

1 George A. Zelcs (*pro hac vice forthcoming*)  
2 [gzelcs@koreintillery.com](mailto:gzelcs@koreintillery.com)  
3 Randall P. Ewing, Jr. (*pro hac vice forthcoming*)  
4 [rewing@koreintillery.com](mailto:rewing@koreintillery.com)  
5 Ryan Z. Cortazar (*pro hac vice forthcoming*)  
6 [rcortazar@koreintillery.com](mailto:rcortazar@koreintillery.com)  
7 **KOREIN TILLERY, LLC**  
8 205 North Michigan, Suite 1950  
9 Chicago, IL 60601  
10 Telephone: (312) 641-9750  
11 Facsimile: (312) 641-9751

12 Stephen M. Tillery (*pro hac vice forthcoming*)  
13 [stillery@koreintillery.com](mailto:stillery@koreintillery.com)  
14 Steven M. Berezney, CA Bar #329923  
15 [sberezney@koreintillery.com](mailto:sberezney@koreintillery.com)  
16 Michael E. Klenov, CA Bar #277028  
17 [mklenov@koreintillery.com](mailto:mklenov@koreintillery.com)  
18 Carol O'Keefe (*pro hac vice forthcoming*)  
19 [cokeefe@koreintillery.com](mailto:cokeefe@koreintillery.com)  
20 **KOREIN TILLERY, LLC**  
21 505 North 7th Street, Suite 3600  
22 St. Louis, MO 63101  
23 Telephone: (314) 241-4844  
24 Facsimile: (314) 241-3525

25 Joshua Irwin Schiller, CA Bar #330653  
26 [jischiller@bsflp.com](mailto:jischiller@bsflp.com)  
27 **BOIES SCHILLER FLEXNER LLP**  
28 44 Montgomery St., 41st Floor  
San Francisco, CA 94104  
Telephone: (415) 293-6800  
Facsimile: (415) 293-6899

Philip C. Korologos (*pro hac vice forthcoming*)  
[pkorologos@bsflp.com](mailto:pkorologos@bsflp.com)  
**BOIES SCHILLER FLEXNER LLP**  
55 Hudson Yards, 20th Floor  
New York, NY 10001  
Telephone: (212) 446-2300  
Facsimile: (212) 446-2350

*Attorneys for Maria Schneider and  
Pirate Monitor LTD*

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

**NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN JOSE DIVISION**

MARIA SCHNEIDER and PIRATE  
MONITOR LTD, individually and on behalf of  
all others similarly situated;

Plaintiffs,

vs.

YOUTUBE, LLC; GOOGLE LLC; and  
ALPHABET INC.;

Defendants.

CASE NO. 5:20-cv-4423

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

1 Plaintiffs Maria Schneider and Pirate Monitor LTD, as and for their Complaint against  
2 Defendants YouTube, LLC (“YouTube”), Google LLC (“Google”), and Alphabet Inc. (“Alphabet”)  
3 (collectively, “Defendants”), allege upon personal knowledge as to acts and events taking place in  
4 their presence or upon information and belief for all other acts as follows:

### 5 INTRODUCTION

6 1. This case is about copyright piracy. YouTube, the largest video-sharing website in  
7 the world, is replete with videos infringing on the rights of copyright holders. YouTube has  
8 facilitated and induced this hotbed of copyright infringement through its development and  
9 implementation of a copyright enforcement system that protects only the most powerful copyright  
10 owners such as major studios and record labels. Plaintiffs and the Class are the ordinary creators of  
11 copyrighted works. They are denied *any* meaningful opportunity to *prevent* YouTube’s public display  
12 of works that infringe their copyrights—no matter how many times their works have previously  
13 been pirated on the platform. They are thus left behind by YouTube’s copyright enforcement system  
14 and instead are provided no meaningful ability to police the extensive infringement of their  
15 copyrighted work. These limitations are deliberate and designed to maximize YouTube’s (and its  
16 parents Google’s and Alphabet’s) focused but reckless drive for user volume and advertising  
17 revenue. Moreover, the Plaintiffs and the Class are not only prevented from using any meaningful  
18 enforcement tool, but the system in place actually exacerbates the harms caused to them including  
19 in a manner that bars Defendants from the protections of any safe harbors under applicable  
20 copyright laws such as the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (“DMCA”).

21 2. The copyright management tool that YouTube provides to the behemoths of the  
22 creative industry is Content ID—a digital fingerprint tool that compares videos being uploaded on  
23 YouTube to a catalogue of copyrighted material submitted by those entities permitted to utilize  
24 Content ID. Content ID is not only unavailable to Plaintiffs and the Class, but it actually insulates  
25 the vast majority of known and repeated copyright infringers from YouTube’s repeat infringer  
26 policy, thereby encouraging its users’ continuing upload of infringing content.

1           3. Defendants Alphabet, Google, and YouTube reap billions of dollars annually from  
2 the online hosting of videos, including millions of works that infringe on the exclusive copyrights  
3 of Plaintiffs and the Class. Defendants permit and facilitate this infringement because it furthers  
4 their growth and revenue strategies and because they have determined that Plaintiffs and the Class—  
5 unlike YouTube’s preferred Content ID partners—lack the resources and leverage necessary to  
6 combat copyright infringement on the scale at which it is perpetuated on YouTube.

7           4. YouTube has more than 2 billion users worldwide every month, which according to  
8 Defendants is “almost one-third of the internet.” Users watch more than one billion hours of videos  
9 every single day, equating to approximately 5 billion videos viewed each day. YouTube estimates  
10 that more than 720,000 hours of videos—more than 82 years’ worth—are uploaded every day,  
11 equating to more than 500 hours of content uploaded every minute.

12           5. However, to become the preferred platform for both uploaders and viewers,  
13 Defendants knowingly permitted YouTube also to become a hotbed of piracy. From its start,  
14 YouTube recognized that its success was highly dependent on the rapid growth in online postings  
15 (or “uploads”) of “user-generated content,” to be uploaded quickly and with no prepublication  
16 diligence, making the unauthorized upload of copyrighted material unavoidable. Google purchased  
17 YouTube with full knowledge of YouTube’s rampant copyright piracy, yet Google chose to foster  
18 YouTube’s growth rather than protect copyright holders; it even refused to implement anti-piracy  
19 tools it had previously developed on another video sharing platform designed to curb such  
20 infringement.

21           6. Given the two-sided market YouTube functions in—where it wants to drive both  
22 viewers and content providers--Defendants’ motives are obvious. The ready availability of pirated  
23 content is the source of “network effects.” A vast library of pirated content draws users to the site,  
24 and the growth in users incentivizes the posting of more content on YouTube, which in turn enables  
25 Defendants to reap more advertising revenue. Building extensively on the backs of copyright holders  
26 who never gave authorization for their works to be displayed on YouTube, Defendants report that  
27 they now derive \$15 billion in revenue from advertising on YouTube, as well as unspecified billions  
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1 from subscriptions, other YouTube services, and the exploitation and monetization of personal data  
2 harvested from all of its users.

3 7. In addition to the billions of dollars of direct advertising revenue, the Google search  
4 and advertising platform independently gains massive value capitalizing on the rapid upload of  
5 materials, much of which infringes on class members' copyrights. Every time a viewer engages with  
6 the YouTube platform, Google harvests valuable information on individual user preferences and  
7 aggregate user demographics. This data is used to develop targeted advertising for YouTube, for  
8 Google, and further across the internet via Google's AdSense, AdX, and AdManager products and  
9 services, each of which generate additional billions of dollars for Defendants. Google is estimated  
10 to control 40% of the online advertising market, with much of it built on data it gathers from  
11 YouTube viewers drawn to the website by infringing material.

12 8. Faced with litigation by major music studios and other significant rights holders,  
13 Defendants have crafted distinct and disparate systems of copyright "enforcement" on their  
14 platform. For those entities with vast stores of copyright material and thus the leverage to require  
15 Defendants to appease their copyright management concerns, YouTube created its Content ID  
16 program, which allows qualifying copyright owners automatically to identify and manage their  
17 content on YouTube. Videos uploaded to YouTube are scanned against a database of files that have  
18 been submitted to Defendants by those qualifying copyright owners. Such owners get to decide  
19 what happens when content in a video on YouTube matches a work they own; the available options  
20 are (on a country-specific basis) to block the whole infringing video from being viewed, monetize  
21 the infringing video by running ads against it (in some cases sharing revenue with the uploader), or  
22 track the infringing video's viewership statistics.

23 9. Smaller rights holders, including Plaintiffs and the Class, are, however, denied  
24 access to Content ID and thus are relegated to vastly inferior and time-consuming manual means  
25 of trying to police and manage their copyrights such as scanning the entirety of YouTube postings,  
26 searching for keywords, titles, and other potential identifiers. Plaintiffs and the Class must then file  
27 individual takedown notices with YouTube via a web-form, email, or postal mail for each video  
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1 their searches identify. Defendants have, in effect, created a two-tiered system whereby the rights  
 2 of large creators with the resources to take Defendants to court on their own are protected, while  
 3 smaller and independent creators like Plaintiffs and the Class are deliberately left out in the cold.

4 10. The inequities of these disparate systems are pervasive. The following table  
 5 contrasts the protections offered by Content ID with those accorded ordinary copyright enforcers.

Content ID	Ordinary Rights Enforcers
Screening is performed at the moment of upload, before a video is published on YouTube preventing public availability through YouTube of the infringing material.	Screening is performed only after a video is uploaded, published on YouTube and the infringing material is available to the general public.
Screening is performed automatically using the digital fingerprint system provided by YouTube that automatically compares the actual content of each uploaded video with the entire catalog of Content ID-protected works.	Screening (if any) must be performed through keyword searches in an attempt to identify infringing works via titles, authors, and keywords attached to the video by the uploader.
Content ID automatically imposes the rights holder’s enforcement option to block the infringing video from publication on the platform, to monetize the infringing video through advertising revenue, or monitor download statistics of the infringing video.	Once the rights holder identifies infringing videos, the rights holder must file a takedown notice with YouTube for each offending video, specifying the URL location of the offending work, and providing evidence of the holder’s right to enforce the copyright. After a delay of days or weeks during which the infringing material remains publicly available and the harm caused by the infringement continues, YouTube may suspend or remove the video.

18 11. The superior protections of the Content ID system are completely denied to  
 19 Plaintiffs and the Class no matter how many times their copyright protected works are infringed  
 20 on the YouTube platform. If a rights holder does not have the economic clout to qualify for  
 21 Content ID, YouTube refuses to add their works to the Content ID catalog for prepublication  
 22 protection even if those works have previously been infringed on YouTube hundreds or even  
 23 thousands of times. Through its use of these systems, YouTube exerts significant control over  
 24 which infringing videos may be published on its site and which infringing videos are never viewed  
 25 by the public.

26 12. Moreover, Defendants have completely divorced their Content ID system from  
 27 their legally mandated repeat-infringer policy. The DMCA provides a safe harbor against copyright  
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1 infringement claims for entities such as YouTube so long as they formulate and reasonably  
2 enforce a policy of terminating repeat copyright infringers from their platform. YouTube purports  
3 to take advantage of this safe harbor by having a policy that assesses a “copyright strike” against  
4 the uploader when an ordinary rights holder files a takedown notice and terminating uploaders  
5 when they accrue three active copyright strikes within 90 days. However, when infringing content  
6 is uploaded and identified by the Content ID system, no copyright strikes are issued.<sup>1</sup> Thus, when  
7 Google brags that 98% of its “copyright issues are resolved via Content ID,”<sup>2</sup> what it really means  
8 is that nearly all identified copyright infringing material is entirely insulated from its repeat-  
9 infringer policy. This two-tiered system essentially trains YouTube’s billions of uploading users  
10 that there is essentially minimal risk to uploading to their hearts’ content. And while YouTube’s  
11 Content ID partners are protected from these repeat infringers because their uploads will always  
12 be screened against the Content ID catalog before publication, Plaintiffs and the Class remain at  
13 risk of recurring infringement by these same repeat infringers.

14         13. While Defendants state that Content ID eligibility is based on a variety of criteria,  
15 only five percent or less of all people who apply for Content ID are approved. Plaintiffs have  
16 applied and have either been rejected or received no response. In the meantime, Plaintiffs  
17 continue to suffer copyright piracy. Plaintiffs have had their exclusive copyrights infringed  
18 multiple times, despite having sent prior successful takedown notices for those very same works  
19 and despite Defendants’ having actual and constructive knowledge that YouTube is being used  
20 continuously to infringe Plaintiffs’ copyrights.

21         14. Defendants have forfeited their claim to the DMCA safe harbor protections in  
22 other ways as well. For example, rights holders who seek to actively enforce their copyrights by  
23 filing numerous takedown notices run the risk of losing access to YouTube’s rudimentary tools  
24 purportedly designed to facilitate the takedown notification process. Moreover, Defendants

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26 <sup>1</sup> YouTube’s own Help page expressly states, “Content ID claims don’t result in a strike.”  
<https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/2814000?hl=en>, last visited July 1, 2020.

27 <sup>2</sup> “How Google Fights Piracy,” p. 30,  
28 [https://www.blog.google/documents/27/How\\_Google\\_Fights\\_Piracy\\_2018.pdf](https://www.blog.google/documents/27/How_Google_Fights_Piracy_2018.pdf), last visited July 1, 2020.

1 arbitrarily limit the number of takedown notices they will process from rights holders such as  
2 Plaintiffs and the Class. YouTube also constrains the use of certain automated tools meant to help  
3 locate infringing content on the platform. Defendants are liable for the copyright piracy on their  
4 platform because their current approach to copyright infringement, including the operation of the  
5 Content ID system, fails to satisfy the requirements mandated in order to be protected under the  
6 DMCA safe harbor.

7 15. The overall effect of Defendants' inducement of copyright infringement,  
8 manipulation of search, willful blindness, data harvesting, and selective enforcement of copyright  
9 screening tools is to depress the value of creators' work and destroy the free marketplace for those  
10 works, where willing buyers and willing sellers can transact business. Instead, Defendants have  
11 created an alternative and unlawful marketplace, where the advertising revenue and valuable data it  
12 derives from publishing those works—free of charge to the consumer—bears no rational  
13 relationship to the creator's real cost of producing those works; this significantly injures the  
14 creators, but enormously benefits Defendants. The ready availability on YouTube of unauthorized  
15 copyrighted materials and the whack-a-mole approach required for creators to remove infringing  
16 material works disincentivize the creation of new works and reduce the value of all works.

### 17 **PLAINTIFFS**

18 16. Plaintiff Maria Schneider, a citizen of the state of New York, is a multiple Grammy  
19 award-winning composer and musician. Plaintiff Schneider holds exclusive copyrights to  
20 numerous works, including the songs "Hang Gliding," "Green Piece," and "Journey Home."

21 17. Plaintiff Pirate Monitor LTD is a limited company with its principal place of  
22 business at Intershore Chambers, 3rd Floor, Geneva Place, Road Town, Tortola, VG1110 British  
23 Virgin Islands. Pirate Monitor owns the exclusive rights to reproduce, publicly perform, publicly  
24 display, and distribute the following works, among others, over the internet: *Csak szex és más sem;*  
25 *Zimmer Feri 2;* and *Immigrants – Jóska menni Amerika.*



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**DEFENDANTS**

18. Defendant YouTube, LLC, is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business at 901 Cherry Avenue, San Bruno, California 94066. In 2006, YouTube was purchased by Google and since that purchase YouTube has operated as a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of Google. At all times relevant to this Complaint, the website YouTube.com was operated and controlled by either or both of YouTube, LLC and Google LLC. From time to time, YouTube conducts business as Google. For example, YouTube’s support documentation, including an explanation of how the Content ID program works, is hosted on “support.google.com.”

19. Defendant Google LLC is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business at 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, California 94043. Since 2006, Google has wholly owned and controlled YouTube. Google is a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of Defendant Alphabet. Google is the alter ego of YouTube and Alphabet. For example, YouTube and Google share user data from their respective websites, youtube.com and google.com, in order to create new content and personalized advertisements on both sites. Google’s search engine is the largest preceding source of all visits to YouTube, more than 6 times that of any other website. YouTube and Google also combine both products for purposes of Google’s AdWords advertising program, which allows an advertiser to determine that if a person searches for a specific term on Google’s search engine (e.g., financial advisor), the advertiser can direct that the next time that user watches a video on YouTube that person will see an advertisement for financial advisory services. Google has also recently begun testing integrating links to its search engine within YouTube’s search results.

20. Defendant Alphabet Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, California 94043. Alphabet wholly owns and controls Google. Alphabet is the alter ego of Google. Alphabet is the alter ego of YouTube and Google. YouTube and Google direct all profit to, and report revenue through, Alphabet.



**JURISDICTION**

21. This is a civil action seeking damages and injunctive relief for copyright infringement under the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 101 *et seq.*

22. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over all claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

23. This Court also has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) because the proposed Class contains more than 100 persons, the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000 and at least one proposed Class Member is a citizen or subject of a foreign state and Defendants are citizens of the State of California.

24. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants. YouTube, d/b/a Google LLC, Google, and Alphabet each maintain their headquarters in California and in this District. All Defendants have transacted business within California and contracted to supply goods or services in California in connection with the matters giving rise to this suit. Defendants have also committed copyright infringement causing injury to Plaintiffs and members of the Class in California. Defendants regularly solicit and do business in California and derive substantial revenue from goods used or services rendered. Defendants’ address for takedown notices of infringing content on YouTube is in California and in this District.

25. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (c) and 1400(a).

26. YouTube’s terms of service provide that all claims relating to the terms of service or arising out of the terms of service shall be litigated in federal or state courts in Santa Clara County, California, USA, and that YouTube consents to personal jurisdiction therein.

**NATURE OF THE ACTION**

**I. The Importance of Copyright and Copyright Enforcement**

27. Copyrights are the means by which creators of original content protect their moral and economic rights in that content. Respecting the financial value of creators’ works is such a cornerstone of our democracy that it was enshrined in the U.S. Constitution, which expressly gave Congress the power to “promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited

1 Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries.”  
2 U.S. Const. Article I, Section 8. “Copyright law encourages people to create original works and  
3 thereby ‘ultimately serves the purpose of enriching the general public through access to creative  
4 works.’” *Fogerty v. Fantasy, Inc.*, 510 U.S. 517, 526 (1994). The Supreme Court of the United States  
5 has recognized that by “establishing a **marketable** right to the use of one’s expression, copyright  
6 supplies the economic **incentive** to create and disseminate ideas.” *Harper & Row Publishers, Inc. v.*  
7 *Nation Enters.*, 471 U.S. 539, 558 (1985) (emphasis added).

8           28.       The importance of copyright enforcement is not limited to the United States. As  
9 far back as the early 1500s, courts in France recognized that only the creators of works, or their  
10 assigned heirs, should have the right to publish those works. As early as 1886, more than 10  
11 countries signed or ratified the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic  
12 Works, which has a stated purpose to promote the “protection of the rights of authors in their  
13 literary and artistic works.” The Convention ensures that authors are afforded the same  
14 protections in those signatory countries as they would enjoy within their own country, thereby  
15 promoting the worldwide distribution of creative works while at the same time ensuring that the  
16 rights of the author of a work created in one country will not be circumvented through the  
17 infringement of those rights in another country. As of today, 188 countries, including the United  
18 States, have signed the Berne Convention.

19           29.       The 1976 Copyright Act makes it illegal for people to publicly perform, publicly  
20 display, distribute, or reproduce a copyrighted work except in limited instances, and provides for  
21 statutory damages, willful statutory damages, and the right to recover attorneys’ fees. 17 U.S.C. §§  
22 501 et seq.

23           30.       YouTube is by far the world’s largest “user-generated-content” publishing  
24 platform, where billions of users upload and publish not only true user-generated-content, but also  
25 works that infringe the copyrights owned by others, including on occasion by Plaintiffs and the  
26 Class. Without adequate protection for copyright holders’ rights, YouTube poses an existential  
27 threat to copyright laws. *See Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios Inc. v. Grokster, Ltd.*, 545 U.S. 913, 928  
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1 (2005) (noting “digital distribution of copyrighted material threatens copyright holders as never  
2 before, because every copy is identical to the original [and] copying is easy”). For that reason, it is  
3 critical that YouTube not encourage or promote copyright infringement, act in a willfully blind  
4 manner to ignore identifiable copyright infringement on its site, alter or remove metadata that is  
5 protected “copyright management information,” or deploy its copyright protection tools in an  
6 inadequate and selective manner.

7 31. Each of the copyright-infringing acts alleged herein has diminished the moral,  
8 legal, and economic rights of Plaintiffs and Class members. The infringements have unjustly  
9 benefitted Defendants and have eroded the incentive to create new content in the same way by  
10 taking away a true marketplace, by misappropriating the revenues that should have been earned by  
11 Plaintiffs and the Class through their works, by diminishing the value of their ownership rights in  
12 such works, and/or by requiring individual rights holders to spend endless time pursuing “whack-  
13 a-mole” DMCA takedowns rather than devoting their time and energy to creating new  
14 copyrightable works.

## 15 **II. YouTube Was Designed to Enable and Facilitate Copyright Infringement**

### 16 **A. YouTube Uses Various Methods to Drive Uploads of Videos for Display on** 17 **Its Platform and to Drive Views of Such Videos From Its Platform.**

18 32. YouTube, now the world’s most popular online video site, launched in 2005. Users  
19 can access the platform in two distinct, yet complimentary roles: as “uploaders”—who publish  
20 videos to their unique YouTube pages, known as “channels,” and as “viewers”—who watch,  
21 review, and comment on the videos published by others.

22 33. When a user uploads a video or song or other piece of work, YouTube has its  
23 users copy the original video file into a file type specified by YouTube; it then adds one or more  
24 copies of the newly formatted file to its servers, and may remove, replace metadata, or add new  
25 metadata to the file, all in order to make the file available for public viewing on its platform. Upon  
26 upload, the altered video file becomes part of the YouTube library for publication and display  
27 through YouTube’s website, which Defendants control and directly and indirectly profit from.  
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1           34. YouTube actively encourages viewers to find and play videos on its website in  
2 numerous ways. When a viewer enters a search request into YouTube’s search bar, Defendants  
3 return a list of matching videos in its library accompanied by thumbnails and other metadata about  
4 the video, such as a title chosen by the uploader and the number of YouTube views. A YouTube  
5 viewer can then select that video to play by clicking on one of the thumbnails or the  
6 accompanying information in the list of videos supplied by Defendants in response to the user’s  
7 search request. When the user does so, Defendants then display the chosen video by streaming  
8 audio and video data from YouTube’s servers to the user’s computer or phone so that the user can  
9 view the selected video. As a video streams, YouTube causes the user’s computer or phone to  
10 download audiovisual data of the selected video.

11           35. YouTube also enables any viewer to “embed” further publishing of any video in  
12 the publicly available YouTube library into another website such as Facebook, a blog, or any other  
13 website where a user can post video content. The embedding feature is available by default for  
14 every video on YouTube, and the embedded video will appear as a picture with the YouTube logo  
15 prominently displayed. When someone clicks on the embedded video, it will stream the audio and  
16 video from YouTube’s servers in the context of the host website; in this way, the YouTube  
17 platform is still displaying the video by transmitting the streaming video content from YouTube’s  
18 own servers to the viewer’s computer. Defendants also enable YouTube viewers to “share” videos  
19 with others—for example, through email. If a viewer wants to share a video by email, the feature  
20 will generate an email with a link to the specific video. Any recipient of that email can click on the  
21 link to be brought to the YouTube website in order to view the video.

22           36. YouTube’s “embed” and “share” features have contributed significantly to  
23 YouTube’s growth in popularity, number of users, amount of content uploaded, and the data it  
24 captures and exploits from its uploaders and viewers. Because YouTube provides its users with the  
25 ability to view and listen to copyrighted materials free of charge, when the user would otherwise  
26 have to pay for such access, billions of users are naturally drawn to YouTube. Defendants’ “free”  
27 business model, built on piracy and an abuse of the DMCA safe harbors, has made YouTube the  
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1 primary outlet for music and video streaming and display. YouTube and Google, in combination,  
2 are the predominant means by which the public searches and discovers music, film, and other  
3 artistic works. As a result, artists like Plaintiffs and the Class must accede to the overwhelming  
4 market power of YouTube, because if you are not on YouTube, you don't exist.

5         37. Defendants also drive viewers to view multiple videos on YouTube by generating  
6 recommendations based on a closely guarded algorithm and metadata system that recommends  
7 additional videos to view next to the selected video as it is being played, and by their "AutoPlay"  
8 feature that queues subsequent videos to play sequentially. Since 2016, YouTube's  
9 recommendation algorithms have utilized Google Brain to refine and maximize their effectiveness  
10 in increasing "user engagement" and viewing time. Defendants recently proclaimed that YouTube  
11 has been successful in controlling over 70% of the works viewed by the user through its  
12 recommended video algorithm and Autoplay feature.<sup>3</sup> As YouTube's technical lead for YouTube  
13 recommendations has put it, "[YouTube] also wanted to serve the needs of people when they  
14 didn't necessarily know what they wanted to look for."<sup>4</sup>

15         38. As a result of YouTube's recommended video algorithm, search engine algorithm,  
16 and Autoplay feature, Defendants exert substantial control over the behavior of YouTube users  
17 and content posters. Exercising this control over users has paid off significantly. From the early  
18 introduction of its recommendations in 2014 to its refinements as of 2017, the aggregate time  
19 users spend watching videos on YouTube increased twentyfold.

20         39. As a result, every time an unauthorized copyrighted work is viewed without  
21 authorization, it is more likely than not that Defendants' conduct directed the viewer to the  
22 infringing work. Within the time period relevant to this litigation, Defendants automatically caused  
23 copyright infringement through the viewing of copyright-protected material without any  
24 affirmative action required by a user.

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26 <sup>3</sup> See, e.g., <https://www.theverge.com/2017/8/30/16222850/youtube-google-brain-algorithm-video-recommendation-personalized-feed>.

27 <sup>4</sup> <https://www.theverge.com/2017/8/30/16222850/youtube-google-brain-algorithm-video-recommendation-personalized-feed>.  
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**B. Maximizing the Amount of Online Content—Including Infringing Content—Was, and Remains Key to the Growth in Viewers of the YouTube Platform.**

40. Like other online platforms that don't "sell" their services, YouTube was originally designed to bring together its users: content generators who upload videos and content consumers who watch those videos. This basic business model for a platform leverages one of the most powerful forces in the online economy—"network effects"—to scale quickly and maintain momentum. Network effects occur where a service increases in value with the total number of users.<sup>5</sup> YouTube benefits from direct "network effects" in that, as more videos are uploaded, the entire platform becomes more attractive to the watchers of those videos. That attractiveness to those viewing the videos in turn makes the platform more attractive to uploaders who desire to have their uploaded materials viewed by the ever-increasing number of viewers. Defendants benefit economically as a result of network effects because, among other things, as the number of videos increase and the number of video watchers increases, the YouTube platform becomes more attractive to advertisers who, as described below, seek to target and reach watchers by posting advertising associated with videos that are likely to attract the advertisers' targeted audiences. As also described below, Defendants further gain from these effects by monetizing the valuable data about users that YouTube is able to gather from the viewing choices of its users.

41. Defendants' formula for economic success is simple: more videos, leads to more viewers, leads to more advertising and more data for YouTube to sell. That is, a large number of viewers attracts uploaders who upload more videos; more videos, in turn, attracts more viewers; viewers provide personal information and YouTube collects data on viewers' watching habits. More viewers also attracts advertisers, who purchase advertisements to display before, during, and after uploading videos; and YouTube makes money by selling advertisements in addition to selling the data they gather on viewers, uploaders, and advertisers alike. YouTube requires its users to consent to YouTube collection of individualized data for numerous purposes, including the

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<sup>5</sup> Alec Stapp, "You Can't Understand Big Tech Without Understanding Network Effects. Here's a Road Map." Niskanen Center, Sept. 13, 2018.

1 development of new products and personalized advertisements and content. YouTube has  
2 substantial incentives to maximize the amount and variety of content that is streamed on its  
3 platform to maximize the advertising views and to maximize the amount of data it can harvest.  
4 Ignoring copyrights for all but those most able to force YouTube to protect their copyrights—*i.e.*,  
5 those who are given access to Content ID—helps Defendants to drive this economic engine to  
6 higher levels by using copyright piracy as a key element of YouTube’s growth strategy.

7           42.       This model is ingrained in the very foundation of YouTube. Indeed, one of  
8 YouTube’s founders urged it to build up its numbers “as aggressively as we can through whatever  
9 tactics, however evil.” That same founder argued against the company removing obviously  
10 infringing videos, claiming that site traffic would drop by 80% if it did so. In February 2006, a  
11 YouTube employee estimated that over 70% of the most viewed, most discussed, top-favorited,  
12 and top-rated videos contained copyrighted material. That employee later estimated that 75 to  
13 80% of YouTube’s views came from copyrighted material posted without authorization.  
14 Nevertheless, YouTube continued to enable and facilitate copyright infringement so that it could  
15 attract as many users as quickly as possible.

16           43.       The desire to facilitate and enable copyright infringement did not end with  
17 Google’s \$1.65 billion purchase of YouTube in 2006. At that time, Google operated a competing  
18 website, Google Video, that, unlike YouTube, engaged in a process of reviewing and screening  
19 each uploaded video to avoid infringing content before the upload was publicly performed,  
20 displayed, reproduced, or distributed.

21           44.       Notably, prior to Google’s acquisition of YouTube, Google characterized  
22 YouTube as “a rogue enabler of content theft” that was “completely sustained by pirated content”  
23 and viewed YouTube’s success as due to “its liberal copyright policy.” Google even found it  
24 difficult to compete with YouTube at that time and considered “whether we should relax  
25 enforcement of our copyright policies in an effort to stimulate traffic growth” on Google Video.

26           45.       Instead of competing, however, Google purchased YouTube in October 2006 for  
27 \$1.65 billion. As part of that transaction, Google’s financial advisor Credit Suisse warned Google  
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1 that over 60% of YouTube’s views were of “premium” copyrighted content and that only 10% of  
2 that content was licensed. Nonetheless, Google did not apply to YouTube the pre-upload  
3 screening process that it used on Google Video; instead, Google chose to continue YouTube’s  
4 aggressive policy of allowing obviously infringing videos to be uploaded with zero “friction” and  
5 no screening, thus allowing infringing and illegally posted videos to be played and monetized by  
6 YouTube unless and until a takedown notice was received from the copyright owner.

7 46. With over 500 hours of videos uploaded every minute, this “frictionless” policy  
8 without screening for the copyrights of Plaintiffs and the Class guarantees that uploaders can  
9 infringe their copyrights at a pace that is far greater than the rate at which copyright holders can  
10 try to enforce their rights or the rate at which YouTube could ever process takedown requests.  
11 One Google employee tasked with responsibility for selecting videos to be prominently displayed  
12 on the website noted that they were “running into issues finding enough videos because they have  
13 so many copyright violations.” In a negotiation with one copyright holder, the Motion Picture  
14 Association of America, Google recognized that “the copyrighted content on YouTube was a  
15 major lure for their users.”

16 **C. With the Growth of the Platform, Google and YouTube Can Maximize**  
17 **Advertising Revenue Through a Combination of Available Content for**  
18 **Advertisement Placement, and Superior Advertisement Targeting Through**  
19 **Data Generation.**

20 47. As discussed above, YouTube maximizes revenues by having continually more and  
21 more content available online. Sustained and ongoing growth of uploaded content provides more  
22 online space for advertising to be sold and attracts more viewers who will see such advertising.  
23 Additional viewers, in turn, attract both more advertising and more uploads—and the network  
24 effects cycle continues.  
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1           48. Defendants have been remarkably successful in this online real estate grab. By one  
2 estimate, YouTube holds 70% of the market for online video content in the United States, as  
3 measured by the number of domains.<sup>6</sup>

4           49. Currently, Defendants earn advertising revenue directly from YouTube’s library of  
5 videos. First, Defendants earn 100% of the advertising revenue generated through the placement  
6 of advertisements on its homepage and search-results pages. The value of these ads is directly  
7 related to the number of users Defendants are able to attract and the overall size of its library. The  
8 number of users that Defendants can attract is, in turn, increased by the ready availability of  
9 unauthorized copyrighted works that can be viewed for free.

10           50. In addition, if a YouTube uploader chooses to turn on account monetization,  
11 through Defendants’ YouTube Partner Program or otherwise, Defendants will automatically place  
12 an advertisement within and around the video that is being publicly displayed, with Defendants  
13 keeping at least 45% of what Defendants calculate (without transparency) to be their “net income”  
14 advertising revenue. The uploading user retains no more than 55% of that “net” figure. The  
15 annual “net income” Defendants generated from YouTube in 2019 was recently revealed to  
16 include \$15 billion in advertising revenue alone, and that does not include the significant value of  
17 the user data, which Defendants exploit in manifold ways, or the significant corporate expenses  
18 Defendants recover before calculating this “net” figure.

19           51. Defendants also benefit from YouTube’s contributions to the growth and financial  
20 success of other Google products and services as well. YouTube is now estimated to draw 2  
21 billion regular viewers each month. As users interact with the YouTube platform, including  
22 through the posting and viewing of copyright-infringing material, they convey valuable  
23 information concerning their preferences for topics, products, and services. Defendants can use  
24 the individual and aggregate data they glean from these viewers to improve their entire product  
25 empire, ranging from advertisement exchanges, like AdSense and AdX, to Google’s third-party

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.datanyze.com/market-share/online-video/United%20States>.

1 advertisement server, Double Click for Publishers. Indeed, YouTube’s privacy policy as embedded  
2 in its Terms of Service links to a Google privacy policy that discusses both Google and YouTube  
3 as one, and that states that the user’s data will be shared and utilized to develop new services, fine-  
4 tune search results, and create personalized advertisement. Google is now estimated to control  
5 40% of the entire online advertising market, and the data it reaps from YouTube users, including  
6 those drawn to the site to view copyright-infringing works, plays a significant role in its growth.

7 **III. Defendants’ Delayed and Tiered Copyright Enforcement Mechanisms Were and**  
8 **Are Designed to Maximize Their Revenues and Create “Friction” for Those**  
9 **Seeking to Enforce Their Copyrights.**

10 52. Defendants’ delayed implementation of readily available screening technologies,  
11 and their decision to use such technologies in a way that maximizes their revenue from copyright  
12 infringement further demonstrates their intent to facilitate and profit from known copyright  
13 infringement. Defendants are obligated to comply with the safe harbor provisions of the DMCA  
14 in order to earn protection from liability for copyright infringement. Defendants’ business model,  
15 however, instead embraces such infringement because each infringing work represents additional  
16 advertising opportunities and attracts additional viewers to YouTube. Simply put, more stringent  
17 enforcement of copyrights would be harmful to Defendants’ revenue derived from YouTube—if  
18 all infringing material were subject to a pre-upload screening feature like Content ID or to being  
19 taken down, YouTube would lose valuable online real estate and viewers.

20 53. Because YouTube receives a percentage of all advertising revenues, it is indifferent  
21 to whether it shares those revenues with the copyright enforcer or the infringing party. However,  
22 complete diversion of revenues away from infringing parties and towards copyright enforcers  
23 would also undermine YouTube’s business model (and thus its revenue maximization). If its net  
24 income from unauthorized uploads were also to include a fair share for the content creators, many  
25 smaller YouTube channels would lose their economic incentive to continue uploading infringing  
26 material to the platform. Indeed, Defendants’ opposition to the EU’s recent copyright protection  
27 measures, which will likely require Defendants to pre-screen all videos for copyright infringement  
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1 prior to upload and/or offer Content ID to everyone who has submitted a prior takedown notice,  
2 reflects these very fears.

3 54. Instead, in order to amplify its profits, YouTube offers different levels of relief to  
4 copyright enforcers that is tied to their level of engagement and activity on YouTube. These non-  
5 negotiable business terms enable Defendants to maximize the amount of infringing content that  
6 remains online by permitting the enforcers with the most resources to protect their rights to  
7 monetize the infringing material, while relegating copyright enforcers of more limited means to the  
8 issuance and prosecution of individual takedown notices.

9 55. Since YouTube's inception, there has been readily available and relatively  
10 inexpensive content-filtering software to proactively identify and prevent the public display of  
11 infringing videos. Critically, however, only a site operator like YouTube can prevent copyright  
12 infringement at the time the video is uploaded and before it becomes public. Despite readily  
13 available standard tools, YouTube intentionally limits the availability of such content-filtering, and  
14 refuses to allow Plaintiffs and the Class such access and use.

15 56. Defendants' Content ID program is the most effective tool for any copyright  
16 holders who wish to block unauthorized uploads at the time of upload. Content ID allows the  
17 copyright enforcer to submit its copyrighted works (*e.g.*, copyrighted videos or copyrighted songs  
18 that might be used in an infringing video) to YouTube, which uses those copyrighted videos to  
19 create a digital fingerprint. All videos uploaded to YouTube are then scanned against the database  
20 of these digital fingerprints. If Content ID finds material that matches one of the submitted works,  
21 the copyright holder can choose to: (1) block a whole video from being viewed; (2) monetize the  
22 video by running ads against it, in some cases sharing revenue with the uploader; or (3) simply  
23 track the video's viewership statistics.

24 57. Without any explanation as to why, Defendants state that Content ID is intended  
25 for "those who own exclusive rights to a large amount of original content (like a record label or  
26 movie studio), are submitting a high number of complete and valid takedown requests, and are  
27 able to dedicate the resources needed to manage it." This program is highly automated, with  
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1 YouTube automatically conducting the search and match process upon any upload of a video and  
2 allowing the copyright enforcer to pre-select an enforcement mechanism.

3 58. But, to the detriment of Plaintiffs and the Class, Defendants refuse to allow this  
4 tool to be made available to them, nor is any reasonable substitute provided, thus allowing  
5 Defendants to continue to benefit from the prolific infringement of Plaintiffs' and the Class's  
6 copyrighted materials. Only approximately five percent or less of all applicants who attempt to  
7 sign up for Content ID are approved for its use.

8 59. As a bipartisan group of U.S. Senators and Congressional Representatives wrote  
9 to Google on September 3, 2019, there are significant "concerns that copyright holders with  
10 smaller catalogs of works cannot utilize Content ID, making it more difficult or almost impossible  
11 for them to effectively protect their copyrighted works from infringement and, ultimately,  
12 impacting their livelihoods." Indeed, these legislators noted that they had "heard from copyright  
13 holders who have been denied access to Content ID tools, and as a result, are at a significant  
14 disadvantage to prevent repeated uploading of content that they have previously identified as  
15 infringing. They are left with the choice of spending hours each week seeking out and sending  
16 notices about the same copyrighted works, or allowing their intellectual property to be  
17 misappropriated."

18 **IV. Defendants' Treatment of Plaintiffs Reflects Their Intent to Permit**  
19 **Misappropriation of Plaintiffs' Rights Despite Actual and Constructive Knowledge.**

20 60. Plaintiff Schneider holds exclusive copyrights to numerous works, including, *e.g.*,  
21 the songs "Hang Gliding," "Green Piece," and "Journey Home." "Hang Gliding" was first  
22 published in 2000 and was registered with the United States Copyright Office on May 20, 2003.  
23 "Green Piece" was created in 1987 and was registered with the United States Copyright Office on  
24 May 18, 1992. "Journey Home" was first published in 2000 and was registered with the United  
25 States Copyright Office on May 20, 2003.

26 61. The aforementioned songs have, at various times, been posted in full or in part on  
27 YouTube and have been viewed by YouTube users.

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1           62.     Plaintiff Schneider has twice applied for Content ID and has been rejected both  
2 times.

3           63.     Plaintiff Schneider has sent multiple takedown requests to YouTube to remove  
4 infringing videos from 2013 to the present, including videos containing each of the  
5 aforementioned songs.

6           64.     After submitting the takedown requests, and on numerous occasions, each of the  
7 aforementioned songs has been subsequently posted in full or in part on YouTube without  
8 Plaintiff Schneider’s authorization. For instance, as of the date of this Complaint, at least twelve  
9 separate YouTube videos of “Hang Gliding” are published by YouTube, with tens of thousands of  
10 cumulative plays performed by various groups, and none of which are uploads authorized by  
11 Plaintiff Schneider. By being forced to continuously self-police uploads across YouTube’s billions  
12 of uploads, as opposed to automatic and preemptive blocking, Plaintiff Schneider is forced to  
13 weigh the further financial damage caused to her by alienating performance groups, including  
14 those who purchased her music scores.

15           65.     As of January 24, 2020, Pirate Monitor owns the exclusive rights to reproduce,  
16 publicly perform, publicly display, and distribute the following works, among others, over the  
17 internet: *Csak szex és más semi*; *Zimmer Feri 2*; and *Immigrants – Jóska menni Amerika*.

18           66.     The aforementioned works are non-U.S. works exempt from the registration  
19 requirements of the Copyright Act. The works were first published in Hungary.

20           67.     The aforementioned works have, at various times, been posted in full or in part on  
21 YouTube and have been viewed by YouTube users.

22           68.     On February 18, 2020, *Immigrants – Jóska menni Amerika* was registered with the  
23 United States Copyright Office.

24           69.     In connection with the transfer of ownership described above, Pirate Monitor was  
25 expressly assigned, and/or became the owner of, all previously accrued claims for copyright  
26 infringement as to its exclusive right to reproduce, publicly perform, publicly display, and  
27 distribute the works over the internet.

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1           70. For each of these works, full videos of these feature length films have been  
2 uploaded to YouTube without authorization from Pirate Monitor, including, for *Immigrants – Jóska*  
3 *menni Amerika*, after it obtained registration with the U.S. Copyright Office.

4           71. Pirate Monitor has applied for access to Defendants’ Content ID program and  
5 Defendants have either refused its application or taken an unreasonably and arbitrarily long time  
6 to respond, with Defendants continuing to derive financial benefit from the infringing material in  
7 the meantime.

8           72. For each of these aforementioned unauthorized videos, Pirate Monitor sent  
9 copyright takedown notices to YouTube. Even when the notices did result in removal of the  
10 infringing material, the infringing videos remained publicly available for several days after Pirate  
11 Monitor sent its takedown notices.

12           73. *Immigrants* has been reposted in full following Pirate Monitor’s first takedown  
13 notice.

14           74. Pirate Monitor has been prevented from sending takedown notices for each of  
15 these works because Defendants limit the number of notices that Plaintiff and the Class can send  
16 in a day.

17           75. Both before and after completing their respective Content ID application forms,  
18 users uploaded and viewed Plaintiffs’ works—feature films and music recordings—in full and  
19 without Plaintiffs’ authorization. In all instances, Plaintiffs’ takedown notices were deemed  
20 sufficiently valid by Defendants for the video to be removed, but each time the video remained  
21 available online for an additional 4-6 days before removal.

22           76. Each time Defendants removed the infringing video, the same person or another  
23 person has subsequently re-uploaded Plaintiffs’ copyrighted feature-length films or music  
24 recordings in full. Despite Defendants being aware of prior infringement concerning these very  
25 same works, and despite Defendants having the software available to filter subsequent uploads of  
26 works that were subject to prior successful takedown notices, they repeatedly allowed further  
27 infringing videos (often the exact same videos) to be publicly performed, displayed, reproduced, or  
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1 distributed until Plaintiffs were able to search and locate the new infringing content, send another  
2 takedown notice, and await YouTube’s response—a further delay allowing for still more copy-cat  
3 infringing works to be posted which would then have to be found and new takedown notices  
4 submitted.

5 77. Put simply, copyright holders should not be forced to *repeatedly* demand that the  
6 *same* platform take down infringing uses of the *same* copyrighted work, while other rights holders  
7 are provided access to standard digital fingerprinting and blocking tools. By not allowing Plaintiffs  
8 to block the upload of infringing materials at the time of upload, Defendants force Plaintiffs and  
9 the Class into a time consuming, cumbersome, inaccurate, and flawed “manual” process to  
10 enforce their copyrights, all to the benefit of Defendants’ money-making machine. The inequities  
11 of this two-tiered system ensure that, at best, unauthorized YouTube uploads will always outpace  
12 the ability of Plaintiffs and the Class to take those videos down.

13 78. Indeed, Plaintiffs’ repeated, oftentimes successful takedown notices ensure that  
14 Defendants’ have actual or constructive knowledge that uploaded videos infringing Plaintiffs’  
15 copyrights are routinely publicly performed, publicly displayed, distributed, and/or reproduced on  
16 YouTube. Despite this knowledge, Defendants: a) prevent Plaintiffs and those similarly situated  
17 from joining Content ID; b) do not create a digital fingerprint of materials that have triggered  
18 successful takedown notices to prevent additional infringement; c) prevent Plaintiffs and the Class  
19 from sending more than a limited number of takedown notices; and d) prevent Plaintiffs and the  
20 Class from using automated tools to help identify infringing works that have been uploaded to  
21 Defendants’ platform. Again, Defendants thereby intend and ensure that copyright infringement  
22 will outpace the ability to police such infringement, all to the benefit of their bottom line.

23 **V. Defendants’ Mistreatment of Copyright Management Information Has Enabled,  
24 Induced, Concealed, and Contributed to Infringement of Plaintiffs’ Works.**

25 79. Section 1202 of the DMCA defines “copyright management information” (“CMI”)  
26 to include information conveyed in connection with digital copies of a work, including the title,  
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1 author, copyright owner of the work, performers on the work, lyricist, producer, and other similar  
2 information providing attribution for, and reflecting the moral rights of, creators.

3           80.     The recognition and preservation of CMI is vital to the lawful distribution of  
4 digital works. The digital versions of files containing musical or video works that are lawfully sold  
5 and distributed in the United States routinely contain associated metadata that includes CMI. For  
6 example, International Standard Musical Word Codes (“ISWC”), which are a globally recognized  
7 standard for the recognition of musical works, can provide the basis for royalty payments to the  
8 copyright owners when those works are distributed by streaming platforms, such as Spotify. MP3  
9 files, a common format for the digital distribution of audio works, routinely include a metadata  
10 container, namely an ID3 file, which ordinarily holds CMI. So too, the MP4 file format, which is  
11 commonly used for some digital videos, includes copyright information as a standard metadata  
12 field. However, despite the prevalence of CMI metadata associated with the original protected  
13 audio and video works, Defendants and their business model and systems routinely ignore that  
14 CMI. When Plaintiffs have found infringing copies of their works on YouTube, the original CMI  
15 associated with the digital file is missing, either stripped or concealed.

16           81.     YouTube neither encourages nor protects the original CMI metadata during the  
17 upload process, even though YouTube knows it exists and its value for protecting the rights of  
18 creators. As just one example, where an MP3 may include the internationally recognized  
19 International Standard Recording Code (“ISRC”) for that recording in its ID3 file, YouTube does  
20 not require that its users who are uploading content to transfer the ISRC in the original file to the  
21 unauthorized converted video file. Moreover, Google declines to provide users with audio file  
22 conversion software that would automatically retain and encode the CMI associated with  
23 protected works. Instead, YouTube simply directs users to a general Wikipedia page listing video  
24 editing software, knowing that the terms of most video-editing conversion software do not allow  
25 the resulting “videos” to be used for Defendants’ commercial purposes. Indeed, a search for the  
26 phrase “copyright management information” on the YouTube Help page returns precisely zero  
27 results.

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1           82.       Thus, despite having clear knowledge of the pervasive presence of CMI associated  
2 with protected works, and the vital role played by CMI in the lawful distribution and economic  
3 protection of copyrighted musical and video works, Defendants have created a system that not  
4 only disregards, but eliminates or conceals, and/or encourages uploaders to eliminate or conceal,  
5 CMI from the video files published on the YouTube platform. Of course, if YouTube required its  
6 users to include valuable metadata (like the ISRC) with an upload, it would add considerable  
7 “friction,” and might also deter a user from uploading if the user were to realize the importance of  
8 this statutorily protected metadata.

9           83.       As a result of the removal and/or alteration of CMI, the purposes of section 1202  
10 have been frustrated. YouTube viewers cannot determine key attribution for many infringing  
11 works and cannot determine that Plaintiffs are the copyright owners of their works. The absence  
12 of CMI leads YouTube viewers to believe that Plaintiffs’ works can be copied, displayed, “shared,”  
13 embedded, and distributed at will. Defendants are aware that their display and distribution of  
14 Plaintiffs’ works with missing, incomplete, and/or inaccurate CMI, has induced, enabled,  
15 facilitated, and concealed the ongoing and additional infringement of Plaintiffs’ rights under the  
16 Copyright Act. Defendants have built an entire commercial publication business based on the  
17 value of their own metadata and algorithms but have denied Plaintiffs and the Class the value of  
18 the original metadata included in the copyrighted works, even though much of that original  
19 metadata is protected under § 1202.

20 **VI. Defendants Are Not Entitled to the Safe Harbor Protections of the Digital**  
21 **Millennium Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 512.**

22           84.       The DMCA shields online platform service providers from damages and certain  
23 injunctive relief for copyright infringement arising from the storage, at the direction of a user, of  
24 infringing material on the service provider’s platform provided that the service provider complies  
25 with certain threshold requirements. Because YouTube fails to comply with these requirements, it  
26 is not entitled to protections of the DMCA safe harbor.

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1           85.       As a condition of qualification for the DMCA safe harbor, YouTube must  
2 designate an agent to receive takedown notifications in a form proscribed by § 512. Pursuant to  
3 this section, the takedown notice must identify the copyrighted work claimed to have been  
4 infringed, identify the infringing material, and provide “information sufficient to permit the service  
5 provider to locate the material.” 17 U.S.C. § 512(c)(3)(iii).

6           86.       YouTube imposes arbitrary limitations on the number and frequency of  
7 takedown notifications it will process from rights holders. This limits the ability of Plaintiffs and  
8 the Class to enforce their copyrights and imposes additional burdens and delay on them. Where  
9 these limits are exceeded, rights holders risk losing access to YouTube’s copyright protection tools  
10 or having their Content Management System Account terminated, both of which assist the  
11 protection of copyrights. By imposing these arbitrary limitations on its notification and takedown  
12 procedures, YouTube has violated the requirements of the DMCA and forfeited its safe harbor  
13 protections.

14           87.       YouTube has also recently begun requiring some rights holders to identify the  
15 specific start and stop moments within the infringing work where the protected material is  
16 embedded. These new requirements also add considerable “friction” on the takedown process,  
17 thereby increasing Defendants’ profits. For example, while this is an automated process within  
18 Content ID, this new requirement places an additional burden on Plaintiffs and the Class. By  
19 conditioning these notification and takedown procedures on the provision of additional  
20 information—information not required under the DMCA—YouTube has violated the  
21 requirements of the DMCA and forfeited its safe harbor protections.

22           88.       In order to qualify for the DMCA safe harbor, YouTube must further establish  
23 that it has adopted and reasonably implemented a policy providing for the termination, in  
24 appropriate circumstances, of the accounts of repeat infringers. YouTube has implemented a  
25 repeat-infringer policy that provides for the termination of users who receive three copyright  
26 strikes. A copyright strike is assessed when YouTube receives a complete and valid takedown  
27 notice issued against the user’s channel. Copyright strikes expire after 90 days. Thus, any user can  
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1 safely upload eight copyright infringing works annually, so long as they are appropriately timed,  
2 without any risk of termination. This three-strike policy, as applied, allows for repeat infringement.  
3 YouTube has effectively abrogated its repeat-infringer policy and has failed to reasonably  
4 implement a policy providing for the termination, in appropriate circumstances, of the accounts of  
5 repeat infringers. By erasing copyright strikes after 90 days, YouTube has not satisfied the safe  
6 harbor requirements of the DMCA and forfeited its safe harbor protections. Further, even where  
7 YouTube has deleted a user’s account because of its three-strike policy, nothing prevents that user  
8 from creating a new account and YouTube takes no steps to check whether newly created  
9 accounts are on behalf of previously terminated users.

10           89.       Moreover, Defendants have completely divorced their Content ID system from  
11 their legally mandated repeat-infringer policy. When infringing content is uploaded and identified  
12 by the Content ID system, no copyright strikes are issued—the infringing content is either  
13 published and monetized by the rights holder, or blocked. Because the Content ID system is  
14 entirely separate from the copyright strike system, YouTube has effectively insulated the vast  
15 majority of all copyright infringements from consideration under its repeat-infringer policy. It also  
16 creates a general sense of animosity within its ecosystem against those who are forced to serve  
17 “take down” notices and thereby generate “strikes” against its users, which intimidates Plaintiff  
18 Schneider and similar artists from attempting to enforce their constitutionally protected rights.  
19 Even though those permitted to use Content ID block billions of uploads, they “get to play the  
20 good guy,” as blocking is done behind the scenes; but because Plaintiffs and the Class need to  
21 manually block in a very visible and punitive way, they are forced to “play the bad guy.”

22           90.       The only repercussions a repeat infringer faces when he uploads Content ID-  
23 protected materials are the blocking of his upload, or the rights holder’s diversion and retention of  
24 the advertising revenues associated with the work. Moreover, while YouTube’s Content ID  
25 partners are protected from these repeat infringers because their uploads will always be screened  
26 against the Content ID catalog before publication, Plaintiffs and the Class remain at risk of  
27 infringement by YouTube uploaders with numerous Content ID claims—the quintessential repeat  
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1 infringers. By segregating nearly all copyright-infringing material from consideration under its  
2 repeat-infringer policy while leaving Plaintiffs and the Class subject to violations from those same  
3 repeat infringers, YouTube has failed to satisfy the safe harbor requirements of the DMCA and  
4 forfeited its safe harbor protections.

5           91. As an additional requirement of the DMCA safe harbor protection, YouTube must  
6 establish that it has neither actual nor constructive knowledge of the infringements. Constructive  
7 knowledge turns on whether a reasonable person would objectively know of the infringements.  
8 The protected works of Plaintiffs and the Class have been infringed by repeat infringers who are  
9 sheltered by the Content ID system. YouTube has actual knowledge of these repeat infringers but  
10 fails to administer copyright strikes to them and fails to keep track of their activities under its  
11 repeat-infringer policy; YouTube therefore should objectively know of these infringements.  
12 Because YouTube has at least constructive knowledge of infringing material on its site, YouTube  
13 has failed to satisfy the safe harbor requirements of the DMCA and thus forfeited its safe harbor  
14 protections.

15           92. YouTube must also, in order to qualify for DMCA safe harbor protection,  
16 establish that it does not financially benefit from infringements that it has the right and ability to  
17 control. YouTube financially benefits by receiving 45% of all advertising “net income” generated  
18 by infringing works (and 100% of advertising revenue on its home and search pages when users  
19 are drawn to those pages in part because of the ready availability of copyright-infringing material),  
20 whether that advertising is placed by the uploader or the rights holder through the Content ID  
21 program. In addition, Defendants derive significant value from the data acquired from YouTube  
22 users, including those users who post and view copyright infringement and those users drawn to  
23 the site by the ready availability of pirated material. Further, even where YouTube has profited  
24 from unauthorized uploads until a rights holder discovers it and completes the cumbersome  
25 takedown process, YouTube keeps all of the revenue it generated during that period of  
26 infringement, and does not share any portion with the rights holder.

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1           93.       Moreover, YouTube has the ability to control this content, and has in fact exerted  
2 such control, by screening every single video uploaded to its site for Content ID-protected  
3 material prior to publication but not doing so for others even when it has previously received a  
4 valid takedown notice. YouTube undertakes to control user behavior when such users are directed  
5 to copyright videos through its suggested video algorithms, search algorithms, and Google’s search  
6 page, which now influence more than 70% of the content viewed by users.

7           94.       YouTube must also, in order to qualify for continuing DMCA safe harbor  
8 protection, establish that it is a passive internet platform, and that it does not undertake to  
9 substantially influence user behavior. YouTube’s Content ID program, and its partner programs,  
10 are indeed specifically designed, however, in myriad ways to substantially influence user behavior.  
11 As just one example, YouTube offers its uploading community tutorials on how users can create  
12 new metadata to maximize views and revenues. As another example, YouTube imposes upon its  
13 viewing community personalized viewing curation, Autoplay, and suggested and recommended  
14 videos, all of which are calculated to influence what its users view, and to increase both the  
15 viewing community’s use of the YouTube platform, and the resulting advertising revenue. Finally,  
16 the data Defendants harvest from its users is exploited in myriad ways to influence the behaviors  
17 and actions of those users through marketing and advertising. All of these programs and functions  
18 directly and substantially influence its users. Thus, YouTube has violated judicially established  
19 standards regarding the safe harbor, and as a result, it has forfeited its safe harbor protections.

20           95.       Because Plaintiffs and the Class have filed takedown notices with YouTube  
21 regarding their protected works, YouTube is on notice of these infringements and has access to  
22 copies of the protected works for scanning purposes. Further, because YouTube currently scans  
23 every uploaded video prior to publication as part of the Content ID program, it has the capacity to  
24 screen for the protected works of Plaintiff and the Class as well. By refusing to provide pre-  
25 publication screening of previously infringed works belonging to Plaintiff and the Class, YouTube  
26 has financially benefitted from infringements that it has the right and ability to control, has  
27 violated the requirements of the DMCA, and has therefore forfeited its safe harbor protections.

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1           96. As a further condition of qualification for the DMCA safe harbor, YouTube must  
 2 establish that it accommodates, and does not interfere with, standard technical measures used to  
 3 protect copyrighted works. Pex and similar companies offer services to copyright holders that  
 4 enable them to find infringing works on YouTube and other platforms. Similar to Content ID,  
 5 these companies' services utilize proprietary media-fingerprinting technology combined with  
 6 access to the online platform's content via either an API or data scraping techniques. Given the  
 7 long-standing and widespread use of media-fingerprinting technology for the identification of  
 8 infringing material online, such technologies constitute standard technical measures.

9           97. Defendants also interfere with standard technical measures designed to protect §  
 10 1202 CMI. Defendants know that the ID3 metadata container is an ISO-approved technical  
 11 measure used primarily to protect copyrighted works and inform listeners of the rights associated  
 12 with the works. However, rather than build a system that ensure this information stays with any  
 13 file that is uploaded by a YouTube user, Defendants have developed systems and processes that  
 14 automatically strip, conceal, and/or alter the information contained in the ID3 or other similar  
 15 metadata containers.

16           98. YouTube has failed to accommodate, and has affirmatively interfered with, Pex  
 17 and other companies offering standard technical measures to protect copyrighted works. YouTube  
 18 has denied Pex and other such companies access to its API and has actively interfered with their  
 19 data-scraping of the YouTube platform by blocking or otherwise impeding their access through a  
 20 variety of measures. YouTube further prohibits the use of automated tools to access its platform.  
 21 By interfering with and refusing to accommodate these standard technical measures, YouTube has  
 22 failed to satisfy the safe harbor requirements of the DMCA and forfeited its safe harbor  
 23 protections.

24                                       **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

25           99. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and as a class action pursuant to  
 26 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a), and 23(b)(1), 23(b)(2), 23(b)(3), and/or 23(c)(4) on behalf  
 27 of the following proposed classes:

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A. All persons holding the exclusive right to publicly perform, reproduce, publicly display, or distribute film, audiovisual, or musical works over the internet for works first going into the public domain after December 31, 1977 whose copyrighted works have been uploaded to YouTube within the relevant statute of limitations, whether in their entirety as part of one single upload or where a portion of the copyrighted work has been uploaded to YouTube, where such person has had to submit a successful takedown notice with respect to such work, and where such person’s work has subsequently been infringed or uploaded without permission and where such person has not benefited from the YouTube Content ID program which would have automatically and without unilateral action allowed such person to monetize or prohibit that upload from being displayed, copied, distributed and performed on the YouTube site; and

B. All persons holding the exclusive right to publicly perform, reproduce, publicly display, or distribute film, audiovisual, or musical works over the internet for works first published after 1976 and whose works have been uploaded to YouTube without the associated copyright management information within the relevant statute of limitations.

100. Excluded from the first class, but not the second class, are United States works not registered with the United States Copyright Office and any person who has authorized the Defendants to exploit their works;

101. Excluded from both classes are: (a) Defendants; (b) the subsidiaries and affiliates of Defendants; (c) any person or entity who is a partner, officer, director, employee, or controlling person of any Defendant; (d) any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest; (e) any rights holder to whom Defendants have directly granted access to YouTube’s Content ID program for acts of infringement occurring after such access began; and (f) the legal representatives, heirs, successors, and assigns of any excluded party.

1           102.   Numerosity. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is  
2 impracticable. YouTube has more than 2 billion users every month, which according to Defendants is  
3 “almost one-third of the internet.” Defendants have launched local versions of YouTube in more  
4 than 100 countries, and users can navigate YouTube in more than 80 languages. Users watch more  
5 than one billion hours of videos every single day, equating to approximately 5 billion videos viewed  
6 each day. YouTube estimates that more than 720,000 hours of content are uploaded every day. In  
7 2007, the New York Times, Credit Suisse, and YouTube employees estimated that 60-70% of content  
8 uploaded on YouTube was copyrighted material uploaded without the owners’ consent.  
9 Notwithstanding whether that percentage has dropped significantly in the ensuing timeframe, even a  
10 5% infringement rate on 5 billion videos a day would result in more than 250 million individual claims  
11 every day.

12           103.   Typicality. Plaintiffs’ claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class.  
13 Plaintiffs hold exclusive rights to copyrighted works that have been posted on YouTube without  
14 Plaintiffs’ consent and have been publicly performed, displayed, reproduced, or distributed in  
15 violation of Plaintiffs’ rights. Plaintiffs’ claims are also typical in that Plaintiffs have issued takedown  
16 notices, have had their works subsequently uploaded to YouTube, and have not been provided access  
17 to Content ID. Plaintiffs’ claims are also typical of other Class members in that they require injunctive  
18 relief to prevent Defendants from continuing to infringe their exclusive rights and in that they reflect  
19 that Plaintiffs, like Class members, have sustained damages as a result of Defendants’ conduct,  
20 including, at their election, statutory damages.

21           104.   Adequacy. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class and  
22 have retained counsel competent and experienced in class action litigation and copyright litigation.  
23 Plaintiffs are committed to the vigorous prosecution of this action and have no interests that are  
24 adverse or antagonistic to the Class.

25           105.   Superiority. A class action is superior to all other available means for the fair and  
26 efficient adjudication of the claims of the members of the Class. The damages suffered by some  
27 individual members of the Class may be relatively small compared to the burden and expense of  
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1 individual prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation required to recover from Defendants. It  
2 would be virtually impossible or impractical for most, if not all, Class members to redress the wrongs  
3 done to them on an individual basis. Furthermore, individual litigation would be unmanageable for  
4 the Court system as it would result in hundreds of millions, if not billions, of individual lawsuits  
5 creating the risk of inconsistent or contradictory judgments and increasing the delay and expense to all  
6 parties and the court system. In contrast, a class action would present far fewer management  
7 difficulties. Class action treatment provides the benefits of a single adjudication, economies of scale,  
8 and supervision by a single court. The members of the Class are reasonably ascertainable through  
9 methods typical of class action practice and procedure, including through Defendants' own records.

10           106. Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Law and Fact. Numerous  
11 questions of law and/or fact are common to Plaintiffs and all members of the Class. These common  
12 questions derive common answers for all Class members that impact the resolution of the claims on  
13 grounds equally applicable to all Class members. The common questions of law and fact for the Class  
14 include, but are not limited to:

- 15           A. Whether Defendants' conduct as alleged constitutes direct infringement of  
16 the copyrights held by Plaintiffs and the Class.
- 17           B. Whether Defendants' conduct as alleged constitutes contributory copyright  
18 infringement of the copyrights held by Plaintiffs and the Class.
- 19           C. Whether Defendants' conduct as alleged constitutes inducement of copyright  
20 infringement of the copyrights held by Plaintiffs and the Class.
- 21           D. Whether Defendants' conduct as alleged constitutes vicarious infringement  
22 of the copyrights held by Plaintiffs and the Class.
- 23           E. Whether Defendants acted willfully with respect to the copyright  
24 infringements alleged.
- 25           F. Whether Defendants have deliberately avoided taking reasonable precautions  
26 to deter copyright infringement on YouTube.

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G. Whether Defendants have reasonably implemented a policy and procedure to prevent repeat infringement of the copyrights held by Plaintiffs and the Class on YouTube.

H. Whether YouTube was originally designed and/or continues to be maintained for the purpose of facilitating the infringement of copyrights held by Plaintiffs and the Class.

I. Whether YouTube has actual or constructive knowledge of the infringements of copyrights held by Plaintiffs and the Class.

J. Whether Defendants have the right and ability to control the infringing activities taking place on YouTube.

K. Whether Defendants derive financial benefits from the infringement of the copyrights held by Plaintiffs and the Class on YouTube.

L. Whether technology exists to identify and remove copyrighted material.

M. If technology exists to identify and remove infringing materials, whether Defendants provide selective access to that technology to increase revenues rather than to prevent acts of infringement.

N. Whether Defendants refuse to make their copyright-monitoring tools available to all copyright holders.

O. Whether Defendants' refusal to extend the use of Content ID to all copyright holders permits Defendants to earn more revenue from infringing material than they would have earned had those videos not been uploaded at all or had YouTube immediately removed those uploads that would have triggered Content ID.

P. Whether Defendants' copyright tools, including Content ID, Content Verification Program, and Copyright Match Tool, scan materials before they are uploaded and not after, and, if after, whether Defendants are capable of screening the material before being uploaded.

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Q. Whether, upon notification of infringement as set forth in 17 U.S.C. § 512(c)(3), Defendants acted expeditiously to remove or disable access to the material that is claimed to be infringing.

R. Whether Defendants restrict the number of takedown notifications that Plaintiffs and the Class can submit on a daily basis regardless of how many acts of infringement occur.

S. Whether Defendants restrict the number of takedown notifications that Defendants will process from Plaintiffs and the Class on a daily basis regardless of how many acts of infringement occur.

T. Whether the defenses set forth in 17 U.S.C. § 512 or elsewhere in the Copyright Act are available to Defendants.

U. Whether YouTube maintains an archive of uploads from within the last three years that have been removed by either Defendants or the uploader.

V. Whether injunctive relief is appropriate.

W. The amount of statutory damages available for each act of infringement based on YouTube’s common practices, procedures, intent, and/or willfulness.

X. The percentage of revenue earned by YouTube and the infringer for each act of infringement to which the copyright holder is entitled.

Y. Whether Defendants have knowledge of and/or contribute to the removal or alteration of copyright management information covered by § 1202.

Z. Whether Defendants distributed or publicly performed works knowing that copyright management information has been removed or altered without the authority of the copyright owner.

AA. Whether Defendants engage in actions and implement policies that substantially influence the behavior of YouTube users.

107. Certification is also appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(1) and/or (b)(2)

because:





1 113. Plaintiffs are entitled to their costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant  
2 to 17 U.S.C. § 505.

3 114. Defendants' conduct is causing and, unless enjoined by this Court, will continue to  
4 cause Plaintiffs and the Class great and irreparable injury that cannot fully be compensated.  
5 Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 502, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to a permanent injunction  
6 requiring Defendants to employ reasonable methodologies to prevent or limit infringement of  
7 Plaintiffs' and the Class's copyrights.

8 **CAUSE OF ACTION II**

9 **(Inducement of Copyright Infringement)**

10 115. Plaintiffs reincorporate by reference paragraphs 1-114 as if set forth herein.

11 116. YouTube users have infringed and are infringing Plaintiffs' and the Class's rights in  
12 their registered copyrighted musical and audiovisual works by, *inter alia*, uploading and  
13 downloading infringing copies of Plaintiffs' and the Class's copyrighted works onto and from  
14 YouTube's website and publicly performing, displaying, distributing, and reproducing, or  
15 purporting to authorize the public performance, display, distribution, or reproduction of such  
16 copyrighted works or infringing videos, all without authorization. YouTube users are therefore  
17 directly infringing Plaintiffs' and the Class's exclusive rights of reproduction, distribution, public  
18 performance, and public display under U.S.C. §§ 106(1), (3), (4), and (5).

19 117. Defendants are liable under the Copyright Act for inducing the infringing acts of  
20 YouTube users. Defendants exercise control of and/or influence which videos their users view  
21 and which infringing material gets removed or does not get removed. Defendants operate  
22 YouTube with the objective of promoting its use to infringe Plaintiffs' and the Class's copyrights  
23 and are unlawfully fostering copyright infringement by YouTube users.

24 118. Defendants are fully aware, or at least should be aware, that Plaintiffs' and the  
25 Class's audiovisual and musical works are copyrighted and authorized for purchase through  
26 various outlets, including numerous lawfully authorized online digital download services.  
27 Defendants are equally aware, or at least should be aware, that YouTube users are employing  
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1 YouTube to unlawfully reproduce, distribute, publicly perform, and publicly display Plaintiffs' and  
2 the Class's copyrighted works. Defendants intend for, encourage, and induce YouTube users to  
3 employ YouTube in this regard.

4 119. Defendants' infringements have been willful, intentional, purposeful, and in  
5 disregard of and indifferent to the rights of Plaintiffs and the Class.

6 120. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' infringement of Plaintiffs' and the  
7 Class's exclusive copyrights, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to the maximum statutory  
8 damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c). Alternatively, at the election of Plaintiffs and the Class  
9 and pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(b), Plaintiffs and the Class shall be entitled to Defendants' profits  
10 from the acts of infringement, to be proven at trial.

11 121. Plaintiffs are entitled to their costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant  
12 to 17 U.S.C. § 505.

13 122. Defendants' conduct is causing and, unless enjoined by this Court, will continue to  
14 cause Plaintiffs and the Class great and irreparable injury that cannot fully be compensated.  
15 Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 502, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to a permanent injunction  
16 requiring Defendants to employ reasonable methodologies to prevent or limit infringement of  
17 Plaintiffs' and the Class's copyrights.

18 **CAUSE OF ACTION III**

19 **(Contributory Copyright Infringement)**

20 123. Plaintiffs reincorporate by reference paragraphs 1-122 as if set forth herein.

21 124. YouTube users have infringed and are infringing Plaintiffs' and the Class's rights in  
22 their registered copyrighted musical and audiovisual works by, *inter alia*, uploading and  
23 downloading infringing copies of Plaintiffs' and the Class's copyrighted works onto and from  
24 YouTube's website and publicly performing, displaying, distributing, and reproducing, or  
25 purporting to authorize the public performance, display, distribution, or reproduction of such  
26 copyrighted works or infringing videos, all without authorization. YouTube users are therefore  
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1 directly infringing Plaintiffs' and the Class's exclusive rights of reproduction, distribution, public  
2 performance, and public display under U.S.C. §§ 106(1), (3), (4), and (5).

3 125. Defendants are liable as contributory copyright infringers for the infringing acts of  
4 YouTube users. Defendants enable, induce, facilitate, and materially contribute to each act of  
5 infringement by YouTube users.

6 126. Defendants have actual and constructive knowledge that YouTube users are  
7 employing YouTube to copy, distribute, publicly perform, and publicly display Plaintiffs' and the  
8 Class's copyrighted works. Acting with actual and constructive knowledge, Defendants enable,  
9 facilitate, and materially contribute to YouTube users' copyright infringement, which could not  
10 occur without Defendants' enablement.

11 127. Defendants' infringements have been willful, intentional, purposeful, and in  
12 disregard of and indifferent to the rights of Plaintiffs and the Class.

13 128. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' infringement of Plaintiffs' and the  
14 Class's exclusive copyrights, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to the maximum statutory  
15 damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c). Alternatively, at the election of Plaintiffs and the Class  
16 and pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(b), Plaintiffs and the Class shall be entitled to Defendants' profits  
17 from the acts of infringement, to be proven at trial.

18 129. Plaintiffs are entitled to their costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant  
19 to 17 U.S.C. § 505.

20 130. Defendants' conduct is causing and, unless enjoined by this Court, will continue to  
21 cause Plaintiffs and the Class great and irreparable injury that cannot fully be compensated.  
22 Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 502, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to a permanent injunction  
23 requiring Defendants to employ reasonable methodologies to prevent or limit infringement of  
24 Plaintiffs' and the Class's copyrights.

25 **CAUSE OF ACTION IV**

26 **(Vicarious Copyright Infringement)**

27 131. Plaintiffs reincorporate by reference paragraphs 1-130 as if set forth herein.  
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1           132. YouTube users have infringed and are infringing Plaintiffs’ and the Class’s rights in  
2 their registered copyrighted musical and audiovisual works by, *inter alia*, uploading and  
3 downloading infringing copies of Plaintiffs’ and the Class’s copyrighted works onto and from  
4 YouTube’s website and publicly performing, displaying, distributing, and reproducing, or  
5 purporting to authorize the public performance, display, distribution, or reproduction of such  
6 copyrighted works or infringing videos, all without authorization. YouTube users are therefore  
7 directly infringing Plaintiffs’ and the Class’s exclusive rights of reproduction, distribution, public  
8 performance, and public display under U.S.C. §§ 106(1), (3), (4), and (5).

9           133. Defendants are vicariously liable for the infringing acts of YouTube users.  
10 Defendants have both the right and the ability to supervise YouTube users’ infringing conduct and  
11 to prevent YouTube users from infringing Plaintiffs’ and the Class’s copyrighted works.

12           134. YouTube significantly and directly benefits from widespread infringement by its  
13 users. The availability of a vast collection of infringing copyrighted works on YouTube acts as a  
14 substantial draw, attracting users to the website and increasing the amount of time they spend  
15 there when they visit. Defendants derive substantial advertising revenue tied directly to the volume  
16 of traffic they are able to attract to YouTube.

17           135. Defendants’ infringements have been willful, intentional, purposeful, and in  
18 disregard of an indifferent to the rights of Plaintiffs and the Class.

19           136. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ infringement of Plaintiffs’ and the  
20 Class’s exclusive copyrights, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to the maximum statutory  
21 damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c). Alternatively, at the election of Plaintiffs and the Class  
22 and pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(b), Plaintiffs and the Class shall be entitled to Defendants’ profits  
23 from the acts of infringement, to be proven at trial.

24           137. Plaintiffs are entitled to their costs, including reasonable attorneys’ fees, pursuant  
25 to 17 U.S.C. § 505.

26           138. Defendants’ conduct is causing and, unless enjoined by this Court, will continue to  
27 cause Plaintiffs and the Class great and irreparable injury that cannot fully be compensated.

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1 Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 502, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to a permanent injunction  
2 requiring Defendants to employ reasonable methodologies to prevent or limit infringement of  
3 Plaintiffs' and the Class's copyrights.

4 **CAUSE OF ACTION V**

5 **(Removal of Copyright Management Information and Distribution of Altered or Missing**  
6 **Copyright Management Information)**

7 139. Plaintiffs reincorporate by reference paragraphs 1-138 as if set forth herein.

8 140. Each copy of Plaintiffs' and the Class's musical and audiovisual works that has  
9 been lawfully distributed contains copyright management information on the work, included in the  
10 metadata of the digital file of the work, and/or on the packaging of the work. This copyright  
11 management information includes, inter alia, the identification of Plaintiffs and the Class as the  
12 creators of the works and/or as the copyright owners of the works, the producer, performers on  
13 the album, engineers, recording dates, and more. This copyright management information is  
14 conveyed in connection with each musical and audiovisual work and is protected under 17  
15 U.S.C.A. § 1202(b).

16 141. On information and belief, in the process of uploading the digital file of Plaintiffs'  
17 and the Class's musical or audiovisual work for unlawful and unauthorized copying, display, and  
18 distribution on YouTube, Defendants intentionally and knowingly removed, or caused to be  
19 removed, Plaintiffs' and the Class's copyright management information from the digital file of  
20 Plaintiffs' and the Class's works.

21 142. Defendants thereafter displayed and distributed unauthorized and infringing copies  
22 of Plaintiffs' and the Class's works with the intent and knowledge that copyright management  
23 information had been intentionally removed therefrom.

24 143. Defendants intentionally removed Plaintiffs' and the Class's copyright management  
25 information, added additional metadata to be exploited by their own systems, and displayed and  
26 distributed the infringing work in those systems with the knowledge that doing so would induce,  
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1 enable, facilitate, or conceal the ongoing and additional infringement of Plaintiffs' and the Class's  
2 rights under the Copyright Act.

3 144. Plaintiffs and the Class have previously filed takedown notices with YouTube,  
4 providing Defendants with knowledge that Plaintiffs' and the Class's works contain copyright  
5 management information identifying Plaintiffs and the Class as the creators of the works and/or  
6 as the copyright owners of the works.

7 145. Defendants thereafter displayed and distributed unauthorized and infringing copies  
8 of Plaintiffs' and the Class's works with the intent and knowledge that copyright management  
9 information had been removed therefrom without the permission of Plaintiffs and the Class, the  
10 copyright owners.

11 146. Defendants intentionally displayed and distributed the copies of Plaintiffs' and the  
12 Class's works that were missing copyright management information, to which they added  
13 additional metadata to be exploited by their own systems, with the knowledge that doing so would  
14 induce, enable, facilitate, or conceal the ongoing and additional infringement on its systems of  
15 Plaintiffs' and the Class's rights under the Copyright Act.

16 147. Defendants engaged in these activities without the consent or authorization of  
17 Plaintiffs and the Class.

18 148. Plaintiffs and the Class have been injured as a result of these violations of 17  
19 U.S.C.A. § 1202(b) and are entitled to injunctive relief, removal and takedown of the infringing  
20 works, damages, costs, and attorneys' fees. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C.A. § 1203(c)(3), Plaintiffs and the  
21 Class are entitled to the maximum statutory damages for each violation of 17 U.S.C.A. § 1202(b).

22 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

23 Wherefore, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the Class, pray for judgment against  
24 Defendants as follows:

25 149. Determining that this action may be maintained as a class action pursuant to  
26 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and directing that reasonable notice of this action be provided  
27 to the Class pursuant to Rule 23(c)(2).

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Dated: July 2, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Steven M. Berezney  
George A. Zelcs (*pro hac vice forthcoming*)  
Randall P. Ewing, Jr. (*pro hac vice forthcoming*)  
Ryan Z. Cortazar (*pro hac vice forthcoming*)  
**KOREIN TILLERY, LLC**  
205 North Michigan, Suite 1950  
Chicago, IL 60601  
Telephone: (312) 641-9750  
Facsimile: (312) 641-9751

Stephen M. Tillery (*pro hac vice forthcoming*)  
Steven M. Berezney, CA Bar #329923  
Michael E. Klenov, CA Bar #277028  
Carol O’Keefe (*pro hac vice forthcoming*)  
**KOREIN TILLERY, LLC**  
505 North 7th Street, Suite 3600  
St. Louis, MO 63101  
Telephone: (314) 241-4844  
Facsimile: (314) 241-3525

Joshua Irwin Schiller, CA Bar #330653  
**BOIES SCHILLER FLEXNER LLP**  
44 Montgomery St., 41st Floor  
San Francisco, CA 94104  
Phone: (415) 293-6800  
Fax: (415) 293-6899

Philip C. Korologos (*pro hac vice forthcoming*)  
**BOIES SCHILLER FLEXNER LLP**  
55 Hudson Yards, 20th Floor  
New York, NY 10001  
Phone: (212) 446-2300  
Fax: (212) 446-2350

*Attorneys for Maria Schneider and  
Pirate Monitor LTD*