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5 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
6 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
7

8 ZERO TOLERANCE ENTERTAINMENT,

No. C -11-02767 EDL

9 Plaintiff,

**ORDER GRANTING IN PART
PLAINTIFF'S EX PARTE APPLICATION
FOR LEAVE TO TAKE LIMITED
DISCOVERY PRIOR TO RULE 26(F)
CONFERENCE**

10 v.

11 DOES 1-2943,

12 Defendant.
13 _____/

14 On June 7, 2011, Plaintiff filed this copyright infringement suit against 2,943 separate Doe
15 Defendants. On July 26, 2011, Plaintiff filed an Ex Parte Application for Leave to Take Expedited
16 Discovery. Plaintiff seeks an order permitting it to serve subpoenas under Federal Rule of Civil
17 Procedure 45 to compel Internet Service Providers (ISP) to produce personal identifying information
18 for each Internet Protocol (IP) address linked to each individual Doe Defendant described in Exhibit
19 A to the complaint.

20 In a recent set of cases, the Court granted requests for early expedited discovery similar to
21 that requested here upon a further showing regarding joinder. See Hard Drive Prods. v. Does 1-42,
22 C-11-1956 EDL (N.D. Cal. Aug. 3, 2011) (Order Granting Plaintiff Leave to Take Early Discovery);
23 Hard Drive Prods. v. Does 1-53, C-11-2330 EDL (N.D. Cal. Aug. 3, 2011) (Order Granting Plaintiff
24 Leave to Take Early Discovery). Upon further consideration of the issues, the Court is now
25 persuaded by the trend of the law in this District to revisit the issue. Accordingly, for the reasons
26 stated below, Plaintiff's Ex Parte Application is granted in part.

27 **Background**

28 In this case, Plaintiff alleges that the Doe Defendants illegally reproduced and distributed
Plaintiff's copyrighted video, "Official Wife Swap Parody" ("The Work"), thereby violating the

1 Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. §§ 101, et seq. Compl. ¶¶ 8, 10. Plaintiff alleges that it believes that
 2 “each Defendant may be found in this district.” Compl. ¶ 2. However, Plaintiff also states in a
 3 declaration supporting this ex parte application that: “[W]e could determine that of the 2943 Doe
 4 Defendants in this case, at least 1 out of every 5 of the IP addresses is associated with a physical
 5 address that is likely in California, and of those more than 1 out of every 5 is likely in one of the
 6 counties within the Northern District of California.” Nicolini Decl. ¶ 23.

7 According to Plaintiff, all Doe Defendants participated in a “peer-to-peer” network in which
 8 Defendants exchanged the Work over a period of 163 days using an internet file sharing method
 9 known as BitTorrent through which Defendants acted in cooperation with each other to commit
 10 copyright infringement. Compl. ¶ 10-11; Nicolini Decl. ¶¶ 5, 6, 16. BitTorrent is a decentralized,
 11 modern file sharing method used for distributing data on the internet. Nicolini Decl. ¶ 7. The
 12 BitTorrent protocol allows individual users to distribute data among themselves by exchanging
 13 pieces of the file with each other to eventually obtain a whole copy of the file. Id. The nature of the
 14 BitTorrent protocol has been comprehensively set forth in other decisions in this District, and is
 15 incorporated herein by reference. See, e.g., Diabolic Video Prods. v. Does 1-2099, 2011 WL
 16 3100404, *2-3 (N.D. Cal. May 31, 2011).

17 Discussion

18 Generally, a party may not initiate discovery before the parties have met and conferred
 19 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(f). However, a court may authorize earlier discovery
 20 “for the convenience of parties and witnesses and in the interests of justice.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d).

21 [W]here the identity of alleged defendants will not be known prior to the filing of a
 22 complaint[,] ... the plaintiff should be given an opportunity through discovery to
 23 identify the unknown defendants, unless it is clear that discovery would not uncover
 24 the identities, or that the complaint would be dismissed on other grounds.

25 Gillespie v. Civiletti, 629 F.2d 637, 642 (9th Cir.1980). Thus, the first Gillespie factor is whether
 26 the requested discovery would fail to uncover the identities sought. The second factor is whether the
 27 claim against the defendant would be dismissed.

28 Even if the first Gillespie factor is met in this case, the Court is not satisfied that Plaintiff has
 met the second Gillespie factor, that is, whether the complaint would be dismissed on other grounds.

A recent line of cases in the Northern District of California have grappled with the question of

1 whether complaints for copyright infringement such as this one involving BitTorrent would, and
2 should, be dismissed against all but the first Doe Defendant based on misjoinder. See Fed. R. Civ.
3 Proc. 20(a) (permitting a plaintiff to join multiple defendants into one action if “(A) any right to
4 relief is asserted against them . . . arising out of the same transaction, occurrence or series of
5 occurrences; and (B) any question of law or fact common to all defendants will arise in the action.”).
6 The Court is persuaded by the reasoning in the line of cases beginning with Diabolic Video in which
7 courts have found that the use of BitTorrent technology does not satisfy the requirements for
8 permissive joinder under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 20(a). See Hard Drive Prods. v. Does 1-
9 188, --- F.Supp.2d ---, 2011 WL 3740473 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 23, 2011) (Order Granting Doe
10 24.5.180.56’s Motion to Quash); Boy Racer v. Does 2-52, C-11-2834 LHK (PSG) (N.D. Cal. Aug.
11 5, 2011) (Order Granting in Part Plaintiff Boy Racer’s Ex Parte Application for Leave to Take
12 Limited Discovery Prior to Rule 26(f) Conference); Pacific Century International v. Does 1-101,
13 2011 WL 2690142 (N.D. Cal. July 8, 2011) (Order Granting Plaintiff’s Ex Parte Application for
14 Leave to Take Expedited Discovery in Part; Severing Doe Defendants From Case and Ordering
15 Dismissal of Their Claims); Diabolic Video, 2011 WL 3100404 (N.D. Cal. May 31, 2011)
16 (Amended Order Granting in Part Motion for Leave to Take Limited Discovery Prior to Rule 26(f)
17 Conference).

18 The declaration provided by Mr. Nicolini in this case does not persuade the Court otherwise
19 that the architecture of the BitTorrent technology justifies the joinder of otherwise unrelated
20 defendants in a single action. Most significantly, even though Mr. Nicolini states in his declaration
21 that all Defendants joined in the same BitTorrent swarm, there is no evidence to suggest that each of
22 the addresses acted in concert with all of the others. See Nicolini Decl. ¶ 22 (“Further, the hashes
23 associated with the torrent files on the computers having the IP addresses and time stamps listed in
24 Exhibit A are all identical to each other, that is, they all have the same hash. This demonstrates that
25 all the Doe defendants listed in Exhibit A joined the same swarm.”). In fact, as stated in Boy Racer,
26 the almost six-month span covering the activity alleged in this case calls into question whether there
27 was ever common activity linking the 2,943 addresses in this case. See Boy Racer v. Does 2-52, C-
28 11-2834 LHK (PSG) (N.D. Cal. Aug. 5, 2011) (“In this age of instant digital gratification, it is

1 difficult to imagine, let alone believe, that an alleged infringer of the copyrighted work would
2 patiently wait six weeks to collect the bits of the work necessary to watch the work as a whole.”).
3 As a result, the Court finds unpersuasive the allegation that the Doe Defendants acted in concert.
4 Therefore, the Court concludes that joinder of the Doe Defendants in this action does not satisfy
5 Rule 20(a).

6 Moreover, even if joinder of the Doe Defendants in this action met the requirements of Rule
7 20(a), it is appropriate for the reasons stated in Hard Drive Prods. to exercise the Court’s discretion
8 to sever and dismiss all but one Doe Defendant to avoid causing prejudice and unfairness to
9 Defendants, and in the interest of justice.¹ See Wynn v. National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 234
10 F.Supp.2d 1067, 1088 (C.D. Cal. 2002). In particular, the Court adopts the reasoning from Hard
11 Drive Prods.:

12 First, permitting joinder in this case would undermine Rule 20(a)’s purpose of
13 promoting judicial economy and trial convenience because it would result in a
14 logistically unmanageable case. See Bridgeport Music, Inc. v. 11C Music, 202 F.R.D.
15 229, 232-33 (M.D. Tenn) (holding permissive joinder of 770 putative defendants
16 would not promote judicial economy because the court’s courtroom could not
17 accommodate all of the defendants and their attorneys, and therefore could not hold
18 case management conferences and could not try all of plaintiff’s claims together).
19 Second, permitting joinder would force the Court to address the unique defenses that
20 are likely to be advanced by each individual Defendant, creating scores of mini-trials
21 involving different evidence and testimony. In this respect, the Court also notes that
22 in Exhibit A to the Complaint there are listed at least thirteen different internet
23 service providers associated with Doe Defendants, which could also give rise to
24 different ISP-specific defenses, evidence, and testimony. See Complaint, Ex. A.

25 Finally, the Court finds that permissive joinder of the Doe Defendants does
26 not comport with the “notions of fundamental fairness,” and that it will likely cause
27 prejudice to the putative defendants. See Coleman, 232 F.3d at 1296. The joinder
28 would result in numerous hurdles that would prejudice the defendants. For example,
even though they may be separated by many miles and have nothing in common other
than the use of BitTorrent, each defendant must serve each other with all pleadings –
a significant burden when, as here, many of the defendants will be appearing *pro se*
and may not be e-filers. Each defendant would have the right to be at each other
defendant’s deposition – creating a thoroughly unmanageable situation. The
courtroom proceedings would be unworkable – with each of the 188 Does having the
opportunity to be present and address the court at each case management conference

¹ Plaintiff has consented to this Court’s jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), and the Doe Defendants have not yet been served. Therefore, the Court has jurisdiction to dismiss the severed Defendants because the Doe Defendants are not yet parties under the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 636(c). See Ornelas v. De Frantz, 2000 WL 973684, *2, n.2 (N. D. Cal. 2000) (citing Neals v. Norwood, 59 F.3d 530, 532 (5th Cir. 1995) (magistrate judge had jurisdiction to dismiss prisoner’s civil rights action without consent of the defendants because the defendants had not been served yet and therefore were not parties)).

1 or other event. Finally, each defendant's defense would, in effect, require a mini-trial.
2 These burdens completely defeat any supposed benefit from the joinder of all Does in
3 this case, and would substantially prejudice defendants and the administration of
4 justice.

5 Hard Drive Prods. v. Does 1-188, --- F.Supp.2d ---, 2011 WL 3740473 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 23, 2011) at
6 *14 (Order Granting Doe 24.5.180.56's Motion to Quash). The case management issues recognized
7 in Hard Drive Prods. are magnified exponentially here where there are 2,943 Defendants and at least
8 85 different internet service providers.

9 In addition, the Court notes that here, as in Hard Drive Prods., Plaintiff's allegation that all
10 Doe Defendants meet the Rule 20(a) joinder requirements is speculative and conclusory. For
11 example, Plaintiff essentially concedes that the Doe Defendants may not all have been physically
12 present in the swarm at the same time. Nicolini Decl. ¶ 6 ("In P2P networks, the infringement may
13 continue even after the original seeder has gone completely offline."). Moreover, the Court notes
14 that even if Plaintiff obtains the identifying information of the subscriber, which is what Plaintiff
15 seeks through this ex parte application, Plaintiff still may not be able to identify exactly who
16 downloaded Plaintiff's work since other individuals at the subscriber's address or at nearby
17 addresses could have accessed the subscriber's network to download the work. The Court notes that
18 in a similar case, different counsel has sought additional invasive discovery based on this premise.
19 Boy Racer, Inc. v. Doe, 11-2329 PSG (N.D. Cal. Aug. 30, 2011) (Plaintiff's Case Management
20 Conference Statement) at 2. As concluded by the court in Hard Drive Prods.: "In light of Plaintiff's
21 uncertainty about the role of each particular Doe Defendant and the relationship between the Doe
22 Defendants, the Court finds it appropriate to exercise its discretion to sever all of the Doe
23 Defendants but one in the interest of fairness." Id. at 20. Further, the Court's discretionary
24 severance does not preclude Plaintiff from filing individual copyright infringement actions against
25 each Doe Defendant.

26 **Conclusion**

27 Accordingly, for the reasons stated above, that Plaintiff may to serve immediate discovery on
28 Doe 1's ISP listed in Exhibit A to the Complaint by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks
information sufficient to identify Doe 1, including the name, addresses, telephone numbers, and
email addresses of Doe 1. Plaintiff's counsel shall issue its subpoena and shall include a copy of this

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