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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF OREGON
PORTLAND DIVISION

PTG NEVADA, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

**DOE-24.20.158.26; DOE-76.105.240.140;
DOE-24.21.71.205; DOE-73.190.105.189;
DOE-73.164.227.237; DOE-73.25.247.29;
DOE-24.20.33.187; DOE-24.21.147.196; and
DOE-76.115.135.55,**

Defendants.

Case No.: 3:15-cv-02017

COMPLAINT

COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff PTG Nevada, LLC (“PTG”), complains and alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This is a suit for copyright infringement under 17 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq. (“The Copyright Act”).
2. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

3. Venue in this district is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and 28 U.S.C. § 1400(a) as the defendants are believed to reside in this district.

PARTIES

PLAINTIFF

4. Plaintiff PTG is a Limited Liability Company with principal offices in Los Angeles, California and owned by Voltage Pictures, LLC.

The Rights of PTG

5. *Pay The Ghost* is a notable motion picture that was released in September, 2015.

6. *Pay The Ghost* is protected by United States Copyright laws, including laws that they pertain to Registration No. TXu 1920050, 2014, owned by plaintiff PTG.

7. Under The Copyright Act, PTG is the proprietor of copyrights and interests needed to bring suit.

8. The motion picture contains wholly original material that is copyrightable subject matter under the laws of the United States.

9. The motion picture is currently offered for sale in commerce and is available on iTunes, Amazon, Google Play and other commercial outlets.

10. Defendants had notice of plaintiff's rights through general publication and advertising and more specifically as identified in the content of the motion picture, advertising associated with the motion picture, and marketing and copies, each of which bore a proper copyright notice.

11. PTG comes to court seeking relief as the motion picture *Pay The Ghost*, once released, became one of the top 10 most trafficked films in the BitTorrent network and is being illegally downloaded and distributed countless times worldwide with many confirmed instances of infringing activity traced to Oregon.

THE DEFENDANTS

12. The defendants identified herein as Doe-24.20.158.26, Doe-76.105.240.140, Doe-24.21.71.205, Doe-73.190.105.189, Doe-73.164.227.237, Doe-73.25.247.29, Doe-24.20.33.187, Doe-24.21.147.196, and Doe-76.115.135.55 each used their specific IP addresses over multiple days to consistently distribute plaintiff's motion picture including on the following dates:

Doe-24.20.158.26	2015-10-22
Doe-76.105.240.140	2015-10-08
Doe-24.21.71.205	2015-10-05
Doe-73.190.105.189	2015-10-03
Doe-73.164.227.237	2015-10-01
Doe-73.25.247.29	2015-09-30
Doe-24.20.33.187	2015-09-28
Doe-24.21.147.196	2015-09-28
Doe-76.115.135.55	2015-09-28

13. Through geolocation, the IP address used by each defendant has been traced to the State of Oregon.

14. The defendants' IP addresses have each been observed and confirmed as distributing plaintiff's motion picture dozens of times.

15. Each of the listed defendants was observed distributing plaintiff's motion picture for multiple days.

16. The IP address of each of the listed defendants was observed associated with over 100 other titles being distributed through BitTorrent.

17. The activity observed associated with each of the defendants is consistent with that of a persistent and willful infringer that not only accesses and uses the BitTorrent network to obtain content such as plaintiff's motion picture, but also willfully and intentionally uses the BitTorrent network to cause intentional harm through furthering the distribution of content to third parties to deprive rights holders of their rights under the Copyright Act.

18. The volume and titles of the activity associated with the defendants' IP addresses indicates that the defendants are each likely the primary subscriber of the IP address or someone who resides with the subscriber, as such activity indicates the defendants are authorized users of their IP addresses with consistent and permissive access.

19. The volume of the activity associated with the defendants' IP addresses indicates that anyone actively using or observing activity on the IP address would likely be aware of the conduct of the defendant.

20. The volume and titles of the activity associated with the defendants' IP addresses indicates that the defendants are not young children.

21. The defendants' IP addresses were at that time of observed infringement managed by Internet Service Provider ("ISP") Comcast, who on information and belief, generally assigns an IP address to a single party for extended periods of time, often for months and provides Wi-Fi systems with notable pre-installed security and passwords.

22. The records maintained by Comcast should be able to identify either the defendants, or the subscribers who contracted with Comcast for service who in turn is likely to have knowledge that will lead to the identity of the defendants.

23. Plaintiff intends to seek initial discovery to subpoena records from Comcast to ascertain the true identity of the defendants.

BACKGROUND

PEER-TO-PEER INTERNET PIRACY

24. Digital piracy, including BitTorrent piracy, costs the entertainment industry over \$70 billion per year.

25. As noted by Senator Levin in Congressional hearings on peer-to-peer Internet piracy, "In the world of copyright law, taking someone's intellectual property is a serious offense,

punishable by large fines. In the real world, violations of copyright law over the Internet are so widespread and easy to accomplish that many participants seem to consider it equivalent to jaywalking – illegal but no big deal. But it is a big deal. Under U.S. law, stealing intellectual property is just that – stealing. It hurts artists, the music industry, the movie industry, and others involved in creative work. And it is unfortunate that the software being used – called ‘file sharing’ as if it were simply enabling friends to share recipes, is helping create a generation of Americans who don’t see the harm.”

26. In 2013, in recognition of the growing problems and challenges with counterfeiting and piracy, The Oregon House of Representatives passed House Memorial 2, which made the following findings:

Whereas the United States and other nations share the challenge of combating intellectual piracy and the counterfeiting of intellectual property such as ... films... and technologies that affect the quality of life; and

Whereas intellectual piracy and counterfeiting have a significant impact on Oregon's economy, and the economies of other states and of nations around the world, which results in job and earnings losses, reduced tax revenues and increased threats to public health and safety; and

...

Whereas protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights is crucial to the future of our innovation-based economy; and

Whereas industries that use intellectual property extensively generate nearly \$7.7 trillion in gross output and account for more than 60 percent of total exports from our nation; and

Whereas industries that use intellectual property extensively ... employ more than 19 million Americans, whose salaries average about 60 percent higher than salaries in industries that do not make extensive use of intellectual property; and

Whereas intellectual property infringement can undermine the nation's economic security; and

Whereas violations of intellectual property rights, ambiguities in the law and a lack of enforcement create uncertainty in the marketplace and in the legal system and undermine consumer trust; and

Whereas intellectual property, including trademarks, [are] essential ...; and

...

Whereas failing to adequately protect and enforce intellectual property rights will increase counterfeiting and illicit trade;

...

27. As such it is clear that giving effect to 17 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq., and the enforcement of intellectual property rights, and in particular the fight against counterfeiting and piracy are critical issues of importance to the both the United States of America and the State of Oregon.

28. Internet piracy, and in particular BitTorrent piracy, though known as peer-to-peer file sharing, is often a for-profit business as many software clients, torrent sites and networks generate millions of dollars in revenue through sales and advertising.

29. To increase the value of the advertising and sometimes subscription access sold by torrent sites, many parties work to expand the pool of available titles and speed of downloads available by increasing the number of member peers and thus the desirability of their clients and networks. To accomplish this they often reward participants who contribute by giving them faster download speeds, greater access, or other benefits.

30. Defendants' participation in the BitTorrent exchange of plaintiff's motion picture is the type of activity that torrent sites use to promote their business and likely directly furthered the for-profit business of at least one torrent site.

31. Many parties, and possibly defendants have been compensated for their participation in expanding the availability of pirated content to others through BitTorrent networks, including plaintiff's movie.

32. The use of BitTorrent does more than cause harm through the simple theft of intellectual property. The BitTorrent distribution of pirated files is a model of business that profits from theft through sales and advertising and provides a system of rewards and compensation to the participants, each of whom contribute to and further the enterprise.

33. Based on activity observed associated with defendants' IP addresses, defendants are prolific proponents of the BitTorrent distribution system advancing the BitTorrent economy of piracy.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF

COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

34. Defendants, without the permission or consent of PTG, copied and distributed plaintiff's motion picture through a public BitTorrent network.

35. Defendants' actions infringed PTG's exclusive rights under The Copyright Act.

36. Defendants' conduct has been willful, intentional, in disregard of and indifferent to PTG's rights and with the intent to cause PTG harm by depriving PTG of income and impairing PTG's ability to release and profit from its motion picture through legitimate means.

37. As a direct and proximate result of defendants' conduct, PTG's exclusive rights under 17 U.S.C. § 106 have been violated.

38. PTG is entitled to damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504 and attorney fees and costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505.

39. The conduct of the defendants is causing and, unless enjoined and restrained by this Court, will continue to cause plaintiff great and irreparable injury.

40. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §§ 502 and 503, PTG is entitled to injunctive relief prohibiting the defendants from further contributing to the infringement of PTG's copyrights and ordering that defendants destroy all copies of the motion picture made in violation of PTG's rights.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays for judgment against defendants as follows:

- A. For entry of permanent injunction enjoining defendants from directly, indirectly or contributory infringing plaintiff's rights, including without limitation by using the internet to reproduce or copy plaintiff's motion picture, to distribute plaintiff's

motion picture, or to make plaintiff's motion picture available for distribution to the public, except pursuant to a lawful license or with the express authority of plaintiff.

And further directing defendants to destroy all unauthorized copies of plaintiff's motion picture;

- B. For entry of permanent injunction enjoining defendants from using the BitTorrent network to distribute unlicensed copyrighted content;
- C. Statutory damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504;
- D. For plaintiff's reasonable costs and attorney fees pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505; and
- E. For such other and further relief as the Court deems proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, plaintiff demands a trial by jury.

DATED: October 27, 2015.

Respectfully submitted,

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