11	Case 2:19-cv-03756-JJT Docume	ent 1-3 File	ed 05/29/19 Page 2 of 21					
;-	.*		JEFF FINE					
			Clerk of the Superior Court By Michelle Wessmer, Deputy					
	-		Date 05/09/2019 Time 15:20:40					
1	LAW OFFICES OF ANDREW IVCHENKO Description							
2	Andrew Ivchenko, Esq., SBN 021145	CASE# CV2019-090493 CIVIL NEW COMPLAINT 335.00	•					
3	4960 S. Gilbert Rd., Suite 1-226 Chandler, AZ 85249							
١	Phone: (480) 250-4514		TOTAL AMOUNT 335.00 Receipt# 27206056					
4	Email: aivchenkopllc@gmail.com		Kecespic# 2/200030					
5	Attorney for Plaintiff							
6	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ARIZONA							
7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MARICOPA							
8		1						
9	RENEE IVCHENKO, a married woman,	Case No.:	CV 2019-090493					
10	Plaintiff							
11	VS.		MPLAINT for DAMAGES ght of Publicity, Invasion of					
12	15.	Privacy, Do	efamation, Intentional Infliction of					
	KYLE DAVID GRANT; TRAVIS PAUL	Emotional	Distress, and Prayer for Legal and Equitable Relief)					
13	GRANT; and MARIEL LIZETTE GRANT,	(Jury Trial Demanded)						
14	d/b/a Rapsheets.org and Bailbondcity.com; JOHN DOES and JANE DOES I-X; BLACK							
15	CORPORATIONS I-X; and WHITE							
	COMPANIES I-X,							
16	Defendants.							
17	Defendants.							
18		J						
19	Disintiff Dance Ivehanka (harringfta	. Dlaintiff a	or "Mrs. Ivohanko") through har					
20	Plaintiff Renee Ivchenko (hereinafter Plaintiff or "Mrs. Ivchenko"), through her							
21	undersigned counsel, for her Complaint against the Defendants, alleges the following:							
22	PRELIMINARY STATEMENT							
23	This is an action for violation of Disintiff's might of publicity investion of privacy libed							
24	This is an action for violation of Plaintiff's right of publicity, invasion of privacy, libel,							
25	and intentional infliction of emotional distress, under applicable decisional law in Arizona.							
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26	Plaintiff seeks redress for injuries caused by the unlawful conduct of the Defendants, Kyle David							
27	Grant, his brother Travis Paul Grant, and Travis Paul Grant's wife, Mariel Lizette Grant, all d/b/a							
28	Rapsheets.org and Bailbondcity.com. These Defendants have acted individually and collectively							
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and such actions have injured Plaintiff. The Defendants' conduct that is the subject of this civil action entails their wrongful appropriation, without consent, of the name, photograph, image, and likeness of Plaintiff for a commercial purpose that benefits only the Defendants.

The Defendants, acting individually and in concert, publish on various websites (the "Websites") the names and photographs (commonly called "mugshots") of individuals who have had some involvement with the state's criminal judicial process, along with information purporting to be a statement of the allegations or charges brought against the individual. The Defendants own the websites "rapsheets.org" and "bailbondcity.com," on which they post arrest records, complete with pictures of arrestees, to www.rapsheets.org and www.bailbondcity.com. The Defendants uses software to "scrape" that information from the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office's website for all or substantially all inmates and arrestees. Although the mugshots are only kept online by the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office for three days, that is sufficient time for the Defendants to capture the images and data using spiders and bot programs. The Defendants then use analytics and search optimization to ensure that each record is among the first search results found when the arrestee's name is entered into a search engine such as Google, Bing or Yahoo.

However, rapsheets.org and bailbondcity.com are not a public safety service or media outlet. Instead, the Defendants post these mugshots online solely in order to profit by generating advertising review through Google Ads, Google's paid advertising product and its main source of revenue. Companies pay for Google Ads so that people will notice their business whenever they are searching Google. These companies only have to pay a website owner whenever someone clicks on the ad. This is known as cost-per-click advertising (CPC). The Defendants generate substantial revenue through the use of Google Ads on their websites.

 The Defendants refuse to remove someone's mugshot from the Websites even if they have been found innocent of any crime, or have otherwise had their charges dropped, not filed, expunged, or dismissed, as in Plaintiff's case. Prospective employers (or anyone else) conducting a web search finds, in many cases, intentional misinformation indicating that people are still charged, incarcerated, or on parole years even after release or an adjudication of not guilty. The Defendants intentionally and maliciously set up the Websites to give the false impression people are still incarcerated or have been adjudged guilty of a crime. The end result for many arrestees is job loss, broken families, and homelessness. The end result for the Defendants is substantial profits.

The Defendants' scheme proceeds serially through websites operated by or in conjunction with one another. Individuals who attempt to apply legal pressure on the Defendants in an effort to have their mugshot removed from the Websites are retaliated against and further harmed by the Defendants by having their mugshots placed on two other websites owned and operated by them, including "www.thiswebsiterocks.com," which is devoid of advertisements. Plaintiff's mugshot (one of only two involving an Arizona resident) was placed on this website immediately after Plaintiff's attorney demanded the removal of her mugshot from the Websites. In a further effort to intimidate Plaintiff and damage her reputation, the Defendants also set up a Twitter account featuring Plaintiff's mugshot and that of the second Arizona resident, at Twitter.com/zim_rogers_fans?lang=en. Plaintiff and the second Arizona resident are the only people displayed in the Twitter account, which is set up under a fake name. These websites were established to retaliate against Plaintiff, and act as a deterrent against anyone contemplating legal action against the Defendants. These actions by the Defendants constitute libel and false light, and also have caused Plaintiff significant emotional distress.

The Defendants purport to operate "The World's Largest Arrest Record Database" on their rapsheets.org website. This includes mugshots of approximately 300,000 Arizona residents. This action seeks to put an end to the Defendants' profiteering at the expense of vulnerable people such as Plaintiff. The Defendants will continue to cause Plaintiff harm until they are enjoined from their intentional and malicious violation of her rights, both directly and indirectly through Google, Google Ads, GoDaddy, and others Internet providers that host the Websites.

JURISDICTION AND PARTIES

- 1. Plaintiff Renee Ivchenko is a resident of Maricopa County, Arizona.
- 2. The Defendants Kyle David Grant, Travis Paul Grant, and Mariel Lizette Grant, are residents of the state of Florida. They are the owners and operators of the following websites (a) Rapsheets.org, and (b) Bailbondcity.com, and based on information and belief, (c) thiswebsiterocks.com, and (d) Twitter.com/zim_rogers_fans?lang=en. The Defendants are being sued in their individual capacities. This Court has jurisdiction over the Defendants under Arizona's long-arm rule and applicable decisional law, which allows for assertion of personal jurisdiction over a non-resident consistent with federal constitutional due process. Ariz. R. Civ. P. 4.2(a).
- 3. At all material times, the Defendants (i) committed a tortious act within this state, and (ii) are engaged in substantial and not isolated activity within this state. Sufficient minimum contacts exist between the Defendants and the state of Arizona to satisfy the due process requirements of the United States Constitution. These include directly targeting their Websites to the state, knowingly interacting with residents of the forum state via their Websites, or through sufficient other related contacts.

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- Jurisdiction is proper in this Court because Plaintiff resides in and has suffered injury in Arizona as a result of the Defendants' tortious act of publishing defamatory statements about Plaintiff on the Internet. In addition, jurisdiction is proper because the defamatory statements were published to millions of people in the United States including persons in the state of Arizona.
- 5. The Defendants solicit customers in the state of Arizona. Upon information and belief, the Defendants have many paying customers who reside in the state of Arizona who each use the Defendants' respective services in the state of Arizona. Upon information and belief, the Defendants conduct continuous and systematic business in the state of Arizona.
- Defendants JOHN and JANE DOES I-X; BLACK CORPORATIONS I-X; and 6. WHITE COMPANIES I-X, are persons, partnerships, corporations or unincorporated associates subject to suit in a common name whose names are unknown to Plaintiff and who are wholly or partially responsible for the acts complained of, including those who have participated in managing, organizing, marketing, facilitating, and profiting from the operations of the Websites owned and controlled by the Defendants, and therefore, designated by fictitious names pursuant to Rule 10(d), Arizona Rule of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff will ask leave of the Court to substitute the true names of the said parties prior to the entry of judgment herein.
- Maricopa County is a proper venue, pursuant to A.R.S. §12-401(1). The acts and 7. conduct of the Defendants occurred in Maricopa County. The Defendants' Websites are available to people in Maricopa County.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

Plaintiff Renee Ivchenko had a booking photo taken in the state of Arizona. 8.

- 9. With respect to Plaintiff, the Defendants, without permission, consent or knowledge of Plaintiff, reproduced, publicly displayed and distributed Plaintiff's booking photo on the Defendants' respective websites.
- 10. Plaintiff's image has commercial value, as is shown by the Defendants profiting from the unlawful appropriation of the image for commercial purposes.
- 11. The Defendants' respective websites, along with Plaintiff's image, were indexed by Yahoo.com and Google.com, and the image appears under Google Images when a web search for Plaintiff's name is conducted.
- 12. The Defendants' use of Plaintiff's image is for a commercial purpose, among other purposes.
- 13. The Defendants operate one or more websites that are used to display Plaintiff's image as part of a commercial enterprise.
- 14. The display by the Defendants of Plaintiff's image is intended, among other things, to subject her to hatred, contempt, or ridicule, or to damage her personal or business repute, or to impair her credit.
- 15. Each Defendant, acting on their own or in conjunction with one or more of the other Defendants, derives revenue from the Websites through Google Ads and other means.
- 16. Each Defendant, acting on their own or in conjunction with one or more of the other Defendants, utilizes the Websites to intimidate and defame Plaintiff.
- 17. Plaintiff's attorney emailed the Defendants a demand letter dated January 15, 2019, requesting that her mugshot be removed from the Websites based on her charges not being filed and/or dismissed. The Defendants refused this request. A more aggressive demand letter

was emailed to the Defendants on February 13, 2019. The Defendants again refused Plaintiff's request by email response dated February 19, 2019.

- 18. Based on information and belief, the Defendants retaliated against Plaintiff by publishing, or arranging to have published, Plaintiff's mugshot, as well as additional false, malicious, and defamatory statements, on two other websites, www.thiswebsiterocks.com and Twitter.com/zim_rogers_fans?lang=en. Plaintiff's mugshot appeared on these websites on February 19, 2019, the same day the Defendants replied to her second demand letter.
- 19. Unless the Defendants are enjoined from further use and publication of Plaintiff's image and name, Plaintiff will suffer further irreparable injury.

CAUSES OF ACTION

20. Mrs. Ivchenko is entitled to recover damages from the Defendants jointly and from each of them based on the theories of liability hereinafter enumerated in Counts I through V, and under such other theories of liability as may be appropriate based upon the facts as alleged herein or as revealed during discovery.

COUNT I VIOLATION OF ARIZONA'S RIGHT OF PUBLICITY

- 21. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations of each paragraph above into this claim as though fully set forth herein.
- 22. In doing the acts alleged herein, the Defendants have used for commercial purposes Plaintiff's name, likeness, identity and persona without her consent.
- 23. The commercial use and misappropriation of Plaintiff's name, likeness, identity and persona is a violation of the Arizona common law right of privacy, which includes the right of publicity.

- 24. The status of Plaintiff's booking photo and name as part of the public record does not relieve the Defendants of the obligation to obtain her consent before exploiting her persona for commercial gain.
- 25. The Defendants wrongfully use Plaintiffs' persona for a commercial purpose in multiple ways, including but not limited to, the generation of revenue through Google Ads.
- 26. As a proximate result of the Defendants' acts alleged herein, Plaintiff has suffered and will continue to suffer damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

COUNT II INVASION OF PRIVACY

- 27. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations of each paragraph above into this claim as though fully set forth herein.
- 28. Defendants intentionally intruded upon Plaintiff's solitude, seclusion or private affairs and concerns. The Defendants' intrusion would be highly offensive to a reasonable person and was unwarranted and unjustified.
- 29. The Defendants made statements that were untrue and intended to misrepresent Plaintiff's character, history, activities and beliefs.
- 30. Specifically, the Defendants have utilized Plaintiff's persona without her consent, present her image and arrest information in a manner that suggests that she is still incarcerated, or that criminal charges are outstanding when in fact they have been dismissed.
- 31. The Defendants also made comments or suggestions that created a false implication about Plaintiff.
- 32. Defendants knew or reasonably should have known that their statements regarding Plaintiff were false and/or represented her in a false light.

33. The Defendants acted with malice by posting Plaintiff's image and personal information on a bogus Twitter account in retaliation for her threats of initiating legal action against them.

- 34. These false and/or misleading statements were made to the public through the Internet. The Defendants had knowledge of or acted in reckless disregard as to the falsity of the publicized matter and the false light in which Plaintiff would be placed.
- 35. The Defendants invaded Plaintiff's privacy, with the sole purpose of making money and intimidating anyone who threatens to derail their scheme. As a result, Plaintiff has suffered mental and emotional damages as a proximate cause of such intrusion.

COUNT III DEFAMATION - LIBEL

- 36. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations of each paragraph above into this claim as though fully set forth herein.
- 37. Defendants have published Plaintiff's image on various Websites that they own and control. The language in the Websites refer to Plaintiff by name throughout, was made of and concerning Plaintiff, and was so understood by those who see the Websites.
- 38. Defendants knew that the statements about Plaintiff described above were false and/or recklessly disregarded the falsity of these statements when they published them, in that any criminal charges pertaining to Plaintiff have been dismissed, or were never charged in the first place.
- 39. The Websites and statements contained therein are libelous on their face. They clearly expose plaintiff to hatred, contempt, ridicule and obloquy because they insinuate that Plaintiff is guilty of having committed a crime.

40. The statements about Plaintiff adversely affect Plaintiff in her professional life and her reputation and Plaintiff has been damaged by their publication. As a proximate result of the above-described publication, Plaintiff has suffered loss of her reputation, shame, mortification, and injury to her feelings.

- 41. The above-described publication was not privileged because it was published by defendants with malice, hatred and ill will toward Plaintiff and the desire to injure her, in that the Defendants continued to defame Plaintiff after she objected to the publication of her image on the Defendants' Websites, by placing her image on two additional Websites as retribution.
- 42. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff as a result of these false and defamatory statements for actual, presumed and punitive damages in an amount to be determined at trial, but not less than \$1,000,000.

COUNT IV INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

- 43. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations of each paragraph above into this claim as though fully set forth herein.
- 44. Defendants, by and through the making of such false, defamatory, and libelous statements, and the false light in which Plaintiff has been placed, behaved intentionally and/or recklessly.
- 45. Defendants, by and through the making of such false, defamatory, and libelous statements, intended to cause emotional distress upon Plaintiff.
- 46. The making of such false, defamatory, and libelous statements by Defendants was so outrageous in character, and so extreme in degree, as to go beyond all possible bounds of decency, and to be regarded as atrocious, and utterly intolerable in a civilized community.

	47.	Plaintiff	has	suffered	and	continues	to	suffer	severe	emotional	distress	an
emoti	onal inju	iry due to	the I	Defendant	s' act	tions,						

- 48. Defendants' aforementioned actions were the direct and proximate cause of such severe emotional distress and emotional injury to Plaintiff.
- 49. Plaintiff suffered and continues to suffer mental anguish as a result of being defamed and libeled by Defendants, and said mental anguish is of a nature that no reasonable person could be expected to endure.
- 50. As a result of these false and defamatory statements and false light in which Plaintiff has been placed, Defendants are liable to Plaintiff for actual, presumed and punitive damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT V PUNITIVE DAMAGES

- 51. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations of each paragraph above into this claim as though fully set forth herein.
- 52. Defendants' aforementioned conduct was conscious, deliberate, intentional, and/or reckless in nature.
- 53. Defendants' aforementioned conduct was undertaken in a state of mind which evidences hatred, ill will, or a spirit of revenge. Defendants' evil hand was guided by an evil mind.
- 54. Defendants' aforementioned conduct evidences a conscious disregard for the rights of Plaintiff and has caused, and continues to cause, her substantial harm.
 - 55. As a result, Plaintiff is entitled to punitive damages and attorneys' fees.

WHEREFORE, Mrs. Ivchenko requests that the Court enter judgment in her favor and against the Defendants and each of them as follows:

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- 1	
1	 For general and special damages in an amount that Plaintiff will prove;
2	2. For punitive damages to be consistent with proof in this action;
3	3. Plaintiff is requesting not less than \$1,000,000 in actual and punitive damages
4	
5	 Appropriate preliminary and/or permanent injunctive relief;
6	For Plaintiff's reasonable costs and attorney's fees incurred herein;
7	6. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just.
8	
9	DATED this day of May 2019.
10	DATED this day of way 2019.
11	
12	LAW OFFICES OF ANDREW IVCHENKO
13	/s/ Andrew Ivchenko
14	Andrew Ivchenko
15	Attorney for Plaintiff
16	
17	Original filed thisday of
18	May, 2019 with:
19	Clerk of Court Maricopa County Superior Court
20	222 E Javelina Ave.
21	Mesa, AZ 85210
22	
23	By: /s/ Beth Rees
24	Beth Rees
25	
26	
27	
09000	,