

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X	
MCM GROUP 22 LLC,	:
	:
Plaintiff,	:
	:
-against-	:
	:
LYNDON PERRY,	:
	:
Defendant.	:
	:
-----X	

Case No.: 22-cv-06157-PGG

NOTICE OF MOTION TO DISMISS

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT, upon the pleadings and papers in this matter, and the accompanying Memorandum of Law, Defendant, Lyndon Perry, respectfully moves this Court to dismiss the above-captioned matter pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).

Defendant will move this Court for such an order before the Honorable Paul G. Gardephe, United States District Judge, in the Daniel Patrick Moynihan United States Courthouse, 500 Pearl Street, New York, New York 10007, at 9:00 A.M. on Wednesday, March 8, 2023, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, together with such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that opposition papers, if any, shall be served in accordance with Local Civil Rule 6.1, the Order of January 26, 2023 (Doc. No. 25), and the applicable individual rules of practice.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X	:	
MCM GROUP 22 LLC,	:	
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	Case No.: 22-cv-06157-PGG
	:	
-against-	:	
	:	
LYNDON PERRY,	:	
	:	
Defendant.	:	
	:	
-----X	:	

MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT’S MOTION TO DISMISS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES.....	3
MEMORANDUM OF LAW	7
1.0 FACTUAL BACKGROUND	8
2.0 LEGAL STANDARD.....	12
3.0 ARGUMENT.....	13
3.1 The Publication Was Fair Use.....	13
3.1.1 The Purpose and Character is Transformative	14
3.1.2 The Nature of the Work Favors Fair Use	17
3.1.3 Defendant Used an Insubstantial Amount of the Work.....	18
3.1.4 The Use Increases, Rather than Decreases, the Market Value	19
3.2 In the Alternative, Even if the Use was not “Fair Use,” the Plaintiff Does Not Own the Copyright	20
3.2.1 The Purported Chain of Title is Broken	21
3.2.2 Neither Order Lawfully Effected Transfer of the Copyright.....	23
4.0 DEFENDANT IS ENTITLED TO HIS FEES	24
5.0 CONCLUSION	26
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.....	27

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES

<i>16 Casa Duse, LLC v. Merkin</i> , 791 F.3d 247 (2d Cir. 2015)	24
<i>Ashcroft v. Iqbal</i> , 556 U.S. 662 (2009)	12
<i>Authors Guild v. Google, Inc.</i> , 804 F.3d 202 (2d Cir. 2015)	14, 17, 18, 19
<i>Baker v. Urban Outfitters, Inc.</i> , 431 F. Supp. 2d 351 (S.D.N.Y. 2006)	25
<i>Barcroft Media, Ltd. v. Coed Media Grp., LLC</i> , 297 F. Supp. 3d 339 (S.D.N.Y. 2017)	15
<i>Bauer v. Yellen</i> , 375 Fed. App'x. 154 (2d Cir. 2010)	25
<i>Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly</i> , 550 U.S. 544 (2007)	12
<i>Blanch v. Koons</i> , 467 F.3d 244 (2d Cir. 2006)	14, 15
<i>Bond v. Blum</i> , 317 F.3d 385 (4th Cir. 2003)	20
<i>Brooks v. Bates</i> , 781 F. Supp. 202 (S.D.N.Y. 1991)	23
<i>Byrne v. BBC</i> , 132 F. Supp. 2d 229 (S.D.N.Y. 2001)	17
<i>Campbell v. Acuff-Rose Music, Inc.</i> , 510 U.S. 569 (1994)	14, 16, 19, 20
<i>Chambers v. Time Warner, Inc.</i> , 282 F.3d 147 (2d Cir. 2002)	9
<i>Cnty. for Creative Non-Violence v. Reid</i> , 490 U.S. 730 (1989)	24
<i>Cortec Indus., Inc. v. Sum Holding L.P.</i> , 949 F.2d 42 (2d Cir. 1991)	9, 11
<i>County of Oneida v. Oneida Indian Nation</i> , 470 U.S. 226 (1985)	22
<i>DiFolco v. MSNBC Cable L.L.C.</i> , 622 F.3d 104 (2d Cir. 2010)	9

<i>Earth Flag, Ltd. v. Alamo Flag Co.</i> , 154 F. Supp. 2d 663 (S.D.N.Y. 2001)	25
<i>Faroudja Labs., Inc. v. Dwin Elecs., Inc.</i> , 1999 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 22987 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 24, 1999)	18
<i>Fitzgerald v. CBS Broad., Inc.</i> , 491 F. Supp. 2d 177 (D. Mass. 2007)	18
<i>Fogerty v. Fantasy, Inc.</i> , 510 U.S. 517 (1994)	25
<i>Folsom v. Marsh</i> , 9 F. Cas. 342 (C.C.D. Mass. 1841)	14
<i>Fonar Corp. v. Domenick</i> , 105 F.3d 99 (2d Cir. 1997)	21
<i>Fox News Network, LLC v. Tveyes, Inc.</i> , 883 F.3d 169 (2d Cir. 2018)	14, 17, 19
<i>Gallagher v. Empire HealthChoice Assurance, Inc.</i> , 339 F. Supp. 3d 248 (S.D.N.Y. 2018)	9
<i>Ganino v. Citizens Utilities Corp.</i> , 228 F.3d 154 (2d Cir. 2000)	12
<i>Garcia v. Google, Inc.</i> , 786 F.3d 733 (9th Cir. 2015)	24
<i>Glob. Network Commc 'ns, Inc. v. City of New York</i> , 458 F.3d 150 (2d Cir. 2006)	9
<i>Hamil America Inc. v. GFI</i> , 193 F.3d 92 (2d Cir. 1999)	21
<i>Harper & Row, Publr. v. Nation Enters.</i> , 471 U.S. 539 (1985)	19
<i>Hayden v. Cty. of Nassau</i> , 180 F.3d 42 (2d Cir. 1999)	9
<i>Hirsch v. CBS Broad. Inc.</i> , 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 123468 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 4, 2017)	9
<i>In re Celsius KeyFi, LLC</i> , Case No. 22-10967-mg (S.Bankr. N.Y., pet. filed Jul. 13, 2022)	7
<i>In re Celsius Lending, LLC</i> , Case No. 22-10970-mg (S.Bankr. N.Y., pet. filed Jul. 13, 2022)	7
<i>In re Celsius Mining, LLC</i> , Case No. 22-10968-mg (S.Bankr. N.Y., pet. filed Jul. 13, 2022)	7
<i>In re Celsius Network Limited</i> , Case No. 22-10966-mg (S.Bankr. N.Y., pet. filed Jul. 13, 2022)	7

<i>In re Celsius Network, Inc.</i> , Case No. 22-10965-mg (S.Bankr. N.Y., pet. filed Jul. 13, 2022)	7
<i>In re Celsius Network, LLC</i> , Case No. 22-10964-mg (S.Bankr. N.Y., filed Jul. 18, 2022)	7
<i>In re Celsius Network, LLC</i> , Case No. 22-10964-mg (S.Bankr. N.Y., pet. filed Jul. 13, 2022)	7
<i>In re Celsius Networks Lending, LLC</i> , Case No. 22-10969-mg (S.Bankr. N.Y., pet. filed Jul. 13, 2022)	7
<i>In re Celsius US Holding, LLC</i> , Case No. 22-10971-mg (S.Bankr. N.Y., pet. filed Jul. 13, 2022)	7
<i>In re Rogers</i> , 51 F. Supp. 930 (S.D.N.Y. 1942)	23
<i>In re Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001</i> , 538 F.3d 71 (2d Cir. 2008)	16
<i>Infinity Broad. Corp. v. Kirkwood</i> , 150 F.3d 104 (2d Cir. 1998)	19
<i>Jane Doe Nos. 1-22 v. GIRLSDOPORN.COM</i> , Case No. 37-2016-00019027-CU-FR-CTL (San Diego Cty., Cal. Jan. 2, 2020)	22
<i>John Wiley & Sons, Inc. v. DRK Photo</i> , 998 F. Supp. 2d 262 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 21, 2014)	21
<i>Kali Konangataa v. ABC</i> , U.S. Dist. LEXIS 95812 (S.D.N.Y. June 21, 2017)	15
<i>Kavowras v. N.Y. Times Co.</i> , 328 F.3d 50 (2d Cir. 2003)	10
<i>Mattel Inc. v. Walking Mountain Prods.</i> , 353 F.3d 792 (9th Cir. 2003)	17
<i>McLoughlin v. L. Bloom Sons Co.</i> , 206 Cal. App. 2d 848 (1962)	22
<i>N. Jersey Media Group, Inc. v. Jeanine Pirro & Fox News Network, LLC</i> , 74 F. Supp. 3d 605 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 10, 2015)	18
<i>NXIVM Corp. v. Ross Inst.</i> , 364 F.3d 471 (2d Cir. 2004)	15, 16
<i>Polsby v. St. Martin's Press</i> , 8 Fed. App'x. 90 (2d Cir. 2001)	25
<i>Port Dock & Stone Corp. v. Oldcastle Northeast, Inc.</i> , 507 F.3d 117 (2d Cir. 2007)	12
<i>ProtoComm Corp. v. Fluent, Inc.</i> , 1994 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 18461 (E.D. Pa. Dec. 23, 1994)	18

<i>Rogers v. Koons</i> , 960 F.2d 301 (2d Cir. 1992)	16
<i>Russian Entm't Wholesale, Inc. v. Close-Up Intern., Inc.</i> , 482 F. App'x 602 (2d Cir. 2012)	21
<i>Sarl Louis Feraud Int'l v. Viewfinder Inc.</i> , 627 F. Supp. 2d 123 (S.D.N.Y. 2008)	15
<i>Schwenk v. Kavanaugh</i> , 4 F. Supp.2d 116 (N.D.N.Y. 1998)	12
<i>Silvers v. Sony Pictures Entm't, Inc.</i> , 402 F.3d 881 (9th Cir. 2005)	20
<i>Skoogfors v. Lycos, Inc.</i> , 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 61926 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 21, 2017)	8
<i>Sony Corp. of Am. v. Universal City Studios, Inc.</i> , 464 U.S. 417 (1984)	20
<i>Stone v. Williams</i> , 970 F.2d 1043 (2d Cir. 1992)	20
<i>Tanksley v. Daniels</i> , 902 F.3d 165 (3d Cir. 2018)	9
<i>United States v. Ruben Andre Garcia (3)</i> , Case No. 19-cr-4488-JLS (S.D. Cal. Dec. 14, 2021)	9, 21, 23

STATUTES

17 U.S.C. § 107	14
17 U.S.C. § 201	24
17 U.S.C. § 204	23
17 U.S.C. § 410	21
17 U.S.C. § 501	20, 21
17 U.S.C. § 504	8
17 U.S.C. § 505	8, 25
17 U.S.C. § 412	8
18 U.S.C. § 1204	23
37 C.F.R. § 202	18

RULES

Fed. R. Civ. P. 56	9
Fed. R. Civ. P. 12	9, 11, 12
Fed. R. Civ. P. 10	9

MEMORANDUM OF LAW

Celsius Network, LLC, (“Celsius”) was a multi-billion dollar business that, among other things, mined cryptocurrency, was a depository for cryptocurrency (permitting customers to earn rewards or borrow against the cryptocurrencies), and engaged in institutional lending.¹ On July 13, 2022, Celsius and its affiliates filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection.²

A few hours prior to the bankruptcy filing, Defendant Lyndon Perry made a post on the “@lporiginalg” twitter account comparing a statement Celsius had made about customers having unlimited access to their funds with a Reuters headline about Celsius pausing all transfers and withdrawals. Shortly thereafter, a collage about the company was posted by Mr. Perry,³ juxtaposing a Celsius employee, Jessica Khater, who was noted in a Forbes 30-under-30 piece about managing \$300 million in bitcoin assets for Celsius, with a still from an interview with Ms. Khater, (where she was fully clothed) in a prelude to a pornographic film she appeared in, talking about studying business and marketing. Defendant commented “Same company, btw.” Plaintiff MCM Group 22, LLC, claims to now hold the copyright to that pornographic film and filed this suit against Mr. Perry for alleged infringement of the work.⁴ The suit must be dismissed for failure

¹ See *In re Celsius Network, LLC*, Case No. 22-10964-mg (S.Bankr. N.Y., filed Jul. 18, 2022)(Case ECF No. 45, First Day Presentation)

² See *In re Celsius Network, LLC*, Case No. 22-10964-mg (S.Bankr. N.Y., pet. filed Jul. 13, 2022); *In re Celsius Network, Inc.*, Case No. 22-10965-mg (S.Bankr. N.Y., pet. filed Jul. 13, 2022); *In re Celsius Network Limited*, Case No. 22-10966-mg (S.Bankr. N.Y., pet. filed Jul. 13, 2022); *In re Celsius KeyFi, LLC*, Case No. 22-10967-mg (S.Bankr. N.Y., pet. filed Jul. 13, 2022); *In re Celsius Mining, LLC*, Case No. 22-10968-mg (S.Bankr. N.Y., pet. filed Jul. 13, 2022); *In re Celsius Networks Lending, LLC*, Case No. 22-10969-mg (S.Bankr. N.Y., pet. filed Jul. 13, 2022); *In re Celsius Lending, LLC*, Case No. 22-10970-mg (S.Bankr. N.Y., pet. filed Jul. 13, 2022); *In re Celsius US Holding, LLC*, Case No. 22-10971-mg (S.Bankr. N.Y., pet. filed Jul. 13, 2022).

³ Mr. Perry does not dispute it was made by him, and he even attested to such in this matter already. See ECF No. 17 at ¶¶ 3-4.

⁴ As a result of a lack of due diligence, Plaintiff also named Mr. Perry’s father-in-law as a defendant, but he was voluntarily dismissed. See ECF No. 20.

to state a claim⁵ — Plaintiff does not own the copyright and, more important, the alleged infringement was fair use. Given the fair use issue here, and the way that Plaintiff is abusing copyright to suppress legitimate criticism of a multibillion dollar flop of a cryptocurrency firm, the Court should grant the Defendant its fees for defending this action as provided by 17 U.S.C. § 505.

1.0 Factual Background

On July 13, 2022, Mr. Perry posted a tweet from his @lporiginalg twitter account. ECF No. 1, Complaint at ¶ 24 (citing <https://twitter.com/lporiginalg/status/1536220472525803520>). That tweet contained, in part, a still image from a video identified as the “Registered Work” in the Complaint. *Id.* at ¶¶ 24 & 25.⁶ The following day, Plaintiff filed for copyright registration of the video.⁷ *Id.* at ¶ 13. In other words, even if there was infringement, it occurred after registration.

According to the copyright registration (ECF No. 1-1), which Plaintiff incorporated into the complaint (ECF No. 1 at ¶ 12), the untitled video was created in 2016 and bore an alternate title of “GDP 349.” Its author was “BLL Media Inc.” Plaintiff claims ownership “[B]y restitution order, then by written agreement.” ECF No. 1-1. More specifically, Plaintiff states that the video was filmed in New York City in 2015 by the “founders and operators of the website

⁵ As previously highlighted, Defendant is not challenging personal jurisdiction or venue, though he does not concede the propriety thereof. (ECF No. 24). Rather, a judgment of dismissal on the merits, with prejudice, is what Mr. Perry seeks most. *Id.*

⁶ Presumably, Plaintiff intended to use the shorthand “Registered Video,” which it pleaded earlier in the Complaint. ECF No. 1 at ¶ 12.

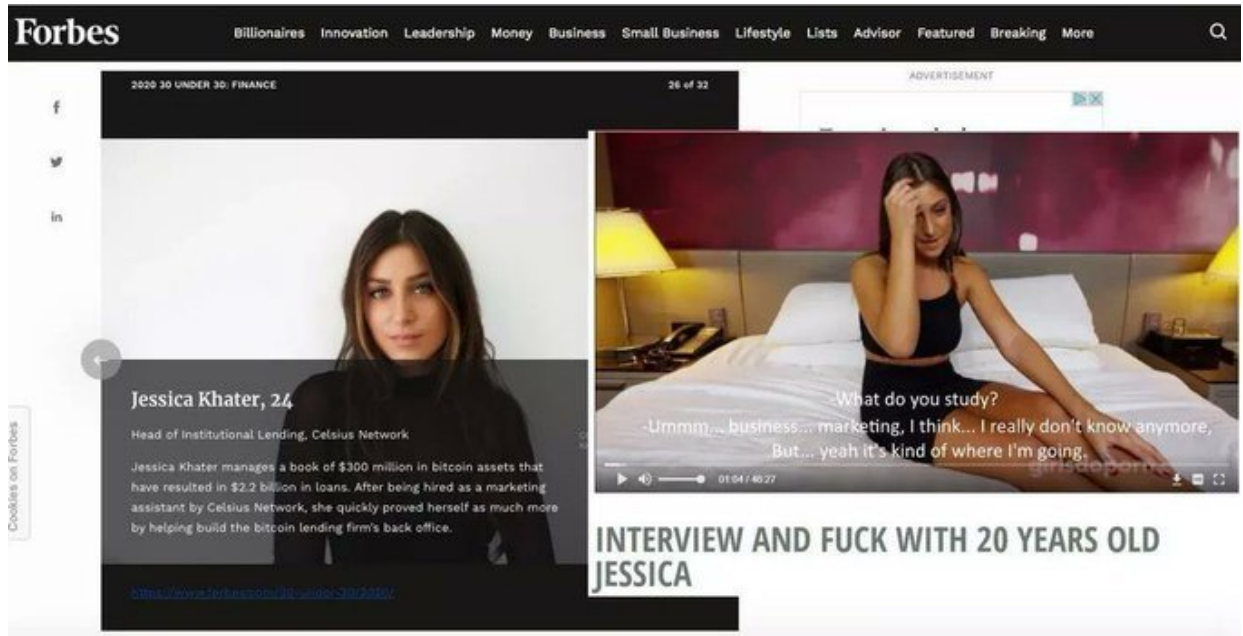
⁷ Plaintiff concedes that the timing of this registration and the original 2016 publication of the video (ECF No. 1-1) precludes recovery of statutory damages and/or attorneys’ fees under 17 U.S.C. §§ 412, 504 & 505. *See* ECF No. 15. Plaintiff disclaims seeking such in the Complaint (*id.*), though the Complaint is ambiguous. To the extent the Complaint can be construed to include such, it should be dismissed. *See Skoogfors v. Lycos, Inc.*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 61926, *9 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 21, 2017)(“As is the case with statutory damages, an award of attorneys’ fees is only proper if the work was registered prior to the infringement or after infringement but within three months after initial publication. 17 U.S.C. § 412.”)

Gilrsdoporn.com and Girlsdotoy.com,” which are referred to as “GDP”. ECF No. 1 at ¶ 13. Plaintiff claims that it was assigned the rights relative to the video belonging to a Non-party Jane Doe, who was depicted in the video. ECF No. 1 at ¶¶ 11 & 15. Presumably, this is the “written agreement” referred to in the copyright registration. Compare *id.* with ECF No. 1-1. Plaintiff further claims that Doe, in turn, obtained the copyright in the video pursuant to court order. ECF No. 1 at ¶ 14, citing *United States v. Ruben Andre Garcia* (3), Case No. 19-cr-4488-JLS (S.D. Cal. Dec. 14, 2021). Presumably, this is the “restitution order” identified in the copyright registration. Compare *id.* with ECF No. 1-1. Absent, however, in that order is anything suggesting how Mr. Garcia obtained the copyright when BLL Media was identified by Plaintiff as the authors.⁸

This is not the whole story. Notably, the Complaint does not even show the Court the alleged infringement.⁹ This is it:

⁸ A copy of that restitution order is attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**. See also **Exhibit 2**, Declaration of Jay M. Wolman at ¶ 2. This may be reviewed on a motion to dismiss without conversion to summary judgment as Plaintiff relied on it. See, e.g., *Cortec Indus., Inc. v. Sum Holding L.P.*, 949 F.2d 42, 48 (2d Cir. 1991) (“Where plaintiff has actual notice of all the information in the movant’s papers and has relied upon these documents in framing the complaint the necessity of translating a Rule 12(b)(6) motion into one under Rule 56 is largely dissipated.”).

⁹ The alleged infringement is a part of the Complaint under Rule 10(c), and it is subject to judicial notice. “In considering a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), a district court may consider the facts alleged in the complaint, documents attached to the complaint as exhibits, and documents incorporated by reference in the complaint.” *DiFolco v. MSNBC Cable L.L.C.*, 622 F.3d 104, 111 (2d Cir. 2010) (citing *Chambers v. Time Warner, Inc.*, 282 F.3d 147 (2d Cir. 2002) and *Hayden v. Cty. of Nassau*, 180 F.3d 42, 54 (2d Cir. 1999)). “Where a document is not incorporated by reference, the court may never[the]less consider it where the complaint relies heavily upon its terms and effect, thereby rendering the document integral to the complaint.” *Gallagher v. Empire HealthChoice Assurance, Inc.*, 339 F. Supp. 3d 248, 254 (S.D.N.Y. 2018) (alteration in original) (quotation marks omitted). The Court may also consider “extrinsic materials” that are “either integral to [the] complaint or an appropriate subject for judicial notice.” *Glob. Network Commc’ns, Inc. v. City of New York*, 458 F.3d 150, 156 (2d Cir. 2006). The alleged infringement is integral to the complaint. See *Hirsch v. CBS Broad. Inc.*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 123468, *2 n.1 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 4, 2017); accord *Tanksley v. Daniels*, 902 F.3d 165, 172 (3d Cir. 2018) (“The copyrighted and allegedly infringing works will necessarily be integral to an infringement complaint and are therefore properly considered under Rule 12(b)(6).”).



See Exhibit 7. See also Exhibit 3, Declaration of Lyndon Perry, at ¶ 2. Specifically, the alleged infringement (which is not even infringing) is of a single frame of the 46 minute and 27-second-long film, wherein a fully-clothed woman named Jessica is asked what she studies, and she responds “Ummm...business...marketing. I think... I really don’t know anymore, but...yeah it’s kind of where I’m going.” And, that frame is superimposed on the appearance of Jessica Khater in the Forbes 30 Under 30 for 2020, highlighting her management of a book of \$300 million in bitcoin assets for Celsius Network, which states:

Head of institutional lending at Celsius Network, Jessica Khater manages a book of \$300 million in bitcoin assets that have resulted in \$2.2 billion in loans. After being hired as a marketing assistant by Celsius Network, she quickly proved herself as much more by helping build the bitcoin lending firm’s back office.

There is no question that the two images are of the same woman.

As discussed above, on July 13, 2022, Celsius and its affiliates filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection.¹⁰ See *supra*, n.2. Earlier that day, Mr. Perry made the tweet at issue:

¹⁰ “Judicial notice may be taken of public filings[.]” *Kavowras v. N.Y. Times Co.*, 328 F.3d 50, 57 (2d Cir. 2003).



See **Exhibit 3**, Declaration of Lyndon Perry at ¶ 3. Notably, the tweet at issue is the second tweet in Mr. Perry’s thread where he says “Same company btw” while posting the composite image (which has been removed by Twitter due to Plaintiff’s actions).¹¹ The first tweet in the thread juxtaposed a tweet by Celsius stating, in part, “If you don’t have free and unlimited access to your own funds, are they really *your* funds?” with a Reuters article entitled “Crypto firm Celsius

¹¹ Plaintiff had knowledge of these tweets and used this thread, relying on it in framing the complaint, rendering it reviewable on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion. *See Cortec Indus., supra*. In fact, the tweet was linked identified by URL in the Complaint, and clicking on it brings one to the whole thread.

pauses all transfers, withdrawals as markets tumble”.¹² Thus, the use of the still of Ms. Khater talking about wanting to work in business, alongside her Forbes appearance highlighting her work for Celsius, was part of a statement by Mr. Perry about Celsius, which had engaged in hypocrisy by not allowing customers to make withdrawals as promised. Plaintiff apparently does not like this commentary and wishes to suppress that commentary by misusing copyright law.

2.0 Legal Standard

“To survive a motion to dismiss [pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6)], a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A complaint is inadequately pled “if it tenders ‘naked assertion[s]’ devoid of ‘further factual enhancement,’” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 557), and does not provide factual allegations sufficient “to give the defendant fair notice of what the claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” *Port Dock & Stone Corp. v. Oldcastle Northeast, Inc.*, 507 F.3d 117, 121 (2d Cir. 2007) (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555).

“The plausibility standard is not akin to a ‘probability requirement,’ but it asks for more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. “Where a complaint pleads facts that are ‘merely consistent with’ a defendant’s liability, it ‘stops short of the line between possibility and plausibility of entitlement to relief.’” *Id.* (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 557). Where “the allegations in a complaint, however true, could not raise a claim of

¹² This was an actual Reuters article. See e.g., <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/crypto-firm-celsius-pauses-transfers-withdrawals-markets-tumble-rcna33200>. Although not necessary, the Court may take judicial notice of this publication. See *Schwenk v. Kavanaugh*, 4 F. Supp.2d 116, 118 (N.D.N.Y. 1998) (taking judicial notice of the fact that a particular article appeared on the front page of the New York Law Journal); *Ganino v. Citizens Utilities Corp.*, 228 F.3d 154, 166-67 (2d Cir. 2000) (district court may take judicial notice of well-publicized stock prices without converting the motion to dismiss into a motion for summary judgment).

entitlement to relief,” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 558, or where a plaintiff has “not nudged [his] claims across the line from conceivable to plausible, the[] complaint must be dismissed.” *Id.* at 570. Plaintiff’s claims are not plausible.

3.0 Argument

Ms. Khater’s assignee cannot bring a claim for infringement when her own claim to copyright ownership was invalid. And, even if that were not the case, Plaintiff knew that fair use required dismissal—going so far as to attempt, through conclusory allegations in the complaint and mere assertions that the issue was one that could not be resolved on a motion to dismiss to try to avoid the issue. *See* ECF No. 1 & 15. This is not a case about perpetuating whatever crimes the original producers of the video created. Ms. Khater appeared in a pornographic film, discussing wanting to study business. She cannot make that fact disappear by misusing copyright law. Plaintiff cannot abuse copyright law to remove First Amendment protected speech, enshrined in the fair use doctrine. This matter should be dismissed with prejudice and fees must be awarded to the defendant.

3.1 The Publication Was Fair Use

Although Plaintiff attempts to plead around fair use in the Complaint through conclusory allegations, the publication of the composite image of a single still frame of a 46 minute video in a discussion about Ms. Khater’s employer meets every fair use factor.¹³

Under the Copyright Act, “the fair use of a copyrighted work, including such use by reproduction ... for purposes such as criticism, comment, [or] news reporting... is not an

¹³ First Amendment protected speech is vindicated through the fair use doctrine. *See S.A.R.L. Louis Feraud Int’l v. Viewfinder, Inc.*, 489 F.3d 474, 482 (2d Cir. 2007).

infringement of copyright.” 17 U.S.C. § 107. There are four factors should be considered in determining whether the use of a work is fair use:

- (1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;
- (2) the nature of the copyrighted work;
- (3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and
- (4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.

Id. As these factors indicate, “the determination of fair use is an open-ended and context-sensitive inquiry.” *Blanch v. Koons*, 467 F.3d 244, 251 (2d Cir. 2006). These factors are not viewed “in isolation, one from another. All are to be explored, and the results weighed together, in light of the purposes of copyright.” *Campbell v. Acuff-Rose Music, Inc.*, 510 U.S. 569, 578 (1994).

3.1.1 The Purpose and Character is Transformative

The first factor focuses on “whether the new work merely ‘supersede[s] the objects’ of the original creation or instead adds something new.” *Campbell, supra* at 579 (*quoting Folsom v. Marsh*, 9 F. Cas. 342, 348 (C.C.D. Mass. 1841)) (internal citation omitted). “[T]he primary inquiry is whether the use ‘communicates something new and different from the original or [otherwise] expands its utility,’ that is, whether the use is ‘transformative.’” *Fox News Network, LLC v. Tveyes, Inc.*, 883 F.3d 169, 176 (2d Cir. 2018) (*quoting Authors Guild v. Google, Inc.*, 804 F.3d 202, 214 (2d Cir. 2015)). “‘Although . . . transformative use is not absolutely necessary for a finding of fair use, . . . [transformative] works . . . lie at the heart of [the fair use doctrine]’” *Id.* (*quoting Campbell*, 510 U.S. at 579). In this factor, courts also consider commercialism and bad faith. *Fox News Network*, 883 F.3d at 176. Notably, “the more transformative the work, the less will be the significance of the other factors, like commercialism, that may weigh against a finding of fair use.” *Campbell*, 510 U.S. at 579. And, as to bad faith, “while the good or bad faith

of a defendant generally should be considered, it generally contributes little to fair use analysis.” *NXIVM Corp. v. Ross Inst.*, 364 F.3d 471, 479 n.2 (2d Cir. 2004).

Here, the use was transformative. It juxtaposed, in a thread discussing Celsius’s dubious business practices, Celsius’s hiring Ms. Khater, and all that goes with her pornographic career (however limited it may have been). It was in the form of a collage, with the Forbes image, being the type of transformation that favors fair use. In *Blanch v. Koons*, an artist incorporated a photograph of feet wearing Gucci sandals into a collage “commenting on the ‘commercial images . . . in our consumer culture.’” 467 F.3d 244, 248 (2d Cir. 2006). This was fair use in part because the collage was transformative. *Id.* at 252-53. The collage and the photo had “sharply different” purposes and the collage was intended to be a “commentary on the social and aesthetic consequences of mass media.” *Id.* Here, the image was used as a commentary on Celsius, and it was not merely for masturbatory purposes, unlike the video at issue. “While courts have declined to find a transformative use when the defendant has ‘done no more than find a new way to exploit the creative virtues of the original work,’ . . . courts have found a secondary use to be transformative when it is ‘plainly different from the original purpose for which [the copyrighted work was] created’ — even where a secondary user has made an exact replication of a copyrighted image.” *Sarl Louis Feraud Int’l v. Viewfinder Inc.*, 627 F. Supp. 2d 123, 128-29 (S.D.N.Y. 2008) (citations omitted). Although Mr. Perry could have said “Celsius is the same company that hired Jessica Khater, who appeared in a pornographic video talking about her plans to work in business and marketing”, the law is not so restrictive. Commentary about a video “might fairly display a screenshot or clip from that video to illustrate what all the fuss is about.” *Barcroft Media, Ltd. v. Coed Media Grp., LLC*, 297 F. Supp. 3d 339, 352 (S.D.N.Y. 2017) *citing Kali Konangataa v. ABC*, U.S. Dist. LEXIS 95812 at *1 (S.D.N.Y. June 21, 2017). Thus, the use of the still was

transformative. If this Court holds otherwise, it will be a very novel approach to this factor, at odds with these other decisions.

Plaintiff claims that Defendant's use was commercial, in order to obtain donations or pledges. ECF No. 1 at ¶ 34. There is nothing in the tweet itself seeking donations or pledges. *See Exhibit 4*. *See also Exhibit 3* at ¶ 3. None of the methods for obtaining revenue identified in the Complaint (ECF No. 1 at ¶ 5) appear with the tweet. While Defendant acknowledges that, through a series of steps, someone seeing the tweet could, eventually, donate money to him, that is no more commercial than the fact that one could write a check to any artist or journalist who makes fair use of a work. Donations are not commercial activity as they "are not part of the trade and commerce engaged in by a merchant in the marketplace." *In re Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001*, 538 F.3d 71, 92 (2d Cir. 2008) (citation and quotation marks omitted). Even if it was, somehow, commercial, the Second Circuit has noted that "[t]he Supreme Court in *Campbell* rejected the notion that the commercial nature of the use could by itself be a dispositive consideration. The *Campbell* opinion observes that nearly all of the illustrative uses listed in the preamble paragraph of § 107, including news reporting, comment, criticism, teaching, scholarship, and research are generally conducted for profit and that Congress could not have intended a rule that commercial uses are presumptively unfair." *NXIVM Corp. v. Ross Inst.*, 364 F.3d 471, 477-478 (2d Cir. 2004) (cleaned up). Mr. Perry was not selling his tweets. To the extent his use could even be characterized as commercial, it is of a kind recognized to be proper in *NXIVM*.

Neither is there any bad faith. *Compare Rogers v. Koons*, 960 F.2d 301, 309 (2d Cir. 1992) ("tearing the copyright mark off of a work suggests bad faith"). Here, there is no suggestion Defendant claimed the still was his own work or removed any authorship or copyright credit. In fact, the "girlsdoporn.com" watermark is visible on the still as part of the college in the tweet

thread commentary. In fact, crediting the original source is *part of the point* of the discussion. A flop of a company hired a clueless porn participant for a key position and then it went out of business. “Bad faith” here would require hiding that fact, making the entire commentary pointless. Thus, in weighing these considerations, the transformative use, lack of bad faith, and mere stature as someone to whom donations could be made, the first factor cuts in favor of a fair use finding.

3.1.2 The Nature of the Work Favors Fair Use

Although Plaintiff claims the nature of the work is how it came to be (ECF No. 1 at ¶ 35), how it came to be, whether procured through fraud upon Ms. Khater or not, does not change what it is: a non-fiction pornographic film (as opposed to one with a creative storyline). See **Exhibit 5** at 2-3. See also **Exhibit 2** at ¶ 3. (“The site features sex videos of young women between the ages of 18 and 23. [GDP’s] business is premised on the construct that the women in the videos are not professional porn stars but are amateur college-aged women filming pornography for the first and only time.”) Under the second factor, whether the work was previously published and whether it is informational or creative is considered. See *Byrne v. BBC*, 132 F. Supp. 2d 229, 235 (S.D.N.Y. 2001) (“Previously published works . . . qualify for ‘far less protection’ against fair use.”); *Mattel Inc. v. Walking Mountain Prods.*, 353 F.3d 792, 803 (9th Cir. 2003) (“creative works are ‘closer to the core of intended copyright protection’ than informational and functional works.”). Yet, “[t]his factor ‘has rarely played a significant role in the determination of a fair use dispute.’” *Fox News Network*, 883 F.3d at 178 (*quoting Authors Guild*, 804 F.3d at 220). Here, the work is not creative—it is an interview and intercourse; in essence, it is a documentary, making it an informational and functional work. And, as Plaintiff is well aware, being the premise of the prior suit, the video was previously published. The fact that the original author of the work was found to be a terrible company makes no difference. Every one of Harvey Weinstein’s victims who later

appeared in one of his movies will not get to suppress the fact that they were in the films. The second factor supports a fair use finding.

3.1.3 Defendant Used an Insubstantial Amount of the Work

A single still is insubstantial and favors fair use. “The clear implication of the third factor is that a finding of fair use is more likely when small amounts, or less important passages, are copied than when the copying is extensive, or encompasses the most important parts of the original.” *Authors Guild v. Google, Inc.*, 804 F.3d 202, 221 (2d Cir. 2015). Here, the frame shows it was taken from a video 46 minutes and 27 seconds long. Assuming a standard frame rate of 30 frames per second, this means that it is 1/83,610 of the work. *Faroudja Labs., Inc. v. Dwin Elecs., Inc.*, 1999 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 22987, *2-3 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 24, 1999); *ProtoComm Corp. v. Fluent, Inc.*, 1994 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 18461, *4-5 (E.D. Pa. Dec. 23, 1994) (“a full motion movie quality video is generally recorded and displayed at the frame rate of thirty frames per second”). That is hardly a *substantial* portion of the work. And, it is well possible the work was shot and published at the higher-resolution 60 frames per second, making the still 1/167,220 of the work.

A video is not a group registration under 37 C.F.R. § 202.4—each frame is not a separate work. Moreover, this factor weighs less for a photograph ““where all or most of the work often must be used in order to preserve any meaning at all — than a work such as a text or musical composition, where bits and pieces can be excerpted without losing all value.”” *N. Jersey Media Group, Inc. v. Jeanine Pirro & Fox News Network, LLC*, 74 F. Supp. 3d 605, 621 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 10, 2015) (quoting *Fitzgerald v. CBS Broad., Inc.*, 491 F. Supp. 2d 177, 188 (D. Mass. 2007)). Here, Defendant would need to show the image of Ms. Khater, at the moment she was talking about her plans to work in business or marketing, and used nothing else.

Of course, Fair Use recognizes when the “heart of the work” is taken, it can vitiate against a finding of fair use. *See Harper & Row, Publs. v. Nation Enters.*, 471 U.S. 539, 566 (1985). In that case, The Nation took a small portion of a biography of President Ford and reproduced it. However, the court found that since it was the heart of the work, it was not fair use. In this case though, this is a pornographic movie. The “heart” of the work would be, well perhaps indelicate to describe here – but it certainly would at least be the nude or sex parts – not the pre-interview with the participant about business or marketing before the pornographic manifestations began. Thus, this factor heavily favors Defendant (as an infinitesimal fraction of the work) or is, at worst, neutral, as “no more [of the work] was taken than necessary.” *Infinity Broad. Corp. v. Kirkwood*, 150 F.3d 104, 110 (2d Cir. 1998) (*quoting Campbell*, 510 U.S. at 589).

3.1.4 The Use Increases, Rather than Decreases, the Market Value

Plaintiff admits that the use “has the effect of increasing the public’s demand for...the Registered Work[.]” ECF No. 1 at ¶ 36. The fourth factor “is ‘undoubtedly the single most important element of fair use,’ *Fox News Network*, 883 F.3d at 179 (*quoting Harper & Row v. Nation* at 566), and focuses on “‘whether the copy brings to the marketplace a competing substitute for the original, or its derivative, so as to deprive the rights holder of significant revenues because of the likelihood that potential purchasers may opt to acquire the copy in preference to the original.’” *Id.* (*quoting Authors Guild*, 804 F.3d at 223). This factor requires consideration of “‘not only the . . . market harm caused by the particular actions of the alleged infringer,’ but also the market harm that would result from ‘unrestricted and widespread conduct of the [same] sort.’” *Id.* (*quoting Campbell*, 510 U.S. at 590 (internal quotation marks and alteration omitted)). Here, there is no market harm at all. In fact, Plaintiff pleads as such.

In *Sony Corp. of Am. v. Universal City Studios, Inc.*, 464 U.S. 417, 451 (1984), the Supreme Court stated that “[a] challenge to a noncommercial use of a copyrighted work requires proof either that the particular use is harmful, or that if it should become widespread, it would adversely affect the potential market for the copyrighted work.” In *Campbell*, the Court clarified that this presumption of market harm for commercial uses only applies where the use of the work is not transformative. *Campbell*, 510 U.S. at 591 (“No ‘presumption’ or inference of market harm that might find support in *Sony* is applicable to a case involving something beyond mere duplication for commercial purposes.”). Here, there is no presumption of market harm: The use was non-commercial and transformative and, Plaintiff admits there is no harm to the market.

While Ms. Khater and Plaintiff may not like it, the purpose of Copyright law is to increase the market value. “[T]he protection of privacy is not a function of the copyright law. . . . To the contrary, the copyright law offers a limited monopoly to encourage ultimate *public* access to the creative work of the author.” *Bond v. Blum*, 317 F.3d 385, 395 (4th Cir. 2003). Thus, this fourth factor as well supports the conclusion that Defendant’s use of the image was lawful, fair use.

3.2 In the Alternative, Even if the Use was not “Fair Use,” the Plaintiff Does Not Own the Copyright

MCM Group, LLC, does not legally hold the copyright, notwithstanding its conclusory allegation, precluding it from making a claim. “Copyright ... is a creature of statute, and the only rights that exit under copyright law are those granted by statute.” *Silvers v. Sony Pictures Entm’t, Inc.*, 402 F.3d 881, 883-84 (9th Cir. 2005); accord *Stone v. Williams*, 970 F.2d 1043, 1051 (2d Cir. 1992). Section 501(b) of the Copyright Act establishes who may sue for infringement of a copyright, authorizing:

The legal or beneficial owner of an exclusive right under a copyright ... to institute an action for any infringement of that particular right committed while he or she is the owner of it.

17 U.S.C. § 501(b); *see also Russian Entm't Wholesale, Inc. v. Close-Up Intern., Inc.*, 482 F. App'x 602, 604 (2d Cir. 2012) (“[T]he legal or beneficial owner of an exclusive right under a copyright is entitled ... to institute an action for any infringement of that particular right committed while he or she is the owner of it.” (emphasis in original)) (summary order). In the absence of ownership or an exclusive license, MCM Group 22 lacks authority to bring the instant claim. *See John Wiley & Sons, Inc. v. DRK Photo*, 998 F. Supp. 2d 262, 277 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 21, 2014).

Although Plaintiff argues that its copyright registration is presumptively valid under 17 U.S.C. § 410 (ECF No. 15 at 2), Plaintiff ignores the relevant text of that statute. Under 17 U.S.C. § 410(c) a “certificate of a registration made *before or within five years after first publication of the work* shall constitute prima facie evidence of the validity of the copyright and of the facts stated in the certificate.” (emphasis added). Typically, this means that the party challenging the validity of the copyright has the burden to prove the validity. *See Hamil America Inc. v. GFI*, 193 F.3d 92, 98 (2d Cir. 1999). Here, the registration was made **more than five years** after publication, as noted on the certificate. Thus, it lacks presumptive validity, and the burden has not shifted to Defendant. Moreover, even if it were timely, “the presumption of validity may be rebutted where other evidence in the record casts doubt on the question.” *Fonar Corp. v. Domenick*, 105 F.3d 99, 104 (2d Cir. 1997). As set forth below, the record sufficiently would rebut that presumption.

3.2.1 The Purported Chain of Title is Broken

Although, as discussed below, title could not be transferred by court order, even if it could, Plaintiff lacks title to the copyright and the case must be dismissed. MCM Group 22, LLC, is not the author of the video. As noted above, it claims assignment from Ms. Khater, who claims she got it by a court order in the *Garcia* prosecution. That order purported to declare that the “models” who participated for GDP “hold[] superior right, title, and interest” in the videos of them and that

they “shall have and recover all property that GDP took from them, including...copyrights.”¹⁴ See **Exhibit 1**. BLL Media, Inc., is not mentioned; moreover, this was an order against Garcia, not BLL Media, and it does not appear that BLL Media was within the court’s jurisdiction. The author of the video, as admitted by Plaintiff, is BLL Media, Inc. The court order against Garcia was “joint and several with all co-defendants and co-conspirators ordered to pay restitution for the same losses” who were identified as “Michael James Pratt, Matthew Isaac Wolfe, Theodore Wilfred Gyi, and Valerie Moser.” See **Exhibit 6**. See also **Exhibit 2** at ¶ 4. None of them were BLL Media, Inc. Thus, Ms. Khater never obtained any rights to the video from BLL Media, Inc., which remains the copyright owner.

In a prior filing with this Court (ECF No. 15), Plaintiff referred to a judgment in the matter of *Jane Doe Nos. 1-22 v. GIRLSDOPORN.COM*, Case No. 37-2016-00019027-CU-FR-CTL (San Diego Cty., Cal. Jan. 2, 2020) (hereinafter “GDP Order”), in which Garcia and BLL Media, Inc. were deemed alter egos. But, that mere declaration does not mean they were alter egos for all purposes—the declaration was as to finding joint liability. See **Exhibit 5** at 174-78. That does not mean that every defendant in that California case, therefore, was legally indistinct from every other defendant—taken to its logical extreme it would mean that the spouse of one defendant is now the spouse of every defendant. See *McLoughlin v. L. Bloom Sons Co.*, 206 Cal. App. 2d 848, 853 (1962) (“The alter ego doctrine is founded in equity and its application is not made to depend upon prior decisions involving factual situations which appear to be similar.”); accord, *County of Oneida v. Oneida Indian Nation*, 470 U.S. 226, 266 (1985) (“Even if the counties are considered for some purposes to be the alter ego of the State...”). The GDP Order, therefore, does not establish that

¹⁴ Although not on the public docket, Mr. Perry will assume for purposes of this motion that Ms. Khater was one of the models.

Garcia was the copyright owner as an alter ego of BLL Media, even if they are alter egos for liability purposes. If Plaintiff is to show subject matter jurisdiction based on the restitution order, it must prove BLL Media and Garcia are alter egos for the purpose of who was the author of the video and, therefore, the copyright owner.

3.2.2 Neither Order Lawfully Effected Transfer of the Copyright

Neither the *Garcia* order nor the GDP order could transfer copyright from BLL Media to Ms. Khater.¹⁵ Neither order assessed whether what the order purported to do was proper under copyright law—it wasn't. And, neither Defendant nor this Court are bound by those orders.

To the extent either order purported to transfer copyright ownership to Ms. Khater, they are invalid. As set forth under 17 U.S.C. § 204, “A transfer of copyright ownership, other than by operation of law, is not valid unless an instrument of conveyance, or a note or memorandum of the transfer, is in writing and signed by the owner of the rights conveyed or such owner’s duly authorized agent.” Here, there was no signed conveyance by BLL Media (or Garcia) or its agent. Plaintiff pleads ownership by virtue of the Restitution Order (ECF No. 1 at ¶ 15) and otherwise argues that the GDP Order effected transfer (ECF No. 15 at 3). Transfers by “operation of law” tends to mean by corporate dissolution, mergers, bankruptcy, or death. *See, e.g., Brooks v. Bates*, 781 F. Supp. 202, 205 (S.D.N.Y. 1991). “Operation of law” does not mean by court order—such is a legally distinct term. *Contrast* 18 U.S.C. § 1204(b)(2)(B) (defining “parental rights” as “the right to physical custody of the child . . . whether arising by operation of law, court order, or legally binding agreement of the parties.”); *accord In re Rogers*, 51 F. Supp. 930, 932 (S.D.N.Y. 1942) (noting transfer of title to rights “merely by operation of law” and “without any court order”).

¹⁵ Like the *Garcia* order, the GDP Order returned to the plaintiffs all property, including copyright, voided all transfers, and declared the plaintiffs held all rights. **Exhibit 5** at 186.

Plaintiff has asserted that the question of whether the transfer is “voluntary” is a fact question to be resolved (ECF No. 15 at 3), but voluntariness is not at issue. Thus, neither order constituted a valid assignment.

Similarly, to the extent either order purported to declare Ms. Khater was an author of the work, who would originally be entitled to copyright ownership, and void any transfer to BLL Media, it is ineffective. “Copyright in a work protected under [the Copyright Act] vests initially in the author or authors of the work.” 17 U.S.C. § 201(a). “The authors of a joint work are co-owners of copyright in the work.” *Id.* Ms. Khater, however, was not an author and copyright never vested in her such that she made any transfer.

“As a general rule, the author is the party who actually creates the work, that is, the person who translates an idea into a fixed, tangible expression entitled to copyright protection.” *Cmt. for Creative Non-Violence v. Reid*, 490 U.S. 730, 737 (1989). A mere participant, like Ms. Khater, is not the one who “fixes” the work in the tangible medium, precluding a claim of authorship. *Garcia v. Google, Inc.*, 786 F.3d 733, 743-744 (9th Cir. 2015). The Second Circuit Court of Appeals agreed with the holding in *Garcia*. *16 Casa Duse, LLC v. Merkin*, 791 F.3d 247, 258-259 (2d Cir. 2015). Thus, even to the extent the Restitution Order and GDP Order voided Ms. Khater’s agreement with BLL Media, she had not actually transferred any copyright interest to them because she did not have one to begin with. Thus, as Ms. Khater never had copyright and none was lawfully transferred to her, Plaintiff has no derivative rights as her assignee and this matter must be dismissed.

4.0 Defendant is Entitled to His Fees

Awarding fees to Mr. Perry satisfies the primary objective of the Copyright Act. The Copyright Act provides that a “court in its discretion may allow the recovery of full costs [and] a

reasonable attorney's fee to the prevailing party.” 17 U.S.C. § 505; *see Fogerty v. Fantasy, Inc.*, 510 U.S. 517, 523 (1994). In *Fogerty*, the Supreme Court recognized that HN3 “The primary objective of the Copyright Act is to encourage the production of original literary, artistic, and musical expression for the good of the public.” *Id.* at 524.

Because copyright law ultimately serves the purpose of enriching the general public through access to creative works, it is peculiarly important that the boundaries of copyright law be demarcated as clearly as possible. To that end, defendants who seek to advance a variety of meritorious copyright defenses should be encouraged to litigate them to the same extent that plaintiffs are encouraged to litigate meritorious claims of infringement. In the case before us, the successful defense of “The Old Man Down the Road” increased public exposure to a musical work that could, as a result, lead to further creative pieces. Thus a successful defense of a copyright infringement action may further the policies of the Copyright Act every bit as much as a successful prosecution of an infringement claim by the holder of a copyright.

Id. at 527. The Second Circuit has applied this standard in affirming the awarding of attorneys’ fees and costs to successful defendants in an infringement action. *Polsby v. St. Martin’s Press*, 8 Fed. App’x. 90, 92-93 (2d Cir. 2001); *Bauer v. Yellen*, 375 Fed. App’x. 154, 155-156 (2d Cir. 2010). Plaintiff chose to pursue this case, even after Defendant filed his pre-motion letter, knowing full well that fair use was a complete bar to the claim and the legal ownership of the copyright was tenuous. A failure to impose a penalty on plaintiffs for proceeding with such a meritless claim would simply “invite others to bring similarly unreasonable actions without fear of any consequences.” *Baker v. Urban Outfitters, Inc.*, 431 F. Supp. 2d 351, 359-60 (S.D.N.Y. 2006) (quoting *Earth Flag, Ltd. v. Alamo Flag Co.*, 154 F. Supp. 2d 663, 668 (S.D.N.Y. 2001)). This is not even Ms. Khater, *pro se*, trying to erase her past, but a corporate entity, represented by counsel,

filing suit as part of its business. In light of plaintiff's conduct and history, there must be consequences here.¹⁶

5.0 Conclusion

Mr. Perry recognizes that Plaintiff is in the business of attempting to rehabilitate Ms. Khater's public image. It can do so, and should do so, without making frivolous copyright claims. Not only is there any absence of ownership of the copyright at issue, but the Complaint and the documents that the Court may take notice of or are otherwise integral to it demonstrate that the use of a single still was lawful, fair use. The Court should swiftly dismiss the case before the parties are forced to engage in costly, intrusive, and unnecessary discovery and, upon motion, award Defendant his fees.

Dated: February 8, 2023.

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Jay M. Wolman

Jay M. Wolman (JW0600)
RANDAZZA LEGAL GROUP, PLLC
100 Pearl Street, 14th Floor
Hartford, CT 06103
Tel: 702-420-2001
Email: ecf@randazza.com

/s/ Marc J. Randazza

Marc Randazza, (*Pro Hac Vice* forthcoming)
RANDAZZA LEGAL GROUP, PLLC
2764 Lake Sahara Drive, Suite 109
Las Vegas, NV 89117
Tel: 702-420-2001
Email: ecf@randazza.com

*Attorneys for Defendant,
Lyndon Perry*

¹⁶ A separate fee motion will be filed should the matter be dismissed.

Exhibit 1

Restitution Order

United States v. Ruben Andre Garcia (3)

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Case No. 19CR4488-JLS

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

RESTITUTION ORDER

13 RUBEN ANDRE GARCIA (3),

14 aka "Jonathan,"

REDACTED

15 Defendant.

16 Defendant Ruben Andre GARCIA appeared before the Court for
17 sentencing on June 14, 2021, for sex trafficking by force, fraud, and
18 coercion, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1591(a)(1) and (a)(2), and
19 conspiracy to commit sex trafficking by force, fraud, and coercion, in
20 violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1594(c). The Court sentenced GARCIA to 240
21 months custody per count to run concurrent on each count.

22 The United States has sought restitution for the victims of the
23 offenses based upon 18 U.S.C. § 1593. Restitution is mandatory under
24 Section 1593, and orders of restitution under Section 1593 are issued
25 and enforced in accordance with Section 3664 and in the same manner as
26 an order under Section 3663A. 18 U.S.C. § 1593(b)(2). The amount of
27 loss and causation must be proven by the government by a preponderance
28

1 of the evidence. *United States v. Eyraud*, 809 F.3d 462, 467 (9th Cir.
2 2015).

3 The Court held a restitution hearing on October 8, 2021, and
4 December 10, 2021, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3664(d)(5). The government
5 presented evidence of the losses incurred by the victims in its Motion
6 Regarding Restitution and supporting materials. The government's
7 evidence was not disputed by GARCIA.

8 Based upon all the files and records in this case, for which the
9 Court takes judicial notice, and in consideration of the government's
10 Motion Regarding Restitution, and supporting materials, the Court finds
11 that the government has proven by a preponderance of the evidence that
12 the restitution sought by the government is appropriate pursuant to 18
13 U.S.C. § 1593. The Court makes the following factual findings and orders
14 the restitution set forth below.

15 **FINDINGS OF FACT**

16 1. On December 17, 2020, GARCIA pled guilty to counts one and
17 seven of the indictment charging defendant with one count of conspiracy
18 to commit sex trafficking, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1594(c), and one
19 count of sex trafficking by force, fraud, or coercion, in violation of
20 18 U.S.C. §§ 1591(a)(1) and (2).

21 2. Beginning in approximately 2013 and continuing up to October
22 2019, GARCIA participated in a conspiracy with Michael James Pratt,
23 Matthew Isaac Wolfe, Theodore Wilfred Gyi, Valerie Moser, and others,
24 to recruit Victims 1-5, as identified in the Indictment, and others, to
25 engage in commercial sex acts using force, fraud and coercion. Those
26 sex acts were ultimately posted on GirlsdoPorn.com (GDP) and
27 girlsdotOys.com (GDT). GDP and GDT charged visitors a subscription fee

1 to access the websites' content. The GDP and GDT websites generated
2 millions of dollars in revenue for its owners.

3 3. Throughout the conspiracy, GDP and GDT received millions of
4 views. To promote the websites, video content from both sites was posted
5 on free porn sites such as pornhub.com, one of the world's most visited
6 websites. The videos from GDP and GDT posted on pornhub.com were often
7 viewed millions of times according to pornhub's view counters.

8 4. From approximately 2013 to October 2019, GARCIA was employed
9 at GDP. GARCIA recruited women to appear in videos for GDP/GDT and
10 appeared as the male actor in the videos for GDP. GARCIA was paid a
11 commission for each woman that he recruited on top of an hourly rate
12 for his employment.

13 5. To recruit victims to appear in videos for the websites,
14 GARCIA lied to the victims and told them that the videos would never be
15 posted on-line, that the videos would never be released in the United
16 States, and that no one who knew the women would ever find out about
17 the video, representations that Defendant and other members of the
18 conspiracy knew were false. Hundreds of women from various cities
19 throughout the United States and Canada were recruited to appear in
20 videos based upon these material misrepresentations. GARCIA and his co-
21 conspirators illegally obtained the images and videos of the victims
22 using force, fraud, and coercion.

23 6. There are hundreds of victims in this case who have been and
24 continue to be victimized by the posting and viewing of the GDP and GDT
25 images and videos. The victims are identified in the attached Exhibit
26 A to this order, which shall remain under seal, except for redacted
27
28

1 copies to be provided to individual victims identified therein who seek
2 to enforce the terms of this order.

3 7. The victims in this case have incurred the losses set forth
4 in the Government's Motion Regarding Restitution and supporting
5 materials. The losses include medical expenses, counseling expenses,
6 lost income, unused tuition, and legal fees. The victims will also incur
7 expenses in the future, including for medical and psychological care,
8 as set forth in the government's motion.

9 8. The gross income of the victims' services generated from the
10 scheme, as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 1593(b)(3), was \$16,922,798. This
11 equates to \$42,097 per victim identified in Attachment A.

12 **RESTITUTION**

13 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

14 **A. Return of the Rights to the GDP and GDT Videos and Images to**
15 **Victims**

16 1. Defendant Ruben Andre GARCIA, aka "Jonathan," has no right to
17 use, publish, or otherwise exploit GirlsDoPorn (GDP) or GirlsDoToys
18 (GDT) images, likenesses, or videos;

19 2. All purported model releases and other agreements between GDP
20 and/or GDT and its models purporting to give GDP and/or GDT the right
21 to use, publish, or otherwise exploit its models' images, likenesses,
22 or videos are void and unenforceable;

23 3. All transfers, licenses, or leases of the right to use,
24 publish, or otherwise exploit the models' images, likenesses, or videos
25 by GDP and/or GDT to any third parties are void;

4. Each model listed in Attachment A holds superior right, title, and interest in the images, likenesses, and videos depicting that model produced by GDP and/or GDT; and

5. Each model listed in Attachment A shall have and recover all property that GDP and/or GDT took from them, including images, likenesses, videos, and copyrights.

B. Return of the Gross Income from the Scheme to the Victims

Defendant Ruben Andre GARCIA, aka "Jonathan," is ordered to repay to the victims the gross income generated from the scheme in the amount of \$42,097 per victim identified in Attachment A for a total of \$16,922,798.

C. Restitution of Specified Victim Losses

Defendant Ruben Andre GARCIA, aka "Jonathan," is further ordered to pay restitution to the victims of this offense in the amounts set forth below:

Victim	Total Restitution
[REDACTED]	\$8,200
[REDACTED]	\$37,562
[REDACTED]	\$20,000
[REDACTED]	\$200
[REDACTED]	\$62,434.88
[REDACTED]	\$41,644.47
[REDACTED]	\$92,529
[REDACTED]	\$127,610
[REDACTED]	\$600
[REDACTED]	\$14,080
[REDACTED]	\$27,840.04
[REDACTED]	\$8,229
[REDACTED]	\$6,476
[REDACTED]	\$43,940.48
[REDACTED]	\$15,000

		\$157,400
		\$52,472
		\$316,640
		\$2,523
		\$5,080
		\$750
		\$6,582
		\$2,938

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: 12/14/2021

Janis L. Sammartino
 Hon. JANIS L. SAMMARTINO
 United States District Judge

Exhibit 2

Declaration of Jay M. Wolman

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X
MCM GROUP 22 LLC,

Plaintiff,

-against-

LYNDON PERRY,

Defendant.
-----X

Case No.: 22-cv-06157-PGG

DECLARATION OF JAY M. WOLMAN

I, JAY M. WOLMAN, hereby depose and declare:

1. I am over 18 years of age and have never been convicted of a crime involving fraud or dishonesty. I am counsel of record for the Defendant in the above-referenced matter. I have first-hand knowledge of the facts set forth herein, and if called as a witness, could and would testify competently thereto.

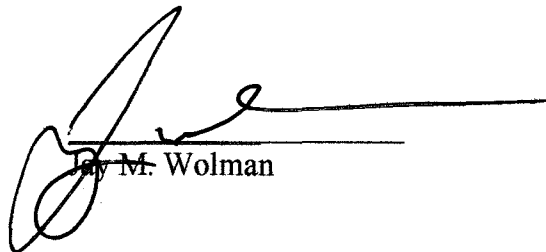
2. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 1** is a true and correct copy of the Restitution Order in the matter of *United States v. Ruben Andre Garcia (3)*, Case No. 19-cr-4488-JLS (S.D. Cal. Dec. 14, 2021)(redactions in original).

3. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 5** is a true and correct copy of the Statement of Decision in the matter of *Jane Doe Nos. 1-22 v. GIRLSDOPORN.COM*, Case No. 37-2016-00019027-CU-FR-CTL (San Diego Cty., Cal. Jan. 2, 2020).

4. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 6** is a true and correct copy of the Amended Restitution Order in the matter of *United States v. Ruben Andre Garcia (3)*, Case No. 19-cr-4488-JLS (S.D. Cal. Dec. 14, 2021).

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on February 7, 2023



Jay M. Wolman

Exhibit 3

Declaration of Lyndon Perry

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X	
MCM GROUP 22 LLC,	:
	:
Plaintiff,	:
	:
-against-	:
	:
LYNDON PERRY,	:
	:
Defendant.	:
	:
-----X	

Case No.: 22-cv-06157-PGG

DECLARATION OF LYNDON PERRY

I, LYNDON PERRY, hereby depose and declare:

1. I am over 18 years of age and have never been convicted of a crime involving fraud or dishonesty. I am the Defendant in the above-referenced matter. I have first-hand knowledge of the facts set forth herein, and if called as a witness, could and would testify competently thereto.

2. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 7**, and embedded on page 10 of the Memorandum of Law in Support of Defendant's Motion to Dismiss is a true and correct copy of the composite image shared in my June 13, 2023, Tweet with the caption "same company btw". The image has since been removed from Twitter due to the Plaintiff's actions.

3. Attached hereto as **Exhibit 4**, and embedded on page 11 of the Memorandum of Law in Support of Defendant's Motion to Dismiss, is a true and correct screen capture of my June 13, 2022 Tweets, available at <https://twitter.com/lporiginalg/status/1536220472525803520> (last visited February 6, 2023).

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on February 7, 2023.

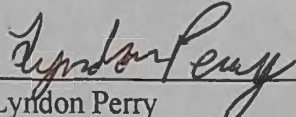
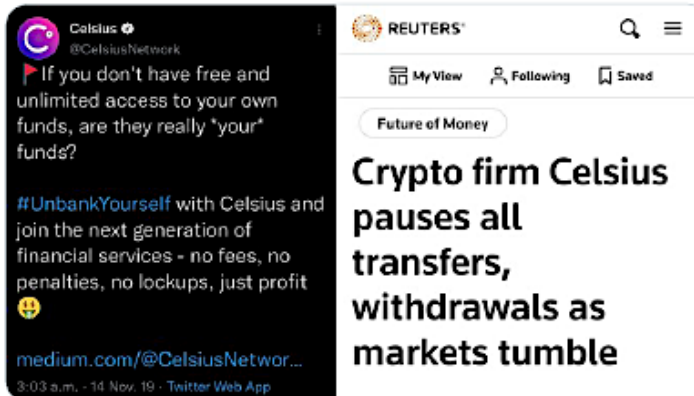

Lyndon Perry

Exhibit 4

Tweets From @lporiginalg
June 13, 2022



I, Hypocrite @lporiginalg · Jun 13



20

297

3,018



I, Hypocrite
@lporiginalg



Same company btw



Media not displayed

This image has been removed in response to a report from the copyright holder.

1:34 AM · Jun 13, 2022 · Twitter for Android

Exhibit 5

Statement of Decision

Jane Does 1-22 v. GIRLSDOPORN.COM

FILED
Clerk of the Superior Court

JAN 02 2020

By: R. Willis, Deputy

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CENTRAL DIVISION

JANE DOE NOS. 1 - 22, inclusive, individuals;

Plaintiffs,

v.

GIRLSDOPORN.COM, a business organization,
form unknown; MICHAEL J. PRATT, an
individual; ANDRE GARCIA, an individual;
MATTHEW WOLFE, an individual; BLL
MEDIA, INC., a California corporation; BLL
MEDIA HOLDINGS, LLC, a Nevada limited
liability company; DOMI PUBLICATIONS,
LLC, a Nevada limited liability company; EG
PUBLICATIONS, INC., a California
corporation; MIM MEDIA, LLC, a California
limited liability company; BUBBLEGUM
FILMS, INC., a business organization, form
unknown; OH WELL MEDIA LIMITED, a
business organization, form unknown; MERRO
MEDIA, INC., a California corporation;
MERRO MEDIA HOLDINGS, LLC, a Nevada
limited liability company,

Defendants.

LEAD CASE NO.:

Case No. 37-2016-00019027-CU-FR-CTL

CONSOLIDATED WITH:

Case No.: 37-2017-00033321-CU-FR-CTL

Case No.: 37-2017-00043712-CU-FR-CTL

[PROPOSED] STATEMENT OF DECISION

Judge: Hon. Kevin A. Enright

Dept.: 904

Trial Date: August 19, 2019

Having considered the pleadings, evidence presented, and arguments of counsel, and having assessed the credibility of the witnesses, the Court now submits this Proposed Statement of Decision.

I. STATEMENT OF DECISION

This is an action for fraud, concealment, false promise, misappropriation of likeness (both statutory and common law), and violation of Business and Professions Code sec. 17200 brought by Plaintiffs Jane Does 1 through 22 (collectively, Plaintiffs) against Defendants GirlsDoPorn.com, Michael Pratt, Matthew Wolfe, Andre Garcia, BLL Media, Inc., BLL Media Holdings, LLC, EG Publications, Inc., M1M Media, LLC, Merro Media, Inc., Merro Media Holdings, LLC, and Domi Publications, LLC (collectively, Defendants).

Jane Does 1-22 were represented by Edward Chapin, Esq. and Cara Van Dorn, Esq. of Sanford, Heisler & Sharp, LLP, John O'Brien, Esq. of Stokes O'Brien, LLP, and Brian Holm, Esq., of the Holm Law Group, PC.

Defendants GirlsDoPorn.com, Michael Pratt, Andre Garcia, Matthew Wolfe, BLL Media, Inc., BLL Media Holdings, LLC, EG Publications, Inc., M1M Media, LLC, Bubblegum Films, Inc., Merro Media, Inc. and Merro Media Holdings, LLC were represented by Aaron Sadock, Esq. and Bonnie McKnight, Esq. of Panakos Law, APC and Daniel Kaplan, Esq. of the Law Offices of Daniel Kaplan.

Defendant Domi Publications, LLC was represented by George Rikos, Esq. of the Law Offices of George Rikos.

Plaintiffs sought and received defaults against Clockwork Productions, Inc., Oh Well Media Limited, and Sidle Media Limited.

II. FINDINGS OF FACT

A. Summary and Overview of Defendants' Business Plan

Defendants run an online pornography business, including most notably a subscription website called GirlsDoPorn.com. The site features sex videos of young women between the ages of 18 and 23. Defendants' business is premised on the construct that the women in the videos are not professional porn stars but are amateur college-aged women filming pornography for the first and

1 only time. Subscribers are meant to be left with the impression that the women in Defendants’
2 videos are everyday women that they could encounter in their communities, campuses, and daily
3 lives.

4 Defendants are aware that the models recruited for GirlsDoPorn do not intend to pursue a
5 career in adult entertainment. The women are mostly students with careers ahead of them who have
6 only even considered Defendants’ solicitations to film a pornographic video due to some immediate
7 and pressing financial need.

8 In accordance with this one-time-only amateur paradigm, Defendants’ business is dependent
9 on recruiting a constant stream of new models in order to generate fresh website content. The Court
10 finds Plaintiffs have proven that Defendants use fraudulent practices to facilitate such recruitment.
11 Defendants take considerable, calculated steps to falsely assure prospective models that their videos
12 will never be posted online, come to light in the United States, or be seen by anyone who might
13 know them. Defendants’ assurances of privacy and security are reinforced by paid “references”—
14 women hired who are or pose as previous models and (in accordance with a script) provide new
15 recruits with false comfort that the experience is safe and enjoyable, and that the videos have never
16 appeared online or been discovered by anyone in the models’ lives.

17 Once a newly-recruited woman has flown to San Diego, she finds herself alone in a hotel
18 room with two men about to shoot a pornographic video. At this point, Defendants have her sign
19 documents containing dense and ambiguous legalese, which Defendants falsely describe as being
20 the written version of what she has already agreed to. Defendants rush and pressure the woman to
21 sign the documents quickly without reading them and engage in other deceptive, coercive, and
22 threatening behavior to secure their signatures as described below. The Court finds these putative
23 contracts invalid and unenforceable—part and parcel of Defendants’ fraudulent scheme.

24 Defendants’ representations are false. Contrary to their explicit promises that the videos will
25 never appear online, Defendants publish the videos on their paid subscription website and many
26 popular free “tube” sites such as Pornhub.com. They also use extensive affiliate marketing and
27 other techniques to maximize web traffic to their sites. Plaintiffs believe that Defendants increase
28 viewership of the videos by deliberately leaking and disseminating their true identities and personal

1 information—including by sending the videos directly to the models’ friends, family members,
 2 classmates, employers, and social media contacts. This is similar to a direct-marketing promotional
 3 device that makes the videos “go viral” in the models’ communities. When the women inevitably
 4 learn what Defendants have done with their videos, many complain to Defendants, begging them to
 5 remove the videos from the internet. In response, Defendants usually simply ignore any such
 6 messages and block the complaining model.

7 Defendants’ tactics have caused the videos to become common knowledge in Plaintiffs’
 8 communities and among their relations and peers—the very thing that Plaintiffs feared and that
 9 Defendants expressly assured them would not happen. As a result, Plaintiffs have suffered and
 10 continue to suffer far-reaching and often tragic consequences. Collectively, they have experienced
 11 severe harassment, emotional and psychological trauma, and reputational harm; lost jobs, academic
 12 and professional opportunities, and family and personal relationships; and had their lives derailed
 13 and uprooted. They have become pariahs in their communities. Several Plaintiffs have become
 14 suicidal. This Court finds that Plaintiffs’ injuries are directly attributable to Defendants’ fraudulent
 15 scheme and that Defendants’ conduct warrants both compensatory and punitive damages, as well as
 16 equitable relief.

17 Defendants have sought to evade accountability for their actions by funneling the fruits of
 18 the enterprise to overseas companies. Defendant Michael Pratt declared bankruptcy.

19 Accordingly, the Court determines that each of the Defendants are jointly and severally
 20 liable to the Plaintiffs here and issues appropriate relief, as set forth below.

21 **B. Defendants’ Pornography Enterprise**

22 **i. The Websites**

23 ***GirlsDoPorn.com*** (“GirlsDoPorn” or “GDP”) is a pornography website featuring young
 24 women, ages 18 to 23, engaging in intercourse with a male actor. GDP’s female models have never
 25 appeared in a pornographic video before and represent that they will not do so again. GDP
 26 publishes exclusive content featuring young female models who cannot be seen elsewhere. (Ex.
 27
 28

1 1576.1.)¹ Defendants recruit the women, produce the videos, and solely control the content that
 2 appears on GirlsDoPorn.com, and it is undisputed that pornographic videos and photographs of all
 3 Plaintiffs were published on GirlsDoPorn.com. GirlsDoPorn earns money by selling subscriptions
 4 to view the complete video content in the members-only section. As set forth below, the Court finds
 5 that Defendants own or control the rights to the GirlsDoPorn.com content, trademark, and domain
 6 name.

7 ***GirlsDoToys.com*** (“GirlsDoToys” or “GDT”) is a pornographic website featuring young
 8 women in “solo” scenes (*i.e.*, using sex toys). The women are usually the same as those who shoot
 9 boy-girl GDP videos because Defendants do not separately recruit women for solo videos.
 10 Defendants shoot, produce, edit, and publish the videos for GDT, and the website earns money
 11 through subscription sales. Defendants control all aspects of the website. As explained below, the
 12 Court finds that Defendants own or control the rights to the GirlsDoToys.com trademark and
 13 domain name, as well as the content on the site.

14 ***MomPOV.com*** (“MomPOV”) is a pornographic website featuring “mature” women over 30
 15 engaging in sexual intercourse with a male actor who is holding the camera. Defendants recruit the
 16 women, produce and edit the videos, and publish the videos on the website, which—like GDP—
 17 earns revenue by selling subscriptions. Prior to February 2015, MomPOV was operated alongside
 18 GirlsDoPorn and GirlsDoToys. Since February 2015, certain aspects of MomPOV were shifted into
 19 a separate entity created solely for that purpose.

20 **ii. The Individual Defendants and their Agents**

21 ***Defendant Michael Pratt***, originally from New Zealand, conceived the idea for
 22 GirlsDoPorn.com in 2006 while he was living in Brisbane, Australia. (Deposition of Michael Pratt,
 23 Volume I, December 6, 2018 [“Pratt Depo. Vol. I”] at 14:5 – 15:6.) He moved to the United States
 24 in 2007 and launched the website in 2009. (Deposition of Michael Pratt, Volume III, taken May 6,
 25 2019 [“Pratt Depo. Vol. III”] at 152:18 – 153:6.) He has owned and operated GirlsDoPorn through
 26

27 ¹ GirlsDoPorn’s channel on Pornhub advertising: “Real amateur girls having sex on video for the
 28 very first time... You will not find these girls on any other website – all girls are 100% exclusive – this is the
 only and only time they do porn.”

1 a series of different entities through the years but has always maintained ultimate control of the
 2 website as well as those individuals he hires to assist him in producing videos for his websites.
 3 (Pratt Depo Vol. I, at 60:21 – 61:4.) Pratt recruits models and has served as videographer, and then
 4 edits and publishes the videos online himself. (Pratt Depo Vol. 1 at 64:7 – 11; 185:11 – 21; 208:4 –
 5 209:23). Pratt receives 100% of the profits made by GirlsDoPorn.com. (10/02/19 Trial Tr. 127:6 –
 6 10.)

7 Pratt also co-founded the website MomPOV.com with Douglas Wiederhold in 2010,
 8 (Wiederhold Depo at 39:3 – 7, 124:19 – 22), and the website GirlsDoToys.com with Matthew
 9 Wolfe in 2014. (10/3/19 Trial Tr. 110:19 – 22; Ex. 1052 [Letter of Intent].). Pratt was involved in
 10 the recruitment of and/or served as the videographer for Jane Does 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19,
 11 20, and 22.² As videographer, Pratt often presented documents to models to sign and answered any
 12 questions they had surrounding the shoot.

13 **Douglas Wiederhold** (not a defendant) was hired by Pratt to serve as the male performer for
 14 GirlsDoPorn videos in 2007. (Deposition of Douglas Wiederhold, taken July 17, 2018
 15 [“Wiederhold Depo”] at 106:9 – 22). In 2010, he and Pratt co-founded MomPOV.com.
 16 (Wiederhold Depo at 39:3 – 7, 124:19 – 22). Wiederhold also served as the male performer in
 17 MomPOV videos and generally handled operations of the website since its inception. He stopped
 18 shooting videos for GirlsDoPorn in or around 2012. (*Id.* at 49:25 – 50:5). Wiederhold did not
 19 interact personally with any of the Plaintiffs.

20 **Defendant Matthew Wolfe**, a childhood friend of Pratt from New Zealand, joined Pratt in
 21 the United States and began providing services for Pratt’s pornography business in 2011. (10/2/19
 22 Trial Tr. 9:6 – 9.) Wolfe’s duties include or have included payroll, bookkeeping, billing, technical
 23 assistance, recruiting, and videography. (10/2/19 Trial Tr. 25:13 – 26:2, 134:7 – 8.) As
 24

25 ² (10/01/19 Trial Tr. 9:5-10; 21:14-16 [Jane Doe 3]; 8/28/19 Trial Tr. 83:23-84:9 [Jane Doe 4];
 26 9/18/19 Trial Tr. 21:20-22:8 [Jane Doe 5]; 9/30/19 Trial Tr. 16:19-18:9 [Jane Doe 9]; 9/10/19 Trial Tr.
 27 121:13-25 [Jane Doe 11]; 9/09/19 Trial Tr. 38:10-39:6 [Jane Doe 13]; 10/15/19 Trial Tr. 28:13-14; 52:17-21
 28 [Jane Doe 14]; 8/20/19 Trial Tr. 201:15-17; 202:2-18 [Jane Doe 15]; 9/24/19 Trial Tr. 11:4-23 [Jane Doe
 16]; (Deposition of Jane Doe 18, March 22, 2019 [“Doe 18 Depo.”] 92:10-13 [Jane Doe 18]), 9/09/19 Trial
 Tr. 212:6-9 [Jane Doe 19]; 9/16/19 Trial Tr. 7:2-7, 12:3-9 [Jane Doe 20]; and Deposition of Jane Doe 22,
 January 22, 2019 [“Doe 22 Depo.”] at 238:20-239:2 [Jane Doe 22].)

videographer, he often answered questions posed by models and presented documents to them to sign. (Trial Tr. 08/22/19 at 37:24 – 38:4 and Deposition of Jane Doe 21 taken on May 4, 2019 at 107:20 – 111:19.) In 2011, Wolfe and Pratt purchased the domain GirlsDoToys.com and Wolfe has filmed many of the videos. (10/3/19 Trial Tr. 110:19 – 22.) He was produced as the PMQ for the entities that run GirlsDoPorn and GirlsDoToys in this case. (10/2/19 Trial Tr. 88:1 – 7.) In his testimony, Pratt deferred to Wolfe as more knowledgeable on many issues relating to his businesses. (Pratt Depo Vol. 1 at 32:6 – 9). Wolfe was involved in the recruitment of and/or served as videographer for Jane Does 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 17, 21, and 22.³

Defendant Andre Garcia was hired by Pratt to serve as the male talent and “casting director” for GirlsDoPorn.com (Pratt Depo. Vol. I, 54:1 – 3.) Garcia earns a commission for each model he recruits and is paid an hourly rate on top of those commissions. (Pratt Depo Vol. 3 at 151:8 – 11). As male talent, Garcia often presented the documents to models to sign and answered questions they posed surrounding the shoot. (Trial Tr. 09/10/19 at 136:7– 16; 137:18 – 23; Trial Tr. 09/10/19 at 136:7 – 21.) Garcia is the male talent appearing in each of the Plaintiffs’ videos and was involved in the recruitment process of or otherwise made representations to Jane Does 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, and 21.⁴

³ Jane Doe 1 (Trial Tr. 09/11/19 at 150:23-151:7), Jane Doe 2 (Trial Tr. 09/25/19 at 52:16-20; 62:13-17), Jane Doe 5 (Trial Tr. 09/18/19 at 27:2-8), Jane Doe 7 (Deposition of Jane Doe 7 Volume 2 taken on August 8, 2018 [“Jane Doe 7 Depo Vol. 2”] at 253:20-22; 284:7-10), Jane Doe 9 (Trial Tr. 09/30/19 at 29:10-14), Jane Doe 10 (Trial Tr. 10/07/19 at 126:13-15), Jane Doe 12 (Trial Tr. 08/22 at 35:13-22), Jane Doe 14 (Trial Tr. 10/15/19 at 89:6-12), Jane Doe 17 (Trial Tr. 08/29/19 at 182:15-21), Jane Doe 21 (Deposition of Jane Doe 21 taken on May 4, 2019 at 105:3-5), and Jane Doe 22 (Deposition of Jane Doe 22 taken on January 22, 2019 at 276:16-21).

⁴ JD 1 (Trial Tr. 09/11/19 at 152:5-14), 2 (Trial Tr. 09/25/19 at 54:6-15), 3 (Trial Tr. 10/01/19 at 12:6-11), 4 (Trial Tr. 08/28/19 at 85:19-86:18), 5 (Trial Tr. 09/18/19 at 10:11-17), 6 (Trial Tr. 08/27/19 at 23:5-7), 7 (Jane Doe 7 Depo Vol. 2 at 284:22-285:1), 8 (Deposition of Jane Doe 8 taken May 11, 2018 at 73:11-20), 10 (Trial Tr. 10/07/19 at 112:26-113:5), 11 (Trial Tr. 09/10/19 at 135:20-136:21), 12 (Trial Tr. 08/22/19 at 15:15-18), 13 (Trial Tr. 09/09/19 at 26:3-12), 14 (Trial Tr. 10/15/19 at 17:23-25), 18 (Deposition of Jane Doe 18 taken on March 22, 2019 at 132:15-133:4), 19 (Trial Tr. 09/09/19 at 220:17-221:8), 20 (Trial Tr. 09/16/19 at 26:7-21), and 21 (Deposition of Jane Doe 21 taken May 4, 2019 at 48:22-49:4; 59:24-25).

1 **Theodore (“Teddy”) Gyi** worked as videographer for GirlsDoPorn and GirlsDoToys from
 2 November 2015 through April or May 2017. (8/29/19 Trial Tr. 73:10 – 22.) As part of his job, Gyi
 3 also assisted with chauffeuring women around San Diego and often presented documents to models
 4 to sign and answered questions they posed surrounding the shoot. (Trial Tr. 8/21/19 at 84:1 – 14)
 5 Wolfe and Pratt instructed Gyi on how to handle questions posed by models. (8/29/19 Trial Tr.
 6 86:11 – 21). Gyi served as videographer for Jane Does 6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 18, 19, and 20.⁵

7 **Valorie Moser** worked for Pratt as an administrative assistant from March 2015 until 2018.
 8 (9/20/19 Trial Tr. 61:14 – 19.) She organized contracts, receipts, and expenses, and performed
 9 QuickBooks and payroll. (*Id.* at 62:24 – 63:4.) She also chauffeured models around San Diego and
 10 helped get models prepared for their shoot. (Trial Tr. 9/20/19 at 77:3 – 23.) In or around 2018, Pratt
 11 asked Moser to assist with recruiting certain women BLL Media had been unable to convince to
 12 shoot a video. (Trial Tr. 09/23/19 at 93:9 – 23). Pratt instructed Moser on what to say and what not
 13 to say when recruiting, and Moser took notes during that conversation. (Trial Tr. 09/20/19 at 89:15
 14 – 91:15). Moser did not interact personally with any of the Plaintiffs.

15 **Kevin Holloway**, a now-deceased attorney out of Wichita, Kansas, assisted Pratt in forming
 16 the first entity that would eventually become the pornography enterprise at issue today. (Ex. 1660.1
 17 [Articles of Incorporation for Clockwork Productions, Inc. filed November 29, 2006].) Holloway
 18 also incorporated entities in Vanuatu on Pratt’s behalf. (Pratt Depo. Vol. I, 243:12 – 15 [KH set up
 19 BGF].) Pratt claims that Holloway owned of all of the videos produced for GirlsDoPorn and
 20 GirlsDoToys by way of these Vanuatu entities,⁶ but, for the reasons stated below, the Court finds
 21 that Pratt owned and controlled these entities as well as the rights to the videos.

24 ⁵ JD6 (Trial Tr. 8/27/19 at 58:21-23), 8 (Deposition of Jane Doe 8 taken May 11, 2018 at 153:12-15,
 25 Trial Ex. 342.3), 11 (Trial Tr. 09/10/19 at 131:4-5), 13 (Trial Tr. 09/09/19 at 26:13-17), 15 (Trial Tr.
 26 08/21/19 at 72:3-8), 18 (Deposition of Jane Doe 18 taken on March 22, 2019 at 130:17-18), 19 (Trial Tr.
 09/09/19 at 218:13-14), and 20 (Trial Tr. 09/16/19 at 70:3-9).

27 ⁶ Pratt claims he struck a deal with Holloway in 2006, and that Holloway owns Oh Well Media
 28 Limited. (Pratt Depo. Vol. I, 62:7 – 9, 67:1 – 9; 102:8 – 103:4; 117:19 – 119:12 [explaining KH gave MP
 equipment, MP hasn’t compensated him]; 271:7 – 277:11 [MP transferred the rights to OWM because that’s
 the way it was supposed to be].)

1 *Reference Models*. Defendants hired reference models to assist with recruiting by
 2 communicating with prospective models to assuage their objections and doubts about filming a
 3 pornographic video. (Pratt Depo. Vol. II, 188:19 – 22.) Pratt, Wolfe, and/or Garcia instruct
 4 reference models on what to say when they speak with prospective models. The reference models
 5 who communicated with Plaintiffs in this case include ***Kailyn Wright, Amberlyn Nored Clark,***
 6 ***Alicia McKay,*** and ***Cat Wilkens***.

7 Defendants hired other individuals to assist with their business operations, including ***Alex***
 8 ***Martinez*** who provided DMCA takedown services for the Websites (Deposition of Alejandro
 9 Martinez taken on April 17, 2018 at 46:21 – 47:1); ***Alex Foster***, who acts as a videographer for
 10 GirlsDoPorn and “any other productions” the Defendants may shoot, including GirlsDoToys (Pratt
 11 Depo Vol. 1 at 53:16 – 25); ***Cameron Brown***, who performed DMCA copyright removal services
 12 for the company, like Mr. Martinez. (Pratt Depo Vol. 1 at 54:4 – 6); and ***Kevin Gibson*** who was a
 13 porn producer working for GirlsDoPorn alongside Mr. Pratt from at least November 2016 until
 14 October 2018 (Trial Tr. 10/29/19 at 40:25 – 41:12). Defendants hired Jamia McDonald, Kevin
 15 Gibson’s then-girlfriend, to repeatedly harass Plaintiffs’ counsel with phone calls every day for
 16 \$300 a week. (Trial Tr. 10/29/19 at 47:24 – 48:16). None of these individuals personally interacted
 17 with the Plaintiffs in this case.

18 **iii. The Entities**

19 Defendants used more than a dozen entities to operate their three pornographic websites.
 20 Defendants admit to owning, either directly or indirectly, some of the entities, including BLL
 21 Media, Inc.; BLL Media Holdings, LLC; Domi Publications, LLC; M1M Media, Inc.; Merro
 22 Media, Inc.; Merro Media Holdings, LLC; EG Publications, Inc.; UHD Productions, LLC; EBB
 23 Marketing, Inc.; and Hayst Holdings, Limited.

24 Defendants deny holding an ownership interest in several other related entities, including
 25 Clockwork Productions, Inc., Bubblegum Films, Inc., Oh Well Media, Ltd., Sidle Media Ltd., and
 26 Torque Asset Management, LLC. In fact, these are the entities that, at one time or another, have
 27 purported to hold the rights to the videos Defendants produce, the domain name of their websites,
 28

1 and the trademark of their brands—the entirety of Defendants’ assets. Each of these entities exists
2 under the laws of the Republic of Vanuatu—a tiny, remote island in the South Pacific.

3 The Court received no evidence of writings establishing the Vanuatu entities’ separate and
4 independent status. The Court received no evidence of consideration paid to Defendants by these
5 entities in exchange for ownership rights to the videos and websites. Not only do Defendants claim
6 that they do not own these entities, but they claim to have no knowledge of the person who does
7 own them.

8 Taking into account each Party’s ability to provide evidence (Cal. Code Evid. § 412; CACI
9 No. 203 [Party Having Power to Produce Better Evidence]) and noting the absence of evidence
10 supporting Defendants’ theory, the Court finds: there are no contracts, no consideration, and no third-
11 party owners, known to Defendants, because Defendants themselves own these entities.

12 As explained in detail below, the evidence at trial supports a finding that all entities are a
13 single business enterprise. Therefore, the Court treats them as one.

14 **C. Defendants’ Deceptive and Unfair Business Practices**

15 Over the course of a 99-day trial, the Court heard from 22 Plaintiffs (live and by deposition)
16 who provided credible testimony. The Court also heard from seven non-plaintiff models who
17 testified about one of the most humiliating and devastating experiences of their young lives.
18 Plaintiffs further called four women Defendants hired as reference models; these witnesses
19 admitted to lying to prospective models such as the Plaintiffs in this action even though, by telling
20 the truth, they implicated themselves in a fraudulent scheme. Finally, Plaintiffs also called four of
21 Defendants’ former employees, whose testimony, in part, corroborated that of the Plaintiffs.

22 In contrast, only one individual Defendant, Wolfe, appeared live, and he provided guarded,
23 and at times inconsistent testimony. Pratt, on the other hand, fled the country, ignoring a properly
24 served notice to appear and an arrest warrant issued by this Court, opting instead to testify by
25 deposition. In evaluating the evidence, the Court considers Defendants’ failure to credibly explain
26 or deny Plaintiffs’ evidence against them. (CACI No. 205.)

iv. Defendants Use Deceptive Recruiting Practices

The success of Defendants' business turns on their ability to induce young women who would not otherwise consider filming pornography to fly to San Diego and shoot a pornographic video. Defendants' success in doing this is based on several practices: first, they drew women in through bait-and-switch advertisements for clothed modeling; second, they offered enough money to overcome the woman's general compunction against the idea of pornography; and third, they lied about a significant concern the women have—where and how the video will be distributed and who will be able to see it. Finally, by carefully concealing their own identities at every stage of the recruiting process, Defendants severely curtail the women's ability to investigate the truth of these misrepresentations, concealments, and to protect themselves against Defendants' fraudulent scheme.

1. Defendants Post Misleading Craigslist Advertisements Which Direct Recruits to Their Websites

Defendants post advertisements on Craigslist.com that purport to seek women for clothed modeling work in towns and cities all over the United States and Canada. (10/2/19 Trial Tr. 120:2 – 14.) These facially benign ads offer to pay women ages 18 to 22 with little to no modeling experience a large sum of money—typically around \$5,000—for photo and/or video shoots. (E.g., (8/27/19 Trial Tr. 12:3 – 10) [JD 6]; (8/29/19 Trial Tr. 183:17 – 21) [JD 17]; (9/9/19 Trial Tr. 212:19 – 24) [JD 19].) The ads also direct prospective models to Defendant-owned modeling websites such as www.BeginModeling.com, www.ModelingGigs.com, and www.ModelingWorks.com, which also appear to advertise clothed modeling work. (Ex. 1543.1) The websites contain an application form where prospective models can enter their names, ages, height, weight, location and contact information and attach photographs. (Ex. 1543.1.)

Neither the Craigslist ads nor these websites contain any indication that nudity or pornography is involved. (10/2/19 Trial Tr. 143:26 – 144:19 [Wolfe testifying this is because Craigslist removes ads related to pornography].) Contrary to Defendants' explanation, the Court finds that Defendants deliberately used deceptive advertisements and websites to mislead women about the nature of the work; Defendants aimed to cast a wider net to attract a certain type of

1 applicant—women who would not intentionally respond to a solicitation to appear in a
 2 pornographic video.⁷ This is consistent with Defendants’ depiction of GDP models as making a
 3 one-time-only stint into pornography.

4 Women can apply for the purported modeling work through Craigslist by email or the
 5 application page on Defendants’ modeling websites by submitting name, age, height, weight,
 6 location, email address, phone number, and pictures. (Ex. 1543.1) If the applicant meets
 7 Defendants’ criteria, she will receive an email from Defendants. (10/2/19 Trial Tr. 120:25 – 28.)

8 ***2. Defendants Send Deceptive Emails Designed to get the Woman on***
 9 ***the Phone***

10 Defendants use a few different stock emails to respond to applicants, but the one received
 11 by most of the Plaintiffs in this case is the stock email from “Jonathan.” (E.g., Exs. 4.1; 121.2; 151;
 12 217; 276; 612.)⁸ This email does not contain the word pornography⁹ but instead states “[t]his is a
 13 legitimate adult gig for an established Southern California company.” (*Ibid.*)¹⁰

14 The stock email makes the “gig” sound fast, easy, and safe and begins assuaging women’s
 15 concerns right off the bat: “None of your personal information will be given out in the video or
 16 afterwards, no names etc. are used in the video.” (*Ibid.* [sic in original].) The email also represents,
 17 “We have shot over 200+ models, you can speak or Skype with as many as you want and talk to
 18 them about their experience with us.” In reality, although Defendants *have* shot hundreds of
 19 models, they only permit a prospective model to speak with a few select “references”—some of
 20 whom are not actual previous GDP models but have been hired to give fraudulent testimonials. In
 21

22 ⁷ All Plaintiffs testified they would not consider responding to an ad for pornography. Most testified
 23 they did not consider even nude modeling.

24 ⁸ Defendants used a few other stock emails: one from “Mike” (Ex. 453.) and one from “Robb” (Ex.
 25 277.)

26 ⁹ Defendants instruct their employees not to use the word “pornography” or “porn.” (9/23/19 Trial
 27 Tr. 225:21-25 [Valerie Moser explaining that Pratt suggested she use the word “adult video” as opposed to
 28 “pornography” in recruiting models]; Ex. 1695.54 [“adult video” hand-written at the top of the page.]

¹⁰ Some women find the term “adult gig” to be vague and believe it may refer to nude modeling as
 opposed to hardcore pornography. (Sept. 9, 2019 Trial Tr. 214:23-215:5 [Jane Doe 19 unsure whether the
 email meant porn or nude photo shoot].) Some do not learn the ad is for pornography until they arrive at the
 shoot. (Aug. 29, 2019 Trial Tr. 194:12-195:8 [Jane Doe 17 believed this email referred to nude modeling].)

any case, Defendants channel new recruits solely to particular references who have been instructed and paid to present Defendants' false narrative.

Although some Plaintiffs responded to this first email, each Plaintiff testified that the idea of filming a pornographic video triggered concerns about where the video would be distributed and who would be able to see it. Plaintiffs were all aware of the existence and proliferation of internet pornography but wanted to hear more about this particular offer because the email indicated that their identities would be protected and suggested that the other women who had shot a video did not regret it. (E.g., 10/1/19, Trial Tr. 13:10 – 17 [JD 3]; 9/10/19, Trial Tr. 120:3 – 5 [JD 11]; 8/22/19, Trial Tr. 18:5 – 20:19 [JD 12]; 9/24/19, Trial Tr. 12:10 – 14 [JD 16]; 9/16/19 Trial Tr. 12:14 – 22 [JD 20].) This job also offered notably high pay for what appeared to be very little work.¹¹ Many Plaintiffs testified that, although they ordinarily would not consider doing pornography, this offer was uniquely enticing.

If women do not respond to this initial email, Defendants do not give up. Instead, they send a follow-up email sometimes increasing the amount of pay and offering clothed modeling and more detailed assurances. (Exs. 278; 618; 810.) Some Plaintiffs responded to this email specifically because of the offer to do clothed modeling.¹² (E.g., (8/21/19 Trial Tr. 18:16 – 19:12) [JD 15]; (8/29/19 Trial Tr. 187:13 – 188:17) [JD 17].) In fact, clothed modeling has never been part of Defendants' business. The Court finds that Defendants make this offer with no plan or intention to fulfill it and include it in this email solely for the purpose of misleading women about the nature of the job in order to elicit a response from those who would not otherwise respond.

Several Plaintiffs testified they found this second email particularly persuasive. It provides more details about the types of girls who have done a shoot: "All the girls that I shoot are first

¹¹ Indeed, many Plaintiffs testified they were in precarious financial situations and although some admitted this pressure impacted their decisions, all steadfastly stated that *even given their financial situations* they would not have done the video if they had known it would be widely published online and available in the United States. (See, e.g., Jane Doe 4, Jane Doe 5, Jane Doe 9, Jane Doe 19.)

¹² The legitimacy of this offer is buttressed by the additional statement, "Clothes form [sic] BCBG and Bebe are provided by us and you can keep them." (Exs. 278 [JD 6]; 340 [JD 8]; 618 [JD 13]; 720 [JD 15]; 810 [JD 17].) [JD 17 saying that she believed it because it included this statement about clothes ... we could maybe use (9/3/19 Trial Tr. 104:6-17).)

1 times. I shoot cheerleaders, sorority girls, preppy college girls, IG [Instagram] models with 70k
 2 followers and models of that caliber.” (*Ibid.*) Several Plaintiffs testified that these representations
 3 helped to lure them in because the type of girls described were relatable to them—Jane Doe 15 was
 4 on her collegiate cheerleading team; Jane Doe 13 was in a sorority. Plaintiffs also interpreted this
 5 statement to mean that these women (who led lives similar to their own) had not been negatively
 6 impacted by shooting the videos and had continued to lead their normal lives. (E.g., (8/21/19 Trial
 7 Tr. 23:22 – 24:2) [JD 15].)

8 The follow-up email also says, “We have over 50 models that you can speak or
 9 Skype/Facetime with.” Defendants even send pictures of recent models who look like ordinary
 10 women who are happy and safe. (Exs. 285; 618; 818.) Many Plaintiffs testified that these pictures
 11 were relatable and made them more comfortable. (E.g., (8/22/19 Trial Tr. 22:14 – 23:1, 27:4 – 16)
 12 [JD 12]; (10/15/19 Trial Tr. 75:2 – 14) [JD 14]; (Deposition of Jane Doe 22, January 1, 2019 [“Jane
 13 Doe 22 Depo.”] at 152:4 – 7) [JD 22].) Defendants also send pictures of the hotel rooms, the sets,
 14 camera equipment, and the male performers, which Plaintiffs testified improved their comfort level
 15 because they felt that Defendants were being open and generous with information and because the
 16 images looked professional and legitimate. (E.g., JD 6 [8/27/19 Trial Tr. 34:4 – 10]; JD 14
 17 [10/15/19 Trial Tr. 75:15 – 24].)

18 It should be noted that Defendants also present the experience as a glamorous opportunity to
 19 travel to Southern California and enjoy expensive amenities they could not ordinarily afford. One
 20 indicated that this depiction influenced her decision to respond to the ad [noting that it sounded fun
 21 to be “treated like a celebrity for a day”].) Other Plaintiffs testified that these representations
 22 assisted in convincing them that Defendants ran a legitimate, professional operation. (E.g., JDs 6,
 23 17).

24 **3. Defendants Falsely Promise More Pay than they Intend to Provide**

25 The Court also finds that it is Defendants’ business practice and strategy to offer as much
 26 money as needed to entice a recruit to San Diego for a shoot, but sometimes with no intention of
 27 actually following through. This often involved increasing the offers until a candidate agreed. For
 28 example, Valorie Moser testified that Pratt instructed her to “[m]ake an offer of a price that was

high enough to get the model on a plane.” (9/20/19 Trial Tr. 115:15 – 24 [“high-balled” or “exaggerated” amounts were frequently quoted].) Defendants used this strategy with multiple Plaintiffs. (E.g. Jane Doe 6, JD 8, JD 10, JD 15, JD 16, JD 21.) Jane Doe 6, in particular, did not reply to Jonathan’s email until he increased the offer from \$5,000 for two videos to \$7,000 for one video. She testified that she would not have agreed to accept any less. (8/27/19 Trial Tr. 172:2 – 174:2.)

Defendants sometimes do not honor their promises regarding pay. Once a model has arrived at the hotel room in San Diego and has stripped down to begin filming, Defendants at times use a pretext (a supposed flaw in her appearance) to pay her less than the agreed-to amount.¹³ (E.g. Jane Does 10, 12, 13, 15, 19 and 20.) Defendants have never previously informed the model that her pay is not fixed but is contingent and subject to change. Some Plaintiffs would not have agreed to the videos had they known that Defendants claimed the unilateral discretion to slash their pay, often by thousands of dollars. However, by the time models have arrived in San Diego and filming is about to begin, they have no choice but to relent and proceed with the shoot. Defendants threaten them with consequences if they do not do so.

The Court finds that Defendants deliberately mislead some models by increasing or overstating the amount of pay offered with little intention to fulfill that promise.¹⁴

4. Defendants Misrepresent Facts and Make False Assurances on the Phone

Defendants’ goal is to initiate a phone call with a prospective model as quickly as possible. (Exs. 277 [JD6]; 510 [JD 12]; 621 [JD 13]; 714 [JD 15]; 944 [JD 21]; 994 [JD 22].) When a model

¹³ This is often accompanied by cruel or cutting commentary which humiliates the models.

¹⁴ Defendants’ conduct is illustrated by the testimony of Jane Doe A, a third-party model who was recruited and shot her video during trial. (10/31/19 Trial Tr. 41:9-15, 42:11-24, 46:5-16, 55:1-20, 98:12-14.) Jonathan (Garcia) first offered her \$6,000 for a boy-girl shoot and \$2,000 for a solo shoot and slowly raised the amount until he had offered her \$10,000—\$6,000 for the boy-girl shoot and \$4,000 for the solo. (10/31/19 Trial Tr. 127:28-129:2.) Defendants had already shut down the website where solo videos are posted, GirlsDoToys, and stopped filming such videos. (10/7/19 Trial Tr. 38:8-18; 11/25/19 Trial Tr. 177:1-9.) Garcia augmented Defendants’ offer for the part of the shoot that he knew would not occur. Jane Doe A was not given a chance to shoot the solo scene when she traveled to San Diego and received \$6,000 instead of the promised \$10,000. (10/31/19 Trial Tr. 129:3-6, 61:23-26.)

1 asks questions by email or text, Defendants answer *some* questions in writing,¹⁵ but if a prospective
 2 model asks about where the video will be distributed, Defendants *always* ask to discuss it over the
 3 phone. (Exs. 9.1 [JD1]; 218 [JD5]; 371.1 – 2, 372.7 [JD 9]; 725 [JD15]; 779.2 [JD 16].) The Court
 4 finds that Defendants deliberately avoid written communications about distribution with
 5 prospective models because Defendants misrepresent where and how the videos will be distributed.
 6 Defendants produced no written communications to the contrary. (CACI 203, 205.)

7 Based on consistent testimony at trial, the Court finds that, during the initial phone call
 8 between Defendants and prospective models, Defendants assure the women that the video will
 9 never be seen by anyone they know because it will only be distributed on DVD in a foreign
 10 country; it thus will never be available in the United States, and it will never be published online.
 11 While the details of Defendants' representations varied slightly,¹⁶ the part of the message that
 12 mattered to the prospective models remained the same—"it's not going online and no one in the
 13 United States will find out." The specific destination represented simply made these material
 14 representations credible and believable to Plaintiffs.

15 Every Plaintiffs' significant concern (aside from her physical safety) was where the video
 16 would be distributed and who would be able to see it. Nearly every Plaintiff asked questions and
 17 expressed her concerns about distribution during the phone calls with Defendants. Some Plaintiffs
 18 testified they did not have a chance or need to ask questions because Defendants told them what
 19 they wanted to know as soon as they got on the phone. (E.g., JD 22 [Jane Doe 22 Depo. 150:12 –
 20 151:18].) Some explained their particular situations and reasons that they were concerned about
 21 distribution of the video. (JD 1 [9/11/19 Trial Tr. 157:14 – 19], JD 9 [9/30/19 Trial Tr. 15:17 – 25],
 22 JD 12 [8/22/19 Trial Tr. 20:20 – 21:3], JD 15 [8/21/19 Trial Tr. 23:8 – 13].) Defendants assured
 23 each woman that they had done this many times before and the videos had never appeared online
 24

25 ¹⁵ (E.g., Ex. 875.1-2 [JD 19 asking about the male talent]; Ex. 511 [JD 12 asking about models that
 26 have filmed with the company].)

27 ¹⁶ Sometimes Defendants said the DVD would be sent to a single "private collector" in Australia
 28 (JD1, JD5, JD10, JD19), sold exclusively in Australia (JD4, JD6, JD7, JD9, JD11, JD12, JD17, JD20), New
 Zealand (JD16), Australia and New Zealand (JD 22), South America (JD 3), Australia and South America
 (JD 18), the UK (JD15), "overseas" (JD2, JD8), or "to men on fishing boats overseas" (JD14), to "exclusive
 members with paid subscriptions" (JD13), or "to a small overseas audience (JD21).

1 and no one in the United States had ever found out. As set forth in the Court’s findings regarding
 2 the individual Plaintiffs (see below), Defendants had a ready answer for any questions asked. (See,
 3 e.g., (9/18/19 Trial Tr. 13:8 – 16) [JD 5] [Defendants said the private collector signed a contract
 4 that he would not redistribute DVD]; (10/16/19 Trial Tr. 49:2 – 11) [JD 14] [Defendants said the
 5 DVD was encrypted and could not be copied]; (8/26/19 Trial Tr. 181:19 – 25) [JD 15] [Defendants
 6 said that if the video did somehow end up online, they had ways of taking it down].) A truthful
 7 answer to questions about distribution would have upset Defendants’ scheme by revealing the true
 8 nature of the enterprise.

9 Nor was there any particular act of diligence that would have revealed the truth to Plaintiffs
 10 and other women ensnared in Defendants’ scheme. Defendants’ use of aliases and other business
 11 names and websites ensured that a prospective model who checked Defendants’ reputations on the
 12 internet would not learn that they owned and operated a popular website called GirlsDoPorn and
 13 that their videos were strewn across dozens of other websites.¹⁷

14 Defendants argued that Plaintiffs did not do their due diligence because they did not obtain
 15 an explanation for how Defendants could guarantee that a video (once distributed in any medium)
 16 would not be uploaded onto the internet. However, Defendants’ scheme was remarkably successful
 17 for a reason, and the sheer number of GDP models—numbering in the hundreds—attests to its
 18 effectiveness. Plaintiffs were young individuals with no experience in the pornography industry.
 19 Defendants, on the other hand, were significantly older and held themselves out as experienced
 20 professionals with knowledge of how the videos would actually be distributed and who would
 21 actually have access to them. Plaintiffs asked Defendants extensive questions regarding their
 22 concerns, and Defendants provided answers that placated those concerns and, to a person of
 23

24 ¹⁷ This point is driven home by the testimony of third-party model B.F. who testified that she spent
 25 hours researching BeginModeling.com before agreeing to appear in the video. (9/24/2019 Trial Tr. 208:2 –
 26 209:3.) Deep in the internet, she found a story from a woman that sounded similar to what Defendants had
 27 told her. (*Id.* at 209:11 – 17.) B.F. immediately texted Jonathan and asked him outright whether he had
 28 anything to do with GirlsDoPorn. (*Id.* at 209:19 – 23.) Jonathan, who first asked to speak with her on the
 phone, denied the allegation, saying: “No. We know who that company is. That’s not us. Your video would
 only be going on DVDs to Australia. It’s not going to be online. It’s not going to be in the US.” (*Id.* at
 209:24 – 210:2, 212:11 – 18.) He then provided her with contact information for three reference models who
 backed up his story. (*Id.* at 212:21 – 213:13.)

1 Plaintiffs' age, education, and experience, seemed quite reasonable. Plaintiffs had no ability to
 2 independently verify the information Defendants provided and little reason to do so. The record
 3 establishes that Plaintiffs relied upon Defendants' assurances, as Defendants knew and hoped they
 4 would.

5 Defendants affirmatively stated in no uncertain terms that they would not distribute the
 6 videos via the internet, but would target them exclusively for very limited DVD production in
 7 overseas locales. They then proceeded to do exactly the opposite, guaranteeing that the videos
 8 would be widely published on the internet and disseminated in Plaintiffs' communities. What *might*
 9 have conceivably transpired if the videos had instead been sold to a single private collector in
 10 Australia, for instance, is beside the point.

11 Defendants are persistent in their recruiting efforts. Several Plaintiffs testified that
 12 Defendants called and texted them multiple times a day every day. Jane Doe 20, for example,
 13 agreed to do the shoot and booked a flight, then got cold feet and backed out. She testified that Pratt
 14 called and texted her, comforted and convinced her until she finally relented. (09/16/19 Trial Tr.
 15 19:16 – 27) [JD 20].

16 Defendants also use other means of communication to convince women to trust and believe
 17 them. Defendants offer to Facetime or Skype with women while they are at another shoot to show
 18 them around the set, introduce them to the model being filmed, and let them see the atmosphere.
 19 (JD 6 (8/27/19 Trial Tr. 44:23 – 45:3); JD 15 (8/21/19 Trial Tr. 62:14 – 63:13); JD 20 (9/16/19
 20 Trial Tr. 16:16 – 17:5).) Several Plaintiffs testified that this communication made them more
 21 comfortable and increased their trust in Defendants; Jane Doe 6 testified that the photos Defendants
 22 sent of money, previous models, and the hotel rooms “looked like everything they were promising
 23 [her],” (08/27/19 Trial Tr. 34:4 – 10).

24 ***5. Defendants Pay Reference Models to Repeat their Fraudulent*** 25 ***Misrepresentations***

26 One of Defendants' most effective recruitment techniques was the use of reference models
 27 to speak to prospective models and bolster Defendants' misrepresentations. Knowing that their own
 28 assurances would only take them so far, Defendants hired women to speak with prospective models

1 and provide a so-called “first-hand” account of their experience working with Defendants. (See
 2 9/20/19 Trial Tr. 95:13 – 96:3 [Pratt asked Moser to assist in recruiting women with whom he had
 3 been unsuccessful because he thought “they would be more responsive to a female voice”].) In
 4 reality, this is yet another deception.

5 As mentioned above, Defendants state in their very first email to prospective models that
 6 there are hundreds of women who have shot videos with Defendants and would be happy to share
 7 their experiences. (Ex. 276.1.) Defendants typically mention the references again on the phone and
 8 then put the prospective model in touch with at least one reference.

9 Defendants use three types of reference women. The first type consist of women who have
 10 recently shot a video with Defendants and have not yet learned that the videos are released online.
 11 The second type consists of prior models who are in fact aware that the videos are published online.
 12 The third type consists of women who have never actually shot a video with Defendants but who
 13 are paid to say that they have. Reference women from each category testified at trial.

14 **Amberlyn Clark** was friends with Andre Garcia when he asked her to act as a reference to
 15 assist him in recruiting models in or around 2016. (8/20/19 Trial Tr. 147:10 – 16; 148:19 – 25.)
 16 Clark knew Garcia was an actor and recruiter for GirlsDoPorn.com when she agreed to act as a
 17 reference. (*Id.* at 149:1 – 13.) She has never filmed a video with Defendants. (*Id.* at 151:9 – 15.)

18 Clark testified that Garcia instructed her to tell prospective models that the videos “wouldn’t
 19 be put online and that they would go to private collectors” located “[o]utside of the U.S.” (*Id.* at
 20 150:4 – 25.) He also instructed her to assure models that “no one would find out.” (*Id.* at 158:2 – 7.)
 21 Clark admitted to acting as a reference for “just a handful” of women and that she was compensated
 22 based upon Defendants’ attractiveness rating for each woman. (*Id.* at 157:1 – 5; 158:9 – 21.) Clark
 23 acted as a reference for at least two Plaintiffs, Jane Does 6 and 15.

24 **Kailyn Wright** was an unsuspecting reference at first but continued acting as a reference
 25 even after she learned the truth.¹⁸ (Deposition of Kailyn Wright, May 13, 2019 [“Wright Depo.”] at
 26

27 ¹⁸ Before she became a reference model, she testified that she shot a video with Defendants after
 28 seeking assurances that the video would not be published online and that she would not have agreed to shoot
 the video if she had known it would be released on websites such as Pornhub. (Wright Depo. 41:9 – 42:04.)

22:16 – 23:1.) She testified that Defendants paid her to talk to potential models and “make them feel comfortable and like, reassure them, like, it was fine and legit.” (*Id.* at 14:5 – 8.) Defendants instructed Wright that, if a prospective model asked her where the videos would go, “to tell them it would not be going online and that it was going overseas to wealthier countries.” (*Id.* at 15:20 – 16:3.) When asked why she told women that their videos would not be released online when she knew that this was not true, she stated, “Because that’s what they told me to say. That’s what they were paying me to say.” (*Id.* at 23:4 – 10.)

Wright testified that when she was recruiting models for Defendants, she had a text message saved on her phone that she would send to the women. (*Id.* at 35:8 – 11.) She identified Exhibit 745, produced by Jane Doe 15, as the text message she sent to prospective models. (*Id.* at 37:9 – 15.) Wright was a reference for several Plaintiffs, including Jane Does 1, 15, 17, and 21.¹⁹

Taylor Rodgers also acted as a reference for prospective models, but she did so *only* prior to learning that her video had been posted online. (Deposition of Taylor Rodgers, April 13, 2019 [“Rodgers Depo.”] at 33:12 – 34:02.) Rodgers shot two videos with Defendants based on Pratt’s assurances that the video would “absolutely not” be online and was “only going to be distributed in Australia to some rich guy.” (*Id.* at 22:7 – 23:6.) Prior to shooting the video, she received 3 to 4 references from Pratt and spoke with each one. (*Id.* at 16:10 – 17:13.)

After she filmed her first video, Pratt and Garcia offered to pay her to speak with prospective models and she agreed because, at that time, she believed that Defendants had told her the truth. (*Id.* at 33:19 – 34:13.) Pratt texted her “examples of what to say” and she “knew from talking to girls prior you’re just trying to make the girl feel comfortable.” (*Id.* at 34:6 – 16.) As instructed (and as she believed to be true), Rodgers told between five and seven women that “the videos would not be distributed anywhere except for to DVD to a guy in Australia.” (*Id.* at 33:12 – 15; 36:24 – 37:6.) One of the prospective models she spoke to was Jane Doe 12.

Rodgers shot a second video before learning her first video was online. (*Id.* at 40:12 – 41:11.) After she learned that her video was online, Rodgers was “upset” that she had encouraged

¹⁹ Defendants’ financial records show 56 payments to Wright from May 18, 2015 until February 3, 2016. (Ex. 1677.433-.842.)

women to shoot a video based on what turned out to be false information and stopped acting as a reference. (*Id.* at 49:14 – 17.)²⁰

Alicia McKay, another woman who shot a video with Defendants based on the same false statements, agreed to be a reference because she believed what they told her about distribution was true. (Deposition of Alicia McKay, Volume I, November 13, 2018 [“McKay Depo. Vol. I”] at 53:8 – 54:14.)²¹ After she learned that the video was online, Pratt asked her to continue as a reference. (*Id.* at 63:20 – 64:7.) She asked what she was supposed to say when someone asked about distribution. Defendants instructed that she could be evasive and direct the prospective model to Garcia. (*Id.* at 65:13 – 67:17; 76:11 – 77:6.) A recording McKay made of her phone call with Garcia was played during trial. Garcia told her to talk to prospective models on the phone rather than by text. (72:3 – 13.) He said that she did not have to answer a lot of questions; she should just tell them “one, you’re going to get paid; two, everything’s paid for; three, it’s legit - - you know, it’s not a bunch of weirds, anything like that, and that’s it.” (72:19 – 73:2.) If the women ask about where the video will go, “just try to get her on the phone” and explain that there are three different brands and “it depends on which ones you’re doing. . . . don’t ever use any names or anything like that because we [. . .] don’t want to, you know, make it seem worse than it is.” (73:4 – 73:17.) McKay acted as a reference for Jane Doe 6.²²

Several Plaintiffs testified that they were eager to speak to the reference(s), asked pointed questions about distribution, and likely would not have filmed their video if the references had not confirmed Defendants’ representations about distribution. (JD 1, 5, 6, 12, 15, 20, 21, 22.) Some Plaintiffs stated that communicating with the references increased their trust in Defendants and

²⁰ Defendants’ suggest that Rodgers’ testimony is less than credible because she appeared in multiple pornographic videos after learning her video was online. Rodgers credibly testified as to the impact of Defendants’ conduct on her life as well as her lack of personal incentive to testify.

²¹ Like Rodgers, after she learned the first video was online, McKay decided to do another because “I figured at that point I was kind of, for lack of a - - I was screwed at that point, for lack of a better word, and I didn’t get the full compensation of funds, so I figured, you know what, it’s leaked. I’m getting blown up by friends and family, so I might as well go and do it.” (McKay Depo. 62:12 – 21.)

²² Defendants suggest that McKay is not credible because she has engaged in certain types of sex work such as escorting, exotic dancing, and “camming.” (McKay Depo. 113:14 – 114:20.) The Court disagrees. McKay was forthcoming in her testimony and voluntarily made numerous statements contrary to her interests.

1 solidified their decision to shoot the video. (JD 2, 3, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19.) A few Plaintiffs
 2 were given or offered references but did not contact the references for a variety of reasons, but all
 3 stated that just being offered the references made Defendants' statements seem supported and
 4 legitimate.²³

5 Defendants' methods of inducing women to believe their representations about the limited
 6 scope of distribution has been honed over nearly a decade. Prior to hiring reference women to
 7 cajole prospective models, Defendants directed women to a website called Bubblegumcasting.com
 8 where they could view testimonial videos of young women praising their experiences working with
 9 Defendants. While some Plaintiffs required more convincing than others, all Plaintiffs ultimately
 10 believed Defendants' promises about limited distribution of the videos.

11 Defendants push women to make a decision quickly. Several Plaintiffs recalled Jonathan
 12 pressuring them to let him book a flight to San Diego within the first few days, assuring them that
 13 they could always change their flight or cancel it. (E.g., 08/21/19 Trial Tr. 25:19 – 24 [Before Jane
 14 Doe 15 got off her first phone call with Garcia, he already booked her hotel and flight]. See also
 15 10/15/19 Trial Tr. [Jane Doe 14 testified that she had not committed to the gig when Garcia booked
 16 her flight].) Several Plaintiffs testified that they still had not made up their minds at the time their
 17 flights were purchased. Still in their home state, hundreds or thousands of miles away from
 18 Defendants, some Plaintiffs felt they had not made a commitment and could still decide against
 19 shooting the video up until the time that they boarded the plane to San Diego. All Plaintiffs who
 20 flew boarded the plane in reliance on Defendants' assurances.

21 ***ii. Once the Women Arrive in San Diego, Defendants Give them No***

22 ***Opportunity to Learn the Truth and Little Choice in Completing the Shoot***

23 Upon arriving in San Diego, women are picked up from the airport by one or more of the
 24 Defendants or one of their employees, such as videographer Theodore "Teddy" Gyi or makeup
 25

26 ²³ Jane Doe 4 "didn't want anyone else to know that [she] was doing it." (08/28/19 Trial Tr. 88:15-
 27 16.) Jane Doe 8 believed Defendants given "they were providing the references and... all of this
 28 information." (Deposition of Jane Doe 8, May 11, 2018 ["Jane Doe 8 Depo."] at 79:19-20.) Jane Doe 9 did
 not call because she did not think the Defendants "were going to give [her] someone to call and... have
 negative things to say about the experience." (9/30/19 Trial Tr. 140:1-3.)

1 artist Riva Yousif. Defendants and their employees are friendly and make the woman feel
 2 comfortable. (Jane Doe 3 testified that her “fight or flight system” calmed down after talking to
 3 Pratt and Garcia in the car to the hotel, 2019/10/01 Trial Tr. 20:19 – 27; Jane Doe 6 depicted Riva
 4 as a “motherly figure,” 2019/08/19 Trial Tr. 49:8 – 9.) Sometimes they go straight to the hotel to
 5 check the woman in; other times, they take the woman shopping or out to eat. Sometimes they go to
 6 one of the Defendants’ apartments to socialize before the shoot.

7 Many women continued to ask questions to confirm what they were told over the phone;
 8 they receive the same answers and assurances, often from a different person than they spoke with
 9 on the phone. Other women were already fully convinced by Defendants’ representations and did
 10 not feel a need to ask further questions. Defendants’ employees know how to answer questions
 11 about distribution: they should confirm the video will not be online, they should never mention
 12 GirlsDoPorn.com, and they should reassure models that everything will be fine. (08/29/19 Trial Tr.
 13 86:3 – 9 [Teddy Gyi testified that he “was told to tell [women] that there was no videos [sic] posted
 14 online”]. 09/20/19 Trial Tr. 68:18 – 22; 170:14 – 171:3 [Val Moser testified that she “was asked to”
 15 sign an NDA; Moser also testified that Michael Pratt instructed her not to disclose distribution to
 16 models per her NDA].) The Court finds that Pratt, Wolfe, and Garcia all knowingly gave false
 17 information to multiple Plaintiffs in San Diego. Gyi and Yousif also participated in the scheme by
 18 misrepresenting or concealing facts as instructed by Defendants.

19 The shoots take place in a hotel room (often the same hotel room where the model stayed or
 20 will stay) in San Diego, either that day or the following. In the hotel room, the videographer (Pratt,
 21 Wolfe, or Gyi) sets up the lights and camera equipment, and the model’s hair and makeup are done
 22 by a professional makeup artist (usually Yousif). Some women reported a pleasant, relaxed
 23 atmosphere in the hotel room prior to the shoot. Typically, everyone engaged in small talk; if the
 24 model posed further questions about distribution of the videos, Defendants continued to answer
 25 with the same responses.

26 ***1. Defendants Offer Women Drugs and/or Alcohol Before the Shoot***

27 More often than not, Garcia offers alcohol and/or marijuana to the model, regardless of her
 28 age, before the shoot and encourages her to drink or smoke in order to calm her nerves and loosen

up. Approximately half of the Plaintiffs accepted the offer and six Plaintiffs reported feeling significantly intoxicated prior to the shoot.

Of the 28 models who testified at trial, Defendants offered alcohol or marijuana to 7 who were underage. This includes McKay, who was 19 years old when Garcia offered her alcohol and marijuana prior to the shoot. (McKay Depo. 23:24 – 24:15; 42:17 – 22; 50:3 – 14.)

Only Jane Does 4 and 16 claim that they were so thoroughly intoxicated that they cannot recall portions of the evening during which the videos were shot. Both show signs of intoxication in their videos. Jane Does 1, 8, 15, 17, and 18 testified that they felt moderate symptoms of intoxication. For most of the Plaintiffs, the alcohol or marijuana served to diminish their defenses and make them less alert.²⁴

2. Defendants Attempt to Show Apparent Consent

Defendants are aware of the fact that women who agree to shoot a pornographic video based on the promise that it will not be published online will be very upset when Defendants post the video online. In preparation, Defendants had Plaintiffs sign documents just before the filming occurred.

a. Defendants Surprise Women with Documents to Sign Moments Before the Shoot

Just before filming, Defendants present women with at least one document to sign. Defendants do not provide the documents to the model before she arrives at the shoot—even if she asks whether there are any papers to sign—and purposely wait until minutes before the shoot begins to inform the model that she is expected to sign documents immediately so that filming can begin. (E.g., Jane Doe 5 emailed Garcia asking “Is there any contracting involved,” which was ignored, 09/18/19 Trial Tr. 12:1 – 13:19. Jane Doe 5 testified that she did not know she would be handed documents until right before filming, *Id.* 22:9 – 21.) This delay is not for lack of opportunity. Many women testified that they spent hours with Defendants and their employees (eating, driving

²⁴ Defense expert Dr. Mark Kalish testified that when he reviewed Plaintiffs’ videos, he did not see visible indicators of intoxication. But most of the Plaintiffs did not claim to be so severely intoxicated that one would necessarily observe such symptoms.

1 around, shopping, or socializing in the hotel room or one of the Defendants' apartments) prior to
2 Defendants' presenting the documents for them to sign. (E.g., 08/27/19 Trial Tr. 49:22 – 50:4; 51:3
3 – 8; 54:4 – 8; 54:16 – 56:20 [Yousif drove Jane Doe 6 around San Diego, purchased her food, and
4 dropped her off at her hotel. After spending a night there, she spent time socializing in Garcia's
5 apartment with another model and then played video games there. Next, Jane Doe 6 went shopping
6 with Yousif, returned to Garcia's apartment, got her hair and makeup done, took nude photographs,
7 then went to the hotel to film].) By the time the documents are presented, many women have
8 consumed alcohol and/or marijuana at Defendants' behest; Defendants urge them to do so in order
9 to relax, lower their inhibitions, and enable them to go through with the shoot.

10 Although Defendants testified to the contrary, the credible evidence at trial indicated that
11 they do not permit women much uninterrupted time to read or review the documents before signing
12 them. Defendants consistently discourage the models from reading, and they rush and/or distract
13 the models while they are completing the documents. (Jane Does 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,
14 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.) Some women testified that Garcia, Wolfe, and/or Pratt became
15 irritable and aggressive when they asked questions about the documents or requested time to read
16 them. Others testified that they were badgered to sign hastily and did not feel that they had the
17 option of asking for more time. The Court finds that Defendants used these tactics to reduce the
18 likelihood that women would read and understand what they were signing.

19 When handing the documents to a model, the Defendants briefly explain the purpose and
20 content of what she is being asked to sign. These representations are false and designed to induce
21 the women to sign without further question. In some instances, Defendants actually tell the model
22 that the documents state that the video will not be released online or in the United States and that
23 her name and privacy will be fully protected. Sometimes, Defendants represent that the documents
24 were "just to prove that [she is] 18," (08/28/19 Trial Tr. 93:9), or to show Defendants were "not
25 forcing [her] to do this," (09/10/19 Trial Tr. 136:14). In other instances, Defendants are vague,
26 saying, "This is just about the basic agreements, everything we spoke about," (09/09/19 Trial Tr.
27 51:4 – 5), or "just kind of a formality." (08/22/19 Trial Tr. 37:16.)

1 Defendants know that these representations about the documents are false. They are
2 designed to build on and reinforce Defendants' prior statements and promises that the videos would
3 not be released online, would only be on DVD overseas, and would never be seen by anyone in
4 America. The Court finds that these representations are deliberate efforts to deceive models about
5 the content and purpose of the documents in order to induce the women to sign. By presenting the
6 documents as consonant with and merely memorializing previous conversations and agreements,
7 Defendants also seek to prevent models from recognizing that these are critical legal documents by
8 which they will be purporting to give up their rights for the first time.

9 These false representations are effective because, even if read carefully, the documents
10 themselves do not directly contradict Defendants' specific, express promises about how the videos
11 will be used; they do not clearly indicate that the videos *will* be published online on
12 GirlsDoPorn.com (which is never identified), as well as dozens of free tube sites, and marketed
13 broadly on affiliate websites. Instead, the documents contain broad, vague releases couched in
14 disorganized, complicated legalese. In essence, upon presenting the documents, Defendants profess
15 to be cutting through the dense legal language and explaining its purported practical import and
16 effect: It means only that Defendants will sell the videos on DVD to overseas clients—as they have
17 repeatedly stated and agreed.

18 The "Artists Agreement and Release 2257 Declaration" ("2257 Declaration") is a document
19 containing the model's name, date of birth, and driver's license or passport information that federal
20 law requires both the "model" and the "producer" to sign under penalty of perjury after the
21 producer examines the picture identification of the model to ensure that the model is over the age of
22 eighteen. All Plaintiffs signed a 2257 Declaration for each of their videos.

23 On the reverse side of the 2257 Declaration is the Model/Talent Release,²⁵ a one-page
24 document containing seven paragraphs of small font with no portions highlighted or set off from the
25

26
27 ²⁵ All Plaintiffs signed the 2257 Declaration and the Model/Talent Release. Some Plaintiffs signed
28 an additional document.

rest of the text in any way to signal importance. The very first sentence of the document contains 140 words of prolix legalese:

For and in consideration of my engagement as a model by Clockwork Productions Inc on behalf of BLL Media Inc., hereafter referred to as the photographer, on terms or fee hereafter stated, I hereby give the photographer, his legal representatives and assigns, those for whom the photographer is acting, and those acting with his permission, or his employees, the right and permission to copyright and/or use, reuse and/or publish and republish videos, films, photographs, pictures or portraits of me, or in which I may be distorted in character, or form, in conjunction with my own fictitious name, on reproduction thereof in color, or black and white made through any media by the photographer at his studio, or elsewhere, for any purposes whatsoever, including the right to sub license such rights; including the use of any printed matter in conjunction therewith.

(E.g., Ex. 633.) This sentence is a grammatical labyrinth, which misspells the names of both entities, and expressly grants many rights that Defendants have never used or ever considered using. For example, the sentence specifically covers “photographs, pictures or portraits,” reproductions “in black and white,” and “printed material.” It does not, however, mention GirlsDoPorn.com, nor the words “internet,” “online,” or “website.” It is thus designed to obscure what will actually be done with the videos and to encourage continued reliance on Defendants’ repeated representations, promises, and testimonials from hired “references.”

Paragraph 3 contains another sentence that Defendants rely upon to support their claim that the models consented to online distribution:

You and your subsidiaries, successors, licensees and assignees may copyright, use and reuse, publish distribute, edit, excerpt, exhibit and otherwise exploit my name real or fictitious or any other name provided and created by Clockwork Productions Inc on behalf of BLL Media Inc, likeness, performance, voice, pictures, and statements, including those of me nude or semi-nude (collectively, my “Appearance”), for any and all uses, in whole or in part, in any and all media and manners, for the Program or any other program, throughout the world in perpetuity, without limitations, including in connection with the advertising, exploitation and publicizing of the Program or any other program.

(Ex. 633.) Defendants point to the phrase “. . . in any and all media . . . throughout the world in perpetuity...” to show that Plaintiffs should have known where the video would be published. But

1 rather than conveying useful information to the model, this sentence merely obscures the true nature
2 and character of where the video will be distributed.

3 Finally, Defendants argue that the text of the Model/Talent Release precludes the claims
4 now before the Court, based upon the following:

5 I hereby release and discharge you and your successors, licensees and
6 assignees, from any and all claims, demands, or causes of action that I
7 may have, whether for libel, violation of my right of privacy or
8 publicity, or any other matter arising out of or in any manner connected
9 with use of my Appearance or the exercise of the rights granted herein.

10 (Ex. 633.) The models testified that, even at the time of trial (years later and after consulting with
11 attorneys), they found these statements confusing and incomprehensible. Moreover, as set forth
12 below, this type of exculpatory waiver is illegal and void in light of Defendants' fraud.

13 Many models also signed a second document called "Model/Talent Release and
14 Independent Contractor Agreement" (hereinafter "IC Agreement"). There are several iterations of
15 this document in the record,²⁶ but most Plaintiffs signed the version that, on the first page, contains
16 "Recitals" that state:

17 WHEREAS, BMI has undertaken the design and development of an
18 adult-oriented content; and

19 WHEREAS, videos, photographs, and any other media that includes
20 nude and semi-nude images of Models, may comprise a significant
21 portion of the content; and

22 WHEREAS, Model, voluntarily, is willing to create exclusive video
23 and/or photographic content (both adult-oriented and otherwise,
24 collectively "Adult Content") for BMI under a "work made for hire"
25 arrangement as that term is defined by the United States Copyright
26 laws; and

27 WHEREAS, Model understands that BMI shall own all world-wide
28 intellectual property rights, copyright, trademark, services mark,
patents, in and to all of the videos/photos taken of the Model, and any
and all other content created for BMI for any other BMI purposes;

²⁶ Another version of the IC Agreement contains Recitals that come closer to effective disclosure of Defendants' website and intention to post the videos online: "WHEREAS, BMI has undertaken the design and development of a website ("website"); and WHEREAS, videos, photographs, and any other media that includes images of Models will comprise a significant portion of the website content . . ." This version of the IC Agreement was signed by only one Plaintiff, Jane Doe 16, who testified that she was so intoxicated prior to, during, and after the shoot that she does not recall signing the documents or any of the representations made to her about the documents.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and the mutual promises contained herein, and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of which is hereby acknowledged, it is hereby agreed as follows:

(Ex. 25.) The IC Agreement goes on to list twenty-one numbered and detailed terms, some containing several subparts, covering eight pages in all. It is not until the bottom of the second page, in Paragraph 7 entitled “Model Representations and Warrantees” that the document references the internet, stating, “Model represents and warrants that she has not modeled for any other online Website and agrees hereafter not to model for any other online Website or other form of adult publication. Model acknowledges that BMI shall have the exclusive rights to Model’s likeness for online purposes or for any other purposes.” Defendants argue that models *can deduce* from these two sentences that BMI runs a website and plans to use her video “for online purposes.” But Defendants have repeatedly professed otherwise and bury this “disclosure” in a lengthy legalistic document that models are not permitted to read and digest. The import of the section is a restriction on the model’s outside activities, not a representation regarding Defendants’ use of the videos. The Court accordingly finds that the IC Agreement also fails to adequately disclose Defendants’ website and pre-designed intention to publish the videos online.

b. Defendants Film Women Reading a Verbal Script

Immediately before filming, Defendants hand women a sheet of paper (the “Script”) and instruct them to read it for the camera. Women rarely have a moment to skim the Script before the camera is rolling and they are told to read. This Script says:

I {real name} am doing this scene for BLL Media of my own free will and I am of sound mind and body. I am not under the influence of drugs or any mind altering substances.

I know the pictures and footage filmed today on _____ [date] will be used in the scene name _____ [first name]

After this scene is filmed I know I have released all rights whatsoever to the footage.

Anything contained in the footage may be used however BLL Media chooses.

1 All other model agreements are stated in the model release, I willingly signed to do
2 this scene.

3 (Ex. 754.) Some women read without comprehending, think little of it and do not ask any questions
4 (such as Jane Does 1, 2, 4 – 8, 12, 15, 19, 20, and 21). Some women do ask questions, at which
5 point Defendants simply continue to misrepresent, giving a flippant explanation such as “so that we
6 know that [you’re] sober” (08/27/19 Trial Tr. 68:13 – 14); for “testing the sound and the levels on
7 the camera” (08/21/19 Trial Tr. 89:2); for “giving [us] permission to film [you],” (09/30/19 Trial
8 Tr. 25:3); or even “to cover [our] butts” (10/16/19 Trial Tr. 65:24).

9 Some women are confused by the Script because they are saying that they are “not under the
10 influence of alcohol or any other mind-altering substance,” but they have just consumed alcohol
11 and/or marijuana provided to them by Defendants and in Defendants’ presence prior to reading.
12 These women conclude, quite understandably, that the Script is of little import. (See Jane Doe 15’s
13 testimony: “everybody... in the room knew that I wasn’t [of sound mind] because we had just
14 smoked,” 08/21/19 Trial Tr. 88:21 – 22.)

15 Most Plaintiffs testified that the Script did not raise any red flags. For those who testified
16 that they did find the Script puzzling or concerning, they also testified that Defendants’ explanation
17 and continued assurances assuaged their doubts and put their minds at ease. (E.g., Jane Doe 10
18 testified she had no questions about the script because Defendants told her it was “the same thing I
19 was signing in the documents.” 10/08/19 Trial Tr. 68:28.)

20 The Court finds that by misrepresenting the purpose and meaning of the Script, Defendants
21 continued to conceal material facts about the video’s intended online destination, including the
22 name of the website(s) on which it would appear.

23 *c. Defendants Conduct a Staged Interview*

24 Prior to beginning the sexual portion of the video, Defendants place the women on the bed
25 and conduct an interview to “personalize” her for the audience. Defendants do not tell women about
26 the interview before they travel to San Diego. The interview consists of Defendants asking the
27 women personal questions about their sexual histories and preferences. Defendants instruct models
28 to act “flirty and perky” and often give them scripted lines to repeat in response to certain

1 questions, (Jane Doe 18 Depo. 144:21). Nearly every woman says she is “excited to shoot, but
 2 nervous” when asked how she is feeling (09/11/19 Trial Tr. 179:2). If Defendants do not like a
 3 woman’s answer to a particular question, they stop filming, coach her on what to say (or not say)
 4 and re-shoot the scene. (E.g., Jane Doe 10 testified that Defendants instructed her on what to say,
 5 and they would stop and start the interview portion to make sure she got it right, 10/08/19 Trial Tr.
 6 70:28 – 71:7.)

7 Some women are uncomfortable answering truthfully so they make up answers that they
 8 think Defendants will like or they just use the answers Defendants suggest. (E.g., Jane Does 1, 2, 8,
 9 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22.) Other women just go ahead and answer highly
 10 personal questions because they believe that no one in the United States will ever see the video.
 11 (E.g., Jane Does 3, 5.) Several Plaintiffs testified that they would not have agreed to the interview
 12 or answered many of the questions if they had known that Defendants planned to post it on the
 13 internet.

14 At trial, Defendants used these interviews as evidence to rebut some Plaintiffs’ claims that
 15 they were frightened or wanted to leave, but could not do so. However, video of a woman acting
 16 outwardly “happy and flirty” in a staged interview is not persuasive evidence of the woman’s actual
 17 state of mind. Defendants manipulated the interviews by coaching women on what to say and how
 18 to act and by carefully editing the video afterwards. Women needed to comply if they were to be
 19 paid.

20 It is not disputed that some Plaintiffs were fully taken in by Defendants’ ruse, were not
 21 frightened, and felt quite comfortable with the experience as a whole. Video of these women
 22 cheerfully answering questions she believes no one will ever see does not necessarily undermine
 23 her fraud claim and in fact, shows how thoroughly she believed Defendants.

24 ***3. Defendants Use Coercive Tactics if Necessary***

25 After the interview, the sexual portion of the video begins. Based on a stipulation among the
 26 Parties, the Court will not address this portion of the shoot except to note that it typically takes
 27 much longer than the advertised thirty minutes, often several times as long. Moreover, the woman’s
 28 entire body, including her face, is fully visible to the viewer throughout, while the male actor’s face

1 is never in the frame. Andre Garcia was the male actor in all of Plaintiffs' videos. Defendants
2 presented no evidence they informed any Plaintiff only her face (and not Garcia's) would be in the
3 frame.

4 Further, the Court does consider the testimony of several Plaintiffs that, at some point
5 during the shoot, they asked to stop, but Defendants would not permit them to leave until they had
6 the footage they wanted. This fact is important because Defendants argued repeatedly that Plaintiffs
7 "chose" to be in San Diego, "chose" to sign the documents, and "chose" to go through with the
8 shoot.

9 Defendants' argument ignores the obvious implicit power dynamic invariably present in the
10 room: The women are alone in a hotel room with two men they barely know who, although friendly
11 at first, become aggressive and agitated if the women express hesitation or a desire to leave. Several
12 Plaintiffs testified that they had second thoughts prior to or during the shoot but felt they were not
13 in a position to try to leave.

14 Plaintiffs were also acutely aware of the risks of leaving the shoot. First, Defendants held
15 and controlled Plaintiffs' plane tickets home and most Plaintiffs could not afford to purchase a
16 ticket home or pay for a hotel room. Second, aware that Defendants had nude pictures and, in some
17 cases, pornographic video of them, Plaintiffs did not want to do anything to rock the boat for fear
18 that Defendants might retaliate. Furthermore, many women did not want anyone to know what they
19 were doing and therefore had not told anyone and did not want to call anyone for help.

20 In fact, ten Plaintiffs reported that they asked or tried to leave at some point before or during
21 the shoot, but Defendants insisted that they complete the shoot because the Defendants had already
22 spent the time and money to get the woman there and to get set up. When Jane Doe 16 asked not to
23 go through with the video shoot, Defendants threatened her to pay the cost of her plane ticket and
24 hotel room—a cost that she could not afford. (09/24/19 Trial Tr. 24:9 – 18.) This testimony shows
25 what happens when a woman tries to withdraw her consent. The Court's finds that, once in the hotel
26 room, Plaintiffs lacked had any feasible means of egress until Defendants declared that the shoot was
27 completed and released them.

28

1 **4. Defendants Encourage Women to do a Solo Video**

2 After the shoot involving sexual intercourse with Garcia, Defendants ask women to film a
3 “solo” video (i.e., using a sex toy). Defendants tell women that the solo video will be distributed in
4 the same limited manner as the first video. Continuing to believe Defendants’ representations, many
5 Plaintiffs proceed to film a solo video.

6 All Plaintiffs who shot more than one video with Defendants did so before their first video
7 was published online. Plaintiffs had no way to discover that Defendants had lied to them before
8 their videos appeared online. That some women shot more than one video does not mean that they
9 were not defrauded. To the contrary, it is consistent with their testimony that they were deceived
10 into filming the videos.

11 **iii. Defendants Widely Distribute the Videos for Financial Gain Regardless**
12 **of the Consequences to the Models**

13 Defendants have never sold their pornographic videos on DVD format. (10/3/19 Trial. Tr.
14 150:5 – 10; 10/2/19 Trial Tr. 109:6 – 17 [Wolfe admitting that, as far as he knows, all
15 pornographic videos Pratt and his companies have produced have *only* been distributed on the
16 internet].) Contrary to their many representations, Defendants published Plaintiffs’ videos on the
17 internet. On top of this, Defendants used an aggressive marketing strategy to encourage as many
18 people as possible to view the videos. Defendants publish the boy-girl videos on GirlsDoPorn.com
19 and the solo videos on GirlsDoToys.com. The full-length videos are published only in the
20 “members’ area” of Defendants’ subscription websites; these can only be accessed by purchasing a
21 subscription. However, Defendants also post still images from the shoot and short clips from the
22 video on the website’s publicly accessible homepage as an advertisement to entice people to
23 purchase a subscription. Videos and images of each Plaintiff appeared on the publicly available
24 homepage.

25 **1. Defendants Post Clips of the Videos on Popular Free “Tube”**
26 **Websites**

27 Once a video is posted on their subscription websites, Defendants embark on an aggressive
28 advertising campaign to maximize the number of people who see or learn about the video, visit

1 their website, and purchase a subscription. This effort includes making clips of the videos available
 2 on popular free “tube” sites, affiliate marketing, and ensuring that people who personally know the
 3 female model learn about the video—piquing their curiosity and making it “go viral.”

4 In order to advertise for their subscription sites, Defendants post clips of their videos,
 5 including Plaintiffs’ videos, on free “tube” sites, which are popular and heavily trafficked. During
 6 the relevant time period, Defendants had dedicated channels on numerous tube sites, including
 7 Pornhub.com, XVideos.com, and XnXX.com, among others. (See, e.g., Exs. 1579; 1582.7; 1585;
 8 1736.) The GirlsDoPorn channels on free tube sites contain mostly 5- to 7-minute clips of videos
 9 filmed by Defendants, along with advertisements for and links to Defendants’ subscription
 10 websites. (See, e.g., Exs. 1579; 1582.7; 1585; 1736.) Pratt and Wolfe both testified that Pratt
 11 personally posts all the videos to the GirlsDoPorn channels on the tube sites. (Pratt Depo. Vol. I,
 12 209:10 – 23; 10/2/19 Trial Tr. 151:13 – 153:16.) Pratt also writes the captions posted on the tube
 13 sites. (Pratt Depo Vol. II, 427:19 – 21; 432:10 – 22.)

14 Free tube sites are popular, and Defendants’ channels on these sites receive an enormous
 15 amount of traffic. The GirlsDoPorn channel on Pornhub is a popular channel on Pornhub, with
 16 more than 700,000 subscribers and more than 600 million views. (Ex. 1576.1.) All or nearly all of
 17 the Plaintiffs’ videos were, at some point, available for free on GDP’s Pornhub channel. (See Exs.
 18 1576, 1736.) According to the view-counter on Pornhub, Plaintiffs’ videos have been viewed
 19 anywhere from a few hundred thousand times to thirty-five million times.²⁷ (Ex. 1576.) Each
 20 Plaintiff’s video was, at some point, available for free on public, non-subscription sites. (See Exs.
 21 1576, 1581, 1582, 1583.)

22 ***2. Defendants Intentionally “Dox” (Publicly “Out”) Their Models or*** 23 ***Permit and Encourage Internet “Trolls” to Do So***

24 Each Plaintiff has proven that after her video(s) were placed online, they spread throughout
 25 her social circles, including friends, family, co-workers, employers, teachers, and classmates. As a
 26 result, most Plaintiffs experienced merciless harassment. The Court finds that Defendants knew at

27
 28 ²⁷ Pratt admitted that he believes the number of views listed on Pornhub’s videos accurately reflects
 the actual number of times a video has been viewed. (Pratt Depo. Vol. II, 427:13 – 429:22.)

1 the time they recruited each and every Plaintiff that this result was inevitable. The Court further
 2 finds that Defendants deliberately profited from the videos being leaked to Plaintiffs' personal
 3 circles and communities. At best, Defendants knowingly stood by while this happened, in order to
 4 increase website traffic and corresponding profits, while falsely assuring models that this nightmare
 5 scenario could never occur. At worst, Defendants encouraged and facilitated this outing process and
 6 even participated directly.

7 The spread of Plaintiffs' videos throughout their social circles does not happen by chance; it
 8 is the foreordained outcome of a deliberate campaign by online "trolls" to identify and humiliate
 9 women who appear in pornographic videos. Stemming from a perverse fascination with (and
 10 perhaps disdain for) women who appear in pornography, anonymous internet users ("trolls")
 11 congregate on online forums such as PornWikiLeaks.com (Ex. 1735 [full list by episode number]),
 12 NameThatPorn.com (Ex. 1702 ["The List"]), and 8chan.net (Ex. 480), to identify these women by
 13 name and glean personal information about them. The trolls share the information they find—
 14 including a model's name, biographical information, links to her social media accounts, and other
 15 contact information—on the forum,²⁸ and then the harassment begins. Armed with the woman's
 16 social media and contact information, some trolls spend their time sending links to her video to
 17 people connected to her on social media. Other trolls contact the models personally to attack, bully,
 18 and shame them, or to comment on their videos and proposition them.

19 Defendants admit they have been aware of such lists for years. (Pratt Depo. Vol. II, 350:21 –
 20 351:18; 10/2/2019 Trial Tr. 131:10 – 132:17). In fact, Defendants have something of a cult following
 21 on these forums. Numerous websites and forums exist for the sole purpose of outing and doxing GDP
 22 models. (See, e.g., Ex. 178 [Instagram account called "GirlsDoPornRealName"]; Pratt Depo. Vol. II
 23 351:25 – 352.2 [Pratt discussing "real IDs, maybe Girls Do Porn or just something dot blog spot"].)
 24 At one time, PornWikiLeaks hosted a forum called, "GirlsdoPorn.com GDP Girls Do Porn Exposed
 25 real names and personal family info." (Ex. 1658.) Pratt knew about this forum and the information
 26

27 ²⁸ This process is called "doxxing," a slang term that means "to publicly identify or publish private
 28 information about (someone) especially as a form of punishment or revenge." (*Dox definition*, MERRIAM-
 WEBSTER.COM, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dox>.)

1 about GDP models that was posted there. (Pratt Depo. Vol. II 354:22 – 356:10 [Pratt acknowledged
2 seeing “their real names, social medias, pictures of the videos,” knew the name of the forum, and the
3 subtitle claiming the information came from him].) Defendants actually owned the PornWikiLeaks
4 forum at the time Plaintiffs’ information was posted there.

5 The Court notes that Plaintiffs need not show that Defendants personally leaked the names
6 or participated in the harassment, although there is evidence that they did. It is enough that
7 Defendants knew that Plaintiffs’ names would be leaked, that the videos would be sent to many of
8 the people they knew, and that they would be harassed. The Court has little doubt of Defendants’
9 actual knowledge of these eventualities. Dozens of prior models complained to Defendants about
10 their names being leaked in connection with the videos and about being harassed as a result—the
11 earliest in the record is dated July 1, 2013. (Ex. 208.167 [email from Jane Doe 4 to
12 jordan@girlsdoporn.com complaining about harassment and being lied to about distribution].) Pratt
13 was certainly aware of PornWikiLeaks in particular in February 2015 when he purchased a domain
14 called PornWikiLeaks.org. (Ex. 1744)

15 Despite this knowledge, Defendants never informed prospective models of the doxing lists
16 and complaints of harassment. (10/2/19 Trial Tr. 132:15 – 134:10 [Wolfe testifying that he knew
17 about the lists and found them concerning but never told a model about them].) In fact, Defendants’
18 business model depended on convincing models that these consequences—well-known to
19 Defendants—were not within the realm of possibility. Defendants therefore continued to include
20 the same misrepresentation in their initial recruitment email -- None of your personal information
21 will be given out in the video or afterwards, no names etc. are used in the video.”—as late as May
22 22, 2019. (Ex. 5400.2 [Garcia’s email to Jane Doe A].)

23 Defendants immediately benefitted from doxxing of their models. Publication and
24 dissemination of the models’ names and personal information increased views and traffic to
25 Defendants’ tube channels, increased name ID for their brand, and boosted subscription sales.

26 The PornWikiLeaks forum specifically dedicated to identifying the women who appear on
27 GDP at one point contained a prominent banner that read, “. . . real names and personal family info
28 Right from the owner of GirlsDoporn.com . . . he Exposes real names and personal family info of

1 the closet whores he films.” (Ex. 1658.4 [screenshot from July 29, 2015].) This banner, published
 2 on a site owned by Defendants, provides the most straightforward and plausible explanation of how
 3 GDP models’ information was routinely made available. At minimum, Defendants knowingly
 4 permitted the banner to remain, encouraging members of the forum to continue their activities and
 5 attribute them to Defendants. Defendants offer no alternative explanation.

6 GDP model names were released in a manner that strongly suggests that Pratt was involved.
 7 internet archival history records show that on numerous occasions, multiple models were “outed”
 8 on the forum on the same day, with posts including names, pictures, social media accounts, email
 9 addresses, and other personal information.²⁹ (See, e.g., Ex.658.4, .7, .12, .15, .26, .29, .32, .35 [eight
 10 models outed on July 27, 2015]; Ex. 1658.46, .49, .62, .65, .69, .72, .75, .78, .82, .223, .225 [eleven
 11 models outed on Sept. 17, 2015]; Ex. 68.88, .91, .94, .97, .100, .103, .182, .185, .188, .190, .193,
 12 .196, .198, .202 [fourteen models outed on Sept. 18, 2015].) The coordinated mass releases indicate
 13 that Defendants themselves were controlling the flow of leaked information; again, Defendants
 14 offer no alternative explanation.

15 Defendants recognized the traffic and notoriety their websites received on the
 16 PornWikiLeaks forum and sought to maximize the benefit they received from it. Records from
 17 GoDaddy show that the domain name PornWikiLeaks.com was transferred into Pratt’s account as
 18 of November 12, 2015. (Exs. 1744.551 – 552, 1744.978.) Defendants claim that Pratt purchased
 19 PornWikiLeaks so that he could *take down* the names of GDP models posted there. However, the
 20 internet archival data for PornWikiLeaks belies this purported explanation. After the transfer, the
 21 GDP doxxing pages were actively maintained for nearly seven months, until eight days after this
 22 lawsuit was filed. (Ex. 1577.157; Ex. 1658.280–287.)

23 All of this evidence points to the conclusion that Pratt owned and controlled PornWikiLeaks
 24 for at least seven months during which time he could have removed the GDP forum but chose not
 25 to. Instead, he continued to enjoy the financial benefit that PornWikiLeaks provided to his
 26

27
 28 ²⁹ The Court notes that this was the information that Defendants collected from candidates when they
 responded to the initial Craigslist modeling ads.

1 pornography business and only sought to clean up the website *after* Plaintiffs filed their lawsuit.
 2 Defendants failed to offer a credible alternative explanation.

3 One particular piece of evidence confirms the likelihood, if not a reasonable certainty, that
 4 Pratt himself posted information about GDP models on PornWikiLeaks. The name and episode
 5 number of M.F., a third-party model who testified by deposition, were posted on the forum on July
 6 31, 2015, along with similar information regarding several other GDP models. (Ex. 1658.18.) That
 7 post also included one semi-nude and three nude pictures of M.F. (Ex. 1658.18 – 23.) M.F. testified
 8 that she took those pictures in her college dorm room at Pratt's request, and then sent them to Pratt
 9 and to no one else. No one else but Pratt could have had access to these photos because she deleted
 10 them within one week. (Deposition of M.F. taken on April 1, 2019 at 13:7 – 25; 14:20 – 15:8.)

11 Defendants' ownership and control of PornWikiLeaks is not an isolated incident but part of
 12 a pattern that shows that Defendants' business practices include exploiting models' real names for
 13 private gain. After first testifying that GirlsDoPorn has never used models' real names to market its
 14 website, Wolfe admitted that he owned multiple domain names containing a prior model's name.
 15 (10/3/19 Trial Tr. 150:23 – 153:18; see also Ex. 1744.557 [showing Pratt owned a domain name
 16 containing the same model's name].)³⁰

17 In sum, the Court finds that Defendants not only disseminated Plaintiffs' videos online but
 18 went a step further to widely publish Plaintiffs' identities as it suited their interests.

19 ***3. Defendants Ignore Models' Complaints or Threaten Legal Action***

20 When models eventually learn that their videos are published online and widely available to
 21 anyone in the United States, they often complain to Defendants. Of the twenty-two Plaintiffs,
 22 twelve presented documentary evidence that they attempted to contact Defendants after finding
 23 their videos online. (Ex. 208.167 [JD4], Ex. 1729 [JD6], Ex. 473, 474 [JD11].) Several Plaintiffs
 24 testified that they attempted to contact Defendants but did not have a written record.

25 When Defendants received these complaints and requests, they responded in a number of
 26 ways. Several Plaintiffs testified that their complaints were ignored and their phone numbers

27
 28 ³⁰ There is evidence that a GoDaddy account associated with Pratt registered a domain name
 containing Jane Doe 1's real name on September 13, 2016. (Ex. 1744.1262 – 1272.)

1 blocked. (e.g. Jane Does 1 (Trial Tr. 09/11/19 at 211:24 – 212:22) and 9 (Trial Tr. 09/30/19 at
2 34:15 – 22).) According to testimony, Pratt, Wolfe, and Garcia actually instructed their employees
3 to block models' phone numbers as soon as the shoot was done. (Wright Depo. 24:22, 24:25 – 25:5;
4 Trial Tr. 09/20/19 at 122:2 – 25.)

5 Reference model Kailyn Wright testified that Defendants told her that if any of the models
6 contacted her to complain, she should block the model's phone number and not respond. (Wright
7 Depo. 24:22 – 25:05.) Garcia is recorded telling McKay to "add them [prospective models] online
8 for a little bit and then un-follow or block after they shoot." (McKay Depo. 75:11 – 17.)

9 If Defendants did respond to a complaint personally, they often did so in a threatening
10 manner. (Ex. 923 [Jane Doe 5]; Ex. 886 [Jane Doe 19]; and Ex. 924 [Jane Doe 20].) For example,
11 when Taylor Rodgers learned her videos were online, she called and texted both Pratt and Garcia,
12 accusing them of lying to her. (Rodgers Depo. 43:7 – 18.) Pratt responded by text, saying, "you
13 don't know what we are capable of, we have your social security number." He threatened to report
14 her to the IRS and take other unspecified actions. (*Id.* at 44:1 – 15.) As Rodgers' video continued to
15 spread, her name became attached to it and people in her town obtained her phone number. Rogers
16 then contacted Pratt again. (*Id.* at 47:8 – 25.) This time, he confirmed that her name should not be
17 attached to the video and said he would try to get it removed. This never happened. (*Id.* at 48:2 –
18 11.)

19 In some instances, Defendants appeared to be willing to help the women solve the problem
20 of public disclosure but never actually took any action. (Ex. 923 [JD20], Ex. 789 [JD16], Ex. 5405
21 [JDA].) In other cases, Defendants referred complaints to Panakos Law, which sent the women
22 cease and desist letters threatening legal action. (Ex. 49 [JD1], 837 [JD 17], Ex. 1740.15 – 16.)

23 Defendants also threaten legal action if a prior model attempts to tell her story as a warning
24 to others. For example, Jane Doe 17 posted advertisements in the "gigs" section on Craigslist that
25 unmasked Defendants as GirlsDoPorn and warned women not to respond. (Ex. 836.) Panakos Law
26 quickly removed the posts and dispatched a cease and desist letter to Jane Doe 17 that contained
27 semi-nude pictures of Jane Doe 17. (Trial Tr. 09/03/19 at 79:13 – 25, referring to Ex. 837.)
28

Whenever a model contacts a website to attempt to remove a video, Defendants respond by sending the signed documents and asserting that the model is making a false claim. (E.g., Doe 8 Depo. 42:7 – 43:25.) However, when models request a copy of the documents they signed at the shoot, Defendants ignore the request or refuse to honor it. (Exs. 43, 58 [JD1], Ex. 253 [JD5]; Ex. 758 [JD15].)

4. *Defendants Profit Handsomely from their Fraudulent Scheme*

Pratt estimated that, shortly before this lawsuit was filed, GirlsDoPorn generated \$2.5 million per year, and GirlsDoToys generated approximately \$18,000 per year.³¹ He also estimated that he has approximately 200 unpublished videos on hand and that each video has a fair market value of between \$30,000 and \$40,000. (Pratt Depo. Vol. III, 56:10 – 16, 62:1 – 10.) The rights to trademarks and domain names also have intrinsic values.

The Court finds that Domi was not forthcoming in producing financial information during discovery, so the revenue and value of Domi cannot be estimated. However, Pratt admits that he received a salary of approximately \$4,000 per week, or \$19,000 to \$20,000 per month, from Domi.³² A portion of Defendants' revenue came from their own affiliate site, Forum.DoPorn.com, which Pratt estimated brought in \$2,500 per week.³³

The Parties stipulated that Defendants received a total of \$1,025,831.50 in profits from the use of the twenty-two Plaintiffs' videos. (11/4/2019 Trial Tr. 40:15 – 19.) Thus, it is undisputed that Defendants derived \$46,628.70 from the use of each Plaintiff's video(s).

Plaintiffs' financial expert Robert Taylor offered opinions on two matters. First, he was asked to project the economic benefit of Pratt's library of unpublished videos. He testified that he estimated the "present value of the economic benefit that will inure to Mr. Pratt from what I have been informed is a library of in excess of 200 previously unuploaded or unviewed videos" to be \$4,672,194. (11/4/19 Trial Tr. 45:7 – 14.)

³¹ (Pratt Depo. Vol. II, 399:22-400:6.) As of May 2019, Pratt estimated that he received approximately \$150,000 per month from subscription sales processed by CCBill. (Pratt Depo. Vol. III, 76:25-77:17.)

³² (Pratt Depo. Vol. I, 254:20-255:5; Pratt Depo. Vol. III, 101:2-101:7.)

³³ (Pratt Depo. Vol. III, 122:24-125:9; 127:5-127:9.)

Second, Taylor was asked to estimate the net worth of Pratt's entire non-Domi enterprise. Taylor testified that this net worth analysis was based on incomplete and outdated evidence. Taylor testified that he would have preferred to receive "much more current data" to use in his analysis to permit the "most accurate assessment." (11/4/19 Trial Tr. 50:24 – 51:25.) In his opinion, performing the analysis with the data he had "wouldn't be as accurate or precise as if [he] had the information as of current." (*Id.* at 52:1 – 9.) But he gave the most accurate estimate he could based on the information Defendants provided.

To do so, Taylor started with the projected income above and added the net tangible assets of BLL Media, Inc. and Merro Media, which he extracted from the respective balance sheets for each entity as of December 31, 2018. (*Id.* at 49:19 – 17.) BLL Media's net assets were worth \$1,009,593. (Ex. 5317; Ex. 1677.1247 – 1248 [Total Equity].)³⁴ Merro Media's net assets were worth \$204,805. (Ex. 5317; Ex. 1677.1273 – 1274 [Total Equity].) Taylor also added the value of other assets, including Pratt's home in Rancho Santa Fe and Pratt's Lamborghini. (*Id.* at 48:18 – 49:10.) According to Pratt's bankruptcy schedule, his home netted \$507,545 and his car netted \$93,082. (Ex. 5317.) The sum of these amounts is \$6,487,219.

Based on the evidence, the Court accepts Taylor's analysis and finds that Defendants' non-Domi pornography enterprise is worth an estimated \$6,487,219.

5. Defendants' Conduct After Plaintiffs' Brought this Lawsuit

a. Defendants Retaliated Against Plaintiffs

Shortly after Jane Doe 1 retained counsel in an effort to obtain a copy of the documents she signed and get her videos removed from the internet, the Court finds Defendants leveled significant harassment against her. Jane Doe 1's GDP sex video was suddenly and immediately sent to dozens of students, professors, and administrators at her law school. (Exs. 60, 63, 90 – 92, 97.)

³⁴ Taylor explained that, "The net tangible assets are the amounts that are reported on the balance sheet at the end of 2018. The present value of the projected income is projecting future income from an existing library of videos, and it's just taking that future income and determining the present value of it. They are two separate time periods. One currently exists on a balance sheet, or at least it's reported on a balance sheet, and the other one is future income. They are separate." (11/4/19 Trial Tr. 50:8 – 17.)

1 While Defendants deny they had anything to do with this harassment, the record indicates
 2 that it is more likely than not that they were behind the harassment. Shortly after Jane Doe 1
 3 contacted Defendants, an article appeared on a popular gossip website, which focused on the fact
 4 that she was a law student and maliciously impugned her character and intelligence. (Ex. 77.) This
 5 article contains one telltale detail suggesting that Defendants are behind it—the unfounded
 6 accusation that Jane Doe 1 “escorts in Vegas over the summer.” (*Id.*) Jane Doe 1 testified that this
 7 is something Garcia asked her to say during the interview prior to her video but she refused and
 8 said she was a hotel receptionist. (Trial Tr. 09/11/19 at 191:16 – 192:11). She said that no one had
 9 ever accused her of such a thing before and that she believed the comment in the article could only
 10 have come from Garcia or Wolfe. (Trial Tr. 09/11/19 at 236:1 – 11.)

11 The Court finds that Pratt, disguised as “Taylor Ann Fairchild,” personally took action to
 12 spread Jane Doe 1’s video to important people in her life, including her employer (Ex. 99), her
 13 college soccer coach (Ex. 115), and her sister (Ex. 97).³⁵ The same Ann Fairchild account also
 14 contacted Jane Doe 21’s mother revealing the video. (Ex. 963.)

15 *b. Defendants Attempted to Tamper with Witnesses*

16 Two witnesses have testified that Defendants or someone on their behalf have offered them
 17 money to either refuse to speak with Plaintiffs’ counsel or to engage with Plaintiffs’ counsel to
 18 learn information for Defendants. After the lawsuit was filed, Defendants, through employee Kevin
 19 Gibson, offered to pay reference woman Alicia McKay \$10,000 in exchange for any information
 20 she could provide about or from the Plaintiffs’ attorneys. (McKay Depo. 90:19 – 91:22; 96:23 –
 21 97:10.

22 Reference woman Amberlyn Clark also testified that Garcia offered her approximately
 23 \$1,000 to “compensate [her] for [her] troubles of having to deal with this” and to “not talk to
 24 anyone who had been contacting [her].” (8/20/19 Trial Tr. 167:22 – 169:6.)

25
 26
 27 ³⁵ Plaintiffs’ cyber expert Charles DeBarber testified that emails sent from the Fairchild account
 28 were sent from the same computer as emails sent by Mike@B11-Media.com, which is undisputedly Pratt’s
 email account. (Trial Tr. 09/25/19 at 229:3-24; Ex. 1777 – 1779, 1781 – 1782.)

c. Defendants Attempted to Harass and Intimidate Plaintiffs' Counsel

Defendants have also taken highly unethical actions against Plaintiffs' counsel either in hopes of intimidating them or simply to punish them. Plaintiffs offered numerous articles that have been published online that contain outrageous accusations about Plaintiffs' counsel. (Ex. 1704.) The testimony of Witness Jamia McDonald strongly suggested Pratt was responsible. (10/29/19 Trial Tr. 49:24 – 50:17 [discussing Ex. 1722.1].) Some of these false articles were posted on two websites that Pratt owned and controlled at one point, suggesting that he had a hand in publishing them or at least had the ability to remove them. (Ex. 1704 [adultfyi.com] and Ex. 1744.978 [PornWikiLeaks.com].)

Ms. McDonald also testified that she was hired by Gibson to call both Plaintiffs' attorneys as many times a day as possible, at all hours, in order to pester them and subsume their time. (Trial Tr. 10/29/19 at 47:16 – 27). She received \$300 per week for doing so. (*Id.* at 48:2 – 16).

d. Defendants Do Not Improve Their Business Practices in Response to this Lawsuit but Instead, Adjust their Scheme So They Can to Continue to Recruit New Models

In the face of a lawsuit by twenty-two previous models and despite reference women and former employees coming forward to testify, Defendants have done nothing to change their business practices to solve any of the problems raised by the Plaintiffs. Wolfe testified that GirlsDoPorn.com is *still* not disclosed anywhere in their documents. (Trial Tr. 10/02/19 at 94:10 – 95:15, 96:9.)

The testimony of Jane Doe A made clear that Garcia is still using the same recruiting practices that are at the core of this lawsuit. (Trial Tr. 10/31/19 at 36:15 – 37:14; 41:5 – 14.) As of May 2, 2019, Garcia was still sending the same initial stock email. (Ex. 5400). Defendants created a new modeling website, CaliforniaModeling.com, that looks similar to BeginModeling.com (Ex. 5409), which may not be as useful as a recruiting tool because it has been discussed by name in this lawsuit.

1 **iv. Individual Plaintiff Factual Findings**

2 Having considered the testimony and credibility of each witness, as well as the evidence, the
3 Court finds the following facts:

4 **Jane Doe 1**

5 In July 2015, Jane Doe 1, clerking part-time at a law firm in Nevada, after completing her
6 first year of law school, was in need of additional money to cover her expenses, so she applied for
7 modeling jobs on Craigslist. (9/11/19 Trial Tr. 147:25 – 148:21.) After responding to Defendants’
8 ad, she received Jonathan’s stock email. Jane Doe 1 exchanged emails and texts with Jonathan
9 before speaking to him on the phone. (See Ex. 5; Ex. 9.1 [Jane Doe 1 asked by text, “where does
10 the footage end up?” Jonathan responded, “. . . I rather me explain everything to you over the
11 phone. It’s more professional and easier.”].)

12 Over the phone, Jonathan told Jane Doe 1 that the video “was just for this one guy in
13 Australia on one DVD that couldn’t be copied. He wouldn’t know my name, I wouldn’t know his.
14 It was just all going to be confidential. There was going to be, like, documents that represented this,
15 that no one else could see it, it would never be online, and my name would never be attached to it.”
16 (9/11/19 Trial Tr. 157:5 – 10.) Jonathan asked her to send him “nude photos for approval by the
17 owner,” which he assured her would be kept “completely confidential,” so she complied. (*Id.* at
18 163:4 – 18.)

19 Jane Doe 1 believed Jonathan because she specifically told him she was in law school and
20 he said he shared her concerns about confidentiality, saying “I can’t have my friends or family
21 knowing anything either.” (*Id.* at 157:23 – 25; 210:8 – 16.) He told her “he had shot models before
22 for this collector, and they had never had any issues, and no one ever found out about it.” (*Id.* at
23 158:1 – 5.)

24 Jane Doe 1 also spoke with reference model Kailyn Wright via FaceTime prior to traveling
25 to San Diego. Wright’s reassurances had a “massive impact” on her decision to do the shoot. (*Id.* at
26 168:8 – 10.) Upon arriving in San Diego, Jane Doe 1 continued seek and receive assurances about
27 confidentiality and distribution from both Jonathan (whom she identified as Garcia) and Ben
28 (whom she identified as Wolfe), the videographer. (*Id.* at 170:17 – 173:8.)

1 In the hotel room, Jonathan encouraged Jane Doe 1 to consume alcohol to calm her nerves,
 2 and she “felt the effects of the alcohol”³⁶ by the time she was handed the documents to sign. (*Id.* at
 3 174:5 – 10.) Ben also distracted her by filming her and asking her questions while she attempted to
 4 review and sign the documents.³⁷ (*Id.* at 183:18 – 22.) She asked for time to read the documents but
 5 was told there was no time. (*Id.* at 180:17 – 181:24 [when she asked questions, Jonathan “asked me
 6 to cooperate and not be so difficult”].) She asked for a copy of the documents and was told she
 7 would receive one later, but she never did. (*Id.* at 182:3 – 9.)

8 She read the script without asking questions because she believed she knew how the video
 9 would be used. (*Id.* at 190:13 – 191:7 [“I knew I wasn’t of sound mind and body, that I had been
 10 drinking, but they knew that as well because Jonathan was drinking with me.”].)

11 Jane Doe 1 was convinced by Jonathan’s continual need to seek the approval of “the owner”
 12 by text or phone prior to and during the shoot, by Ben’s Australian accent, and by both Jonathan
 13 and Ben’s repeated assurances. (*Id.* at 172:20 – 173:8, 174:11 – 179:3.) Believing the ruse, Jane
 14 Doe 1 shot three videos with Defendants and even agreed to act as a reference before she learned
 15 that Defendants released her video online in October 2015. (*Id.* at 200:13 – 201:24)

16 Jane Doe 1 learned her videos were online in October 2015 when she received a call from
 17 her boyfriend, followed by a link. (*Id.* at 210:20 – 211:14.) She immediately called Jonathan, then
 18 Ben, multiple times but neither answered, so she texted saying it was an emergency but never
 19 received a response. (Ex. 9.28, 9.32 – 33.) A few days later, when she tried to call again and found
 20 the number had been disconnected, she realized that they were part of the scheme. (9/11/19 Trial
 21 Tr. 212:11 – 22.) Jane Doe 1 also texted reference model Kailyn Wright, who quickly confirmed
 22 her suspicions. (Ex. 44.1.)

23
 24 ³⁶ In describing the effects she felt, Jane Doe 1 stated, “I struggled changing between outfits. When
 25 the collector/owner was picking out my outfit, I stumbled. When I got up from the desk, at one point I just
 26 got really light-headed and a bit dizzy. There was another point where, when I used the restroom, I wiped
 and I missed throwing it into the toilet.” (Sept. 11, 2019 Trial Tr. 188:18-24.) Filling out the documents was
 “a little bit difficult” because she felt “intoxicated at that point.” (*Id.* at 183:16-21.)

27 ³⁷ Jonathan and Ben instructed Jane Doe 1 on how to answer the questions. She mostly responded as
 28 they requested, with one exception: they asked her to say she was an escort in Las Vegas. She refused
 because “it was illegal, and there were a million other things we could come up with for creating the story.”
 (9/11/19 Trial Tr. 191:12 – 193:2.)

1 She sent an email to an address she found on the GirlsDoPorn website (Ex. 47), but this time
 2 she received a response—a cease and desist letter from Panakos Law threatening to seek a
 3 restraining order. (Ex. 49.) At this point, Jane Doe 1 retained Mr. O’Brien, who contacted Mr.
 4 Sadock on October 28, 2015 requesting copies of the agreements at issue, (Ex. 43.1 – 2.), which
 5 were not produced at that time.

6 Within days, students, professors, and deans at her law school began receiving calls and
 7 emails referencing or containing links to her video. (Exs. 60 [11/12/15]; 63; 1653.97; 1653.250
 8 [11/18/15]; 1653.249 [11/22/15]; 90, 91, 93 [all 12/12/15].) Approximately 60 emails of this type
 9 were sent to her law school. (Ex. 1653.303 – 307; 9/11/19 Trial Tr. 221:14 – 22.) When Jane Doe 1
 10 received a threatening phone call, she began to fear for her safety and so reached out to her dean for
 11 assistance and filed a police report. (Ex. 1653.120; 9/11/19 Trial Tr. 228:2 – 15.)

12 On November 20, 2015, Jane Doe 1 received a message from someone forwarding her an
 13 article about her from TheDirty.com, a popular gossip website, which was also forwarded to her
 14 law school. (Ex. 77.2 – 14; 1653.250.) This article, viciously attacked Jane Doe 1 and, importantly,
 15 contained an accusation that she “escorts in Vegas over the summer.” (Ex. 77.2.) This detail led
 16 Jane Doe 1 to believe that the article came from either Garcia or Wolfe, who were the only two
 17 people in the room when Garcia encouraged her to say on the video that she was an escort in Vegas.
 18 (9/11/19 Trial Tr. 236:1 – 11.)

19 In or around the end of December 2015, the Court finds that Pratt, disguised as “Ann
 20 Fairchild,” began reaching out to important people in Jane Doe 1’s life and informing them about
 21 the video.³⁸ He sent an email disclosing the video to the law firm where she was working (Ex. 99)
 22 and to her college soccer coach (Ex. 115), as well as a Facebook message to her sister. (Ex. 97.)
 23

24 ³⁸ Plaintiffs’ cyber security expert Charles DeBarber concluded that the probability that the Ann
 25 Fairchild account was operated by anyone other than Michael Pratt was “way past lottery odds.” (9/26/19
 26 Trial Tr. 74:13 – 75:6.) He testified that after sending “honeypots” (emails that contain a mechanism that
 27 creates an auto-response when opened) to mike@BLL-media.com and to the Ann Fairchild account and
 28 receiving responses to both including IP address and VPN information, “there was no other reasonable
 conclusion but the same person behind that BLL Media [account] was the same as Ann Fairchild.” (*Id.* at
 60:2 – 61:23.) Given that the two “pings” had “the same IP address for that VPN and the same user-agent
 string [which roughly identifies the type of device] within six minutes,” there was no other reasonable
 conclusion. (*Id.* at 60:4 – 7; 62: 2 – 13.)

Jane Doe 1 believes that the communications disclosing the video to her law school, employer, former coach, and sister came from Defendants or someone acting on their behalf as a form of retaliation for her decision to retain an attorney and take action.

On November 10, 2015, Jane Doe 1 learned about PornWikiLeaks from Kailyn Wright. (Ex. 44.7 – 9.)³⁹ She visited the forum but did not see any information about herself until November 26, 2015—well after the first emails were sent to her law school and after the article in The Dirty appeared. (Ex. 112.1.) Within days, pictures and links to her social media, law school website, modeling profile on ModelMayhem.com, the article on TheDirty, her college soccer team website, and her current employer were posted on the forum. (Ex. 112.1 – 9.)

The release of the video had and continues to have a significant impact on Jane Doe 1, perhaps more so because of her chosen career path. As a result of the messages to her law school, Jane Doe 1, who was previously very active in law school, stopped participating in school events and activities, and began to hate school. (9/12/19 Trial Tr. 14:3 – 7, 20:4 – 17.) She struggled to focus in class; she had to have a friend walk her to class because she frequently threw up on the way to class due to the anxiety of being seen in public. (*Id.* at 70:21 – 71:4.) Although she completed law school and passed the bar exam, Jane Doe 1 no longer wishes to be an attorney because of the impact the video has had on her reputation. (*Id.* at 73:1 – 9.) Jane Doe 1 testified that she used to want to be a mother, but now she feels that she cannot because she would not want to put a child through what she is going through. (9/12/19 Trial Tr. 76:7 – 15.)

Jane Doe 1 experienced fear and paranoia after receiving a threatening phone call in which a male voice called her a disgrace and stated her address and where she walked her dog. (*Id.* at 69:11 – 19 [at the time she happened to live in the same apartment building as at least one of the defendants].) She has severe anxiety and depression for which she has been prescribed multiple medications. (*Id.* at 67:5 – 10; 9/17/19 Trial Tr. 118:16 – 25.) She has twice attempted suicide: first, by taking a bottle of pills within a month or two after the video appeared online, and second, in

³⁹ Jane Doe 1 used PornWikiLeaks to contact other models filmed by Defendants as research for her own case. She told them her story, informed them she was filing a lawsuit, and let them know that they could likely join if they wanted. If these women responded, she referred them to her attorneys. (9/12/19 Trial Tr. 38:10 – 39:25; 40:1 – 3 [nobody encouraged her to recruit plaintiffs for the lawsuit].)

2018, when she attempted to load her boyfriend's pistol, but it discharged accidentally and lodged a bullet into the floor. (9/12/19 Trial Tr. 76:16 – 77:15.)

The Court finds Jane Doe 1 to be credible.

Jane Doe 2

After responding to a Craigslist ad for modeling in early 2015, Jane Doe 2 received Jonathan's stock email.⁴⁰ Jane Doe 2 testified that when she spoke on the phone with Jonathan, "I asked him numerous times if anyone I know would know, if it was private, and he reassured me many times that I had nothing to worry about." (9/25/19 Trial Tr. 56:22 – 24.) Jonathan told Jane Doe 2 the video would be distributed on DVDs overseas; he never mentioned online distribution or GirlsDoPorn.com. (*Id.* at 57:2 – 12.) She was told the video was for a "private buyer." (*Id.* at 110:15 – 18.) Jonathan asked her for nude photographs, so she took and sent some pictures without showing her face. (*Id.* at 24:14 – 16.)

Jane Doe 2 received contact information for three reference models. (*Id.* at 59:1 – 6.) She spoke to one of the references who assured her "I didn't have to worry about it in terms of my concern of where the videos would go and who would see it and my privacy." (*Id.* at 58:8 – 11.) She did not contact the other two references, but was reassured by the fact that he had provided so many. (*Id.* at 59:8.)

In person, when Jane Doe 2 asked both Jonathan (whom she identified as Garcia) and Isaac (whom she identified as Wolfe), the videographer, about distribution of the video, "[t]hey said not to worry about it and that we already talked about it." (*Id.* at 67:15 – 25; 118:3 – 24.) Prior to the shoot and prior to receiving the paperwork, Jane Doe 2 inhaled Garcia's second-hand marijuana smoke. (*Id.* at 64:13 – 17.) However, she believes she was not intoxicated. (*Id.* at 119:16 – 21.)

When Garcia presented her with the documents to sign, Jane Doe 2 attempted to read them but "they were not very clear to fully read and understand." (*Id.* at 65:10 – 11.) She testified that she asked for time to read the Model/Talent Release, but "[t]hey rushed me and told me that we already went over it and to sign it." (*Id.* at 124:11 – 24; see also 123:2 – 8.) Jane Doe 2 asked about

⁴⁰ Jonathan states in an email: "Phone calls are more professional, direct and informative." (Sept. 25, 2019 Trial Tr. 56:1-2).

1 the script when Isaac/Wolfe handed her the paper, but he simply instructed her to read it into the
2 camera. (*Id.* at 66:2 – 11.)

3 Based on Defendants' representations, Jane Doe 2 filmed two videos, both of which
4 Defendants later published online. (*Id.* at 69:22 – 70:1.) Garcia reached out asking her to do a third
5 video but she did not respond. (Ex. 149.) Jane Doe 2 testified definitively that she would not have
6 filmed the videos if she had known that Defendants owned and operated a website and that the
7 video would be public. (9/25/19 Trial Tr. 96:24 – 97:13.)

8 When she learned that the video was online from her boyfriend at the time, Jane Doe 2 was
9 "scared and anxious." (*Id.* at 69:22 – 70:22.) Soon thereafter, she learned that everyone at her job
10 knew about the video and people were gossiping, so she stopped going to work without giving
11 notice. (*Id.* at 94:14 – 17.) Many people from her high school who learned about the video called
12 her derogatory names and she lost friends as a result. (*Id.* at 93:24 – 94:6; Ex. 138 [harassment from
13 someone she believed to be a friend].) Her family found out about the video, and even they have
14 lost friends as a result. (9/25/19 Trial Tr. 13 – 21.)

15 Jane Doe 2 received harassment through social media, including "many unwanted pictures
16 of random guys and their private areas." (*Id.* at 87:14 – 88:23; Exs. 147, 148, 150.) People have
17 used the video to blackmail her, threatening to spread the video to her friends, family, and
18 boyfriend if she did not do something for them. (9/25/19 Trial Tr. 87:3 – 9.)

19 Jane Doe 2 attempted to change her appearance because she was afraid of going out in
20 public and being recognized. (*Id.* at 95:22 – 96:4.) She testified that she isolated herself ("I went to
21 work or school and would just come straight home, nothing else") and avoided all interactions. (*Id.*
22 at 94:21 – 95:6.) She has experienced severe anxiety and panic attacks, which still occur today. (*Id.*
23 at 95:2 – 6.)

24 The Court finds Jane Doe 2 to be credible.

25 **Jane Doe 3**

26 Jane Doe 3 was 19 years old and attending college in San Diego when she received an email
27 from Defendants in the fall of 2013 saying they saw her profile on Explore Talent and asking her to
28 fill out an application on BeginModeling.com. (10/1/19 Trial Tr. 10:20 – 11:2.) Thereafter, she

1 received the stock email from Jonathan. (Ex. 151.) She did not respond until March 2014 when she
2 became behind on her rent and was in danger of eviction. (*Id.* at 13:10 – 17.) When Jane Doe 3 and
3 Jonathan spoke on the phone, he told her “that it was going to be exclusively on DVD in South
4 America, and that my name would never be associated with it. . . . He assured me that it would not
5 be on the Internet.” (*Id.* at 15:9 – 23.)

6 Jane Doe 3 exchanged text messages with the reference model, who confirmed that the
7 video was “completely anonymous” and a comfortable experience. (*Id.* at 18:20 – 24.) She testified
8 that this communication “helped solidify my decision” and made Jonathan seem more trustworthy.
9 (*Id.* at 18:25 – 19:5.) Jane Doe 3 met Jonathan (whom she identified as Garcia) and Ben (whom she
10 identified as Pratt) at an apartment on Market Street before they drove together to a hotel to shoot
11 the video. (*Id.* at 19:25 – 21:7 [explaining that although she was scared at first, she became
12 comfortable with Defendants while chatting in the car on the way to the hotel].)

13 In the hotel room prior to the shoot, Jane Doe 3 asked Pratt about distribution twice,
14 specifically whether it was still going to be distributed as a DVD in South America; he assured her
15 that “it’s definitely going to be” and told her not to worry about it. (*Id.* at 21:22 – 28.) Jane Doe 3
16 trusted Defendants because “they offered up a lot of information. They reassured me on multiple
17 occasions it wasn’t going to be online.” (*Id.* at 61:11 – 17.)

18 When Ben gave Jane Doe 3 the documents to sign, he told her it “was basically just going
19 over everything we agree upon” and told her she could pick a stage name. (*Id.* at 22:13 – 16; 24:2 –
20 3 [writing “Marie” as a stage name].) While she was signing, Pratt distracted her by filming and
21 interviewing her, asking personal questions. (*Id.* at 22:23 – 23:8.) She skimmed the document but
22 found it confusing; she signed based on Defendants’ repeated representations. (*Id.* at 23:24 – 24:1.)
23 She asked for a copy of the documents she signed, and Pratt said he would mail her a copy but
24 never did. (*Id.* at 24:19 – 23.) Jane Doe 3 was never asked to read a script.

25 During the interview on the bed, Pratt asked Jane Doe 3 about past sexual experiences and
26 relationships. (*Id.* at 25:3 – 4.) Believing no one she knew would ever see the video, she shared
27 personal information about herself as well as other people that she would not have shared if she had
28

1 known the video was destined for the internet. (*Id.* at 25:1 – 24.) Jane Doe 3 testified she would not
2 have shot the video if she had known it would be online. (*Id.* at 77:26 – 28.)

3 Jane Doe 3 learned that her video was online in July 2014 when her manager pulled her
4 aside while she was at work and told her that a video of her was “going around.” (*Id.* at 27:15 – 22.)
5 She was humiliated and had what she would later learn was her first panic attack. (*Id.* at 27:24 –
6 28:11.) She withdrew from the group of co-workers with whom she socialized frequently. (*Id.* at
7 28:15 – 20.) Soon thereafter, her friends from school began to discover the video. (*Id.* at 29:4 –
8 30:9.)

9 A friend of a friend attempted to blackmail her into having sex with him by threatening to
10 spread the video if she did not accept his advances. (Ex. 172; 10/1/19 Trial Tr. at 30:12 – 33:6 [she
11 was so frightened by this that she locked her front door and her bedroom door].) Jane Doe 3 and her
12 boyfriend at the time eventually broke up because of the video; “He would constantly bring it up
13 and we were really never able to move on from that.” (10/1/19 Trial Tr. 34:16 – 19.)

14 She ultimately moved to Florida “for a fresh start” and because San Diego was “tainted” for
15 her after the video came out. (*Id.* at 35:2 – 8.)

16 Jane Doe 3, her friends, family members (E.g., Ex. 175, 5426 [harassment received by
17 mother]; Ex. 5424 – 5425 [friends being harassed], and current boyfriend are all harassed on social
18 media. (10/1/19 Trial Tr. 36:11 – 14; 40:15 – 24; see, e.g., Exs. 162 – 166, 170, 173, 174.) Now,
19 more than five years later, she still receives comments and messages and she is still impacted
20 emotionally by them. (10/1/19 Trial Tr. 36:15 – 18; 41:21 – 24; 39:17 – 26 [most recently, people
21 from her hometown learned about the video]; 50: 2 – 4; Ex. 5318.)

22 Jane Doe 3 believes the release of the video has impacted her long-term mental health. She
23 continues to experience acute anxiety that more people will learn about the video, along with
24 elevated anxiety generally; she now has panic attacks, which she never had before the video was
25 released. (10/1/19 Trial Tr. 57:10 – 58:8.) She is concerned that her 13-year-old brother or his
26 friends will discover the video; she is concerned the video will affect her ability to go to medical
27 school, and she “can’t even think about a family.” (*Id.* at 59:4 – 13.)

28 The Court finds Jane Doe 3 to be credible.

Jane Doe 4

Jane Doe 4 was a 20-year-old unemployed student living in North Carolina when she saw a Craigslist ad for modeling that directed her to “BubblegumCasting.com.” (Aug. 28, 2019 Trial Tr. 79:1 – 18.) On the website, Jane Doe 4 saw and watched three videos depicting “just girls in regular tank tops. They seemed very happy.” (*Id.* at 80:20 – 81:6.) Prior to flying to San Diego, Jane Doe 4 communicated with Garcia and Pratt by email, text, phone call, and FaceTime. (*Id.* at 85:6 – 20.) Pratt and Garcia told her “it was only going to be sent to a DVD store in Australia, my name wouldn’t be attached, no one would ever know. . . . They said it wouldn’t go on the internet.” (*Id.* at 86:2 – 18.) Speaking with Garcia and Pratt over FaceTime made her feel more comfortable. (*Id.* at 85:19 – 86:22 [she asked again about distribution and they reassured her].)

Defendants offered Jane Doe 4 contact information for a reference model but she did not contact her because she “didn’t want anyone else to know that I was doing it. . . . Just the offer made me feel a little bit more comfortable.” (*Id.* at 88:9 – 18.)

When Jane Doe 4 asked about distribution again in the car after arriving in San Diego, Defendants continued to reassure her. (*Id.* at 89:25 – 90:5 [“They told me the same thing they kept telling me, Australia and no one would ever know, don’t worry.”].) Upon arriving in the hotel room, Pratt gave Jane Doe 4 approximately 5 to 6 alcoholic beverages from the minibar, which she testified made her feel “dizzy, lightheaded, especially when I sat down.” (*Id.* at 91:15 – 92:12.)

Defendants put a stack of money and a piece of paper on the desk for Jane Doe 4 to sign; she counted the money, which was \$2,000, the amount she was promised. (*Id.* at 92:23 – 94:20.) When she asked why she needed to sign anything, “They told me just to prove that I was 18, just reiterated what they already told me about distribution.” (*Id.* at 93:2 – 12.) She attempted to read the documents, but she found it difficult in her intoxicated state. (*Id.* at 93:15 – 94:6.) She does not recall reading the script into the camera, and she appeared intoxicated in the video. (*Id.* at 94:21 – 95:2.)

After the sexual portion concluded, Defendants left abruptly and, feeling upset, Jane Doe 4 left the room. When she returned, most of the money they had given her was gone—there was an envelope of money, which contained a few \$20s and a stack of \$1s, totaling \$400. (100:21 –

1 101:21.) Since Pratt was the only person with a key to the room to her knowledge, she believes he
2 took the money. (101:22 – 102:4.)

3 Jane Doe 4 discovered the video had been released online about two months after the shoot,
4 in late June 2013, when her friend informed her that the video was circulating through her college
5 campus and a neighboring campus. (103:7 – 104:14; 111:19 – 112:7 [she ultimately learned that
6 hundreds or maybe a thousand people at these schools knew about the video].) Jane Doe 4
7 immediately sent an email to GirlsDoPorn begging them to take it down, saying “I never authorized
8 it to be put online. I was told it would be sent to a DVD in Australia only,” and asking for her
9 contract. (Ex. 208.168.) She described the harassment and her desperation; she threatened legal
10 action, but she never received a response. (*Id.*)

11 Jane Doe 4 was forced to transfer to a school in another state to find a “fresh start.” (112:8 –
12 12.) Upon starting school in Florida, Jane Doe 4 joined a sorority, but she was kicked out three
13 weeks later because someone found the video. (*Id.* at 114:4 – 22; Ex. 208.54 – 56.) The video
14 spread quickly, and she soon received text and social media messages about it, especially on the
15 school’s message board. (Ex. 208.59 – 76, 208.169.) One of her roommates posted a tweet saying,
16 “MY ROOMMATE IS A PORNSTAR” and played the video over the speakers in the house so that
17 Jane Doe 4 would hear it. (8/28/19 Trial Tr. 114:23 – 117:13 [she felt betrayed because she thought
18 this was a friend].) Someone vandalized her car by painting male genitalia on the windows. (Ex.
19 208.57 – 58.)

20 Soon, people from her hometown in New Jersey discovered the video when someone posted
21 it on her high school’s Facebook page. (*Id.* at 112:15 – 23.) Both her immediate and extended
22 family found out. When her mother and father found out, she felt as if she “completely failed them
23 as a daughter. . . . that was my worst nightmare.” (*Id.* at 113:1 – 16.) Although her parents have
24 been very supportive, her extended family has not been so forgiving—she no longer has much of a
25 relationship with her extended family and avoids family gatherings. (*Id.* at 113:17 – 21; 135:9 –
26 16.)

27 Jane Doe 4 has continued to be harassed on social media, via text, and even in person.
28 “People who recognize me from the video, if they see me, people call me names. They take pictures

1 of me.” (*Id.* at 134:2 – 15.) The video has impacted her romantic relationships. The person she was
 2 dating at the time the video was released was harassed and ridiculed her as a result. Another
 3 boyfriend broke up with her specifically because he and his family learned about the video. (*Id.* at
 4 138:14 – 23.)

5 After the video was released in Florida, Jane Doe 4 was ridiculed for her body, so she
 6 started making herself vomit to lose weight. (*Id.* at 136:15 – 23.) Jane Doe 4 testified that,
 7 emotionally, she is “not the same person at all anymore.” She has experienced debilitating anxiety,
 8 depression, paranoia, fear, and anger as a result of the video. She has trouble focusing and trusting
 9 people. She has cried “thousands” of times over the video and has not had a full night’s sleep since
 10 it was released. (*Id.* at 135:17 – 136:9.) She has sought medical treatment from her primary doctor,
 11 a psychiatrist, and a therapist regarding her symptoms. (*Id.* at 136:24 – 137:6.)

12 The Court finds Jane Doe 4 to be credible.

13 **Jane Doe 5**

14 Jane Doe 5 was 17 years-old⁴¹ and living alone in Florida when she first communicated with
 15 Defendants about doing a pornographic video after responding to a modeling ad on Craigslist.
 16 (9/18/19 Trial Tr. 8:19 – 9:1.) In an email, Jane Doe 5 asked Jonathan whether he could provide
 17 “any clips or anything from the company’s work” and whether there was “any contracting
 18 involved.” (*Id.* at 12:13 – 13:5; Ex. 218.) Jonathan responded, “I can go over everything with
 19 precise detail. It’s more direct and professional, is there a number I can reach you at?” (9/18/19
 20 Trial Tr. 12:22 – 13:2; Ex. 218.)

21 When she spoke with him on the phone, Jonathan explained that “the video was for a private
 22 collector” located in Australia and no one else would ever see it. 9/18/19 Trial Tr. 13:12 – 22.) He
 23 further stated that “the video would be sent in a sealed envelope and he [the collector] was legally
 24 contracted not to redistribute or produce the video we were making.” (*Id.* at 13:13 – 16.) Jonathan
 25 told her that her name and information would never be released, which made her feel confident. (*Id.*
 26

27 ⁴¹ Defendants were on notice Jane Doe 5 was only 17 years old when they recruited her and when
 28 they booked her flight to San Diego. (17:17-18:10 [noting Defendants had to use her birthday to book her
 flight.]

1 at 14:11 – 15.) Jonathan told her it would not be on the internet, and he never mentioned
2 GirlsDoPorn.com. (*Id.* at 14:24 – 15:2.)

3 Jane Doe 5 spoke with a reference model named Hailey who assured her “that everything
4 was safe, that they weren’t scammers . . . most importantly that it never got back to her, it never
5 went online, and no one ever found out about it.” (*Id.* at 16:19 – 17:6.)

6 Although she was only 17 at the time, Defendants asked her to send nude pictures of herself.
7 (*Id.* at 16:5 – 14.) Defendants booked Jane Doe 5’s flight so that she arrived in San Diego on her
8 18th birthday. (*Id.* at 19:2 – 11.)

9 Once in San Diego, Garcia invited Jane Doe 5 out to a club with his friends to celebrate her
10 birthday with dancing and drinking. (*Id.* at 19:12 – 20.)⁴² The following day, Pratt purchased a
11 birthday cake to use in the video to emphasize her age. (*Id.* at 20:17 – 21:5 [“He said the private
12 collector really liked how young I was and wanted to make like a scene with it to show that I was
13 just turning 18.”].)

14 In the hotel room, Pratt instructed Jane Doe 5 to read the script into the camera, explaining
15 that “it was just something saying that I was sober and not under the influence of drugs or alcohol.”
16 (*Id.* at 22:5 – 8.) Pratt also gave her documents to sign and began rushing her. Jane Doe 5 testified,
17 “I told them I was sorry, I just wanted to make sure I knew what I was signing. And Michael told
18 me it was - - what I just read pretty much, that it was just me saying I was sober and not under the
19 influence.” (*Id.* at 22:12 – 21.) Garcia and Jane Doe 5 smoked marijuana together both the night
20 before and after the shoot finished. (*Id.* at 20:6; 25:6 – 7.)

21 Believing Defendants representations, Jane Doe 5 filmed two videos (the first with Garcia
22 and Pratt as videographer, the second with Wolfe as videographer) and, before her videos were
23 released online, was paid to act as a reference for 3 to 4 prospective models. (*Id.* at 26:3 – 20.) After
24 filming with Defendants but before Defendants released her video online, Jane Doe 5 participated
25 in an adult film produced by Reality Kings as a background actor; she took off her clothes but did
26

27 ⁴² Jane Doe 5 believes that Garcia purchased her alcoholic beverages. He told her that “it was fine”
28 for her to drink but “to not drink too much because the private collector didn’t want me to be hungover or
have glazed-over eyes in the video. And that Michael was going to be upset if he found out that we went
out.” (*Id.* at 19:21-20:3.)

1 not engage in any sexual acts—because she knew that video was going to be released online and
 2 she “didn’t want that to be on the Internet.” (*Id.* at 28:13 – 29:17.)⁴³

3 Jane Doe 5 was considering doing a third shoot when her boyfriend advised her to obtain a
 4 copy of the documents she signed. (*Id.* at 34:5– 35:17.) She asked Pratt via text for a copy of her
 5 documents, and, rather than complying, Pratt asked, “Whats the deal your trying to fuck us over or
 6 something?” [sic] and never sent her the documents. (Ex. 253.)

7 Shortly thereafter, she learned her video was online on several free porn sites, and she was
 8 devastated to find that her name was listed in the comments and people she knew were
 9 commenting. (Ex. 243.) Jane Doe 5 saw her name and links to all of her social media published on
 10 PornWikiLeaks along with her episode number. (Ex. 241.) She started “getting bombarded with
 11 harassment.” Angry and upset, she sent Pratt and Garcia a text sarcastically thanking them for
 12 putting her whole video on Pornhub and informing them that she was “being harassed by [her]
 13 entire hometown.” (Ex. 238.)

14 Jane Doe 5’s social media was flooded with comments from strangers and people she knew:
 15 “They were all just sending me nasty things, soliciting, trying to solicit sex from me, sending me
 16 links and pictures and videos. Someone made a Facebook page with pictures of me with ejaculate
 17 on my face as the profile picture and where they would have discussions about the video, share
 18 their collages that they were making.” (9/18/19 Trial Tr. 43:25 – 44:14; e.g., Ex. 251, 249, 246.)

19 Her family learned about the video and refused to talk to her. (9/18/19 Trial Tr. 39:4 – 8.)
 20 Her mother received a Facebook message from a woman who sent a screenshot of Jane Doe 5
 21 having intercourse with Garcia and commented in Spanish, “Your daughter is a slut.” (*Id.* at 45:21 –
 22 46:11; Ex. 268.) Her mother was “livid. At first she was saying the same mean things that people on
 23 the Internet were saying.” (9/18/19 Trial Tr. 50:21 – 51:13 [someone left a note on her mother’s car
 24 at the church referencing the video].) Jane Doe 5’s younger sister (who was 12 – 14 years old at the
 25
 26

27 ⁴³ Noting she was not the main focus of the video, Jane Doe 5 testified that she decided to do the
 28 Reality Kings video even though she knew it would be published online because she is “comfortable being
 topless.” (*Id.* at 30:19-25.)

time) was approached about the video many times, harassed and solicited for sex on Facebook. (*Id.* at 51:21 – 52:5.)

Jane Doe 5 received harassing messages from an ex-boyfriend threatening to send the video to her mother (Ex. 254) and to her father on Christmas day. (Ex. 250, 255.) Her father later received links to her video from multiple people. (9/18/19 Trial Tr. 50:5 – 16.) Even though she changed her phone number due to harassment from the video, people have still found it and called to harass her as recently as two weeks before she testified at trial. (*Id.* at 59:6 – 18.)

The release of the video has had a profound impact on her mental health. Prior to the release, she had never experienced anxiety or had a panic attack. Since the video, she experiences anxiety daily and has suffered more than ten panic attacks. She has become very depressed and isolated herself from her friends and family. She was prescribed a sedative because she struggles to sleep at night. (*Id.* at 59:19 – 60:20.)

Since the video's release, she has sought medical treatment numerous times, been on Zoloft, Celexa, beta blockers, and Trazodone, but had to stop taking antidepressants because they interfered with her work. People tell her she has developed a very unhealthy drinking habit. Overall, the video has done significant damage to her interpersonal relationships and professional life. (*Id.* at 60:22 – 61:12.)

She has many concerns about the future—what will happen when she gets married, whether she should have children, whether it is possible for her to still have a successful career in academia. (*Id.* at 61:13 – 22.)

The Court finds Jane Doe 5 to be credible.

Jane Doe 6

Jane Doe 6 was 18 years old, finishing her freshman year of college in Louisiana, working 15 to 20 hours per week, and living paycheck-to-paycheck when she responded to Defendants' Craigslist ad for modeling in May 2016. (9/27/19 Trial Tr. 10:5 – 17.) When she first received Jonathan's stock email offering \$5,000, she did not respond. (*Id.* at 18:9 – 15 [Ex. 276].) When Jonathan increased the offer twice to \$7,000 (apparently for one shoot with the option of doing a second) and told her she could bring a friend, she responded. (*Id.* at 26:3 – 29:7 [Ex. 278, 284].)

1 The offer to let her bring a friend and to let her “talk to as many girls as possible” made her feel
2 more comfortable. (*Id.* at 26:21 – 29:18.)

3 Over the phone, Jonathan explained that the video would only be sold on DVD in Australia,
4 “it would never reach the Internet,” and her “name would never be attached in any type of way.”
5 (*Id.* at 31:11 – 32:5.) When Jonathan sent her pictures, “it looked like everything he was promising
6 me. I mean, they had nice cars. The hotel rooms looked very nice. It looked very professional. The
7 girls looked happy. They had their money in their hand, smiling. They looked safe.” (*Id.* at 34:4 –
8 13 [Ex. 285].)

9 Although Jane Doe 6 thought Jonathan seemed trustworthy, she had not made up her mind
10 to do the video until she spoke with two reference models on the phone. (*Id.* at 38:17 – 20.) The
11 first, Amberlyn [Nored Clark], reassured Jane Doe 6 that Defendants were truthful and that they did
12 in fact send the video on DVDs to Australia, that “she’s shot with them before and she’s never had
13 a problem. . . . And she said that no one ever found out about it.” (*Id.* at 42:16 – 43:1.) The second
14 reference also reassured her that the video “does not go on the Internet whatsoever.” (*Id.* at 43:3 –
15 12.) Jane Doe 6 decided to do the video after speaking with the references “[b]ecause they seemed
16 really genuine and [...] they assured me that they have never had problems with it, and [...] it felt
17 really good hearing that from another woman that has filmed with them that they have never gotten
18 harassment or it does not go on the Internet. So it was a lot of reassurance.” (*Id.* at 43:13 – 23.)

19 Upon arriving in San Diego, Jane Doe 6 continued to seek assurance. When Reva Yousif
20 picked her up from the airport, Jane Doe 6 told her she was “really nervous about being there” and
21 “having second thoughts.” (*Id.* at 49:2 – 4.) Ms. Yousif was “reassuring me that everything is
22 going to be okay; just make your money, like no one is ever going to know about it. And I kind of
23 thought of her as a motherly figure, like she was very comforting and very sweet, and I really liked
24 her.” (*Id.* at 49:5 – 10.)

25 On the day of the shoot, Garcia offered Jane Doe 6 marijuana, but she refused. (*Id.* at 57:1 –
26 8.) In the hotel room, cameraman Teddy Gyi and Garcia had Jane Doe 6 perform a “strip tease”
27 before asking her to sign any documents or read the script; she did both wearing a robe, after
28 getting fully naked on camera. (*Id.* at 60:4 – 15; 67:9 – 20.)

1 Upon receiving the documents, Jane Doe 6 tried to read the documents but found them
2 confusing; “Teddy was paraphrasing every section of it for me so that I could understand. . . . He
3 said that this paragraph just means that no names are going to be used and everything is kept
4 confidential. This paragraph means that we have - - like this gives us the right to put it on DVD
5 format to Australia.” (*Id.* at 62:15 – 25.) Jane Doe 6 believed Teddy because he was, at that point,
6 the fifth person to assure her of the things she had been promised. (*Id.* at 63:7 – 13.) While she
7 filled out the documents, Teddy filmed her and asked her questions, which was distracting. (*Id.* at
8 63:18 – 64:18.) Teddy also asked her to read a script into the camera, which was, he explained, to
9 show that she was sober, no one had forced her to be there, and that it meant she was letting them
10 distribute the video on DVD in Australia. (*Id.* at 68:7 – 15; 70:5 – 24.)

11 Based on the representations of Defendants and their agents, Jane Doe 6 filmed one video.
12 After filming, Garcia again reassured her that no one would find out about the video when she
13 continued expressing concerns. (*Id.* at 73:13 – 25 [“He was like, ‘I’ve done hundreds, and no one
14 knows who I am. Everything is okay. You will be fine.’”].) Jane Doe 6 testified that no one ever
15 mentioned GirlsDoPorn.com or indicated the video would be online; she stated definitively that she
16 would not have done the video if anyone had. (*Id.* at 58:9 – 14.)

17 Jane Doe 6 learned her video was online in early August 2016 when someone from her high
18 school texted her some pictures from her video. She was distraught and immediately started looking
19 for ways to remove it. (*Id.* at 87:8 – 22.) She quickly discovered her video on many free websites,
20 including Pornhub, and sent emails to all of the websites she could find, begging them to take her
21 video down. (*Id.* at 97:12 – 24 [e.g., Exs. 312, 313, 315, 316, 317].)

22 She did not try to contact Jonathan after the video was released because she was afraid of
23 him and did not trust him. (*Id.* at 144:23 – 145:4.) Instead, she contacted the email address listed on
24 GirlsDoPorn.com, begging them to remove the video and offering to purchase the rights because
25 she was lied to, and the video was ruining her life to the point of being suicidal. (*Id.* at 156:6 –
26 158:18 [Ex. 1729].) The responses she received were vague, taunting, and unhelpful. (*Id.*)

27 People from her high school, elementary, middle school, coworkers, and regulars at her
28 work all found out about the video. (*Id.* at 114:25 – 115:3) Working as a waitress, customers and

1 coworkers both confronted her about the video and watched it in her presence; ultimately, she was
 2 forced to quit. (*Id.* at 117:12 – 18:16, 118:23 – 120:7.) Jane Doe 6 did not return to college that fall
 3 because she was not mentally stable enough to do so, which she attributes entirely to the video’s
 4 release online. (*Id.* at 121:17 – 23.)⁴⁴

5 Jane Doe 6’s mother learned about the video when her friend’s husband showed her a clip
 6 of the video. (*Id.* at 177:2 – 11.) Nearly one year after the video was released, people from the town
 7 where she went to high school started finding out, and she received another wave of harassment.
 8 (*Id.* at 134:13 – 22 [e.g., Exs. 307, 308, 309, 314].) The video also affected her relationship with her
 9 boyfriend of seven years. He still holds it over her head and brings it up in every argument, saying
 10 that nothing he did could be as bad as the video. (*Id.* at 162:4 – 14.)

11 The release of the video online has changed her life significantly. She feels like she has been
 12 in hiding—she cannot connect with or trust people; she avoids public settings because if someone
 13 recognizes her from the video, she immediately has a panic attack. (*Id.* at 159:5 – 11.) She has
 14 engaged in self-harm and attempted suicide by overdosing on depression medication shortly after
 15 she discovered her video online. When the attempt failed, she became angry with herself. (*Id.* at
 16 159:12 – 16.) Once, she went to the hospital to try to get help such as prescription medication, but
 17 the staff tried to admit her into a mental hospital instead. (*Id.* at 160:10 – 13.)

18 She has sought medical treatment for her emotional distress. She was finally able to see a
 19 therapist when she got health insurance approximately a year ago. (*Id.* at 159:25 – 160:8.) She has
 20 been prescribed four different medications for depression, one to help her sleep, another one for
 21 anxiety. (*Id.* at 160:19 – 24.) These measures have helped, but she continues to have suicidal
 22 thoughts to this day.

23 The Court finds Jane Doe 6 to be credible.

24 **Jane Doe 7**

25 Jane Doe 7’s case is unique in that, prior to arriving in San Diego for the shoot, her
 26 communications with Defendants occurred through her friend, Lindsay, rather than directly.

27
 28 ⁴⁴ After filming, she learned about another girl at her college who had a similar experience. She saw
 the horrific treatment she received, and decided she could not handle that. (*Id.* at 120:14 – 121:16.)

1 (Deposition of Jane Doe 7, June 17, 2018 (“Doe 7 Depo. Vol. I”) 26:1 – 10.) She never saw a
2 Craigslist ad or an email from Defendants; instead, Lindsay spoke to Defendants and convinced
3 Jane Doe 7 to accompany her from Texas to San Diego for what she was told would be “nude
4 modeling to make money,” based on representations Defendants made to Lindsay. (*Id.* at 69:2 – 8.)
5 Jane Doe 7 also “didn’t find out it was actually, like, filming pornography till I got there.” (*Id.* at
6 69:21 – 24.)

7 Jane Doe 7 testified that Lindsay “said verbatim what [Defendants] told her. It was going to
8 be Australia only and not in the United States and not online.” (*Id.* at 70:16 – 25.) Lindsay told Jane
9 Doe 7 that this was the information “Matt” gave her. (*Id.* at 71:21 – 72:2.) Jane Doe 7 testified that
10 she and Lindsay took approximately one week to decide whether or not to do the shoot and that
11 Lindsay “was in contact with him [Matt] every day” during that time and that he “made it sound
12 very reassuring.” (*Id.* at 72:12 – 73:3 [“I asked her to ask them repeatedly, and she said they kept
13 assuring her that nothing bad was going to happen, and it was only going to be in Australia.”].)

14 Soon after Lindsay and Jane Doe 7 arrived in San Diego, Defendants began making
15 representations—for the first time, directly to Jane Doe 7—regarding a DVD being released in
16 Australia. (*Id.* at 84:18 – 85:2.) She remembers specifically telling Defendants, “If anything was
17 released in the United States or online or anything was accessible to, like, my family or friends, that
18 it would completely ruin my life.” (*Id.* at 85:16 – 20.) When Jane Doe 7 expressed her concerns
19 about anonymity to Wolfe and Garcia on multiple occasions, they both verbally assured her, “You
20 have nothing to worry about. It’s not going to be online. It’s not going to be in the US.” (*Id.* at 86:8
21 – 19.)

22 Upon arriving in the hotel room and learning that the shoot involved pornography, Jane Doe
23 7 became scared and, although no one threatened her, felt she was unable to leave. (*Id.* at 83:3 – 21;
24 see also 75:10 – 76:13 [“of course, I was freaking out, but I didn’t really have a choice.”].)

25 When Wolfe gave Jane Doe 7 documents to sign, Defendants did not give her a chance to
26 read them and rushed her to sign, saying, “This is what we’ve already talked about. You already
27 know what’s going to happen.” (*Id.* at 80:8 – 81:2 [“they were rushing me because Lindsay was
28 next, and they had to get two people in in one day.”].) Jane Doe 7 requested time to review them,

1 but Wolfe said no. (Deposition of Jane Doe 7, August 8, 2018 [“Doe 7 Depo. Vol. II.”] 315:6 – 13.)
2 She asked Wolfe one final time to confirm the video would only be sold in Australia, to which he
3 responded, “Yes, yes, yes. Just sign, sign, sign.” (Doe 7 Depo. Vol. I, 89:4 – 13.) When she read
4 the script into the camera, she was not concerned because she considered it in the context of the
5 representations already made to her. (Doe 7 Depo. Vol. II, 320:13 – 25.)

6 Jane Doe 7 testified that if she had known the video would be published online, she would
7 not have gone through with it but “would have taken off running.” (*Id.* at 327:9 – 14.)

8 During the shoot, Jane Doe 7 began bleeding and experiencing pain. She testified, that she
9 went in the bathroom, locked the door, and “I told them I didn’t want to do it anymore,” but they
10 knocked on the door and told her, “We already paid you \$2,000. You have to come out here and do
11 it. The bleeding will stop as soon as you start intercourse again.” (Doe 7 Depo. Vol. I, 154:1 – 9.)
12 She eventually finished the video.

13 Jane Doe 7 learned that her video was posted online from a friend who confronted her about
14 it. (*Id.* at 27:13 – 16.)⁴⁵ The same day, she called Wolfe and asked him about distribution, but he
15 hung up on her. (*Id.* at 26:12 – 20; Doe 7 Depo. Vol. II, 253:19 – 254:3.) She googled Bubblegum
16 Casting, found an email address, and sent an email asking that the video be removed because she
17 did not know it would be online. (Ex. 332.)

18 Everyone at her job found out about the video, which she knows “[b]ecause they make fun
19 of me every single day I go to work.” (Doe 7 Depo. Vol. I, 33:20 – 34:13.) She has been bullied by
20 “too many people to count.” (*Id.* at 137:11 – 13.) She continues to be harassed and bullied at work.
21 (Doe 7 Depo. Vol. II, 213:14 – 24.)

22 The video has impacted her personal relationships. Her boyfriend at the time came home
23 from work crying one night, saying “I found out something about your past, and it’s disgusting.”
24 (Doe 7 Depo. Vol. I, 35:1 – 10.) She attributes their breakup to the video being published online:
25 “He never really got over [the video], over the fact that people knew about that and that people
26 were talking about it.” (*Id.* at 36:6 – 37:4.)

27
28 ⁴⁵ Jane Doe 7 cannot bear to search for her video online but has been told by friends that it is on
many websites. (Vol. II, 257:24 – 258:2; 260:18 – 19.)

1 While Jane Doe 7 acknowledges that she has a history of anxiety, she testified that it has
 2 gotten “progressively worse throughout 2015 to 2018.” (*Id.* at 59:9 – 18.) In the last three to four
 3 years, she has been “[a]fraid to leave my house; afraid that people are talking about me constantly;
 4 no one wanting to be with me, date me; afraid of not getting a job.” (*Id.* at 61:23 – 62:7.)

5 In December 2017, she stopped going to college because her anxiety and depression, which
 6 she attributes to the video, made it too difficult. (*Id.* at 47:9 – 20.) Even leaving her house, driving,
 7 and going to work are very difficult. (Doe 7 Depo. Vol. II, 184:16 – 21.) She has always wanted to
 8 go to graduate school but can’t imagine that happening now. (Doe 7 Depo. Vol. I, 124:4 – 11.)

9 Jane Doe 7 testified that she has tried to change her appearance as much as possible,
 10 including her hair, her teeth, her lips, and her tattoos, to avoid people recognizing her. (*Id.* at 67:19
 11 – 68:12.)

12 The Court finds Jane Doe 7 to be credible.

13 **Jane Doe 8**

14 Jane Doe 8 was attending graduate school in San Diego when she found Defendants’ ad on
 15 Craigslist looking for a job to supplement her student loans and the money she earned babysitting.
 16 (Deposition of Jane Doe 8, June 11, 2018 [“Doe 8 Depo.”] at 22:19 – 23:6.) Despite receiving a
 17 scholarship, she needed more money to cover basic living expenses such as rent and food. (*Id.*
 18 65:24 – 66:20.) In April 2016, Jane Doe 8 responded to the ad for modeling by email.

19 When Jonathan sent his stock email offering \$4,500 for two adult shoots (Ex. 338), Jane
 20 Doe 8 did not respond because she had no interest in making an adult video. (Doe 8 Depo. 68:24 –
 21 69:9.) Jonathan increased the offer twice, but she still did not respond. (Ex. 340.) By July 2016,
 22 Jane Doe 8’s financial situation had become “desperate,” so she finally responded. (*Id.* at 73:1 – 5;
 23 105:6 – 9.) When she and Jonathan (whom she believed to be Garcia) spoke on the phone for 45
 24 minutes to 1 hour, he explained “the videos would not be online in the United States, they would
 25 only be on DVDs overseas.” (*Id.* at 74:25 – 76:22 [“He told me that they were putting together a
 26 [...] collection of videos that would take years to be put together, so by the time mine came out it
 27 would be years later.”].) He said she would be “all done up so [she] wouldn’t be recognizable” and
 28 that “the references would be able to confirm any worries and fears that [she] might have, that they

1 never had a problem with anything going viral, nothing being released in the United States.” (*Id.* at
2 76:25 – 77:10.)

3 This distribution plan sounded reasonable because “my understanding was that the videos
4 would be in Australia and New Zealand and I thought that Australia had very strict censor laws
5 around their Internet so I assumed that’s why they needed the DVDs, rather than just being able to
6 access the plethora of online.” (*Id.* at 83:2 – 25.) Jane Doe 8 confirmed multiple times that the video
7 would not be released online, which was “extremely important” to her. (*Id.* at 77:13 – 25.)⁴⁶

8 After seeing the pictures of prior models and the set, she felt “that they were being truthful
9 to what they said” and “felt safe after seeing this.” (*Id.* at 151:24 – 152:19; Ex. 342.) Jonathan
10 texted her information for two to three references, but she “felt that if they were providing the
11 references and providing me all of this information that I didn’t have any reason to not believe what
12 they were telling me.” (Doe 8 Depo. 79:09 – 21.)

13 Based on Jonathan’s assurances, Jane Doe 8 agreed to film a video for \$1,500. (*Id.* at 81:16
14 – 25.) On the day of the shoot, she met Riva in the lobby of an apartment building. They did not
15 talk in detail, but Riva “reassured [her] that they were nice guys.” (*Id.* at 87:1 – 13.) Jane Doe 8
16 declined the marijuana Garcia and the videographer offered her, but she did drink some wine that
17 she brought with her. (*Id.* at 88:15 – 89:7.) By the time the shoot began, she had finished the bottle
18 of wine and felt “tipsy.” (*Id.* at 91:22 – 92:5.)

19 After changing locations, Garcia paid Jane Doe 8 in cash and presented the contracts, which
20 she signed without reviewing them because:

21 I didn’t feel like I had time to and, as that was being handed to me I
22 was reassured that everything in it was everything that we had talked
23 about via phone so I didn’t feel the need to read what they had
24 already promised to me, because they made it seem like what was in
here was what we had talked about.

25 (*Id.* at 113:10 – 19.) “And they were very late to both shoots, so it was kind of under the premise of,
26 you know, we’re running behind, let’s get going, just sign this and we can get started.” (*Id.* at

27
28 ⁴⁶ Jane Doe 8 rented pornographic DVDs from a sex store a few times during college. (*Id.* at 145:9 –
10.)

1 114:12 – 15.) When Garcia presented her with the documents, saying “this is everything we talked
 2 about on the phone, . . . nothing to be worried about, it’s just protocol,” Jane Doe 8 “clarified that
 3 that meant nothing goes online.” (*Id.* at 131:20 – 25.)

4 Even after carefully reading the Model/Talent Release at the deposition, Jane Doe 8 stated,
 5 “nothing in here is striking me as going against what they had said, you know, even when it says we
 6 can use it as we so please, or [...] saying we can use it however they feel fit I figured that meant
 7 what we had discussed, being the video -- or the DVDs overseas.” (*Id.* at 115:15 – 21.) She
 8 explained, “had it said this video will appear online on their website then yes, but there is nothing
 9 like that that I’m seeing in this contract, per my understanding of it.” (*Id.* at 116:16 – 20; 118:4 – 19
 10 [“it’s a very long run-on sentence, so I don’t a hundred percent know what some of the words in it
 11 mean either,” such as perpetuity, successors, licensees, and assignees].)

12 Reading the verbal script, Jane Doe 8 believed she was still operating under the same
 13 agreement that they had reassured her repeatedly about. (*Id.* at 135:8 – 136:5.) She asked Garcia if
 14 she should still read the portion about alcohol if she had been drinking, and they said yes. (*Id.* at
 15 136:11 – 13.) During the interview, Garcia instructed her to “act excited, flirty, and fun”; she had to
 16 stop and reshoot several answers he did not like. (*Id.* at 138:17 – 18; 140:7 – 142:20.)

17 Jane Doe 8 returned for a second shoot as nothing occurred at the first shoot gave her
 18 concerns. (*Id.* at 159:3 – 15.) She brought alcohol and, as Defendants arrived two hours late, had six
 19 to seven drinks while waiting for them. (*Id.* at 160:11 – 161:24;⁴⁷ 162:24 – 163:1 [estimating her
 20 intoxication level was “an eight out of ten”].) Again, Garcia offered her marijuana, and she
 21 declined. (*Id.* at 165:23 – 166:10.) Garcia represented that the documents were as the same as last
 22 time and rushed her to sign them. (*Id.* at 168:1 – 19.) The videographer (whom she identified as
 23 Gyi) asked her to “pretend to sign a document on camera.” (*Id.* at 132:4 – 11.) In the video, her
 24 eyes are half open and she shows signs of inebriation.

25 When Defendants first released her video online, Jane Doe 8 “contemplated ending [her]
 26 life multiple times but then [she] thought that [she] couldn’t even do that because the headlines
 27

28 ⁴⁷ She may have taken a Percocet earlier that day due to an athletic related injury. (*Id.* at 162:2 – 3.)

1 would probably have something to do with the videos.” (*Id.* at 206:18 – 25 [describing herself as
 2 “very depressed”].) The week after the video was released, she called and texted a suicide hotline;
 3 three years later, she still suffers from suicidal ideation. (*Id.* at 208:10 – 18.)

4 Jane Doe 8 has received limited harassment because as soon as she started receiving
 5 messages mentioning the video from high school and college acquaintances, she “immediately
 6 blocked 90 percent of [her] phone contacts and deactivated [her] social media.” (*Id.* at 48:7 – 49:3;
 7 50:3 – 12 [explaining why the harassment stopped quickly].)⁴⁸ Neither her parents nor her current
 8 employer know about the video, but she experiences severe anxiety that they will. (*Id.* at 230:10 –
 9 13.)

10 In an effort to remove the video from two websites (GirlsDoPorn.com and “a Tinypost
 11 website”), Jane Doe 8 sent DMCA take-down requests and listed as the reason “[t]hat it was not
 12 supposed to be online, that it was against what I believed to be what was happening. . . . I believed
 13 that when I created the video it was never to be seen online, and that’s not what happened.” (*Id.* at
 14 42:7 – 43:18.) The DMCA eventually replied that “the owners of the website wouldn’t take the
 15 video down because [she] didn’t have rights to it.” (*Id.* at 43:19 – 25.)

16 In addition to depression that she experiences multiple times per week, Jane Doe 8 has
 17 isolated herself and stopped being social. (*Id.* at 229:3 – 19.) She describes how her emotional
 18 distress from the video has manifested:

19 I live in fear just because of this, I would say about every day of my
 20 family finding out, of my employer finding out, of [...] friends that
 21 don’t know yet finding out in my social circle being even further
 22 diminished, I’ve lost friends that I’ve had for years, you know, every
 23 time my parents’ phone rings and [...] they sound confused on the
 24 phone I think that it must be something related to this, or if they send
 25 me a text that I need to call them, that’s where my thoughts go first,
 anytime my boss calls me into her office I think oh God, someone
 must have known, even at work sometimes if parents [in her therapy
 practice] are looking at me a little differently I think oh they must
 know.

26 (*Id.* at 207:1 – 15.)

27
 28 ⁴⁸ Garcia has attempted to connect with Jane Doe 8 on Instagram twice. (Ex. 360.)

1 Jane Doe 8 commented that she believed Defendants, in part, based on her “belief that no
2 one would have a company that was [de]frauding people and if they did that they -- they would
3 have been caught.” (*Id.* at 208:4 – 9.)

4 The Court finds Jane Doe 8 to be credible.

5 **Jane Doe 9**

6 When Jane Doe 9 responded to Defendants’ Craigslist ad in February 2014, she “was
7 struggling financially and didn’t feel like [she] had many options.” (10/30/19 Trial Tr. 8:13 – 19
8 [father had just had a double lung transplant, so she did not want to ask her parents for help].) In
9 response, Jane Doe 9 received an email from BubblegumCasting.com offering \$2,500 to shoot a 25-
10 minute adult video. (Ex.371.) This early iteration of the stock email stated, “NO names or personal
11 information is used in our videos or given out to any third parties period” and contained a link to
12 BubblegumCasting.com “for references from previous models who have worked with us.” (*Id.*)
13 When she visited the website, she saw videos of models wearing Bubblegum Casting shirts “talking
14 about how comfortable they were.” (10/30/19 Trial Tr. 14:9 – 17.)

15 Jane Doe 9 responded asking “where this would go once it’s finished, in terms of a site, and
16 if other sites could borrow or use the film for their sites? I would really want it to be as confidential
17 as possible.” (Ex. 371) She testified at trial that she asked this question to ascertain whether it was
18 going to be online, and stated that, if so, she would no longer be interested. (10/30/19 Trial Tr.
19 11:13 – 18.)

20 Once on the phone with “Matt” (whom she identified as Pratt), she “told him that [she] was
21 trying to become a teacher, so [she] needed it to be confidential.” (*Id.* at 15:21 – 25.) Matt said it
22 would be “discreet and professional” and the video “would be distributed on DVD overseas if I
23 chose to take that option.” (*Id.* at 15:28 – 16:6.) She told Matt, “that would be the only way that I
24 would be comfortable doing it. And that I would never want my name to be attached to it.... He
25 said that was completely understandable, most of the girls request the same thing, and that with it
26 going overseas I have little to no risk of that ever happening.” (*Id.* at 16:8 – 15; 17:16 – 19 [DVDs
27 distributed specifically to Australia].) After a few follow-up calls for reassurance, Jane Doe 9
28 agreed to do the shoot.

1 At the airport en route to San Diego, Jane Doe 9 felt nervous and called Matt for
 2 reassurance. He offered to connect her with reference models, but she opted against it because she
 3 did not think it would be helpful. (*Id.* at 139:27 – 140:3 [“I don’t feel like they were going to give
 4 me someone to call and they were going to have negative things to say about the experience.”].)
 5 Ultimately, she agreed to film because she believed Matt was telling her the truth, that
 6 “[d]istribution was going to be overseas to Australia, and my name was never going to be attached
 7 to it. I was certain of that or else I would not have flown here.” (*Id.* at 17:10 – 19.)

8 Pratt picked Jane Doe 9 up from the airport, and they drove to pick up Garcia and then
 9 continued on to a hotel. As she prepared for the shoot, Pratt set up; he “took a chair that he didn’t
 10 want in the scene and pushed it against the door of the hotel room.” (*Id.* at 20:6 – 10 [noting she felt
 11 somewhat trapped].)⁴⁹

12 Once she had finished her hair and makeup, Matt hurried her to sign the model release
 13 agreement, explaining there was no need to read the document because “it was just giving them
 14 permission to film me, and that it was just a summary of the things we had talked about.” (*Id.* at
 15 24:18 – 25:16.) When she skimmed the document, it was “very dense,” but she did not see anything
 16 that caused her concern, so, trusting Matt, she signed it. (*Id.* at 26:8 – 27:21 [“I had no reason to
 17 believe that five minutes before I’m going to do this that the game would be changed on me.”].)
 18 When she asked what to write for her “stage name,” Matt said she should just write her real name
 19 “because it was not going to be necessary to have a stage name. [The video] wasn’t going to be
 20 released so there was no reason for [her] to create one.” (*Id.* at 28:3 – 8.)

21 Next, Matt handed her the script, asked her to read it into the camera, quickly explaining
 22 that she was just giving them permission to film her, and pressed “play.” (*Id.* at 28:12 – 29:9
 23 [noting she had no time to process the meaning of what she read].) As soon as she finished the
 24 script, Matt coached her through the interview, then they began filming. (*Id.* at 29:19 – 30:22.)

27 ⁴⁹ As she got ready, she began feeling overwhelmed and asked to step outside, but Matt refused,
 28 saying it would be too difficult to move the furniture in front of the door. His refusal made her more
 uncomfortable. (*Id.* at 21:5 – 24.)

1 After the shoot, Matt took Jane Doe 9 back to his apartment for the solo shoot. Once there,
2 she was asked to repeat the same process of signing documents and reading the script, which she
3 did. (*Id.* at 31:21 – 33:3 [noting that nothing had happened to cause her concern].)

4 Jane Doe 9 then returned home to Texas, and approximately one month later, learned the
5 video was online when a high school acquaintance sent her a link to the video. (*Id.* at 33:4 – 22.)
6 She immediately felt “[h]umiliated. Betrayed. Deceived. Like [her] life was being ruined in that
7 moment.” (*Id.* at 34:6 – 9.) She clicked on the link and saw, not only was her video online, but her
8 name was already associated with it. (*Id.* at 34:11 – 14.) She immediately called the phone number
9 she had for Matt, but it went straight to voicemail. She continued calling until her number was
10 blocked. (*Id.* at 34:15 – 25.) Jane Doe 9 then went to the Bubblegum Casting website looking for
11 contact information but found none. (*Id.* at 35: 1 – 4.)

12 She endured severe harassment in the months that followed: people called her and left
13 messages or contacted her on social media calling her offensive names. (*Id.* at 35:26 – 36:2.)
14 Someone sent a link to her video to people in her hometown (a small town in Washington), and her
15 parents soon found out about it. (*Id.* at 36:3 – 15.)

16 When Jane Doe 9 found a post on PornWikiLeaks containing her picture and quotes about
17 her teaching philosophy from her professional LinkedIn page, she felt “humiliated” and
18 “exploited.” (*Id.* at 36:17 – 23; 37:18 – 27; Ex. 382.2.) She also found posts on multiple websites
19 identifying her by name. (Exs. 386.1; 387.1.)

20 Shortly thereafter, Jane Doe 9 was dismissed from her teaching job because the faculty and
21 students at her school had found an article about her on TheDirty.com. (*Id.* at 39:20 – 28, 40:9 –
22 22.) When the principal at the school where she worked sent her a copy of the article, which
23 contained her picture and name, the name of her school, and a caption stating she had “no business
24 working with school children unless she wants to teach them about the fine art of having sex on
25 camera,” she felt “like the problem was only worsening instead of resolving.” (Ex. 392; Doe 9
26 Depo. 41:12 – 42:1.) Upon learning this article was the first search result on Google, she
27 “immediately panicked” and knew that she would have to seek legal counsel to resolve this growing
28 problem. (*Id.* at 42:19 – 43:12.)

Jane Doe 9 also learned that the principals and human resources personnel at her school received anonymous emails about the video, saying she should not be working with students. (*Id.* at 43:15 – 19; see, e.g., Ex. 393.) Jane Doe 9 also received threatening emails through her publicly accessible school email about the video, signaling “that they knew what was going on with the school district.” (Doe 9 Depo. 44:16 – 28.) Her text messages with the principal at the school show her distressed and desperate state of mind. (Exs. 388; 390.)

In the aftermath of losing her job, Jane Doe 9 she began experiencing anxiety and panic attacks so severe that she had to be hospitalized for “anxiety and panic disorder” and prescribed Lorazepam. (Doe 9 Depo. 49: 1 – 20.)⁵⁰ She hired an attorney who was able to negotiate a resolution in which she would receive pay through the end of her contract. (*Id.* at 49:23 – 50:7.)

Jane Doe 9 moved to a new city because of the video and found another job in her chosen field in the new city the following year. (*Id.* at 50:10 – 51:8.) The faculty and staff at her new school have not yet learned about the video but she is “fearful every day” that they will. (*Id.* at 51:11 – 52:7 [“I’m afraid of losing my job every day. I’m fearful that, you know, if I get called down to the office and I don’t know what for, I am fearful that the exact same thing is going to happen to me all over again.”].)

Immediately after finding the video on GirlsDoPorn, Jane Doe 9 quickly sought ways to remove the video, using the Google Removal Tool with no luck. (*Id.* at 35:10 – 23.) She also sought “help from reputation websites, where they delete or suppress your information through a Google tool,” but none of these efforts have yielded much success. (*Id.* at 52:8 – 27.)

The Court finds Jane Doe 9 to be credible.

Jane Doe 10

In July 2015, Jane Doe 10, a San Diego resident at that time, met Defendants through her friend Kaitlyn McLain who, having shot two videos, told her “[t]hat no one would ever see it. No

⁵⁰ Jane Doe 9 experienced some depression after filming but before release of the video. It got worse after the release. (*Id.* at 102:11 – 14; 132:17 – 19.) Although some portion of her more recent anxiety attacks appear to stem from issues with her mother, the video release is partly to blame. (*Id.* at 104:14 – 18; 133:3 – 134:1; 136:1 – 15.)

1 one has seen hers. She had done one a month or two previous to the [second] one [. . .] and that it
2 was easy money. It was fast. And no one would ever see it.” (10/7/19 Trial Tr. 113:12 – 24.)

3 Based on those assurances and trusting her friend, Jane Doe 10 agreed to talk to “Jonathan.”
4 (*Id.*) After exchanging a few texts, Jonathan called her to explain that she could shoot one video for
5 \$5,000 and that the video would go on DVD to Australia. (*Id.* at 125:21 – 27.) She asked whether
6 anyone would ever see the video in the United States, and Jonathan replied, “No, that it was going
7 to be on a DVD that couldn’t be replicated. It was for a buyer living in Australia, a single guy.” (*Id.*
8 at 126:3 – 10.)

9 She was willing to send Jonathan nude pictures because he told her that he “needed to show
10 the buyer pictures of me to . . . see if the guy was interested.” (127:2 – 12 [she trusted Jonathan
11 because her “good friend had already done two shoots, and she had had no problems, and I trust
12 her.”].) Jane Doe 10 testified that if McLain had told her video was published on the internet, she
13 would not have even spoken to Jonathan; but, based on McLain’s and Jonathan’s assurances, she
14 agreed to do the shoot. (*Id.* at 128:9 – 12.) Once the buyer had approved her pictures, they set up a
15 shoot. (Exs. 412, 415, 416.)⁵¹

16 Jane Doe 10 had previously done exotic dancing and “camming,” which she described as “a
17 face-to-face interaction with another person [via] a live feed, and someone chooses to talk to you,
18 and basically you choose whether or not you’re clothed. You have control over the whole thing.”
19 (10/7/19 Trial Tr. 128:26 – 129:9.) Importantly, she testified that she had never interacted with
20 someone in the United States on the cam site; “[y]ou can block certain IP addresses with the
21 company that I worked with. So I blocked United States and England as well.” (*Id.* at 129:10 – 16;
22 130:10 – 11 [she did camming for about one month].) Jane Doe 10 worked as an exotic dancer
23 several years prior to shooting the video. She testified that, to her knowledge, no one in her life was
24 aware that she had stripped or done camming. (*Id.* at 130:12 – 131:26 [first time she disclosed
25 either fact to anyone was in deposition].)

26
27
28 ⁵¹ One of Jonathan’s emails stated \$4,000 instead of \$5,000, so Jane Doe 10 clarified with him and
confirmed that she would receive \$5,000. He assured her that she would. (139:8 – 17 [discussing Ex. 412].)

1 On the day of the shoot, Jane Doe 10 met Defendants at a hotel downtown. (*Id.* at 141:9 –
2 16.) She met the male talent who was introduced to her as Dre (Garcia), and Riva did her makeup
3 while Wolfe set up the camera equipment and lights. She asked numerous times to make sure the
4 video would not be available in the United States and “the three people that were there told me and
5 confirmed with me that no one would ever see it. It was going to Australia.” (*Id.* at 126:14 – 21 [not
6 yet realizing that Garcia and Jonathan were the same person, she believed she confirmed what
7 McLain told her with four different people].) All three reassured her.

8 Jane Doe 10 was nervous, so while Riva was doing her makeup, Riva comforted her saying,
9 ““Oh, don’t worry honey. He’s going to love it. You’re going to do great,”” which Jane Doe 10 took
10 to be a reference to the private collector in Australia. (*Id.* at 154:3 – 13.) She also expressed to
11 Wolfe her concern about someone she knows seeing the video, but he reassured her that would not
12 happen (*Id.* at 154:16 – 4 [she trusted Wolfe more because “his accent seemed to tie that the video
13 was going to Australia.”].) Garcia offered her marijuana; she does not recall whether she accepted.
14 (*Id.* at 155:8 – 18.)

15 Despite promising to pay \$5,000, on the day of the shoot, after sending pictures to “the
16 private buyer,” Defendants said he would only pay \$2,500 because she “looked old” and had
17 bruises on her body. (*Id.* at 157:1 – 17.)

18 When Defendants gave her documents to sign, Wolfe and Garcia told her “it was just a
19 contract between me and the buyer, just confidentiality stuff.” (*Id.* at 159:16 – 25.) Defendants
20 filmed and interviewed Jane Doe 10 while she filled out the documents. Defendants instructed her
21 to “talk to the private collector,” lie about her age, and disclose information about her sexual
22 history, which she found distracting. (*Id.* at 158:4 – 21 [noting she would not have answered the
23 questions if she had known the video would be online].) After signing, Jane Doe 10 was instructed
24 to read a script into the camera; she was told “it was just the same thing I had signed, just reading
25 aloud.” (*Id.* at 160:11 – 25.)

1 Thereafter, the sexual portion of the shoot commenced.⁵² She asked to leave several times
 2 because the shoot had dragged on for many hours. She asked to leave so that she could get some
 3 food with a plan to leave and not return. (*Id.* at 183:6 – 9.) Although no one overtly tried to
 4 intimidate her, they would not let her leave. (*Id.* at 181:27 – 182:15.)

5 After the shoot, Jane Doe 10 learned that Garcia and Jonathan are the same person when she
 6 received a text from Jonathan’s number that was obviously written by Garcia. (*Id.* at 137:23 –
 7 138:7; Ex. 414.1, 414.5.)

8 Jane Doe 10 learned her video was online when Jane Doe 1 contacted her as part of her
 9 investigation of this case. (10/7/19 Trial Tr. 163:9 – 13.) She “was kind of in a state of panic” and
 10 when she began searching the internet, she went on Facebook and found her video posted on her
 11 mother’s page. (*Id.* at 163:15 – 22 [she quickly flagged it and had the video removed].) To her
 12 knowledge, her father is not aware of the video, though she worries he will find out. She is not sure
 13 whether her mother knows but she cannot bring herself to talk to her about it, especially because
 14 her mother is “very religious.” (*Id.* at 163:20 – 164:11.)

15 Jane Doe 10’s name, Facebook account, and a picture of her with her mother were all posted
 16 on PornWikiLeaks. (Ex. 431.) Links to her video spread across her social media, and she received
 17 many messages that she found harassing. (E.g., Exs. 445 [message from a stranger using her name
 18 to create a sexual pun; shows attempt to call her]; Ex. 446, Ex. 448.) Someone used a screenshot
 19 from Jane Doe 10’s video to make an inappropriate meme, which Jane Doe 10 saw spread around
 20 numerous websites. (Ex. 442.1; 10/7/19 Trial Tr. 176:1 – 12.) She testified that being “contacted by
 21 strangers constantly” and being the target of inappropriate comments impacts her emotional state.
 22 (10/7/19 Trial Tr. 177:18 – 23.)

23
 24
 25 ⁵² Shortly after she arrived at the hotel, Jane Doe 10 noticed that she had begun menstruating, so she
 26 asked to reschedule the shoot. Garcia said there was no need, that they had dealt with this before and would
 27 just use a sponge. When she resisted, Garcia said they had already spent the money on the shoot and would
 28 lose money if they cancelled now. (*Id.* at 141:25 – 142:16.) Describing the shoot, she recalled, “several times
 in the middle of the shoot that while we were having sex, blood would start coming out. And they would
 have to stop like mid-shoot, like mid-filming to clean up.” (*Id.* at 143:14 – 21.) She also testified that she
 recently watched the video footage produced by Defendants and saw no scenes where blood is visible that
 she believes they filmed. (*Id.* at 143:24 – 144:3.)

1 The video's release online has impacted her romantic relationships. Jane Doe 10 testified
2 that two boyfriends had "talked down to [her]" or "[held] it over [her] head." (*Id.* at 180:17 –
3 181:2.) One previous boyfriend "tried to get [her] to sleep with him by threatening to release [her]
4 video to more people if [she] didn't sleep with him." (*Id.* at 181:3 – 8.)

5 Jane Doe 10 is still being harassed today. She now works as a manager overseeing several
6 employees. She was recently contacted by a previous employee who sent her a screenshot of the
7 video and commented on it. (*Id.* at 195:12 – 20.)

8 The Court finds Jane Doe 10 to be credible.

9 **Jane Doe 11**

10 In March 2016, Jane Doe 11 was finishing her last year of college in Tennessee when she
11 responded by email to a Craigslist ad for modeling, hoping to earn spending money. (9/10/19 Trial
12 Tr. 117:3 – 14.) She received a response from Mike@ModelingWork.com, offering \$5,000 for a
13 shoot lasting 30 minutes of "regular sex" and promised "nothing weird, kinky [sic] or strange
14 happening." (Ex. 453.) The email advertised, "We have several channels of distribution depending
15 on the level of anonymity you wish to attain." (Ex. 453.1.) Jane Doe 11 noted that the email said,
16 "None of your personal information is released or included in any part of the video or after to keep
17 your identity as private as possible." (Ex. 453.2.) While she was "[d]efinitely not" interested in a
18 career in pornography, based on the promise of anonymity, Jane Doe 11 was interested in learning
19 more. (9/10/19 Trial Tr. 120:6 – 121:4.)

20 Jane Doe 11 next spoke on the phone with "Mike," a man with an Australian accent whom
21 she later identified as Pratt. (*Id.* at 121:13 – 25.) In addition to explaining the logistics, Pratt told her
22 "it would be not online. It would be distributed DVD in Australia. And that there were reference
23 models that I could speak to, that he could provide me with." (*Id.* at 123:13 – 17.) She asked
24 questions to ensure she would remain anonymous and the video would not be online anywhere;
25 Pratt assured her of both. (*Id.* at 123:18 – 25.) He called and texted nearly every day until she
26 agreed to do the shoot. (*Id.* at 122:21 – 23.)

27 Pratt requested that she send nude pictures, and as he assured her he would keep them
28 confidential, she obliged. (*Id.* at 124:11 – 18.) Still unsure, Jane Doe 11 obtained the names and

1 contact information for two reference women, who she contacted via text to ask about their
2 experiences shooting with Pratt. (*Id.* at 125:2 – 126:3.) The first reference told Jane Doe 11:

3 [S]he's done it before, I had nothing to worry about, it wouldn't be
4 online. They treat you so well, they treat you like a princess. If you
5 want a Starbucks, you can get a Starbucks. She said it's never - -
6 she's not had any issues. No one she knows has ever found out. [...] She just kept on telling me it's only a DVD in Australia. She has not
7 had any issues. She then went on to even give me her Instagram. I
looked her up. She seemed like a normal girl, nothing unusual to me.

8 (*Id.* at 128:17 – 129:4.) The second reference again confirmed that the video would not go online,
9 that she had not had any issues; she offered to Facetime and talk, but Jane Doe 11 declined because
10 she did not want the reference to see her face. (*Id.* at 129:15 – 24.) She testified that texting with the
11 reference woman and getting to see her social media was impactful because she was “just looking
12 normal and like she is still continuing to live her life after doing a video.” (*Id.* at 130:3 – 9.) Based
13 on these assurances, she flew to San Diego to shoot a video.

14 Upon arriving in San Diego, Jane Doe 11 was picked up from the airport by Pratt and
15 “Teddy” Gyi, the videographer. Pratt and Teddy both reassured her that it would not go online, she
16 had nothing to worry about, and it would be quick and easy. (*Id.* at 131:1 – 132:12.) In the hotel
17 room, Teddy offered Jane Doe 11 alcohol, which she declined. (*Id.* at 132:24 – 133:2.)

18 While Riva did her hair and makeup, Garcia (*not* the model she chose) arrived. He drank all
19 of the alcohol in the minibar, took some pills, which he told her were Viagra and Molly and smoked
20 marijuana. (*Id.* at 133:19.) Riva reassured Jane Doe 11 that she had done makeup for many girls
21 who all had good experiences and that she did not need to worry. (*Id.* at 134:24 – 135:5.) Garcia
22 also confirmed the video would not be online. (*Id.* at 135:20 – 23.)

23 When Garcia handed her documents to sign, he emphasized they were in a hurry because
24 her makeup took so long, then flipped through the pages quickly, pointing out different parts,
25 saying ““This is where it says not online. . . . Here's were not forcing you to do this. Your free will.
26 Everything that I have told you is just in this document.”” (*Id.* at 136:7 – 16.) By this time, Jane
27 Doe 11 estimated that she had been reassured about the scope of distribution more than thirty times.
28

(*Id.* at 137:7 – 9.) She trusted what he told her about the documents and because he was “berating” her to hurry, she signed them quickly without reading. (*Id.* at 137:10 – 138:1.)

Defendants paid Jane Doe 11 \$5,000 and handed her a piece of paper to read to the camera, explaining, ““Again, this is just to show we don’t have a gun pointed at your head that we’re forcing you to have sex on camera.”” (*Id.* at 138:6 – 19.) Trusting them, she did as they asked. For the interview, they instructed her to act flirty and happy and asked sexual questions. Because she believed that no one she knew would see it, she answered them. (*Id.* at 139:1 – 12.)

On May 1, 2016, in the middle of final exams, Jane Doe 11 learned her video was online when a friend texted her a screen shot of the video. (*Id.* at 173:9 – 174:2.) Panicking, she quickly tried to justify what she had done, explaining to her friend, “They said it would only be in Australia” and “I only did it for money.” (Ex. 471.6 – 471.7.) She was so distraught that her friends were concerned that she may attempt to harm herself, so they stayed with her through the night and took her to the school counseling service the next day. (9/10/19 Trial Tr. at 175:3 – 18 [recalls feeling and expressing that she “didn’t want to be alive”]; 178:4 – 25.)

The video spread like wildfire. In fact, Jane Doe 11 learned from the student council president that “everyone was watching it in the library, so much so that the Internet essentially crashed and the school had to shut it down.” (*Id.* at 179:10 – 16.) The student council president also informed her that “the administration actually had to watch the video. They all congregated in a room to watch it to I guess make sure I didn’t say the university name in the video.” (*Id.* at 180:10 – 13.)

The following morning, Jane Doe 11 took action to get the video removed from the internet. She started by sending Pratt an email stating, “This is not spam but a life or death situation. Please contact me[...] Please. I beg of you[.]” (Ex. 473.) When he did not respond, she sent another email that evening:

Please. I beg of you. I need the video down. My whole school found it, and the quicker it’s down the easier it will be and my parents will be less likely to pursue legal action to get it taken down. This may even be in the media and be completely terrible for me. My future is already ruined and I see no reason to live. Please help me. Help me

1 survive. I will wire you back the money, plus more. Help me. I beg of
2 you.

3 (Ex. 474.) When she still received no response, Jane Doe 11 contacted an attorney who sent a detailed
4 demand letter to Pratt two days later. (Ex. 476.)

5 Ultimately, the Defendants offered to take the video down for \$15,000, but she decided not
6 to accept the offer because the video had spread to so many other websites that paying to remove it
7 from only one would not accomplish much. (9/11/19 Trial Tr. 8:1 – 11.) Further, she did not trust
8 Defendants to adhere to the agreement. (*Id.* at 8:12 – 20.) After declining, Jane Doe 11 tried hiring
9 another service to help her remove online content, which only worked for a day before everything
10 she paid to remove had returned. (*Id.* at 9:21 – 10:4.)

11 Jane Doe 11 testified that she was devastated to see her video on many websites, including
12 most notably, Pornhub.com, which described her in derogatory, vulgar language and displayed that
13 the video had more than 9 million views. (Exs. 496; 1576.2.) Soon, she learned that her name and
14 personal information had been connected to her video and posted on numerous forums, along with
15 links to her Facebook profile. (E.g., Exs. 489; 480.) These anonymous users also posted her
16 brother's, sister's, and church's Facebook profiles, saying "Let's all harass them. Let's send it to
17 her family, send it to her pastor. Let's ruin her life. She should kill herself. What a slut." Such
18 comments made her question her desire to live. (9/11/19 Trial Tr. 20:13 – 21:12 [describing the
19 basis for her belief that someone did send the video to her pastor].)

20 When she returned to school for summer classes, another student sent her nude pictures of
21 himself and attempted to break into her dorm room, which frightened her enough to call campus
22 police. (*Id.* at 25:16 – 25.) After deactivating her social media for a stretch of time in order to avoid
23 harassment, she eventually reactivated her accounts. Even using the most stringent privacy settings,
24 she still received what she estimates to be one hundred harassing messages. (E.g., Ex. 482.)⁵³

25 The release of the video also impacted Jane Doe 11's personal relationships. Although her
26 family has been very supportive, her boyfriend at the time was not. Shortly after the video was
27 released, she drove to meet him at his apartment. When she arrived, he was sitting on his couch

28 ⁵³ Jane Doe 11 has a social media presence and participates in beauty pageants.

1 with a glass of water and a 9-millimeter handgun. (9/11/19 Trial Tr. 27:15 – 21.) When she walked
2 into the room, he became hysterical, pointed the gun at her and then at himself, threatening to kill
3 himself and saying it would be her fault. (*Id.* at 27:23 – 28:7.)

4 Jane Doe 11 testified that the video being released online has had a huge impact on her
5 emotionally: “...I’m sitting here four years later, and it still kills me inside. I have gone through
6 major depression. I wanted to kill myself. I have isolated myself. I was afraid to show my face
7 anywhere. It’s consumed my brain.” (*Id.* at 29:19 – 24.)

8 The Court finds Jane Doe 11 to be credible.

9 **Jane Doe 12**

10 In January 2015, when Jane Doe 12 had just turned 20 years old, was a college student, and
11 living in Florida, she found an advertisement on Craigslist for modeling, which lead her to
12 Defendants. (8/22/19 Trial Tr. 14:24 – 15:5.) The advertisement did not mention pornography.
13 (*Id.*) She was on Craigslist looking for jobs because she needed money for school and living
14 expenses; she was struggling a lot financially, and her family could not help her. (*Id.* at 14:17 – 23,
15 15:6 – 8, 101:9 – 14.) She had approximately \$50 in her bank account. (*Id.* 15:9 – 13.)

16 After responding to the Craigslist advertisement, Jane Doe 12 received a canned email reply
17 from Jonathan, who she identified at trial as defendant Garcia. (*Id.* 14:12 – 16; Trial Ex. 5301.)
18 The email stated to her that Defendants were “an established Southern California company,” stated
19 “[n]one of [her] personal information [would] be given out in the video or afterwards,” and offered
20 her \$6,000 total (\$5,000 for a male/female adult video and \$1,000 for a solo video). (Trial Tr.
21 17:18 – 18:22; Trial Ex. 504.) The email stated Defendants had shot over 200 models, and that
22 Jane Doe 12 could speak with any of them. (*Id.*)

23 Jane Doe 12 had some reservations, and wanted to know more about the job, including
24 where it would go, and who would see it. (*Id.* 20:20 – 21:3.) She emailed defendant Garcia for
25 more details and said she wished to speak with Defendants’ prior models. (*Id.* 21:4 – 6.) Garcia
26 emailed back that he would explain it all on the phone, and would put Jane Doe 12 in contact with
27 prior models. (*Id.* 21:20 – 25.) He also sent her photos of what he said were prior models, with
28 money and looking happy. (*Id.* 27:7 – 16; Trial Ex. 510.)

1 When Jane Doe 12 and Garcia spoke over the phone, he told her that the video was going to
2 be a DVD in Australia, and not sold in the United States. (*Id.* 28:8 – 15.) Garcia also referred her
3 to Taylor Rogers, who told Jane Doe 12 the video went on DVD, she had shot with Defendants, and
4 nobody will ever find out. (*Id.* 24:4 – 15.) Garcia’s and Rodgers’ statements significantly
5 influenced her decision to do the video shoots. (*Id.* 24:16 – 21, 29:8 – 11 [Rodgers “made me feel
6 like they were telling me -- what they were telling me was true, kind of put my doubts at ease,
7 made me feel comfortable with the entire situation.”])

8 Jane Doe 12 eventually flew to San Diego and Garcia and Wolfe picked her up at the
9 airport. (*Id.* 32:16 – 33:12.) Garcia and Wolfe both repeated the representations that her video
10 would be a DVD in Australia. (*Id.* 33:13 – 23.)

11 At the first video shoot, the “solo scene,” Wolfe spoke with Jane Doe 12 about the
12 documents. “He just kind of said that this was -- these were just kind of a formality. They are
13 everything we had discussed before about my pay and that it was going to be a DVD and just kind
14 of not super important.” (*Id.* 37:9 – 19.) While she tried, she did not read the documents. “He kind
15 of distracted me, asking me like kind of small talk and random questions. He was kind of rushing
16 me a little bit because he kept on saying they were behind. And it was late at night.” (*Id.* 37:21 –
17 38:4.)

18 Wolfe also handed her the verbal script, told her to read it into the camera, not telling her
19 what it was for – and Jane Doe 12 did not think it was a contract. (*Id.* 38:10 – 17.) Jane Doe 12
20 then filmed the “solo video” for Wolfe. (*Id.* 38:23 – 24.)

21 At the second video shoot, Defendant did not pay Jane Doe 12 the \$5,000 as promised—
22 “They would only be able to pay me 4,000 for the video because I had cellulite on my legs.” (*Id.*
23 39:15 – 40:11.) She also did not read the documents, testifying, “Because they did the same thing
24 they did the first time. Isaac and Jonathan asked me questions during it, kind of small talk. Kind of
25 distracted me. Again kind of rushing me because I was supposed to get a flight later that day. (*Id.*
26 40:12 – 19.) Garcia and Wolfe represented the documents “were the same documents as before, just
27 going over pay and everything that we had discussed about what the DVD would be.” (*Id.* 41:6 –
28 10.) Again, Defendants handed her the verbal script, told her to read it into the camera, not telling

1 her what it was for – and Jane Doe 12 did not think it was a contract. (*Id.* 41:13 – 21.) Jane Doe 12
2 then filmed the video with Garcia as the actor. (*Id.* 42:21 – 43:2.) Garcia also said the videos would
3 not be on the internet. (*Id.* 32:2 – 9, 40:20 – 41:2.)

4 Later, Jane Doe 12 learned her video was published online, which surprised her. “I started
5 freaking out. I wondered how this guy that I knew had seen this video or had found this video. I
6 just kind of panicked at that point and just kind of freaked out. All the blood drained from my
7 face.” (*Id.* at 46:8 – 13.) Jane Doe 12 found her video on approximately 20 free pornography sites,
8 including www.Pornhub.com, which also referenced her real name. (*Id.* at 47:1 – 48:25.) This
9 made her feel “really helpless” and she wanted “to go to a deserted island where no one could find
10 [her].” (*Id.* at 49:12 – 17.)

11 While she tried to flag the videos to get them offline, she did not contact Defendants,
12 because “they had a lot of [her] personal information, so [she] was a little afraid of what they could
13 possibly do with that.” (*Id.* at 48:19 – 24.)

14 Once Jane Doe 12’s video was published, a “fan page” on a website, Tumblr was created.
15 (*Id.* at 51:24 – 52:5.) The last time she checked www.Pornhub.com, the website reflected her video
16 had around 30 million views, which made her afraid to go outside, feeling everyone had seen her in
17 “a very private manner that [she] never wanted people...to see.” (*Id.* at 62:14 – 63:3.) Jane Doe 12
18 also saw information about herself, such as her name and links to her social media, on the website
19 www.pornwikileaks.com, which upset her. (*Id.* at 63:4 – 64:1.)

20 As to why she believed Garcia and Wolfe, she testified “Because they had told me over and
21 over again that it was going to be a DVD. They told me that I could talk to any references. I
22 believed Taylor and what she said to me because I didn’t think another girl would lie to another girl
23 about something like that. And they constantly assured me.” (*Id.* 64:6 – 14.)

24 She “would have liked to have known what GirlsDoPorn was...would have liked to have
25 known what their true intention and where [her] video was going.” (*Id.* 93:18 – 93:5.) She wished
26 she would have known “where they would be posting it. And [she] would have liked to have
27 known that [her] anonymity was not guaranteed. There are people out there that sole purpose is to
28 find out the names of people in porn videos.” (*Id.*)

Jane Doe 12 was also harassed on social media, text messages and phone calls, receiving messages and friend requests from hundreds of strangers (which continues to this day), with relation to her video with Defendants. (*Id.* 64:25 – 65:20; 67:16 – 68:8; 72:22 – 25; 80:14 – 25; Ex. 537, 538.) Harassment included statements to her, “Very ugly,” “Any GDP still,” and “Are you the Girl from GirlsDoPorn?” (*Id.* 69:12 – 17, 74:2 – 5.) As to distress from this, she said, “Just again it makes me kind of want to disappear and kind of change my name and move to a different country. Just makes me not want to be around people and just kind of a reminder of how betrayed I felt.” (*Id.* 68:10 – 15.) She “felt [her] privacy was invaded and just completely kind of thrown out the window on something that [she] never thought would be all over the Internet for everyone to see and people [she] know to see.” (*Id.* 74:19 – 23.) She even received messages for sexual propositions. (*Id.* 75:3 – 8.) She was afraid to go outside, and afraid of new people. (*Id.* 77:4 – 10.)

Strangers also messaged Jane Doe 12’s mother online, which terrified Jane Doe 12. (*Id.* 83:14 – 19; Ex. 593.) Strangers also messaged Jane Doe 12’s boyfriends. (*Id.* 86:24 – 87:2; Ex. 577.)

Jane Doe 12 stopped going to school, has cried hundreds of times, and moved to a town where she did not know anyone. (*Id.* 87:8 – 88:11.) Her family relationships were damaged, as were her hometown and college relationships. (*Id.* 89:4 – 23; 90:11 – 22.) She lost weight, lost sleep, and had nightmares about the video. (*Id.* 90:23 – 91:16.) She is concerned about her career and future relationships with significant others, has already lost some due to the video, and she is concerned the video will impact her ability to have a family of her own someday. (*Id.* 91:17 – 92:17, 93:18 – 94:6.)

As to her emotional state, she testified:

A. [...] I kind of became very depressed. I had suicidal thoughts at points of just either swerving out on the road into a tree or a ditch or something. Even at one point Googled, like, what over-the-counter medications that I could take and what were the effects, and I tried to overdose.

Q. Why were you thinking about killing yourself?

A. Because my name and everything -- my life got flipped, turned upside down, and my name had been completely dragged through the

1 mud, and I didn't feel like I could recover from anything like that. I
2 didn't know how to recover because everybody in my life that's been
3 important to me has changed their opinion about me pretty much and
4 how they feel about me.

5 (*Id.* 89:12 – 90:5.)

6 The Court finds Jane Doe 12 to be credible.

7 **Jane Doe 13**

8 In September 2015, Jane Doe 13 was 20 years old entering her final year of college in
9 Florida when she began looking for jobs on Craigslist to help pay for college after her family
10 business fell apart. (9/09/19 Trial Tr. 27:9 – 28:4). In her initial email to Defendants, she wrote,
11 "...my only request is full discretion" because she wanted to have control over where her face or
12 name would be published and how it would be published in an attempt to protect herself. (*Id.* at
13 29:15 – 23; Ex. 607.) She received Jonathan's stock email offering \$6,000 for two shoots and
14 guaranteeing her name and personal information would not be used. (Ex. 612). She ignored the
15 email, as well as Jonathan's two follow-up emails, because she was not interested in on-screen
16 nudity in an adult video. (*Id.* at 30:17 – 25; Exs. 617; 618.)

17 Having applied to a separate Craigslist ad, Jane Doe 13 later received an email from "Mark"
18 at ModelingGigs.com, to which she responded about one month later when "time was...running out
19 a little" and her need for money grew. (9/09/19 Trial Tr. 36:19 – 37:2; Ex. 619 [again emphasizing,
20 "I would like to make sure discretion is the main priority."].) She spoke with Mark on the phone,
21 who spoke with an accent "not fully Australian or fully American" and represented that the video
22 would be published on DVDs exclusively in Australia and that it would never be published
23 anywhere else (*Id.* at 38:12 – 18, 39:1 – 6.) Jane Doe 13 was not comfortable with flying across the
24 country but said she would reconsider if they were to film in Florida or New York. (*Id.* at 39:7 –
25 21).

26 Jane Doe 13 eventually came into contact with Jonathan, who she later realized had a
27 connection with Mark. (Trial Tr. 09/09/19 at 40:18 – 41:4). In the process of deciding whether to do
28 the shoot, Jane Doe 13 had frequent communication with Jonathan, including a FaceTime call in
which she saw that Jonathan was in fact a "real person" and another model prepping for her shoot.

1 She testified that they made it seem fun and relaxed, and that there was nothing to worry about. (Id.
2 at 42:16 – 43:1). Prior to the shoot, Jane Doe 13 received text messages from references Cat
3 Wilkens (Id. at 43:4 – 19; Ex. 627) and Kailyn Wright (Ex. 628). She testified that Ms. Wright’s
4 text messages made her feel like she was her friend and that the shoot was both professional and
5 that there was nothing to worry about. (Id. at 44:6 – 14). Jane Doe 13 ultimately agreed to film a
6 video, which was filmed in New York City at the Grand Hyatt Hotel. (Id. at 41:19 – 25).

7 Jane Doe 13 met with videographer Gyi and Garcia at the hotel; both made her feel
8 comfortable. (Trial Tr. 09/09/19 at 46:2 – 15). However, Garcia became angry at Jane Doe 13 upon
9 realizing she had shown up to the shoot in full makeup, saying that she was wasting their time
10 because they would have to redo her makeup. (Id. at 47:5 – 12). After her makeup was redone, Jane
11 Doe 13 started to have a gut feeling that something was wrong. (Id. at 47:16 – 22).

12 Shortly thereafter, Jane Doe 13 went to the bathroom and got her period. Thinking this was
13 her way out, she walked out of the bathroom and told Garcia she got her period unexpectedly and
14 that she could reschedule. (Id. at 47:25 – 48:10). Again, Garcia became angry and hostile,
15 complaining that they flew out to New York for this shoot. Garcia then pulled Jane Doe 13 into the
16 bathroom and, without her consent, inserted a sponge into her vagina to block the menstrual
17 bleeding and said, “That’s it. We’re good to go.” It was at this point that Jane Doe 13 didn’t think
18 she had the option to leave. (Id. at 48:11 – 19).

19 Defendants then asked Jane Doe 13 to undress so they could take nude photos of her to send
20 to the boss per their “protocol.” She ultimately found out that she was not adequate enough looking
21 for the boss and that she would not be paid the amount she was promised because she had cellulite
22 and breast reduction scars. (Trial Tr. 09/09/19 at 48:20 – 49:11). She was promised \$5,000 but was
23 paid \$3,500. (Id. at 49:12 – 16).

24 After being paid, the Defendants presented Jane Doe 13 with documents that she was rushed
25 to sign. (Id. at 49:17 – 21). Defendants made it seem like the documents were all for production,
26 and that it was just something needed to get the shoot going. (Id. at 49:21 – 24). Jane Doe 13 tried
27 to skim the documents and, in doing so, read the names “BLL Media” and “Clockwork
28 Productions.” She asked Garcia what these two companies were, to which he responded, “that’s just

1 the production company.” (Id. at 50:1 – 11). Jane Doe 13 did a Google search for “BLJ Media” and
2 found a generic modeling site with nothing that stood out to her—no pornographic videos. (Id. at
3 50:12 – 23). Once Garcia saw that she was Googling something, he rushed her further, saying, “this
4 is just the basic agreements, everything we spoke about” and reinforced the prior representations of
5 the video never going online and that it would be on DVD in Australia. (Id. at 50:24 – 51:19).
6 Garcia was holding the documents, flipping through them and telling her where to sign and initial.
7 (Id. at 52:4 – 19).

8 After signing the documents, Gyi handed her the script and told her “just read this. It’s for
9 the camera.” Upon reviewing and reading the document, Jane Doe 13 questioned the portion of the
10 paper that said she was giving her rights to them. Teddy told her that this would be just for the
11 camera, just for the production. (Trial Tr. 09/09/19 at 53:4 – 54:7). She didn’t think much of it at
12 the time because Garcia and Gyi continued to appease any doubts she had during the shoot. (Id. at
13 54:8 – 11). Jane Doe 13 read the script with those assurances in mind and then filmed an interview
14 she was coached through before filming the sexual portion of the video. (Id. at 54:12 – 56:7).

15 Despite her horrible experience at the shoot, Jane Doe 13 left the hotel thinking that the
16 distribution terms she agreed to with Defendants were still intact, not believing that they would
17 exploit her. (Trial Tr. 09/09/19 at 57:2 – 15)

18 On or around January 10, 2016, Jane Doe 13 found out her video was on the internet. One of
19 her best friends initially confronted her, and she fell into such shock that she had to be carried into
20 her apartment. (Trial Tr. 09/09/19 at 59:7 – 15). At the time she found out, she was in front of her
21 school’s entire fraternity and sorority community. (Id. at 59:16 – 21). In her apartment, her friends
22 had to stay and watch her because she was repeatedly saying “I’m going to kill myself.” (Id. at 60:2
23 – 6). Jane Doe 13 testified that, after the video was published online, everyone at her school and in
24 her hometown knew—everyone was talking about it and messaging her about it. (Id. at 62:1 – 5).
25 Eventually, Jane Doe 13 felt like she owed her sorority an explanation and went before 150 girls in
26 a room, broke down, and told her story. (Id. at 63:3 – 23).

27 After her video went public, Jane Doe 13 had to remove herself from all social media
28 because she was getting an influx of harassment and messages to such an extent that she could not

1 handle it anymore. (Trial Tr. 09/09/19 at 66:21 – 67:1). She did not attend the first week of classes
2 after the video was released because she was still coming to terms with its release. She was scared
3 and embarrassed, feeling like she could not go anywhere without ridicule. (Trial Tr. 09/09/19 at
4 67:21 – 68:8).

5 Defendants' release of the video had far-reaching effects. Jane Doe 13 received a large
6 amount of harassing messages from strangers on social media. (Exs. 659, 661, 665) She testified
7 that messages such as these were like a stab to the heart that brings her back to the initial trauma of
8 the video shoot with Defendants. (Trial Tr. 09/09/19 at 71:22 – 72:8). Jane Doe 13 testified to
9 seeing her real name and corresponding GDP episode number on PornWikiLeaks.com, which made
10 her feel livid and exposed to a massive invasion of privacy on a public forum where users were
11 determined to rip her and others apart. (Id. at 91:5 – 92:6); Ex. 663). As a direct result of the video,
12 Jane Doe 13 was kicked out of her sorority and off her cheerleading team. (Id. at 94:2 – 5).

13 The day after she found out her video was online, Jane Doe 13 reached out to GirlsDoPorn,
14 begging for the video's removal. (Ex. 646 [stressing that she was "on the verge of committing
15 suicide because of this awful person who thought it was okay to lie to and exploit a young girl like
16 this."].) No one at the company responded to her email. (Trial Tr. 09/09/19 at 69:6 – 7). She even
17 tried to contact all the phone numbers for the people involved with her shoot, including Jonathan,
18 Garcia, and Gyi. No one answered except for Gyi, who only responded to her pleas for help by
19 saying that he was not at liberty to disclose any information. (Trial Tr. 09/09/19 at 69:15 – 70:7).

20 Jane Doe 13 took further action to remove her video from the internet without any
21 assistance whatsoever from Defendants. She testified that, when she found a link to her video, she
22 would send it to the "DMCA Defender," whom she contacted to help her take it down from
23 wherever it appeared online. (Trial Tr. 09/09/19 at 75:3 – 8; 76:3 – 22.; Ex. 678.)

24 She fears losing respect in her industry and being treated differently or even being fired
25 because of the video. (Trial Tr. 09/09/19 at 86:16 – 87:1). She testified that the video release is akin
26 to having a nightmare every night where if she gets a call or text, she thinks it has to do with
27 someone else finding out about the video. (Trial Tr. 09/09/19 at 87:2 – 5). The video has impacted
28

1 her dating life, even seeing her boyfriend get harassed by people approaching him to disparage Jane
2 Doe 13. (Trial Tr. 09/09/19 at 88:9 – 17).

3 Due to the video's release, Jane Doe 13 sought professional help by seeing a psychiatrist.
4 She was having trouble getting out of bed, focusing, and sleeping. She was prescribed Vyvanse.
5 (Trial Tr. 09/09/19 at 84:17 – 11).

6 The Court finds Jane Doe 13 to be credible.

7 **Jane Doe 14**

8 Jane Doe 14 was 18-years old and living in Calgary when she saw a Craigslist ad for
9 modeling in California that directed her to "BeginModeling.com." (10/15/19 Trial Tr. 16:21 –
10 17:12.) After submitting the application in July 2014, she received the stock email from Jonathan.
11 (*Id.* at 17:23 – 25; Ex.684.4 ["None of your personal information will be given out in the video or
12 afterwards, no names etc are used in the video."].) Jane Doe 14 spoke on the phone with Jonathan
13 more than once. (*Id.* at 19:14 – 20:23.) While on the phone, Jonathan told her that "it was going to
14 be on DVDs and going to be sent overseas and said only, like, men on fishing boats were going to
15 be able to watch it." (*Id.* at 20:9 – 11.)

16 After the phone conversation, Jane Doe 14 was still unwilling to do the gig. She wanted
17 more information, so Jonathan sent her an email with the contact information for a reference model.
18 (*Id.* at 20:12 – 15.) Jane Doe 14 exchanged text messages with the reference model, who shared her
19 positive experience and confirmed that her video never got published on the internet, "just over
20 DVD and, like, sent overseas or to Australia." (10/15/19 Trial Tr. 22:18 – 27; Ex. 686.)

21 Jonathan also sent Jane Doe 14 photos of different women surrounded by professional
22 equipment, holding money and smiling, and posing next to computers that had the
23 "BeginModeling.com" webpage displayed in the background. (Ex. 692.) The photos in the email
24 made Jane Doe 14 "trust him more". (10/15/19 Trial Tr. 24:27 – 25:6.)

25 Jonathan (whom she identified as Garcia) and Mike (whom she identified as Pratt) picked
26 up Jane Doe 14 from the airport and drove her to the hotel. (*Id.* at 25:18 – 27.) The next day, they
27 picked her up and drove her to their apartment. Prior to the shoot, Garcia gave Jane Doe 14 a drink
28 that had vodka because she was nervous and shy and he said the drink "would, like, loosen [her]

1 up.” (*Id.* at 27:18 – 28:9.) Jane Doe 14 did not remember being given any documentation prior to
2 the shooting of the first solo, for which Pratt was the videographer (*Id.* at 28:10 – 14.) Then, Pratt
3 made her another drink and she shot a second solo with Wolfe. (*Id.* at 28:20 – 28:26.)

4 Prior to flying to San Diego, Jane Doe 14 had not been told about a second solo shoot nor
5 had she agreed to do one. (*Id.* at 28:27 – 29:1.) She had agreed to do photos, one solo scene and the
6 boy/girl scene for \$5,000. (*Id.* at 25:12 – 17.) In total, before filming the boy/girl scene, Jane Doe
7 14 estimates she had between four and seven drinks over a period of 10 to 12 hours. (10/16/19 Trial
8 Tr. 11:11 – 14.) Jane Doe 14 felt like she needed to accept all the drinks because she was
9 “extremely nervous and uncomfortable in the environment.” (*Id.* at 104:8 – 10.)

10 When Garcia and Pratt gave Jane Doe 14 the documents to sign, they started asking her
11 questions as she was trying to fill them out. (10/15/19 Trial Tr. 31:2 – 6.) She was not able to read
12 the paperwork because she kept being distracted with awkward questions (such as favorite sex
13 positions); because she had been drinking; and because they had already told her many times what
14 she would be signing. (*Id.* at 31:7 – 15.) They told her that she was “[j]ust giving them, like, the
15 right to make the DVDs and the overseas and, you know, basically that.” (*Id.* at 31:22 – 27.) After
16 signing, Jonathan told Jane Doe 14 that she needed to read a script into the camera and that “it was
17 basically just to cover their butts” since she had been drinking. (*Id.* at 32:2 – 9.)

18 During the interview, Jane Doe 14 had to refilm portions several times because Pratt did not
19 like her answers. Each time, Pratt would get angry and shout, this would make her uncomfortable
20 and fearful of what he could do. (*Id.* at 34:25 – 35:8.)

21 Even though Jane Doe 14’s first scene was shot in the morning, the final shoot was not over
22 until 2:00 a.m. (*Id.* at 36:6 – 8.) While filming the sexual portions of the video, Jane Doe 14 asked
23 to stop because she was in a lot of pain, but this made Pratt angry, so he was screaming and yelling.
24 (*Id.* at 36:9 – 12; 37:8 – 13.) At one point, she started crying and asked to leave, but Pratt told her
25 that she was not leaving until they finished filming. (*Id.* at 37:26 – 38:3.)

26 About one year after filming, Jane Doe 14 learned that her video was online from a friend
27 who told her that people were sending the video around in her hometown. (*Id.* at 39:8 – 40:4.) She
28 was living in a new city at the time, but she had intended to move back to her hometown where all

1 her friends lived. (*Id.* at 42:12 – 17.) Since the video was released, she has not been back to her
2 hometown for fear of being harassed. (*Id.* at 40:13 – 18.) Jane Doe 14 has family in her hometown
3 that she has not been able to visit because she is afraid of going back to a place where everyone
4 knows about the video and where she can be harassed. (*Id.* at 42:21 – 43:2.)

5 Jane Doe 14’s friend told her that everyone she went to school with had the video and that
6 screenshots had been posted on Instagram. (*Id.* at 40:24 – 41:1.) After finding out, Jane Doe 14
7 cried and thought she was going to pass out, but she tried to hide her feelings for fear of her
8 boyfriend finding out. (*Id.* at 41:8 – 20.) She immediately deleted her social media accounts and
9 changed her phone number for fear of harassment and of people contacting her. (*Id.* at 43:21 – 44:7;
10 44:17 – 27.) Jane Doe 14 found her name and episode number along with comments on
11 “WikiLeaks,” this made her feel “pretty devastated.” (*Id.* at 51:16 – 21.)

12 She hired DMCA Defender to assist her in the process of getting the videos removed. (*Id.* at
13 43:3 – 17.) Panakos Law filed a federal lawsuit against Jane Doe 14 for trying to have her video
14 removed. (*Id.* at 45:19 – 22.)

15 The release of the video has impacted Jane Doe 14’s relationship with her family, friends,
16 and ex-boyfriend. (*Id.* at 45:23 – 46:2.) She is no longer close with her mother as she feels she has
17 disappointed her. (*Id.* at 46:3 – 15.) Jane Doe 14’s mother found out about the video through a
18 Facebook message. (*Id.* at 46:17 – 22.) Jane Doe 14’s large group of friends from her hometown
19 decreased to only one because most of them have assumed the worst after the release of the video.
20 (*Id.* at 48:5 – 16.) She feels humiliated and she wishes she could tell her side of the story. (*Id.* at
21 49:3 – 8.) Jane Doe 14’s relationship with her ex-boyfriend suffered as a result of the release of the
22 video. He struggled to understand, and she is constantly worried that his family will find out. (*Id.* at
23 47:8 – 15; 47:26 – 48:4.) She has fears that her coworkers might find out. (*Id.* at 50:13 – 20.)

24 Since the release of the video Jane Doe 14 has suffered from debilitating anxiety. (*Id.* at
25 49:9 – 13.) She is uncomfortable in social settings, and testified that when people stare at her, she is
26 always wondering if it’s because they saw the video. (*Id.* at 49:15 – 18.) Approximately once a
27
28

1 month she has horrific night terrors.⁵⁴ (*Id.* at 50:9 – 12.) While she has always been a relatively
 2 quiet person, she had not struggled with anxiety or night terrors prior to the release of the video. (*Id.*
 3 at 49:9 – 11; 50:3 – 5.) She has not sought out a therapist because she does not know how to talk
 4 about what happened to her. (*Id.* at 52:3 – 7.)

5 Jane Doe 14 wishes she would have known that her video would be posted online, and her
 6 name would be released prior to flying to San Diego. (*Id.* at 52:8 – 12.) Jane Doe 14 joined this
 7 lawsuit to get the rights to her video and “to ensure this doesn’t keep happening to other women.”
 8 (*Id.* at 52:25 – 28.)

9 The Court finds Jane Doe 14 to be credible.

10 **Jane Doe 15**

11 As an 18-year old who had just begun college, Jane Doe 15 perused Craigslist ads for jobs
 12 and found a modeling ad that took her to beginmodeling.com. (08/20/19 Trial Tr. 188:9 – 190:4.) In
 13 February of 2016, after applying, she received the stock “established Southern California company”
 14 email from Jonathan N. (Ex. 719.1.) Jane Doe 15 did not respond to the email, and two days later
 15 Jonathan followed up with three offers – one for a boy-girl shoot, another for a solo, and a third for
 16 clothed modeling. (08/21/19 Trial Tr. 16:2 – 18. Ex. 720.) Jane Doe 15 responded to this second
 17 email because of the offer to do clothed modeling for \$300. (08/21/19 Trial Tr. 18:19 – 20.)

18 After a few back-and-forth emails, Jonathan had a phone call with Jane Doe 15 in which he
 19 insisted on shooting a boy-girl adult scene. He stated that he would fly her to San Diego and pay for
 20 her hotel to film her having sex; he offered her \$5,000 for 30 minutes of sex. He repeatedly stated
 21 that the video would end up on DVD in Australia, the UK, and “a few other really remote
 22 countries.” (08/21/19 Trial Tr. 20:1 – 13.) He also underscored how pirating DVDs was illegal, and
 23 that he could help take the video down if it went online. (8/26/19 Trial Tr. 181:19 – 25.) Although
 24 she was only interested in doing clothed modeling, Jane Doe 15 figured \$5,000 was a lot of money.

25
 26
 27 ⁵⁴ Jane Doe 14 describes night terrors as follows: “[b]asically I feel like I’m awake but I’m asleep and
 28 I feel someone, like, trying to grab onto me and then I force myself awake, but it happens over and over and
 over again.” (10/15/19 Trial Tr. 49:23 – 26.)

1 At the time she was worried about putting more financial pressure on her mother, who had three
2 kids in college. (08/21/19 Trial Tr. 21:17 – 24.)

3 What drew Jane Doe 15 to the offer was Jonathan’s representation of distribution. He
4 purported that he had shot “200-plus women,” some of whom were “Instagram models and sorority
5 girls,” none of whom had “been found out.” (*Id.* 21:1 – 3; 10 – 12.) Jane Doe 15 emphasized the
6 point of distribution in email (Ex. 725) and over the phone (08/21/19 Trial Tr. 25:5 – 10). Jane Doe
7 15 was still hesitant about going through with the shoot as she did not want her face and name “out
8 there.” (Ex. 725.) However, before her phone call covering details with Jonathan ended, he had
9 already sent her contact information for reference models, her flight information, and her hotel
10 reservation. (08/21/19 Trial Tr. 25:19 – 24.) By this time, Jane Doe 15 still was not set on filming a
11 pornographic video. (*Id.* 27:11 – 18.)

12 To ease her concerns about safety, Jane Doe 15 texted the reference model Kailyn Wright.
13 Kailyn corroborated Jonathan’s representation that the video ended up on DVD to “wealthier
14 countries.” (Ex. 745.4) She also purported that nothing would go online. (*Ibid.*) Jane Doe 15 “really
15 valued her opinion” since these representations came from “another girl who had done it.”
16 (08/21/19 Trial Tr. 50:21 – 22.) She went on to text Jonathan that Kailyn “smoothed all [her]
17 worries.” (Ex. 744.) As she boarded the plane, Jane Doe 15 believed she was to film 30 minutes of
18 sex for DVD in Australia and the UK for \$5,000. (08/21/19 Trial Tr. 69:9 – 14.)

19 The cameraman Teddy Gyi picked Jane Doe 15 up from the airport in San Diego. As they
20 drove to the hotel, Jane Doe 15 asked Teddy about distribution. He reaffirmed Jonathan’s claim that
21 the adult video would not be on the internet and that it would only go on DVD in Australia. He
22 added that “Internet porn is cheap” and that there was more value in a physical DVD. (*Id.* 73:8 –
23 16.) They arrived at the hotel, Riva Yousif walked into the room to do her makeup, and then
24 Jonathan (whom Jane Doe 15 identified as Andre Garcia) entered the room. (*Id.* 79:4 – 18.)

25 Shortly after walking in, Jonathan shared his marijuana with Jane Doe 15. (*Id.* 80:15 – 22.)
26 Then, while high, Jane Doe 15 was presented with paperwork. Jonathan and Teddy engendered a
27 sense of urgency; Teddy flipped through a contract, telling her “this is what we talked about, this is
28 no internet there. . . it’s going on DVD in Australia. . . no names.” (*Id.* 83:19 – 84:10.) Jane Doe 15

1 tried reading the contract, but she could not understand it. Moreover, she was still high as she
2 reviewed the paperwork, and Teddy rushed her through signing various pages. (*Id.* 84:11 – 85:8,
3 08/26/19 Trial Tr. 180:13 – 21.) When she returned home, Jane Doe 15 texted Jonathan asking for a
4 copy of the contract, but he ignored her request. (08/21/19 Trial Tr. 105:10 – 13.)

5 After presenting the contracts, Jonathan counted out \$3,000 and paid Jane Doe 15. This
6 amount was \$2,000 less than what was promised, but Jane Doe 15 felt she was not in a position to
7 challenge the men in the room. (*Id.* 85:17 – 86:2.) Jonathan disclosed later through text that she was
8 paid less because she was “pale and bruised.” (*Id.* 87:6 – 7.)

9 Defendants then presented Jane Doe 15 with a short script to read into the camera. Jonathan
10 claimed that the script was “to get levels on the sound” and test the camera. (*Id.* 87:17 – 23.) Jane
11 Doe 15 believed the script had no legal significance because it had her state she was of sound mind
12 and body, but everyone in the room knew she had smoked marijuana with Jonathan. (*Id.* 88:18 –
13 22.)

14 Next, Jane Doe 15 underwent coaching for an interview about her life and previous sexual
15 encounters. Jonathan and Teddy instructed her to describe her time there as “an awesome
16 experience” and to “sexualize it.” (*Id.* 90:7 – 17; 93:2 – 6.) Jane Doe 15 answered the intimate
17 questions truthfully because she presumed her answers would only be heard on DVD in Australia.
18 (*Id.* 93:7 – 14.) Jane Doe 15 testified that she would not have answered the questions truthfully had
19 she known her video would be published online. (*Id.* 93:15 – 18.)

20 Jane Doe 15 discovered her video online in April of 2016 when a high school acquaintance
21 of hers sent her the link to her video from ImagePost.com. (08/22/19 Trial Tr. 7:1 – 15.) She was in
22 class at the time when she opened the link. Later in the day, her friend explained that people at the
23 school were disseminating the video and identifying her. (*Id.* 16:8 – 18.) Her significant other tried
24 offering support but he was upset about the publication. Her mother and two sisters also discovered
25 the video. Jane Doe 15 testified that the release of the video damaged her family’s trust in her. (*Id.*
26 23:18 – 20.)

27 A day after finding the video, she sent her first email to mike@bll-media.com complaining
28 about the misrepresentations of distribution and of what occurred during the shoot. (Ex. 763.) Jane

1 Doe 15 tried calling Jonathan's number multiple times, but the calls eventually stopped going
2 through. (08/22/19 Tr. Transcript 37:7 – 16.)

3 As a result of having her likeness on the internet, Jane Doe 15 endured harassment through
4 social media and texts from strangers that caused emotional distress. She was kicked off her
5 cheerleading team because of the video. (08/21/19 Trial Tr. 70:18.) Her answers during the
6 interview portion of filming have been the subject of strangers' harassing texts. (*Id.* 95:6 – 12.) She
7 turned to drinking alcohol in order to sleep, which added friction to her relationship with the person
8 she was seeing. (08/22/19 Trial Tr. 190:7 – 16.) She testified that she felt depressed. (08/26/19 Trial
9 Tr. 202:25.) She was prescribed sertraline and hydroxyzine, and she still takes both today. (*Id.*
10 152:5 – 8.) Jane Doe 15 worried about how she could be a mother now with the video out.
11 (08/22/19 Trial Tr. 16:19 – 23.) Had she known about distribution and the aftermath of the video,
12 Jane Doe 15 testified that she would not have done it. (08/21/19 Trial Tr. 70:8 – 19.)

13 The Court finds Jane Doe 15 to be credible.

14 **Jane Doe 16**

15 Jane Doe 16 was 19-years old, living with her parents, and paying for college expenses and
16 rent when she responded to a modeling Craigslist ad in July 2014. (09/24/19 Trial Tr. 8:7 – 22.) She
17 then exchanged emails with "Mark," who insisted on a phone call to give her more details. Mark
18 represented that the adult video would be distributed on DVD only in New Zealand. He also told
19 Jane Doe 16 that she could bring a friend for support, which was "a deal breaker" for her. (*Id.* at
20 16:2 – 24.) She and Mark had subsequent calls wherein Mark reaffirmed many times over that the
21 DVD will be sold on a small island country. She questioned the DVD format since it seemed
22 outdated, but Mark claimed that he knew the niche overseas market. He also explained how DVDs
23 were "secured and protected" and "unable to be copied." Mark told Jane Doe 16 that he could pay
24 her \$3,000 for a boy-girl shoot and \$2,000 for a solo photoshoot. (*Id.* at 17:2 – 13; 18:18 – 19:22;
25 20:6 – 14.)

26 Mark put Jane Doe 16 in contact with a reference model who texted her about her
27 experience filming. The model stated that she had a great experience and that she had "plans to
28 work with Mark again." She corroborated Mark's representations of distribution and purported that

1 Jane Doe 16's "name would be protected." Hearing these claims from another woman encouraged
2 Jane Doe 16 to go through with the plan as it sounded safe. (*Id.* at 18:2 – 12.)

3 Jane Doe 16 and her friend, Courtney, flew to San Diego on August 1, 2014. Mark (whom
4 she identified as Michael Pratt) and Andre Garcia picked them up. They dropped them off at their
5 hotel, and the next day they reconvened to film. Mark and Cliff, the hair and makeup artist, arrived
6 to set up. Jane Doe 16 began feeling nervous, so she asked Mark if she could only do the photo
7 shoot. Mark rebuffed her request, telling her that if she refused to do the video, she would have to
8 reimburse him for the hotels and flights. Jane Doe 16 proceeded with the video. (*Id.* at 22:2 – 5;
9 23:23 – 24:18.)

10 To calm Jane Doe 16's nerves, Mark offered her rum and coke drinks. She did not eat much
11 that day, so after her second or third drink she "was definitely intoxicated." (*Id.* at 25:4 – 13.) As
12 Defendants were preparing to film, Jane Doe 16 asked again about distribution. Mark reassured her
13 that the DVD would only be in New Zealand, and her name would not be attached. These
14 representations were reiterated multiple times. (*Id.* at 25:14 – 18; 145:17 – 24.)

15 Next, Mark and Garcia paid Jane Doe 16 \$3,000 and had her sign paperwork. Jane Doe 16
16 was very intoxicated as she filled out the documents. Defendants claimed the documents were but a
17 formality. They rushed her through it because they "were running out of daytime for the shoot."
18 Due to her alcohol consumption, Jane Doe 16 did not recall the substance of the documents; nor
19 could she recollect signing the documents or reading a script into the camera. She did remember
20 how Mark and Garcia instructed her to act bubbly and excited for an interview. (*Id.* at 25:24 –
21 27:16.)

22 After filming the boy-girl video, Jane Doe 16 and her friend, Courtney, were transported to
23 Mark's apartment. There, Mark paid her \$1,200 – despite indicating that he would pay her \$2,000
24 for the photo shoot earlier – and gave her more alcohol. Jane Doe 16 took enough shots to black
25 out. She went through with the photo shoot, falling over as she posed. (*Id.* at 28:1 – 29:17.)

26 The day after the video and photoshoot, Jane Doe 16 and her friend, Courtney, flew home.
27 The two women noticed that Mark and Garcia blocked their numbers. (*Id.* at 29:24 – 30:3.) Jane
28 Doe 16 and her boyfriend grew suspicious of the ordeal, prompting her to email Mark and ask for

1 information. She did not receive a response. However, she did receive a phone call that played an
2 audio clip of her interview with Mark. (*Id.* at 30:16 – 31:4.)

3 In March of 2015, Jane Doe 16 found her video online when her boyfriend informed her that
4 his friend found her adult film on a website. News of the video spread quickly. Her college
5 classmates found the video and disseminated it. (Ex. 789.) An acquaintance from Jane Doe 16's
6 high school created a website that displayed only her video. She moved to her college town as
7 opposed to moving back in with her parents because people at her church discovered the adult film.
8 She received lewd harassment and solicitations for sex from strangers through Facebook and
9 Instagram. (Ex. 791.) Moreover, Jane Doe 16 discovered her personal information on
10 PornWikiLeaks. Consequently, her father and three sisters faced harassment, with messages
11 emphasizing how Jane Doe 16 was a "porn star." (09/24/19 Trial Tr. 32:20 – 33:2; 39:1 – 7; 45:21 –
12 46:23; 47:8 – 11.)

13 With coworkers, college peers, and strangers laughing at her about the video, Jane Doe 16
14 dropped out of college. She joined the military which helped for a time, but after being discharged
15 for an injury, she plummeted again. Jane Doe 16 "slipped back into being anxious, depressed, and
16 dependent on alcohol." (*Id.* at 37:6 – 38:25.)

17 One night, after having an anxiety attack, Jane Doe 16 drank and picked up a DUI. After the
18 citation, she began receiving treatment for her alcoholism and mental health. She underwent
19 inpatient treatment twice, first for a month and again for three months. (*Id.* at 39:9 – 20.) Jane Doe
20 16 was prescribed Klonopin, but on one occasion she consumed an entire bottle in an effort of
21 "intentional overdose." (*Id.* at 41:1 – 42:1.) Her sister took her to a hospital, and after leaving she
22 underwent four months of outpatient treatment.

23 Today, five years after filming the video, Jane Doe 16 continues to have many concerns
24 about the video. She worries that the video will remain online. She hopes to work in a school,
25 though she fears she will never be able to now that her name is attached to this video. She worries
26 about how her son will navigate school with classmates and their parents discovering her video. She
27 testified that she "need[s] the rights to this video so [she] can move on with [her] life." (*Id.* at 51:6 –
28 21.)

1 The Court finds Jane Doe 16 to be credible.

2 **Jane Doe 17**

3 Jane Doe 17 was 19-years old in July 2015 when she first came into contact with the
4 Defendants in this matter. She was looking for modeling jobs on Craigslist to have more money in
5 her pocket for college, which led her to Defendants' ad. (Trial Tr. 08/29/19 at 183:2 – 21).
6 Defendants' ad led her to another website, BeginModeling.com, which showed clothed female
7 models. (Trial Tr. 08/29/19 at 185:11 – 14; 186:2 – 6). Shortly thereafter, Jane Doe 17 received a
8 form response email from Jonathan at jobs@beginmodeling.com. (Ex. 810). Jane Doe 17 responded
9 by saying that she would want to do clothed modeling, since that was what she was used to and
10 what she was looking to do on Craigslist. (Id. at 188:9 – 17). She followed up shortly thereafter to
11 express her willingness to do lingerie as another option, but Jonathan made it clear to her that
12 wasn't a priority for him because he was "in the business of making money." (Ex. 811).

13 A month later, in response to a separate submission by Jane Doe 17 on Craigslist, Jonathan
14 reached out one more time with an offer of \$4,000 for film or \$1,000 for photo, according to what
15 Jane Doe 17 thought at the time. She understood the \$1,000 photo offer to be, if anything, tasteful
16 nudity. It never crossed her mind that this was pornography, nor was it ever mentioned. (Ex. 816;
17 Trial Tr. 08/29/19 at 194: 12 – 195:8.)

18 After the email exchanges, Jane Doe 17 spoke with someone named Stephen on the phone,
19 someone she testified to having a thick Australian accent. (Trial Tr. 08/29/19 at 195:9 – 13; 195:24
20 – 196:1). At trial, she identified Defendant Wolfe as "Stephen." (Id. at 182:15 – 19). Stephen told
21 her over the phone that she would be taking photos the whole time. Stephen told her he had worked
22 with multiple NFL cheerleaders, Instagram models, and other people like that. This made Jane Doe
23 17 excited for this opportunity. (Id. at 196:19 – 197:3). At or around the time she spoke to Stephen,
24 Jane Doe 17 received another email from Jonathan with photos of models attached. (Ex. 818.) After
25 seeing Exhibit 818, she still believed that the job was for a photo shoot because she saw images of
26 happy, smiling girls that were fully clothed—nothing indicated to her that this was pornography.
27 (Trial Tr. 08/29/19 at 198:2 – 7).

1 Besides Stephen, Jane Doe 17 also spoke to a reference named Kailyn. Kailyn told her that
2 the people she worked with were really nice, and that they made her feel comfortable. She did not
3 have any discussions about distribution with Kailyn because she didn't think she had to, since she
4 believed it was just a modeling shoot that was fully clothed or tasteful nudity. (Trial Tr. 08/29/19 at
5 200:2 – 24). Nothing about the conversation with Kailyn led Jane Doe 17 to believe that the job
6 would be for pornography. (Id. at 201:7 – 9.)

7 Jane Doe 17 met Stephen on the day of the shoot outside of the Omni Hotel in San Diego.
8 (Trial Tr. 08/29/19 at 201:10 – 13.) At the shoot, male model Andre Garcia offered her marijuana,
9 which she initially refused because she didn't want her eyes to be bloodshot for the pictures she
10 would be taking. (Id. at 203:11 – 19.) At some point, Stephen left the room and returned around
11 noon. It was at this time that he casually mentioned shooting pornography by saying what sexual
12 positions would be done. (Id. at 204:12 – 22.) Jane Doe 17 reacted immediately by saying no.
13 Stephen and Garcia immediately explained where this newly revealed pornography video would be
14 going—they represented that the videos would be distributed on DVD overseas in Australia. (Id. at
15 204:25 – 205:10.) At no time did anyone in the room mention any of their websites. (Id. at 205:18 –
16 20.) Jane Doe 17 still said no to these new terms, and Stephen became very agitated and said that
17 she was wasting their time and money. (Id. at 205:11 – 17.)

18 Stephen and Garcia ultimately convinced Jane Doe 17 to film the video. She did so only
19 because she felt scared of what would happen if she tried to leave. She feared having the nude
20 photos the Defendants had her send prior to the shoot disseminated in retaliation. (Trial Tr.
21 08/29/19 at 205:21 – 206:3). The Defendants offered Jane Doe 17 another \$4,000 for filming the
22 video on top of the photo shoot she thought she was supposed to do. She received that payment. (Id.
23 at 206:2 – 8.) Before being convinced to do the video, Jane Doe 17 was given one cranberry vodka,
24 despite being underage at the time. (Id. at 206:9 – 18).

25 After convincing her to film the video, Stephen provided Jane Doe 17 a stack of papers. He
26 claimed it was a contract and he rushed her through it. Stephen pointed at every paragraph and
27 summarized what each of them said; he specifically said that the film would be overseas in a DVD
28 store in Australia. (Trial Tr. 08/29/19 at 206:21 – 207:7). As she was filling out the documents,

1 Defendants were asking her questions, which she testified as being distracting and not allowing her
2 to read the document. (Id. at 215:16 – 216:9.) Shortly thereafter, she accepted Garcia’s offer of
3 marijuana because she wanted to numb herself. (Id. at 209:1 – 10.)

4 After the contracts, Stephen gave a verbal script to Jane Doe 17 to read into the camera
5 which, in part, made her say she was not under the influence of any mind-altering substance. She
6 did not believe this to be true, since she had just smoked and drank a cranberry vodka in
7 Defendants’ presence. She read the statement into the camera because they told her to; she thought
8 it was something they needed for their database. She was not concerned about reading her name as
9 part of the script because she didn’t think that they would put that part of the video anywhere. (Trial
10 Tr. 08/29/19 at 209:21 – 211:18.) Jane Doe 17 then participated in a coached interview with the
11 Defendants prior to the sexual portion of the video. (Id. at 212:12 – 20; 214:19 – 215:3.) She would
12 never have answered the questions in the interview had she known the video would be published
13 online due to their sensitive nature. (Id. at 216:22 – 217:9.) During the actual filming process, Jane
14 Doe 17 asked to leave the room but was instead told to get air on the balcony. She cried multiple
15 times during the filming and was simply told to go to the bathroom and fix her makeup. (Id. at
16 222:12 – 21.)

17 Jane Doe 17 first learned her video was released online in October of 2016. (Trial Tr.
18 08/29/19 at 217:24 – 218:2.) She was alerted on Instagram to a page that was GirlsDoPorn that
19 featured a clothed photo of herself on a bed. Eventually this led Jane Doe 17 to realize her video
20 was on the GirlsDoPorn.com website with a “Coming Soon” banner on it. (Id. at 218:3 – 19.) Jane
21 Doe 17 testified to this being the worst thing ever because she had to anticipate her video being
22 released online—it took around six days from the time she found out about the video for it to be
23 officially released. (Id. at 219:6 – 19.) In those six intervening days, Jane Doe 17 filed a police
24 report because she wanted to see if there was a way she could take the video down before it came
25 out. (Id. at 219:20 – 24.) Nothing came of the police report, to her knowledge. (Id. at 227:4 – 6.)

26 Jane Doe 17 endured emotional distress and suffered extensive harassment from people both
27 known and unknown as a result of the video’s release. She went home to California from Tucson
28 after finding out about her video. She told her mom everything about her experience with

1 Defendants; she was really embarrassed. (Trial Tr. 08/29/19 at 220:15 – 24.) Despite returning to
2 Tucson for classes, she was extremely scared to actually walk to class in fear of being recognized.
3 She didn't really even go to class and started failing as a result of the publication of the video. (Id.
4 at 222:22 – 223:5; 224:23 – 25.) Jane Doe 17 even testified that her ex-boyfriend's fraternity played
5 her video during their chapter meeting. She frequently had people approach her at parties to show
6 her the video. She was dubbed the "porno girl." (Id. at 223:24 – 224:9.) She ultimately left her
7 university because of the harassment she was getting and corresponding failing grades. (Id. at 223:6
8 – 15.) Jane Doe 17 also experienced harassment on social media where she was threatened with
9 having the video exposed to members of her family. (Trial Tr. 09/03/19 at 34:15 – 35:1; Ex. 840.)
10 Strangers posted her video and episode number on her mother's Yelp business page, something that
11 shocked her as her mother and her business had nothing to do with the video. (Trial Tr. 09/03/19 at
12 36:23 – 37:9; Ex. 844.)

13 Jane Doe 17 sought out treatment as a result of the emotional distress she suffered because
14 of the video. She saw two therapists and one psychiatrist. She attended several sessions with these
15 specialists. (Trial Tr. 08/29/19 at 225:21 – 226:5.) She began taking a supplement called GABA to
16 address sleep problems caused by anxiousness, which she did not have prior to the video's release.
17 (Id. at 226:8 – 19.)

18 In an attempt to stop other girls from falling for the same lie she fell into, Jane Doe 17
19 began posting on Craigslist to explain that the Defendants' photo shoots will actually end up being
20 pornography shoots. (Trial Tr. 08/29/19 at 227:16 – 228:16.) In response to her postings on
21 Craigslist, Defendants—through their counsel, Aaron Sadock—sent Jane Doe 17 a cease and desist
22 letter that included her nude photos threatening her with a lawsuit if she continued making the
23 posts. The letter was addressed to her parents' house. (Id. at 229:2 – 22; Ex. 837.)

24 The Court finds Jane Doe 17 to be credible.

25 The Court finds Jane Doe 17 to be credible.

26 **Jane Doe 18**

27 Jane Doe 18 needed money for college when she found Defendants' ad on Craigslist.
28 (Deposition of Jane Doe 18, March 22, 2019 ["Jane Doe 18 Depo."] at 246:13 – 16.) She was

1 looking for part-time fitness modeling or clothed modeling jobs. (Doe 18 Depo. 90:9 – 12.) In
2 December 2015, Jane Doe 18 responded to an ad that mentioned “18- to 22-year-old girls photo
3 shoot.” (*Id.* at 188:15 – 20; 91:10 – 11.) This was the first time that she became aware of the
4 existence of www.modelinggigs.com (*Id.* at 90:18 – 21.) She was 21 years old when she responded
5 to the ad by email. (*Id.* at 189:23 – 25.)

6 After submitting clothed photos, headshots and her contact information, Jane Doe 18
7 received an email from mark@modelinggigs.com (*Id.* at 91:22 – 92:13.) After the initial email, Jane
8 Doe 18 and the Defendants exchanged a few emails regarding the clothed photo shoot. (*Id.* at 94:5 –
9 7.) The emails also mentioned the option of doing an adult video, however it was not the only
10 option. (*Id.* at 94:15 – 95:2; 96:13 – 17.) In the days that Jane Doe 18 communicated via email with
11 the Defendants, she went to modelinggigs.com to learn more about the website, and “[t]here were
12 no nude or pornographic images on it. It was all clothed models.” (*Id.* at 93:8 – 10.) She kept
13 communicating with the Defendants because she “believed clothed photo modeling was also an
14 option.” (*Id.* at 97:7 – 10.)

15 Following the first few emails, Jane Doe 18 had a phone call with a man with an accent. (*Id.*
16 at 98:19 – 22.) He told Jane Doe 18 that she could either do clothed modeling or a pornographic
17 video, but that she would make more money if she did the pornographic video. (*Id.* at 98:22 – 99:1.)
18 If she decided to do the video, she would be “promised anonymity. They [the videos] would only be
19 distributed in Australia and South America via DVD. No one would ever find out that [she] had
20 done it. Amongst other things.” (*Id.* at 99:1 – 4.) Defendants insisted on providing Jane Doe 18 with
21 details regarding the pornographic video in case she would warm up to the idea. (*Id.* at 99:10 – 12.)
22 Jane Doe 18 told the Defendants that she had no desire to do a pornographic video, and she
23 discussed it at length over the phone. (*Id.* at 95:16 – 19; 99:5 – 8.)

24 Also over the phone, Jane Doe 18 asked Defendants about the type of clothing, they told her
25 that “they do a lot of male and female clothed photo shoots for multiple clothing companies.” (*Id.* at
26 100:23 – 101:4.) Jane Doe 18 had asked the Defendants for examples of past photo shoots, and they
27 told her to refer to their website. (*Id.* at 102:16 – 19.) While on the phone call, Defendants gave
28 Jane Doe 18 the contact information for one of their references. (*Id.* at 102:13 – 15.)

Exhibit 5

Statement of Decision

Jane Does 1-22 v. GIRLSDOPORN.COM

1 Jane Doe 18 reached out to the reference, Kat, via FaceTime and text messages. (*Id.* at
2 115:13 – 15.) She asked the reference whether “it was safe, if they were shady.” (*Id.* at 115:17 –
3 18.) The reference woman told Jane Doe 18:

4 “If I wanted to do a photo shoot it would be wholesome, fun, easy; but I
5 should really consider doing the pornography because it was really fun, she
6 enjoyed it, they’re easy to work with, no one would ever know, I would
7 make more money, and I should get out of my comfort zone.”

8 (*Id.* at 116:1 – 6.) As she had previously told the Defendants, Jane Doe 18 told the reference that
9 doing a pornography video made her uncomfortable. (*Id.* at 116:8 – 9.)

10 In the email exchange after the phone call, Defendants asked Jane Doe 18 to provide them
11 with nude photos because they wanted to see her body dimensions. (*Id.* at 106:24 – 107:2.) She was
12 a bit apprehensive at first, but Defendants reassured her that “it would be completely anonymous,
13 no one would ever see them; it was simply to get [her] look.” (*Id.* at 107:10 – 15; 108:3 – 7.) She
14 had spoken with the Defendants multiple times, so she felt comfortable with their reassurances. (*Id.*
15 at 109:5 – 6.)

16 The compensation regarding the photo shoot was discussed on a phone call. Jane Doe 18
17 was told that she would be paid “roughly one to two thousand dollars.” (*Id.* at 106:17 – 20.) Prior to
18 flying to San Diego, Jane Doe 18 was still under the impression that she would be paid one to two
19 thousand dollars if she did the photoshoot, and \$4,500 if she agreed to do a pornography video. (*Id.*
20 at 116:23 – 117:1.) Prior to flying to San Diego, Jane Doe 18 had continually told Defendants that
21 she would not do the pornographic video option. (*Id.* at 117:2 – 6.) Jane Doe 18 flew to San Diego
22 thinking that she would do a photo shoot that would last “between 30 minutes and an hour and a
23 half.” (*Id.* at 102:8 – 12.)

24 Once in San Diego, Jane Doe 18 was picked up at the airport in a black Escalade, “an Asian
25 man was driving. He introduced himself as Teddy.” (*Id.* at 118:10 – 12.) Both, on the car ride and at
26 Garcia’s apartment (Garcia introduced himself as Dre), Teddy and Garcia kept using the phrase
27 “photo shoot” (*Id.* at 120:9 – 14.) Jane Doe 18 kept asking Teddy, Garcia, and the makeup artist
28 questions such as: “[w]here are we going? What time? How long is it going to take? Lots of

1 different things. And they kept brushing off [her] questions, not replying. (*Id.* at 122:8 – 11.) Before
 2 going to the location where Defendants would do the photo shoot, they told Jane Doe 18 that they
 3 needed to take a nude picture to make sure that her measurements were right. (*Id.* at 123:14 – 18.)
 4 Jane Doe 18 was very uncomfortable with this request, “Mark was yelling on the phone”, but
 5 Garcia reassured her that the picture would not go anywhere and that her face would not be on it.
 6 (*Id.* at 123:18 – 124:1.) Eventually Jane Doe 18 took the nude picture because they had reassured
 7 her, she was uncomfortable, and she felt outnumbered. (*Id.* at 124:18 – 125:1.)

8 On the way to the hotel, “Garcia stopped in an alleyway to pick up marihuana from
 9 someone.” (*Id.* at 127:24 – 25.) While in the car, Teddy reassured Jane Doe 18 that they were “just
 10 going to go do the photo shoot.” (*Id.* at 128:18 – 24.) Defendants told Jane Doe 18 that they usually
 11 filmed in a house on the beach, but that it was currently being remodeled, so they had to do it at the
 12 hotel. (*Id.* at 129:2 – 6.) Once at the hotel room, Garcia told Jane Doe 18 to change, she asked for
 13 the clothing, but he said to wear anything, that they were just going to film an interview. (*Id.* at
 14 130:17 – 22.)

15 After changing in the bathroom, Jane Doe 18 came out and she saw Teddy and Garcia
 16 standing next to the desk and on it they had laid out some paperwork. (*Id.* at 132:10 – 16.) Jane Doe
 17 18 had to sign the documents without reviewing them because:

18 Garcia is standing right here. He is the one holding the paper,
 19 flipping, telling me, Sign here, sign here, initial here, sign here.
 20 Doesn't let me read anything. I said, Okay, what is this? Can I read it?
 21 And he goes, It's everything we've already talked about. It's just the
 22 release for images. It's just saying we have the right to use your image
 23 exactly how we said we would. And I said, Wait. What? My image? I
 24 was confused. And I don't particularly enjoy signing things that I
 25 haven't read. I don't do that. So I asked them immediately, Can you e-
 26 mail me a copy of this for my records? And Garcia said, Yeah, yeah,
 27 yeah, of course. And he goes, Do you want me to get the money first?
 28 And I was like, What?

25 (*Id.* at 132:15 – 133:5.) Jane Doe 18 never got a copy of the documents. (*Id.* at 133:10 – 11.) She
 26 asked the Defendants if she could read the documents before signing them, but they again pressured
 27 her, yelled and rushed her. (*Id.* at 134:21 – 135:1.) Garcia kept telling her that the documents were

1 everything that they had talked about, “you know everything that’s in here already.” (*Id.* at 135:2 –
2 4.) She had talked with the Defendants many times, so she trusted their assurances of what was in
3 the documents. (*Id.* at 135:4 – 6.) At one point, she tried to grab the documents in order to read
4 them, but Garcia pulled it away from her hands. (*Id.* at 137:14 – 22.) At that moment, she did not
5 feel that she could leave the room because Defendants were standing over her; they had taken her
6 phone and they had unplugged the phone in the hotel room. (*Id.* at 137:8 – 13.)

7 After the documents were signed, Teddy and Garcia started explaining the video to Jane
8 Doe 18. They told her the same information regarding confidentiality and distribution that they had
9 told her on the phone prior to flying to San Diego. (*Id.* at 139:13 – 19.) She felt completely trapped
10 after she understood that they wanted her to do the pornographic video. (*Id.* at 141:9 – 13.) At this
11 point Jane Doe 18 was terrified, she did not know if she was going to be murdered or human
12 trafficked. (*Id.* at 141:15 – 19.) After wanting to leave and being blocked by Garcia, she was “kind
13 of just waiting to be told what to do, trying to survive and get out of it.” (*Id.* at 143:19 – 22.)

14 Reading the verbal script, Jane Doe 18 was told to “[j]ust say this into the camera really
15 quick.” (*Id.* at 145:17.) Defendants told her that she needed to read something into the camera, “so
16 that they could get the settings and everything right and make sure that [her] voice was right.” (*Id.*
17 at 149:23 – 150:1.) As soon as Jane Doe 18 finished reading the script, Defendants started giving
18 her drinks and marijuana. (*Id.* at 145:17 – 20.) Jane Doe 18 had never smoked marijuana prior to
19 that moment; she was given between two and four shots of vodka; and according to the Defendants
20 the alcohol and the drugs were intended to help her not be nervous. (*Id.* at 145:21 – 146:3; 145:19 –
21 20.) She did not want to smoke, but Garcia insisted that it would calm her down. (*Id.* at 152:3 – 4.)
22 Jane Doe 18 testified that that was probably “one of the highest times [she had] ever been in [her]
23 life.” (*Id.* at 146:18 – 19.)

24 Following the verbal script, Jane Doe 18 was coached to be “flirty and perky, energetic,
25 smiley. They told [her] specific things to say”; if they did not like her answer “they would restart
26 and tell [her] to say something slutty, or, No, we don’t like that; say this.” (*Id.* at 144:21 – 145:1.)

27 Garcia forced Jane Doe 18 to engage in intercourse. (*Id.* at 171:10 – 17.) At one point she
28 was bleeding vaginally, and she felt pain due to the angle in which Garcia was pulling her arms, she

1 asked for him to stop and she tried to run out of the hotel room. (*Id.* at 178:19 – 179:1.) Both Garcia
2 and Teddy blocked the door, then Garcia physically “shoved [her] back into the room towards the
3 bed.” (*Id.* at 179:11 – 20.)

4 Jane Doe 18 did not feel comfortable calling the police since the Defendants had threatened
5 her to release online what they had filmed so far. (*Id.* at 182:10 – 12.) The next day Mark called her
6 and told her that he had cancelled her flight home and that she needed to do a solo shoot. (*Id.* at
7 185:6 – 9.) Defendants had initially told Jane Doe 18 that if she decided to do the pornographic
8 video, she would be paid \$4,500, yet she was only paid \$3,500. (*Id.* at 156:7 – 14.) She was told
9 that she would get the rest of the money the next day when she did a solo. Jane Doe 18 had never
10 been told about a solo nor had she agreed to do one. (*Id.* at 156:14 – 19.)

11 Jane Doe 18 discovered that her video was online in February 2016, “[a] boy from high
12 school sent [her] the link”. (*Id.* at 160:10 – 16.) After the online release of her video, she was not
13 able to get ahold of the Defendants, “they had deleted all of the numbers or changed the numbers.”
14 (*Id.* at 245:21 – 24.) A few friends from Jane Doe 18’s time at Ameritech College found out about
15 the video. (*Id.* at 48:2 – 11.) Upon finding out that it was online, she told her family and friends.
16 (*Id.* at 161:15 – 21.)

17 After the online release of the video, Jane Doe 18 has missed work multiple times, she has
18 had to withdraw from school more than once, and consequently sustained a financial loss of about
19 \$30,000. (*Id.* at 283:1 – 6.) She is afraid of having to use her name. As a result she does not apply
20 for jobs like she used to. (*Id.* at 283:7 – 12.) She has deleted social media or changed the privacy
21 settings, so that the accounts are extremely private. (*Id.* at 288:3 – 7.)

22 Jane Doe 18 has sought medical treatment after discovering that her video was released
23 online. (*Id.* at 274:16 – 18.) She has been treated for “low blood pressure and migraines as a result
24 of anxiety as a result of the video.” (*Id.* at 280:11 – 12.) After the online release, she was prescribed
25 antidepressants, sleep medication, and Adderall. (*Id.* at 281:10 – 19.) Later she reached out to a
26 different health care provider for counseling. (*Id.* at 281:20 – 21.) Jane Doe 18 has been inpatient in
27 a mental facility and has had to acquire an emotional support dog. (*Id.* at 287:21 – 23.)
28

1 Jane Doe 18 visited the emergency room on different occasions for alcohol poisoning and
2 suicidal ideations. (*Id.* at 281:5 – 8.) She has also been admitted at a hospital ER and kept inpatient
3 for over 24 hours because of suicidal ideations. (*Id.* at 280:16 – 19.)

4 Some of the symptoms that Jane Doe 18 has experienced as a direct result of shooting the
5 pornographic video include throwing up when overly upset, depression, sadness, hyperventilating,
6 panic attacks, breaking out in urticaria, and hives. (*Id.* at 42:16 – 43:5; 48:20 – 22.)

7 To think about her experience with the Defendants gives Jane Doe 18 post-traumatic stress
8 and major depression. She said that “[t]he only reason that [she] joined this trial was to make sure
9 that these guys can't do this to any more girls.” (*Id.* at 286:5 – 9.)

10 The Court finds Jane Doe 18 to be credible.

11 **Jane Doe 19**

12 In November 2016 (after this lawsuit had commenced and Defendants appeared), when Jane
13 Doe 19 was 21 years old, was between jobs, and living in Washington, she found an advertisement
14 on Craigslist for modeling, which lead her to Defendants. (9/9/19 Trial Tr. 212:6 – 213:22.) The
15 advertisement did not mention pornography. (*Id.*) She was on Craigslist looking for jobs because
16 she had bills to pay, including her car payment. (*Id.*)

17 After responding to the Craigslist advertisement, “Mike” replied to Jane Doe 19 with a
18 canned email. (Ex. 875.) The email stated to Jane Doe 19 “Photoshoots and other opportunities...”
19 “We have several channels of distribution depending on the level of anonymity you wish to
20 attain...” and “none of your personal information is released...to keep your identity private....”
21 (*Id.*)

22 Eventually, “Mike” called Jane Doe 19. She testified, “and when we were on the phone, he
23 said that he had a private collector in Australia, and everything was confidential and discreet. And
24 it was a 30-minute shoot. He just said “shoot.” And that it was only to the level that I was
25 comfortable with.” (9/9/19 Trial Tr. 214:13 – 22.) At this point, she did not know the video
26 involved sex. (*Id.* 215:4 – 5.)

27 The private collector in Australia was important to Jane Doe 19. “It was important to [her]
28 that this was going to be confidential and that it wasn't going to be online.” (*Id.* 215:6 – 12.) Mike

1 did not mention GirlsDoPorn or internet distribution. (*Id.* 215:13 – 16.) Mike gave her reference
2 models to speak with. Jane Doe 19 texted them. They appeased her questions and concerns, and
3 said it was a pleasant experience. (*Id.* 215:17 – 216:2.)

4 Jane Doe 19 “would have liked to know that there was a website that they post this on and
5 repost this on for free people to see, that was girlsdoporn.com. If I knew that that was like actually
6 what they were doing, if I knew there was already a lawsuit out for them, and they had done this to
7 multiple other women....” (9/10/19 Trial Tr. 27:11 – 20.)

8 She would have liked to know that other women had already sued the defendants for fraud,
9 and she would not have flown to California or signed any documents, if she had known. (*Id.*
10 27:21:28:6.) She believed Defendants because Michael Pratt was “very reassuring that this was just
11 for a private collector on a DVD to Australia. And Andre [Garcia] confirmed that story. Riva
12 [Yousif] confirmed that story. Teddy [Gyi] confirmed that story.” (*Id.* 28:7 – 13.) “So when you
13 hear something over and over and over again, you believe them.” (*Id.*)

14 “Mike” bought airfare to fly Jane Doe 19 from Seattle to San Diego. She believed the job
15 was “some sort of like professional studio and that it was just going to be a photo shoot, and it
16 could include nude and up to with someone else, but I did not think that it was going to be sex.”
17 (9/9/19 Trial Tr. 216:10 – 23.)

18 The shoot was to occur the night Jane Doe 19 flew into San Diego, but it was postponed to
19 the next day. (*Id.* 218:10 – 219:25.) The next morning, three men and Riva Yousif showed up at
20 Jane Doe 19’s hotel room, which scared her. (*Id.* 220:1 – 10.) Garcia arrived with documents,
21 which Jane Doe 19 signed, after the men told her the shoot was for a “DVD, a private collector on a
22 DVD over to Australia, and everything was going to be confidential. (*Id.* 220:17 – 221:8.) This
23 reassured Jane Doe 19’s concerns and she was rushed signing given her departure flight from San
24 Diego. (*Id.*) Theodore Gyi also handed her the verbal script, told her to read it into the camera,
25 which she did not think was a contract. (*Id.* 222:17 – 223:1.)

26 Defendants then paid her \$3,000, not the \$4,000 Mike had offered, with Garcia reasoning,
27 “her body was a 10, but face a 7.” (*Id.* 222:2 – 10.) After paying her another \$40 for parking,
28

Defendants for the first time told Jane Doe the shoot was sex, and with Garcia. (*Id.* at 223:9 – 224:1.) Jane Doe 19 then filmed the video with Garcia as the actor. (*Id.* at 225:8 – 9.)

After returning to Washington, Jane Doe 19 eventually learned her video was on the internet when she received a “blocked email and text messages with a link to [her] video saying, “I found you.” (9/10/19 Trial Tr. 12:6 – 13.) The message had link to her video on www.PornHub.com. (*Id.* 12:14 – 15.) A man she was dating received a message, “I found your girl.” (*Id.* 12:21 – 13:11; Ex. 888.) Her friends and their boyfriends also discovered the video. (*Id.* 14:5 – 18; Ex. 889.) Jane Doe 19 then found her video on approximately 10 websites, some with an episode number, which she and her friend tried to report to take down. (*Id.* 15:21 – 16:8.) Jane Doe 19 also reached out to “Mike,” testifying:

I called Mike because I was very upset. I felt betrayed that what they had told me wasn't true. And when I called him, he told me that he didn't know who I was and hung up. And I tried calling again and again, and he -- he just stopped answering. And then when I texted him that I was upset and I would get a lawyer, he told me that I was a joke and they have everything on video.

(*Id.* 16:9 – 18; Ex. 886 [Mike Pratt writing “LOL” and “your [sic] a joke.]

As a result of the video release, Jane Doe 19's video spread by word of mouth in the Seattle area, and she had to break up with her boyfriend, who would blackmail her with it, and pass it around to acquaintances and friends at bars and parties. (*Id.* 20:2 – 15.) Jane Doe 19 came across approximately 100 people who had learned of the video, and she eventually had to delete social media. (*Id.* 20:16 – 21.) She was harassed on social media with random messages, including propositions for sex from strangers. (*Id.* 22:24 – 23:5.)

The video release affected her emotionally:

Q. And how did the release of the video on the Internet affect you emotionally before you moved to Vegas?

A. Well, at one point, I drove my car to a cliff, and there was no barrier, you can drive, and I sat there and sat in my car contemplating for a couple of hours listening to music and wondering if maybe the best way to make it all stop was just to not be here.

Q. What were you thinking of doing on the top of the cliff?

A. Driving my car off.

1 (*Id.* 24:3 – 13, 26:20 – 21 [“I have cried in my car when I was going to leave this world.”].)

2 Eventually, Jane Doe 19 had to move from the Seattle area to Las Vegas. “I had to move
3 away from that state. It was where I grew up, and I had a lot of friends, and my family lives there,
4 and I had -- my life was ruined, and it was too much to handle, so I thought maybe going to a new
5 state would help me at least try and give myself a fresh start.” (*Id.* 23:19 – 24:2.) She now has
6 an emotional support dog, a psychiatrist diagnosed her with anxiety and depression, she has taken
7 medication, gone to therapy, lost sleep and weight, and cried thousands of times. (*Id.* 24:16 –
8 26:24.)

9 Jane Doe 19 is concerned about the future:

10 [T]his will haunt me for the rest of my life. That if I have kids, this is
11 what they are going to think of me. That if I start a new job, this is --
12 they will know about it and confront me. That if I did reactivate, like,
13 my Facebook or something, I would receive countless messages,
whether they were supportive or not, it still is horrific to read about
and be a part of.

14 (*Id.* 26:25 – 27:10.)

15 The Court finds Jane Doe 19 to be credible.

16 **Jane Doe 20**

17 In October 2015, 21-year old Jane Doe 20 was a fulltime student in Florida working two
18 jobs to pay all of her expenses by herself. She was living paycheck to paycheck and sought extra
19 money when she sent an application to ModelingWork.com. (09/16/19 Trial Tr. 7:15 – 8:26; 10:19
20 – 23.) Jane Doe 20 then received an email from mike@modelingwork.com that detailed an offer to
21 shoot 30 minutes of sex. The email purported that there were “several channels of distribution
22 depending on the level of anonymity” desired. (Ex. 904.1 – 2.)

23 Following a short back-and-forth in email, Jane Doe 20 had a phone call with Mike who
24 explained the video would only be on DVD in Australia. He claimed that the video would not
25 appear in the US or on the internet, and he assured her that she could speak to reference models
26 upon request. Mike also mentioned that Jane Doe 20 would be paid \$5,000 for the job. Jane Doe 20
27 testified that he “was very convincing” over the phone. (09/16/19 Trial Tr. 15:1 – 16; 16:4 – 15.)
28 Jane Doe 20 had subsequent calls with Mike wherein he showed her his office, employees, and a

1 male actor named Josh. Seeing what looked to be a normal and professional office made Jane Doe
2 20 feel more comfortable. (*Id.* at 16:16 – 17:15.)

3 Another aspect of recruitment that drew Jane Doe 20 in was contacting a reference model.
4 She texted and spoke with Cat Wilkens, who reaffirmed that her videos were not online nor in the
5 US. Jane Doe 20 also followed Cat on Instagram, which further cemented the idea that Defendants
6 ran a legitimate operation that protected the privacy of normal young women. (*Id.* at 17:27 – 19:4.)

7 Jane Doe 20 did not make the original flight Mike booked for her because she “ended up
8 getting cold feet.” (*Id.* at 19:21.) Mike, however, remained persistent, continued comforting her,
9 and ultimately convinced her to get on a plane to San Diego. Mike (whom Jane Doe 20 identified as
10 Michael Pratt) picked Jane Doe 20 up from the airport and drove her to the hotel where she would
11 stay for the night. During the car ride, Mike reassured her that the video would not appear online.
12 (*Id.* at 20:14 – 27.)

13 The next morning, Mike, Andre Garcia, and a second male actor Josh arrived at the hotel.
14 Jane Doe 20 noticed that they seemed irritated and in a hurry. They took her to another hotel where
15 the shoot would take place. Jane Doe 20 asked Garcia about distribution, and he verified what Mike
16 had claimed about being overseas. (*Id.* at 27:5 – 10.) She went to take a shower, and Josh joined her
17 without asking; she felt uncomfortable, but she proceeded because she did not know how adult
18 shoots went. After the shower, the videographer and makeup artist entered the room. (*Id.* at 22:2 –
19 23:22.)

20 Garcia disclosed to Jane Doe 20 that they would reduce her pay to \$2,500 because Mike did
21 not expect her to have a large tattoo on her back. Jane Doe 20 was shocked by the explanation as
22 her application photos displayed her tattoo clearly. (Ex. 899.) He then surprised her by asserting
23 that she had to shoot with two male actors. Jane Doe 20 felt uncomfortable yet powerless. She
24 “didn’t want to get on anybody’s nerves,” so she went with what the men directed. (09/16/19 Trial
25 Tr. at 24:15 – 26:3.)

26 Next, Garcia handed Jane Doe 20 documents to sign. He rushed her through signing the
27 paperwork, representing it as “just for tax purposes and stuff [they] had already talked about.” (*Id.*
28 at 26:18 – 19.) Jane Doe 20 did not have time to read the document. Garcia then gave her a script to

1 read into the camera. He purported that this script was to show she “wasn’t being held against [her]
2 will.” (*Id.* at 28:7.) After filling out the documents, Jane Doe 20 sat on the bed for an interview
3 wherein she was coached to act flirty and answer personal sexual questions. She was uncomfortable
4 with both the interview and the sexual filming, the latter of which took at least double the time
5 initially stated. (*Id.* at 29:2 – 22.)

6 Early in 2016, Jane Doe 20 received Snapchat messages from friends with links to her video
7 online. Her immediate response was to ignore the influx of messages. Soon thereafter, her family,
8 co-workers, and strangers discovered the video. She lost many friends, some of whom sent hurtful
9 messages. (*Id.* at 30:21 – 32:23.) For example, her now ex-boyfriend sent emails in which he
10 claimed that the pornographic film defined Jane Doe 20. He focused on his own shame and disgust,
11 emphasizing that she made “the most disgusting thing possible.” (Ex. 921.)

12 Jane Doe 20 endured emotional distress as a result of the harassment from friends and
13 strangers. She suffered from extreme anxiety, panic attacks, depression, insomnia, and undereating.
14 (09/16/19 Trial Tr. at 52:26 – 53:3.) On one occasion, Jane Doe 20 underwent a panic attack that
15 sent her to the ER, where physicians prescribed her Lorazepam. Jane Doe 20 continues to
16 experience these symptoms. She now has additional worries concerning her nine-month old child;
17 she worries about his growing up in her hometown where people continue to approach her about
18 her video. She also has concerns about her career and how she can provide for him financially. (*Id.*
19 at 53:6 – 54:14.)

20 Jane Doe 20 took some measures to try to remove the video before procuring legal
21 representation. She sent a notice to a porn tube site disseminating her video. She stated that
22 showing her likeness was a violation of privacy. (Ex. 922.) She also emailed Michael Pratt pleading
23 with him to take it down, but he replied, “LOL good one.” (Ex. 923.3)

24 Jane Doe 20 testified that she wished she had been told where the video would end up, that
25 they would short her on payment, and that they would have her film with two men. She joined the
26 lawsuit so that her video could be removed and so that nobody else endures what she went through.
27 (09/16/19 Trial Tr. 54:18 – 55:7.)

28 The Court finds Jane Doe 20 to be credible.

Jane Doe 21

In May of 2015, Jane Doe 21 had just been fired from her job. She was 20 years old, transferring to a new school, living with her parents, and she had to pay for her college tuition. (Deposition of Jane Doe 21, May 4, 2019 ["Doe 21 Depo."] at 36:4 – 11; 50:9.) After applying to around 50 jobs through Craigslist with no luck, she received the stock "legitimate adult gig" email from BeginModeling. (*Id.* at 36:12 – 17; 42:15 – 20.)

Jane Doe 21 spoke with Jonathan on the phone, and she asked about safety, STD testing, and distribution. Jonathan assured her he could provide the health bill, and he purported the video would not be published online. (*Id.* at 69:24 – 70:7.)

Jonathan then sent her reference model contact information. Jane Doe 21 felt more comfortable communicating with a woman about the experience. The reference model, Kailyn, texted her that it was a great experience, that Defendants would provide "luxury accommodations," and that the video would not be online. (*Id.* at 87:4 – 88:4.) Her conversation with the reference model was "the deciding factor in whether or not [the video shoot] was safe." (*Id.* at 59:10 – 15.)

By the time she was boarding the plane, Jane Doe 21 was told she would fly from Newark, New Jersey to San Diego, California to film a sex video. (*Id.* 94:25 – 95:3.) She was under the impression the video would be for a "small overseas audience on DVD." She believed she would be paid \$3,000 for 30 minutes of filming. (*Id.* at 71:15 – 72:22.)

Jonathan (whom she identified as Andre Garcia) picked Jane Doe 21 up from the airport and checked her into a hotel. He walked her into the room, then told her his boss needed more pictures. He instructed Jane Doe 21 to strip, making her feel "scared and vulnerable," and later that night he forced her to have sex with him. (*Id.* at 95:9 – 11; 97:15 – 98:13.) The next day, after getting her makeup and nails done at a shopping center, Jane Doe 21 returned to her hotel for the shoot. (*Id.* at 102:2 – 25.)

At the hotel, Jane Doe 21 met with the videographer, Matthew Wolfe, and Jonathan. Wolfe set up for filming while she had her tattoo covered up.⁵⁵ Jane Doe 21 asked several times for STD

⁵⁵ Jane Doe 21 testified that Wolfe went by an alias, but she could not remember what it was. (Doe 21 Depo. at 103:23 – 104:4.)

1 test results, but her request was denied repeatedly. (*Id.* at 105:3 – 106:3.) Next, Wolfe and Jonathan
2 handed Jane Doe 21 documents and stood over her shoulder to rush her aggressively through
3 paperwork. They told her to hurry because they were starting late. At the same time, Wolfe and
4 Jonathan asked Jane Doe 21 for forms of identification. In this flurry, with two men she did not
5 know between her and the door of the room, Jane Doe 21 had no time to read what she signed.
6 Wolfe purported that the contract was to ensure she did not “run off and become a porn star after
7 filming.” (*Id.* at 107:20 – 108:22.) Given the constant reassurances by Wolfe and Jonathan, Jane
8 Doe 21 believed the contracts entailed what their verbal agreement was. (*Id.* at 120:7 – 12.)

9 Defendants also provided Jane Doe 21 with a script to read on camera. Jane Doe 21 was
10 scared about being in the room, so she read through it quickly. Based on Defendants’
11 representations in the room, she believed the paper was but a formality. Although the script read
12 that she was to film voluntarily, Jane Doe 21 felt she was pressured into doing so. She claimed she
13 had no escape, and she did as Matthew Wolfe told her. (*Id.* at 132:19 – 133:25.) Jane Doe 21
14 proceeded to film, and she was paid \$3,000. (Ex. 961.)

15 When filming concluded, Jane Doe 21 smoked the marijuana Jonathan offered her to numb
16 herself. She then cried herself to sleep. (Doe 21 Depo. 142:12 – 18.) The next day, she was kicked
17 out of the hotel onto the street. Unsure of where to go, she texted Jonathan asking what to do since
18 she had no way home. Jonathan picked her up and brought her to his apartment, where Wolfe was.
19 Jonathan then drove her to the airport, and she flew home. (*Id.* at 143:12 – 145:5.)

20 Upon returning home but before the video was released, Jane Doe 21 experienced
21 depression and she was withdrawn from others. (*Id.* at 148:2 – 7.) In or around June of 2015, Jane
22 Doe 21 discovered her video online when multiple people messaged and called her about it. (*Id.* at
23 150:9 – 12.) She was receiving messages across all platforms – Facebook, email, Twitter, text
24 messages. All of her friends found out, as did her siblings, family, and fiancé. (*Id.* at 152:8 – 153:8.)
25 Jane Doe 21 testified that she lost all but two friends. (*Id.* at 166:9 – 11.) She felt she could not go
26 out in public out of fear that someone would recognize her from the video. Her classmates at her
27 new school also found her video, which in turn compelled Jane Doe 21 to miss classes so she would
28 not draw attention to herself. (*Id.* at 154:23 – 5; 157:8 – 24.)

Jane Doe 21 had not only her personal information and social media profiles posted around YouTube and PornWikiLeaks, but also her family's information. Exhibit 966 catalogues various threads across multiple websites posting links and personal information of Jane Doe 21, her family members, and even her mother's company page. Michael Pratt's fake Facebook profile Ann Fairchild also contacted Jane Doe 21's mother multiple times, though she never responded. (Ex. 963.)

Because of her emotional distress from the video's release, Jane Doe 21 required extensive medical treatment. She lost 20 pounds in the course of two months following the online publication, so she began seeing a nutritionist. (Doe 21 Depo. 160:7 – 18.) She also began seeing a doctor who diagnosed her with "plenty of psychological issues" and with anemia; furthermore, her "organs were on the verge of failure." (*Id.* at 163:4 – 22.) Before the video's release, Jane Doe 21 had no eating problems. After the video, however, she struggled to get out of bed, and the doctor told her that her anemia was due to her poor diet. Jane Doe 21 continues to have an eating disorder today, four years after the video. (*Id.* at 162:23 – 163:22.) She also continues to see a therapist, who diagnosed her with complex PTSD and prescribed her sertraline, an antidepressant. (*Id.* at 169:22 – 170:3; 172:13 – 18.) Jane Doe 21 testified that her relationship with her parents is still not the same and it never will be. (*Id.* at 210:9 – 10.)

The Court finds Jane Doe 21 to be credible.

Jane Doe 22

In January 2015, Jane Doe 22 responded to a Craigslist advertisement for modeling with the headline "Females Escape the Snow and Make 5K". (10/22/19 Jane Doe 22 Depo. 132:1 – 5.) She didn't know what the ad was going to entail, she was just focused on the \$5000 payment. (*Id.* at 133:4 – 10; 133:13 – 17.) In conversations with defendants, Jane Doe 22 was told the video would be on DVD, distributed only in Australia and New Zealand, not in the United States. (*Id.* at 152:15 – 20.) This information was very important to her because had Jane Doe 22 known the video would be released online, she would not have done it. (*Id.* at 155:9 – 12.)

Before coming to San Diego, Jane Doe 22 had communicated with defendants and they had informed her it would be an adult shoot. At some point thereafter, she realized it was going to be a

1 pornographic video. (*Id.* at 144:2 – 20.) Jane Doe 22 recalls that she discussed her concerns with
2 them over the phone and not in emails. Her emails were short and to the point. (*Id.* at 185:12 – 24.)

3 The number one reason Jane Doe 22 was willing to do a pornographic video was money.
4 She needed money. This was the only reason she did the video. (*Id.* at 162:15 – 20, 257:24 – 25.)
5 Jane Doe 22 needed money because she was in college, had to pay for her apartment, didn't have a
6 car, was unable to obtain a job without a car and could not rely on friends or family for money. (*Id.*
7 at 162:15 – 8.)

8 Jane Doe admittedly contacted defendants to do a subsequent video shoot because she had a
9 lot of money stolen from her placing her in financial straits. Thus, she made a second trip to San
10 Diego where she shot another video. (*Id.* at 183:11 – 184:2.)

11 Jane Doe 22's concerns about distribution of the pornographic video were addressed by
12 defendants telling her the video would only be released on DVD in Australia and New Zealand, so
13 that ruled out other forms of distribution in other places. (*Id.* at 147:24 – 148:4, 153:3 – 7.) After
14 speaking with the defendants, she committed to doing the video because of what they told her. (*Id.*
15 at 169:7 – 11.) Defendants told Jane Doe 22 that the video was not going to be distributed in the
16 United States and that it would only be distributed in Australia and New Zealand on DVD. Based
17 upon that she felt her friends and family would not be going to Australia to buy pornography. (*Id.* at
18 152:11 – 20.) Had Jane Doe 22 known the video would be released online she would not have done
19 the pornographic shoot. (*Id.* at 154:9 – 12; 155:25 – 156:3.)

20 The Defendants gave Jane Doe 22 information about references that she should contact and
21 photos of other girls who appeared safe and smiling. (*Id.* at 152:4 – 7.) Before coming to San
22 Diego, Jane Doe 22 called the references she had been provided by defendants. In the calls she was
23 told not to worry about STDs because protection was being used. She was also told by the
24 references that they had never seen anything online of themselves. They also reinforced the belief
25 that the DVD would only be distributed in New Zealand and Australia. (*Id.* at 160:11 – 161:6.) At
26 no time before shooting the video did Jane Doe 22 have any inkling that it would be released on the
27 internet. (*Id.* at 154:12 – 15.)
28

1 Prior to shooting the video, defendants gave Jane Doe 22 documents that she signed. They
2 didn't say review it. They said sign this. She did not review them thoroughly. She read a little bit
3 but didn't get far because they were rushing along. (*Id.* 189: 1 – 20.) Jane Doe 22 recalls she was
4 not given time to read the documents and was told that they were going to outline it for her, so she
5 should just fill out the bottom now. (*Id.* 201:8 – 17.) Jane Doe 22 did not ask defendants to show
6 her in any of the contracts that she signed where it said the videos would only be distributed on
7 DVD in Australia or New Zealand, because they had programmed it in her head that they had a plan
8 for them. She trusted that they wouldn't tell her not to read just to hurry up and sign it. (*Id.* at 217:4
9 – 16.) She specifically recalls she did not ask about distribution before signing the documents in the
10 hotel room because she had already been told multiple times that the video would only be
11 distributed in New Zealand or Australia on a DVD. (*Id.* at 213:13 – 20.) Jane Doe 22 was relying
12 on the defendants to relate truthful information to her about distribution. (*Id.* at 214:13 – 16; 214:19
13 – 23; 214:25 – 215:7.)

14 Jane Doe 22 was not concerned about the words in the script that she read on camera
15 because she trusted that the defendants were going to do what they said they would do with the
16 footage. She just knew that they were going to put it on DVD in Australia. The fact the statement
17 didn't say "BLL will only use this footage for DVD in Australia" didn't raise a red flag because she
18 already had that in mind from what the defendants had told her. (*Id.* at 244:24 – 245:14; 245:15 –
19 16; 245:20 – 246:4; 246:6 – 22; 247:2 – 6; 248:7 – 14; 249:12 – 250:23.)

20 Jane Doe 22 recalls learning that her video was online in August 2015. She can't recall
21 exactly how she learned about it but remembers receiving harassing messages thereafter. (*Id.* at
22 284:2 – 12.) She has been approached by people from her high school about having done a
23 pornographic video and her ex-boyfriend would blackmail her by threatening to send the link to the
24 video to everybody that they knew. (*Id.* at 193:19 – 22; 194:19 – 195:2.) She no longer has any of
25 the messages she received because she deleted them out of shame and didn't want anyone to be able
26 to see the message and find out something about them. (*Id.* at 26:20 – 26:5, 26:8, 26:11 – 19.)
27
28

1 Jane Doe 22 recalls communications via a Facebook post with someone named Ann
2 Fairchild in which she was informed about Girls Do Porn and that there was a lawsuit. (*Id.* at 25:2 –
3 4; 25:13 – 26:1.)

4 Prior to 2015, Jane Doe had been treated by her family doctor for anxiety. He prescribed
5 Lexapro for her. (*Id.* at 114:5 – 10; 115:9 – 14.) She only took Lexapro for a matter of months and
6 was not actively treating at the time of the video shoot. (*Id.* at 115:17 – 25.) At some point
7 following shooting of the video, Jane Doe 22 sought treatment for anxiety and depression. She
8 cannot recall the name of the psychologist. (*Id.* at 116:4 – 16.) The reasons she saw a psychologist
9 stem from the emotional distress she experienced in shooting the video. She’s lost relationships, has
10 a son whose father is unknown, feels hopeless about her future because people that she cares about
11 have called her vile names, such as “whore” and “slut,” telling her that she will never be anything
12 more than that. She feels this was very damaging to her self-esteem causing her to go into
13 depression and have anxiety attacks. She thinks she would still be in school, maybe not be a single
14 parent and would be on a whole different path in life. She wouldn’t be on the career path that she’s
15 currently on. In sum and substance, she feels the pornographic video shoots have ruined her life.
16 (*Id.* at 116:4 – 16; 309:3 – 310:2.)

17 Jane Doe 22 attended college at Indiana University, South Bend, but dropped out before
18 learning her videos were posted online. (*Id.* at 61:8 – 18.)

19 Currently, Jane Doe 22 is employed at a place called Cheetahs where she has worked as an
20 entertainer since September 2018. (*Id.* at 97:8 – 18.) Previously, she worked as an entertainer at an
21 establishment called Flashers commencing in September 2017. She left when it closed in 2018. (*Id.*
22 at 102:10 – 18.) Before working at Flashers, she worked at Lippert Components as a customer
23 service representative. Her duties involved order entry, taking phone calls and parts knowledge. She
24 ceased working there in roughly September 2016. (*Id.* at 104:20 – 23; 105:7 – 21; 106:1 – 6.) Jane
25 Doe 22 quit this job because she was in a bad place. She was distressed with people knowing about
26 the videos. (*Id.* at 106:7 – 15.)

27 The Court finds Jane Doe 22 to be credible.
28

v. Defendants Use Shell Entities to Obfuscate their Corporate Relationships and Hide Assets

Defendants have constructed a complicated network of entities, transferred assets overseas, and kept scant corporate records. None of the Defendants could really explain the corporate structure; both Pratt and Wolfe pled ignorance on basic subjects that most small business owners or managers would know. Plaintiffs offered sufficient evidence to show that the various Defendant businesses and additional related entities operate together as essentially one unit.

1. Defendants Use Six Entities to Operate GirlsDoPorn.com

When Pratt first launched GirlsDoPorn.com, he did so through two entities: Clockwork Productions, Inc. and Bubblegum Films, Inc. These two original entities were later replaced by the BLL Media, Inc. enterprise. Wolfe was produced as the PMQ witness for all topics relating to the entities that run GirlsDoPorn, yet he lacked basic information and no one else was produced to explain the corporate structure.

Clockwork Productions, Inc. was incorporated by Kevin Holloway on November 29, 2006 in Nevada. (Ex. 1600.1 – 4.) Plaintiffs assert that Holloway started Clockwork Productions on Pratt's behalf due to Pratt's immigration status at the time;⁵⁶ Defendants have not offered an alternative explanation. Clockwork Production's corporate filings list Holloway as president, secretary, treasurer, and director as of February 19, 2007. (Ex. 1600.1 – 4.) As of June 15, 2009, Pratt is listed as president, secretary, and director, yet Pratt claims to have no recollection of holding those positions. (Ex. 1660.5; Pratt Depo. Vol. I, 295:20 – 296:19.) Wiederhold was also listed as a director of Clockwork Productions as of that date. (Ex. 1660.8.) Holloway later replaced Pratt as the president, secretary, treasurer, and director of Clockwork Productions in 2014. (Pratt Depo. Vol. I, 303:19 – 304:16.)

Although Clockwork Productions was supposedly dissolved in 2013 (10/17/19 Trial Tr. 164:10 – 20), Defendants continued to list Clockwork Productions as the contracting party on

⁵⁶ (Wiederhold Depo. 335:15 – 23 “[Q.] Why were you signing anything for Clockwork Productions in your mind?

[A.] At the time Michael asked me to sign it so he could start a processing account. He wasn't an American at the time and I was and he needed an American to create an account.”.)

several Plaintiffs' Model/Talent Releases. (See, e.g., Exs. 34; 297.) Defendants were unable to explain.⁵⁷ (Pratt Depo. Vol. II, 436:15 – 441:5; 10/3/19 Trial Tr. 112:21 – 113:3.)

Bubblegum Films, Inc. was incorporated in Vanuatu on December 11, 2006. (Ex. 1377; Pratt Depo. Vol. I, 243:12 – 19.) The ownership of Bubblegum Films is uncertain. Pratt's verified discovery responses state unequivocally that he was the "sole owner" of Bubblegum Films. (Ex. 1377.)⁵⁸

Bubblegum Films held the rights to the videos filmed for GirlsDoPorn and GirlsDoToys before those rights were transferred to Oh Well Media and Sidle Media, respectively, on November 6, 2016. (Exs. 3282; 3283.) Pratt conceded that he was the sole director of Bubblegum Films when all of its assets (the entire library of videos filmed for GDP and GDT) were assigned to other entities. (Pratt Depo. Vol. I 267:25 – 268:6.)⁵⁹

BLL Media, Inc., incorporated in California in 2013, currently produces the videos that appear on GirlsDoPorn.com. Pratt wholly owns BLL Media, Inc. indirectly through BLL Media Holdings, LLC. BLL Media, Inc. is managed by Pratt, employs all of the individuals who run the business, and holds most of the assets used in running GirlsDoPorn.com. "Clockwork Productions, Inc., and the services it provided were replaced and picked up by BLL Media, Inc., after it was incorporated." (10/3/19 Trial Tr. 114:10 – 17.)

⁵⁷ When asked about Clockwork Productions' relationship with BLL Media, Inc. and why Clockwork Productions appears on these documents, Pratt said he "would just be guessing." (Pratt Depo. Vol. II, 436:15 – 441:5.) When asked the same question at trial, Wolfe claimed that "there are a couple of contracts that were - - had errors on them, but they were since fixed or transferred, or there was a transfer agreement for them as well." (10/3/19 Trial Tr. 112:21 – 113:3.)

⁵⁸ Pratt questioned whether this was accurate and attempted to explain by saying "our company structure was completely messed up, and we were in the process of fixing everything. So maybe I was, but I'm - I don't think it was supposed to be set up like that as far as I know." (Pratt Depo. Vol. I, 242:17-243:10.) Pratt claimed that he has "no idea" who owns Bubblegum Films, yet he believed Bubblegum Films owned the domain GirlsDoPorn.com before Oh Well Media gained ownership. (*Id.*, see also 269:17-271:3.)

⁵⁹ In a DMCA take-down request submitted to MindGeek on April 25, 2016, "Jordan Powers," identifying himself as the "CEO of BUBBLEGUM FILMS / GIRLSDOPORN.COM," claims that Bubblegum Films "own[s] the exclusive copyrights" of the content on GirlsDoPorn.com. (Ex. 7006 [signature line on page 2 directs MindGeek to "DMCA@MOMPOV.COM"].)

1 **BLL Media Holdings, LLC** was formed in Nevada on February 5, 2013 and is wholly
 2 owned by Pratt. (Ex. 1168.) This entity apparently exists solely to hold BLL Media, Inc. and other
 3 assets.

4 Defendants created three new entities to operate GirlsDoPorn.com. The Court finds, that the
 5 purpose of creating these entities was to obfuscate Defendants' corporate status and relationships
 6 and to evade accountability for Defendants' wrongdoing.

7 The three entities are as follows:

8 **(1) UHD Productions LLC** is a Wyoming entity Defendants formed as the "new company
 9 for production." (10/3/19 Trial Tr. 115:27 – 116:6.) Yet UHD Productions has never had any
 10 employees. (*Id.* at 117:8 – 10.) Both Wolfe and Pratt claim to be unaware of who owns UHD
 11 Productions. (*Id.* at 116:23 – 26; Pratt Depo. Vol. I, 50:4 – 10.)

12 UHD Productions purports to be the contracting party on numerous Plaintiffs' documents.
 13 (JD 8 [Ex. 349] and JD 19 [Ex. 882].) According to Wolfe, Defendants began listing UHD
 14 Productions on their model contracts because "when the lawsuit hit, that prevented us from
 15 completing those things. But it was - - UHD was the production arm of the company." (10/2/19
 16 Trial Tr. 109:20 – 110:1.) The UHD Productions, LLC name would not have been recognized.
 17 When asked whether UHD Productions operated out of the same physical office as BLL Media,
 18 Wolfe equivocated.⁶⁰

19 **(2) EG Publications** is a corporation that, according to Pratt, "just does our payroll, payroll
 20 for the company." (Pratt Depo. Vol. I, 41:2 – 12.) According to Wolfe, EG Publications "was
 21 supposed to be kind of like an admin company," providing services for BLL Media, Inc. (10/3/19
 22 Trial Tr. 114:19 – 115:2.) Yet EG Publications does not have any employees. (*Id.* at 117:5 – 7.)
 23 Despite being the PMQ for the issue, Wolfe claims he does not know who owns this entity and has
 24 no knowledge of the corporate structure. (*Id.* at 115:3 – 25, 117:1 – 4.)

25
 26
 27 ⁶⁰ Wolfe responded, "I don't know technically where it would have operated out of, but some of
 28 these companies were set up when we were trying to fix things and errors like this, and then the lawsuit
 happened, and we didn't get time to finish all that, so it never really came to be." (10/3/19 Trial Tr. 116:7 –
 20.)

Wolfe testified that EG Publications holds bank accounts where the money processed from GirlsDoPorn.com subscription sales is deposited. (10/2/19 Trial Tr. 80:12 – 21.) The only evidence in the record indicates that EG Publications is wholly owned by BLL Media Holdings, LLC. (See Pratt Depo. Vol. III at 84:12 – 23 [discussing the assets he listed in his bankruptcy filing].)

(3) *Oh Well Media Limited*, a Vanuatu entity formed on September 4, 2015, is the final piece of the puzzle. (Ex. 3232.22 – 24 [minutes of first meeting referencing date of incorporation].) The ownership of this entity was disputed at trial. As of September 4, 2015, corporate documents show Pratt is the sole shareholder of Oh Well Media. (Ex. 3232.22 – 24 [minutes of first meeting showing resolution to transfer all shares of the company to Pratt].) Plaintiffs offered a share certificate and a Register of Members showing Pratt as sole shareholder. (Ex. 3232.25 – 27.) Pratt disputes that he owns Oh Well Media and claims that Kevin Holloway is the true owner.⁶¹ (Pratt Depo. Vol. I, 270:5 – 271:24.)

Defendants transferred ownership of all valuable assets related to GirlsDoPorn from Bubblegum Films and BLL Media, Inc. (two entities that Pratt owns) to Oh Well Media (an entity supposedly owned by Holloway). On November 6, 2015, an “Assignment of Assets” is signed purporting to transfer ownership of the rights of the videos Defendants produced for GDP, and the domain name GirlsDoPorn.com from Bubblegum Films to Oh Well Media Ltd. (Ex. 3282.)

BLL Media, Inc. also transferred video rights to Oh Well Media. Defendants produced one Assignment of Assets dated October 1, 2014. (Ex. 3320.1 – 5.) This transfer is dubious on its face. First, Oh Well Media did not exist at that time and would not be formed for nearly a year. Second, this assignment purports to transfer the rights to at least five videos that were shot in 2015. (Ex. 3320.4.)

The more fundamental problem is that the record contains no evidence that consideration was paid to the assignors, which means that Pratt has purportedly transferred his life’s work from

⁶¹ Pratt claims that he does not own Oh Well Media, but he also uses the entity interchangeably with himself and with his companies, BLL Media, Inc. and BLL Media Holdings, LLC. (Pratt Depo. Vol. I, 60:21-61:25, 57:3-10 [specifying that when he says they produce content for “ourselves,” he means for Oh Well Media].) He is unsure whether BLL Media or Oh Well Media owns the GirlsDoPorn.com domain. (*Id.* at 60:21-61:4.) He is unsure whether he is recruiting models on behalf of both BLL Media and Oh Well Media (*Id.* at 64:2-14.)

1 an entity he owned to an entity that he did not own without receiving anything in return. Pratt
 2 contends that he received a written licensing agreement, but failed to produce it at trial. (Pratt Depo.
 3 Vol. III, 99:5 – 12.)

4 Pratt claims that he believes Kevin Holloway owns Oh Well Media.⁶² (*Id.* at 62:7 – 13.) He
 5 testified that he has never had contact with anyone at Oh Well Media because Wolfe handles those
 6 communications, but that if he did, it would be with Kevin Holloway. (*Id.* at 57:11 – 58:7.) Pratt
 7 stated that Oh Well Media operates out of Vanuatu but that he produces all the content for that
 8 entity. (*Id.* at 64:18 – 65:15.) He claims that no one from Oh Well Media contacts him requesting
 9 he produce content: “We just take it upon ourselves. We know what we’re doing.” (*Id.* at 65:22 –
 10 66:2.) Pratt states that a contract exists between Oh Well Media and BLL Media giving ownership
 11 of the videos to Oh Well Media and that he signed on behalf of BLL Media but does not know who
 12 signed on behalf of Oh Well Media. (*Id.* at 66:4 – 24 [“guessing” that Holloway would be the
 13 signatory].)

14 Pratt testified that he does not know either why Bubblegum Films transferred the rights to
 15 all of the videos to Oh Well Media and Sidle Media or what assets Bubblegum Films received in
 16 return for assigning the video rights. (Pratt Depo. Vol. III, 133:25 – 136:9.)

17 ***2. Defendants Use Five Entities to Operate GirlsDoToys.com***

18 ***M1M Media, Inc.*** is a California company owned by Pratt and Wolfe 50/50 set up for the
 19 purpose of operating the website GirlsDoToys.com. (10/2/19 Trial Tr. 202:9 – 204:4; Pratt Depo.
 20 Vol. I, 39:9 – 40:10 [testifying he and Wolfe have a joint partnership called M1M Media, Inc. or
 21 M1M Media, LLC, but does not know which].)

22
 23
 24 ⁶² Pratt testified that he was meant to run the website, recruit the models, shoot the videos, and
 25 market the website and Holloway was meant to receive the rights to the videos and a percentage of the
 26 profits. (*Id.* at 271:19-276:25.) When asked why it took from 2006 to 2015 to formalize his agreement with
 27 Holloway, Pratt stated, “I mean everything was a mess, corporate structure-wise, that’s why I hired Matt to
 28 –” (*Id.* at 276:24-277:9.) Pratt could give no further explanation as to what he meant by “the corporate
 structure was a mess,” claiming ignorance and deflecting such questions by deferring to Wolfe. (*Id.* at
 277:10-278:25 [“I’m not too sure. Matt deals with all that kind of stuff. [...] You are just asking the wrong
 person. I have no clue about any of this stuff.”].)

1 **Merro Media, Inc.** is 100% owned by Merro Media Holdings, LLC (Ex. 1123.) Wolfe is
 2 Sole Director, Chairperson, Chief Executive Officer and President, Chief Financial Officer, and
 3 Secretary. [Ex. 1111].) Wolfe claims to provide consulting services to BLL Media, Inc. through
 4 Merro Media, Inc. yet he is unaware of any written agreements between those entities regarding
 5 those services. (10/3/19 Trial Tr. 127:4 – 10.)

6 **Merro Media Holdings, LLC**, which is solely owned by Wolfe, is a holding company that
 7 owns Merro Media, Inc. (Ex. 1058; 1075; 1529.)

8 **Hayst Holdings, Limited** is a New Zealand entity through which Wolfe provides “technical”
 9 services to BLL Media.

10 **Sidle Media Limited** is a Vanuatu entity which owns the domain name GirlsDoToys.com
 11 and holds the rights to the videos Defendants produced for GirlsDoToys. Wolfe claims he does not
 12 own Sidle Media and does not know who does. (10/7/19 Trial Tr. 38:6 – 7; 10/3/19 Trial Tr. 106:3
 13 – 18.) Pratt claims he does not own Sidle Media. (Pratt Depo. Vol. III, 75:12 – 16.)

14 According to the share certificates in evidence, Sidle Media is owned by Oh Well Media
 15 and Torque Asset Management in equal parts. (Ex. 1673.125 – 126.) And, as already explained,
 16 Pratt owns Oh Well Media. Wolfe owns Torque Asset Management. (Ex. 1673.136.)

17 Bubblegum Films appears to have transferred rights in GDT videos to Sidle Media on
 18 November 6, 2015. (Ex. 3283.) BLL Media also transferred assets to Sidle Media. (Ex. 3320.6 – 10
 19 [Assignment of Assets dated Oct. 20, 2015].)

20 There is no evidence that any consideration was provided in these transactions, nor any
 21 evidence showing a legitimate reason for the transfer.⁶³ While Wolfe agreed that he and Pratt
 22 indirectly own the entity that holds the rights to the girlsdotoy.com domain, M1M Media, that

23
 24 ⁶³ Pratt testified that he does not know what Bubblegum Films received in exchange for transferring
 25 the rights to these videos to Sidle Media, if anything. (Pratt Depo. Vol. I, 265:18-266:4.) Defendants have
 26 produced no evidence that any consideration was given to anyone in this transaction. Pratt testified he has
 27 “no idea” why Bubblegum Films transferred the rights of the videos produced for GirlsDoToys to Sidle
 28 Media. (Pratt Depo. Vol. I, 256:14-257:4.) Furthermore, this transaction appears to be effectuated by “C.
 Pane” who signed the assignment agreement as a director of Bubblegum Films, however, Pratt testified he
 had never heard of Mr. Pane and had no idea who he was. (*Id.* at 260:8-13, 261:22-262:4; 28:15 – 25
 [testifying he has heard of Charles Pane as part of this lawsuit but never met him or talked to him and in no
 other context].) Pratt attempted to explain, saying “it was either a mistake or it was overlooked[.]” (*Id.* at
 263:17-22.) Wolfe has heard of Charles Pane but never spoken to him.

1 Pratt owns Bubblegum Films, and that Pratt apparently transferred the rights of the domain to Sidle
 2 Media, Wolfe did not receive anything for allowing that domain to be transferred because “[i]t was
 3 never my domain. . . . It was always intended to be Sidle Media’s.” (10/7/19 37:5 – 24.) Again,
 4 Wolfe cites “problems, issues, miscommunications, all that kind of stuff.” (*Id.* at 38:1 – 3.) Wolfe
 5 claims M1M Media has a license agreement with Sidle Media to market GDT videos, but again, no
 6 such agreement has been produced in trial. (10/3/19 Trial Tr. 105:27 – 106:10.)

7 In light of this evidence, the Court finds that Pratt and Wolfe, though a series of shell
 8 companies, wholly own and control this entity.

9 ***Torque Asset Management Limited*** is yet another entity for which Defendants deny
 10 ownership and knowledge. Wolfe claims he does not own Torque Asset Management. (10/3/19
 11 Trial. Tr. 104:16 – 105:4.) Yet Wolfe’s name appears on share certificates of Torque Asset
 12 Management as the sole shareholder. (Ex. 1673.136.)

13 3. ***Defendants Created Domi Publications, LLC to Claim that***

14 ***MomPOV.com is Separate from the Other Websites***

15 ***Domi Publications, LLC***, co-owned by Pratt and Wiederhold, was formed in February
 16 2015. (Pratt Depo. Vol. I, 42:22 – 43:6.) Domi runs the website MomPOV.com. (*Id.* at 43:15 – 21.)
 17 Pratt owned 50% interest in Domi until the middle of trial. (Pratt Depo. Vol. 1, 254:20 – 24.)

18 a. ***Defendants Operate MomPOV.com Using the Same Business*** 19 ***Practices as the Other Websites***

20 The evidence at trial demonstrates that Defendants used similar business practices to operate
 21 all three websites. Recruiting for all three websites starts with advertisements for modeling being
 22 posted on Craigslist and filming the videos takes place in hotel rooms. (Ex. 1511.52–53.)

23 According to the testimony of Myrna Jeffrey, Domi uses similar business practices to recruit
 24 women to appear on MomPOV. Ms. Jeffrey testified that she responded to a Craigslist ad for
 25 modeling that did not mention pornography. (11/7/19 Trial Tr. 94:5 – 8; 96:14 – 15.) Ms. Jeffrey
 26 testified that she received an email from “James Chamberlain” (Wiederhold’s alias [*Id.* at 97:4 –
 27 10]) that revealed the job was for an adult video and stated, “You won’t find a more professional
 28 and legit person/company.” (*Id.* at 98:5; Ex. 5418.) Over the phone, Wiederhold told Ms. Jeffrey

1 that the video would only be released in foreign countries, not the United States.” (11/7/19 Trial Tr.
 2 100:24 – 101:2; 103:7 – 8.) As in the recruiting process for GirlsDoPorn and GirlsDoToys,
 3 Wiederhold never mentioned the website MomPOV.com (*Id.* at 103:25–104:1) and told Ms. Jeffrey
 4 that the video would not be released online. (*Id.* at 103:11 – 13.)

5 As in the shoots for GirlsDoPorn, Wiederhold rushed Ms. Jeffrey to sign documents
 6 quickly, at the last minute, just prior to starting the shoot. (*Id.* at 102:23 – 24.) Wiederhold
 7 represented to Ms. Jeffrey that she would receive \$1,500 for doing a single video, but after the
 8 video was finished, he informed her that she was expected to do a second video to earn the \$1,500.
 9 (*Id.* at 101:17–102:5; 104:25–105:14; 105:4–19; 106: 5–13; 107:6 – 108:10.) Finally, when Ms.
 10 Jeffrey discovered the video was online, she contacted Wiederhold, begging him to remove it. (*Id.*
 11 at 112:4–15.) Like Pratt, Wolfe, and Garcia, his response was, “Sorry, there’s nothing I can do” and
 12 hung up on her. (*Id.* at 112:24–113:2.)

13 The Court concludes that MomPOV’s business and recruiting practices are indicative of a
 14 common modus operandi between MomPOV and Girls Do Porn. The Court finds that they involve
 15 common ownership and personnel and constitute a single business enterprise.

16 *b. Domi Publications, LLC and BLL Media, Inc. were*
 17 *Commingled Until Very Recently*

18 Many of the assets used in the operation of Defendants’ three pornographic websites are
 19 commingled or were commingled during the relevant time period. Though Domi has attempted to
 20 separate out the assets related to the operations of MomPOV.com (which was launched in 2011 and
 21 existed under the Bubblegum Films/BLL Media umbrella for several years) in an effort to claim
 22 that it is entirely separate from GirlsDoPorn and GirlsDoToys, most of this effort came long after
 23 Domi was formed on February 20, 2015. (Ex. 1528.) It is not until 2018 that most of the assets
 24 related to MomPOV were actually severed from those of the rest of the enterprise.

25 The MOMPOV.COM trademark was originally registered by BLL Media Holdings, LLC on
 26 July 29, 2014. (Ex. 5001.9.) It was not until January 27, 2018 (1.5 years after this lawsuit began)
 27 that the trademark was transferred to Domi Publications. (Ex. 5001.3.)
 28

1 According to the GoDaddy records in evidence, the MomPOV.com domain was first held
 2 by Wiederhold's personal account starting April 13, 2010.⁶⁴ (Ex. 1744.1–2.) Records show the
 3 domain in Pratt's BLL Media account in January 2013. (See Ex. 1744.98.) Pratt's account renewed
 4 its ownership for this domain on April 23, 2015. (Ex. 1744.1011.) On April 25, 2017, Weiderhold
 5 created a new account in his own name but using "domipublications" as the username. (Ex.
 6 1744.541–542.) On February 7, 2018, the domain was finally transferred from Pratt's account into
 7 the account Wiederhold created for "domipublications.com." (Ex. 1744.547; 1744.693.)

8 The only account that the record shows was segregated in a timely manner after Domi was
 9 formed is the CCBill account for credit card payment processing. The payments for subscriptions to
 10 MomPOV were processed through the same CCBill account until March 31, 2015 when
 11 Wiederhold created a separate account for Domi. (Ex. 5004.2; see also Ex. 1511.113:3 – 9
 12 [previously, MomPOV and GirlsDoPorn each had a sub-account in the CCBill account owned by
 13 Pratt].)

14 Ms. Moser testified that at the BLL Media offices, credit cards for different companies were
 15 "strewn around" and that she recalls holding a debit card for Domi Publications at one time. (*Id.* at
 16 18:3 – 19:9.)

17 Defendants have joint defense agreement and have asserted a common interest privilege.
 18 (10/3/19 Trial Tr. 31:24 – 28.) And, all Defendants were jointly represented by the same law firm
 19 in this lawsuit until October 19, 2016, with managing agents of each entity presumably consenting
 20 to the joint representations. (ROA No. 52.)

21 Most of the entities list the same address on documentation, which is not a place of
 22 operation but just a P.O. Box. (See, e.g., Pratt Depo. Vol. 1, 41:22 – 42:13 [EG Publications lists
 23 113 West G Street, Suite 123, San Diego, California as its address. But Pratt explains, "[t]hat's just
 24 our P.O. Box. I mean it is probably the mailing address, but we didn't operate out of there." Instead,
 25 the entity "probably" operated out of 1620 Fifth Avenue, Suite 675, San Diego, California].

26
 27 ⁶⁴ The account also holds or held many domains clearly related to GirlsDoPorn, such as
 28 REALGIRLSDOPORN.COM, GIRLSDOPORNPICS.COM, GDPBLOG.COM,
 GIRLSDOPORNFREE.COM, and GDPGIFS.COM (both before and after Domi Publications came into
 existence). (Ex. 1744.1–15.)

1 As late as 2017, both GirlsDoPorn and MomPOV listed the same Custodian of Records—
 2 BUBBLEGUMFILMS INC in Vanuatu—on their websites in compliance with 18 U.S.C. § 2257.
 3 (Ex. 365.2 [GirlsDoPorn.com]; Ex. 1573 [MomPOV.com]).

4 Until Wiederhold moved to Las Vegas in 2014, MomPOV was run out of the same offices
 5 as GirlsDoPorn. Approximately 100 of MomPOV.com’s videos were shot in San Diego.
 6 (Wiederhold Depo. 368:21 – 370:7; Ex. 1511.369 – 1511.371.)

7 Based on this evidence, the Court determines that MomPOV and Domi were substantially
 8 intertwined with Defendants’ various GDP entities as part of a common pornography enterprise.

9 *c. Domi Publications, LLC is a Continuation of the Entity that*
 10 *Previously Operated MomPOV.com*

11 The issue of who “owned” MomPOV at any given time was contested at trial. The position
 12 taken by Defendants at trial was essentially that, prior to the formation of Domi, MomPOV was
 13 owned by an informal “joint partnership” between Pratt and Wiederhold that was never reduced to
 14 writing or formalized in any way. (Wiederhold Depo. 41:1–20; Wolfe Depo. as PMQ of BLL
 15 Media, Inc., Vol. II, 311:17 – 312:20.)

16 However, much of the other evidence discussed above indicates that MomPOV was, for all
 17 intents and purposes, owned and controlled by Pratt’s BLL Media/Bubblegum Films/Clockwork
 18 Productions enterprise. (see Wolfe Depo. Vol. II, 311:17 – 312:21 [Wolfe, as PMQ for BLL Media,
 19 Inc. (and all other entities aside from Domi) testifying that “MomPOV may have been under BLL
 20 Media”].)

21 The Court need not decide precisely who owned MomPOV prior to the formation of Domi
 22 Publications because the Court finds that all Defendants, including Domi Publications, are alter
 23 egos of each other and otherwise jointly and severally liable for all harms suffered by Plaintiffs.
 24 Even if the transfer of assets from the purported joint venture was categorized as a sale of assets,
 25 the evidence indicates that Domi was a mere continuation of the existing enterprise to produce
 26 videos for and to market and sell subscriptions to MomPOV.com. The joint venture did not receive
 27 any consideration for the transfers of its assets. Notably, many of these transfers did not occur until
 28

three years after Domi was incorporated and well after this lawsuit was filed. This includes the transfer of the MomPOV trademark and domain name to Domi Publications in 2018.

Whether Pratt's ownership stake in MomPOV prior to Domi was as an individual or as one half of a "joint partnership" is of no moment because Pratt has always been at the center of the joint venture and undisputedly was entitled to 50% of the profits generated by MomPOV at all times.

Douglas Wiederhold is not a defendant in this case. The Court finds that Wiederhold's conduct as an employee of Defendant Bubblegum Films, Clockwork Productions, Inc., and Defendant BLL Media (from 2007 to 2015) and his conduct as 50% owner and primary manager of Defendant Domi Publications (from 2015 to the present) is evidence of alter ego among all Defendants.

d. Defendants Use Affiliate Marketing to Cross Advertise for the Benefit of All of Pratt's Websites

Defendants employ "affiliate marketing" services offered by CCBill, Defendants' credit card payment processor, to advertise for and increase web-traffic to their subscription websites. By participating in CCBill's affiliate program, Defendants pay a commission to third parties each time an internet user purchases a subscription on one of Defendants' websites after following a link from that third party's affiliate site.⁶⁵ When CCBill processes a subscription fee that originated from an affiliate site, CCBill sends half of the fee to the affiliate site and half to Defendants' account.⁶⁶ It is undisputed that affiliate advertising increases traffic to Defendants' websites and the number of subscriptions sold.⁶⁷

⁶⁵ (10/2/19 Trial Tr. 187-189 [Wolfe describing "the affiliate marketing model"].)

⁶⁶ (Pratt Depo. Vol. I, 78:12-79:2; Vol. II, 397:12-24; Vol. III, 130:9-132:8.)

⁶⁷ When asked about why Domi had not attempted to remove a link that said "MomPOV" on an affiliate site, Wiederhold stated, "I'll take all the links I can get. [] Q: You'll take all the links you can get why? A. It's traffic. Q. Okay and how does that benefit Domi Publications? A. More traffic, more sales." (Wiederhold Depo. 261:6-12.)

Typically, affiliate websites contain pictures or video clips of Defendants' content, including images and videos of the Plaintiffs.⁶⁸ Defendants permit affiliate sites to partially display their content provided they include links to Defendants' websites.⁶⁹ Simply put, Defendants pay hundreds of thousands of dollars in commissions each year to affiliate sites for advertising and directing internet traffic to Defendants' websites in order to increase subscription sales.⁷⁰

While Wolfe, Wiederhold, and Walters⁷¹ all testified that they "couldn't control" their affiliates, the Court is not persuaded.⁷² Defendants can remove an affiliate from its affiliate

⁶⁸ (10/2/19 Trial Tr. 189:14-18 ["Q. Okay. But the purpose of the affiliate marketing model is that users can go see three to five-minute clips of videos that then act as advertisement for the subscription site? [Wolfe]. As a summary, I believe so, yeah."].)

⁶⁹ (See 10/7/19 Trial Tr. 101:2-24; 10/2/19 Trial Tr. 197:1-7 ["Q. GirlsDoPorn allows third parties to publish clips of their videos so long as the clips direct traffic to girlsdoporn.com? [...] [Wolfe]: As -- as an affiliate, yeah."].)

⁷⁰ (10/3/19 Trial Tr. 17:7-19:25 [Wolfe testifying that BLL Media Inc. paid approximately \$477,000 in affiliate referral fees in 2016]; Ex. 1210.12.) BLL Media Inc.'s profit and loss statement for 2013 shows the company paid \$253,073.38 for "Affiliate Referral Fee[s]" and an additional \$110,659.73 for "Advertising and Promotion." (Ex. 1210.2.) The statement for 2014 shows \$363,228.79 for "Affiliate Referral Fee[s]" and \$215,173.48 paid for "Advertising and Promotion." (Ex. 1210.6.) In 2015, BLL Media, Inc. paid \$455,548.62 in "Affiliate Referral Fee[s]" and \$95,456.64 for "Advertising and Promotion." (Ex. 1210.9.) In 2016, BLL Media, Inc. paid \$477,159.11 in Affiliate Referral Fees and \$75,181.09 for Advertising and Promotion. (Ex. 1210.12.)

Pratt estimated that 300-500 affiliates had signed up to promote GirlsDoPorn.com over the years. (Pratt Depo. Vol. I, 77:13-17.)

⁷¹ Defendants' expert, Lawrence Walters, Esq., testified that "pay sites have no ability generally to know even who their affiliates are or what particular websites are being used to promote the pay sites[.]" (Walters Depo. 84:1-4.) This statement, however, is contrary to the testimony of Wiederhold and Wolfe. (See *infra* notes 15 – 20.) The statement is also undermined by Walters' further testimony that pay sites "have no incentive to identify the promotional tools that are being used by affiliates; that they are focused on revenue generation and on traffic. And in the absence of something like a Complaint or some indicia of fraud or something unusual with the revenue that's being sent to the pay site, that there would -- based on industry standards -- be no reason for pay sites to monitor or control or even know about the activities of the third-party affiliates." (Walters Depo. 83:21-84:13.) While the Court does not doubt that members of the industry typically make little to no effort to exercise any control over affiliates, the evidence does not support a finding that a pay site is *unable* to do so.

⁷² (See Wiederhold Depo. 346:15-17 ["There's like a separate affiliate report and then spectrum updates, sales, check amounts."]; 348:6-12 ["Q: On the separate affiliate report that we are discussing, does it provide the amount of money that CCBill has paid out to those separate affiliates? A: I believe so."]; 356:14-15 ["As pertaining to traffic incoming to MomPOV.com, that I am able to look up the analytics."]; 227:25-228:2 ["There's internal analytics, we can see the stats or sales generated by outside parties and [CCBill] pay them and they pay us what's left over."].) Defendants received regular reports from CCBill showing revenues generated by subscriptions. (Pratt Depo. Vol. I, 85:4-22.) CCBill tracks the URL that links the subscriber to GirlsDoPorn.com for each subscription sold, so one could, for example, determine how many purchases stemmed from any particular video on Pornhub. (Pratt Depo. Vol. II, 424:2-25:22.)

1 program through CCBill, thereby eliminating any incentive for the affiliate to continue advertising
 2 for Defendants.⁷³ Defendants have de-affiliated from such websites in the past.⁷⁴ Defendants can
 3 and have used DMCA takedown requests to stop third party websites from using their content.⁷⁵
 4 Finally, Defendants can enforce their ownership rights against an affiliate by suing for trademark or
 5 copyright infringement for use of material owned by Defendants. The fact is, Defendants *choose*
 6 not to exercise control over their affiliates because the affiliates are providing a valuable service by
 7 directing web traffic to Defendants' websites.⁷⁶

8 Some of the affiliate sites displaying Plaintiffs' images link to GirlsDoPorn.com, some link
 9 to MomPOV.com, and some cross-advertise by linking to both websites. (See Exs. 1525 [Girls-Do-
 10 Porn.com]; 1746 [Imagepost.com].) One site, Girls-Do-Porn.com, was a dedicated affiliate site for
 11 GirlsDoPorn.com in that it exclusively shows images of GirlsDoPorn models, including all of the
 12 Plaintiffs with the exception of Jane Does 4 and 8. (Ex. 1525.) Both Pratt and Wolfe were aware of
 13 this affiliate site. (Pratt Depo. Vol. [Dec. 6, 2018] 212:14 – 18; 10/7/19 Trial Tr. 87:23 – 25; 102:22
 14 – 103:6.)⁷⁷ Girls-Do-Porn.com contained links to GirlsDoPorn as well as other pornographic
 15 websites, including a link that says "MomPOV" (Ex. 1525), which links to MomPOV.net—a
 16 dedicated affiliate site for MomPOV.com containing content from, advertisements for, and links to

17
 18 ⁷³ (10/2/19 Trial Tr. 191:19-25 ["Q. If one of these registered affiliates used GirlsDoPorn content on
 19 its affiliate website and then directed traffic to some other porn site, would BLL Media send a DMCA
 20 request, telling them to stop using the content that BLL Media has the right to? [Wolfe]. I believe so, and
 we'd probably delete your affiliate account too."]; 196:23-197:4 ["Q. But BLL Media had the ability to close
 those accounts? [Wolfe]: By either BLL Media or CCBILL, correct."].)

21 ⁷⁴ "Q. To your knowledge, as the PMQ of BLL Media and its DMCA processes, has BLL Media,
 Inc., ever had a complaint that it sent to a third-party affiliate website for the way it was using its content?
 22 [...] [A]: I believe there has been, but I can't recall of anything specific. But I believe so. There's definitely
 been affiliate accounts closed, but I don't recall the reason." (10/3/19 Trial Tr. 195:26-196:13.)

23 ⁷⁵ Wolfe testified, "If somebody - - if anybody took our content and put a link to a different website
 24 on our content, then yes, we would DMCA them." (10/7/19 Trial Tr. 101:27-102:8; see also Ex. 5002.954-
 963 [DMCA takedown requests].)

25 ⁷⁶ "Q. And in discussing this person's use of MomPov.net, you and Mike determined that it was
 beneficial to Domi Publications so you would allow him to continue to do it? [...] A. It was [...] sending us
 26 traffic, so as long as it was helping us... it was something we were willing to let go for the time being. [...] Q.
 Because it generated subscribers for Domi Publications? A. Yes." (Wiederhold Depo. 237:14-238:2.)

27 ⁷⁷ Regarding girls-do-porn.com, Wolfe testified, "I believe there's a small ad on the ... on the right-
 28 hand side of the web page using content that comes from MomPov.com, and I believe if you click that ad, it
 goes to MomPov.net, as far as I remember." (10/7/19 Trial Tr. 107:27-108:3.)

1 MomPOV.com, along with a link to GirlsDoPorn.com. (Ex. 1532.) Wiederhold testified that he was
 2 aware of MomPOV.net and even considered taking action against it but decided not to do so
 3 because it directed traffic to MomPOV.com and therefore provided a net benefit.⁷⁸

4 At trial, no documentation related to Defendants' Affiliate Program with CCBill was
 5 produced,⁷⁹ so there was no evidence to show how much of Defendants' revenue is derived from a
 6 particular Affiliate. Pratt testified that the affiliate Forum.DoPorn generated approximately \$5,000
 7 in sales per week and received \$2,500 per week in affiliate fees. (Pratt Depo. Vol. III, 127:5 – 9.)

8 ***4. Defendants' Managers and Employees Provide Services for All***
 9 ***Three Websites and Transactions are Not Arms-Length***

10 The entities in Defendants' pornography enterprise share common employees.

11 ***Pratt*** supervises and manages every aspect of the production, publication, and advertising of
 12 videos for GirlsDoPorn.com since the website launched in 2007. (Pratt Depo. Vol. II, 51:4 – 52:19.)
 13 Pratt has also co-managed all operations related to GirlsDoToys.com. (10/2/19 Trial Tr. 202:9 –
 14 203:18.) Pratt was involved in the operation of MomPOV when it first launched in 2010 and Pratt
 15 paid all production costs for MomPOV until 2014. (Ex. 1511.52:6 – 9.) Now, although Pratt draws
 16 a salary from Domi, he provides no services to Domi. (Pratt Depo. Vol. I, 254:3 – 255:5; Vol. III,
 17 35:18 – 36:6.)

18 ***Wolfe*** began providing services to Pratt in 2011. (10/2/19 Trial Tr. 9:6 – 9.) He provides
 19 BLL Media, Inc. with “consulting services” through Merro Media and “marketing” services
 20 through Hayst Holdings. (10/2/19 Trial Tr. 25:13 – 26:2.) He handles various aspects of business
 21 operations and payroll for Defendants. (Pratt Depo. Vol. I, 52:20 – 53:4, 234:13 – 235:15.) Wolfe
 22

23 ⁷⁸ When asked about MomPOV.net, Weiderhold stated, “...the first time I found out about it I
 24 wasn't too happy and I did consult Mike about it.” Mike's take was, “As long as they're sending us traffic,
 it's a win-win.” (Wiederhold Depo. 234:1-9.)

25 ⁷⁹ Wiederhold testified that he could easily find out how many affiliate sites were promoting
 26 MomPOV.com at a given time and what percentage of the revenue came from a particular affiliate (or
 27 affiliates in general) but has not done so. (Wiederhold Depo. 305:14-306:3 [“Q. Does CCBill have a portal
 28 that you can access to see how many transactions that it's done for your – your website? A. Yes. Q. It has a
 running ledger of all the transactions? A. Yes. Q. Does it also provide a breakdown of when an affiliate
 payment is being made with regard to a transaction that's made? [objection] A. I believe all the analytics
 outlines pretty much all of the transactions and where they go and who they came from.”].)

1 co-managed the operations of GirlsDoToys.com. (10/2/19 Trial Tr. 202:9 – 203:18.) Wolfe was
2 produced as the PMQ for BLL Media’s operations. (10/2/19 Trial Tr. 88:1 – 7.)

3 The record indicates that Wolfe has provided numerous services for Domi Publications or
4 MomPOV.com. (Wolfe Depo. Vol. II, 150:1 – 151:20 [Wolfe testifying that he helped troubleshoot
5 issues with the MomPOV.com website].) Wiederhold testified that Wolfe provided administrative
6 services, including handling billing issues, for MomPOV.com “off and on from the beginning” and
7 that Domi has never paid him for any of those services. Wiederhold testified “if it’s Michael’s
8 responsibility and he didn’t want to do it, he would just have Matt do it.”

9 **Garcia** is the male performer and casting director for GirlsDoPorn. (Pratt Depo. Vol. II,
10 54:1 – 3.) Garcia’s casting services also provide GirlsDoToys with female models to shoot.

11 **Wiederhold** worked with Pratt to produce videos for GirlsDoPorn.com since the site
12 launched until early 2012. (Ex. 1511.50–51.) He was an employee on BLL Media, Inc.’s payroll
13 until July 2015. (Ex. 1677.446.) Wiederhold was listed as a “Director” for Clockwork Productions,
14 Inc. (Ex. 1660.8) and signed a CCBill contract on behalf of that entity. (Ex. 1511.441.) Wiederhold
15 and Pratt began producing content for MomPOV in 2010, they built the website together, and then
16 the website launched in 2011. Wiederhold runs the majority of the day-to-day operations for
17 MomPOV.

18 **Moser** worked for BLL Media as an administrative assistant starting in March 2015.
19 (9/20/19 Trial Tr. 61:14 – 19.) She organized contracts, receipts, and expenses, and performed
20 QuickBooks and payroll. (*Id.* at 62:24 – 63:4.) She testified that she recalls doing some work for
21 Domi Publications for which she was not separately paid. (9/23/19 Trial Tr. 175:16 – 176:5 [she
22 sent Wiederhold a bill but never followed up because “Matt said to let it go.”].) Ms. Moser also
23 testified that when Wolfe created for her a diagram of all Defendants’ relevant entities, he included
24 Domi Publications. (9/20/19 Trial Tr. 103:16 – 24.)

25 **Gyi** worked for BLL Media from November 2015 through April or May 2017 as a camera
26 operator shooting videos for GirlsDoPorn and GirlsDoToys. (8/29/19 Trial Tr. 73:10 – 22.) He
27 recalls creating a highlight reel for MomPOV.com and uploading it to the various tube sites. (*Id.* at
28

1 108:18 – 109:6.) He used equipment owned by BLL Media to perform this task and was paid by
 2 BLL Media for the time he spent. (*Id.* at 109:25 – 110:4.)

3 **Alex Martinez** performs DMCA takedown services for GirlsDoPorn and MomPOV. (Ex.
 4 1491.188–192.) Martinez testified “it wasn’t anything different. It was Mom POV and GirlsDoporn,
 5 I would just submit them the same. I wasn’t doing anything different.” (Ex. 1491.191.) Pratt
 6 instructed him to perform DMCA takedown services for Mom POV. (Ex. 1491.191–92.) He
 7 confirmed that he was paid exclusively by BLL Media and had never heard of Domi Publications.
 8 (Ex. 1491.191.) Martinez testified that he used the same form prepared by BLL Media to submit
 9 take-down requests for both GirlsDoPorn and for MomPOV.com. (Ex. 1491.192.)

10 The BLL Media ledger shows payments made to Domi employees after Domi was formed.
 11 For example, BLL Media paid Ryan Somavia and Doug Wiederhold “Wages” as late as July 2,
 12 2015. (Ex. 1677.446.) BLL Media paid MomPOV models as well, specifically Tara Burns who
 13 testified at trial. (Ex. 1677.13, .219, .314, .503, .508, .558, .561 [payments to Tara Burns as late as
 14 May 11, 2015]; Ex. 1677.14 [payment to Nicole Doucette 2013].)

15 In addition to the services that the entities provide each other free of charge, the record
 16 contains several examples of transactions lacking consideration. In instances where there was a
 17 services agreement among two or more entities, the individuals behind the entities were often on
 18 both sides of the transaction. For example, as Wolfe testified, when BLL Media, Inc. provided
 19 DMCA takedown services for Domi Publications, *if* BLL Media was charging Domi pursuant to a
 20 contract, then Pratt and Wiederhold would have been the ones to negotiate the terms.

21 On June 2, 2015, BLL Media, Inc. assigned filming equipment to Domi, including two
 22 cameras, two lenses, one hard drive, and four lights. (Ex. 1511.424.) There is no evidence of
 23 consideration for this assignment. Wiederhold did not recall whether anything was paid and did not
 24 recall negotiating a price.

25 Pratt testified that he performed no services for Domi Publications at all, but he received
 26 \$19,000 to \$20,000 per month in salary from that company. (Pratt Depo. Vol. III, 35:18 – 20; 101:2
 27 – 4.) Finally, Pratt transferred his 50% interest in Domi after the trial began, and there is no
 28 evidence in the record to establish that consideration was given. (10/3/19 Trial Tr. 26:24 – 27:9.)

1 What this all means can be distilled as follows: Defendants ran a web of interrelated entities
2 without observing corporate separation or formalities and with Pratt and a handful of individuals
3 under him running the show as a common enterprise. Assets and employees were interchangeable
4 and shuffled between the entities without consideration.

5 ***5. The Record Shows Pratt's Intent to Use the Entities to Escape***
6 ***Liability and Protect his Assets***

7 Defendants have provided no valid business-related explanation for their transfers of
8 valuable assets to entities in located in Vanuatu in the face of evidence suggesting that the assets
9 were transferred in order to place them beyond the reach of any creditors. The Court is not
10 persuaded by Defendants' claim that these transfers were effectuated to fix "mistakes" in the
11 "corporate structure" and that "this is how it was supposed to be all along."

12 Wolfe conceded that he wired funds from BLL Media to Vanuatu using his company Hayst
13 Holdings. (10/2/19 Trial Tr. 66:6 – 67:16.) These payments were made to Melanesian Business
14 Executive Corporate Services (MBECS) (10/2/19 Trial Tr. 39:17 – 41:2), yet Wolfe claims he does
15 not know anyone who works there and does not know whether he emailed with anyone. (10/2/19
16 Trial Tr. 41:3 – 42:11.)⁸⁰

17 Wolfe claims these payments are pursuant to the license agreement between BLL Media and
18 Oh Well Media—the license agreement was not produced at trial. (10/2/19 Trial Tr. 64:3 – 66:15.)
19 Plaintiffs, on the other hand, assert that these payments were made to Melanesian Business
20 Corporate Services to keep the Vanuatu entities open. (10/3/19 Trial Tr. 96:24 – 97:3; 104:16 – 19.)

21 That Defendants' web of offshore entities was created to escape liability is bolstered by a
22 laundry list of other actions. Pratt sold his house and his car to ensure, in his words, "the models
23 won't get a dime." (09/23/19 Trial Tr. at 60:15 – 19 [Moser also testified that Pratt asked her to
24 destroy documents for the same purpose].)

25
26
27 ⁸⁰ The record contains communications between Wolfe, Holloway, Probin, and several individuals
28 apparently working for MBECS. (10/2/19 Trial Tr. 67:17 – 71:17.) Some of these emails were apparently
sent from Kevin Holloway's email but were signed "Cheers, Lindsay." (*Id.* at 60:9 – 21.)

1 Pratt filed bankruptcy in January 2019. (09/23/19 Trial Tr. at 65:13 – 18) Pratt admitted in
 2 his third deposition that his bankruptcy schedules stated—under penalty of perjury—that all of his
 3 companies had a net worth of zero. (Pratt Depo. Vol. III, 83:24 – 84:23 [BLL Media, Inc., EG
 4 Publications, and M1M Media have no reasonable value]; 108:10 – 109:10 [Domi has a value of
 5 \$0].) Pratt voluntarily dismissed the bankruptcy approximately one month after filing.

6 Through counsel, Pratt was served with a notice to appear. Yet when Plaintiffs sought to call
 7 him to testify, Pratt’s counsel announced that he had left the country around the beginning of trial
 8 but counsel did not know his whereabouts. Wolfe testified that Pratt was “on holiday” but also did
 9 not know his location. (10/01/19 Trial Tr. at 209:19 – 211:16.) In light of Pratt’s failure to appear,
 10 this Court issued an arrest warrant, but he never appeared.

11 According to Wolfe’s testimony and Defendants’ counsel, Pratt, presumably after he left the
 12 country, transferred his interest in Domi Publications. At trial, Defendants produced neither an
 13 agreement evidencing this transfer nor evidence of consideration Pratt received.

14 **III. LEGAL AUTHORITIES AND FINDINGS**

15 **A. Defendants are Liable for Fraud or Deceit**

16 California law permits a person injured by fraud to seek damages: “One who willfully
 17 deceives another with intent to induce him to alter his position to his injury or risk, is liable for any
 18 damage which he thereby suffers.” (Civ. Code § 1709.) The California Civil Code identifies four
 19 species of fraud or deceit that can form the basis of a cause of action:

- 20 1. The suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who
- 21 does not believe it to be true;
- 22 2. The assertion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who has
- 23 no reasonable ground for believing it to be true;
- 24 3. The suppression of a fact, by one who is bound to disclose it, or
- 25 who gives information of other facts which are likely to mislead for
- 26 want of communication of that fact; or,
- 27 4. A promise, made without any intention of performing it.

28 (Civ. Code § 1710.) Plaintiffs assert four causes of action that sound in fraud or deceit: Intentional
 Misrepresentation (First Cause of Action); Fraudulent Concealment (Second Cause of Action);

False Promise (Third Cause of Action); and Negligent Misrepresentation (Fourth Cause of Action).
The Court finds Defendants are liable on each of these claims.

i. Defendants Misrepresented Material Facts

An action for deceit can be based upon “[t]he suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who does not believe it to be true; or [t]he assertion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who has no reasonable ground for believing it to be true[.]” (Civ. Code § 1710, subd. (1), (2).)

“The fact represented or suppressed, allegedly constituting fraud, is deemed material if it relates to a matter of substance and directly affects the purpose of the party deceived in entering into the contract.” (*Thomas v. Hawkins* (1950) 96 Cal.App.2d 377.) “What the parties deem material will be accepted by the courts as such.” (*Ashburn v. Miller* (1958) 161 Cal.App.2d 71, 79 citing Rest. of Torts, § 538, p. 86; Prosser on Torts (2d Ed.), p. 555.) “A misrepresentation is judged to be material if a reasonable man would attach importance to its existence or nonexistence in determining his choice of action in the transaction in question.” (*Engalla v. Permanente Med. Grp., Inc.* (1997) 15 Cal. 4th 951, 977.)

Here, as set forth above, there is ample evidence that Defendants and their agents deliberately misrepresented material facts to each Plaintiff, namely: (a) that her video would not be posted on the internet or made available in the United States; (b) that it would only be sold on DVD in limited overseas venues (such as direct sale to a private collector in Australia); (c) that her name and personal information would be protected; and (d) that Defendants had never had an issue with models’ videos or identities coming to light—it simply had never happened.

Defendants clearly knew that these representations were false. Defendants were also plainly aware that the misrepresented facts were material: most prospective models, including the Plaintiffs here, specifically expressed their concerns about distribution. In fact, Defendants’ entire recruitment model and efforts, from the initial advertisement through filming and post-production, were designed to assuage these concerns through false information and deception. Accordingly, the Court concludes that Defendants’ conduct was intentional.

ii. Defendants Concealed Material Facts

“The suppression of a fact, by one who is bound to disclose it, or who gives information of other facts which are likely to mislead for want of communication of that fact” constitutes actual fraud. (Civ. Code § 1710, subd. (3); 5 Witkin, Cal. Procedure (4th ed. 1997) Pleading, § 678.) The trial record establishes that Defendants did not disclose the following facts to Plaintiffs:

- (1) that Defendants own the subscription websites GirlsDoPorn.com and GirlsDoToys.com, which have more than 15,000 subscribers, and that the videos are posted on these sites;
- (2) that Defendants have always only published videos online (never on a DVD);
- (3) that Defendants use affiliate marketing and other advertising strategies to maximize public exposure and viewership of their videos and increase traffic to their websites;
- (4) that Defendants routinely publish 5- to 7-minute clips of their videos on popular free websites such as Pornhub.com, YouPorn.com, and XVideo.com;
- (5) that numerous websites host forums on which anonymous users identify women who film pornographic videos, and then find and post their names, personal information, pictures, and social medial links;
- (6) that many women who have filmed a video with Defendants have been identified on these websites and that there are multiple running lists of Defendants’ models’ names linked to the episode numbers of their videos;
- (7) that many women who filmed with Defendants later complained about being harassed after their videos were released online, including their videos being sent directly to their family and friends;
- (8) that Defendants routinely decline to take any action to protect the names and personal information of their models, have no intention of doing so, and indeed directly profit from disseminating the models’ identities to their relations, friends, and to the public;
- (9) that the agreed-upon amount of pay for filming a video was subject to change at Defendants’ sole discretion upon a model’s arrival in San Diego, and may be reduced by hundreds or thousands of dollars; and
- (10) that Plaintiffs’ faces would be clearly visible during the video, but that the male actor’s face would never appear in the video.

An affirmative duty to disclose may arise under several circumstances. Such duty can arise “when the defendant had exclusive knowledge of material facts not known to the plaintiff [and] when the defendant actively conceals a material fact from the plaintiff. . . .” (*LiMandri v. Judkins* (1997) 52 Cal.App.4th 326, 336 [quoting *Heliotis v. Schuman* (1986) 181 Cal.App.3d 646, 651].)⁸¹ “[A] disparity in knowledge may impose an affirmative duty of disclosure” on the party

⁸¹ Section 551(2) of the Restatement (Second) of Torts, provides: “(2) One party to a business transaction is under a duty to exercise reasonable care to disclose to the other before the transaction is consummated... (e) facts basic to the transaction, if he knows that the other is about to enter into it under a mistake as to them, and that the other, because of the relationship between them, the customs of the trade or other objective circumstances, would reasonably expect a disclosure of those facts.”

1 with superior knowledge. (*Butcher v. Truck Ins. Exch.* (2000) 77 Cal. App. 4th 1442, 1464–65.)⁸²
 2 Moreover, a party which undertakes to disclose or provide information cannot do so in a selective,
 3 self-serving manner: It must disclose enough information so that its representations are accurate and
 4 not misleading.

5 Defendants' affirmative duty to disclose these facts arises due to Defendants' far superior
 6 and exclusive knowledge of the adult entertainment industry and their own business strategies and
 7 practices. Defendants knew that Plaintiffs were young (Defendants recruit and only consider
 8 women between ages 18 and 22) and had no experience in the adult entertainment industry (it is
 9 Defendants' practice to only hire women who have never appeared in a pornographic video before).
 10 At the time they were recruited by Defendants, Plaintiffs could not have known which websites
 11 Defendants own and operate because Defendants maintained a business policy and practice of never
 12 disclosing that information. Plaintiffs could not have known that Defendants intended to publish
 13 and aggressively market the video on dozens of websites in an effort to maximize viewership
 14 because Defendants told Plaintiffs an entirely different story and hired reference women to confirm
 15 the cover story. Plaintiffs all testified that, prior to filming, they had never heard of PornWikiLeaks
 16 and had no idea that such websites existed and targeted women who filmed videos with Defendants.
 17 Defendants were aware of these websites and knew exactly what occurred on them. Defendants
 18 were aware of their superior knowledge with respect to the Plaintiffs and deliberately exploited that
 19 disparity to the Plaintiffs' detriment.

20 An affirmative duty to disclose also arises "when the defendant makes partial
 21 representations but also suppresses some material facts." (*LiMandri*, 52 Cal.App.4th at p. 336.)
 22 "One who is asked for or volunteers information must be truthful, and the telling of a half-truth
 23 calculated to deceive is fraud." (*Cicone v. URS Corp.* (1996) 183 Cal.App.3d at 194, 201; see also
 24 *Paper Savers, Inc. v. Nacsa* (1996) 51 Cal.App.4th 1090, 1104 [collecting cases] ["the extent of an
 25 insurance agent's duty depends on the nature of the interaction between the agent and the insured

26
 27 ⁸² Defendants' argument that the parties' status as parties to a commercial transaction precludes a duty
 28 to disclose lacks merit. It is just this type of transaction that can create such a duty: "a duty to disclose may
 arise from the relationship between seller and buyer, employer and prospective employee... or parties entering
 into any kind of contractual agreement." (*LiMandri*, 52 Cal.App.4th at 337 [citations omitted].)

1 and the representations the agent made regarding coverage when discussing the policy.”]; *Fanucci*
 2 *v. Allstate Ins. Co.* (N.D. Cal. 2009) 638 F. Supp. 2d 1125, 1143 [reasonable reliance may be found
 3 where the insured specifically told insurance agent that he wanted an umbrella policy and the agent
 4 advised the insured on which policy to buy, holding himself out as having special knowledge [this
 5 is despite the insured being an attorney and despite the policy being relatively clear].)

6 The Court finds that Defendants owed an affirmative duty based on their own actions and
 7 representations in their interactions with Plaintiffs. By volunteering detailed information about their
 8 distribution process and channels and the availability of the video, Defendants assumed an
 9 obligation to tell the truth. Defendants could not conceal material information that would
 10 undermine these representations and expose them as false and misleading. In answering Plaintiffs’
 11 questions about distribution and who would be able to see the video, they had to respond truthfully.

12 As each Plaintiff stated in her trial testimony, the facts that Defendants concealed were
 13 material and would have changed her decision if she had known the truth. Defendants knew that
 14 these facts would be important to Plaintiffs because of their business model and scheme to solicit
 15 first-time models who would never “do porn” again; most prospective recruits, including the
 16 Plaintiffs here, posed the same basic set of questions and concerns relating to whether the videos
 17 could be discovered. In addition, most women asked these very questions, or, alternatively,
 18 Defendants had received enough complaints from prior models to know that information about
 19 distribution, marketing, model identification, and harassment were critical to the women targeted by
 20 their scheme. Defendants intentionally withheld and actively concealed such information in order
 21 to obtain Plaintiffs consent to film a pornographic video. The Court therefore finds that Defendants
 22 are liable for fraudulent concealment.

23 ***iii. Defendants Made False Promises***

24 “‘Promissory fraud’ is a subspecies of an action for fraud and deceit. A promise to do
 25 something necessarily implies the intention to perform; hence, where a promise is made without
 26 such intention, there is an implied misrepresentation of fact that may be actionable fraud.” (*Lazar v.*
 27 *Superior Court* (1996) 12 Cal. 4th 631, 638 [citing *Union Flower Market, Ltd. v. Southern*
 28

1 *California Flower Market, Inc.* (1938) 10 Cal.2d 671, 676, 76 P.2d 503; Civ.Code, § 1710, subd.
 2 (4); 5 Witkin, Summary of Cal.Law, § 685, pp. 786–87].)

3 Detrimental reliance on a false promise is shown when the misrepresentations were made at
 4 a time when the promisor “had no coercive power over” the promisee and the promisee “was free to
 5 decline the offered position.” (Lazar, 12 Cal. 4th at p. 642 [“Rykoff used misrepresentations to
 6 induce Lazar to change employment, a result Rykoff presumably could not have achieved truthfully
 7 (because Lazar had required assurances the Rykoff position would be secure and would involve
 8 significant increases in pay).”].)

9 Defendants made at least three types of false promises here.

10 First, Defendants falsely promised Plaintiffs that Defendants would not put their videos
 11 online despite having every intention to do so. Indeed, Wolfe testified that Defendants’ only
 12 method of distributing pornographic videos was online and that Defendants had never distributed
 13 the videos anywhere other than the internet, by DVD or otherwise. Wolfe also testified that
 14 Defendants publish clips of each video on free websites and use internet affiliate marketing to
 15 spread the video to as many people as possible. Each Plaintiff testified that she would not have
 16 made the video if she had known that the Defendants intended to publish the video online and
 17 intended to heavily market the video to maximize the number of viewers.

18 Second, Defendants promised they would protect Plaintiffs’ identities, personal information,
 19 and privacy. In fact, Defendants had no intention to do so and did just the opposite. Instead,
 20 Defendants were aware of and profited handsomely from the internet forums in which anonymous
 21 users post the name, personal information, and social media links of every single model whose
 22 video was published on GirlsDoPorn.com. The evidence at trial showed that Pratt owned
 23 PornWikiLeaks.com from November 2015 until August 2016 and that the lists of GDP model
 24 names posted on the site were actively maintained during this time.

25 Defendants further knew that people frequently posted models’ names in the comments to
 26 the videos published on Defendants’ Pornhub channel but Defendants did not take any action to
 27 delete those comments. The fact that the documents Defendants give to women to sign ostensibly
 28 provide the right to “exploit my name real or fictitious” further demonstrates that Defendants have

1 no intention to honor their promises to protect women's privacy. Defendants (but not Plaintiffs)
 2 knew full well that there is substantial money to be made in leaking models' real names and
 3 identities. The evidence supports a conclusion that Defendants directly participated in doing so in
 4 order to increase website traffic, or at a minimum, knowingly and deliberately disregarded their
 5 promises to ensure privacy and anonymity because such leaks enhanced profitability. Plaintiffs
 6 testified that if they had known their real names would have appeared on internet forums, they
 7 would not have filmed the videos.

8 Third, Defendants promised to pay each Plaintiff a particular amount in order to entice her
 9 to film a video. Several Plaintiffs did not reply to Defendants' first email and only responded after
 10 Defendants increased their offers. The women expected to be paid what they have been promised;
 11 Defendants do not inform them that their pay may be subject to change.

12 In reality, Defendants have no intention of honoring their promises regarding pay.
 13 Defendants' practice—undisclosed to their models—is to grade each woman's appearance after she
 14 arrives in the hotel room and state an excuse (a supposed physical flaw) to underpay her. This is not
 15 only humiliating but routinely results in women being paid less than the minimum amount they
 16 were willing to accept in order to agree to fly to San Diego and film the video.

17 Defendants, in essence, pledge whatever sum they think they need to in order to lure a recruit
 18 to San Diego. In most cases, they already know that they will not actually pay the full amount. For
 19 example, Defendants offered Jane Doe 6 a total of \$7,000 for one shoot but paid her much less. The
 20 evidence shows that Defendants *never* paid *any* model more than \$6,000 for a single shoot, making
 21 it unlikely that they ever meant to do so for Jane Doe 6.⁸³ Defendants' promises to pay specific fixed
 22 sums to models, including Plaintiffs, were false.

23 Each of these promises was made to induce Plaintiffs to agree to participate in a
 24 pornographic video and to overcome any objections they might have. Each of the promises were

25
 26 ⁸³ Similarly, Jane Doe A, a third-party model, testified that she was promised \$10,000 to do two shoots—
 27 \$6,000 for a boy-girl video and \$4,000 for a solo video with sex toys. Jane Doe A testified that she would
 28 not have agreed to come to San Diego for less than \$10,000. Yet, at the time they were recruiting her,
 Defendants had already shut down the website on which solo videos were published (GDT) and were no longer
 filming such videos. Defendants therefore paid her only \$6,000—for the boy-girl video. The extra \$4,000 was
 needed to induce Jane Doe A to agree, but was not paid—nor was it ever meant to be.

made at a time when the Plaintiff was free to decline the offer—prior to her arrival in San Diego to shoot the video. Each Plaintiff testified that she would not have filmed the video if Defendants had not made these false promises. The Court finds that Defendants are liable for the damages these false promises caused to each Plaintiff.

**iv. Plaintiffs Reasonably Relied on Defendants’ Misrepresentations,
Non-Disclosures, and False Promises**

In determining whether Plaintiffs’ reliance on Defendants’ various representations was reasonable, the Court must take into consideration their intelligence, knowledge, education, and experience. (*Broberg v. The Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.* (2009) 171 Cal. App. 4th 912, 921–22.) For example: “Exceptionally gullible or ignorant people have been permitted to recover from defendants who took advantage of them in circumstances where persons of normal intelligence would not have been misled. [...] ‘No rogue should enjoy his ill-gotten plunder for the simple reason that his victim is by chance a fool.’” (*Boeken v. Philip Morris, Inc.* (2005) 127 Cal.App.4th 1640, 1667 [citing *Seeger v. Odell* (1941) 18 Cal.2d 409, 414-15].) “What would constitute fraud in a given instance might not be fraudulent when exercised toward another person. The test of the representation is its actual effect on the particular mind . . .” (*Blankenheim v. E. F. Hutton & Co.* (1990) 217 Cal.App.3d 1463, 1475.)

Generally, “[a] plaintiff will be denied recovery only if his conduct is manifestly unreasonable in the light of his own intelligence or information. It must appear that he put faith in representations that were ‘preposterous’ or ‘shown by facts within his observation to be so patently and obviously false that he must have closed his eyes to avoid discovery of the truth.’ [Citation.] Even in case of a mere negligent misrepresentation, a plaintiff is not barred unless his conduct, in the light of his own information and intelligence, is preposterous and irrational. [Citation.]”

(*OCM Principal Opportunities Fund, L.P. v. CIBC World Markets Corp.* (2007) 157 Cal.App.4th 835, 865; *Public Employees’ Retirement System v. Moody’s Investors Service, Inc.* (2014) 226 Cal.App.4th 643, 673.)

“Negligence on the part of the plaintiff in failing to discover the falsity of a statement is no defense when the misrepresentation was intentional rather than negligent. [Citations] As a general

1 general rule negligence of the plaintiff is no defense to an intentional tort. [Citation] The fact that
 2 an investigation would have revealed the falsity of the misrepresentation will not alone bar his
 3 recovery. . .” (Seeger, 18 Cal.2d at 414-15 [emphasis added].) As Professor Williston eloquently
 4 stated many years ago:

5 [I]f a party has fraudulently misrepresented a document’s contents or
 6 induced the other party to refrain from reading the document, courts
 7 will allow a remedy, choosing not to permit a positively fraudulent
 8 party to prosper because of the stupidity or credulity of the defrauded
 9 party, subject only to the rights of innocent third parties. In short, the
 law should not give any assistance to a knave, a scoundrel or a con
 artist who preys upon the less alert or more naive members of society.

10 (Williston on Contracts (4th ed. 2012) § 69:35, pp. 37-39.)

11 Here, each Plaintiff testified that she asked for and received numerous assurances that the
 12 videos would not be available online and would only be sold in foreign countries. Defendants made
 13 these representations repeatedly, including on the phone before agreeing to do the shoot and in
 14 person on the day of the shoot—and Plaintiffs had no specific reason to question their veracity. (See
 15 *Orozco v. WPV San Jose, LLC* (2019) 36 Cal. App. 5th 375, 391 [finding that plaintiff justifiably
 16 relied on defendant’s misrepresentations when plaintiff specifically asked and was expressly
 17 assured numerous times, including the day of signing, that no competing businesses were being
 18 considered for tenancy in the shopping center]; *Fanucci v. Allstate Ins. Co.* (N.D. Cal. 2009) 638 F.
 19 Supp. 2d 1125, 1143 [a court could find reasonable reliance when the insured specifically told
 20 insurance agent that he wanted an umbrella policy and the agent advised him on which policy to
 21 buy].)

22 The Court concludes that Plaintiffs’ reliance was reasonable under the circumstances.

23 First, the Court considers Plaintiffs’ characteristics. The Court finds that Plaintiffs—like GDP
 24 models in general—are typically young, undereducated, and inexperienced in life; they have no
 25 experience or knowledge of the porn industry. They are unable to seek advice or guidance from others
 26 because they do not want anyone else to know what they are doing. Defendants specifically sought
 27 out women with these characteristics and exploited them.

Second, the Court considers Defendants' conduct and the nature of their representations. Defendants developed a well-honed approach, over several years, designed to convey indicia of reliability and overcome models' objections and concerns. Defendants provide a consistent story reinforced by the use of "reference" models. Their misrepresentations are highly specific (e.g. DVDs are sold to collectors in Australia) and they are usually able to provide a plausible and satisfactory answer to any question. Defendants falsely assure women that they have never had a problem with disclosure of models' videos or identities—a matter particularly within Defendants' knowledge. Moreover, everything appears polished and professional, which enhances Defendants' credibility. All in all, Defendants do not come across as a questionable fly-by-night operation but an established, high-end enterprise that does everything in a classy way (luxury cars and hotels, sophisticated equipment) and has hundreds of references to back up their assertions. Unfortunately, what Plaintiffs understandably mistook for integrity was all crafted to create a false veneer and merely represented the trappings of the success of Defendants' longstanding fraud.

v. Defendants' Deceit was a Substantial Factor in Causing Plaintiffs' Emotional Distress and the Court Awards Monetary Damages

Based on the foregoing, the Court finds Defendants liable for fraud and awards damages accordingly. Fraud victims are entitled to compensatory damages, as well as the profits and ill-gotten gains that the defendants gained by their wrongful conduct. As Civil Code § 1709 makes clear, Defendants are liable for *any* damage their deceit has caused to Plaintiffs.

1. Plaintiffs are Entitled to Emotional Distress Damages

"That general damages for mental pain and suffering are recoverable in a tort action of deceit is established by the cases." (*Sprague v. Frank J. Sanders Lincoln Mercury, Inc.* (1981) 120 Cal. App. 3d 412, 417.) Here, the bulk of Plaintiffs' damages comes from the significant emotional distress that they endured as a result of Defendants publishing their videos online. The Court has considered each Plaintiff's individual experience, as established by their testimony at trial and any documentary evidence presented.

The Court took into account that each Plaintiff expresses herself differently and has learned to cope with this experience in different ways. The Court weighed the physical manifestations of

emotional distress, whether they be tangible impacts on the Plaintiff's life (e.g., dropping out of school, changing career path, injury to close personal relationships) or physical symptoms of emotional distress (e.g., depression, anxiety, isolation, sleeplessness, etc.).

Defendants argue that most of Plaintiffs' emotional distress stems from their "regret" of filming the pornographic film as opposed to the particular channel of distribution. The Court disagrees. Although several Plaintiffs testified that they experienced emotional distress as a result of the filming, each and every Plaintiff testified that her distress skyrocketed when the video was released online. The Court does not award damages for pain or distress caused by the filming of the video itself. The Court has considered such distress to the extent that it impacted the severity of emotional distress caused by the release of the video online.

Defendants understandably focus on preexisting mental health problems and other aggravating or contributing factors of Plaintiffs' distress. Plaintiffs need only show that the fraud was a substantial factor of their emotional distress. (*Manderville v. PCG&S Grp., Inc.* (2007) 146 Cal. App. 4th 1486, 1498.) "A substantial factor in causing harm is a factor that a reasonable person would consider to have contributed to the harm. It must be more than a remote or trivial factor. It does not have to be the only cause of the harm." (CACI 430.) The Court finds that Defendants' release of the video online was a substantial factor in causing each of the emotional distress-related facts contained in the Court's findings for each Plaintiff.

In accordance with the California Civil Jury Instruction Number 3905A, the Court considered past and future mental suffering, loss of enjoyment of life, inconvenience, grief, anxiety, humiliation, and emotional distress in deciding a reasonable amount based on the evidence. The Court finds that Plaintiffs are reasonably certain to continue to suffer, at a minimum, the anxiety and embarrassment that each Plaintiff discussed in testimony.

2. *Plaintiffs are Entitled to Damages and Ill-Gotten Gains from the Fraud*

"One who willfully deceives another with intent to induce him to alter his position to his injury or risk, is liable for any damage which he thereby suffers." (Civ. Code § 1709.) For the breach of an obligation not arising from contract, the measure of damages, except where otherwise

expressly provided by this Code, is the amount which will compensate for all the detriment proximately caused thereby....” (Civ. Code § 3333.)

California protects an individual’s proprietary interest in his or her identity. (*Motschenbacher v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.* (9th Cir. 1974) 498 F.2d 821, 825-826 (applying Calif. law).) Likeness is a property right. (*Lugosi v. Universal Pictures* (1979) 25 Cal.3d 813, 818-819; citing Civ. Code § 654 [“property” is the ownership of a thing to the exclusion of others].)

Plaintiffs are entitled to receive the difference in value between what they gave to defendant and what they received. (*Alliance Mortgage Co. v. Rothwell* (1995) 10 Cal.4th 1226, 1240.) And under section 3343, emotional distress damages may still be included, because the section expressly leaves open any other “legal or equitable remedies to which a [defrauded] person may be entitled.” (*Sprague* at 417-418, citing Civ. Code 3343(b)(2); and *Stout v. Turney* 22 Cal.3d 718, 729-730 [“nothing in section 3343 requires plaintiff show “out-of-pocket” loss. The statute awards damage for “out-of-pocket” loss together with any additional damage.... If a plaintiff shows no traditional “out-of-pocket” loss, that component of the award is zero. If, however, he goes on to show consequential or additional damage, the amount which he so demonstrates is recoverable.”].)

The Parties stipulated that Defendants received a total of \$1,025,831.50 in profits from the use of the twenty-two Plaintiffs’ videos. Thus, it is undisputed that Defendants derived \$46,628.70 from the use of each Plaintiff’s video(s).

B. Defendants’ Putative Contracts Do not Vitiating Plaintiffs’ Reasonable Reliance: The Documents are Invalid and Unenforceable as they were Secured by Fraud and are Otherwise Tainted by Illegality

As an integral part of Defendants’ scheme, Defendants required each Plaintiff and model to sign documents at the moment shooting was about to begin. While Defendants rely on the documents to claim that Plaintiffs released all rights to the videos and consented to unlimited publication and use of the videos online, the documents are unenforceable for several reasons.

First, on their four corners alone, the documents are not valid, enforceable contracts: they contain vague, incomprehensible language and are missing material terms. Second, the fraud, intimidation, and coercion that Defendants used to obtain Plaintiffs’ signatures render the

documents legally invalid and ineffective. Third, both procedural and substantive unconscionability render the documents invalid. Finally, the documents are unenforceable due to illegality. For all of these reasons, this Court finds that the signed documents were obtained without valid consent, and exercises its equitable powers to set the putative contracts aside to avoid an unjust result.

i. Despite Plaintiffs' Failure to Fully Read the Documents, the Documents are Unenforceable Due to Defendants' Fraudulent and Wrongful Conduct

"The consent of the parties to a contract must be: 1. Free; 2. Mutual; and, 3. Communicated by each to the other." (Civ. Code § 1565.) "An apparent consent is not real or free when obtained through: 1. Duress; 2. Menace; 3. Fraud; 4. Undue influence; or, 5. Mistake." (Civ. Code § 1567.) Section 1572 of the Civil Code, which echoes Section 1710, defines "actual fraud" as:

. . . any of the following acts, committed by a party to the contract, or with his connivance, with intent to deceive another party thereto, or to induce him to enter into the contract:

1. The suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who does not believe it to be true;
2. The positive assertion, in a manner not warranted by the information of the person making it, of that which is not true, though he believes it to be true;
3. The suppression of that which is true, by one having knowledge or belief of the fact;
4. A promise made without any intention of performing it; or,
5. Any other act fitted to deceive.

(Cal. Civ. Code § 1572; see also Rest., Contracts, § 471; *Pearson v. Norton* (1964) 230 Cal.App.2d 1 ["Actual fraud involves conscious misrepresentation, or concealment, or non-disclosure of a material fact which induces the innocent party to enter the contract."]; *Lazar v. Sup. Ct.* (1996) 12 Cal.4th 631, 644 ["our Legislature more than a century ago codified the common law cause of action for promissory fraud in inducing a contract, along with actions for promissory fraud and fraud, generally."].) "A single fraudulent misrepresentation is sufficient to void execution of a contract." (*Ramos v. Pacheco* (1944) 64 Cal.App.2d 304, 310.)⁸⁴

⁸⁴ It is a "well-settled rule that parol evidence is admissible to prove fraud in the inducement even though the contract recites that all conditions and representations are embodied therein." (*Ferguson v. Koch* (1928) 204 Cal. 342, 347, 268 P. 342; *Mooney v. Cyriacks* (1921) 185 Cal. 70, 80–81 [contract provision

Here, as explained in Section III.A., *supra*, Defendants misrepresented and concealed material facts and made false promises regarding, among other things, where the video would be published, in order to induce Plaintiffs to travel to San Diego and engage in sexual intercourse on camera. Once Plaintiffs arrived in San Diego, they were given no option but to proceed with what they had started.⁸⁵ Defendants also misrepresented and concealed the contents of the documents themselves in order to induce Plaintiffs to sign them. Thus, the Court finds Plaintiffs' apparent consent to the documents is not real or free because it was, with respect to each Plaintiff, obtained by actual fraud.

Despite ample evidence of fraud, Defendants argue that the Court should enforce the documents' broad and perpetual release against Plaintiffs because Plaintiffs signed the documents without taking the time to read them. But Defendants did not provide Plaintiffs sufficient time to review the documents, imploring that they were behind schedule and filming needed to begin immediately. At the same time, to secure their signatures, Defendants misrepresented the nature and terms of the documents in a manner consistent with previous representations and assurances. "The general rule in California is that even in the absence of a fiduciary relationship plaintiff's failure to read a contract is excusable where reliance is placed on the misrepresentations of the other party." (*Rosenthal v. Great W. Fin. Sec. Corp.* (1996) 14 Cal. 4th 394 [citation omitted].) "[A] defendant who had misrepresented the facts should not generally be heard, in an action for 'equitable relief,'

which recites that all conditions and representations are embodied therein will not prevent plaintiff from introducing parol evidence that sale was induced by fraud]; *Morris v. Harbor Boat Building Co.* (1952) 112 Cal.App.2d 882, 888 ["it was never intended that the parol evidence rule should be used as a shield to prevent the proof of fraud ... even though the contract recites that all conditions and representations are embodied therein"]; *Oak Industries, Inc. v. Foxboro Co.* (S.D.Cal.1984) 596 F.Supp. 601, 607 [under California law, extrinsic evidence is admissible to prove fraud in the inducement notwithstanding a contract provision that no representations have been made other than those stated in the agreement].)

⁸⁵ Although Plaintiffs' claim is based on fraud rather than duress or menace, it must be noted that coercion and intimidation were factors considered in finding consent invalid here. Several Plaintiffs testified that they attempted to retract their consents before commencement of or during the sexual portion of the video but were compelled by Defendants to proceed. Several Plaintiffs changed their minds and attempted to decline to do the video before the shoot began. Each of these Plaintiffs testified that Pratt, Garcia, or Wolfe told them that Defendants had already spent the money to bring them to San Diego and set up the shoot and that they were not allowed to back out. Jane Does 4, 7, 13, 14, 15, 18, and 19 testified that they asked to stop during the shoot, explaining that they were in pain and/or that the shoot had lasted much longer than represented, but none of them was permitted to stop. Each was required to continue to engage in sexual intercourse until Defendants decided that they had all of the footage they wanted.

to assert the plaintiff's reliance on his misrepresentations was negligent, at least in the absence of facts making the plaintiff's conduct 'preposterous or irrational.'" (*Id.* at 422.)

For instance, a release of claims, "regardless of how comprehensively worded," is not binding if the releaser's misapprehension "as to the nature or scope of the release" was caused by the other party's misconduct and "not due to his own neglect." (*Casey v. Proctor* (1963) 59 Cal.2d 97, 103, 28 Cal.Rptr. 307; see also *Frusetta v. Hauben*, (1990), 217 Cal.App.3d at p. 557, 266 Cal.Rptr. 62 [release "may be rendered void on the grounds of fraud or misrepresentation regarding the nature of the claim covered by the release so long as the releasor's failure to learn the nature of the terms was not attributable to his own negligence."];⁸⁶ *Gardner v. Rubin* (1957) 149 Cal.App.2d 368, 372 [negotiable instrument not enforceable even by holder in due course where executed through fraud and "in the absence of negligence on the part of the maker "]; *Ramirez v. Superior Court* (1980) 103 Cal.App.3d 746, 756, n. 3 ["no agreement exists unless the parties signing the document act voluntarily and are aware of the nature of the document and have turned their attention to its provisions or reasonably should have turned their attention to its provisions"].)⁸⁷

Although it is true that Plaintiffs did not fully read the documents before signing them, this was due not to Plaintiffs' negligence but to Defendants' intentional misconduct. Further, Plaintiffs had no reasonable opportunity to learn that Defendants' misrepresentations were false.

*1. Plaintiffs' Failure to Read and Understand the Documents is
Attributable to Defendants' Misconduct and Not to Any
Culpable Negligence on Plaintiffs' Part*

The evidence at trial revealed a consistent pattern of Defendants presenting the documents to the Plaintiffs only minutes before the start of the pornographic video shoot, having never mentioned prior to that moment that there would be contracts to sign. When presenting the

⁸⁶ In *Frusetta*, the court found that an alleged representation by an insurance adjuster that a \$250 check was only a partial payment when the adjuster knew that plaintiff's medical bills far exceeded that amount, if true, could be sufficient to void the "release of all claims" that the plaintiff signed without reading because such an act would support a finding of bad faith, fraud or overreaching by the adjuster.

⁸⁷ "Under such circumstances it is unnecessary to effect a rescission of the release, and no question of notice to rescind or of restoration of consideration received arises." (*Casey*, 59 Cal. 2d at p. 103; see, e.g., *Garcia v. California Truck Co.* (1920) 183 Cal. 767, 770; *Wetzstein v. Thomasson* (1939) 34 Cal.App.2d at p. 560.)

documents, Defendants briefly describe their content in a manner echoing or consistent with prior misrepresentations—sometimes broadly (e.g., “This just says what we’ve already talked about” or “you don’t need to read it; it just says what we already agreed to”) or, in some cases, more specifically (e.g., “These documents just give us permission to put your video on DVDs and sell them in Australia,” “this confirms that we won’t post the video online or release your name,” or “this just says that you’re over eighteen and we aren’t forcing you to do this.”). Plaintiffs testified that they felt they did not need to read the documents before signing because Defendants had repeatedly provided explicit assurances—backed by plausible details—of the term that was of substantial concern to them: where the video would be distributed and who would see it. Nothing surrounding the presentation and execution of the putative contracts was sufficient to unring the bell of these repeated misrepresentations; rather, Defendants sought to reinforce them.

According to the California Supreme Court, “any actual concealment” or “any affirmative misrepresentation regarding the existence or meaning” of the material term at issue strongly supports a finding that a party’s failure to read a contract in reliance on its adversary’s assurances that the party need not read the agreement was reasonable. (*Rosenthal*, 14 Cal. 4th at p. 426.) In *Rosenthal*, unlike here, the plaintiffs did not claim any misrepresentation or concealment related to the term at issue—an arbitration clause; nor did they claim any other sort of “misconduct” by the defendants that interfered with their opportunity to read the documents. (*Ibid.*)⁸⁸ In contrast, here, the term at issue is the scope of distribution of the video, and the trial record shows that Defendants had made affirmative misrepresentations to Plaintiffs that the videos would only be sold on DVD through isolated overseas channels and never placed online.

In addition to misrepresenting the contents of the documents, Defendants did not give the Plaintiffs a fair opportunity to read the documents, telling them that the shoot was behind schedule and had to get going. When a Plaintiff asked for time to read the documents or inquired about their contents, Defendants became ill-tempered and told them that there was no time, that they already knew what the agreement was, and that they could review the documents after the shoot. A few

⁸⁸ Moreover, as a general matter, strong legislative preference exists for the enforcement of arbitration clauses. There is no similar preference favoring the putative contracts at issue here.

1 Plaintiffs testified that Defendants conducted the on-camera interview while they completed the
 2 documents, distracting the women with personal questions, including everything from small talk to
 3 highly-sensitive inquiries about their sexual history and preferences.

4 Several Plaintiffs had, at Defendants' suggestion, consumed alcohol and/or marijuana
 5 shortly before being presented with the documents to sign. These actions by Defendants constitute
 6 the type of "misconduct" contemplated in *Casey v. Proctor, supra*, which, this Court finds,
 7 deprived Plaintiffs of a reasonable opportunity to read the documents before signing. (See also
 8 *Rosenthal*, 14 Cal. 4th at p. 423, n. 12, [evidence that a party "actually took some action or said
 9 something to hurry or pressure" the signing party would support argument that failure to read
 10 contract before signing was reasonable].)

11 *2. Defendants' Obscurant Drafting Made It Impossible for*
 12 *Plaintiffs to Discover that Defendants' Oral Representations*
 13 *were False*

14 Finally, the contents of the documents themselves interfered significantly with Plaintiffs'
 15 ability to "discover the real terms of the contract." The documents that Defendants provide for
 16 models to sign are vague and confusing. An average person would not be able to understand the
 17 nature and scope of the terms. Indeed, it is difficult for *anyone* but a trained lawyer undertaking a
 18 close reading to decipher the subject matter, parties, and intended terms of the so-called
 19 agreements. (Cf. *Rosenthal*, 14 Cal. 4th at 426 [plaintiff could have easily learned of the existence
 20 and meaning of arbitration agreement by simply reading the one-page agreement because the
 21 arbitration clause was "in bold print in the center of the page's right column of text," "include[ed] a
 22 brief explanation of the meaning of arbitration," and there was "immediately above the signature
 23 line, a bold-print reminder that 'this agreement contains a predispute arbitration clause...'].)

24 And, even if Plaintiffs could understand these terms, nothing in the documents is "patently
 25 at odds" with Defendants' oral representations. The documents do not disclose Defendants'
 26 intention to publish the videos online; nor do they provide the name of Defendants' popular
 27 subscription website or Defendants' plan to publish clips of the videos on highly trafficked free
 28 pornography websites. When a defendant's oral representations are not "patently at odds with the

express provisions of the written contract,” a plaintiff cannot necessarily be expected to discover the falsity of those statements. (*Orozco*, 36 Cal. App. 5th 375, 391; see also *Dias v. Nationwide Life Ins. Co.* (E.D. Cal. 2010) 700 F. Supp. 2d 1204, 1217 [“When the misrepresentations are not inconsistent with the terms of an insurance policy, reliance on the misrepresentations may still be ‘justifiable.’”].)

In *Orozco*, for example, the plaintiff specifically inquired as to whether competing businesses were being considered as tenants and was repeatedly assured—including on the day of signing the lease—that they were not. The court accordingly held that the plaintiff “would not have discovered the misrepresentations by reading the lease.” Even though the lease contained an integration clause as well as a general disclaimer disavowing any “representation or warranty as to current occupancy or future occupancy of any particular tenant,” it “did not even mention” the competing hotdog vendor. (*Orozco*, 36 Cal. App. 5th at 392-93.) Similarly, here, the documents’ generic, boilerplate terms do not supplant and undo Defendants’ concrete and repeated promises. Defendants could not cover specific express misrepresentations—that the videos would never be placed online and that the models’ identities would be secured—with standard legalese.

Having reviewed the putative contracts at issue, the Court finds that the Defendants drafted the documents with the specific intent of misleading Plaintiffs of their scheme and obscuring the true nature of what they intended to do with the videos. It is not surprising that Defendants’ documents do not clearly inform the model of Defendants’ heavy online presence; as every Plaintiff testified, she never would have agreed to participate had she known the truth. Defendants are fully aware of this fact and rely on deception and coercion to obtain models’ consent.

Duick v. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. is another analogous case. Defendants there drew plaintiff in by soliciting her to take an online personality test. This was all a ruse designed to gather her personal information—which was then used to make her the target and butt of an elaborate prank as part of an advertising campaign for a particular Toyota vehicle model. The court found the terms and conditions of the personality evaluation, which Toyota claimed constituted plaintiff’s consent to participate in the prank, were void in their entirety:

(1) defendants were the drafters and creators of the relevant Web pages, including the full text of the terms and conditions; (2) by drafting and presenting the terms and conditions as they did, including the use of the phrase “Personality Evaluation,” defendants misrepresented and concealed (whether intentionally or not) the true nature of the conduct to which Duick was to be subjected; and (3) Duick was not negligent in failing to understand the true nature of the conduct to which she was to be subjected, because no reasonable person in her position would have understood it.

(*Duick v. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.* (2011) 198 Cal. App. 4th 1316, 1322 [“We have read the terms and conditions in their entirety, and we conclude that, as written, they could not have alerted a reasonable reader in Duick’s position to the true nature of what defendants proposed to do to her . . . [b]ecause of their vagueness and opacity (such as unexplained references to an ‘interactive experience’ and a ‘digital experience’)[.]”].) As in *Duick*, Defendants drew Plaintiffs in under false pretenses. And, the documents they presented for Plaintiffs to sign are so vague and opaque that they do not alert a reasonable reader in Plaintiffs’ position to what Defendants actually proposed to do to them: here, to widely disseminate the videos online and to market them through tactics including propagation of Plaintiffs’ identities within their communities. Plaintiffs did not freely and knowingly consent to this—it was their nightmare scenario—and could not have done so merely by reading the documents. As in *Duick*, the documents are unenforceable.

3. *Plaintiffs are entitled to the same relief under a fraud in the inducement theory.*

While distinct as legal concepts, there is no clear line in this case between fraud in the inducement and fraud in the execution of a contract. Rather, Defendants engaged in a single, unbroken scheme and course of conduct in which they drew Plaintiffs in by fraudulent misrepresentations and maintained that fraud through the execution of the documents—including by mispresenting the nature and content of the agreement itself. Any difference between these legal doctrines is, therefore, inconsequential as a practical matter. Viewed through either lens, Plaintiffs’ purported consent is legally ineffective, and the putative contracts cannot therefore be enforced.

To the extent that any Plaintiffs’ contract is properly deemed voidable rather than void, the Court finds that filing this lawsuit seeking to invalidate the contracts for all purposes met the notice

1 and restoration requirement for rescission. (Civ. Code § 1691 [“When notice of rescission has not
 2 otherwise been given or an offer to restore the benefits received under the contract has not
 3 otherwise been made, the service of a pleading in an action or proceeding that seeks relief based on
 4 rescission shall be deemed to be such notice or offer or both.”].)⁸⁹ Furthermore, the Court exercises
 5 its equitable power to set aside and decline to enforce the contracts based on its finding that
 6 Plaintiffs’ assent was procured by fraud. (E.g., *Persson v. Smart Inventions, Inc.* (2005) 125 Cal.
 7 App. 4th 1141, 1154 [“[T]here is no support for, and we reject out of hand, the notion that a court
 8 has no equitable power to set aside a provision of a contract procured by fraud.”].) Failing to do so
 9 would improperly reward the Defendants for their conduct.⁹⁰

10 ***ii. The Documents Signed by Plaintiffs are Unenforceable Due to***
 11 ***Procedural and Substantive Unconscionability***

12 “If the court as a matter of law finds the contract or any clause of the contract to have been
 13 unconscionable at the time it was made the court may refuse to enforce the contract” (Civ.
 14 Code § 1670.5(a).) “Courts have long had the authority to set aside unconscionable or illegal
 15

16 ⁸⁹ Civil Code § 1693 contemplates the scenario presented here and provides the following
 17 instructions:

18 When relief based upon rescission is claimed in an action or
 19 proceeding, such relief shall not be denied because of delay in giving notice
 20 of rescission unless such delay has been substantially prejudicial to the other
 21 party.

22 A party who has received benefits by reason of a contract that is
 23 subject to rescission and who in an action or proceeding seeks relief based
 24 upon rescission shall not be denied relief because of a delay in restoring or in
 25 tendering restoration of such benefits before judgment unless such delay has
 26 been substantially prejudicial to the other party; but the court may make a
 27 tender of restoration a condition of its judgment.

28 ⁹⁰ “If...a party seeks relief based upon rescission and the court determines that the contract has not
 been rescinded, the court may grant any party to the action any other relief to which he may be entitled under
 the circumstances....” (Civ. Code § 1692.) “Rescission and restoration are required only under equitable
 principles and to prevent the taking of unfair advantage. Restoration is not required unless the ends of justice
 require it.” (*Persson*, 125 Cal. App. 4th at 1155 [citation omitted].) Here, the ends of justice make strict
 adherence to such concepts inequitable and unnecessary. Plaintiffs do not receive any unfair advantage from
 retaining the relatively-modest sums they received to shoot the videos, and it would be unjust to require them
 to tender back these monies. This would be in effect accepting and enforcing Defendants’ version of the
 agreements—i.e., that they have only paid the models in order to publish their videos online—procured by
 deceit. The Court cannot accept that Plaintiffs’ services—provided under the agreed terms as they were led
 to understand them—are worth nothing, and will not take a detour to determine their “true” value. They are
 certainly worth no less (and possibly considerably more) than what the parties agreed to.

contractual provisions, for example, while enforcing the remainder of a contract.” (Persson, 125 Cal. App. 4th 1141, 1153.) Section 1670.5 “codified the principle that a court can refuse to enforce an unconscionable provision in a contract.” (Id. at 1153–54.)

“Unconscionability has generally been recognized to include an absence of meaningful choice on the part of one of the parties together with contract terms which are unreasonably favorable to the other party.” (*Grand Prospect Partners v. Ross Dress for Less, Inc.* (2015) 232 Cal. App. 4th 1332, 1346 [quoting *Williams v. Walker-Thomas Furniture Co.* (D.C.Cir.1965) 121 U.S. App.D.C. 315].) Establishing unconscionability requires showing both a procedural and a substantive element, though these two elements are evaluated on a sliding scale and therefore need not be present to the same degree. (Id. at 1346–47 [citing *Pinnacle Museum Tower Assn. v. Pinnacle Market Development (US), LLC* (2012) 55 Cal.4th 223, 246].)

1. The Documents Are Procedurally Unconscionable

Procedural unconscionability can be established by showing either oppression or surprise. (Id. at 1347.) Oppression generally involves a contract of adhesion—“a standardized contract, which, imposed and drafted by the party of superior bargaining strength, relegates to the subscribing party only the opportunity to adhere to the contract or reject it.” (*The McCaffrey Grp., Inc. v. Superior Court* (2014) 224 Cal. App. 4th 1330, 1349, 169 Cal. Rptr. 3d 766, 781 [quoting *Armendariz v. Foundation Health Psychcare Services, Inc.* (2000) 24 Cal.4th 83, 113–114, 99 Cal.Rptr.2d 745, 6 P.3d 669].) Oppression can be established “by the totality of the circumstances surrounding the negotiation and formation of the contract. . . .” (*Grand Prospect Partners, L.P.*, supra, 232 Cal. App. 4th at p. 1348.)

[Relevant circumstances] include, but are not limited to (1) the amount of time the party is given to consider the proposed contract; (2) the amount and type of pressure exerted on the party to sign the proposed contract; (3) the length of the proposed contract and the length and complexity of the challenged provision; (4) the education and experience of the party; and (5) whether the party’s review of the proposed contract was aided by an attorney.

1 (Ibid. [noting that pressure can come from “a stronger party using high-pressure tactics, coercion or
2 threats short of duress [, or] surrounding circumstances such as market conditions and factors
3 affecting timing.”].)

4 Surprise, on the other hand “typically involves a provision ‘hidden’ within the prolixity of a
5 printed form contract drafted by the party having superior bargaining strength.” (*The McCaffrey*
6 *Grp.*, 224 Cal. App. 4th at p. 1349 [citation omitted].) If the challenged term is not hidden, surprise
7 can exist if the term “is otherwise beyond the reasonable expectation of the weaker party.” (*Morris*
8 *v. Redwood Empire Bancorp* (2005) 128 Cal. App. 4th 1305, 1321.)

9 The evidence at trial revealed that Defendants’ contracting practices are tainted by
10 procedural unconscionability. Defendants’ documents, standardized forms drafted by Defendants
11 and/or their attorneys, were presented to Plaintiffs to sign immediately without any opportunity for
12 negotiation. To say that Defendants occupied a position of superior bargaining strength understates
13 the reality of the circumstances at the moment that Plaintiffs were made to sign the documents: a
14 model is alone in a hotel room being cajoled and rushed to sign by two strange men who not only
15 control the reservations for her flight home but also could easily overpower her physically. That the
16 agreement is not subject to negotiation is evidenced by those instances in which Defendants
17 unilaterally decided to pay a Plaintiff less than what was initially promised to her in order to obtain
18 her agreement to travel to San Diego. While some Plaintiffs were too frightened or intimidated to
19 speak out, those who did question this decision met with Defendants’ absolute refusal to pay what
20 was promised. In examining Defendants’ documents and the trial record, the Court finds all the
21 markers of an unconscionable contract of adhesion.

22 Defendants’ use of surprise independently supports the finding of procedural
23 unconscionability. Plaintiffs are young and have no experience in the adult entertainment industry.
24 (Cf. *A & M Produce Co. v. FMC Corp.* (1982) 135 Cal. App. 3d 473, 489 [unfair surprise and
25 procedural unconscionability more difficult for experienced businessmen to establish].) The
26 Model/Talent Release uses a small font and dense legalese to obscure the important terms therein.
27 Rather than clearly stating that the video will be published online, on Defendants’ website and
28 dozens of others, the Document contains a few vague, general clauses that purport to give

Defendants unfettered rights over the video. After receiving numerous assurances and promises that the video will not be published online and will have only a limited distribution on DVD in foreign countries, these oblique references are insufficient to overcome Plaintiffs' existing understanding—an understanding borne of Defendants' own express representations. In this context, the Court finds that the documents are ambiguous and fail to meaningfully disclose Defendants' ability and intention to publish the pornographic videos on their websites and popular free websites. This is particularly so because Defendants deliberately recruit and target women who are young and inexperienced, have not completed a college (and, in some cases, high school) education, and are unacquainted with the pornography industry.

Defendants point to a sentence in the IC Agreement to show that Plaintiffs should have realized that Defendants intended to publish the video on the internet. However, this sentence is buried in Paragraph 7 on the bottom of the second page in a section called "Model Representations and Warranties." (Cf. Morris, 128 Cal. App. 4th at p. 1321 [when the challenged contract provision is preceded by a clear heading in large type drawing a reader's attention and requiring the party's initials may refute a claim of surprise].) In light of Defendants' many specific representations about their distribution mechanisms, business model, and overall intentions, no reasonable person in Plaintiffs' shoes would have located and discerned this term, let alone understood it to encompass what Defendants actually intended to do with the video: put it on the internet and allow it to be directed to models' friends and family. (See A & M Produce Co., 135 Cal. App. 3d at p. 490 [noting that "one suspects that the length, complexity and obtuseness of most form contracts may be due at least in part to the seller's preference that the buyer will be dissuaded from reading that to which he is supposedly agreeing."].) Here, Defendants bolstered the obscurant language of the document by encouraging Plaintiffs to rely on specific, clear oral representations.

Accordingly, the Court finds that Defendants' documents are procedurally unconscionable.

2. *The Documents are Substantively Unconscionable*

"[T]he substantive element [of unconscionability] is concerned with the fairness of the agreement's actual terms and assesses whether they are overly harsh or one-sided." (Grand Prospect Partners, 232 Cal. App. 4th at p. 1347; 24 Hour Fitness, Inc. v. Superior Court (1998) 66

1 Cal. App. 4th 1199, 1213 [Substantive unconscionability “traditionally involves contract terms that
2 are so one-sided as to ‘shock the conscience,’ or that impose harsh or oppressive terms.”].)

3 In determining whether a provision is substantively unconscionable, courts are permitted
4 and even encouraged to look outside the four-corners of the contract. For example, in deciding
5 whether a price term is unconscionable, “courts look to the basis and justification for the price”—
6 factors almost always outside the written agreement, including “the market price”; “the cost of the
7 goods to the seller”; “the inconvenience imposed on the seller”; and “the true value of the product
8 or service.” (*Perdue v. Crocker Nat’l Bank* (1985) 38 Cal. 3d 913, 926–27, 702 P.2d 503, 512.)

9 Due to the high level of procedural unconscionability, even a low level of substantive
10 unconscionability is sufficient to render the putative contracts unenforceable. Here, the documents
11 Plaintiffs signed are written entirely for the benefit of Defendants and, under the relevant
12 circumstances, are overly harsh and oppressive. Not a single provision in the documents inures to
13 Plaintiffs’ benefit or places any limitation on Defendants. Instead, the documents—under the view
14 advanced by Defendants—purport to permit Defendants to do anything they wish with the videos
15 and to “exploit” models’ actual names. Each Plaintiff testified that privacy was her primary concern
16 and that if she had understood the true meaning of the documents (and Defendants’ true intentions),
17 she never would have signed the documents or agreed to do the video.

18 A number of terms are particularly unconscionable. For example, the agreements purport to
19 absolve Defendants of liability for how they use the videos in the future—even though Plaintiffs are
20 unaware of Defendants’ fraud and deceit and are unable to anticipate Defendants’ undisclosed
21 intentions to use the videos in a manner directly counter to their express representations. Such
22 exculpatory clauses immunizing stronger parties for prospective unlawful conduct—particularly of
23 an intentional nature—are illegal and void as contrary to public policy (See, e.g., Cal. Civ. Code §
24 1668 [prohibiting exculpatory contracts that exempt anyone from responsibility for fraud, willful
25 acts, or violations of law]; *Three Crown Apartments v. PNC Bank* (N.D. Cal. Oct. 26, 2012) No.
26 C–12–03579, 2012 WL 5338054, at *6 [“[i]t is now settled... that... ‘a party [cannot] contract
27 away liability for his fraudulent or intentional acts or for his negligent violations of statutory law...
28

1 Thus, the release... does not prohibit Plaintiff's claims based on subsequent conduct that either
 2 intentionally or unintentionally violates state law.”] [citations omitted].)⁹¹

3 The Court’s evaluation of the documents’ substance must include an acknowledgment of the
 4 highly sensitive subject matter at issue (pornographic videos depicting Plaintiffs engaging in sexual
 5 activity) and the privacy interests at stake for each of the Plaintiffs. The Court may also consider
 6 the relevant circumstances contributing to the fairness of the documents—that Defendants held
 7 themselves out to be a company that produces pornographic videos to sell on DVDs in foreign
 8 countries and promised never to publish the videos online. In light of these facts, the Court finds
 9 that the one-sided, broad, blanket releases set forth in the documents are overly harsh and
 10 oppressive.

11 Based on the strong evidence of procedural unconscionability and the inherent unfairness of
 12 the documents, the Court finds as a matter of law that the documents are unconscionable and
 13 declines to enforce them as a result.

14 ***iii. The Documents Signed by Some Under-Age Plaintiffs are Void for***
 15 ***Illegality***

16 Defendants cannot enforce contracts against Jane Does 4, 5, 12, 14, 16, and 17, because
 17 each of these women was under the legal drinking age when Defendants furnished alcohol to her, in
 18 violation of California law, shortly prior to presenting her with legal documents to sign. (Bus. &
 19 Prof. Code § 25658(a) [“... every person who sells, furnishes, gives, or causes to be sold,
 20 furnished, or given away any alcoholic beverage to any person under 21 years of age is guilty of a
 21 misdemeanor.”].) This Court cannot enforce a putative contract under which the weaker party’s
 22 “consent” was procured through illegal means.

23 ***iv. The Documents (and Verbal Script) are too Vague and Indefinite to***
 24 ***Constitute Enforceable Contracts***

26 ⁹¹ An exculpatory clause releasing a party from liability for negligent (as opposed to willful or
 27 statutory) misconduct must be conspicuous, clear, unambiguous, and explicit. The subscribing party must
 28 express the specific intent of exculpating the potential tortfeasor for the particular conduct at issue. (E.g., *Leon*
v. Family Fitness Center (No. 107), Inc. (1998) 61 Cal. App.4th 1227) Defendants’ documents fail this test.

Even aside from fraud, unconscionability, and illegality, the putative agreements suffer from intractable formation issues. They are too ill-formed to enable the required meeting of the minds needed to form a contract. Plaintiffs were placed on insufficient notice of what they were purporting to agree to.

1. The Witten Agreements are Uncertain, Vague, and Indefinite

Terms of a contract must be sufficiently definite in all particulars essential to its enforcement. (*Magna Development Co. v. Reed* (1964) 228 Cal.App.2d 230; *Maganallez v. Hilltop Lending Corp.* (N.D. Cal. 2007) 505 F. Supp.2d 594, 601-603.) As the Fourth District Court of Appeal, Presiding Justice Judith McConnell, has opined:

In order for acceptance of a proposal to result in the formation of a contract, the proposal “must be sufficiently definite, or must call for such definite terms in the acceptance, that the performance promised is reasonably certain.” [Citation.] A proposal “cannot be accepted so as to form a contract unless the terms of the contract are reasonably certain. [¶] ... The terms of a contract are reasonably certain if they provide a basis for determining the existence of a breach and for giving an appropriate remedy.” [Citations.] If, by contrast, a supposed “contract” does not provide a basis for determining what obligations the parties have agreed to, and hence does not make possible a determination of whether those agreed obligations have been breached, there is no contract.

(*Bowers v. Raymond J. Lucia Companies, Inc.*, (2012) 206 Cal.App.4th 724, 734 [citations omitted].) “Where a contract is so uncertain and indefinite that the intention of the parties in material particulars cannot be ascertained, the contract is void and unenforceable.” (*Amaral v. Cintas Corp. No. 2* (2008) 163 Cal.App.4th 1157, 1192.) “Whether a contract is certain enough to be enforced is a question of law for the court.” (*Patel v. Liebermensch* (2008) 45 Cal.4th 344, 348 fn. 1.)

Here, in the 1-page “Model Talent Release” document, the Court finds the following terms indefinite and not reasonably certain: “Producer: Clockwork Productions, Inc [sic] on behalf of BLL Media Inc.,” “Appearance,” “Program,” and “Employer.” (See, e.g., Jane Doe No. 1

1 Agreement, ¶¶ 1-8, Trial Exhib. 36.)⁹² The names and capacities of contracting parties are material,
 2 especially in a case like the present, where Defendants own/operate a plethora of entities, foreign
 3 and domestic, which has changed over the years. The phrase “on behalf of” is vague and the
 4 Defendants did not clarify this at trial. In fact, Defendant Wolfe testified he does not understand it.

5 Further, there is no basis for determining either party’s contractual performance: the
 6 Plaintiffs’ required contractual performance (including in the “Appearance” and/or “Program”) is
 7 undefined, as is the other party’s performance—most notably, the material term of price paid to the
 8 model—is missing entirely from the agreement. This is consistent with the Court’s findings that
 9 Defendants did not intend to honor their payment promises but arbitrarily made up what they
 10 wanted to pay on the spot.

11 In the 8-page document, “Model/Talent Release and Independent Contractor Agreement”,
 12 the Court finds the following terms indefinite and not reasonably certain: “Adult Content,” and
 13 “other online Website.” (See, e.g., Jane Doe No. 1 Agreement, at Recitals, ¶¶ 1-10, Trial Exhib.
 14 25.)

15 Moreover, as with the one-page version, there is no basis for determining *either* party’s
 16 contractual performance. The Plaintiffs’ required contractual performance (the “Adult Content”) is
 17 undefined. Again, Defendants’ performance—most notably, the material term of price paid to the
 18 model—is missing entirely from the agreement. (*Id.* pg. 2, 8.)

19 The Court has read the agreements in full and finds them all uncertain, vague, and
 20 indefinite. The agreements provide no basis for determining what obligations the parties have
 21 agreed to; accordingly, the Court finds the agreements are not enforceable as a matter of law.

22 *2. The Verbal Scripts are Uncertain, Vague, and Indefinite*

23 To the extent Defendants allege that the “verbal scripts” are independent, enforceable
 24 contracts, they also suffer from critical flaws. These scripts do not reflect bilateral agreements—with
 25 promises, consideration, and obligations on each side. Rather, Defendants unilaterally required
 26

27
 28 ⁹² For brevity, the Court refers to Jane Doe No. 1’s documents in this subsection, and does not address
 each and every Plaintiff’s alleged agreement with Defendants.

1 models to recite the scripts verbatim before filming began. Defendants did not read or ascribe to a
2 counter-script or representation in which they agreed to anything.

3 Examining the scripts on their face, they are plagued by similar problems as the written
4 documents. In various material particulars, the intention of the parties cannot be ascertained, such
5 that the Court can determine the parties' obligations and if and when they have been breached.
6 Accordingly, the Court finds that the verbal scripts do not constitute enforceable contracts. (*Bowers*,
7 206 Cal.App.4th at 734; *Patel*, 45 Cal.4th at 348 n. 1.)

8 For these reasons, in addition to those set forth in the prior sections, the Court finds that the
9 verbal release is not enforceable as a matter of law. The Court has already found, above, that
10 recitation of the script is not a meaningful manifestation of a model's assent to have her video
11 posted online and disseminated throughout her community.

12 **C. Defendants are Liable for Misappropriation of Likeness**

13 The civil causes of action for misappropriation of likeness are derived from the "right to
14 publicity," which can be defined as "the legally protected interest a person has to control the
15 commercial exploitation of his name, photograph or likeness"; this interest finds its roots in an
16 individual's right to privacy as well as his or her property rights. (*Eastwood v. Superior Court*
17 (1983) 149 Cal. App. 3d 409, 419; see also *Lugosi v. Universal Pictures* (1979) 25 Cal. 3d 813,
18 833-34.) In California, both common law and statute provide a remedy for the unauthorized
19 commercial exploitation of a person's identity.

20 The elements of a common law cause of action for misappropriation are: "(1) the
21 defendant's use of the plaintiff's identity; (2) the appropriation of plaintiff's name or likeness to
22 defendant's advantage, commercially or otherwise; (3) lack of consent; and (4) resulting injury."
23 (*Eastwood*, 149 Cal. App. 3d at 417 [citing Prosser, Law of Torts (4th ed. 1971) § 117, pp. 804-
24 807; Witkin, Cal. Procedure (2d ed. 1971) Pleading, § 606, p. 2244].)

25 A statutory claim entails a similar showing. Civil Code § 3344(a) provides in relevant part:

26 Any person who knowingly uses another's name, voice, signature,
27 photograph, or likeness, in any manner, on or in products,
28 merchandise, or goods, or for purposes of advertising or selling, or
soliciting purchases of, products, merchandise, goods or services,

without such person's prior consent, [...] shall be liable for any damages sustained by the person or persons injured as a result thereof.

See also *Newcombe v. Adolf Coors Co.* (9th Cir. 1998) 157 F.3d 686, 692 [distilling the statutory cause of action down to three elements: "(1) a 'knowing' use; (2) for purposes of advertising, and (3) a direct connection between the use and the commercial purpose."].⁹³

i. Knowing Use of Likenesses in Products or for Advertising

Section 3344 imposes liability for knowing use of another's likeness, in any manner, either in products or for advertising purposes. The Court notes at the outset that three separate manners of "use" are present in this case. First, Plaintiffs' likenesses appeared in Defendants' products (i.e., Plaintiffs' full-length pornographic videos), which were sold to subscribers for a monthly fee.

Second, Defendants posted photographs and sample video clips of Plaintiffs on the publicly-available homepage of Defendants' subscription websites and on the GirlsDoPorn channel on numerous free sites. The purpose and effect of this use was to advertise for Defendants' paid websites and entice viewers to purchase a subscription.

Third, Defendants participated in an affiliate marketing program *knowing* that the affiliates websites used Plaintiffs' videos and images to drive internet traffic to Defendants' website in the same way as Defendants' own posts on tube sites did. Defendants paid commissions to the affiliates for their marketing services, creating an incentive for affiliates to continue posting Plaintiffs' images.

The non-Domi Defendants do not dispute that they knowingly and intentionally sold access to Plaintiffs' videos in the members-only section of their websites or that they received subscription payments as a result. The non-Domi Defendants also do not dispute that Pratt posted Plaintiffs' images on the public-facing homepage to entice viewers to purchase a subscription to see the full-length videos. Defendants also admit that they posted Plaintiffs' images and video clips on the

⁹³ It is worth noting that "the statute no longer requires that the unauthorized use occur in a product advertisement or endorsement or other such solicitation of purchase. Cases decided under the pre-1984 version of section 3344, such as *Eastwood* [], *supra* [], must be read with this change in mind." (*KNB Enterprises*, 78 Cal. App. 4th at p. 367 n. 5.)

GirlsDoPorn channels on numerous free “tube” sites to advertise for and drive traffic to their websites. These uses clearly satisfy the requirements of the common law and the statute.

In addition, Defendants’ willing participation in an affiliate marketing program also constitutes a knowing use for the purposes of advertising. This finding applies to Domi as well as the other Defendants. The Court disagrees with Defendants’ argument that they cannot be held liable for the content on affiliate websites. The evidence meets the applicable liability standard.

First, Defendants affirmatively *chose* to participate in CCBill’s affiliate program. Second, affiliate advertising is not free. Defendants pay a large commission for affiliate sites to advertise their websites, typically using their content. Third, Defendants *can* control or at least influence their affiliates. They can easily remove any affiliate from the CCBill program for any reason at any time, eliminating the incentive for that affiliate to continue advertising for Defendant. Defendants can also initiate DMCA takedown requests against any affiliate for the use of their content but choose not to. By electing to take no action, Defendants ratified the affiliates’ use of Plaintiffs’ likenesses and profited from doing so. It is well-settled that one can be liable for harm caused by the tortious act of another if he:

(a) orders or induces the conduct, if he knows or should know of circumstances that would make the conduct tortious if it were his own, or (b) conducts an activity with the aid of the other and is negligent in employing him, or (c) permits the other to act . . . with his instrumentalities, knowing or having reason to know that the other is acting or will act tortiously, or (d) controls, or has a duty to use care to control, the conduct of the other, who is likely to do harm if not controlled, and fails to exercise care in the control . . .

(Rest. 2d Torts § 877 (1979).)

The Court is not persuaded by Defendants argument that they have a lot of affiliates, and that it would be burdensome to monitor the content of each one. One cannot endeavor, successfully, to generate a far-reaching advertising campaign—which involve the use of Plaintiffs’ likenesses in highly-sensitive pornographic content—and then bemoan the consequences of the enterprise. The Court finds a recent Second Circuit opinion persuasive on this point. That court held a defendant company liable for the wrongful acts of its affiliates because the defendant

1 company knew about those acts but, instead of taking action to stop them, sat back and reaped the
 2 benefits. (*Fed. Trade Comm'n v. LeadClick Media, LLC* (2d Cir. 2016) 838 F.3d 158, 168 [“[W]e
 3 hold that under the FTC Act, a defendant may be held liable for engaging in deceptive practices or
 4 acts if, with knowledge of the deception, it either directly participates in a deceptive scheme or has
 5 the authority to control the deceptive content at issue.”].)⁹⁴

6 In determining whether the “use” element is satisfied by participation in the affiliate
 7 program, the Court examines several factors: who created the content at issue, who posted the
 8 content at issue, whether Plaintiffs’ images were used *in* the advertisement, and what was being
 9 promoted in the advertisement. (See *Cross v. Facebook, Inc.* (2017) 14 Cal. App. 5th 190, 209–10,
 10 review denied.)

11 Here, the facts differ dramatically from those in *Cross*. First, Defendants themselves
 12 created the content containing Plaintiffs’ images and knew its use on the internet was unauthorized.
 13 Second, in this case, the affiliate site is, itself, an advertisement for Defendants’ websites; that is its
 14 purpose. Third, the advertisements at issue actually contain Plaintiffs’ images and links to
 15 Defendants’ websites, driving traffic and thus, subscription sales. Thus, the fact that a third party
 16 directly posted the content is not dispositive.

17 In *Cross*, an internet provider such as Facebook did nothing more than operate a platform
 18 (i.e., provide a space for others to post content) and run advertisements next to the content; it had no
 19 knowledge that the use of the images within the third-party content was unauthorized. In the present
 20 case, on the other hand, Defendants—including Domi—took affirmative measures to use Plaintiffs’
 21 images and videos, knowing that the use was unauthorized. Here, Plaintiffs’ images were created
 22 by and under the supervision of Defendant Pratt (50% owner of Domi) and then posted on affiliate
 23 sites for the benefit of one or more of Pratt’s companies. Because Pratt’s knowledge of GDP’s
 24 deceptive business practices is imputed to Domi, Domi’s solicitation of affiliates known to use
 25 GDP’s content to advertise for MomPOV.com establishes Domi’s use of Plaintiffs’ likenesses.

26
 27 ⁹⁴ See also *Falcon Foto v. Domain Mgmt. Servs.*, (C.D. Cal. Nov. 29, 2010) No. CV 10-6469 CAS
 28 JCX, 2010 WL 4916645, at *4 (denying motion to dismiss misappropriation claim: “As clearly alleged in
 the FAC, Defendant also uses Mr. Sizemore’s name, image and persona to advertise and entice potential
 customers to become members of Defendant’s Domains and affiliate marketing program.”)

1 **ii. Lack of Consent**

2 The other elements of these claims are also met. Defendants distributed Plaintiffs videos
3 and images online despite having first-hand knowledge that such distribution was unauthorized.
4 The signed documents do not relieve Defendants of liability for misappropriation for the reasons
5 stated above. (See Restatement (First) of Torts § 892, comment (d) [consent is a valid defense to
6 tort actions only when the consent is “unaffected by fraud”]; *Lightbourne v. Printroom Inc.* (C.D.
7 Cal. 2015) 122 F. Supp. 3d 942, 946 (signed writing permitting use of likeness can be undermined
8 by facts that “would somehow vitiate his express legal consent”).)

9 Defendants knew that the Plaintiffs did not consent to their video being posted online on any
10 website because Plaintiffs made it eminently clear that they would only agree to do the shoots if the
11 videos were not going to be released online. Obviously, Defendants were aware of the lies they
12 told these women and knew (or should have known) that such lies negated any apparent consent.
13 Moreover, it is beyond peradventure that Defendants were aware that the twenty-two Plaintiffs in
14 this action claimed that they did not consent when the women complained to them or, at the latest,
15 when Plaintiffs filed this suit. But, Defendants kept Plaintiffs’ videos on their own websites.

16 **iii. Commercial Benefit**

17 “[The next] requisite element[] of a common law right to publicity claim is that defendant
18 appropriated plaintiff’s name ‘to defendant’s advantage, commercially or otherwise.’ Similarly,
19 Civil Code section 3344, subdivision (a) requires that the name be used ‘for purposes of advertising
20 or selling.’” (*Cross*, 14 Cal. App. 5th at p. 210.) The affiliate marketing program clearly satisfies
21 this element as well.

22 By signing up for CCBill’s Affiliate Program and paying the affiliates to post Plaintiffs’
23 images and video clips on third-party sites, Defendants received a commercial benefit from affiliate
24 advertising. (*Newcombe*, 157 F.3d at 693 [“[plaintiff’s] likeness was certainly used to Coors’ and
25 Belding’s commercial advantage as the drawing which resembled [the plaintiff] was a central figure
26 in the advertisement and the purpose of the advertisement was to attract attention.”].) Based on the
27 evidence at trial (the testimony of Wolfe, Pratt, Wiederhold, and documents introduced by
28

1 Plaintiffs), the Court finds that Defendants received a substantial commercial benefit from
 2 permitting affiliates to use Plaintiffs' likenesses.

3 *iv. Damages*

4 "[U]nder section 3344(a), an injured party may recover either the amount of damages
 5 specified in the statute or actual damages, whichever is greater, as well as profits from the
 6 unauthorized use." (*Orthopedic Sys., Inc. v. Schlein* (2011) 202 Cal. App. 4th 529, 547, 135 Cal.
 7 Rptr. 3d 200, 213.) "Injury to a plaintiff's right of publicity is not limited to present or future
 8 economic loss, but 'may induce humiliation, embarrassment, and mental distress.'" (*Abdul-Jabbar*
 9 *v. Gen. Motors Corp.* (9th Cir. 1996) 85 F.3d 407, 416; CACI 1821.)

10 Here, Plaintiffs' evidence of damages is strong. The content at issue does not consist of run-
 11 of-the-mill likenesses but hardcore pornographic videos and still images extracted from those videos.
 12 Plaintiffs have provided extensive testimony and evidence about how their lives have been affected
 13 and destroyed by the unauthorized publication and dissemination of this content via the internet. The
 14 Court finds Plaintiffs' accounts to be consistent, credible, and compelling—warranting significant
 15 damages.

16 Plaintiffs are also entitled to recover the profits Defendants' received from the unauthorized
 17 use. The parties stipulated that Plaintiffs' videos generated \$1,025,831.50 in profits for Defendants.
 18 None of this revenue was generated by an authorized use of Plaintiffs' videos as Defendants only
 19 earned money from posting the videos online.

20 "Section 3344 provides for minimum damages of \$750, even if no actual damages are
 21 proven." (*KNB Enterprises v. Matthews* (2000) 78 Cal. App. 4th 362, 367; Civ. Code § 3344(a).)
 22 The misappropriation statute "can be read to presume that a person whose name, photograph, or
 23 likeness is used by another for commercial purposes without their consent is 'injured as a result
 24 thereof.'" (*Fraley v. Facebook, Inc.* (N.D. Cal. 2011) 830 F. Supp. 2d 785, 806.) At least two
 25 courts have held, "after surveying California court decisions, that 'courts generally presume that the
 26 fourth element of the applicable test has been established if there is sufficient evidence to prove the
 27 first three elements.'" (Id. at 806-07 [quoting *Del Amo v. Baccash* (C.D. Cal. Sept. 16, 2008) No.
 28 07-663-PSG, 2008 WL 4414514, at *6].)

Here, because it is difficult to establish the specific harm Plaintiffs endured as a result of defendants' use of their likenesses, the Court will presume injury as allowed by Section 3344 and impose the statutory penalty of \$750 per Plaintiff.

D. Defendants Violated Business & Professions Code § 17200

"Unfair competition" includes any "unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice and [also includes any] unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising." (Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200.)

Whether conduct is a "business practice" within Section 17200 is a question of fact dependent on the circumstances of each case. The test is probably less exacting than that required by Evidence Code § 1105 to prove a business custom or habit. (*Marshall v. Brown* (1983) 141 Cal.App.3d 408, 416.) A "practice" may be found based on nothing more than "a pattern of behavior pursued as a business practice." (*People v. Casa Blanca Convalescent Homes, Inc.* (1984) 159 Cal.App.3d 509, 527.) Section 17200 even covers single acts of misconduct. (*Klein v. Earth Elements, Inc.* (1997) 59 Cal.App.4th 965, 969.)

"Unlawful, unfair or fraudulent" act or practice is framed in the disjunctive. So, business conduct that is not "unlawful" or "fraudulent" may nonetheless be prohibited as "unfair." (*Cel-Tech Communications, Inc. v. Los Angeles Cellular Telephone Co.* (1999) 20 Cal.4th 163, 180.)

A business practice is not immune from Section 17200 merely because it has become customary or habitual either for the defendant or the defendant's industry. (*Casa Blanca*, 159 Cal.App.3d at 527.)

Section 17200 "was intentionally framed in its broad, sweeping language, precisely to enable judicial tribunals to deal the innumerable new schemes which the fertility of man's invention would contrive." (*Cel-Tech*, 20 Cal.4th at 180.) Unfair business practices may "run the gamut of human ingenuity and chicanery," and courts construe Section 17000 accordingly. (*Id.*) The overriding purpose and priority of Section 17200 is the protection of the unwary from being duped by the unscrupulous. (*Vasquez v. Superior Court* (1971) 4 Cal.3d 800, 808.) Section 17200 and its

1 remedies are cumulative to the remedies of all other laws. (*Wang v. Massey Chevrolet* (2002) 97
2 Cal.App.4th 856.)

3 As set forth below, the Court finds Plaintiffs have met their burden on their Section 17200
4 cause of action – as against all Defendants – and the Court orders the relief stated below.

5 ***i. Defendants Violated Section 17200's Prohibition on Unlawful***
6 ***Business Practices***

7 The violation of virtually any law – civil, criminal, federal, state, municipal, statutory,
8 regulatory or court made – is a violation of the “unlawful” prong of Section 17200. (*Saunders v.*
9 *Superior Court* (1997) 27 Cal.App.4th 832, 838-839.)

10 Here, the Court’s findings that Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs for fraud (including
11 intentional misrepresentation, concealment, and false promise), for misappropriation of likeness
12 (common law and Civ. Code § 3344), and fraudulent transfer support a further finding that
13 Defendants violated Section 17200’s prohibition on unlawful business practices. The Court finds
14 that all Plaintiffs suffered an injury-in-fact caused by the Defendants’ unlawful conduct.

15 ***ii. Defendants Violated Section 17200's Prohibition on Unfair***
16 ***Business Practices***

17 California courts have applied at least three different tests for unfairness in consumer cases.
18 (*Drum v. San Fernando Valley Bar Ass’n* (2010) 182 Cal.App.4th 247, 256-257.)

19 One test, as noted by the Fourth District, is whether the alleged business practice “is
20 immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous or substantially injurious to consumers and requires
21 the court to weigh the utility of the defendant’s conduct against the gravity of the harm to the
22 alleged victim.” (See *Bardin v. Daimlerchrysler Corp.* (2006) 136 Cal.App.4th 1255.)

23 Here, the Court’s earlier findings that Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs for fraud (including
24 intentional misrepresentation, concealment, and false promise) and for misappropriation of likeness
25 (common law and Civ. Code § 3344) support a further finding that Defendants violated Section
26 17200’s prohibition on unfair business practices. The Court finds that all Plaintiffs suffered an
27 injury-in-fact caused by the Defendants’ conduct.

iii. Defendants Violated Section 17200's Prohibition on Fraudulent Business Practices

A business practice is "fraudulent" within the meaning of Section 17200 if "members of the public are likely to be deceived." (*Committee on Children's Television v. General Foods Corp.* (1983) 35 Cal.3d 197, 211.)

Under Section 17200, a business practice may be "fraudulent" without the plaintiff proving intent, as in common law fraud, requiring the proof of intent, scienter, actual reliance, or damage. Actual deception is not required. All that is required is proof that "members of the public are likely to be deceived." (*Schnall v. Hertz Corp.* (2000) 78 Cal.App.4th 1144, 1167.)

A "fraudulent" business practice can include a deceptive manner in which otherwise lawful contract terms are presented, advertised, or marketed. (See *People v. Dollar Rent-A-Car Systems, Inc.* (1989) 211 Cal.App.3d 119 [car rental company engaged in deceptive acts in the manner in which its sales force described the collision damage waiver to customers]; *Podolsky v. First Healthcare Corp.* (1996) 50 Cal.App.4th 632, 649 [nursing home engaged in deceptive acts when it presented "third party guarantee" agreements to families of patients, misleading them into thinking their signatures were required as a condition to admitting their loved ones to the facility].)

Here, the Court's earlier findings that Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs for fraud (including intentional misrepresentation, concealment, and false promise) and for misappropriation of likeness (common law and Civ. Code § 3344), as well as the Court's finding all Plaintiffs suffered an injury-in-fact caused by the Defendants' conduct, support a further finding that Defendants violated Section 17200's prohibition on fraudulent business practices.

iv. All Defendants are Liable for the Section 17200 Violations

Section 17200 authorizes direct liability on any "person" engaged in prohibited conduct, which includes "natural persons, corporations, firms, partnerships, joint stock companies, associations and other organizations of persons." (Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17201, 17203.)

In addition to direct liability, vicarious liability principles apply to violations:

1. Corporate officers may be subject to liability for the Section 17200 violations of their corporations, especially with knowledge and involvement in the subject

scheme. (*People v. Sarpas* (2014) 225 Cal.App.4th 1539, 1562 [officers who indirectly receive the benefit of their corporation's violations can be liable]; *People v. Orange County Charitable Servs.* (1999) 73 Cal.App.4th 1054, 1074-1075 [officer liable for his deep involvement in the corporate scheme]; *People v. Dollar Rent-A-Car Systems, Inc.* (1989) 211 Cal.App.3d 119 [court upheld individual liability on a majority shareholder/chief executive officer who approved and controlled the company's deceptive practices].)

2. Corporate officers are personally liable for Section 17200 wrongs they commit, authorize, and/or direct on behalf of the corporation. (*Wyatt v. Union Mortgage Co.* (1979) 24 Cal.3d 773, 785.)
3. Aiders and abettors are subject to Section 17200 liability. (*People v. Witzerman* (1972) 29 Cal.App.3d 169 [all defendants "cooperated with each other" in the advertising and sale of the particular offending service]; *People v. Bestline Products, Inc.* (1976) 61 Cal.App.3d 879, 918 [one who "furnishes the means for [the] accomplishment [of a fraud] is liable equally with those who actually make the misrepresentation"]; *American Philatelic Society v. Claibourne* (1935) 3 Cal.2d 689, 696-697 [same].)
4. Co-conspirators are liable for Section 17200 violations committed pursuant to the conspiracy, no matter who actually performs the wrongful acts. (*People v. Bestline Products, Inc.* (1976) 61 Cal.App.3d 879, 917-920; *People v. Chapman* (1962) 207 Cal.App.2d 557 [conspiracy shown through statements by co-conspirators]; *Wyatt*, 24 Cal.3d at 784-785 [conspiracy shown circumstantially by examining the nature of the acts and relationship of the parties].)
5. Successors are liable for the Section 17200 violations of predecessors. (*Cortez v. Purolator Products Air Filtration Co.* (2000) 23 Cal.4th 163.)

Here, the evidence at trial established that all defendants participated in the fraud (including intentional misrepresentation, concealment, and false promise) and misappropriation of likeness (common law and Civ. Code § 3344) of Plaintiffs - as corporate officers, and agents. Accordingly, the Court finds Section 17200 liability as to all defendants.

v. *The Court Orders Defendants Restore to Plaintiffs all Images and Videos, and Purported Rights/Copyrights Thereto and to Remove any Such Images and Videos Produced by Them from the Internet*

Section 17203 authorizes the Court to make: "such orders or judgments ... as may be necessary to prevent the use or employment by any person of any practice which constitutes unfair competition, as defined in this chapter, or as may be necessary to restore to any person ... any money or property ... which may have been acquired by means of such unfair competition.

"[A] court of equity may exercise the full range of its inherent powers in order to accomplish complete justice between the parties, restoring if necessary the status quo ante as nearly

as may be achieved.” (*Jayhill Corp.*, 9 Cal.3d at 286 [trial court has inherent power to order Defendants make restitution to those defrauded].) Restitution does not require “individualized proof of deception, reliance, and injury if necessary to prevent the use or employment of an unfair practice.” (*West v. Superior Court* (1992) 2 Cal.4th 1254.) Restitution may consist of “money or property that defendants took directly from plaintiff.” (*Korea Supply Co. v. Lockheed Martin Corp.* (2003) 29 Cal.4th 1134, 1146-1147.)

Here, based on the above findings, the Court orders restitution, *infra*.

**vi. The Court Awards Declaratory Relief in the Form of Voiding the
Purported Model Release Agreements**

The Court may award declaratory relief in a Section 17200 action. (*AICCO, Inc. v. Insurance Co. of North America* (2001) 90 Cal.App.4th 579, 590.)

Here, based on the above findings, the Court issues declaratory relief, *infra*.

**vii. The Court Orders a Permanent and Mandatory Injunction against
Defendants**

Section 17204 permits injunctions by “any person acting for the interests of itself...or the general public.” (*Herr v. Nestle U.S.A., Inc.* (2003) 109 Cal.App.4th 779, 789.) The Legislature “intended ... to permit courts to enjoin ongoing wrongful business conduct in whatever context such activity might occur.” (*Committee on Children’s Television, Inc.*, 35 Cal.3d at 210.) In exercising this mandate, courts can protect the public’s right to be protected from fraud and deceit and may enter injunctive relief on that basis alone. (*People ex rel. Mosk v. National Research Co. of Calif.* (1962) 201 Cal.App.2d 765, 771.)

Mandatory injunctions are permissible under Section 17200 to make up for past misleading statements and conduct. (*Consumers Union of U.S., Inc. v. Alta-Dena Certified Dairy* (1992) 4 Cal.App.4th 963, 972-974.) The mandatory injunction requiring an affirmative disclosure to cure deceptive advertising practices is authorized under Section 17200. (*Id.* [court of appeal affirmed trial court’s order of injunction that required a dairy guilty of false advertising to place a warning on all of its advertisements and products for the next 10 years].)

1 This is because “an injunction against future violations might have some deterrent effect,
 2 [but] it is only a partial remedy since it does not correct the consequences of past conduct.” (Id. at
 3 973.) An “order which commands a party only to go and sin no more simply allows every violator
 4 a free bite at the apple.” (Id. [internal cites omitted].)

5 The Ninth Circuit has similarly ordered mandatory injunctions requiring an insurer to
 6 rewrite its insurance policy to conform to law. (*Chabner v. United of Omaha Life Insurance Co.*
 7 (9th Cir. 2000) 225 Fed.3d 1042, 1053.) And, in Federal Trade Commission cases, courts have
 8 frequently approved of mandatory or corrective disclosures. (See, e.g., *Grolier, Inc. v. FTC* (9th
 9 Cir. 1983) 699 Fed.2d 983, 987.)

10 Here, based on the above findings (including the testimony of Defendant Wolfe and Jane
 11 Doe A, which established Defendants were continuing this conduct even through the time of trial
 12 and that Defendants’ scheme continued to target other members of the public both in California and
 13 nationwide), the Court orders an injunction, *infra*.

14 **E. Defendants’ are Liable for Fraudulent Transfer**

15 The Court finds that Defendants’ transfers of video rights, funds, and other assets to Oh
 16 Well Media, Ltd. and Sidle Media, Ltd. (“the Vanuatu entities”) were fraudulent and are therefore
 17 voidable under the Uniform Voidable Transactions Act (UVTA) (Civ. Code, § 3439, et seq.)
 18 Notably, these assets are the fruits of Defendants’ fraudulent activity which is the subject of this
 19 action, including their tortious conduct towards Plaintiffs themselves.

20 The purpose of the UVTA “undoubtedly is to prevent debtors from placing property which
 21 legitimately should be available for the satisfaction of demands of creditors beyond [creditors’]
 22 reach.” (*Tatung Co., Ltd. v. Shu Tze Hsu* (C.D. Cal. 2016) 217 F. Supp. 3d 1138, 1186, citing
 23 *Borgfeldt v. Curry* (1914) 25 Cal. App. 624.) Here, the Court voids Defendants’ transfer of assets to
 24 the Vanuatu entities to prevent them from placing anything of value beyond Plaintiffs’ reach.

25 A transfer is voidable as to a creditor, whether the creditor’s claim arose before or after the
 26 transfer was made,⁹⁵ if the debtor made the transfer as follows:

27 ⁹⁵ Plaintiffs are creditors within the meaning Civil Code section 3439.01(c) even though their claims have not
 28 yet been reduced to judgment. A “claim” is merely “a right to payment, whether or not reduced to judgment, [...] contingent, [...] matured, [...] or disputed[.]” (Civ. Code § 3439.01, subd. (b).) “Certainly, for purposes of the Uniform

(1) With actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any creditor of the debtor.

(2) Without receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer or obligation, and the debtor either:

(A) Was engaged or was about to engage in a business or a transaction for which the remaining assets of the debtor were unreasonably small in relation to the business or transaction.

(B) Intended to incur, or believed or reasonably should have believed that the debtor would incur, debts beyond the debtor's ability to pay as they became due.

(Civ. Code, § 3439.04(a).) In determining actual intent, the Court may consider:

(1) Whether the transfer or obligation was to an insider.

(2) Whether the debtor retained possession or control of the property transferred after the transfer.

(3) Whether the transfer or obligation was disclosed or concealed.

(4) Whether before the transfer was made or obligation was incurred, the debtor had been sued or threatened with suit.

(5) Whether the transfer was of substantially all the debtor's assets.

(6) Whether the debtor absconded.

(7) Whether the debtor removed or concealed assets.

(8) Whether the value of the consideration received by the debtor was reasonably equivalent to the value of the asset transferred or the amount of the obligation incurred.

(9) Whether the debtor was insolvent or became insolvent shortly after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred.

(10) Whether the transfer occurred shortly before or shortly after a substantial debt was incurred.

(11) Whether the debtor transferred the essential assets of the business to a lienor that transferred the assets to an insider of the debtor.

(Civ. Code, § 3439.04, subd. (b).)

Here, Plaintiffs have proven that Defendants engaged in multiple transfers that meet these criteria: the transfer of rights to the pornographic videos, the domain names, and revenue from Bubblegum Films to Oh Well Media and Sidle Media (Exs. 3282 and 3283) and from BLL Media, Inc. to Oh Well Media and Sidle Media. (Ex. 3320.)⁹⁶

Fraudulent Conveyance Act, a tort claimant before judgment is rendered is a 'creditor' within the meaning of Civil Code section 3439.01." (*Oiye v. Fox* (2012) 211 Cal.App.4th 1036, 1057 – 58, citing *Estate of Blanco* (1978) 86 Cal.App.3d 826, 832.) "It is well settled in this state that the relationship of debtor and creditor arises in tort cases the moment the cause of action accrues." (*Hansen v. Cramer* (1952) 39 Cal.2d 321, 323.)

⁹⁶ Defendants used model releases naming the producer and photographer as "Clockwork Productions on behalf of Bubblegum Films" and others that stated "Clockwork Productions on behalf of BLL Media."

i. Defendants Transferred Assets to Vanuatu with the Intent to Hinder, Delay, or Defraud the Plaintiffs in this Action and Without Receiving Reasonably Equivalent Value

Evidence of Defendants' intent to hinder, delay, or defraud the Plaintiff-creditors by transferring their assets to Vanuatu entities is persuasive.

Regarding ownership of the Vanuatu entities, the evidence indicates that, as discussed above, they are owned either by Pratt and Wolfe or by insiders and agents acting on Defendants' behalf and under their control: that Pratt himself owns or controls Oh Well Media and that Pratt and Wolfe co-own and control Sidle. Consequently, the transfers at issue are the functional equivalent of taking the assets out of one pocket and putting them in the other because the transfers do not divest Defendants of possession of the assets.

While the transfers themselves were not concealed, many details and information surrounding them are not in evidence. There is no explanation why these transactions occurred, who Charles Pane is and why he is signing as a director, or what Bubblegum Films and BLL Media received in return. One agreement was backdated. Pane did not appear. The purported licensing agreement never materialized. Defendants' position that the transfers were part of an effort to "fix mistakes in the corporate structure" and that Oh Well Media and Sidle Media (which did not exist prior to September 2015) were "meant to have the rights all along" is not convincing. What is persuasive to the Court is that these are not legitimate sales or transfers to true third parties but a way of moving and hiding assets to avoid creditors. There is a lack of information and documentary evidence of the transfers in this case.

The Court finds these transfers were made while Defendants were under the threat of being sued for their fraudulent practices. The transfers occurred after Defendants had operated their scheme for eight years and received dozens of complaints from models claiming to be defrauded. Defendants were under the constant threat that one or more of these models would take legal action. As Defendants themselves maintained at trial, they saw the prospect of lawsuits coming. The Court finds that transferring their assets off-shore was one of the protective measures they took to ensure that any model who sued would have nothing to recover.

1 The record indicates that the assets conveyed in these transfers constituted a significant
2 portion of Defendants' assets. Pratt admitted in his third deposition that, in January 2019, his
3 bankruptcy schedules stated—under penalty of perjury—that all of his companies had a net worth
4 of zero. This was because the value had been transferred to the Vanautu entities, leaving ostensibly
5 empty shells in the United States. Consequently, the Court finds that the transfers at issue left
6 Defendants with little to their names.

7 There is little in the record showing that Defendants received *any* consideration for either of
8 the transfers. Defendants asserted that they benefited in the form of a written licensing agreement,
9 but such never materialized.

10 In addition, the Court considers Pratt's own statements about his plan to ensure that "the
11 models won't get a dime" to be compelling evidence of his intent.⁹⁷ Pratt followed up by
12 absconding before or during trial, ignoring a notice to appear and an arrest warrant issued by this
13 Court. These are strong indicia of his intent to escape liability and his intent regarding the transfers.

14 At the time of the transfers, Defendants had deliberately defrauded many women as part of a
15 longstanding scheme; they were faced with complaints of fraud from dozens of models, who
16 experienced devastating consequences and harm. It was merely a matter of time before the models
17 began to take legal action. Defendants also were aware that the injuries and damages caused by
18 their distribution practices—including dissemination of models' videos and identities in their
19 communities—were highly substantial on an individual level and massive in the aggregate.

20 Defendants took deliberate steps to avert the eventuality of a large judgment against them.
21 One measure was compelling women to sign the documents. But Defendants could not have
22 reasonably believed that signatures obtained on documents were airtight in the face of allegations of
23 fraud. Thus, in accordance with Pratt's determination that "the models won't get a dime,"
24 Defendants funneled their assets to Vanautu where they believed models could not get them.

25 Based on the foregoing, the Court finds that Defendants' transferred their assets to entities
26 located on the island of Vanuatu, with the intent to hinder, delay or defraud the Plaintiffs. The
27

28 ⁹⁷ The Court also considers Pratt's conveyance of his interest in Domi Publications, LLC during trial in an effort to divest himself of all assets against which Plaintiffs could easily collect.

transfers were fraudulent transactions under Civil Code section 3439.04(a) and are therefore voidable by Plaintiffs.

F. Defendants are Jointly and Severally Liable to Plaintiffs⁹⁸

The Court finds Defendants jointly and severally liable on the grounds Defendants are: (i) in a single business enterprise/alter egos and (ii) partners/joint venturers.

i. Defendants are Jointly and Severally Liable as a Single Business Enterprise

Under the alter ego doctrine, a court may disregard the corporate form and hold one corporation liable for the debts of an affiliated corporation. (*Toho-Towa Co., Ltd v. Morgan Creek Productions, Inc.* (2013) 217 Cal.App.4th 1096, 1109, citing *Las Palmas Associates v. Las Palmas Center Associates* (1991) 235 Cal.App.3d 1220, 1249.) If corporations are a “single business enterprise,” the Court may pierce the corporate veil. (*Toho-Towa, supra*, 217 Cal.App.4th at 1107.) “[This] ‘single-business-enterprise’ theory is an equitable doctrine applied to reflect partnership-type liability principles....” (*Id.* at 1108.)

The “single business enterprise” doctrine depends on the facts and circumstances of each case, but some factors that tend to establish it are: (1) a common venture; (2) common ownership; (3) common addresses and locations; (4) common management and employees; (5) common legal counsel; (6) common assets and resources; and (7) no arms-length transactions. (*Las Palmas Associates, supra*, 235 Cal.App.3d at 1249 – 1250; *Pan Pacific Sash & Door Co. v. Greendale Park, Inc.* (1958) 166 Cal.App.2d 652, 658 – 660; *Toho-Towa, supra*, 217 Cal.App.4th at 1108–09; *O’Donnell v. Weintraub* (1968) 260 Cal.App.2d 352, 358.)

Here, the substantial evidence presented at trial (as well as Defendants’ failure to explain such evidence) supports a finding of a single business enterprise during the relevant time period among all defendants:

(1) Common Venture

Based on the findings above, the Court finds a common venture among all Defendants.

⁹⁸ The Court recognizes Domi Publications, LLC appealed two anti-SLAPP motions and there is a stay with respect to the Jane Doe Nos. 15-22 complaints against Domi Publications, LLC only. Therefore, these findings, as to Domi Publications, LLC only, are limited to Jane Doe Nos. 1-14’s complaint.

1 (2) Common Ownership

2 Based on the findings above, the Court finds common ownership among all Defendants.

3 (3) Common Addresses and Locations

4 Based on the findings above, the Court finds common addresses and locations among all
5 Defendants.

6 (4) Common Management and Employees

7 Based on the findings above, the Court finds common management and employees among
8 all Defendants.

9 (5) Common Legal Counsel

10 The Court finds common legal counsel among the Defendants. Domi and all defendants
11 have a joint defense agreement and have asserted a common interest privilege. [10/3/19 Trial Tr. at
12 31:24-28).] Panakos Law, APLC (current counsel for Pratt, Wolfe, Garcia, BLL Media, Inc. BLL
13 Media Holdings, LLC, EG Publications, Inc., Merro Media Holdings, LLC, and Merro Media, Inc.)
14 previously represented Domi Publications, LLC in this action. Further, Panakos Law, APLC (BLL
15 Media, Inc. and Pratt's counsel) incorporated Domi. (7/17/18 Wiederhold Depo. 278:4-9.)

16 (6) Common Assets

17 Based on the findings above, the Court finds common assets among all Defendants.

18 (7) No Arm's Length Transactions

19 Based on the findings above, the Court finds a lack of arm's length transactions among all
20 Defendants.

21 (8) Failure to Find a Single Business Enterprise Would Result in an Injustice

22 Finally, as single business enterprise is a species of alter ego-type liability, the trial further
23 elicited evidence supporting the second prong of alter ego (i.e., that failure to find the Defendants as
24 one would result in injustice).

25 Valorie Moser testified Pratt sold his Lamborghini and Rancho Santa Fe house to avoid
26 collection in this lawsuit. Pratt said he was doing this, so "The models weren't going to get a
27 dime." (9/29/19 Trial Transcript, pg. 10-11, 60.) Ms. Moser also testified as to Pratt's intentions for
28

1 leaving the country ["to avoid paying the models in this case"] and filing bankruptcy ["as soon as I
2 bankrupt the business, they are fucked"]. (Id. at 63, 65.)

3 In his bankruptcy petition, Pratt declared under oath that he is personally insolvent. Pratt
4 also declared, under oath, that, with regard to his entities (including defendants BLL Media, Inc.,
5 BLL Media Holdings, LLC, EG Publications, Inc., and Domi Publications, LLC), the "[a]ssets are
6 exceeded by liabilities, thus not worth anything. Company has no resaleable value."

7 Wolfe confirmed defendants shut down their website, www.GirlsDoToys.com, during the
8 litigation. (10/3/19 Trial Tr. 43.)

9 Wolfe testified that Pratt left the country, through Tijuana, Mexico, right before or during
10 trial. (10/1/19 Trial Tr., pg. 210-11.) As Pratt ignored Plaintiffs' Notice to Appear with
11 documents, the Court granted Plaintiffs' application for an arrest warrant.

12 Pratt transferred his 50% interest in Domi, and there is no evidence in the record to establish
13 that consideration was given. (10/3/19 Trial Tr. 26:24-27:9.)

14 ***ii. Defendants are Jointly and Severally Liable as Partners and Joint***
15 ***Venturers***

16 Partners and joint venturers are both liable for the torts committed by other partners/joint
17 venturers committed within the scope of the partnership/joint venture. (See, CACI 3711 and 3712.)

18 The distinction between joint ventures and partnerships is not sharply
19 drawn. A joint venture usually involves a single business transaction,
20 whereas a partnership may involve 'a continuing business for an
21 indefinite or fixed period of time.' Yet a joint venture may be of longer
22 duration and greater complexity than a partnership. From a legal
standpoint, both relationships are virtually the same. Accordingly, the
courts freely apply partnership law to joint ventures when appropriate.

23 (*Weiner v. Fleischman* (1991) 54 Cal.3d 476, 482.) "The incidents of a joint venture are in all
24 important respects the same as those of a partnership. One such incident of partnership is that all
25 partners are jointly and severally liable for partnership obligations, irrespective of their individual
26 partnership interests. Because joint and several liability arises from the partnership or joint venture,
27 Civil Code section 1431.2 [Proposition 51] [providing for an assessment of comparative fault
28

among tortfeasors for non-economic damages in certain types of cases] is not applicable.” (*Myrick v. Mastagni* (2010) 185 Cal.App.4th 1082, 1091.)

A joint venture exists when there is “an agreement between the parties under which they have a community of interest, that is, a joint interest, in a common business undertaking, an understanding as to the sharing of profits and losses, and a right of joint control.” (*Simmons v. Ware* (2013) 213 Cal.App.4th 1035, 1053.) “The law requires little formality in the creation of a joint venture and the agreement is not invalid because it may be indefinite with respect to its details.” (*Boyd v. Bevilacqua* (1966) 247 Cal.App.2d 272, 285.)

Here, the Court finds all Defendants, including individuals Pratt, Wolfe, and Garcia, as well as entity Domi Publications, LLC, are jointly and severally liable for each other’s torts. The Court bases this finding on the single business enterprise findings, *supra*, as well as the following findings.

With regard to defendants Pratt and Wolfe:

1. Wolfe is Pratt’s childhood friend. (10/1/19 Trial Trans, pg. 209:10 – 16; 10/2/19 Trial Trans, pg. 9-13.)
2. Wolfe came to the United States to assist Pratt with www.GirlsDoPorn.com. (10/2/19 Trial Trans, pg. 9:6-9.)
3. Wolfe operated www.GirlsDoToys.com through M1M Media, Inc. with Pratt. (10/3/19 Trial Trans, pg. 105:3-6; 106:23 – 107:4.)
4. Wolfe filmed approximately 100 videos for www.GirlsDoPorn.com (10/1/19 Trial Trans. 197:2-7.)
5. Pratt filmed many videos for www.GirlsDoPorn.com.
6. Pratt misled Plaintiffs in recruiting for www.GirlsDoPorn.com.
7. Pratt misled third parties in recruiting for www.GirlsDoPorn.com.
8. Wolfe, through his entities, Merro Media Inc./Merro Media Holdings, LLC, runs operations at Pratt’s direction at BLL Media, Inc. (10/1/19 Trial Trans., pg. 226:28 - 228:5.)
9. Wolfe is the Person Most Qualified on All Issues, and helped produced discovery documents, for Pratt’s entity, BLL Media, Inc. (10/1/19 Trial Trans., at pg. 222:18 – 224:3; 225:26 – 229:18.)
10. Wolfe, through his entities, Merro Media Inc./Merro Media Holdings, LLC, performs work for nobody other than BLL Media, Inc. (10/2/19 Trial Trans, pg. 92: 5-26.)
11. Wolfe misrepresented facts – in the exact fashion as Pratt - to other Jane Doe Plaintiffs he filmed. (e.g., 9/11/19 Trial Trans., pg. 172:20 – 173:8 [told Jane Doe No. 1 nothing to worry about regarding distribution and confidentiality]; 5/17/2018 Jane Doe 7 Depo., 71:21-72:2 [told Jane Doe No. 7’s friend videos not online].))
12. Wolfe hung up the phone on complaining models in the same fashion as Pratt. (5/17/2018 Jane Doe 7 Depo., 26:11-16.)

13. Wolfe knows the model agreements do not mention the Defendants' websites, www.GirlsDoPorn.com or www.GirlsDoToys.com, and knows the contracts were not changed after the lawsuit was filed. (10/2/19 Trial Trans, pg. 94:10 - 96:9.)
14. Wolfe knows the videos will go on websites, including www.GirlsDoPorn.com or www.GirlsDoToys.com. (10/2/19 Trial Trans, pg. 117:7 - 20; 229-6-7.)
15. Theodore Gyi testified that Wolfe instructed him not to tell models about the videos going online (8/29/19 Trial Trans, pg., 116:5-12, 142:7-11.)
16. Pratt told Valorie Moser to recruit models by concealing www.GirlsDoPorn.com and by telling the prospects the videos would be private and only on DVD overseas.
17. Riva Yousif testified that Wolfe hired her for BLL Media, Inc., she would invoice Wolfe for BLL Media, Inc. work, Wolfe never told her which company she was working for, Wolfe and Pratt never discussed with her where the videos were published, and she never heard of www.GirlsDoPorn.com or www.GirlsDoToys.com before this lawsuit. (9/3/19 Trial Trans, pg. 109:17 - 19; 110:17-19; 112:12-16; 117:11-15; 118:3-18.)
18. Valorie Moser testified that, after this lawsuit was filed, Wolfe kept the model contracts under lock and key in his locked office, she testified Wolfe *created* a web diagram of entities chart (including BLL, Merro, and Domi Publications), Wolfe told her to block complaining models, and Wolfe tasked her with updating contracts to say "Oh Well Media" after the lawsuit commenced. (9/20/19 Trial Trans, pg. 67:11-24, 68:5-17, 103:16-24, 122:10-12; 199:8 - 201:24.)
19. Wolfe considers himself to be an independent contractor providing services through Merro Media, Inc., testifying, "99 percent of the income that Merro Media had generated was by invoicing BLL Media." (Oct. 2, 2019 Trial Trans., pg. 92:5-26.)

With regard to defendant Garcia:

1. Garcia has worked for Pratt and BLL Media, Inc. for many years.
2. Garcia misled every Plaintiff in the action, in the same fashion as Pratt and Wolfe.
3. Garcia misled third parties in the same fashion as Pratt and Wolfe.
4. Garcia hung up the phone on complaining models in the same fashion as Pratt and Wolfe.
5. Models complained to Moser about Garcia and she forwarded the complaints to Pratt.

With regard to defendant Domi Publications, LLC:

1. Domi's owner, Doug Wiederhold, prior to being in partnership with Pratt for www.MomPOV.com, which later merged into a limited liability company, worked for www.GirlsDoPorn.com as an actor and recruiter.
2. Wiederhold misled Ms. Jeffrey in the same fashion as Pratt and Wolfe.
3. Domi's own witness, Ms. Burns, admitted Domi is not completely truthful with prospective models.

G. Punitive Damages

The Court finds the evidence supports an award of punitive damages.

- i. There is Clear and Convincing Evidence Defendants Acted with Malice, Oppression or Fraud*

1 “In an action for the breach of an obligation not arising from contract, where it is proven by
 2 clear and convincing evidence that the defendant has been guilty of oppression, fraud or malice, the
 3 plaintiff, in addition to the actual damages, may recover damages for the sake of example and by way
 4 of punishing the defendant.” (Civ. Code § 3294(a).) The public purpose of punitive damages is to
 5 punish wrongdoing and deter future misconduct by either the defendant or other potential
 6 wrongdoers. (*Bardis v. Oates* (2004) 119 Cal.App.4th 1; *Textron Financial Corp. v. National Union*
 7 *Fire Ins. Co. of Pittsburgh* (2004) 118 Cal.App.4th 1061.)

8 “Malice” for punitive damages purposes means “conduct which is intended by the defendant
 9 to cause injury to the plaintiff or despicable conduct which is carried on by the defendant with a
 10 willful and conscious disregard of the rights or safety of others.” (Civ. Code § 3294 (c)(1).)

11 “Oppression” for purposes of a punitives award means “despicable conduct that subjects a person to
 12 cruel and unjust hardship in conscious disregard of that person's rights.” (Civ. Code § 3294 (c)(2).)

13 “Fraud” for purposes of a punitives award means “an intentional misrepresentation, deceit, or
 14 concealment of a material fact known to the defendant with the intention on the part of the
 15 defendant of thereby depriving a person of property or legal rights or otherwise causing injury.”
 16 (Civ. Code § 3294(c)(3).)

17 “Clear and convincing” evidence for punitive damages means a “high probability.” (CACI
 18 201; *Broadman v. Commission on Judicial Performance* (1998) 18 Cal.4th 1079, 1090.)

19 Here at trial, clear and convincing evidence established defendants acted with the requisite
 20 oppression, fraud, and/or malice. Considering all of the facts found in this Proposed Statement of
 21 Decision, including Defendants’ calculated steps and mechanism to defraud models, Defendants’
 22 failure to change their fraudulent conduct despite pleas from prior models (including suicidal
 23 threats), Defendants’ posting (and/or allowing) model and family personal contact information,
 24 Defendants’ harassing models (e.g., Jane Doe 1 at her law school), Defendant’s attempting to
 25 pay/intimidate witnesses, and Defendants’ paying third parties to harass Plaintiffs’ counsel, the
 26 Court finds Defendants’ actions meet each of the “malice, oppression or fraud” standards. (Civ.
 27 Code § 3294(c).)

ii. In Determining the Amount of Punitive Damages, the Court Considered Defendants' Reprehensible Actions over Many Years, and Defendants' Obfuscation Regarding Their Net Worth

Under California law, the measure or amount of punitive damages is not subject to any "per se" standards. The trier of fact has broad discretion in assessing an appropriate amount and will be reversed only for an "excessive" award where it appears that discretion was exercised with "passion or prejudice." (*Schroeder v. Auto Driveaway Co.* (1974) 11 Cal.3d 908, 114 CR 622; *Neal v. Farmers Ins. Exch.* (1978) 21 Cal.3d 910; CACI Nos. 3942, 3949.)

"[T]he calculation of punitive damages does not involve strict adherence to a rigid formula but instead involves 'a fluid process of adding or subtracting depending on the nature of the acts and the effect on the parties and the worth of the defendants.'" (*Gagnon v. Continental Cas. Co.* (1989) 211 Cal.App.3d 1598, 1604; *Rufo v. Simpson* (2001) 86 Cal.App.4th 573, 623-624.) The more reprehensible the act, the greater the appropriate "punishment." (*Id.*) Repeated misconduct is more reprehensible than an isolated instance of wrongdoing; thus, a recidivist may be punished more severely than a first-time offender. (*Lopez v. Watchtower Bible & Tract Soc. of N.Y., Inc.* (2016) 246 Cal.App.4th 566, 592.) This is especially true where defendant was motivated by monetary gain and in fact reaped substantial profits from the conduct in question. (*Johnson v. Ford Motor Co.* (2005) 35 Cal.4th 1191, 1207.)

Evidence of "net worth" is not essential to upholding a punitive damages award. Profitability of the misconduct of the defendant is also a sufficient basis for awarding punitive damages. (*Cummings Med. Corp. v. Occupational Med. Corp.* (1992) 10 Cal.App.4th 1291, 1298.)

Where defendant makes little effort to refute plaintiff's evidence regarding defendant's wealth and engages in conduct intentionally designed to conceal assets or give testimony that is evasive, nonresponsive or false, the trier of fact has wide latitude (per Evid.Code § 413) to draw inferences from the evidence unfavorable to defendant. (*County of San Bernardino v. Walsh* (2007) 158 Cal.App.4th 533, 546-547; *Green v. Laibco, LLC* (2011) 192 Cal.App.4th 441, 449-454.)

Here, the Court found the evidence at trial established the Defendants' actions, which were repeated over many years (and despite pleas and complaints to stop), were reprehensible.

1 Pratt was served with a notice to appear at trial and to provide financial records through
 2 2019. Pratt failed to appear and the Court ordered an arrest warrant be issued. The Court also finds
 3 Pratt to be less than credible and forthcoming in responding to some financial condition questions
 4 regarding him and his entities in his Civil Code Section 3295 deposition.

5 Expert Robert Taylor testified that the present value of the future cash flow of BLL Media,
 6 Inc. from their inventory of 200 videos was \$4,672,194; further, the parties stipulated that the
 7 profits generated from use of the plaintiffs' names and likenesses total \$1,025,831.50. Due to
 8 Pratt's obfuscation, Mr. Taylor's testimony was based on incomplete financial records provided to
 9 him from Pratt and BLL Media. Mr. Taylor did not have complete financial records from the
 10 defendants for 2019, particularly because Pratt refused to appear at trial and produce the records.
 11 Accordingly, Mr. Taylor testified that he had concerns that his analysis was not as accurate as it
 12 could be because he did not have up-to-date records to review and analyze.

13 The Court finds for Plaintiffs on the alter ego theory as to all Defendants. As stated above,
 14 all Defendants operate as a single business enterprise and a joint venture. Defendants engaged in
 15 fraudulent transfers of their assets to the Vanuatu entities in order to conceal those assets. The
 16 Court finds that the Defendants have not been forthcoming in discovery regarding their financial
 17 condition leaving little evidence before the Court about the value of the transferred assets or any
 18 other assets owned or controlled by the Defendants. The intent to obfuscate and avoid financial
 19 responsibility is manifested by Pratt's statement, "the models won't get a dime."

20 Based on all of the above, the Court awards punitive damages against all Defendants, *infra*.

21 **H. Damages and Remedies**

22 The Court awards damages and orders equitable relief as follows:

23 ***a. The Court Awards Economic and Non-Economic Damages***

24 As the Court found liability on all remaining causes of action, *supra*, Plaintiffs are entitled
 25 to recover economic and noneconomic damages arising out of Defendants' unauthorized use of
 26 Plaintiffs' videos. The Parties stipulated that Defendants received a total of \$1,025,831.50 in profits
 27 from the use of the twenty-two Plaintiffs' videos. Thus, it is undisputed that Defendants derived
 28 \$46,628.70 from the use of each Plaintiff's video(s).

1 Plaintiffs also have individualized emotional distress damages from all claims. Having
 2 considered the particular facts relative to each Plaintiff, the Court finds and orders the following
 3 compensatory damages:

4 Jane Doe 1:

5 Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

6 Non-Economic Damages \$ 500,000.00

7 Jane Doe 2:

8 Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

9 Non-Economic Damages \$ 400,000.00

10 Jane Doe 3:

11 Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

12 Non-Economic Damages \$ 400,000.00

13 Jane Doe 4:

14 Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

15 Non-Economic Damages \$ 400,000.00

16 Jane Doe 5:

17 Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

18 Non-Economic Damages \$ 250,000.00

19 Jane Doe 6:

20 Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

21 Non-Economic Damages \$ 500,000.00

22 Jane Doe 7:

23 Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

24 Non-Economic Damages \$ 250,000.00

25 Jane Doe 8:

26 Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

27 Non-Economic Damages \$ 250,000.00

1 Jane Doe 9:

2 Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

3 Non-Economic Damages \$ 400,000.00

4 Jane Doe 10:

5 Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

6 Non-Economic Damages \$ 250,000.00

7 Jane Doe 11:

8 Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

9 Non-Economic Damages \$ 500,000.00

10 Jane Doe 12:

11 Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

12 Non-Economic Damages \$ 500,000.00

13 Jane Doe 13:

14 Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

15 Non-Economic Damages \$ 400,000.00

16 Jane Doe 14:

17 Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

18 Non-Economic Damages \$ 500,000.00

19 Jane Doe 15:

20 Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

21 Non-Economic Damages \$ 500,000.00

22 Jane Doe 16:

23 Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

24 Non-Economic Damages \$ 400,000.00

25 Jane Doe 17:

26 Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

27 Non-Economic Damages \$ 500,000.00

28

Jane Doe 18:

Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

Non-Economic Damages \$ 250,000.00

Jane Doe 19:

Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

Non-Economic Damages \$ 400,000.00

Jane Doe 20:

Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

Non-Economic Damages \$ 400,000.00

Jane Doe 21:

Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

Non-Economic Damages \$ 250,000.00

Jane Doe 22:

Economic Damages \$ 46,628.70

Non-Economic Damages \$ 250,000.00

b. The Court Awards Equitable Relief

The Court, having found Defendants liable on all remaining claims, *supra*, and pursuant to Plaintiffs' declaratory relief cause of action, orders the following equitable relief:

1. Injunction

The Court issues the following injunctive relief:

- Defendants' written agreements must clearly and affirmatively disclose in bold and centered at the top of the first page the following language: **"the pornographic video subject to this agreement will be placed on the Internet, on www.GirlsDoPorn.com, or on free and public pornography websites."**
- Defendants' must send any written agreements to prospective models, at least five (5) days in advance of the video shoot and before they travel to attend the shoot.
- If utilized, Defendants' "verbal release" must include the following language: **"I understand and agree that the pornographic video I am about to shoot will be placed on the Internet, on www.GirlsDoPorn.com, or on free and public pornography websites."**
- Defendants must obtain a model's explicit, unambiguous consent in order to use her name or personal information for any purpose.

- Defendants are prohibited from using, publishing, licensing or distributing Plaintiffs' images, likenesses, videos or copyrights. Defendants must remove Plaintiffs' images, likenesses, or videos produced by them from the internet sites owned or controlled by Defendants. Defendants must take active steps to have such images, likenesses and videos removed from circulation and to safeguard Plaintiffs' privacy.
- Defendants are prohibited from using or disseminating Plaintiffs' names or personal information in connection with their images, likenesses or videos and must take active steps to have such information removed from circulation and to safeguard Plaintiffs' privacy.

2. Restitution

Based on the findings herein, the Court orders Defendants to return to Plaintiffs all of Plaintiffs' property they took, including images, likenesses, videos, and/or copyrights.

3. Avoidance of Transfers

Based on the findings herein, the Court voids all purported transfers of Plaintiffs' images, likenesses, videos, and/or copyrights to the Vanuatu entities.

4. Declaratory Relief

Based on the findings herein, the Court voids and renders unenforceable all purported model releases and other agreements between Plaintiffs and Defendants. Court finds that Plaintiffs hold all rights, title, and interest in images, likenesses, and videos featuring Plaintiffs produced by Defendants.

c. The Court Awards Punitive Damages

The Court, having found by clear and convincing evidence the Defendants engaged in malice, oppression, or fraud, *supra*, awards each Plaintiff the sum of \$150,000 against all Defendants, jointly and severally.

CONCLUSION

The Court therefore finds in favor of Plaintiffs in the aggregate amounts of \$9,475,831.50 in compensatory damages and \$3,300,000 in punitive damages against all Defendants, jointly and severally, plus the additional relief stated.

///

///

///

///

1 This Proposed Statement of Decision shall serve as the Statement of Decision unless any
2 party serves and files objections within 15 days of service.

3 IT IS SO ORDERED.

4
5 Dated: 1-2-20


6 KEVIN A. ENRIGHT
7 Judge of the Superior Court
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

Exhibit 6

Amended Restitution Order
United States v. Ruben Andre Garcia (3)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,

v.

RUBEN ANDRE GARCIA (3),
Defendant.

Case No.: 19CR4488-JLS

AMENDED
ORDER OF RESTITUTION

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

1. Defendant shall pay a total of \$17,973,528.87 in restitution.
2. Defendant shall pay \$16,922,798.00 in restitution to the victims identified in Attachment A to the Order of Restitution entered on December 14, 2021, on a pro rata basis.
3. Defendant shall pay \$1,050,730.87 in restitution to the victims identified in Section C of the Order of Restitution entered on December 14, 2021, for the specified amounts on a pro rata basis. The Court hereby clarifies that the amount owed to the first victim identified on page 6 of the Order of Restitution is \$157,400.00.
4. Restitution shall be joint and several with all co-defendants and co-conspirators ordered to pay restitution for the same losses. The presently known co-

defendants and co-conspirators are Michael James Pratt, Matthew Isaac Wolfe, Theodore Wilfred Gyi, and Valerie Moser.

5. After considering the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3664(f)(2), the Court finds that the Defendant has the ability to pay the restitution as set forth in the following payment schedule:

a. During any period of incarceration, Defendant shall pay restitution through the Inmate Financial Responsibility Program at the rate of 50% of Defendant's income, or \$25.00 per quarter, whichever is greater.

b. Upon release from custody, Defendant shall pay restitution at the rate of at least \$200.00 per month, subject to modification upon further agreement of the parties or order of the Court.

6. This payment schedule does not foreclose the United States from exercising all legal actions, remedies, and process available to collect the restitution judgment, including but not limited to remedies pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 3613 and 3664(m)(1)(A).

7. Defendant shall forward all restitution payments, by bank or cashier's check or money order payable to the "Clerk, U.S. District Court," to:

Clerk of the Court
United States District Court
Southern District of California
333 West Broadway, Suite 420
San Diego, CA 92101

8. The Court has determined that Defendant does not have the ability to pay interest. The interest requirement is waived pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3612(f)(3)(A).

9. Until restitution has been paid, Defendant shall notify the Clerk of the Court and the United States Attorney's Office of any change in Defendant's economic circumstances that might affect Defendant's ability to pay restitution no later than thirty days after the change occurs. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3664(k).

10. Until restitution has been paid, Defendant shall notify the Clerk of the Court and the United States Attorney's Office of any change in mailing or residence address, no later than thirty days after the change occurs. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3612(b)(1)(F).

1
2 11. All other terms in the Order of Restitution entered on December 14, 2021
3 remain the same.

4 IT IS SO ORDERED.

5 Dated: April 6, 2022

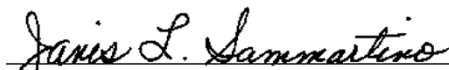

Hon. Janis L. Sammartino
United States District Judge

Exhibit 7

Image From Tweet @lporiginalg
June 13, 2022

Forbes
Billionaires Innovation Leadership Money Business Small Business Lifestyle Lists Advisor Featured Breaking More

2020 30 UNDER 30: FINANCE26 of 32ADVERTISEMENT



Jessica Khater, 24
Head of Institutional Lending, Celsius Network

Jessica Khater manages a book of \$300 million in bitcoin assets that have resulted in \$2.2 billion in loans. After being hired as a marketing assistant by Celsius Network, she quickly proved herself as much more by helping build the bitcoin lending firm's back office.

<https://www.forbes.com/30-under-30/2020/>



What do you study?
-Ummm... business... marketing, I think... I really don't know anymore,
But... yeah it's kind of where I'm going.

01:04 / 40:27

INTERVIEW AND FUCK WITH 20 YEARS OLD JESSICA