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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

RIDING FILMS INC.)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	Case No: 13-00288
)	
DOES 1-65)	
)	
Defendants)	

AMENDED COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Riding Films Inc. ("RIGHTSHOLDER") brings this action against Does 1 through 65 ("John Doe Defendants") alleging copyright infringement and contributory copyright infringement, and seeking damages and injunctive relief. Riding Films Inc, alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This is a suit for copyright infringement and contributory copyright infringement under the United States Copyright Act of 1976, as amended, 17 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq. (the "Copyright Act"). This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

2. Venue in this District is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 (b) and 28 U.S.C.

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1 § 1391 (b) and 28 U.S.C. § 1400(a). Defendant's true identities are unknown at this time,
2 however Plaintiff's has used geolocation technology to determine that, upon information and
3 belief, each Defendant may be found in this State.

4 3. In addition, this court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because
5 geolocation technology places all Defendants within this State, many of which, upon information
6 and belief reside in this District. All of the Defendants conspired to and did commit acts of
7 copyright infringement and contributory copyright infringement statewide and nationwide,
8 including in this State and in this District. Defendants, therefore, should anticipate being haled
9 into court in this State and in this District.

10 **JOINER**

11 4. Defendants, whose true identities are unknown at this time, acted in a collective
12 and interdependent manner via the Internet in the unlawful reproduction and distribution of
13 Plaintiffs copyrighted motion picture, "*Dawn Rider*" ("Motion Picture") by means of interactive
14 "peer-to-peer" ("P2P") file transfer technology protocol called BitTorrent.

15 5. This case involves one "swarm" in which numerous Defendants engaged in
16 mass copyright infringement of Plaintiff's Motion Picture. Each Defendant illegally
17 uploaded and shared Plaintiffs Motion Picture within this swarm.

18 6. Upon information and belief, each Defendant was a willing and knowing
19 participant in the swarm at issue and engaged in such participation for the purpose of
20 infringing Plaintiffs copyright.

21 7. By participating in the swarm, each Defendant participated in the same
22 transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences as at least the other defendants
23 in the same swarm. In particular, Plaintiffs investigator has downloaded the Motion Picture

1 from each Defendant identified herein. In addition, by participating in the swarm, each
2 Defendant participated in a collective enterprise constituting "shared, overlapping facts."

3 8. P2P networks, at least in their most common form, are computer systems that
4 enable Internet users to: 1) make files (including motion pictures) stored on each user's computer
5 available for copying by other users or peers; 2) search for files stored on other users' computers;
6 and 3) transfer exact copies of files from one computer to another via the Internet. The particular
7 P2P protocol at issue in this suit is called "BitTorrent."

8 9. For example, user John Doe 1 of Washington initiated his or her infringing conduct
9 by first intentionally logging into the one of many BitTorrent client repositories known for their
10 large index of copyrighted movies, television shows, software and adult videos. John Doe 1 then
11 intentionally obtained a torrent file (the "Swarm Sharing Hash File") "HASH" at issue in this suit,
12 for Plaintiffs Motion Picture from the index and intentionally loaded that torrent file into a
13 computer program designed to read such files.

14 10. With the torrent file intentionally loaded by John Doe 1, his or her BitTorrent
15 program used the BitTorrent protocol to initiate connections with hundreds of other users
16 possessing and "sharing" copies of the digital media described in HASH, namely, Plaintiff's
17 Motion Picture, including with, upon information and belief, other identified John Doe
18 Defendants. The program coordinated the copying of Plaintiff's Motion Picture to John Doe 1's
19 computer from the other users, or peers, sharing the film. As the Motion Picture was copied to
20 John Doe 1's computer piece by piece, these downloaded pieces of Plaintiff's Motion Picture
21 were then immediately available to all other Defendants for those Defendants' uses from John
22 Doe 1's computer.

23 11. Each of the John Does performed the same acts as those described for

1 John Doe 1, in paragraphs 9 and 10. Each of these Defendants also immediately became an
2 uploader, meaning that each Defendant's downloaded pieces were immediately available to other
3 users seeking to obtain the file, without degradation in sound or picture quality. It is in this way
4 that each Defendant copied and distributed the Motion Picture at the same time. Thus, each
5 participant in the BitTorrent swarm was an uploader (distributor) and a downloader (copier) of
6 the illegally transferred file. Here, upon information and belief many members of the swarm at
7 issue downloaded and uploaded portions of Plaintiff's Motion Picture to each other.

8 12. This interactive data-sharing connection is often referred to as a "swarm" and
9 leads to a rapid viral spreading of a file throughout peer users. As more peers join the swarm,
10 the likelihood of a successful download increases. Because of the nature of a BitTorrent
11 protocol, any user that has downloaded a piece prior to the time a subsequent user downloads
12 the same file is automatically a source for the subsequent peer so long as that prior user is online
13 at the time the subsequent user downloads a file. Thus, after a successful download of a piece,
14 the piece is made available to all other users.

15 13. Thus, a Defendant's distribution of even a single unlawful copy of the Motion
16 Picture can result in the nearly instantaneous worldwide distribution of that single copy to an
17 unlimited number of people. In this case, each Defendant's copyright infringement built upon
18 the prior infringements, in a cascade of infringement.

19 14. Essentially, because of the nature of the swarm uploads and downloads as
20 described above, every John Doe infringer, in concert with its John Doe swarm members, is
21 allowing others to steal (download from the swarm) Plaintiff's copyrighted materials in
22 numerous jurisdictions around the country, including this jurisdiction. This illegal data-sharing
23 swarm is performed because each John Doe acts in an interactive manner with other John Does,

1 including with, upon information and belief, other identified John Doe defendants, allowing
2 other users to illegally download the unlawfully obtained copyrighted materials at issue in this
3 action. Thus, there is a significant amount of infringement in this District, and a significant
4 transmission of infringing materials to and from this District.

5 15. In addition, because a BitTorrent swarm is a collective enterprise where each
6 downloader is also an uploader, the group of uploaders collaborates to speed the completion
7 of each download of the file.

8 16. Upon information and belief, many John Doe Defendants also acted in concert
9 with other John Doe swarm members and Defendants by participating in "Peer Exchange." Peer
10 Exchange is a communications protocol built into almost every BitTorrent protocol which allows
11 swarm members to share files more quickly and efficiently. Peer Exchange is responsible for
12 helping swarm members find more users that share the same data. Thus, each swarm member is
13 helping all other swarm members participate in illegal file sharing, regardless of geographical
14 boundaries.

15 17. Upon information and belief, many John Doe Defendants also acted in concert
16 with other John Doe swarm members and Defendants by linking together globally through use of
17 a Distributed Hash Table. A Distributed Hash Table is a sort of world-wide telephone book,
18 which uses each file's "info-hash" (a unique identifier for each torrent file) to locate sources for
19 the requested data. Thus, swarm members are able to access a partial list of swarm members
20 rather than being filtered through a central computer called a tracker. By allowing members of
21 the swarm to rely on individual computers for information, this not only reduces the load on the
22 central tracker, but also means that every client that is sharing this data is also helping to hold
23 this worldwide network together.

1 30. Under the Copyright Act, the Plaintiff is the proprietor of all right, title, and
2 interest in the Copyright, including the right to sue for past infringement.

3 31. Under the Copyright Act, Plaintiff also possesses the exclusive rights to
4 reproduce the copyrighted work and to distribute the copyrighted work to the public.

5 32. Defendants had notice of Plaintiff's copyright rights. At least plaintiff's
6 Motion Picture DVD case displays a copyright notice.

7
8 **COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT AND BITTORRENT**

9 33. BitTorrent is a peer-to-peer file sharing protocol used for copying and distributing
10 data on the Internet, including files containing digital versions of motion pictures. Rather than
11 downloading a file from a single source, the BitTorrent protocol allows users to join a swarm, or
12 group of users to download and upload from each other. The process works as follows:

13 34. Users intentionally download a small program that they install on their computers
14 — the BitTorrent "client" application. The BitTorrent client is the user's interface during the
15 downloading/uploading process. There are many different BitTorrent clients, all of which are
16 readily available on the Internet for free

17 35. BitTorrent client applications typically lack the ability to search for torrent files.
18 To find torrent files available for download (as made available by other BitTorrent users), users
19 intentionally visit torrent sites using any standard web browser.

20 36. A torrent site is a website that contains an index of torrent files being made
21 available by other users (generally an extensive listing of movies and television programs,
22 among other copyrighted content). The torrent site hosts and distributes small torrent files
23 known as "torrent files." Although torrent files do not contain actual audio/visual media, they

1 instruct a user's computer where to go and how to get the desired file. Torrent files interact
2 with specific trackers, allowing the user to download the desired file.

3 37. The torrent file contains a unique hash identifier which is a unique identifier
4 generated by a mathematical algorithm developed by the National Security Agency. This torrent
5 file is tagged with the file's unique "info-hash," which acts as a "roadmap" to the IP addresses of
6 other users who are sharing the media file identified by the unique info-hash, as well as specifics
7 about the media file.

8 38. A BitTorrent tracker manages the distribution of files, connecting uploaders
9 (those who are distributing content) with downloaders (those who are copying the content). A
10 tracker directs a BitTorrent user's computer to other users who have a particular file, and then
11 facilitates the download process from those users. When a BitTorrent user seeks to download
12 a movie or television file, he or she merely clicks on the appropriate torrent file on a torrent
13 site, and the torrent file instructs the client software how to connect to a tracker that will
14 identify where the file is available and begin downloading it. In addition to a tracker, a user
15 can manage file distribution through a Peer Exchange and/or a Distributed Hash Table.

16 39. Files downloaded in this method are downloaded in hundreds of individual
17 pieces. Each piece that is downloaded is immediately thereafter made available for
18 distribution to other users seeking the same file. The effect of this technology makes every
19 downloader also an uploader of the content. This means that every user who has a copy of the
20 infringing material on a torrent network must necessarily also be a source of download for
21 that material.

22 40. Thus, each IP address identified by the tracker is an uploading user who is
23 currently running a BitTorrent client on his or her computer and who is currently offering the

1 desired motion picture file for download. The downloading user's BitTorrent software then
2 begins downloading the motion picture file without any further effort from the user, by
3 communicating with the BitTorrent client programs running on the uploading users' computers.

4 41. The life cycle of a file shared using BitTorrent begins with just one individual
5 — the initial propagator, sometimes called a "seeder." The initial propagator intentionally elects
6 to share a torrent file with a torrent swarm. The original file, in this is Hash, which provides
7 access to Plaintiff's copyrighted Motion Picture.

8 42. Other members of the swarm connect to the respective seeds to download the
9 files, wherein the download creates an exact digital copy of Plaintiff's copyrighted Motion
10 Picture on the downloaders' computers. For the swarm, as additional infringers request the same
11 file, each additional infringer joins the collective swarm, and each new infringer receives pieces
12 of the file from each other infringer in the swarm who has already downloaded any part of the
13 file. Eventually, once the initial propagator has distributed each piece of the file to at least one
14 other infringer, so that together the pieces downloaded by members of the swarm comprise the
15 whole Motion Picture when reassembled, the initial propagator may leave the swarm, and the
16 remaining infringers can still obtain a full copy of the Motion Picture by exchanging the pieces
17 of the Motion Picture that each one has.

18 43. Files downloaded in this method are received in hundreds or even thousands of
19 individual pieces. Each piece may be contributed from a different member of the swarm.
20 Moreover, each piece that is downloaded is immediately thereafter made available for
21 distribution to other users seeking the same complete file. Thus, the effect of this technology
22 effectively makes every downloader of the content also an uploader. This means that every user
23 who has a copy of the infringing material in a swarm may also be a source for later downloaders

1 of that material.

2 44. This distributed nature of BitTorrent leads to a rapid viral sharing of a file
3 throughout the collective peer users. As more peers join the collective swarm, the frequency of
4 successful downloads also increases. Because of the nature of the BitTorrent protocol, any user
5 that has downloaded a file prior to the time that a subsequent peer downloads the same file is
6 automatically a source for the subsequent peer, so long as that first peer is online at the time the
7 subsequent peer requests the file from the swarm. Because of the nature of the collective swarm,
8 every infringer is — and by necessity all infringers together are —both stealing the Plaintiff's
9 copyrighted material and redistributing it.

10 45. Plaintiff has recorded each Defendant identified herein actually publishing
11 the Motion Picture via BitTorrent, as Plaintiff's investigator has downloaded the Motion
12 Picture from each Defendant identified herein.

13 46. Plaintiff's Motion Picture is easily discernible as a professional work. Plaintiff
14 created the Motion Picture using professional performers, directors, cinematographers, lighting
15 technicians, set designers and editors. Plaintiff created the Motion Picture with professional-
16 grade cameras, lighting, and editing equipment.

17 47. At least plaintiff's Motion Picture DVD case displays a copyright notice.

18 48. At various times, Plaintiff discovered and documented its copyrighted Motion
19 Picture being publicly distributed by the Defendants by and through the BitTorrent network.

20 49. Defendants, without authorization, copied and distributed the audiovisual
21 Motion Picture owned by and registered to Plaintiff in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(1)
22 and (3). DEFENDANTS ARE MEMBERS OF A SINGLE BITTORRENT SWARM

23 50. Defendants are peer members who have each participated in one P2P network

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1 swarm that was utilized to unlawfully infringe upon Plaintiff's exclusive rights in its
2 copyrighted Motion Picture without permission.

3 51. Each Defendant initiated his or her infringement by searching for and obtaining
4 a torrent file containing information sufficient to locate and download Plaintiffs copyrighted
5 Motion Picture. Thereafter, each Defendant opened the torrent file using a BitTorrent client
6 application that was specifically developed to read such file.

7 52. Each Defendant is a member of a single swarm. Exhibit A.

8 53. Each John Doe Defendant owns or otherwise has control of a different computer
9 collectively connected to the Internet via an IP address that contained — or possibly still
10 contains — a torrent file identifying Plaintiffs copyrighted Motion Picture. Each computer also
11 contained or still contains Plaintiff's copyrighted Motion Picture, which was downloaded using
12 the information encoded in the torrent file.

13 54. All of the Defendants republished and duplicated the Plaintiff's Motion Picture in
14 an effort to deprive the Plaintiff of its exclusive rights in the Motion Picture under the
15 Copyright Act.

16 **COUNT I**
DIRECT COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

17 55. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges each of the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1
18 through 55 as if fully set forth herein.

19 56. Plaintiff is, and at all relevant times, has been, the copyright owner of the Motion
20 Picture infringed upon by all Defendants.

21 57. Among the exclusive rights granted to Plaintiff under the Copyright Act are the
22 exclusive rights to reproduce the Motion Picture and to distribute the Motion Picture to the
23 public.

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1 63. Plaintiff is, and at all relevant times, has been, the copyright owner of the Motion
2 Picture infringed upon by all Defendants.

3 64. Among the exclusive rights granted to Plaintiff under the Copyright Act are the
4 exclusive rights to reproduce the Motion Picture and to distribute the Motion Picture to the
5 public.

6 65. The Plaintiff alleges that each Defendant, without the permission or consent of the
7 Plaintiff, has participated in a BitTorrent swarm directed at making the Motion Picture available for
8 distribution to himself or herself as well as others, has used, and continues to use, BitTorrent
9 software to download the Motion Picture, to distribute the Motion Picture to the public, including
10 hundreds of other BitTorrent users, and/or to make the Motion Picture available for distribution
11 to others. In doing so, Defendants have violated Plaintiff's exclusive rights of reproduction and
12 distribution.

13 66. By participating in the BitTorrent swarm with other Defendants, each Defendant
14 induced, caused or materially contributed to the infringement of Plaintiff's copyright and exclusive
15 rights under copyright by other Defendants and other swarm members. Exhibit A identifies the Doe
16 Defendants known to Plaintiff as of the date of this Complaint who have, without the permission or
17 consent of Plaintiff, contributed to the infringement of Plaintiff's copyright by other Defendants and
18 other swarm members.

19 67. Each Defendant's acts of contributory infringement have been willful, intentional,
20 and in disregard of and with indifference to the rights of Plaintiff.

21 68. As a result of each Defendant's contributory infringement of Plaintiff's exclusive
22 rights under copyright, Plaintiff is entitled to either actual or statutory damages pursuant to 17
23 U.S.C. § 504 and to its attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505.

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1 69. The conduct of each Defendant is causing and, unless enjoined and restrained by
2 this Court, will continue to cause Plaintiff great and irreparable injury. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §§
3 502 and 503, Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief prohibiting each Defendant from further
4 contributing to the infringement of Plaintiff's copyright and ordering that each Defendant destroy
5 all copies of the copyrighted motion picture made in violation of Plaintiff's exclusive rights to the
6 copyright.

7 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff prays for judgment against each Defendant as follows:

- 8 A. For entry of preliminary and permanent injunctions providing that each Defendant
9 shall be enjoined from directly or indirectly infringing Plaintiff's rights in the
10 copyrighted Motion Picture ("Dawn Rider"), including without limitation by using
11 the Internet to reproduce or copy Plaintiff's Motion Picture, to distribute Plaintiff's
12 Motion Picture, or to make Plaintiff's Motion Picture available for distribution to
13 the public, except pursuant to a lawful license or with the express authority of
14 Plaintiff. Defendant also shall destroy all copies of Plaintiffs Motion Picture that
15 Defendant has downloaded onto any computer hard drive or server without
16 Plaintiff's authorization and shall destroy all copies of those downloaded Motion
17 Picture transferred onto any physical medium or device in each Defendant's
18 possession, custody, or control.
- 19 B. For actual damages or statutory damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504, at the
20 election of the plaintiff.
- 21 C. For Plaintiff's costs.
- 22 D. For Plaintiff's reasonable attorney's fees.
- 23 E. For such other and further relief as the Court Deems proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands trial by jury on all issues so triable.

DATED: April 24, 2013

Respectfully submitted,
Riding Films Inc.

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