

1 part of an unlawful copy of a motion picture can further the nearly instantaneous worldwide
2 distribution of that single copy to an unlimited number of people. Further, Defendants acts of
3 distributing Plaintiff’s motion picture support, maintain and further a for-profit exploitation of the
4 works of Plaintiff and others. The Plaintiff now seeks redress for this rampant infringement of its
5 exclusive rights.

6 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

7 2. This is a civil action seeking damages and injunctive relief for copyright
8 infringement under the copyright laws of the United States (17 U.S.C. § 101 et seq.).

9 3. This Court has jurisdiction under 17 U.S.C. § 101 et seq.; 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal
10 question); and 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a) (copyright).

11 4. Venue in this District is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and/or
12 28 U.S.C. §1400(a). Although the true identity of each Defendant is unknown to Plaintiff at this
13 time, on information and belief each Defendant may be found in this District and/or a substantial
14 part of the acts of infringement complained of herein occurred in this District. On information and
15 belief, personal jurisdiction in this District is proper because each Defendant, without consent or
16 permission of Plaintiff as exclusive rights owner, distributed and offered to distribute over the
17 Internet copyrighted works for which Plaintiff has exclusive rights.

18 **III. PARTIES**

19 **A. PLAINTIFF COBBLER NEVADA, LLC AND ITS COPYRIGHT**

20 5. Plaintiff is a limited liability company. Plaintiff is engaged in the production of the
21 motion picture known as and entitled “*The Cobbler*” for theatrical exhibition, home entertainment
22 and other forms of distribution.

23 6. Plaintiff is the owner of the exclusive rights under copyright in the United States in
24 *The Cobbler*. *The Cobbler* been registered with the United States Copyright Office by the author,
25 Cobbler Nevada, LLC, effective October 22, 2014, and assigned Registration No. Pau 3-744-688.
26 (Exhibit A)

1 7. Under the Copyright Act, Plaintiff is the proprietor of all right, title, and interest in
2 *The Cobbler*, including the exclusive rights to reproduce and distribute to the public as well as the
3 right to sue for past infringement.

4 8. *The Cobbler* contains wholly original material that is copyrightable subject matter
5 under the laws of the United States. It is easily discernible as a professional work as it was created
6 using professional performers, directors, cinematographers, lighting technicians, set designers and
7 editors and with professional-grade cameras, lighting and editing equipment. It has significant
8 value and has been created, produced and lawfully distributed at considerable expense. *The*
9 *Cobbler* is currently offered for sale in commerce, playing in theaters and available for rental
10 and/or purchase from Amazon, iTunes and Netflix, among others.

11 9. Defendants have notice of Plaintiff's rights through general publication and
12 advertising and more specifically as identified in the content of the motion picture, advertising
13 associated with the motion picture, and all packaging and copies, each of which bore a proper
14 copyright notice.

15 **B. DEFENDANTS**

16 10. Upon information and belief, each Defendant copied and distributed Plaintiff's
17 copyrighted motion picture *The Cobbler*. The true names of Defendants are unknown to Plaintiff
18 at this time. Each Defendant is known to Plaintiff only by the Internet Protocol ("IP") address
19 assigned by an Internet Service Provider ("ISP") and the date and at the time at which the
20 infringing activity of each Defendant was observed, as explained in detail below. Through
21 geolocation, the IP address used by each Defendant has been traced to the Western District of
22 Washington. Plaintiff believes that information obtained in discovery will lead to the identification
23 of each Defendant's true name and location and permit Plaintiff to amend the complaint to state
24 the same.

25 11. In addition, each IP address has also been observed and associated with significant
26 infringing activity and associated with the exchange of other titles on peer-to-peer networks. The

1 volume, titles and persistent observed activity associated with each Defendant’s IP address
2 indicates that each Defendant is not a transitory or occasional guest, but is either the primary
3 subscriber of the IP address or someone who resides with the subscriber and/or is an authorized
4 user of the IP address. The volume of the activity associated with each Defendant’s IP address
5 further indicates that anyone using or observing activity on the IP address would likely be aware
6 of the conduct of Defendant. Also, the volume and titles of the activity associated with each
7 Defendant’s IP address indicates that each Defendant is not a child, but an adult, often with mature
8 distinct tastes.

9 **IV. PEER-TO-PEER NETWORKS AND THE BITTORRENT PROTOCOL**

10 12. Defendants are each participants in a peer-to-peer (“P2P”) network using the
11 BitTorrent protocol. The BitTorrent protocol makes even small computers with low bandwidth
12 capable of participating in large data transfers across a P2P network. To begin an exchange, the
13 initial file-provider intentionally elects to share a file with a torrent network. This initial file is
14 called a seed. Other users (“peers”) connect to the network and connect to the seed file to
15 download. As yet additional peers request the same file each additional user becomes a part of the
16 network from where the file can be downloaded. However, unlike a traditional peer-to-peer
17 network, each new file downloader is receiving a different piece of the data from users who have
18 already downloaded the file that together comprises the whole. This piecemeal system with
19 multiple pieces of data coming from peer members is usually referred to as a “swarm.” The effect
20 of this technology makes every downloader also an uploader of the illegally transferred file(s).
21 This means that every “node” or peer user who has a copy of the infringing copyrighted material
22 on a torrent network can also be a source of download, and thus distributor for that infringing file.

23 13. This distributed nature of BitTorrent leads to a rapid viral spreading of a file
24 throughout peer users. As more peers join the swarm, the likelihood of a successful download
25 increases. Essentially, because of the nature of the swarm downloads as described above, every
26 infringer is sharing copyrighted material with other infringers.

1 14. Defendants actions are part of a common design, intention and purpose to hide
2 behind the apparent anonymity provided by the Internet and the BitTorrent technology to
3 download pieces of the copyrighted motion picture in a manner that, but for the investigative
4 technology used by Plaintiff, would be untraceable, leaving the Plaintiff without the ability to
5 enforce its copyright rights. By participating in the “swarm” to download Plaintiff’s copyright
6 motion picture, the Defendants agreed with one another to use the Internet and BitTorrent
7 technology to engage in violation of federal statute to accomplish and unlawful objective.

8 **V. COMPUTER FORENSIC IDENTIFICATION OF BITTORRENT INFRINGEMENT**

9 15. Plaintiff has identified each Defendant by the IP address assigned by the ISP used
10 by each Defendant and the date and at the time at which the infringing activity of each Defendant
11 was observed. This is accomplished using forensic software to collect, identify and record the IP
12 addresses in use by those people that employ the BitTorrent protocol to share, copy, reproduce and
13 distribute copyrighted works.

14 16. More specifically, forensic software is used to scan peer-to-peer networks for the
15 presence of infringing transactions with respect to a particular audiovisual work. Any digital copy
16 of an audiovisual work may be uniquely identified by a unique, coded, string of characters called
17 a “hash checksum.” The hash checksum is a string of alphanumeric characters generated by a
18 mathematical algorithm known as US Secure Hash Algorithm 1 or “SHA-1.” This software
19 facilitates the identification of computers that are used to transmit a copy or a part of a copy of a
20 digital media file identified by a particular hash value by their IP address at a particular date and
21 time. To overcome concerns with spoofing or the like, a direct TCP connection is made to each
22 defendant’s computer. Additional software using geolocation functionality is then used to confirm
23 the geographical location of the computer used in the infringement. Though an IP address alone
24 does not reveal the name or contact information of the account holder, in this case the Doe
25 Defendant, it does reveal the likely general location of the Defendant. IP addresses are distributed
26 to ISPs by public, nonprofit organizations called Regional Internet Registries. These registries

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4 assign blocks of IP addresses to ISPs by geographic region. In the United States, these blocks are
5 assigned and tracked by the American Registry of Internet Numbers. Master tables correlating the
6 IP addresses with local regions are maintained by these organizations in a publicly available and
7 searchable format. An IP address' geographic location can be further narrowed by cross-
8 referencing this information with secondary sources such as data contributed to commercial
9 databases by ISPs.

10 17. The end result are evidence logs of infringing transactions and the IP addresses of
11 the users responsible for copying and distributing the audiovisual work, here *The Cobbler*. The IP
12 addresses, hash value, dates and times, ISP and geolocation contained in Exhibit B correctly reflect
13 the subscribers using the IP addresses and that they were all part of a "swarm" of users that were
14 reproducing, distributing, displaying or performing the copyrighted work.¹

15 VI. JOINDER

16 18. Each Defendant is alleged to have committed violations of 17 U.S.C. § 101 *et. seq.*
17 within the same series of transactions or occurrences (e.g. downloading and distribution of the
18 same copyrighted motion picture owned by Plaintiff) and by using the same means (BitTorrent
19 network). The infringed work was included in one file related to the torrent file; in other words,
20 all of the infringements alleged in this lawsuit arise from the exact same unique copy of Plaintiff's
21 movie as evidenced by the cryptographic hash value. The Defendants are all part of the exact same
22 "swarm." Defendants' acts occurred in the same series of transactions because each Defendant
23 downloaded and/or distributed, or offered to distribute *The Cobbler* to other infringers on the
24 network, including the Doe Defendants and/or other network users, who in turn downloaded and/or

25
26 ¹ In logs kept in the ordinary course of business, ISPs keep track of the IP addresses assigned to their subscribers. Once provided with an IP address, plus the date and time of the detected and documented infringing activity, ISPs can use their subscriber logs to identify the subscriber with more specificity. Only the ISP to whom a particular IP address has been assigned for use by its subscribers can correlate that IP address to a particular subscriber. From time to time, a subscriber of Internet services may be assigned different IP addresses from their ISP. Thus, to correlate a subscriber with an IP address, the ISP also needs to know when the IP address was being used. Unfortunately, many ISPs only retain for a very limited amount of time the information necessary to correlate an IP address to a particular subscriber, making early discovery important.

1 distributed the motion picture. The temporal proximity of the observed acts of each Defendant,
2 together with the known propensity of BitTorrent participants to actively exchange files
3 continuously for hours and even days, makes it possible that Defendants either directly exchanged
4 the motion picture with each other, or did so through intermediaries and each shared in the
5 distribution of the motion picture to others. Therefore, Defendants each conspired with other
6 infringers on the BitTorrent network to copy and/or distribute *The Cobbler*, either in the same
7 transaction or occurrence or a series of transactions or occurrences.

8 19. To use BitTorrent, a user intentionally downloads a program that they then install
9 on their computer called a “client.” The BitTorrent client is the user’s interface during the
10 downloading/uploading process. The client may be free, supported by advertising, offer upgrades
11 or add on services for a fee, or a combination of several options. Users then intentionally visit a
12 “torrent site” or network site to find media or content available for download, often using a
13 standard web browser. A torrent site is often advertising revenue or subscription supported index
14 of media or content being made available by other users on the network and maintains a listing of
15 movies and television programs among other protected content. A user then uses the torrent site to
16 connect with other users and exchange or “share” content though the BitTorrent protocol often
17 with many users at the same time.

18 20. Internet piracy, and in particular BitTorrent piracy, though known as peer-to-peer
19 file sharing, is often a for-profit business as many software clients, torrent sites and networks
20 generate millions of dollars in revenue through sales and advertising. To increase the value of the
21 advertising and sometimes subscription access sold by torrent sites, many torrent sites work to
22 expand the pool of available titles and speed of downloads through increasing the number of
23 member peers and thus the desirability of their clients and networks. To accomplish this they
24 reward participants who contribute by giving them faster download speeds, greater access, or other
25 benefits.
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1 21. A significant element of the BitTorrent economic model is that those who
2 participate and download movies not only share and upload movies with others, but participants
3 are often rewarded through various means based on the volume and availability of content
4 participants in turn provide the network. In sum, there is a feedback incentive for participants as
5 they obtain not only the benefit of their pirated copy of a movie, but they obtain other benefits by
6 increasing the availability of pirated content to others. As such there are a growing number of users
7 that participate in peer-to-peer networks and receive personal gain or compensation in that the
8 networks they use reward those who provide large numbers of files for upload to others.

9 22. The use of BitTorrent does more than cause harm through the theft of intellectual
10 property. The BitTorrent distribution of pirated files is a model of business that profits from theft
11 through sales and advertising and a system of rewards and compensation to the participants, each
12 of whom contribute to and further the enterprise. Each Defendant is a participant in the BitTorrent
13 distribution of pirated files and the substantially similar conduct of each Defendant furthered a
14 model of business that profits from theft of intellectual property including Plaintiff's motion
15 picture.

16 23. Accordingly, pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 20(a)(2) each of the Defendants is therefore
17 properly joined at least because: (a) the infringement complained of herein by each of the
18 Defendants was part of a series of transactions involving an identical copy of Plaintiff's
19 copyrighted work; (b) the conduct of each Defendant jointly and collectively supported and
20 advanced an economic business model of profiting from the piracy of Plaintiff's copyrighted work;
21 (c) there are common questions of law and fact; and (c) each Defendant knowingly and actively
22 participated in a conspiracy to perform an illegal act and/or injure Plaintiff through use of the
23 BitTorrent protocol to infringe Plaintiff's copyrighted work.

24 24. Permissive joinder in the instant case is to permit a more efficient management of
25 Plaintiff's claims against the several Defendants and to reduce the costs to Plaintiff and Defendants
26 and to reduce the costs and burdens on the Court. Notice is provided, that on being specifically

1 identified and on request from an identified Defendant, Plaintiff agrees to sever any Defendant
2 that claims prejudice in being joined in this matter and to proceed against each such Defendant
3 individually.

4 **VII. CAUSE OF ACTION—COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT**

5 25. Plaintiff realleges the substance of the prior paragraphs.

6 26. Plaintiff owns the exclusive rights to the commercially released motion picture *The*
7 *Cobbler*, which has significant value and has been acquired, produced and created at considerable
8 expense.

9 27. At all relevant times Plaintiff has been the holder of the pertinent exclusive rights
10 infringed by Defendants to the copyrighted motion picture *The Cobbler*. The motion picture is the
11 subject of a valid Certificate of Copyright Registration.

12 28. Plaintiff is informed and believes that each Defendant, without the permission or
13 consent of Plaintiff, has used, and continues to use, an online media distribution system to
14 wrongfully misappropriate, reproduce and distribute to the public, including by making available
15 for distribution to others, *The Cobbler*. On information and belief, each Defendant participated in
16 a swarm and/or reproduced and/or distributed the same seed file of *The Cobbler* in digital form
17 either directly with each other. Plaintiff has identified each Defendant by the IP address assigned
18 to that Defendant by his or her ISP and the date and at the time at which the infringing activity of
19 each Defendant was observed.

20 29. In addition or in the alternative, Defendants obtained Internet access through an ISP
21 and permitted, facilitated and materially contributed to the extensive use of the Internet through
22 his ISP for infringing Plaintiff's exclusive rights under The Copyright Act by others. Defendants,
23 with knowledge of the infringing conduct, failed to reasonably secure, police and protect the use
24 of his Internet service against use for improper purposes such as piracy, including the downloading
25 and sharing of Plaintiff's motion picture by others. Defendants had the right and ability to supervise
26 and control the activity constituting the infringement.

1 and any motion picture, whether now in existence or later created, that is owned or
2 controlled by Plaintiff (“Plaintiff’s motion pictures”), including without limitation
3 by using the Internet to reproduce or copy, distribute or otherwise make available
4 for distribution to the public Plaintiff’s motion pictures, except pursuant to a lawful
5 license or with the express authority of Plaintiff.

- 6 B. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 503, an order that each Defendant destroy all copies of
7 Plaintiff’s motion pictures that Defendant has downloaded onto any computer hard
8 drive or server without Plaintiff’s authorization and shall destroy all copies of those
9 motion pictures transferred onto any physical medium or device in each
10 Defendant’s possession, custody, or control.
- 11 C. An order that each Defendant file with this Court and serve on Plaintiff, within
12 30 days of service of this order, a report in writing under oath setting forth in detail
13 the manner and form in which Defendants have complied with the terms of the
14 ordered relief.
- 15 D. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504 or other applicable provision, for actual or statutory
16 damages, at the election of Plaintiff, and a finding of willful infringement.
- 17 E. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505, for Plaintiff’s reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs.
- 18 F. For such other and further relief as the Court deems proper.

19 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 2nd day of September, 2015.

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