JS 44 (Rev. 09/11)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil coversheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS PATRICK COLLINS, INC				DEFENDANT JOHN DOES 1-1	ΓS i1				
• •	of First Listed Plaintiff L.	os Angeles County ISES)		County of Residen	(IN U.S. IN LAND (ted Defendant PLAINTIFF CASES CONDEMNATION CT OF LAND INVO	CASES, USE THE		N OF
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, 25) Fiore & Barber, LLC, 425 (215)256-0205	•	•	19438,	Attorneys (If Know	n)				
II. BASIS OF JURISD	ICTION (Place an "X"	in One Box Only)	III. CI	TIZENSHIP OF	PRINCIP	AL PARTIES	(Place an "X" in	One Box for	Plaintiff)
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	3 Federal Question (U.S. Government)	Not a Party)		(For Diversity Cases Only en of This State	y) PTF DEF	Incorporated or P		PTF	<i>t)</i> DEF □ 4
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenshi	ip of Parties in Item III)	Citize	en of Another State	□ 2 □ 2	Incorporated and of Business In		□ 5	□ 5
W. NATURE OF CAME	n			en or Subject of a reign Country	3 3	Foreign Nation		□ 6	□ 6
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☐ 110 Insurance ☐ 120 Marine ☐ 130 Miller Act ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument ☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment	PERSONAL INJURY □ 310 Airplane □ 315 Airplane Product Liability □ 320 Assault, Libel & Slander □ 330 Federal Employers' Liability □ 340 Marine □ 345 Marine Product Liability □ 350 Motor Vehicle □ 355 Motor Vehicle □ 755 Motor Vehicle □ 100 The Personal Injury □ 360 Personal Injury Med. Malpractice ■ CIVIL RIGHTS □ 440 Other Civil Rights □ 441 Voting □ 442 Employment □ 443 Housing/ Accommodations □ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment	PERSONAL INJUR 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability Product Liability Personal Injury - Product Liability Personal Injury Product Liability Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPER 370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lending 380 Other Personal Property Damage Product Liability PRISONER PETITIO 510 Motions to Vacat Sentence Habeas Corpus: 530 General 535 Death Penalty 540 Mandamus & Other 550 Civil Rights 555 Prison Conditions of Confinement	Y	5 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 88 0 Other LABOR 0 Fair Labor Standards Act 0 Labor/Mgmt. Relations 0 Railway Labor Act 1 Family and Medical Leave Act 0 Other Labor Litigation 1 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act IMMIGRATION 2 Naturalization Applicat 3 Habeas Corpus - Alien Detainee (Prisoner Petition) 5 Other Immigration Actions	422 App 423 With 28 U 423 With 28 U 420 Cop 830 Pate 840 Trac 861 HIA 862 Blac 863 PSI 865 RSI 865 RSI 870 Taxe 871 IRS 26 U 871 IRS 271 IRS	eal 28 USC 158 hdrawal USC 157 RTY RIGHTS yrights int lemark L SECURITY . (1395ff) kk Lung (923) VC/DIWW (405(g)) D Title XVI	375 False Cl 400 State Rd 410 Antitrus 430 Banks a 450 Comme 460 Deporta 470 Rackete Corrupt 480 Consum 490 Cable/S 850 Securiti Exchan 890 Other 891 Agricult 893 Environ 895 Freedom Act 896 Arbitrat 899 Adminis Act/Rev	aims Act rapportionm t and Banking ree tion er Influence Organizatio er Credit at TV es/Commod gate unity Act unity	ed and ons lities/ ions ters ation
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VI. CAUSE OF ACTION	Cite the U.S. Civil Sta	ntute under which you a		Tape					
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:		IS A CLASS ACTION	•	EMAND \$ 00.00		CHECK YES only JURY DEMAND		complaint	
VIII. RELATED CASI IF ANY	E(S) (See instructions):	JUDGE			DOCKI	ET NUMBER _			
DATE 4 (16/12 FOR OFFICE USE ONLY		SIGNATURE OF M	TORNEY	OF RECORD					
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA — DESIGNATION FORM to be assignment to appropriate calendar.	used by counsel to indicate the category of the case for the purpose of
Address of Plaintiff: 8015 Decring Avenue, Canoga Pa	rk, CA 91304
Address of Defendant: John Doe #1 - Norristown, f	PA -
Place of Accident, Incident or Transaction: All INFIIngements occurr	ed within this jurisdictional
district. (Use Reverse Side For Add	ditional Space)
Does this civil action involve a nongovernmental corporate party with any parent corporation and	any publicly held corporation owning 10% or more of its stock?
(Attach two copies of the Disclosure Statement Form in accordance with Fed.R.Civ.P. 7.1(a))	Yes No No
Does this case involve multidistrict litigation possibilities?	Yes□ No.▼
RELATED CASE, IF ANY:	•
Case Number: Judge	_ Date Terminated:
Civil cases are deemed related when yes is answered to any of the following questions:	
1. Is this case related to property included in an earlier numbered suit pending or within one year	previously terminated action in this court?
	Yes No
Does this case involve the same issue of fact or grow out of the same transaction as a prior sui action in this court?	t pending or within one year previously terminated
	Yes D NoX
3. Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent already in suit or any earlier nur	
terminated action in this court?	. Aez□ NoX
4. Is this case a second or successive habeas corpus, social security appeal, or pro se civil rights	case filed by the same individual?
•	Yes D No X
CIVIL: (Place ✓ in ONE CATEGORY ONLY)	
A. Federal Question Cases:	B. Diversity Jurisdiction Cases: 1. □ Insurance Contract and Other Contracts
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2. D FELA	2. A Arrest Defending
3. Dones Act-Personal Injury	3. Assault, Defamation
4. 🗆 Antitrust	4. Marine Personal Injury
5. Patent	5. D Motor Vehicle Personal Injury
6. Labor-Management Relations	6. □ Other Personal Injury (Please
7 F Chili Diale	specify) 7. □ Products Liability
7. Civil Rights	8. Products Liability — Asbestos
8. Habeas Corpus	•
9. D Securities Act(s) Cases	9. All other Diversity Cases (Management)
10. Social Security Review Cases	(Please specify)
All other Federal Question Cases (Please specify)	
ARBITRATION CERTIF	FICATION
Christopher P. Fione (Check Appropriate Cate counsel of record do hereby certify:	
Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 53.2, Section 3(c)(2), that to the best of my knowledge and be	
\$150,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs;	
Relief other than monetary damages is sought	00010
DATE: 4116/N	03018
Attorney-at-Law NOTE: A trial de novo will be a trial by jury only if there	Attorney I.D.# has been compliance with F.R.C.P. 38.
I certify that, to my knowledge, the within case is not related to any case now pending or wi except as noted above.	thin one year previously terminated action in this court
DATE:	A44
Attorney-at-Law CTV. 609 (6/08)	Attorney I.D.#

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA — DESIGNATION FORM t assignment to appropriate calendar.	o be used by counsel to indicate the category of the case for the purpose of
Address of Plaintiff: 8015 Decring Avenue, Canoga 1	Park, CA 91304
Address of Defendant: John Doc #1 - Norristown	PA-
Place of Accident, Incident or Transaction: All INFINGEMENTS OCCU	rred within this jurisdictional
Does this civil action involve a nongovernmental corporate party with any parent corporation	and any publicly held corporation owning 10% or more of its stock?
(Attach two copies of the Disclosure Statement Form in accordance with Fed.R.Civ.P. 7.1(- -
Does this case involve multidistrict litigation possibilities?	Yes No No
RELATED CASE, IF ANY: Case Number:	Date Terminated:
Civil cases are deemed related when yes is answered to any of the following questions:	
1. Is this case related to property included in an earlier numbered suit pending or within one	~
	Yes□ No.
Does this case involve the same issue of fact or grow out of the same transaction as a prio action in this court?	r suit pending or within one year previously terminated
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3. Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent already in suit or any earlie	
terminated action in this court?	. Ae2□ N°⊠
4. Is this case a second or successive habeas corpus, social security appeal, or pro se civil rig	hts case filed by the same individual?
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CIVIL: (Place ✓ in ONE CATEGORY ONLY)	6.
A. Federal Question Cases: 1. Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All Other Contracts	B. Diversity Jurisdiction Cáses: 1. Insurance Contract and Other Contracts
2. O FELA	2. Airplane Personal Injury
3. □ Jones Act-Personal Injury	3. □ Assault Defamation
4. Antitrust	4. □ Marine Personal Injury
5. □ Patent	5. Motor Vehicle Personal Injury
6. □ Labor-Management Relations	6. Other Personal Injury (Please
o. — Ebbor Managomore Avadaons	specify)
7. □ Civil Rights	7. □ Products Liability
8. Habeas Corpus	8. Products Liability — Asbestos
9. □ Securities Act(s) Cases	9. All other Diversity Cases
10. Social Security Review Cases	(Please specify)
11. All other Federal Question Cases	. (I loads specify)
(Please specify)	
ARBITRATION CER	
I. Christopher P. Fiore (Check Appropriate), counsel of record do hereby cer	
Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 53.2, Section 3(c)(2), that to the best of my knowledge an	d belief, the damages recoverable in this civil action case exceed the sum of
\$150,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs; Relief other than monetary damages is sought	
Kener times that monerary damages is sought	aluca
DATE: 4(16)7	03010
Attorney-at-Law NOTE: A trial de novo will be a trial by jury only if the	Attorney I.D.# here has been compliance with F.R.C.P. 38.
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I certify that, to my knowledge, the within case is not related to any case now pending o except as noted above.	r within one year previously terminated action in this court
DATE:Attorney-at-Law	Attomey I.D.#
CIV. 609 (6/08)	Smortes 177.4

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASE MANAGEMENT TRACK DESIGNATION FORM

Patrick Collins	,Inc.	:	CIVIL ACTION	
Patrick Collins v. John Does 1-1	Ι.	:	NO.	
plaintiff shall complete a Ca filing the complaint and serv side of this form.) In the designation, that defendant s	se Management Tr e a copy on all defe- event that a defend shall, with its first a rties, a Case Manag	ack Designation dants. (See § ant does not a appearance, subgement Track I	nuction Plan of this court, couns on Form in all civil cases at the time 1:03 of the plan set forth on the regree with the plaintiff regarding formit to the clerk of court and ser Designation Form specifying the	me of verse said ve on
SELECT ONE OF THE FO	OLLOWING CAS	E MANAGEN	MENT TRACKS:	
(a) Habeas Corpus - Cases	brought under 28 U	J.S.C. § 2241 t	hrough § 2255.	()
(b) Social Security – Cases 1 and Human Services der	requesting review or Lying plaintiff Soci	of a decision of al Security Ber	the Secretary of Health nefits.	()
(c) Arbitration – Cases requ	ired to be designat	ed for arbitration	on under Local Civil Rule 53.2.	()
(d) Asbestos – Cases involve exposure to asbestos.	ing claims for pers	onal injury or p	property damage from	()
(e) Special Management — Commonly referred to as the court. (See reverse s management cases.)	complex and that	need special or	intense management by	$\langle \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \!$
(f) Standard Management -	Cases that do not	fall into any on	e of the other tracks.	()
Ulld12 Date	Christopher P. Attorney-at-		Plaintiff Attorney for	
(215) 256-0205	(215)256-9	205	Cfiore@PioreBarber	com.
Telephone	FAX Numb	er	E-Mail Address	

(Civ. 660) 10/02

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA						
		X				
PATRICK COLLINS, INC.,		: :				
	Plaintiff,	:	Civil Action No.			
VS.		:				
JOHN DOES 1-11,		:				
JOHN DOLS 1-11,	Defendants.	:				
		: X				

COMPLAINT-ACTION FOR DAMAGES FOR PROPERTY RIGHTS INFRINGMENT

Plaintiff, Patrick Collins, Inc., by and through its counsel, Fiore & Barber, LLC, sues John Does 1-11, and alleges:

Introduction

- 1. This matter arises under the United States Copyright Act of 1976, as amended, 17 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq. (the "Copyright Act"), and the Lanham Act, as amended, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1051 et seq.
 - 2. Through this suit, Plaintiff alleges each Defendant is liable for:
 - Direct copyright infringement in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106 and 501;
 - Contributory copyright infringement;
 - Direct trademark infringement under 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114(1) and 1125(a); and
 - Contributory trademark infringement.

Jurisdiction And Venue

- 3. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question); and 28 U.S.C. § 1338 (patents, copyrights, trademarks and unfair competition).
- 4. As set forth on Exhibit A, each of the Defendants' acts of copyright infringement occurred using an Internet Protocol address ("IP address") traced to a physical address located within this District, and therefore this Court has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant because each Defendant committed the tortious conduct alleged in this Complaint in the Eastern District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and (a) each Defendant resides in the Eastern District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and/or (b) each Defendant has engaged in continuous and systematic business activity, or has contracted to supply goods or services in the Eastern District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
- 5. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c), because: (i) a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this District; and, (ii) a Defendant resides (and therefore can be found) in this District and all of the Defendants reside in this State; additionally, venue is proper in this District pursuant 28 U.S.C. § 1400(a) (venue for copyright cases) because each Defendant or each Defendant's agent resides or may be found in this District.

Parties

- 6. Plaintiff is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California and has its principal place of business located at 8015 Deering Avenue, Canoga Park, CA 91304.
 - 7. Each Defendant is known to Plaintiff only by an IP address.

- 8. An IP address is a number that is assigned by an Internet Service Provider (an "ISP") to devices, such as computers, that are connected to the Internet.
- 9. The ISP to which each Defendant subscribes can correlate the Defendant's IP address to the Defendant's true identity.

Joinder

10. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 20(a)(2), each of the Defendants was properly joined because, as set forth in more detail below, Plaintiff asserts that: (a) each of the Defendants is jointly and severally liable for the infringing activities of each of the other Defendants, and (b) the infringement complained of herein by each of the Defendants was part of a series of transactions, involving the exact same torrent file containing of Plaintiff's copyrighted Work, and was accomplished by the Defendants acting in concert with each other, and (c) there are common questions of law and fact; indeed, the claims against each of the Defendants are identical and each of the Defendants used the BitTorrent protocol to infringe Plaintiff's copyrighted Work.

Factual Background

- 11. Plaintiff is the owner of United States Copyright Registration Number PA0001770905 (the "Registration") for the motion picture entitled "Club Elite" (the "Work").
 - 12. The Work was registered on or about 09/27/2011.
- 13. A copy of an internet screen shot from the U.S. Copyright Office's website evidencing, among other things, Plaintiff's ownership of the Registration and the registration date is attached as Exhibit B.
 - II. Defendants Used BitTorrent To Infringe Plaintiff's Copyright
 - 14. BitTorrent is one of the most common peer-to-peer file sharing protocols (in

other words, set of computer rules) used for distributing large amounts of data; indeed, it has been estimated that users using the BitTorrent protocol on the internet account for over a quarter of all internet traffic. The creators and user's of BitTorrent developed their own lexicon for use when talking about BitTorrent; a copy of the BitTorrent vocabulary list posted on www.wikipedia.com is attached as Exhibit C.

- 15. The BitTorrent protocol's popularity stems from its ability to distribute a large file without creating a heavy load on the source computer and network. In short, to reduce the load on the source computer, rather than downloading a file from a single source computer (one computer directly connected to another), the BitTorrent protocol allows users to join a "swarm" of host computers to download and upload from each other simultaneously (one computer connected to numerous computers).
 - A. <u>Each Defendant Installed a BitTorrent Client onto his or her Computer</u>
 - 16. Each Defendant installed a BitTorrent Client onto his or her computer.
- 17. A BitTorrent "Client" is a software program that implements the BitTorent protocol. There are numerous such software programs including μTorrent and Vuze, both of which can be directly downloaded from the internet. See www.utorrent.com and http://new.vuze-downloads.com/.
- 18. Once installed on a computer, the BitTorrent "Client" serves as the user's interface during the process of uploading and downloading data using the BitTorrent protocol.
 - B. The Initial Seed, Torrent, Hash and Tracker
- 19. A BitTorrent user that wants to upload a new file, known as an "initial seeder," starts by creating a "torrent" descriptor file using the Client he or she installed onto his or her computer.

- 20. The Client takes the target computer file, the "initial seed," here the copyrighted Work, and divides it into identically sized groups of bits known as "pieces."
- 21. The Client then gives each one of the computer file's pieces, in this case, pieces of the copyrighted Work, a random and unique alphanumeric identifier known as a "hash" and records these hash identifiers in the torrent file.
- 22. When another peer later receives a particular piece, the hash identifier for that piece is compared to the hash identifier recorded in the torrent file for that piece to test that the piece is error-free. In this way, the hash identifier works like an electronic fingerprint to identify the source and origin of the piece and that the piece is authentic and uncorrupted.
- 23. Torrent files also have an "announce" section, which specifies the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) of a "tracker," and an "info" section, containing (suggested) names for the files, their lengths, the piece length used, and the hash identifier for each piece, all of which are used by Clients on peer computers to verify the integrity of the data they receive.
- 24. The "tracker" is a computer or set of computers that a torrent file specifies and to which the torrent file provides peers with the URL address(es).
- 25. The tracker computer or computers direct a peer user's computer to other peer user's computers that have particular pieces of the file, here the copyrighted Work, on them and facilitates the exchange of data among the computers.
- 26. Depending on the BitTorrent Client, a tracker can either be a dedicated computer (centralized tracking) or each peer can act as a tracker (decentralized tracking).

C. Torrent Sites

27. "Torrent sites" are websites that index torrent files that are currently being made available for copying and distribution by people using the BitTorrent protocol. There are

numerous torrent websites, including www.Btscene.com, and www.ExtraTorrent.com.

28. Upon information and belief, each Defendant went to a torrent site to upload and download Plaintiff's copyrighted Work.

D. Uploading and Downloading a Work Through a BitTorrent Swarm

- 29. Once the initial seeder has created a torrent and uploaded it onto one or more torrent sites then other peers begin to download and upload the computer file to which the torrent is linked (here the copyrighted Work) using the BitTorrent protocol and BitTorrent Client that the peers installed on their computers.
- 30. The BitTorrent protocol causes the initial seed's computer to send different pieces of the computer file, here the copyrighted Work, to the peers seeking to download the computer file.
- 31. Once a peer receives a piece of the computer file, here a piece of the Copyrighted Work, it starts transmitting that piece to the other peers.
- 32. In this way, all of the peers and seeders are working together in what is called a "swarm."
- 33. Here, each Defendant peer member participated in the same swarm and directly interacted and communicated with other members of that swarm through digital handshakes, the passing along of computer instructions, uploading and downloading, and by other types of transmissions.
- 34. In this way, and by way of example only, one initial seeder can create a torrent that breaks a movie up into hundreds or thousands of pieces saved in the form of a computer file, like the Work here, upload the torrent onto a torrent site, and deliver a different piece of the

copyrighted Work to each of the peers. The recipient peers then automatically begin delivering the piece they just received to the other peers in the same swarm.

- 35. Once a peer, here a Defendant, has downloaded the full file, the BitTorrent Client reassembles the pieces and the peer is able to view the movie. Also, once a peer has downloaded the full file, that peer becomes known as "an additional seed" because it continues to distribute the torrent file, here the copyrighted Work.
 - E. Plaintiff's Computer Investigators Identified Each of the Defendants' IP
 Addresses as Participants in a Swarm That Was Distributing Plaintiff's
 Copyrighted Work
- 36. Plaintiff retained IPP, Limited ("IPP") to identify the IP addresses that are being used by those people that are using the BitTorrent protocol and the internet to reproduce, distribute, display or perform Plaintiffs' copyrighted works.
- 37. IPP used forensic software named INTERNATIONAL IPTRACKER v1.2.1 and related technology enabling the scanning of peer-to-peer networks for the presence of infringing transactions.
- 38. IPP extracted the resulting data emanating from the investigation, reviewed the evidence logs, and isolated the transactions and the IP addresses associated therewith for the file identified by the SHA-1 hash value of 6DD62B665B62F79D99DDB298243A90FD76AD6FCA (the "Unique Hash Number").
- 39. The IP addresses, Unique Hash Number and hit dates contained on Exhibit A accurately reflect what is contained in the evidence logs, and show:
 - (A) Each Defendant had copied a piece of Plaintiff's copyrighted Work identified by the Unique Hash Number; and
 - (B) Therefore, each Defendant was part of the same series of transactions.

- 40. Through each of the transactions, each of the Defendant's computers used their identified IP addresses to connect to the investigative server from a computer in this District in order to transmit a full copy, or a portion thereof, of a digital media file identified by the Unique Hash Number.
- 41. IPP's agent analyzed each BitTorrent "piece" distributed by each IP address listed on Exhibit A and verified that re-assemblage of the pieces using a BitTorrent Client results in a fully playable digital motion picture of the Work.
- 42. IPP's agent viewed the Work side-by-side with the digital media file that correlates to the Unique Hash Number and determined that they were identical, strikingly similar or substantially similar.

Miscellaneous

- 43. All conditions precedent to bringing this action have occurred or been waived.
- 44. Plaintiff retained counsel to represent it in this matter and is obligated to pay said counsel a reasonable fee for its services.

COUNT I <u>Direct Infringement Against Does 1-11</u>

- 45. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1-44 are hereby re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.
- 46. Plaintiff is the owner of the Registration for the Work which contains an original work of authorship.
- 47. By using the BitTorrent protocol and a BitTorrent Client and the processes described above, each Defendant copied the constituent elements of the registered Work that are original.
 - 48. Plaintiff did not authorize, permit or consent to Defendants' copying of its Work.

- 49. As a result of the foregoing, each Defendant violated Plaintiff's exclusive right to:
- (A) Reproduce the Work in copies, in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(1) and 501;
- (B) Redistribute copies of the Work to the public by sale or other transfer of ownership, or by rental, lease or lending, in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(3) and 501;
- (C) Perform the copyrighted Work, in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(4) and 501, by showing the Work's images in any sequence and/or by making the sounds accompanying the Work audible and transmitting said performance of the Work, by means of a device or process, to members of the public capable of receiving the display (as set forth in 17 U.S.C. § 101's definitions of "perform" and "publically" perform); and
- (D) Display the copyrighted Work, in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(5) and 501, by showing individual images of the Work nonsequentially and transmitting said display of the Work by means of a device or process to members of the public capable of receiving the display (as set forth in 17 U.S.C. § 101's definition of "publically" display).
- 50. Each of the Defendants' infringements was committed "willfully" within the meaning of 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(2).
- 51. Plaintiff has suffered actual damages that were proximately caused by each of the Defendants including lost sales, price erosion and a diminution of the value of its copyright.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court:

- (A) Permanently enjoin each Defendant and all other persons who are in active concert or participation with each Defendant from continuing to infringe Plaintiff's copyrighted Work;
- (B) Order that each Defendant delete and permanently remove the torrent file relating to Plaintiff's copyrighted Work from each of the computers under each such Defendant's

possession, custody or control;

- (C) Order that each Defendant delete and permanently remove the copy of the Work each Defendant has on the computers under Defendant's possession, custody or control;
- (D) Award Plaintiff the greater of: (i) statutory damages in the amount of \$150,000 per Defendant, per registered Work infringed, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504-(a) and (c), or (ii) Plaintiff's actual damages and any additional profits of the Defendant pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504-(a)-(b);
- (E) Award Plaintiff its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505; and
 - (F) Grant Plaintiff any other and further relief this Court deems just and proper.

COUNT II Contributory Infringement Against Does 1-11

- 52. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1-44 are hereby re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.
- 53. Plaintiff is the owner of the Registration for the Work which contains an original work of authorship.
- 54. By using the BitTorrent protocol and a BitTorrent Client and the processes described above, each Defendant copied the constituent elements of the registered Work that are original.
- 55. By participating in the BitTorrent swarm with the other Defendants, each Defendant induced, caused or materially contributed to the infringing conduct of each other Defendant.
- 56. Plaintiff did not authorize, permit or consent to Defendants' inducing, causing or materially contributing to the infringing conduct of each other Defendant.

- 57. Each Defendant knew or should have known that other BitTorrent users, here the other Defendants, would become members of a swarm with Defendant.
- 58. Each Defendant knew or should have known that other BitTorrent users in a swarm with it, here the other Defendants, were directly infringing Plaintiff's copyrighted Work by copying constituent elements of the registered Work that are original.
- 59. Indeed, each Defendant directly participated in and therefore materially contributed to each other Defendant's infringing activities.
- 60. Each of the Defendants' contributory infringements were committed "willfully" within the meaning of 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(2).
- 61. Plaintiff has suffered actual damages that were proximately caused by each of the Defendants including lost sales, price erosion, and a diminution of the value of its copyright.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court:

- (A) Permanently enjoin each Defendant and all other persons who are in active concert or participation with each Defendant from continuing to infringe Plaintiff's copyrighted Work;
- (B) Order that each Defendant delete and permanently remove the torrent file relating to Plaintiff's copyrighted Work from each of the computers under each such Defendant's possession, custody or control;
- (C) Order that each Defendant delete and permanently remove the copy of the Work each Defendant has on the computers under Defendant's possession, custody or control;
- (D) Find that each Defendant is jointly and severally liable for the direct infringement of each other Defendant;
 - (E) Award Plaintiff the greater of: (i) statutory damages in the amount of \$150,000

per Defendant, per registered Work infringed, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504-(a) and (c), or (ii) Plaintiff's actual damages and any additional profits of the Defendant pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504-(a)-(b);

- (F) Award Plaintiff its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505; and
 - (G) Grant Plaintiff any other and further relief this Court deems just and proper.

COUNT III Direct Trademark Infringement Against Does 1-11

- 62. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1-44 are hereby re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.
- 63. Plaintiff is the owner of the trademark ELEGANT ANGEL and its corresponding federal registration.
- 64. Each of the Defendant's unauthorized uses and reproductions in commerce of the mark ELEGANT ANGEL, and/or variations thereof, is likely to cause confusion, mistake or deception of consumers as to the source or origin of Plaintiff's goods, services or commercial activities, or lead consumers to mistakenly believe that Plaintiff sponsors, approves of or is affiliated with any of the Defendants or their goods, services or commercial activities.
- 65. As a result of each of the Defendant's infringements, consumers are likely to purchase Defendants' goods or services, or patronize Defendants' commercial activities, mistakenly believing them to be those of the Plaintiff.
- 66. Plaintiff cannot control the nature and quality of the goods, services or commercial activities offered by each of the Defendants, and any failure, neglect or default by each of the Defendants in providing same will and does reflect adversely on Plaintiff as their believed source or origin, thus hampering efforts by Plaintiff to protect its reputation, and

resulting in loss of sales, a diminution in Plaintiff's reputation, and/or the need for considerable expenditures to promote its goods, services or commercial activities under its marks, all to the irreparable harm of Plaintiff.

- 67. Plaintiff's damages are continuing, and additional injury and damage to Plaintiff will continue to occur so long as each of the Defendant's above alleged unauthorized and infringing uses persist.
- 68. Each of the Defendants' infringements is willful and deliberate, has resulted in gains, profits and advantages to each of the Defendants, and is designed specifically to trade upon the enormous goodwill associated with the ELEGANT ANGEL mark.
- 69. Each of the Defendants' infringements constitutes a violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1114(1), and will continue unless enjoined by this Court.
 - 70. Plaintiff does not have an adequate remedy at law.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court:

- (A) Permanently enjoin each Defendant and all other persons who are in active concert or participation with each Defendant from continuing their unauthorized and misleading use of Plaintiff's trademark;
- (B) Order that each Defendant delete and permanently remove the torrent file relating to Plaintiff's trademark from each of the computers under each such Defendant's possession, custody or control;
- (C) Order that each Defendant delete and permanently remove the copy of the Work each Defendant has on the computers under Defendant's possession, custody or control;

- (D) Ordering Defendants to prepare and file with the Court and serve on Plaintiffs a report in writing under oath setting forth in detail the manner and form in which Defendants have complied with the Court's judgment;
- (E) Ordering that an accounting be made of the profits Defendants have wrongfully obtained from his or her use of the ELEGANT ANGEL mark, or any variation thereof;
- (F) Awarding Plaintiff three times such profits or Plaintiff's damages, whichever amount is greater;
 - (G) Awarding Plaintiff compensatory damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1117;
 - (H) Awarding Plaintiff statutory damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1117;
- (I) Awarding Plaintiff their attorneys' fees and costs incurred in this action under 15 U.S.C. § 1117;
 - (J) Granting Plaintiff such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

COUNT IV Contributory Trademark Infringement Against Does 1-11

- 71. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1-43 are hereby re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.
- 72. The actions of each of the Defendants above, and specifically, their participation and inducement in the distribution of torrent files containing the ELEGANT ANGEL trademark to those whom each Defendant knows or has reason to know is engaging in trademark infringement, constitute contributory trademark infringement in violation of federal law.
- 73. Each act of contributory trademark infringement has resulted in loss of sales, a diminution in Plaintiff's reputation, and/or the need for considerable expenditures to promote its goods, services or commercial activities under its mark, all to the irreparable harm of Plaintiff.
 - 74. Plaintiff's damages are continuing, and additional injury and damage to Plaintiff

will continue to occur so long as each of the Defendant's above alleged unauthorized and infringing uses persists.

- 75. Each of the Defendant's contributory infringements is willful and deliberate, has resulted in gains, profits and advantages to each of the Defendants, and is designed specifically to trade upon the goodwill associated with the ELEGANT ANGEL mark.
 - 76. Plaintiff does not have an adequate remedy at law.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court:

- (A) Permanently enjoin each Defendant and all other persons who are in active concert or participation with each Defendant from continuing their unauthorized and misleading use of Plaintiff's trademark;
- (B) Order that each Defendant delete and permanently remove the torrent file relating to Plaintiff's trademark from each of the computers under each such Defendant's possession, custody or control;
- (C) Order that each Defendant delete and permanently remove the copy of the Work each Defendant has on the computers under Defendant's possession, custody or control;
- (D) Find that each Defendant is jointly and severally liable for the unauthorized and misleading use of each other Defendant;
- (E) Award Plaintiff damages, and its attorneys' fees and costs incurred in this action; and
 - (F) Grant Plaintiff any other and further relief this Court deems just and proper.

DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Respectfully submitted,

FIORE/& BARBER, LLC

By:

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Email: cfiore@fiorebarber.com

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SHA-1 Hash: 6DD62B665B62F79D99DDB298243A90FD76AD6FCA Title Club Elite

Rights Owner: Patrick Collins

DOE#	IP	Hit date (UTC)	City	State	ISP	Network
		3/1/2012				
1	70.89.41.73	19:00	Norristown	PA	Comcast Business Communications	BitTorrent
		1/13/2012				
2	68.42.22.158	6:28	Upper Darby	PA	Comcast Cable	BitTorrent
		1/4/2012				
3	69.249.234.255	14:24	Philadelphia	PA	Comcast Cable	BitTorrent
		1/1/2012				
4	69.249.64.86	12:21	West Chester	PA	Comcast Cable	BitTorrent
		2/13/2012				
5	71.224.203.32	19:02	Wynnewood	PA	Comcast Cable	BitTorrent
		2/14/2012				
6	71.225.56.203	20:58	Norristown	PA	Comcast Cable	BitTorrent
		1/9/2012				
7	98.235.145.225	14:15	Reading	PA	Comcast Cable	BitTorrent
		3/14/2012				
8	74.103.162.154	1:26	Perkasie	PA	Verizon Internet Services	BitTorrent
		12/28/2011				
9	96.227.207.130	6:58	Langhorne	PA	Verizon Internet Services	BitTorrent
		12/1/2011				
10	96.245.36.144	23:52	Aston	PA	Verizon Internet Services	BitTorrent
		12/16/2011				
11	98.114.72.43	23:36	Philadelphia	PA	Verizon Internet Services	BitTorrent

WebVoyage Record View 1



The U.S. Copyright Office Catalog will not be available between 6:30am and 8:30am U.S. Eastern Time on Sunday, April 8 due to routine system maintenance. We apologize for any inconvenience to our users.

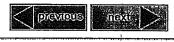
Help Search History Titles Start Over

Public Catalog

Copyright Catalog (1978 to present)

Search Request: Left Anchored Name = patrick collins

Search Results: Displaying 213 of 871 entries



* 7. Labeled View

CLUB ELITE.

Type of Work: Motion Picture

Registration Number / Date: PA0001770905 / 2011-09-27

Application Title: CLUB ELITE.

Title: CLUB ELITE.

Description: 2 videodiscs (DVD)

Copyright Claimant: PATRICK COLLINS, INC. Address: 8015 DEERING AVE., CANOGA PARK, CA,

91304, United States.

Date of Creation: 2011

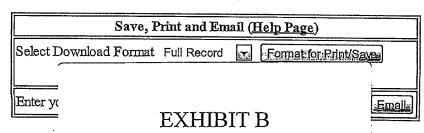
Date of Publication: 2011-08-13
Nation of First Publication: United States

Authorship on Application: PATRICK COLLINS, INC., employer for hire; Domicile: United States; Citizenship:

United States. Authorship: entire motion picture.

Names: PATRICK COLLINS, INC.





BitTorrent vocabulary

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (Redirected from Terminology of BitTorrent)

This list explains terms used when discussing **BitTorrent clients**, and in particular the BitTorrent protocol used by these clients.

Common BitTorrent terms

Announce

Same as "scrape" (see below), but a client also announces that it wants to join the swarm and that the server should add it to the list of peers in that swarm.

Availability

(Also known as distributed copies.) The number of full copies of the file available to the client. Each seed adds 1.0 to this number, as they have one complete copy of the file. A connected peer with a fraction of the file available adds that fraction to the availability, if no other peer has this part of the file.

Example: a peer with 65.3% of the file downloaded increases the availability by 0.653. However, if two peers both have the same portion of the file downloaded - say 50% - and there is only one seeder, the availability is 1.5.

Choked

Describes a peer to whom the client refuses to send file pieces. A client *chokes* another client in several situations:

- The second client is a *seed*, in which case it does not want any pieces (i.e., it is completely *uninterested*)
- The client is already uploading at its full capacity (it has reached the value of max uploads)
- The second client has been blacklisted for being abusive or is using a blacklisted BitTorrent client.

Client

The program that enables p2p file sharing via the BitTorrent protocol. Examples of clients include μ Torrent and Vuze.

Downloader

A downloader is any peer that does not have the entire file and is downloading the file. This term, used in Bram Cohen's Python implementation, lacks the negative connotation attributed to leech. Bram prefers downloader to leech because BitTorrent's tit-for-tat ensures downloaders also upload and thus do not unfairly qualify as leeches.

EXHIBIT C

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End Game

Bittorrent has a couple of download strategies for initializing a download, downloading normally among the middle of the torrent, and downloading the last few pieces (see below) of a torrent. Typically, the last download pieces arrive more slowly than the others since the faster and more easily accessible pieces should have already been obtained, so to prevent this, the BitTorrent client attempts to get the last missing pieces from all of its peers. Upon receiving a piece, a cancel request command is sent to other peers.

Fake

A fake torrent is a torrent that does not contain what is specified in its name or description (i.e. a torrent is said to contain a video, but it contains only a snapshot of a moment in the video, or in some cases a virus).

Hash

The hash is a string of alphanumeric characters in the .torrent file that the client uses to verify the data that is being transferred. It contains information like the file list, sizes, pieces, etc. Every piece received is first checked against the hash. If it fails verification, the data is discarded and requested again. The 'Hash Fails' field in the torrent's General tab shows the number of these hash fails.

Hash checks greatly reduce the chance that invalid data is incorrectly identified as valid by the BitTorrent client, but it is still possible for invalid data to have the same hash value as the valid data and be treated as such. This is known as a hash collision.

Health

Health is shown in a bar or in % usually next to the torrents name and size, on the site where the .torrent file is hosted. It shows if all pieces of the torrent are available to download (i.e. 50% means that only half of the torrent is available).

Index

An *index* is a list of .torrent files (usually including descriptions and other information) managed by a website and available for searches. An *index* website can also be a *tracker*.

Interested

Describes a downloader who wishes to obtain pieces of a file the client has. For example, the uploading client would flag a downloading client as 'interested' if that client did not possess a piece that it did, and wished to obtain it.

Leech

A *leech* is a term with two meanings. Usually it is used to refer a *peer* who has a negative effect on the swarm by having a very poor share ratio (downloading much more than they upload). Most leeches are users on asymmetric internet connections and do not leave their BitTorrent client open

to seed the file after their download has completed. However, some leeches intentionally avoid uploading by using modified clients or excessively limiting their upload speed. The often used second meaning of *leech* is synonymous with *downloader* (see above): used simply to describe a *peer* or any client that does not have 100% of the data. This alternative meaning was mainly introduced by most BitTorrent tracker sites.

Lurker

A *lurker* is a user that only downloads files from the group but does not add new content. It does not necessarily mean that the lurker will not seed. Not to be confused with a *leecher*.

p2p

Stands for "peer to peer", which is the technology used for file sharing among computer users over the internet. In a p2p network, each node (or computer on the network) acts as both a client and a server. In other words, each computer is capable of both sending and receiving data.

Peer

A peer is one instance of a BitTorrent client running on a computer on the Internet to which other clients connect and transfer data. Usually a peer does not have the complete file, but only parts of it. However, in the colloquial definition, "peer" can be used to refer to any participant in the swarm (in this case, it's synonymous with "client").

Piece

This refers to the torrented files being divided up into equal specific sized pieces (e.g. 512Kb, 1Mb). The pieces are distributed in a random fashion among peers in order to optimize trading efficiency.

Ratio credit

A ratio credit, also known as upload credit or ratio economy, is a currency system used on a number of private trackers to provide an incentive for higher upload/download ratios among member file-sharers. In such a system, those users who have greater amounts of bandwidth, hard drive space (particularly seedboxes) or idle computer uptime are at a greater advantage to accumulate ratio credits versus those who are lacking in any one or more of the same resources.

Scrape

This is when a client sends a request to the tracking server for information about the statistics of the torrent, such as with whom to share the file and how well those other users are sharing.

Seeder

A seeder is a peer that has an entire copy of the torrent and offers it for upload. The more seeders there are, the better the chances of getting a higher download speed. If the seeder seeds the whole copy of the download, they should get faster downloads.

Share ratio

A user's share ratio for any individual torrent is a number determined by dividing the amount of data that user has uploaded by the amount of data they have downloaded. Final share ratios over 1 carry a positive connotation in the BitTorrent community, because they indicate that the user has sent more data to other users than they received. Likewise, share ratios under 1 have negative connotation.

Snubbed

An uploading client is flagged as *snubbed* if the downloading client has not received any data from it in over 60 seconds.

Super-seeding

When a file is new, much time can be wasted because the seeding client might send the same file piece to many different peers, while other pieces have not yet been downloaded at all. Some clients, like ABC, Vuze, BitTornado, TorrentStorm, and μ Torrent have a "super-seed" mode, where they try to only send out pieces that have never been sent out before, theoretically making the initial propagation of the file much faster. However the super-seeding becomes substantially less effective and may even reduce performance compared to the normal "rarest first" model in cases where some peers have poor or limited connectivity. This mode is generally used only for a new torrent, or one which must be re-seeded because no other seeds are available.

Swarm

Main article: segmented downloading

Together, all peers (including seeders) sharing a torrent are called a swarm. For example, six ordinary peers and two seeders make a swarm of eight.

Torrent

A torrent can mean either a .torrent metadata file or all files described by it, depending on context. The torrent file contains metadata about all the files it makes downloadable, including their names and sizes and checksums of all pieces in the torrent. It also contains the address of a tracker that coordinates communication between the peers in the swarm.

Tracker

A tracker is a server that keeps track of which seeds and peers are in the swarm. Clients report information to the tracker periodically and in exchange, receive information about other clients to which they can connect. The tracker is not directly involved in the data transfer and does not have a copy of the file.

See also

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BitTorrent_vocabulary" Categories: BitTorrent | Lexis

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■ This page was last modified on 22 February 2011 at 15:22.

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