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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

DISH NETWORK LLC, ECHOSTAR  
TECHNOLOGIES LLC, and  
NAGRASTAR LLC,  
  
Plaintiffs,  
  
v.  
  
MILES DILLION and DOES 1-10 d/b/a  
www.myfreeneeds.tv and  
www.myfreeneeds.com,  
  
Defendants.

Case No. 12cv157 BTM(NLS)  
  
**ORDER GRANTING PRELIMINARY  
INJUNCTION**

In an order filed on January 23, 2012, the Court granted Plaintiff’s ex parte motion for a temporary restraining order, seizure, and impoundment, and ordered Defendants to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be entered. The Court held a hearing on the OSC on February 1, 2012. Defendants did not file any opposition papers and did not appear. For the reasons discussed below, the Court **GRANTS** Plaintiffs’ motion for preliminary injunction.

**I. FACTS**

DISH Network LLC (“DISH”) provides copyrighted satellite television programming to approximately 14 million subscribers throughout the United States. (Duval Decl. ¶¶ 4-5.) To limit its programming to authorized subscribers, DISH encrypts its satellite signal, and

1 authorized subscribers are provided with the necessary equipment (dish antenna, receiver,  
2 and smart card) to decrypt the signal and view the programming. (Id. at ¶¶ 6-7.) Defendant  
3 EchoStar Technologies (“EchoStar”) provides receivers and dish antenna for the DISH  
4 Network system. (Id. at ¶ 7.) Smart cards and other propriety security technologies are  
5 supplied by NagraStar LLC (“Nagrastar”). (Id.)

6 The receiver and smart card work together to convert DISH’s encrypted satellite signal  
7 into viewable programming that can be displayed on the attached TV of an authorized DISH  
8 subscriber. (Id. at 10.) The receiver processes an incoming DISH satellite signal by locating  
9 an encrypted part of the transmission (the “entitlement control message”) and forwarding it  
10 to the smart card. (Id.) The smart card, which stores data called decryption keys, unlocks  
11 the message by uncovering a control word and transmits the control word back to the  
12 receiver. Id.

13 Satellite television pirates have developed methods for circumventing DISH’s security  
14 system and intercepting DISH programming. One method involves loading software  
15 containing the proprietary data and keys to DISH’s security system (“piracy software”) onto  
16 circuit chips within unauthorized receivers, mimicking legitimate NagraStar smart cards. (Id.  
17 at 11.) Another method involves “control word sharing” or “internet key sharing”: a pirate  
18 computer server sends descrambling codes (often extracted from a paid subscription) to  
19 internet end-users who have downloaded piracy software onto their receivers so that their  
20 receivers are programmed to receive the descrambling control words and utilize the control  
21 words to descramble DISH programming. (Id. at ¶¶ 13-15.)

22 The domain [www.myfreeneeds.com](http://www.myfreeneeds.com) was created on April 8, 2010. (Gee Decl. ¶ 7.)  
23 Prior to the issuance of the TRO, this domain automatically redirected visitors to  
24 [www.myfreeneeds.tv](http://www.myfreeneeds.tv), a subsequently created domain. (Id. at ¶ 13.) WHOIS historical  
25 records identify the registrant of [www.myfreeneeds.com](http://www.myfreeneeds.com) as “Miles Dillion.” (Id. at ¶ 8.) The  
26 registrants of [www.myfreeneeds.tv](http://www.myfreeneeds.tv) are not currently known because the registrants used a  
27 proxy service, PrivacyProtect.org, which conceals their identities. (Id. at ¶ 10.) (This Order  
28 refers to both domains as the “MFN website.”)

1 The MFN website has over 40,000 registered members. (Gee Decl. ¶ 18.) Based on  
2 an investigation by Nagrastar, it was determined that all 120 different files made available  
3 for download through the MFN domains are capable of stealing unlimited amounts of DISH  
4 satellite television programming. (McMullen Decl. ¶ 22.) Each of the 120 different files are  
5 pirate software files used to enable unauthorized devices to intercept, receive, and decrypt  
6 DISH satellite television programming by circumventing DISH's security system. (Id.) A  
7 detailed description of the different software files is set forth in ¶¶ 23-142 of the McMullen  
8 Declaration.

9 On January 23, 2012, the Court granted Plaintiff's ex parte motion for temporary  
10 restraining order, seizure, and impoundment. On January 27, 2012, Verisign transferred  
11 myfreeneeds.com and myfreeneeds.tv to GoDaddy and GoDaddy put them on lock down  
12 status and took them offline. (Hagan Decl. dated Jan. 31, 2012, ¶ 20.) On January 28,  
13 2012, the webmaster@myfreeneeds.net sent an email to all MFN members, explaining that  
14 DISH had seized their domains but that they were back "stronger then [sic] ever." (Ex. 10  
15 to Hagan Decl.) The email stated, "No need to be afraid we at this point still the most secure  
16 forum on the web as they did NOT get access to the data or server and never will." On  
17 January 29, Mr. Hagan confirmed that Defendants had relaunched their content on  
18 myfreeneeds.net. (Id. at ¶ 22.) The structure and content of the .net website is virtually  
19 identical to the .com and .tv websites. (Id.) On the .net website an administrator, "Mr  
20 Sonicview," explained that although the myfreeneeds.com and myfreeneeds.tv domains were  
21 being "redirected" to DISH, DISH did not have access to their servers. (Ex. 12 to Hagan  
22 Decl.) The administrator stated, "Do not be supprized [sic] if you see us change the domain  
23 out of the country once again very fast." The administrator also stated, "Dish is pathetic if  
24 they think they can stop the freedom of speech."

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1 **II. STANDARD**

2 A plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction or temporary restraining order must  
3 establish that (1) he is likely to succeed on the merits; (2) he is likely to suffer irreparable  
4 harm in the absence of preliminary relief; (3) the balance of equities tips in his favor; and (4)  
5 an injunction is in the public interest. Winter v. Natural Resources Defense Council, 555 U.S.  
6 7, 20 (2008).

7 The Ninth Circuit has held that the “sliding scale” approach to preliminary injunctions  
8 survives Winter when applied as part of the four-element Winter test. Alliance for the Wild  
9 Rockies v. Cottrell, 632 F.3d 1127, 1131 (9th Cir. 2011). In other words, “serious questions  
10 going to the merits’ and a balance of hardships that tips sharply towards the plaintiff can  
11 support issuance of a preliminary injunction, so long as the plaintiff also shows that there is  
12 a likelihood of irreparable injury and that the injunction is in the public interest.” Id. at 1135.

13  
14 **III. DISCUSSION**

15 The Court is convinced that Plaintiffs are entitled to a preliminary injunction. As  
16 discussed below, Plaintiffs have established that they are likely to succeed on the merits,  
17 they are likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, the balance of  
18 equities tip in their favor, and an injunction is in the public interest.

19  
20 **A. Merits of Plaintiff’s Legal Claims**

21 Based on the evidence before the Court, it appears that Plaintiffs are likely to succeed  
22 on the merits of all of their legal claims.

23  
24 **1. Digital Millennium Copyright Act (“DMCA”)**

25 Plaintiffs’ first cause of action alleges that Defendants violated 17 U.S.C. § 1201(a)(2).  
26 Plaintiff’s third cause of action alleges that Defendants violated 17 U.S.C. § 1201(a)(1).

27 Section 1201(a)(1)(A) prohibits the circumvention of technology controlling access to  
28 copyrighted works. The statute provides: “No person shall circumvent a technological

1 measure that effectively controls access to a work protected under this title.”

2 Section 1201(a)(2) provides, in relevant part: “No person shall manufacture, import,  
3 offer to the public, provide, or otherwise traffic in any technology, product, service, device,  
4 component, or part thereof, that . . . is primarily designed or produced for the purpose of  
5 circumventing a technological measure that effectively controls access to a work protected  
6 under this title.”

7 Plaintiffs have shown that Defendants provided their members with software that  
8 enables them to circumvent DISH’s security measures and intercept copyrighted  
9 programming. Therefore, Defendants are likely to succeed on their claims under Section  
10 1201(a)(1)(A) as well as Section 1201(a)(2). See Dish Network, LLC v. Satfta, 2011 WL  
11 856268, at \* 4 (N.D. Cal. March 9, 2011); Dish Network LLC v. Whitcomb, 2011 WL  
12 1559825, at \* 3 (S.D. Cal. Apr. 25, 2011).

13  
14 2. Communications Act of 1934

15 Plaintiffs’ second and fourth causes of action allege that Defendants violated the  
16 Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. §§ 605(a) and (e)(4).

17 Section 605(a) provides in relevant part: “No person not being entitled thereto shall  
18 receive or assist in receiving any interstate or foreign communication by radio and use such  
19 communication (or any information therein contained) for his own benefit or for the benefit  
20 of another not entitled thereto.”

21 Section 605(e)(4) provides: “Any person who manufactures, assembles, modifies,  
22 imports, exports, sells, or distributes any electronic, mechanical, or other device or  
23 equipment, knowing or having reason to know that the device or equipment is primarily of  
24 assistance in the unauthorized decryption of satellite cable programming, or direct-to-home  
25 satellite services, or is intended for any other activity prohibited by subsection (a) of this  
26 section, shall be fined not more than \$500,000 for each violation, or imprisoned for not more  
27 than 5 years for each violation, or both.”

28 Satellite transmissions intended for fee-paying subscribers fall within the definition of

1 radio communications under the Act. See Cable/Home Commc'n Corp. v. Network Prods.  
2 Inc., 902 F.2d 829, 848 (11th Cir. 1990); DirecTV v. Hendrix, 2005 WL 757562, at \*3 (N.D.  
3 Cal. Apr. 1, 2005). Plaintiffs have shown that they are likely to prevail on their claim that  
4 Defendants violated Section 605(a), by assisting their members in the unauthorized receipt  
5 and decryption of DISH's satellite transmissions. See Satfta, 2011 WL 856268, at \* 5.

6 Courts have held that piracy software files, designed to assist in the unauthorized  
7 interception of satellite programming, constitute a "device" or "equipment" within the meaning  
8 of Section 605(e)(4). See Dish Network, LLC v. Whitehead, 2011 WL 6181732, at \* 4-5  
9 (M.D. Fla. Dec. 13, 2011). There is ample evidence that Defendants have distributed piracy  
10 software through their MFN website, and that the sole purpose of the software was to assist  
11 in the unauthorized decryption of DISH's satellite cable programming.

12

### 13 3. Electronic Communications Privacy Act

14 Plaintiffs' sixth cause of action alleges that Defendants violated the Electronic  
15 Communications Privacy Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(a). Under Section 2511(1)(1), any person  
16 who "intentionally intercepts, endeavors to intercept, or procures any other person to  
17 intercept or endeavor to intercept, any wire, oral, or electronic communication," shall be  
18 subject to punishment as provided in subsection (4), or shall be subject to suit as provided  
19 in subsection (5). Section 2520 provides for a private right of action.

20 Satellite signals are "electronic communications," and the interception of such signals  
21 constitute a violation of Section 2511. See United States v. Lande, 968 F.2d 970 (9th Cir.  
22 1992) (holding that defendant who modified descrambler units to enable home satellite dish  
23 owners to view scrambled pay television programming without payment violated Section  
24 2511). The evidence before the Court indicates that Defendants intentionally intercepted  
25 or assisted others in intercepting DISH's satellite transmissions. Therefore, Defendants have  
26 shown a likelihood of success on this claim.

27

28

1 B. Other Preliminary Injunction Factors

2 Plaintiff have established that they will suffer irreparable harm in the absence of  
3 injunctive relief. Defendants are assisting numerous users to engage in piracy and obtain  
4 unlimited access to DISH programming, including premium and pay-per-view channels.  
5 (Duval Decl. ¶ 19.) The piracy results in lost revenue to DISH, who sells the subscriptions,  
6 as well as NagraStar and EchoStar, who sell receivers, smart cards, and related technology  
7 to legitimate DISH subscribers. (*Id.*) Furthermore, piracy harms the reputation of Plaintiffs,  
8 which is built on the delivery of secured content. (*Id.* at ¶ 18.) It would be very difficult to  
9 quantify Plaintiffs' lost revenue and reputational damage and make Plaintiffs whole.

10 The balance of hardships tips sharply in favor of DISH. As long as Defendants  
11 operate their websites designed to help others circumvent DISH's security system and obtain  
12 free television programming, DISH continues to suffer monetary and reputational harm.  
13 There is no evidence that Defendants websites have any legitimate purpose. Defendants  
14 have shown that they have no regard for the law by relaunching their website on  
15 myfreeneeds.net after the Court issued the TRO. Defendants have flaunted the Court's  
16 order and have made it clear that they will continue their illegal activities until they are  
17 caught.

18 Finally, the public has a strong interest in the enforcement of anti-piracy legislation.  
19 See Whitcomb, 2011 WL 1559825, at \* 4.

20  
21 **III. CONCLUSION**

22 For the reasons discussed above, Defendant's motion for preliminary injunction is  
23 **GRANTED.**

24 It is hereby **ORDERED** that, pending a further order of the Court, Defendants and any  
25 of their officers, agents, servants, employees, and those acting in active concert or  
26 participation with them who receive actual notice of this Order are **PRELIMINARILY**  
27 **ENJOINED** and **MUST RESTRAIN** from directly or indirectly:

28 (a) manufacturing, importing, offering to the public, providing, linking to, or

1 otherwise trafficking in (i) pirate software; and (ii) any other device or service used in  
2 circumventing DISH Network's security system or intercepting DISH Network programming;

3 (b) receiving or assisting others to receive DISH Network's satellite signal  
4 or other electronic communications originating from DISH Network's system without  
5 authorization;

6 (c) destroying, hiding, or altering any books or records, whether in hard  
7 copy or electronic form, regarding satellite television websites or domains, businesses, or  
8 finances of Defendants, including registration profiles of forum members, Internet Protocol  
9 logs, discussion threads, invoices, purchase orders, receipts, shipping records, banking or  
10 investment records, or any documents that identify manufacturers, exporters, importers,  
11 dealers, purchasers, or website owners and operators of the devices identified in subsection  
12 (a) above, or persons involved in operating any Internet Key Sharing ("IKS") server or  
13 receiving control words from same.

14 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that this Order applies to the MFN domains and all other  
15 domain names used by Defendant, regardless of top-level domain, to traffic in pirate  
16 software.

17 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendants, the registrars of the MFN domains and  
18 their affiliates, and the registries of the MFN domains and their affiliates, including Verisign,  
19 Inc., and all others who receive notice of this Order, shall not transfer ownership of the MFN  
20 domains during the pendency of this action, except as directed herein, until further order of  
21 this Court.

22 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendants, the registrars of the MFN domains and  
23 their affiliates, and the registries of the MFN domains and their affiliates, including Verisign,  
24 Inc., and all others who receive notice of this Order, shall within 24 hours of receipt of this  
25 Order, change the registrar of record for the MFN domains to a holding account with  
26 GoDaddy.com, Inc. provided by Plaintiffs at Plaintiffs' expense. Upon such transfer of the  
27 MFN domains into the holding account, GoDaddy.com, Inc. will lock the MFN domains,  
28 disable resolution of the MFN domains into any websites, take the MFN domains offline, and



1 hold the MFN domains in trust for the Court during the pendency of this action.

2 After GoDaddy.com, Inc. has effected this change, Defendants, registrars, registries,  
3 and all others who receive notice of this Order, are ordered to keep the MFN domains frozen  
4 and placed on lock status to prevent the MFN domains from being modified, sold, transferred  
5 to another owner, or deleted, until further order of this Court. This process shall effectively  
6 seize and impound the MFN domains so that their contents, including the availability of pirate  
7 software files, are no longer accessible on the Internet, until further order of this Court.

8 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiffs and/or GoDaddy.com, Inc. may cancel or  
9 reverse any redirect of the MFN domains to another domain name caused by Defendants,  
10 thereby evading the provisions of this Order.

11 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that all website hosting, website optimization, and any  
12 other company or person that provides website services for the MFN domains, including  
13 without limitation, CloudFlare, Inc., shall within 24 hours of receipt of this Order, cease all  
14 website services made in connection with the MFN domains.

15 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendants, the registrars of the MFN domains and  
16 their affiliates, and the registries of the MFN domains and their affiliates, including Verisign,  
17 Inc., website hosting companies, website optimization companies, including without  
18 limitation, CloudFlare, Inc., and all others who receive notice of this Order, shall preserve and  
19 not destroy any records, including electronic records and electronically stored information  
20 relating to: (i) the MFN domains; (ii) the owners and/or operators of the MFN domains; (iii)  
21 website services relating to the MFN domains; and (iv) the website contents related to the  
22 MFN domains, and shall take all steps necessary to retrieve electronic records relating to the  
23 MFN domains that may have been deleted before the entry of this Order;

24 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that DISH Network shall provide electronic notice via  
25 substituted service via email, by serving a copy of all pleadings and other documents on file  
26 in this case, including this Order, on Defendants via email to the known email addresses  
27 associated with Defendants as follows:

28 milesforums@hotmail.com;

1 complaints@key-systems.net;  
2 contact@privacyprotect.org;  
3 compliance@publicdomainregistry.com.

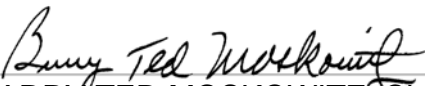
4 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** the bond amount shall be set to zero dollars in entering  
5 this preliminary injunction, and that the \$100,000 bond previously submitted by Plaintiffs, is  
6 hereby released by the Court.

7 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** this preliminary injunction shall remain in effect until  
8 further order of the Court.

9 Defendants are warned that any act by them in violation of any of the terms of this  
10 Order after proper notice to them may be considered and prosecuted as contempt of this  
11 Court.

12 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

13 DATED: February 3, 2012

14   
15 BARRY TED MOSKOWITZ, Chief Judge  
16 United States District Court  
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