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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
10 **OAKLAND DIVISION**

11 Patrick Collins, Inc., a California corporation,

Case No. CV 10-04468 LB

12 Plaintiff,

**PLAINTIFF’S RESPONSE TO ORDER
TO SHOW CAUSE, AND
APPLICATION FOR
ENLARGEMENT OF TIME TO
SERVE DEFENDANTS**

13 v.

14 DOES 1-1219,

15 Defendants.

16 On May 10, 2011 the Court issued its Order requiring Plaintiff to show cause why the
17 above-captioned action should not be dismissed without prejudice pursuant to Rule 4(m) of the
18 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in view of the fact that no defendant will have been served with
19 a summons and complaint in this case within 120 days of the date the case was filed.

20 As anticipated the Court, much of the following will be familiar to the Court in view of
21 an earlier filing requesting a continuance of the Case Management Conference, which the Court
22 granted on April 26, 2011. See Document 12.

23 **The current CMC date is September 22, 2011. By then, a substantial number of the**
24 **Does left in the case, if not all of such Does, will have been served and have had an**
25 **opportunity to answer.**

26 I. General Background

27 This case is a copyright infringement case. It arises out of the mass piracy of motion
28 pictures that has been plaguing the country as advances in technology have made infringements

1 almost effortless to accomplish at the same time that identifying the infringers has become more
 2 difficult. This mass piracy is conducted by numerous people participating in a "swarm" of
 3 infringers who use the Internet to illegally copy and distribute motion pictures.¹

4 Former United States Senator Chis Dodd, in his inaugural speech as the new president of
 5 the Motion Picture Association of America, on March 29, 2011, stated,

6 "Let's begin with perhaps the single biggest threat we face as an industry:
 7 movie theft. At the outset, I want you to know that I recognize and appreciate that
 8 NATO [National Association of Theatre Owners] members are on the front lines
 9 every day when it comes to preventing camcording. Further, I want you to know
 10 that the member studios of the MPAA deeply appreciate the efforts you make
 11 every day to stop the hemorrhaging of movie theft in your theaters.

12 "I am deeply concerned that too many people see movie theft as a
 13 victimless crime. After all, how much economic damage could there be to some
 14 rich studio executive or Hollywood star if a movie is stolen or someone watches a
 15 film that was stolen? It is critical that we aggressively educate people to
 16 understand that movie theft is not just a Hollywood problem. It is an American
 17 problem.

18 "Nearly 2.5 million people work in our film industry. The success of the
 19 movie and TV business doesn't just benefit the names on theater marquees. It also
 20 affects all the names in the closing credits and so many more - middle class folks,
 21 working hard behind the scenes to provide for their families, saving for college
 22 and retirement. And since movies and TV shows are now being made in all 50
 23 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia, movie theft harms middle class
 24 families and small businesses all across the country.

25 "Those who steal movies and TV shows, or who knowingly support those
 26 who do, don't see the faces of the camera assistant, seamstresses, electricians,
 27 construction workers, drivers, and small business owners and their employees
 28 who are among the thousands essential to movie making."

See, e.g., the web page at,

<http://www.boxofficemagazine.com/news/2011-03-29-new-mpaa-chief-senator-chris-dodd-delivers-inaugural-state-of-the-industry-speech>

a copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit 5**.

¹ "Swarm" thievery enabled by the Internet is, unfortunately, not limited to copyright
 downloading. Cases of "swarm" or "flash mob" shoplifting are now arising. See the reports at
 the following web pages about swarm shoplifting events in Washington, D.C., Las Vegas, NV,
 and St. Paul, MN:

http://www.myfoxdc.com/dpp/news/dc/video-mob-of-teens-rob-dupont-circle-store-042711?utm_medium=twitter&utm_source=twitterfeed

http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-504083_162-20060576-504083.html

<http://www.myfoxtwincities.com/dpp/news/minnesota/st.-paul-stores-suffer-'mob-thefts'-feb-22-2011>

The Court is asked to take notice that the theory of at least some participants in swarm thievery,
 by shoplifting or by copyright infringement, is that an aggrieved party may be so overwhelmed
 by the number of people involved and the time, effort and expense required to catch any
 offender, that few, if any, will be caught, and if any are, it may be a long time before that occurs.

1 In written responses to a series of questions submitted by Variety magazine that were
2 published on April 13, 2011, Vice President Joe Biden stated,

3 "Look, piracy is outright theft. People are out there blatantly stealing
4 from Americans -- stealing their ideas and robbing us of America's creative
5 energies. There's no reason why we should treat intellectual property any
6 different than tangible property.

7 ***

8 "The fact is, media companies have already taken significant steps to
9 adapt their business models to keep up with changes in how we watch movies
10 and listen to music. Content is being offered to consumers in a variety of different
11 ways that make it easy and cost-effective for people to access legal material.
12 Anyone who does not understand this should simply talk with one of my
13 grandkids."

14 The Variety article can be seen here,

15 <http://www.variety.com/article/VR1118035369>

16 a copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit 6**.

17 Of course, what we do have the Copyright Act, and aggrieved parties must, for the most
18 part, enforce their copyrights themselves.

19 But, because there are obstacles slowing down identification of the people using the
20 Internet for their infringing activities, serving actual defendants with summons and complaint is
21 delayed. This is described in the Declaration of Jon Nicolini that is of record in this case, and
22 see Columbia Ins. Co. v. Seescandy.com, 185 F.R.D. 573, 577 (N.D. Cal. 1999),

23 II. OBTAINING INFORMATION FROM ISPs
24 IS, UNFORTUNATELY, A SLOW PROCESS

25 Attached hereto as **Exhibit 2** is an analogous case decided by Judge Beryl A. Howell of
26 the District Court of the District of Columbia. That case is Call of the Wild Movie, LLC v. Does
27 1-1,062, (D. DC 2011) decided March 22, 2011 (U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia,
28 Case No. CV 10-00455-BAH). **The main reason that case is attached is to confirm that, in
these cases, obtaining the identities of the Doe defendants is a very time consuming effort.**
The Court is asked to take notice that that case had been pending for a year by the time that
opinion was rendered, without any defendant's being served. (A review of the PACER record for
that case will confirm that fact.)

1 The Court, of course, knows that the undersigned counsel has filed in this District other
2 cases involving these mass copyright infringements. In total, there are ten (10) cases pending
3 here. They are,

4 Patrick Collins, Inc. v. Does 1-1219, Case No. CV 10-04468 LB
5 Media Products, Inc. DBA Devil's Film v. Does 1-1257, Case No. CV 10-04471 MEJ
6 On the Cheap, LLC DBA Tru Filth, LLC v. Does 1-5011, Case No. CV 10-04472 BZ
7 New Sensations, Inc. v. Does 1-1745, Case No. CV 10-05863 MEJ
8 Evasive Angles, Inc. v. Does 1-1149, Case No. CV 10-05885 JCS
9 Third World Media, LLC v. Does 1-1568, Case No. CV 10-04470 LB
10 Third Degree Films, Inc. v. Does 1-2010, Case No. CV 10-05862 HRL
11 New Sensations, Inc. v. Does 1-1768, Case No. CV 10-05864 PSG
12 Diabolic Video Productions, Inc. v. Does 1-2099, Case No. CV 10-05865 PSG
13 Patrick Collins, Inc. v. Does 1-3757, Case No. CV 10-05886 LB

14 Each case involves a single work that has been infringed by numerous "semi-anonymous"
15 Doe defendants. By now, in every one of these cases an Ex Parte Application for Leave to Take
16 Limited Discovery Prior to a Rule 26 Conference has been filed. By early February, 2011,
17 orders issued in three of the cases allowing discovery prior to a Rule 26 conference so that
18 plaintiffs could subpoena ISPs for the identities of the relevant subscribers. Magistrate Judge
19 Joseph C. Spero initially denied without prejudice the ex parte application before him because he
20 is concerned about the appropriateness of joinder.

21 That issue has been addressed in each of the five Ex Parte Applications filed after
22 Magistrate Judge Spero's decision, including in the Application filed in connection with New
23 Sensations, Inc. v. Does 1-1745, Case No. CV 10-05863 MEJ. In that case, Chief Magistrate
24 Judge James recently granted the ex parte application, noting in the Order that

25 "joinder of all defendants at this stage of the litigation is proper. This
26 decision is without prejudice to any motion for severance by a current Doe
27 defendant who is later included in this action by his or her true name."

28 See Document No. 18 in that case.

Two weeks ago, on May 9, 2011, Magistrate Judge Spero has also granted the ex parte
application. See, Document No. 13 in Evasive Angles, Inc. v. Does 1-1149, Case No. CV 10-
05885 JCS.

Ex parte applications are currently pending in the bottom five cases listed above.

1 In connection with the instant case, Plaintiff's counsel has served subpoenas almost all of
2 the Internet Service Providers (ISPs) whose subscribers are involved in this case. In the time
3 following the granting of the first three Applications, counsel has negotiated with, and continues
4 to negotiate with, various ISPs regarding costs and rate of throughput. Some ISPs have
5 represented that, between their obligations to provide similar information to law enforcement
6 organizations and to counsel for plaintiffs in other mass infringement cases, they can only
7 provide a fraction of the requested Doe identities per month, and they have various cost
8 demands. See, Call of the Wild Movie, LLC v. Does 1-1,062, pages 2, 27-39, for a description
9 of the type of negotiations that must be conducted separately with each of many different ISPs.
10 Of course, one would hope that ISPs would soon acquire the facility to meet the throughput
11 requested of them in view of the fact that many ISPs advertise their premium (i.e., higher cost)
12 services as the ones subscribers should purchase in order to **download music and movies** (i.e.,
13 infringers' desire to enhance their downloading experience helps drive up demand for ISPs'
14 premium services). See, for example, the promotional material by Time Warner Cable with
15 respect to its Internet services. A copy is attached hereto as **Exhibit 3**, with an oval and circle
16 added by the undersigned to draw attention to an ISP's promotion of its premium service.

17 In addition, during those months, counsel has set up systems that are intended to expedite
18 the process of issuing subpoenas to the many ISPs. In connection with New Sensations, Inc. v.
19 Does 1-1745, Case No. CV 10-05863 MEJ, subpoenas were served on 99 of the 102 of the ISPs
20 whose subscribers are alleged to have infringed the motion picture within a week of Chief
21 Magistrate Judge James' April 18, 2011 order granting early discovery. The expedited service of
22 subpoenas and the understandings reached with ISPs' compliance departments should help
23 accelerate obtaining Doe identities as new orders granting early discovery are granted.

24 In the future, ex parte applications in similar cases will be filed right after the complaints
25 are filed.

26 Mass infringement cases enduring for a year without a Doe being served is not unusual,
27 as exemplified by the Call of the Wild case above. In other mass copyright infringement cases
28 pending in this district **since before** the instant case was filed, such as the following:

1 IO Group, Inc. dba Titan Media v. Does 1-244, Case No. CV 10-03647 MEJ;
 2 IO Group, Inc. v. Does 1-65, Case No. CV 10-04377 SC;
 3 IO Group, Inc. v. Does 1-34, Case No. CV 10-04380 EMC

4 no defendant has yet been served.

5 Even in cases not involving mass infringements, Plaintiff believes that dismissal at this
 6 stage of the litigation under Rule 4(m) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is not the norm.

7 In Carmona v. Ross, 376 F.3d 829, 830 (8th Cir. 2004), dismissal was not resorted to
 8 until after plaintiff in that case was warned that dismissal would result if service were not
 9 completed, and plaintiff was given an extension after the warning:

10 "With respect to those defendants, the court gave Carmona an extension to file
 11 completed summons forms and warned him that his failure to do so would result
 12 in dismissal, and yet Carmona did not request additional summons forms until
 13 more than five months after the extended deadline."

14 In Carmona it appears that dismissal did not occur until after at least 15 months after a second
 15 amended complaint was filed, and 31 months after the first amended complaint was filed. See
 16 the docket for Carmona v. Ross, District of Minnesota Case No. 00-cv-02447-MJD-RLE.

17 In Figueroa v. Rivera, 147 F.3d 77, 83 (1st Cir. 1998), 17 months had elapsed, and, in
 18 addition, judgment had already been entered with respect to named defendants.

19 In Aviles v. Village of Bedford Park, 160 F.R.D. 565, 567 (N.D. Ill. 1995), as noted by
 20 the Court, the case was not dismissed.

21 In Sedaghatpour v. California, No. C 07-01802 WHA, 2007 WL 2947422, at *2 (N.D.
 22 Cal. Oct. 9, 2007), the dismissal without prejudice of the unserved named defendant and the
 23 striking of all Doe pleadings were expressly unopposed by plaintiff. See Document 50, p. 2, in
 24 Sedaghatpour v. California, Northern District of California Case No. CV 07-01802-WHA.

25 III. RULE 4(m) DOES NOT REQUIRE DISMISSAL

26 With respect to Rule 4(m), it states in pertinent part,

27 "If a defendant is not served within 120 days after the complaint is filed, the
 28 court — on motion or on its own after notice to the plaintiff — must dismiss
 the action without prejudice against that defendant or order that service be
 made within a specified time. But if the plaintiff shows good cause for the
 failure, the court must extend the time for service for an appropriate period."

1 Plaintiff first notes that Rule 4(m) does not require that the Court dismiss the action even
2 if a plaintiff does not show good cause for a failure to make service. See, Henderson v. United
3 States, 517 U.S. 654, 661, 116 S.Ct. 1638, 134 L.Ed.2d 880 (1996)(dicta); Mann v. American
4 Airlines, 324 F.3d 1088, 1098 (9th Cir., 2003). The Advisory Committee's Notes on Rule 4
5 states the following (emphasis added):

6 "The new subdivision [4(m)] explicitly provides that the court shall allow
7 additional time if there is good cause for the plaintiff's failure to effect service in
8 the prescribed 120 days, and **authorizes the court to relieve a plaintiff of the**
consequences of an application of this subdivision even if there is no good
cause shown."

9 Second, Plaintiff believes that it has shown good cause for the delay. That is, Plaintiff's
10 counsel has use the time since the filing of the Complaint to make arrangements with ISPs to
11 expedite disclosure of the requested information taking into account the ISPs representations
12 regarding throughput capabilities and to create systems to expedite issuance of subpoenas once
13 early discovery orders are issued.

14 Further in this regard, the Advisory Committee's Notes on Rule 4 also states,

15 "Relief may be justified, for example, . . . if the defendant is evading service"
16 See, Horenkamp v. Van Winkle And Co., Inc., 402 F.3d 1129, 1132-33 (11th Cir., 2005). This
17 applies by analogy to the present case as the semi-anonymity of the Internet has made discovery
18 of Defendants' identities, and thus service upon them, difficult and time consuming. The Court
19 is asked to take notice of the fact that the semi-anonymity available from the Internet allows
20 copyright "pirates" to enjoy the fruits of their piracy while forestalling litigation against them for
21 their infringements. It would be ironic if Rule 4(m) were to provide a safe haven for such
22 pirates.

23 Also, Plaintiff notes that no Defendant would be prejudiced by Plaintiff's being allowed
24 time to discover his or her identity and then make service. (If any prejudice would exist, it
25 certainly would be exacerbated by additional delay caused by Plaintiff's having to refile its case
26 and ex parte application.)

1 IV. APPLICATION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF TIME TO SERVE DEFENDANTS

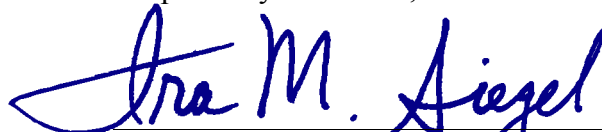
2 In its Order the Court noted,

3 "The court's earlier order giving Plaintiff permission to take expedited discovery
4 implicitly contemplated an extension but does not excuse a whole cloth failure to
5 serve process or otherwise assure the court that Plaintiff is diligently prosecuting
6 the case."

7 Plaintiff hereby apologizes to the Court for not assuring it that this case is being
8 prosecuted diligently. This case has been and is being prosecuted diligently, with most of
9 Plaintiff's efforts involved in obtaining information from ISPs as indicated above.

10 In view of the foregoing, Plaintiff requests that the Court vacate its Order to Show Cause.
11 Further, Plaintiff requests that the Court enlarge the time for Plaintiff to serve defendants at least
12 until August 2, 2011. This would allow Plaintiff to continue obtaining identifying information
13 from ISPs, to allow for Does to be served, and for them to consult in the filing of a Joint Case
14 Management Conference Statement by September 15, 2011.

15 Respectfully submitted,

16 

17 Date: May 23, 2011

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Exhibit 2

to

PLAINTIFF'S RESPONSE TO ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

Patrick Collins, Inc. v. Does 1-1219, Case No. CV 10-04468 LB

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

CALL OF THE WILD MOVIE, LLC, Plaintiff, v. DOES 1-1,062, Defendants.	Civil Action No. 10-455 (BAH) Judge Beryl A. Howell
MAVERICK ENTERTAINMENT GROUP, INC., Plaintiff, v. DOES 1-4,350, Defendants.	Civil Action No. 10-569 (BAH) Judge Beryl A. Howell
DONKEYBALL MOVIE, LLC, Plaintiff, v. DOES 1-171, Defendants.	Civil Action No. 10-1520 (BAH) Judge Beryl A. Howell

MEMORANDUM OPINION

Currently before the Court are Time Warner Cable’s (hereinafter “Time Warner”) Motions to Quash or Modify subpoenas that were issued in three pending copyright infringement cases: *Call of the Wild Movie, LLC v. Does 1-1,062*, No. 10-cv-455 (hereinafter “*Wild*”); *Maverick Entertainment Group, Inc. v. Does 1-4,350*, No. 10-cv-569 (hereinafter “*Maverick*”); and *Donkeyball Movie, LLC v. Does 1-117*, No. 10-cv-1520 (hereinafter “*Donkeyball*”). In the interest of judicial economy, this Memorandum Opinion will address and resolve the issues

related to Time Warner's motions to quash pending before the Court in all three of the captioned actions. In so doing, however, the Court emphasizes that these cases have not been consolidated for any purpose. This Memorandum Opinion, moreover, should in no way leave the parties with the impression that the Court views these cases as inextricably related; rather, with respect to Time Warner's pending motions to quash, the relevant factual allegations, legal theories and asserted burdens are the same and may be addressed in a unitary opinion.

Time Warner claims that the subpoenas issued to it in each of the three cases should be quashed due to the undue burden that Time Warner faces with compliance. *Wild*, ECF No. 7, May 13, 2010; *Maverick*, ECF No. 18, Nov. 22, 2010; *Donkeyball*, ECF No. 7, Dec. 13, 2010. Alternatively, Time Warner argues that the subpoenas should be substantially modified to require production of the requested information on a schedule that would likely take about three years. *See* Time Warner Mem. Supp. Mot. Quash, *Wild*, at 11, ECF No. 7 (requesting the Court to modify subpoena to limit Time Warner's production responsibilities to 28 IP addresses a month); *see generally* Time Warner Mem. Supp. Mot. Quash, *Maverick*, ECF No. 18, at 4-5; Time Warner Mem. Supp. Mot. Quash, *Donkeyball*, ECF No. 7, at 4-5. After reviewing Time Warner's Motions, the plaintiffs' opposition papers, the amicus briefs, supplemental filings, as well as the accompanying declarations and applicable law, the Court denies Time Warner's motions to quash in *Wild* and *Donkeyball* and grants Time Warner's Motion to Quash in *Maverick* because the plaintiff failed to serve Time Warner with its subpoena in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45(b).

I. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

Wild, *Maverick*, and *Donkeyball* are cases in which copyright owners of separate movies allege that their copyrights are being infringed in the same manner. Specifically, the plaintiffs

allege that varying numbers of defendants, who are currently unnamed, are illegally downloading and distributing copyrighted works using a file-sharing protocol called BitTorrent. In *Wild*, the Amended Complaint, filed on May 12, 2010, accuses 1,062 unnamed Doe defendants of infringing the copyright of the motion picture *Call of the Wild*. *Wild*, ECF No. 6. In *Maverick*, the Amended Complaint, filed on August 10, 2010, accuses 4,350 unnamed Doe defendants of infringing the copyrights of the motion pictures *13 Hours in a Warehouse*, *A Numbers Game*, *Border Town*, *Deceitful Storm*, *Fast Track No Limits*, *He Who Finds a Wife*, *Hellbinders*, *Locator 2*, *Smile Pretty (aka Nasty)*, *Stripper Academy*, *The Casino Job*, *The Clique (aka Death Clique)*, and *Trunk*. *Maverick*, ECF No. 9. In *Donkeyball*, the Complaint, filed on September 8, 2010, accuses 171 unnamed Doe defendants of infringing the copyrights of the motion picture *Familiar Strangers*. *Donkeyball*, ECF No. 1.

The putative defendants in each case are alleged to have used a file sharing protocol called BitTorrent, which allows users to share files anonymously with other users. When a user downloads a specific file through BitTorrent -- in this case, plaintiffs' copyrighted motion pictures -- data is transferred in a "piecemeal" fashion whereby "a different piece of the data [is received] from each user who has already downloaded the file" Amended Compl., *Wild*, ¶ 3, ECF No. 6; Amended Compl., *Maverick*, ¶ 3, ECF No. 9; Compl., *Donkeyball*, ¶ 3, ECF No. 1; *see also* Pl.'s Mot. Leave to Take Disc. Prior to Rule 26(f) Conference, *Wild*, ECF No. 2, Benjamin Perino Decl., ¶¶ 7-8; Pl.'s Mot. Leave to Take Disc. Prior to Rule 26(f) Conference, *Maverick*, ECF No. 4, Benjamin Perino Decl., ¶¶ 7-8; Pl.'s Mot. Leave to Take Disc. Prior to Rule 26(f) Conference, *Donkeyball*, ECF No. 4, Benjamin Perino Decl., ¶¶ 7-8. The nature of the BitTorrent file-sharing technology "makes every downloader also an uploader of the illegally transferred file(s)." Amended Compl., *Wild*, ¶ 3, ECF No. 6; Amended Compl., *Maverick*, ¶ 4,

ECF No. 9; Compl., *Donkeyball*, ¶ 4, ECF No. 1. Since users download material from a number of other individuals, “every infringer is simultaneously stealing copyrighted material from many ISPs in numerous jurisdictions around the country.” Amended Compl., *Wild*, ¶ 4, ECF No. 6; Amended Compl., *Maverick*, ¶ 4, ECF No. 9; Compl., *Donkeyball*, ¶ 4, ECF No. 1.

In an effort to combat illegal transfer of their copyrighted movies, the plaintiffs in *Wild*, *Maverick*, and *Donkeyball* contracted with Guardaley Limited, an anti-piracy firm that uses proprietary technology to identify BitTorrent users sharing the plaintiffs’ copyrighted works. See Pl.’s Mot. Leave to Take Disc. Prior to Rule 26(f) Conference, *Wild*, ECF No. 2, Benjamin Perino Decl., ¶ 10.¹ The plaintiffs assert that Guardaley was able to identify the users that were illegally sharing the plaintiffs’ motion pictures, and then provided the plaintiffs with the alleged infringers’ Internet Protocol (IP) addresses, as well as the date and time the alleged infringement activity occurred. *Id.*; see also Pl.’s Mot. Leave to Take Disc. Prior to Rule 26(f) Conference, *Wild*, ECF No. 2, Patrick Achache Decl., at ¶¶ 13-14. The difficulty for the plaintiffs, however, is that they have no identifying information for these alleged infringers aside from the IP addresses that Guardaley supplied.

To obtain certain identifying information for the putative defendants, plaintiffs moved for expedited discovery. Pl.’s Mot. Leave to Take Disc. Prior to Rule 26(f) Conference, *Wild*, ECF No. 2; Pl.’s Mot. Leave to Take Disc. Prior to Rule 26(f) Conference, *Maverick*, ECF No. 4; Pl.’s Mot. Leave to Take Disc. Prior to Rule 26(f) Conference, *Donkeyball*, ECF No. 4. The Court in each case granted plaintiffs leave to subpoena Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to compel production of the names, addresses, emails, phone numbers, and Media Access Control numbers

¹ For clarity, this opinion will cite primarily to material docketed in *Wild*, No. 10-cv-455. Plaintiffs are represented by the same counsel, and the plaintiffs and Time Warner’s briefs and filings in *Wild*, *Maverick*, and *Donkeyball* generally assert the same claims and factual matters, differing only in the copyrighted material at issue, the putative defendants and, in *Maverick*, assertion of a jurisdictional basis for quashing the subpoena. Any other differences will be noted in the opinion.

associated with the alleged infringing IP addresses that the plaintiffs identified as engaging in infringing distribution of their respective movies. Order Granting Pl.'s Mot. for Leave to Take Disc. Prior to Rule 26(f) Conference, *Wild*, Apr. 15, 2010, ECF No. 4 (Urbina, J.); Order Granting Pl.'s Mot. for Leave to Take Disc. Prior to Rule 26(f) Conference, *Maverick*, No. 10-569, May, 24 2010, ECF No. 7 (Leon, J.); Order Granting Pl.'s Mot. for Leave to Take Disc. Prior to Rule 26(f) Conference, *Donkeyball*, Oct. 19, 2010, ECF No. 6 (Sullivan, J.). Time Warner received subpoenas for information relating to 224 Time Warner subscribers in *Wild*, 783 subscribers in *Maverick*, and 21 subscribers in *Donkeyball*. Time Warner Mot. Quash, *Wild*, ECF No. 7, Ex. 1; Time Warner Mot. Quash, *Maverick*, ECF No. 18, Ex. 1; Time Warner Mot. Quash, *Donkeyball*, ECF No. 7, Ex. 1. Time Warner responded by moving to quash the subpoenas on grounds that producing the requested information would impose an undue burden and expense. *Wild*, May 13, 2010, ECF No. 7; *Maverick*, Nov. 22, 2010, ECF No. 18; *Donkeyball*, Dec. 13, 2010, ECF No. 7. In support of Time Warner's motion to quash in *Wild*, amicus briefs were submitted collectively by Electronic Frontier Foundation, Public Citizen, American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, and American Civil Liberties Union of the Nation's Capital. Minute Order, *Wild*, dated Jan. 3, 2011 (granting Amici leave to file amicus brief) (Urbina, J.). Amici urge the Court to quash the subpoena issued to Time Warner based upon improper joinder, lack of personal jurisdiction over the putative defendants, and the putative defendants' First Amendment right to anonymity.

Following re-assignment to this Court, on March 1, 2011, the Court held a joint conference in these cases to hear oral argument on Time Warner's motions. Time Warner,

Amici, the plaintiffs, and an attorney representing three putative defendants participated.² At the conference, the Court stated that it would accept supplemental filings in the case in order to more fully develop the record on the burdens faced by Time Warner.³ *See* Minute Order, *Wild*, March 9, 2011. Amici, plaintiffs, and Time Warner each filed supplemental material.

If the Court were to accept the Amici's arguments, not only would the Court quash the subpoenas directed toward Time Warner, but plaintiffs' cases would face significant obstacles.⁴ For this reason, the Court addresses Amici's contentions before turning to Time Warner's arguments in support of quashing or modifying the plaintiffs' subpoenas.

II. AMICI'S CONTENTION THAT THE PUTATIVE DEFENDANTS ARE IMPROPERLY JOINED

Amici argue that the Court should quash the subpoenas directed to Time Warner because the plaintiffs have improperly joined the putative defendants. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 20(a)(2). For the reasons stated below, the Court finds that the plaintiffs' allegations against the putative defendants in each case meet the requirements for permissive joinder. After the putative

² Counsel identified his clients in *Maverick* as Lori Pearlman, Calvin Johnson, and Xu Xiangping. Transcript of Mot. Hearing, at 52-53, *Call of the Wild Movie LLC v. Does 1-1,063*, No. 10-cv-455 (Mar. 1, 2011)

³ Counsel for Time Warner was unable to address certain questions posed by the Court during oral argument on Time Warner's Motions to Quash:
 "MR. MALTAS: Well, as to the specifics of what's done in each location, I grant I'm not sure I can answer the question of what is done specifically at the central office and what is done specifically at regional offices. I do know that it requires work at both, and it requires --...-- people at both.
 THE COURT: One of the declarations said that at the regional office, it takes about 20 minutes per IP look-up to do something, but it doesn't exactly explain ... what takes 20 minutes per IP look-up? What are they doing that takes 20 minutes?
 MR. MALTAS: I don't want to give an answer that is not technically correct, and I don't know the answer to that, so I can go back and we can file a supplemental affidavit, if that would help the Court."
 Transcript of Mot. Hearing, at 27-28, *Call of the Wild Movie LLC v. Does 1-1,063*, No. 10-cv-455 (Mar. 1, 2011).

⁴ Time Warner also raises the argument that its burdens are caused by the plaintiffs' "failure to observe jurisdictional limitations and improper joinder." Time Warner Mem. Supp. Mot. Quash, *Maverick*, at 13-15 (addressing joinder and personal jurisdiction issues); Time Warner Mem. Supp. Mot. Quash, *Donkeyball*, at 13-15 (addressing joinder and personal jurisdiction issues); *see also* Time Warner Mem. Supp. Mot. Quash, *Wild*, at 10 (addressing joinder). Time Warner does not argue, however, that it is precluded from producing its subscribers' identifying information due to the putative defendants' First Amendment right to anonymity. The Court addresses these issues *sua sponte* under its duty to supervise discovery in these cases. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 26(b)(2)(C) ("On motion or *on its own*, the court must limit the frequency or extent of discovery otherwise allowed by these rules...")(emphasis added).

defendants have been identified and named in the Complaints, the defendants may raise the argument that they are improperly joined under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 20 and move to sever the joined defendants under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 21. Severance at this stage, however, as numerous other courts both in and outside this District have held, is premature. *See, e.g., Achte/Neunte Boll Kino Beteiligungs GMBH & Co, KG v. Does 1 - 4,577*, No. 10-cv-00453, ECF No. 34 (D.D.C. July 2, 2010) (Collyer, J.); *West Bay One, Inc. v. Does 1-1653*, No. 10-cv-00481, ECF No. 25 (D.D.C. July 2, 2010) (Collyer, J.); *Arista Records LLC v. Does 1-19*, 551 F. Supp. 2d 1, 11 (D.D.C. 2008) (Kollar-Kotelly, J.); *London-Sire Records, Inc. v. Doe 1*, 542 F. Supp. 2d 153, 161 n.7 (D. Mass. 2008); *Sony Music Entm't, Inc. v. Does 1-40*, 326 F. Supp. 2d 556, 568 (S.D.N.Y. 2004).

A. LEGAL STANDARD

Under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, defendants may be joined in one action when claims arise from the same transaction or occurrence or series of transactions or occurrences; and any question of law or fact in the action is common to all defendants. FED. R. CIV. P. 20(a)(2); *see also Montgomery v. STG Int'l, Inc.*, 532 F. Supp. 2d 29, 35 (D.D.C. Jan. 30, 2008) (interpreting Rule 20(a)(1), which has the same requirements as Rule 20(a)(2)).

Permissive joinder is appropriate “to promote trial convenience and expedite the final resolution of disputes, thereby preventing multiple lawsuits, extra expense to the parties, and loss of time to the court as well as the litigants appearing before it.” *M.K. v. Tenet*, 216 F.R.D. 133, 137 (D.D.C. 2002). The requirements for permissive joinder are “liberally construed in the interest of convenience and judicial economy in a manner that will secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of the action.” *Lane v. Tschetter*, No. 05-1414, 2007 WL 2007493, at *7 (D.D.C. July 10, 2007) (quoting *Jonas v. Conrath*, 149 F.R.D. 520, 523 (S.D. W.Va. 1993));

see also Davidson v. District of Columbia, 736 F. Supp. 2d 115, 119 (D.D.C. 2010). Thus, “the impulse is toward entertaining the broadest possible scope of action consistent with fairness to the parties; [and] joinder of claims, parties, and remedies is strongly encouraged.” *United Mine Workers of Am. v. Gibbs*, 383 U.S. 715, 724 (1966).

The remedy for improper joinder is severance under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 21. This rule does not set forth what constitutes misjoinder, but “it is well-settled that parties are misjoined when the preconditions of permissive joinder set forth in Rule 20(a) have not been satisfied.” *Disparte v. Corporate Exec. Bd.*, 223 F.R.D. 7, 12 (D.D.C. 2004) (quoting *Puricelli v. CNA Ins. Co.*, 185 F.R.D. 139, 142 (N.D.N.Y. 1999)). Courts have also read Rule 21 in conjunction with Rule 42(b), which allows the court to sever claims in order to avoid prejudice to any party. *Tenet*, 216 F.R.D. at 138 (citing *Brereton v. Commc'ns Satellite Corp.*, 116 F.R.D. 162, 163 (D.D.C.1987)); *see also* FED. R. CIV. P. 42(b) (“For convenience, to avoid prejudice, or to expedite and economize, the court may order a separate trial of one or more separate issues, claims, crossclaims, counterclaims, or third-party claims.”). In addition to the two requirements of Rule 20(a)(2), the Court therefore also considers whether joinder would prejudice any party or result in needless delay. *See Lane*, 2007 WL 2007493, at *7; *Tenet*, 216 F.R.D. at 138.

B. DISCUSSION

Consideration of the two requirements for permissive joinder under Rule 20(a)(2) and their application to the allegations in the Complaints in *Wild*, *Maverick*, and *Donkeyball* make clear that, at this procedural juncture, joinder of the putative defendants is proper. Joinder will avoid prejudice and needless delay for the only party currently in the case, namely the plaintiff, and promote judicial economy.

1. Same Transaction, Occurrence, or Series of Transactions or Occurrences

Rule 20(a)(2)(A) states that joinder is proper if “any right to relief is asserted against [the joined defendants] jointly, severally, or in the alternative with respect to or arising out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences.” This essentially requires claims asserted against joined parties to be “logically related.” *Disparte*, 223 F.R.D. at 10. This is a flexible test and courts seek the “broadest possible scope of action.” *Lane*, 2007 WL 2007493, at *7 (quoting *Gibbs*, 383 U.S. at 724). In the present case, the plaintiffs allege that the putative defendants in each case used the BitTorrent file-sharing protocol to illegally distribute the plaintiffs’ motion pictures. Amended Compl., *Wild*, ECF No. 6, ¶12. Amici counter, however, that engaging in “separate but similar behavior by individuals allegedly using the Internet to commit copyright infringement” does not satisfy Rule 20(a)(2)(A)’s requirement that the claim asserted against the joined defendants arise out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. Mem. of Amici Curiae Electronic Frontier Foundation, Public Citizen, American Civil Liberties Union Foundation and American Civil Liberties Union of the Nation’s Capital in Supp. Time Warner’s Mot. Quash, *Wild* (hereinafter “Amici Mem.”), at 11-12, ECF No. 18. Despite Amici’s arguments, at this nascent stage of the case, the plaintiffs have sufficiently alleged that the infringing activity at issue in each of the cases may involve multiple computers, based in various jurisdictions, which are using the BitTorrent protocol to make available for sharing the same copyrighted content.

Specifically, the plaintiffs allege that the BitTorrent file-sharing protocol “makes every downloader also an uploader of the illegally transferred file(s). This means that every “node” or peer user who has a copy of the infringing copyrighted material on a torrent network must necessarily also be a source of download for that infringing file.” Amended Compl., *Wild*, ¶3, ECF No. 6. The plaintiffs further assert that the “nature of a BitTorrent protocol [is that] any

seed peer that has downloaded a file prior to the time a subsequent peer downloads the same file is automatically a source for the subsequent peer so long as that first seed peer is online at the time the subsequent peer downloads a file.” *Id.* at ¶ 4.

Based on these allegations, the plaintiffs’ claims against the defendants are logically related. Each putative defendant is a possible source for the plaintiffs’ motion pictures, and may be responsible for distributing the motion pictures to the other putative defendants, who are also using the same file-sharing protocol to copy the identical copyrighted material. *See Disparte*, 223 F.R.D. at 10 (to satisfy Rule 20(a)(2)(A) claims must be “logically related” and this test is “flexible.”). While the defendants may be able to rebut these allegations later, the plaintiffs have sufficiently alleged that their claims against the defendants potentially stem from the same transaction or occurrence, and are logically related. *See Arista Records LLC v. Does 1-19*, 551 F. Supp. 2d 1, 11 (D.D.C.) (“While the Courts notes that the remedy for improper joinder is severance and not dismissal, . . . the Court also finds that this inquiry is premature without first knowing Defendants’ identities and the actual facts and circumstances associated with Defendants’ conduct.”).

2. *Question of Law or Fact Common to All Defendants*

Rule 20(a)(2)(B) requires the plaintiffs’ claims against the putative defendants to contain a common question of law or fact. *See Disparte*, 223 F.R.D. at 11. The plaintiffs meet this requirement. In each case, the plaintiff will have to establish against each putative defendant the same legal claims concerning the validity of the copyrights in the movies at issue and the infringement of the exclusive rights reserved to the plaintiffs as copyright holders.

Furthermore, the plaintiffs allege that the putative defendants utilized the same BitTorrent file-sharing protocol to illegally distribute and download the plaintiffs’ motion pictures and,

consequently, factual issues related to how BitTorrent works and the methods used by plaintiffs to investigate, uncover and collect evidence about the infringing activity will be essentially identical for each putative defendant. Amended Compl., *Wild*, ¶ 3; Amended Compl, *Maverick*, ¶ 3; Compl., *Donkeyball*, ¶ 3.

The Court recognizes that each putative defendant may later present different factual and substantive legal defenses but that does not defeat, at this stage of the proceedings, the commonality in facts and legal claims that support joinder under Rule 20(a)(2)(B).

3. *Prejudice to Any Party or Needless Delay*

Finally, the Court must assess whether joinder would prejudice the parties or result in needless delay. At this stage in the litigation, the Court believes it will not. To the contrary, joinder in a single case of the putative defendants who allegedly infringed the same copyrighted material promotes judicial efficiency and, in fact, is beneficial to the putative defendants. *See London-Sire Records, Inc. v. Doe I*, 542 F. Supp. 2d 153, 161 (D. Mass. 2008) (court consolidated separate Doe lawsuits for copyright infringement since the “cases involve similar, even virtually identical, issues of law and fact: the alleged use of peer-to-peer software to share copyrighted sound recordings and the discovery of defendants' identities through the use of a Rule 45 subpoena to their internet service provider. Consolidating the cases ensures administrative efficiency for the Court, the plaintiffs, and the ISP, and allows the defendants to see the defenses, if any, that other John Does have raised.”).

Notably, as part of the motion to modify the subpoena, Time Warner asks the Court to intervene in a cost dispute with plaintiffs' counsel and require payment for each IP address for which the subpoena requires identifying information rather than payment per customer. Time Warner Mem. Supp. Mot. Quash, *Wild*, at 12, ECF No. 7. The import of this request is that

some IP addresses may relate to the same person, who is engaged in the allegedly infringing activities claimed by plaintiffs. Severance of the putative defendants associated with different IP addresses may subject the same Time Warner customer to multiple suits for different instances of allegedly infringing activity and, thus, would not be in the interests of the putative defendants.

Moreover, the putative defendants are currently identified only by their IP addresses and are not named parties. Consequently, they are not required to respond to the plaintiffs' allegations or assert a defense. The defendants may be able to demonstrate prejudice once the plaintiffs proceed with their cases against them, but they cannot demonstrate any harm that is occurring to them before that time.

The plaintiffs, by contrast, are currently obtaining identifying information from ISPs so that they can properly name and serve the defendants. If the Court were to consider severance at this juncture, plaintiffs would face significant obstacles in their efforts to protect their copyrights from illegal file-sharers and this would only needlessly delay their cases. The plaintiffs would be forced to file 5,583 separate lawsuits, in which they would then move to issue separate subpoenas to ISPs for each defendant's identifying information. Plaintiffs would additionally be forced to pay the Court separate filing fees in each of these cases, which would further limit their ability to protect their legal rights. This would certainly not be in the "interests of convenience and judicial economy," or "secure a just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of the action." *Lane*, 2007 WL 2007493, at *7 (declining to sever defendants where "parties joined for the time being promotes more efficient case management and discovery" and no party prejudiced by joinder).

Given the administrative burden of simply obtaining sufficient identifying information to properly name and serve alleged infringers, it is highly unlikely that the plaintiffs could protect

their copyrights in a cost-effective manner. Indeed, Time Warner urges the Court to sever the defendants for this very reason. Time Warner asserts that, if joinder were disallowed, its burden of complying with subpoenas would be diminished because the plaintiffs would not be able to proceed against all of the putative defendants individually. *See* Transcript of Mot. Hearing, 14-16, *Call of the Wild Movie LLC v. Does 1-1,063*, No. 10-cv-455 (Mar. 1, 2011).

At this procedural juncture, the plaintiffs have met the requirements of permissive joinder under Rule 20(a)(2). The putative defendants are not prejudiced but likely benefited by joinder, and severance would debilitate the plaintiffs' efforts to protect their copyrighted materials and seek redress from the putative defendants who have allegedly engaged in infringing activity. Courts are instructed to "entertain[] the broadest possible scope of action consistent with fairness to the parties." *Lane*, 2007 WL 2007493, at *7. While this Court is fully cognizant of the logistical and administrative challenges of managing a case with numerous putative defendants, a number of whom may seek to file papers *pro se*, severing the putative defendants is no solution to ease the administrative burden of the cases. The Court therefore declines to sever the putative defendants at this time.

III. AMICI'S CONTENTION THAT THE COURT DOES NOT HAVE PERSONAL JURISDICTION OVER THE PUTATIVE DEFENDANTS

Amici further argue that the Court should quash the subpoenas issued to Time Warner because the plaintiffs have failed to properly establish personal jurisdiction over each putative defendant. Amici contend that the plaintiffs "failed to allege specific facts" to support jurisdiction and that the likelihood of the defendants uploading or downloading the plaintiffs' copyrighted movies in the District of Columbia is "exceedingly small." Amici Reply Brief, at 5-6, ECF No. 22. Given that the defendants have yet to be identified, the Court believes that evaluating the defendants' jurisdictional defenses at this procedural juncture is premature.

A. LEGAL STANDARD

To establish personal jurisdiction, the Court must examine whether jurisdiction is applicable under the District of Columbia's long-arm statute, D.C. CODE § 13-423, and must also determine whether jurisdiction satisfies the requirements of due process. *See GTE New Media Services Inc. v. BellSouth Corp.*, 199 F.3d 1343, 1347 (D.C. Cir. 2000). Due Process requires the plaintiff to show that the defendant has "minimum contacts" with the forum, thereby ensuring that "the defendant's conduct and connection with the forum State are such that he should reasonably anticipate being haled into court there." *World-Wide Volkswagen Corp. v. Woodson*, 444 U.S. 286, 297 (1980); *see also GTE New Media Servs.*, 199 F.3d at 1347.

In cases where a party's contacts with the jurisdiction are unclear and the record before the court is "plainly inadequate," courts have allowed for a discovery period within which to gather evidence to support jurisdiction. *See GTE New Media Servs.*, 199 F.3d at 1351-52 (reversing lower court's finding of personal jurisdiction, but stating that "[t]his court has previously held that if a party demonstrates that it can supplement its jurisdictional allegations through discovery, then jurisdictional discovery is justified."). "This Circuit's standard for permitting jurisdictional discovery is quite liberal," *Diamond Chem. Co. v. Atofina Chems., Inc.*, 268 F. Supp. 2d 1, 15 (D.D.C. 2003), and jurisdictional discovery is available when a party has "at least a good faith belief" that it has personal jurisdiction. *Caribbean Broad. Sys., Ltd. v. Cable & Wireless PLC*, 148 F.3d 1080, 1090 (D.C. Cir. 1998). Courts have permitted discovery even when a party has failed to establish a prima facie case of personal jurisdiction. *See GTE New Media Servs.*, 199 F.3d at 1351-52 ("... as the record now stands, there is absolutely no merit to [plaintiff]'s bold claim that the parent companies and subsidiaries involved in this lawsuit should be treated identically. Jurisdictional discovery will help to sort out these

matters.”); *see also In re Vitamins Antitrust Litigation*, 94 F. Supp. 2d 26, 35 (D.D.C. 2000) (discussing *GTE New Media Servs.* and stating that “the D.C. Circuit held that although plaintiffs had failed to establish a prima facie case of personal jurisdiction and the court was unable to tell whether jurisdictional discovery would assist GTE on this score, plaintiffs were entitled to pursue [discovery].”). In such cases, a party is entitled to pursue “precisely focused discovery aimed at addressing matters relating to personal jurisdiction.” *GTE New Media Services, Inc.*, 199 F.3d at 1351-52.

B. DISCUSSION

Amici argue that the plaintiffs have failed to demonstrate with sufficient specificity the basis for personal jurisdiction for each defendant. To be sure, such a showing is certainly required when parties are identified and named. The Court would then be able to evaluate personal jurisdiction defenses. The present situation, however, is different. Here, the plaintiffs have only limited information about the putative defendants, namely their IP addresses and information about the methodology used to engage in allegedly infringing activity. *See Id.* at 1352 (record before the court was “plainly inadequate” and “[j]urisdictional discovery will help to sort out these matters.”). Without additional information, the Court has no way to evaluate the defendants’ jurisdictional defenses. *See, e.g., London-Sire Records, Inc. v. Doe 1*, 542 F. Supp. 2d 153, 180-181 (D. Mass. 2008) (“premature to adjudicate personal jurisdiction” and permitting plaintiff to engage in jurisdictional discovery); *Sony Music Entm’t, Inc. v. Does 1-40*, 326 F. Supp. 2d 556, 567 (S.D.N.Y. 2004) (evaluating personal jurisdiction premature without defendants’ identifying information).

Amici contend that the plaintiffs do not have a “good faith” basis to assert personal jurisdiction over the putative defendants, and the Court should therefore not allow the defendants

to proceed with discovery. According to Amici, such a good faith basis could be established by reliance upon geolocation information embedded in each IP address. Specifically, Amici assert that IP addresses can be used to detect an individual's location and the plaintiffs should be forced to justify the putative defendants' personal jurisdiction by using tools "freely available to the public [that] help reveal where a person using a particular IP address is likely to be physically located." Amici Mem., at 5. Amici cite 'reverse domain name service lookup' ("reverse DNS") and the American Registry for Internet Numbers (the "ARIN database") as tools that would help reveal where a specific IP address is "likely to be physically located." Amici Mem., *Wild*, ECF No. 11, Seth Schoen Decl., at ¶¶ 5, 13.

The Court rejects this argument for three reasons. First, as the Amici concede, publicly available IP lookups reveal only where a defendant is "likely" to be located. *Id.* at ¶ 4. Given that these lookup tools are not completely accurate, this does not resolve the question of whether personal jurisdiction would be proper. Ultimately, the Court would still be unable to properly evaluate jurisdictional arguments until the putative defendants are properly identified and named. *See Sony*, 326 F. Supp. 2d. at 567-68 ("Assuming personal jurisdiction were proper to consider at this juncture, the [publicly available IP lookup] techniques suggested by amici, at best, suggest the mere 'likelihood' that a number of defendants are located [outside this jurisdiction]. This, however, does not resolve whether personal jurisdiction would be proper.").

Second, the nature of the BitTorrent technology enables every user of the file-sharing protocol to access copyrighted material from other peers, who may be located in multiple jurisdictions "around the country," including this one. Amended Compl., *Wild*, ECF No. 6, ¶ 4. Amici raise the prospect that the consequence of this theory is that any Internet user may be haled into court in any jurisdiction in the country for any online activity. Transcript of Mot.

Hearing at 34-35, *Call of the Wild Movie LLC v. Does 1-1,063*, No. 10-cv-455 (Mar. 1, 2011) (“If merely placing information online were enough to establish personal jurisdiction in the District or anyplace their information could be obtained and downloaded and accessed, the limits on personal jurisdiction would be abolished.”). While that broad prospect would indeed be troubling, that is not the situation here. *See generally GTE New Media Servs.*, 199 F.3d at 1350 (“[T]he advent of advanced technology, say, as with the Internet, should [not] vitiate long-held and inviolate principles of federal court jurisdiction.”). The allegations in the Complaints in *Wild*, *Maverick* and *Donkeyball* do not involve general Internet access, but specific use of a file-sharing protocol that may touch multiple jurisdictions to effectuate a download of a single copyrighted work. Moreover, so far, no putative defendant has been named or “haled” before this Court. The plaintiffs in each case will be able to proceed only against those named defendants over whom this Court has personal jurisdiction.

Finally, at this juncture when no putative defendant has been named, the Court has limited information to assess whether any putative defendant has a viable defense of lack of personal jurisdiction or to evaluate possible alternate bases to establish jurisdiction. *See, e.g., London-Sire Records, Inc.*, 542 F. Supp. 2d at 181 (“Even taking all of the facts in [the putative defendant’s] affidavit as true, it is possible that the Court properly has personal jurisdiction.”); *Humane Soc’y of the United States v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, No. 07-623, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 31810, at *10 (D.D.C. May 1, 2007) (“[A] plaintiff faced with a motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction is entitled to reasonable discovery, lest the defendant defeat the jurisdiction of a federal court by withholding information on its contacts with the forum,” quoting *Virgin Records Am., Inc. v. Does 1-35*, No. 05-1918, 2006 WL 1028956, at *3 (D.D.C. Apr. 18, 2006)). Certainly, the Court concurs with Amici that the putative defendants deserve to have dispositive

issues, such as personal jurisdiction, decided promptly. Amici Reply Brief, *Wild*, ECF No. 22, at 10. When the defendants are named, they will have the opportunity to file appropriate motions challenging the Court's jurisdiction and that will be the appropriate time to consider this issue. *See Virgin Records*, 2006 WL 1028956, at *3 (Amici's personal jurisdiction arguments rejected since "Defendant's Motion to Quash is without merit [] because it is premature to consider the question of personal jurisdiction in the context of a subpoena directed at determining the identity of the Defendant," citing *Elektra Entm't Grp., Inc. v. Does 1-9*, No. 04-2289, 2004 WL 2095581, at *5 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 8, 2004); *Sony*, 326 F. Supp. 2d 556, 567-68 (S.D.N.Y.2004); *UMG Recordings v. Does 1-199*, No. 04-0093, at *2 (D.D.C. Mar. 10, 2004)).

The Court and parties are in no position yet to evaluate each putative defendant's specific connection with this jurisdiction. Quashing the subpoenas would effectively bar the plaintiffs' from obtaining discovery pertinent to that evaluation, and this Court declines to cut off jurisdictional discovery prematurely.

IV. THE PUTATIVE DEFENDANTS' FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHT TO ANONYMITY

Amici contend that the putative defendants' are entitled to First Amendment protection for their "anonymous communication." Amici Mem., at 14. Amici request, therefore, that the Court consider whether the First Amendment prevents disclosure of the defendants' identifying information and whether the plaintiffs have demonstrated a need to override that protection.⁵

Amici's request raises two questions for the Court to evaluate: First, are the putative defendants'

⁵ Amici also urge the Court to "set an example of what appropriate procedures must be followed before individuals' identities can be disclosed," including that notice be required to be sent to a customer before identifying information is provided in response to the subpoenas. Amici Mem., *Wild*, ECF No. 18, at 14-19. Such notices are already provided. Transcript of Mot. Hearing at 51, *Call of the Wild Movie LLC v. Does 1-1,063*, No. 10-cv-455 (Mar. 1, 2011) (plaintiffs' counsel: "Every single subpoena we sent to an ISP has [Amici's suggested] notice attached to it. And Time Warner, I believe, reached an agreement on the form of that notice . . . and every single subpoena we sent since that date in every new case has that notice.").

BitTorrent activities covered by the First Amendment right to engage in anonymous speech? Second, if the First Amendment protects BitTorrent activity, does the plaintiffs' need for the defendants' identifying information override that protection?

A. THE DEFENDANTS' RIGHT TO ENGAGE IN ANONYMOUS BITTORRENT ACTIVITY

The First Amendment protects an individual's right to anonymous speech, *McIntyre v. Ohio Elections Comm'n*, 514 U.S. 334, 341-42 (1995) ("The freedom to publish anonymously extends beyond the literary realm"), and this protection extends to anonymous speech on the Internet. *Reno v. ACLU*, 521 U.S. 844, 870 (1997) ("There is 'no basis for qualifying the level of First Amendment scrutiny that should be applied to [the Internet]"); *accord*, *Sinclair v. TubeSockTedD*, 596 F. Supp. 2d 128, 131 (D.D.C. 2009) ("Such rights to speak anonymously apply . . . to speech on the Internet."). Although the right to anonymity is "an important foundation of the right to speak freely," *London-Sire Records*, 542 F. Supp. 2d at 163, the right to free speech is not absolute, and certain classes of speech, such as defamation, libel, and obscenity, for example, are deemed to be beyond the purview of the First Amendment. *See Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire*, 315 U.S. 568, 571 (1942) (" . . . the right of free speech is not absolute at all times and under all circumstances. There are certain well-defined and narrowly limited classes of speech, the prevention and punishment of which has never been thought to raise any Constitutional problem."); *Beauharnais v. Illinois*, 343 U.S. 250, 266 (1952) (libel); *Miller v. California*, 413 U.S. 15, 23 (1973) (obscenity). Copyright infringement is not protected by the First Amendment. *See Harper & Row Publishers, Inc. v. Nation Enters.*, 471 U.S. 539, 555-57, 560 (1985) (discussing copyright, the fair use doctrine, and the First Amendment). Amici argue, however, that the First Amendment protects "the anonymous publication of expressive works on the Internet even where, as here, the publication is alleged to infringe

copyrights.” Amici Mem., at 14. The question for this Court is whether the putative defendants are engaging in any expressive communication when they share files through BitTorrent that is entitled to some First Amendment protection of their anonymity.

While copyright infringement is not afforded First Amendment protection, file-sharing does involve aspects of expressive communication. *See Sony*, 326 F. Supp. 2d at 564 (“the file sharer may be expressing himself or herself through the music selected and made available to others.”); *see also London-Sire*, 542 F. Supp. 2d at 163 (“there are some creative aspects of downloading music or making it available to others to copy: the value judgment of what is worthy of being copied; the association of one recording with another by placing them together in the same library; the self-expressive act of identification with a particular recording; the affirmation of joining others listening to the same recording or expressing the same idea [W]hile the aspect of a file-sharer’s act that is infringing is not entitled to First Amendment protection, other aspects of it are.”). File-sharers, for example, indicate the artistic works they prefer when they decide to share or download a particular file. This expression can be noticed by other BitTorrent users and can indicate the relative popularity of particular files among a group of individuals.

File-sharers therefore do engage in expressive activity when they interact with other users on BitTorrent. The First Amendment interest implicated by their activity, however, is minimal given that file-sharers’ ultimate aim “is not to communicate a thought or convey an idea” but to obtain movies and music for free.⁶ *Sony*, 326 F. Supp. 2d at 564. Even if expression were an

⁶ Amici provide a declaration from Seth Schoen, in which Mr. Schoen states: “BitTorrent provides users with less ability to identify and communicate with the peers with whom they exchange files than other technologies do There is no easy way for the various BitTorrent users who have uploaded or downloaded parts of a file to recognize, name, or communicate with one another.” Amici Reply Brief, Seth Schoen Decl. in Support of Reply Brief ¶9, *Wild*, ECF No. 22. Although this information was supplied to support Amici’s contention that the putative defendants are improperly joined, it demonstrates rather that the putative defendants’ BitTorrent activities deserve

ancillary aim, the underlying method of the users' communication is illegal. This Court therefore joins a number of other jurisdictions who have deemed that a file sharer's First Amendment right to anonymity is "exceedingly small." *Arista Records LLC v. Does 1-19*, 551 F. Supp. 2d 1, 8 (D.D.C. 2008) ("First Amendment privacy interests are exceedingly small where the 'speech' is the alleged infringement of copyrights."); *see also Achte/Neunte Boll Kino Beteiligungs GMBH & Co, KG v. DOES 1-4, 577*, No. 10-453, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 94594, at *10 n.2 (D.D.C. Sept. 10, 2010) ("the protection afforded to such speech is limited and gives way in the face of a prima facie showing of copyright infringement"); *West Bay One, Inc. v. Does 1-1653*, 270 F.R.D. 13, 16 n.4 (D.D.C. July 2, 2010) (utilizing same language as *Achte/Neunte*, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 94594, at *10 n.2); *Sony*, 326 F. Supp. 2d at 567 (First Amendment right of alleged file-sharers to remain anonymous "must give way to the plaintiffs' right to use the judicial process to pursue what appear to be meritorious copyright infringement claims."); *Elektra Entm't Group, Inc. v. Does 1-9*, No. 04-2289, 2004 WL 2095581, at *4-5 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 8, 2004) (finding that First Amendment right to anonymity overridden by plaintiff's right to protect copyright).

Nevertheless, file-sharers are engaged in expressive activity, on some level, when they share files on BitTorrent, and their First Amendment rights must be considered before the Court allows the plaintiffs to override the putative defendants' anonymity by compelling the production of these defendants' identifying information. *See Sony*, 326 F. Supp. 2d at 564 ("Although this is not political expression entitled to the broadest protection of the First Amendment, the file sharer's speech is still entitled to some level of First Amendment protection.") (internal quotations omitted).

even less First Amendment protection because BitTorrent allows for less communication between users than other file-sharing programs.

B. PLAINTIFFS' NEED TO OVERRIDE FIRST AMENDMENT PROTECTIONS AND IDENTIFY THE PUTATIVE DEFENDANTS

To assess whether the plaintiffs' subpoena should override the putative defendants' First Amendment rights, the Court uses the five-part test originally explicated in *Sony Music Entertainment v. Does 1-40*,⁷ 326 F. Supp. 2d at 564-65. This test has been applied by numerous courts across the country and in this district to similar file-sharing copyright infringement actions. *See, e.g., Arista Records*, 551 F. Supp. 2d at 8 (D.D.C. 2008) (Kollar-Kotelly, J.); *Achte/Neunte*, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 94594, at *10 n.2 (D.D.C. 2010) (Collyer, J.); *West Bay One*, 270 F.R.D. at 16 n.4 (D.D.C. 2010) (Collyer, J.); *London-Sire*, 542 F. Supp. 2d at 164 (D. Mass 2008); *Arista Records, LLC v. Doe 3*, 604 F.3d 110 (2d Cir. 2010); *Virgin Records v. Doe*, No. 5:08-cv-389, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 21701 (E.D.N.C. Mar. 16, 2009); *Elektra Entm't Group Inc. v. Does 1-9*, No. 04-cv-2289, 2004 WL 2095581, at *3-4 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 8 2004). The *Sony* test calls for the court to assess whether the plaintiffs' need for identifying information outweighs the putative defendants' right to First Amendment anonymity by balancing: (1) the

⁷ Amici urge the Court to adopt a more rigorous five-part balancing test that was originally set forth in *Dendrite International v. Doe*, a New Jersey state case that required: "(1) that the plaintiff undertake to notify the anonymous posters that they are the subject of a subpoena seeking their identity; (2) that the plaintiff specify the exact statement alleged to constitute actionable speech; (3) that the court review the complaint and other information to determine whether a viable claim against the anonymous defendants is presented; (4) that the plaintiff produce sufficient evidence to support, prima facie, each element of its cause of action; and (5) that the court then balance the First Amendment right of anonymous speech against the strength of the plaintiff's prima facie claim and the need for disclosure of the anonymous defendant's identity." *Dendrite Int'l v. Doe*, 775 A.2d 756, 760-61 (N.J. Super. Ct. App. Div. 2001); *see also Sinclair v. TubeSockTedD*, 596 F. Supp. 2d 128 (D.D.C. 2009) (discussing, but not adopting the *Dendrite* test) (Bates, J.). The *Dendrite* test was applied in a defamation case; the case that discusses the *Dendrite* test in this district was also a defamation action. *Sinclair*, 596 F. Supp. 2d 128 (defamation action in which plaintiff sought identifying information for three anonymous online posters). This test has generally not been adopted in file-sharing cases. *See, e.g., London-Sire*, 542 F. Supp. 2d at 164 n.2 ("*Dendrite*, like many other cases involving internet speech, is not directly applicable to [file-sharing cases]. In that case, the plaintiff asserted that the anonymous defendant had defamed it on an internet bulletin board-an act much more clearly in the wheelhouse of the First Amendment's protections."); *Sony BMG Music Entm't v. Doe*, No. 5:08-109, 2009 WL 5252606, at *7 n.14 (E.D.N.C. Oct. 21, 2009) ("The protected speech at issue in *Dendrite* was allegedly defamatory comments posted on an internet bulletin, not the less expressive act of distributing music over the internet. In addition, the claim in *Dendrite* was for defamation, not copyright infringement, a unique area of particular federal concern."). The First Amendment interests implicated in defamation actions, where expressive communication is the key issue, is considerably greater than in file-sharing cases. The Court therefore believes that the *Sony* test is more applicable to the present case.

concreteness of the plaintiffs' showing of a prima facie claim of actionable harm; (2) the specificity of the plaintiffs' discovery request; (3) alternative means to get the information the plaintiffs seek; (4) the need for the information to advance the plaintiffs' claim; and (5) the objecting party's expectation of privacy. *Sony*, 326 F. Supp. 2d at 564-65.

1. Plaintiffs' Showing of a Prima Facie Claim

The first factor of the *Sony* analysis seeks to protect against gratuitous disclosure of identifying information when an individual's First Amendment anonymity rights are implicated. As one court noted, "people who have committed no wrong should be able to participate online without fear that someone who wishes to harass or embarrass them can file a frivolous lawsuit and thereby gain the power of the court's order to discover their identity." *Columbia Ins. Co. v. Seescandy.com*, 185 F.R.D. 573, 578 (N.D. Cal. 1999) (pre-dating the *Sony* test, but recognizing the difficulty facing courts when confronted with civil subpoenas seeking disclosure of identifying information for anonymous Internet users). To this end, courts must ensure that plaintiffs have made a "concrete" showing of a prima facie claim. *Sony*, 326 F. Supp. 2d at 565. For the plaintiffs to establish a prima facie claim of copyright infringement, they must demonstrate: (1) ownership of a valid copyright, and (2) copying of constituent elements of the work that are original. *Feist Pub'ns, Inc. v. Rural Tel. Serv. Co., Inc.*, 499 U.S. 340, 361 (1991).

Plaintiffs have adequately demonstrated a prima facie claim of copyright infringement against the putative defendants. First, the plaintiffs allege that they are "holder[s] of the pertinent exclusive rights infringed by Defendants" and cite to certificates of copyrights issued by the Registrar of Copyrights. Amended Compl., *Wild*, ¶ 10; *see also* Amended Compl. *Maverick*, ¶ 9; Compl., *Donkeyball*, No. 10-1520, ¶ 10. The plaintiffs further assert that the putative defendants violated the plaintiffs' exclusive rights of reproduction and distribution when

they, “without the permission or consent of Plaintiff[s], distributed the Copyrighted Motion Picture[s] to the public, including by making available for distribution to others.” *Id.* at ¶ 12.

The plaintiffs support these allegations by supplying the date and time that the alleged infringement occurred, along with affidavits from Messrs. Benjamin Perino and Patrick Achache describing the process by which the defendants’ infringement was observed, recorded, and verified.⁸ Pl.’s Mot. for Leave to Take Disc. Prior to Rule 26(f) Conference, *Wild*, ECF No. 2, Benjamin Perino Decl., Patrick Achache Decl.; Pl.’s Mot. for Leave to Take Disc. Prior to Rule 26(f) Conference, *Maverick*, ECF Nos. 4-6, Benjamin Perino Decl., Patrick Achache Decl.; Pl.’s Mot. for Leave to Take Disc. Prior to Rule 26(f) Conference, *Donkeyball*, ECF No. 4, Benjamin Perino Decl., Patrick Achache Decl. Accordingly, the plaintiffs have appropriately pled a prima facie claim of copyright infringement against the putative defendants.

2. *The Specificity of the Plaintiffs’ Discovery Requests*

The second *Sony* factor weighs the specificity of the plaintiffs’ requests for identifying information. This factor is intended to keep the plaintiffs’ request narrow so as to prevent overbroad discovery requests that “unreasonably invade[] the anonymity of users who are not alleged to have infringed” *London-Sires*, 542 F. Supp. 2d. at 178. In *Wild*, *Maverick*, and *Donkeyball*, the Court granted the plaintiffs leave to subpoena ISPs for the putative defendants’ name, current and permanent address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access

⁸ During oral argument, Amici noted that the declarations of Messrs. Perino and Achache submitted by plaintiffs in support of their motions for leave to take expedited discovery in *Wild* and *Maverick* are dated December 31, 2009, even though a number of the putative defendants are alleged to have engaged in infringing activity after that date. Transcript of Mot. Hearing, at 46-47, Call of the Wild Movie LLC v. Does 1-1,063, No. 10-cv-455 (Mar. 1, 2011); see also Pl.’s Mot. Leave to Take Expedited Disc., *Maverick*, ECF No. 4, Benjamin Perino Decl., ¶ 11; Pl.’s Mot. Leave to Take Expedited Disc., *Donkeyball*, ECF No. 4, Benjamin Perino Decl., ¶ 11. These declarations only purport to describe the procedures used to identify those accused of illegally distributing plaintiffs’ motion pictures and, thus, the date of that description does not undercut the claims against the putative defendants, as Amici appear to imply.

Control address. Order Granting Pl.'s Mot. Expedited Discovery, at 2, *Wild*, Apr. 15, 2010, ECF No. 4; Order Granting Pl. Mot. Expedited Discovery, *Maverick*, May, 24 2010, ECF No. 7.; Order Granting Expedited Discovery, *Donkeyball*, Oct. 19, 2010, ECF No. 6. This information will enable the plaintiffs to properly name and serve the putative defendants. By court order, this information "may be used by the plaintiff solely for the purpose of protecting the plaintiff's rights as set forth in the complaint." *Id.* These limited discovery requests, along with the restrictions imposed by the Court, are specifically targeted to obtain the information plaintiffs need to prosecute their lawsuits.

3. No Alternate Means to Obtain the Information

The third *Sony* factor inquires whether the plaintiffs have any other means to obtain the defendants' identifying information other than compelling the information from ISPs. The plaintiffs state that without expedited discovery the "Plaintiff[s] ha[ve] no way of serving Defendants with the complaint and summons in this case. Plaintiff[s] do[] not have Defendants' names, addresses, e-mail addresses, or any other way to identify or locate Defendants, other than the unique IP address assigned to each Defendant by his/her ISP on the date and at the time of the Defendant's infringing activity." Pl.'s Mot. for Leave to Take Disc. Prior to Rule 26(f) Conference, *Wild*, ECF No. 2, Benjamin Perino Decl., ¶ 11. Amici and Time Warner do not dispute that the plaintiffs have no other sources for the information they seek.

4. Plaintiffs' Need for the Information

The plaintiffs have sufficiently alleged prima facie claims of copyright infringement against the putative defendants, and have also demonstrated that there are no alternate means to obtain the defendants' identifying information. Without this information from the ISPs, the plaintiffs cannot name and serve those whom they allege to have infringed upon their copyrights.

Pl.'s Mot. for Leave to Take Disc. Prior to Rule 26(f) Conference, *Wild*, ECF No. 2, Benjamin Perino Decl., ¶ 11. (“Without expedited discovery . . . Plaintiff[s] [have] no way of serving Defendants with the complaint and summons in this case.”). The putative defendants’ identifying information is therefore critical to the plaintiffs’ cases.

5. The Putative Defendants’ Expectation of Privacy

As previously discussed, the putative defendants have minimal First Amendment protection against disclosure of their identities in the face of the plaintiffs’ allegations that they infringed the plaintiffs’ copyrights. Their expectation of privacy is similarly minimal in this context.

This conclusion is underscored by Time Warner’s Terms of Service, which specifically warns customers against engaging in illegal infringing activity, with the penalty of termination or suspension of service:

“Time Warner Cable’s subscribers and account holders may not upload, post, transmit or otherwise make available on or via the Road Runner Service any material protected by copyright in a manner that infringes that copyright. In accord with the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, it is the policy of Time Warner Cable to terminate in appropriate circumstances the Road Runner Service of any subscriber or account holder who is a repeat infringer. . . . Time Warner Cable expressly reserves the right to terminate or suspend the service of any subscriber or account holder even for a single act of infringement.”

Time Warner’s Reply to Pl.’s Opposition to Time Warner’s Mot. Quash, *Donkeyball*, ECF No. 16, at 8 n.2.

Further, available on Time Warner’s website is the Time Warner Cable Subscriber Privacy Notice, which is provided to users “upon initiation of service and annually thereafter.” TIME WARNER CABLE SUBSCRIBER PRIVACY NOTICE (July 2010), *available at* http://help.twcable.com/html/twc_privacy_notice.html. This notice informs customers that Federal law requires Time Warner to “disclose personally identifiable information to a governmental entity

or other third parties pursuant to certain legal process . . . [Time Warner] will comply with legal process when we believe in our discretion that we are required to do so. We will also disclose any information in our possession to protect our rights, property and/or operations, or where circumstances suggest that individual or public safety is in peril.” *Id.*

Time Warner informed its customers that it was monitoring for instances of copyright infringement, and if a customer did engage in such conduct, Time Warner would likely terminate or suspend the customer’s service. Time Warner’s privacy notice also explicitly informs customers that their information could be disclosed upon court order. Thus, under these circumstances, the putative defendants have little to no expectation of privacy while engaging in allegedly infringing activities about which they are warned against. *See generally Sony*, 326 F. Supp. 2d at 566-67 (minimal expectation of privacy when ISP’s terms of service prohibit copyright infringement and state that information can be relayed to law enforcement).

C. DEFENDANTS’ FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS DO NOT PREVENT DISCLOSURE OF IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

Upon balancing the putative defendants’ First Amendment rights to anonymity and the plaintiffs’ need for the identifying information, the Court finds that the plaintiffs’ need overrides the putative defendants’ right to use BitTorrent anonymously. The putative defendants’ asserted First Amendment right to anonymity in this context does not shield them from allegations of copyright infringement. The plaintiffs therefore may obtain from ISPs information identifying the putative defendants.

V. TIME WARNER’S MOTION TO QUASH

Having considered the arguments put forth by Amici in support of Time Warner’s Motion to Quash, the Court turns to Time Warner’s own arguments to quash the plaintiffs’

subpoenas pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45(c). Time Warner argues that producing the requested information would subject it to an undue burden and, if the subpoenas are not quashed, seeks to modify the subpoenas to limit Time Warner's compliance to production of identifying information for 28 IP addresses per month.⁹ For the reasons discussed below, Time Warner has failed to demonstrate that the burdens associated with producing the requested information justify quashing the plaintiffs' subpoenas or limiting Time Warner's production obligations.

A. LEGAL STANDARD

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45, the Court must quash a subpoena issued to a nonparty if the subpoena subjects the nonparty to an undue burden or expense. FED. R. CIV. P. 45(c). The nonparty seeking relief from subpoena compliance bears the burden of demonstrating that a subpoena should be modified or quashed. *See Linder v. Dep't of Defense*, 133 F.3d 17, 24 (D.C. Cir. 1998); *In re Micron Technology Inc. Securities Lit.*, 264 F.R.D. 7, 9 (D.D.C. 2010); *Achte/Neunte*, 736 F. Supp. 2d 212, 215 (D.D.C. 2010).

Quashing subpoenas "goes against courts' general preference for a broad scope of discovery, [but] limiting discovery is appropriate when the burden of providing the documents outweighs the need for it." *North Carolina Right to Life, Inc. v. Leake*, 231 F.R.D. 49, 51 (D.D.C. 2005) (internal citations omitted). When evaluating whether the burden of subpoena compliance is "undue," the court balances the burden imposed on the party subject to the subpoena by the discovery request, the relevance of the information sought to the claims or

⁹ Time Warner notes that another judge in this district also denied Time Warner's motions to quash in two file-sharing cases, but granted a protective order limiting Time Warner's subpoena production obligations in those cases to only 28 IP addresses a month. *See Achte/Neunte Boll Kino Beteiligungs GMBH & Co, KG v. Does 1 - 4,577*, No. 10-cv-00453, ECF No. 33 (D.D.C. July 2, 2010) (Collyer, J.); *West Bay One, Inc. v. Does 1-1653*, No. 10-cv-00481, ECF No. 24 (D.D.C. July 2, 2010) (Collyer, J.). This Court is not bound by findings in other cases and, in any event, this Court evaluated information not directly considered by the other court, including Time Warner's efforts to preserve the requested information, and supplemental affidavits from plaintiffs, Time Warner, and Amici.

defenses at issue, the breadth of the discovery request, and the litigant's need for the information. *See id.* at 51; *Linder*, 133 F.3d at 24 (“Whether a burdensome subpoena is reasonable must be determined according to the facts of the case, such as the party's need for the documents and the nature and importance of the litigation.”) (internal quotations omitted); *Achte/Neunte*, 736 F. Supp. 2d at 214. The court must limit discovery when the “burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit, considering the needs of the case, the amount in controversy, the parties' resources, the importance of the issues at stake in the action, and the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues.” FED. R. CIV. P. 26(b)(2)(C)(iii). The ‘undue burden’ test also requires the court to be “generally sensitive to the costs imposed on third-parties.” *In re Micron Tech.*, 264 F.R.D. at 9.

B. EVALUATING TIME WARNER'S BURDEN

At the outset, Time Warner does not dispute that the identifying information sought by the subpoenas is critical to the plaintiffs' lawsuits since without production of this information, the plaintiffs are unable to name and serve the putative defendants. In addition, Time Warner does not claim that the subpoenas seek any more information than the Court authorized: namely, “information sufficient to identify each defendant, including his or her name, current and permanent address(es), telephone number(s), e-mail address(es), and Media Access Control address(es).” Order Granting Expedited Disc., *Wild*, ECF No. 4, Apr. 15, 2010; Order Granting Expedited Disc., *Maverick*, ECF No. 7, May, 24 2010; Order Granting Expedited Disc., *Donkeyball*, ECF No. 6, Oct. 19, 2010. Thus, the plaintiffs' requests are not unspecific, undefined or unduly broad. *Cf. North Carolina Right to Life*, 231 F.R.D. at 52 (quashing subpoena in part because discovery request sought “vast array of documents arising from ‘contacts’” between parties).

Nevertheless, Time Warner characterizes plaintiffs' discovery demands as "overbroad." Time Warner Mem. Supp. Mot. Quash, *Wild*, at 12. The respective plaintiffs in these three cases subpoenaed Time Warner for information relating to a total of 1,028 IP addresses. Time Warner Mot. Quash, *Wild*, ECF No. 7, Ex. 1 (224 IP addresses); Time Warner Mot. Quash, *Maverick*, ECF No. 18, Ex. 1 (783 IP addresses); Time Warner Mot. Quash, *Donkeyball*, ECF No. 7, Ex. 1 (21 IP addresses). The overbreadth that Time Warner complains of is due to the large number of Time Warner's customers allegedly engaging in infringing activities and prompting the plaintiffs' need for their identifying information. This, however, does not render the subpoenas overbroad in terms of the information requested about each defendant.

Thus, Time Warner's principle contention is that, due to the large number of its customers allegedly engaging in online infringing activities, it would "suffer significant harms" and "incur significant costs" because compliance with requests for identifying information about those customers would "overwhelm" its capacity and "completely absorb the resources for many months." Time Warner Mot. Quash, *Donkeyball*, ECF No. 7, Ex. 2, Craig Goldberg Aff. dated Dec. 10, 2010, ¶¶ 9,12; *see also* Time Warner Mot. Quash, *Maverick*, ECF No. 18, Craig Goldberg Aff. dated Nov. 22, 2010, ¶¶ 9,12; Time Warner Mot. Quash, *Wild*, ECF No. 7, Craig Goldberg Aff. dated May 10, 2010, ¶¶ 7, 9. To support its motions, Time Warner initially submitted a single four-page affidavit by Craig Goldberg, Assistant Chief Counsel, Litigation and Time Warner's Chief Privacy Officer, in all three cases. This affidavit provided general and conclusory information about the Time Warner subpoena compliance process. Following oral argument on Time Warner's motions to quash, the company supplemented the record with an

additional affidavit.¹⁰ Notwithstanding the supplemental affidavit, Time Warner has failed to demonstrate that complying with the plaintiffs' subpoenas would subject it to an undue burden.

Time Warner describes its subpoena compliance operations as follows: Within its legal department, Time Warner has a "subpoena compliance team" comprised of five full-time employees and one temporary employee who focus "exclusively" on responding to subpoena requests, court orders, and National Security Letters. Time Warner Mot. Quash, *Donkeyball*, ECF No. 7, Goldberg Aff. dated Dec. 10, 2010, at ¶ 3; *see also* Time Warner Mot. Quash, *Maverick*, ECF No. 18, Craig Goldberg Aff. dated Nov. 22, 2010; Time Warner Mot. Quash, *Wild*, ECF No. 7, Craig Goldberg Aff. dated May 10, 2010. In both its unsealed and sealed affidavits, Time Warner indicates that it received approximately 567 IP lookup requests a month, mostly from law enforcement, but does not specify over what period of time this was the average number.¹¹ *Id.* at ¶ 6. In both affidavits Time Warner also contends that it cannot divert any more resources toward responding to subpoena requests "without harming its efforts to assist law enforcement and overburdening [Time Warner's] subpoena response team." *Id.* at ¶ 8. Time Warner complains that, from February to December 2010, Time Warner "received over two

¹⁰ Time Warner moved for, and the Court granted, leave to file a supplemental affidavit under seal because Time Warner represented that the supplemental affidavit relayed "highly proprietary" and "competitively sensitive information the disclosure of which could harm TWC's business interests," and prejudice both TWC and law enforcement. Time Warner's Mot. for Leave to File Affidavit Under Seal, *Wild*, ECF No. 38, March 17, 2011; Minute Order, *Wild*, March 22, 2011 (granting leave to file affidavit under seal); Time Warner's Mot. for Leave to File Affidavit Under Seal, *Maverick*, ECF No. 45, March 17, 2011; Minute Order, *Maverick*, March 17, 2011 (granting leave to file affidavit under seal); Time Warner's Mot. for Leave to File Affidavit Under Seal, *Donkeyball*, ECF No. 23, March 17, 2011; Minute Order, *Donkeyball*, March 17, 2011 (granting leave to file affidavit under seal). The sealed, supplemental affidavit contains certain information already provided to the Court in the initial, public affidavit, and the Court is hard-pressed to understand why the names of commercially available software and hardware equipment and tools used by Time Warner warrant sealing. Therefore, the Court will order Time Warner to review the sealed, supplemental affidavit and to file publicly a version from which Time Warner has redacted only the information that reflects clearly proprietary and security sensitive information. For each item redacted, Time Warner is required to provide the Court with an explanation specifying what makes the redacted information "proprietary" or "security sensitive."

¹¹ Time Warner states this was the average number of IP lookup requests "[p]rior to requests associated with file-sharing litigation." Without more specific information about the time period, it is unclear whether that was the average number over the past year, the past five years, or some other time period.

dozen subpoenas” for 4,100 IP lookups in file-sharing cases from “private litigants,” *id.* at ¶ 7, but provides no information about how many of these subpoenas originated from the plaintiffs or plaintiffs’ counsel.

Time Warner states that producing the information requested by the plaintiffs is a “multi-step process” that “requires both centralized efforts at [Time Warner]’s corporate offices, as well as efforts at the local operations center where the relevant subscriber is located.” *Id.* at ¶ 5. This “multi-step process” is not unusual. Most consumer IP addresses are ‘dynamic’ as opposed to ‘static.’ *See generally London-Sires*, 542 F. Supp. 2d at 160. Static IP addresses are addresses which remain set for a specific user. *Id.* Dynamic IP addresses are randomly assigned to internet users and change frequently. *Id.* Consequently, for dynamic IP addresses, a single IP address may be re-assigned to many different computers in a short period of time. *Id.* Associating a dynamic IP address with a particular customer at a given moment makes the task of “discovering the identity of a particular infringer more difficult.” *Id.*; *see also U.S. v. Steiger*, 318 F.3d 1039, 1042 (11th Cir. 2003)(“Static addresses are undoubtedly easier to trace, but ISPs generally log the assignments of their dynamic addresses.”). This requires ISPs to maintain logs and other records, and to use commercially available or customized software tools, to correlate the IP address assigned to a computer at a specific moment with the subscriber’s account information in order to identify a customer from the IP address, either for the ISPs own internal business purposes or to respond to subpoenas requesting identifying information about a customer. *See, e.g., Klimas v. Comcast Cable Commc’n, Inc.*, 465 F.3d 271, 275 (6th Cir. 2006)(“dynamic IP addresses constantly change and unless an IP address is correlated to some other information, such as Comcast’s log of IP addresses assigned to its subscribers..., it does not identify any single subscriber by itself.”)(internal quotations omitted);

Time Warner describes the process as “time consuming and can require the work of multiple people at multiple locations.” Time Warner Mot. Quash, *Donkeyball*, ECF No. 7, Ex. 2, Craig Goldberg Aff. at ¶5. This information, even when supplemented by Time Warner’s sealed affidavit, does not support Time Warner’s contention that compliance with the plaintiffs’ subpoenas in *Wild*, *Maverick*, and *Donkeyball* subject it to an undue burden. Time Warner concedes that in order to pursue its motions to quash it has already taken steps to isolate and preserve the information necessary to provide customer identifying information for the requested IP addresses. See Transcript of Mot. Hearing at 9, *Call of the Wild Movie LLC v. Does 1-1,063*, No. 10-cv-455 (Mar. 1, 2011) (Time Warner’s counsel states that its client has “incurred a substantial burden already” by preserving the data.). It has been eleven months since Time Warner was issued a subpoena in *Wild*, six months since the subpoena in *Maverick* was issued, and four months since the subpoena in *Donkeyball* was issued. Time Warner’s Mot. Quash, *Wild*, ECF No. 7, Ex. 1, Subpoena dated April 30, 2010; Time Warner’s Mot. Quash, *Maverick*, ECF No. 18, Ex. 1, Subpoena dated Sept. 14, 2010; Time Warner’s Mot. Quash, *Donkeyball*, ECF No. 7, Ex. 1, Subpoena dated Nov. 11, 2010. In this timeframe, Time Warner accomplished “fifty-percent or more” of the work necessary to respond to the subpoenas by isolating and preserving the data. Transcript of Mot. Hearing, at 12, *Call of the Wild Movie LLC v. Does 1-1,063*, No. 10-cv-455 (Mar. 1, 2011) (Time Warner’s counsel stating that “something on the order of, you know, 50 percent or more [of the work] may have already been done”). If it took less than one year to complete fifty percent of the work, it is difficult to see why it will take over three more years, at 28 IP address lookups per month, to complete the production.

Time Warner’s contention that it can only produce 28 IP addresses per month seems extraordinarily dilatory compared to the rate at which other ISPs are able to produce the

requested information. *See* Supplemental Declaration of Nicholas Kurtz, *Maverick*, ECF No. 42, ¶ 6 (relaying that in *Achte*, No. 10-cv-453 (D.D.C.) (Collyer, J.) and *West Bay One*, No. 10-cv-481 (D.D.C.) (Collyer, J.) Comcast averaged 141 IP lookups a month, Charter averaged 199 IP lookups a month, Cox averaged 113.43 IP lookups a month, and Verizon averaged 294.5 IP lookups a month). Time Warner’s description of its “multi-step” process indicates that, in addition to the five-person subpoena compliance team, employees in its regional offices are able to assist in the process of identifying the customers associated with particular IP addresses. This suggests that when confronted with a large volume of subpoenas for identifying information about its customers that may strain its subpoena compliance team, Time Warner has additional resources already on staff in regional offices to address the production.

In addition, as part of the effort to resolve this discovery dispute without judicial intervention, the plaintiffs’ counsel offered to pay Time Warner to employ another temporary worker to help respond to the plaintiffs’ subpoena requests. Transcript of Mot. Hearing at 64, *Call of the Wild Movie LLC v. Does 1-1,063*, No. 10-cv-455 (Mar. 1, 2011) (plaintiffs’ counsel states: “As a quick aside, in prior negotiations, we have offered to basically pay for a temporary employee. We have paid for the production, even though I argue -- and I think it is legitimate -- that we arguably don't have to pay for these productions because it is already part of their business.”). Time Warner already employs a temporary worker to handle the volume of subpoena requests it must process as part of its business operations. Thus, while the company is under no obligation to accept this offer to defray costs, use of another temporary worker is not an extraordinary or unusual solution but instead consistent with its normal business practice to facilitate timely compliance with subpoenas.

Time Warner included with its general description of the subpoena compliance process a summary statement that the cost of producing identifying information for one IP address is \$45. Time Warner Mot. Quash, *Donkeyball*, ECF No. 7, Ex. 2, Craig Goldberg Aff. at ¶ 11. The study underlying this cost estimate contains no detail about the process used for subpoena compliance, but only general numbers regarding total employee compensation and alleged time spent responding to IP lookup requests. Pl.'s Opposition Time Warner's Mot. Quash, *Wild*, ECF No. 9, Ex. 2. Based on this estimate, the total cost to produce information in *Wild* would be "approximately \$10,080," Time Warner Mem. Supp. Mot. Quash, *Wild*, ECF No. 7, at 9, and in *Maverick* and *Donkeyball* approximately "\$36,180 (804 IP x \$45 IP addresses), plus the costs of notifying each subscriber." Time Warner Mem. Supp. Mot. Quash, *Donkeyball*, ECF No. 7, at 9-10.

When granting the plaintiffs leave to subpoena ISPs, the Court allowed the ISPs to charge the plaintiffs for the costs of producing the requested information. Order Granting Pl.'s Mot. for Expedited Discovery, *Wild*, ECF No. 4, April 15, 2010, at 3-4 ("ORDERED that any ISP that receives a subpoena and elects to charge for the costs of production shall provide a billing summary and any cost reports that serve as a basis for such billing summary and any costs claimed by such ISP . . ."); Order Granting Pl.'s Mot. for Expedited Discovery, *Maverick*, ECF No. 7, May 24, 2010, at 3 ("ORDERED that any ISP which receives a subpoena and elects to charge for the costs of production shall provide a billing summary and any cost reports that serve as a basis for such billing summary and any costs claimed by such ISP. . ."); *See also* Order Granting Pl.'s Mot. for Expedited Discovery, *Donkeyball*, ECF No. 6, Oct. 19, 2010 (not specifically mentioning billing provision, but see Pl.'s Mot. for Expedited Discovery, *Donkeyball*, ECF No. 4, Ex. 3, Text of Proposed Order, at 2). In so far as Time Warner argues

that cost alone serves as a basis to quash plaintiffs' subpoenas, that position is unavailing since the plaintiffs will cover the cost, per the court order.

Time Warner has failed to demonstrate that compliance with the plaintiffs' subpoena requests would impose an undue burden. Although Time Warner asserts that producing the requested information is a "multi-step process," it admits that "more than fifty percent" of the work has already been done, with the identifying information subject to the subpoena isolated and preserved. The Court sees no reason why Time Warner cannot expeditiously complete the processing of this information for production to the plaintiffs.

Time Warner's motions to quash in *Wild*, *Maverick*, and *Donkeyball* on the basis that the subpoenas are unduly burdensome are therefore denied.

C. TIME WARNER'S ALTERNATE ARGUMENTS TO QUASH PLAINTIFFS' SUBPOENAS

In *Wild* and *Maverick*, Time Warner proffers additional arguments to quash the plaintiffs' subpoenas. In *Wild*, Time Warner (1) asserts that plaintiffs' counsel breached an agreement that limited subpoena requests to 28 IP addresses a month, and (2) requests the Court to alter the parties' costs arrangement so as to order the plaintiff to pay Time Warner in advance of producing the requested information. Time Warner Mem. Supp. Mot. Quash, *Wild*, ECF No. 7, at 8, 11-12. In *Maverick*, Time Warner contends that the plaintiff did not properly serve Time Warner with its subpoena. Time Warner Mem. Supp. Mot. Quash, *Maverick*, ECF No. 18, at 15-17.

Time Warner has failed to demonstrate that the plaintiffs' subpoenas should be quashed in *Wild*. In *Wild*, there was no meeting of the minds between plaintiffs' counsel and Time Warner; and the Court additionally declines to alter the cost arrangement previously ordered by the Court. In *Maverick*, however, the plaintiff did not abide by the Federal Rules of Civil

Procedure when serving its subpoena. Time Warner's Motion to Quash in *Maverick* is therefore granted.

1. Purported Agreement to Limit Production in Wild

The Court first dispenses with Time Warner's argument that the Court should quash the plaintiff's subpoena in *Wild* because of a purported agreement with plaintiff's counsel to limit Time Warner's subpoena production to 28 IP addresses a month. In the District of Columbia, a valid contract requires "both (1) agreement as to all material terms; and (2) intention of the parties to be bound." *T Street Development, LLC v. Dereje and Dereje*, 586 F.3d 6, 11 (D.C. Cir. 2009). The Court primarily looks to intent of the parties entering into the agreement. *Christacos v. Blackie's House of Beef, Inc.*, 583 A.2d 191, 194 (D.C. 1990). Intent is an objective inquiry that the Court assesses by asking "what a reasonable person in the position of the parties would have thought the disputed language meant." *Id.* (quoting *1010 Potomac Assocs. v. Grocery Mfrs. of Am., Inc.*, 485 A.2d 199, 205 (D.C.1984)). The burden of proof that a contract exists falls on the party attempting to enforce the agreement. *See Novecon Ltd. v. Bulgarian-American Enterp. Fund*, 190 F.3d 556 (D.C. Cir. 1999).

Time Warner argues that it reached a "negotiated agreement" with plaintiffs' counsel that Time Warner would provide the plaintiff with information for 28 IP addresses a month "with the specific acknowledgement that it applied to all future subpoenas that [plaintiffs' counsel] served on [Time Warner]." Time Warner Mem. Supp. Mot. Quash, *Wild*, at 8. This agreement was not memorialized in a signed document, but rather, according to Time Warner, was negotiated and agreed to in string of emails dated March 19, 2010 discussing subpoena production in other file-sharing cases. Time Warner's Mot. Quash, *Wild*, ECF No. 7, Ex. 3. The Court has reviewed the emails cited by Time Warner and finds that there was no meeting of the minds and no evidence

that plaintiff's counsel agreed to limit Time Warner's obligations under the subpoenas to production of 28 IP addresses a month for all his clients, present and future. On the contrary, the last email sent by plaintiff's counsel Thomas Dunlap makes clear that he anticipated additional requests for IP lookups. *Id.*, Ex. 3 (email from Thomas M. Dunlap to Craig Goldberg Re: Subpoenas to TWC, dated March 19, 2010, 3:47 PM states: "[w]e may need to request more subpoenas, however we will discuss this with you before we send it over so we can work out a timetable and method.") Time Warner's contention that a prior agreement limits Time Warner's subpoena compliance obligations in *Wild* is therefore unsuccessful.

2. Cost-Shifting in *Wild*

In *Wild*, Time Warner requests that the Court alter the cost arrangement set forth in the Court's April 15, 2010 order, in which the Court granted the plaintiff leave to subpoena ISPs for identifying information regarding the putative defendants. Order Granting the Plaintiff's Mot. for Expedited Discovery, *Wild*, ECF No. 4. In that Order, the Court specifically stated that:

“... any ISP that receives a subpoena pursuant to this Memorandum Order shall *not assess any charge to the plaintiff before providing the information* requested in the Rule 45 subpoena, nor shall the ISP assess a charge to the plaintiff in connection with IP addresses that are not controlled by that ISP, *duplicate IP addresses that resolve to the same individual*, other IP addresses that do not provide the name and other information requested of a unique individual or for the ISP's internal costs incurred to notify the ISP's customers; and it is

ORDERED that any ISP that receives a subpoena and elects to charge for the costs of production shall provide a billing summary and any cost reports that serve as a basis for such billing summary and any costs claimed by such ISP . . .”

Id. at 3-4 (emphasis supplied). Time Warner now requests that the Court alter that arrangement so that Time Warner is paid in advance of providing the requested information to the plaintiff, and is paid “on a per-IP-address basis, rather than per subscriber.” Time Warner Mem. Supp. Mot. Quash, *Wild*, at 11-12. Time Warner has proffered no complaints about plaintiffs' inability

or refusal to pay for subpoena compliance that would justify alteration of the order to a pre-payment plan. Nor does Time Warner contend that it is under such a financial hardship that pre-payment is required.

No other ISP subpoenaed by the plaintiff in *Wild* has come forward requesting that the order to be modified on grounds that this cost arrangement is unfair and the Court declines to make an exception for Time Warner, particularly given the paucity of the reasons proffered for the requested changes.

3. Improper Service of the Plaintiff's Subpoena in Maverick

As an alternate basis to quash the plaintiff's subpoena in *Maverick*, Time Warner asserts that the plaintiff did not serve its subpoena in accordance with Rule 45(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Specifically, Time Warner asserts that the plaintiff faxed and emailed Time Warner the *Maverick* subpoena, but never delivered the subpoena to a named person.

Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45(b), "serving a subpoena requires delivering a copy to the named person." The "longstanding interpretation of Rule 45 has been that personal service of subpoenas is required. The use of the word "delivering" in subdivision (b)(1) of the rule with reference to the person to be served has been construed literally." 9A Charles Alan Wright & Arthur R. Miller, *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 2454 (2010). A minority of courts have broadened the interpretation of Rule 45(b) and held that personal in-hand service is not required. *See, e.g., Hall v. Sullivan*, 229 F.R.D. 501, 506 (D. Md. 2005) ("no reason to require in-hand delivery of subpoenas [*duces tecum*]-so long as the service is in a manner that reasonably ensures actual receipt of the subpoena by the witness."). Courts in this jurisdiction have not followed this path. *See, e.g., U.S. v. Philip Morris Inc.*, 312 F. Supp. 2d 27, 36-37 (D.D.C. 2004) (stating that "FED. R. CIV. P. 45(b) (1) requires personal service of deposition

subpoenas” and quashing subpoenas left in the party’s mail room); *Alexander v. F.B.I.*, 186 F.R.D. 128, 130 (D.D.C. 1998) (stating that it is “well settled that, under FED. R. CIV. P. 45(b), [the non-party’s] deposition subpoena must have been personally served upon him”).

It is undisputed that in *Maverick* plaintiff’s counsel forwarded the subpoena as an attachment to an email to Time Warner’s counsel on September 14, 2010. Pl.’s Opp’n To Time Warner Mot. Quash, ECF No. 22, Ex. 1 (email from Nicholas Kurtz to Alexander Maltas dated Sept. 14, 2010, 3:53 PM). In the text of the email, plaintiff’s counsel asked Time Warner’s counsel to accept service by email of the plaintiff’s subpoena. *Id.* The following day, Time Warner’s counsel responded via email that he was not authorized to accept such service. Time Warner’s Mot. Quash, *Maverick*, ECF No. 18, Ex. 5 (Letter from Alexander Maltas to Thomas Dunlap and Nicholas Kurtz dated October 13, 2010). Despite this disavowal of service, a week later, on September 22, 2010, a Time Warner representative named “Tammi” called plaintiff’s counsel and told him that she would be working on the subpoena and requested that he email a copy to her. Pl.’s Opp’n Time Warner’s Mot. Quash, *Maverick*, ECF No. 22, Nicholas Kurtz Decl., ¶ 4 and Ex. 2 (Kurtz email to ‘subpoena.compliance@twccable.com’ dated Sept. 22, 2010: “Pursuant to my telephone conversation with Tammi, attached is the Excel spreadsheet for the *Maverick* civil subpoena. I have also attached a PDF of the subpoena for your convenience.”). On October 13, 2010, Time Warner sent the plaintiff a letter stating that Time Warner had yet to be properly served with plaintiff’s subpoena in *Maverick*. Time Warner’s Mot. Quash, *Maverick*, ECF No. 18, Ex. 5 (Letter from Alexander Maltas to Thomas Dunlap and Nicholas Kurtz, dated October 13, 2010). Nevertheless, the plaintiff did not take steps to deliver the subpoena personally and relied solely upon service by fax and email.¹²

¹² Plaintiff argues that Time Warner’s “own subpoena compliance website states that [Time Warner] ‘accepts lawful process by fax.’” Pl.’s Mem. Opp’n Time Warner’s Mot. Quash, *Maverick*, ECF No. 22, at 16; Kurtz Decl., Ex. 6

The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires personal service of subpoenas. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 45(b) (1). The Court acknowledges that strict adherence to the literal interpretation of Rule 45(b)(1) may place form over substance, particularly when, as here, the subpoenaed party acknowledges that it received the subpoena at issue and has a history of multiple contacts over subpoena compliance with the sender of the subpoena. At the same time, however, the plaintiff is required to comply with Rule 45(b) (1).

In a last gasp effort to avoid the quashing of the subpoena in *Maverick*, plaintiff's counsel argues -- without citation to any legal authority for this waiver argument -- that Time Warner's filing of the instant motion constitutes a waiver of its jurisdictional claim of improper service. Pl.'s Mem. Opp'n Time Warner's Mot. Quash, ECF 22 at 16. This argument is specious. The federal rules permit defendants to simultaneously seek relief and raise a jurisdictional defense without waiver. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 12(b)(2), (4)-(5) (defendant may move for dismissal based on the court's lack of personal jurisdiction, the insufficiency of process, or the insufficiency of service of process). It simply would be unfair to treat a motion premised on a jurisdictional objection as simultaneously operating as a waiver of that very objection. *United States v. Ligas*, 549 F.3d 497, 503 (7th Cir. 2008) (party's motion to quash does not mean that by making the motion he waived his objection to personal jurisdiction, citing *PaineWebber Inc. v. Chase Manhattan Private Bank (Switz.)*, 260 F.3d 453, 461 (5th Cir. 2001); *Neifeld v. Steinberg*, 438 F.2d 423, 425 n.4 (3d Cir. 1971) (declining to find defendant waived jurisdictional objection

(TIME WARNER CABLE, NOTES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PSAPs WHEN SERVING SUBPOENAS, COURT ORDERS, AND OTHER LAWFUL PROCESS ON TIME WARNER CABLE SEEKING HIGH-SPEED DATA (INTERNET), TELEPHONE, AND VIDEO SUBSCRIBER DATA (Nov. 16, 2010), *available at* <http://www.timewarnercable.com/corporate/subpoena-compliance.html>). The website referenced by plaintiff provides guidance only for subpoena requests from "law enforcement and PSAPs." PSAP is an acronym for "Public Safety Answering Points," which are emergency call centers responsible for answering calls for police, firefighters, and ambulance services. The website does not apply to the subpoenas issued in civil legal proceedings and is not intended to apply to the plaintiff. Plaintiff's contention that Time Warner waived FED. R. CIV. P. 45(b)'s requirements for proper service for all subpoena requests through directions to law enforcement and emergency personnel on this website is therefore baseless.

when it filed a motion to extinguish a writ of attachment and a motion to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction).

The Court grants Time Warner's motion to quash the subpoena in *Maverick* because the plaintiff did not abide by the requirements of Rule 45(b)(1) and personally serve its subpoena to a named person. The plaintiff is granted leave to re-issue its subpoena to Time Warner within ten days from entry of the order quashing the subpoena. If plaintiff fails to serve its subpoena within 10 days and file proof of service with the Court, the putative defendants listed in the plaintiff's original subpoena to Time Warner, dated September 14, 2010, shall be dismissed.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, the Court DENIES Time Warner's Motions to Quash the Subpoena in *Wild*, No. 10-cv-455, and *Donkeyball*, No. 10-cv-1520; and GRANTS Time Warner's Motion to Quash in *Maverick*, No. 10-cv-569. An Order consistent with this Memorandum Opinion will be entered.

SO ORDERED.

March 22, 2011

/s/ Beryl A. Howell
BERYL A. HOWELL
United States District Judge

Exhibit 3

to

PLAINTIFF'S RESPONSE TO ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

Patrick Collins, Inc. v. Does 1-1219, Case No. CV 10-04468 LB



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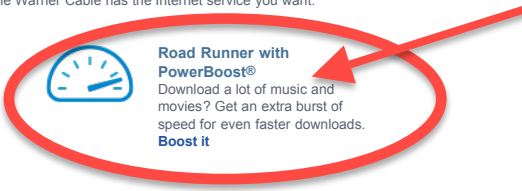
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Get the tools you need to easily customize your Internet access.



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Make it easy



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Secure it



Internet Parental Controls
With tips and easy-to-use controls, you can keep the Internet safe for your children in a snap.
Take control



RoadRunner.com
Getting the 'Best of the Web' has never been easier. We bring the best news, entertainment and educational content together, all on one site.
Check it out



WiFi Home Network
Easily share the Internet with your whole family. So everyone in your home can be online at the same time.
Share the vibe

[→ Get It Now](#)

*Up to 6 times the speed of DSL claim is based on Road Runner's standard download speed of up to 10 Mbps versus the standard DSL package's maximum download speed of 1.5 Mbps. Speed comparison is based on a typical DSL package and may vary by area. Dial-up speed comparisons are based on Road Runner's maximum download speed of 10 Mbps versus the average of a 28k and 56k modem's maximum download speeds. Actual speeds may vary.

Exhibit 5

to

PLAINTIFF'S RESPONSE TO ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

Patrick Collins, Inc. v. Does 1-1219, Case No. CV 10-04468 LB

BOXOFFICE.COM

New MPAA Chief Senator Chris Dodd Delivers Inaugural State of the Industry Speech

Add Comment on **March 29, 2011**

LAS VEGAS -- In his inaugural speech as CEO and Chairman of the Motion Picture Association of America, Inc. (MPAA), Senator Chris Dodd addressed exhibitors and spoke about the strong ties that bind motion picture studios and theater owners and their shared commitment to one of America's greatest industries. The following is the prepared text of Senator Dodd's keynote address at the National Association of Theatre Owners' CinemaCon:

Thank you, John, for that introduction and for NATO's continuing strong partnership. I'd also like to take a moment to thank Bob Pisano, who served as interim CEO this past year and represented the MPAA so well.

Today marks my ninth day on the job as Chairman and CEO of the Motion Picture Association of America. Despite the brevity of my tenure, I wanted to be here today to share with all of you my thoughts on the direction of our industry, and to listen to your concerns at what is both an exciting and challenging time for all of us.

Much of what I will say this morning I know you know, but at a moment like this, it is important that you know what I feel about this industry and the determination I bring to this undertaking.

So let me begin with the obvious: The production and exhibition industries cannot succeed - cannot survive - without each other. If you fail, we fail. And it's just as true that if we fail so will you.

We've come a long way together in the century since the first screening of a feature length motion picture in Jacob Stern's horse barn in Hollywood, California on February 14, 1914. Cecil B. DeMille invited 45 people (all of whom had worked on the film) to view "The Squaw Man," which he made for \$15,000. This premiere, if you want to call it that, was a total disaster.

In order to save some money, Mr. DeMille had purchased second-hand British equipment with ill-fitting sprockets, causing a technical malfunction that allowed the audience to only see the characters' hats, foreheads, boots and feet, and not much else. The economics of our industry have changed, of course, since that day in 1914. And, fortunately, so, too has the technology.

Last year the number of digital and 3D screens more than doubled - and our audience couldn't get enough of it. One in five dollars spent at the box office now comes from 3D. I can't help but wonder what Cecile B. DeMille, Sam Goldwyn, Louis B. Mayer, Jesse Lasky and Adolph Zucker and the rest of these pioneers would say if they could have been among the millions of moviegoers who marvel at the experience of seeing Avatar in a 3D theater. And like moviegoers here at home and all over the world, I can't wait, nor can you, I expect, to see what we come up with next.

But even though so much about our industry has changed over the years, the importance of the theater setting hasn't. Our films are still made to be shown on big screens in dark theaters filled with people. And no matter how our industry continues to evolve, I want all of you gathered here this morning to know that as the new CEO and Chairman of the MPAA, I passionately believe there remains no better way to see a movie than in a theater, and no more important relationship for our studios to maintain than the one we have with you.

So, when we saw box office growth in 2009, we cheered. In 2010 it slowed, and revenues dropped off in the early part of this year. That's not just a concern for you; it's a concern for all of us. But I for one do not believe the sky is falling. Yes, people have a wider variety of entertainment options these days. Yes, gas prices have gone up. But you have seen attendance ebb and flow in the past, and I believe audiences will be coming back to your theaters to see our films because there really is no parallel to the incredible experience that we, together, provide.

You are doing your part by building theaters with great seats, screens and sound systems. This week you'll be seeing some of the exciting projects our studios are working on to fill those seats and screens and sound systems with incredible entertainment later this year.

Thus, on my ninth day on the job, I've come here to commit myself to renewing and strengthening the great American movie-going tradition - and to ask you for your continuing partnership in tackling the challenges we must confront together.

It is, of course, undeniable that we do a fantastic job of providing the American people and others all over the world with quality entertainment. But, in my view, it is just as true that we must do a much better job of educating our audiences and the American people about how we do our job.

Let's begin with perhaps the single biggest threat we face as an industry: movie theft. At the outset, I want you to know that I recognize and appreciate that NATO members are on the front lines every day when it comes to

preventing camcording. Further, I want you to know that the member studios of the MPAA deeply appreciate the efforts you make every day to stop the hemorrhaging of movie theft in your theaters.

I am deeply concerned that too many people see movie theft as a victimless crime. After all, how much economic damage could there be to some rich studio executive or Hollywood star if a movie is stolen or someone watches a film that was stolen? It is critical that we aggressively educate people to understand that movie theft is not just a Hollywood problem. It is an American problem.

Nearly 2.5 million people work in our film industry. The success of the movie and TV business doesn't just benefit the names on theater marquees. It also affects all the names in the closing credits and so many more - middle class folks, working hard behind the scenes to provide for their families, saving for college and retirement. And since movies and TV shows are now being made in all 50 states, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia, movie theft harms middle class families and small businesses all across the country.

Those who steal movies and TV shows, or who knowingly support those who do, don't see the faces of the camera assistant, seamstresses, electricians, construction workers, drivers, and small business owners and their employees who are among the thousands essential to movie making. They don't see the teenager working their first job taking tickets at the local theater, or the video rental store employees working hard to support their families.

We must continue to work together, pushing for stronger laws to protect intellectual property and more meaningful enforcement of those laws. We must also educate parents and students and everyone else about the real world impact of movie theft on jobs and on local tax revenues, and on our ability to make the kinds of movies and TV shows people wish to see.

At a time when too many Americans are out of work, we remain a major private sector employers, with more than \$140 billion in total wages spread out across a nationwide network of businesses. At a time when our trade deficit continues to spiral out of control, we are, to my knowledge, the only large American industry that maintains a positive balance of trade with every country in the world where we do business.

And speaking of trade, it goes without saying that we are all living and working in a global economy. It is therefore crucial to the survival and growth of the film business that we expand our reach around the world. The economics of our industry depends on the success of our films in all markets, not just our own. This issue is important to every single person in this room. To make the kind of great movies that fill seats in your theaters we must fill theaters in Russia, China, Brazil as well as other markets across the globe.

A larger audience overseas means more resources available for producing films here in America. And that, of course, means more films for distribution and exhibition, more seats filled, more popcorn sold. The good news about our industry is that whenever we're given the chance to compete in the world, we succeed. The bad news is we're not always given that chance to compete.

When China limits the import of non-Chinese films to 20 a year, despite the fact that hundreds of U.S. films are produced each year - including more than 100 by the MPAA member studios - we are excluded from a market that presents huge untapped potential.

I am confident that we can work together to ask Congress and others to protect intellectual property by cracking down on rogue websites that profit from the illegal trafficking of counterfeit movies. After all, you are not just our eyes and ears when it comes to illegal camcording - you are the face of the film industry in your local communities. No one is in a better position to educate the American public about these threats than are you.

After three decades in Congress, I have some idea how to attract the attention of a Congressman or Senator. When you return to your states, invite your local governor, state legislator, congressman and senator to your theater and fill it with those who work with you along with video store employees and their families. Tell them about the importance of these issues to you and to your communities. If you become that educator, you will leave a lasting and indelible impression on those who will make decisions about your future.

That's important not just because we sell a great product, but because all of us - studios, filmmakers and theaters alike - are preserving a great tradition, one that is as central to the American character, as it is important to the American economy.

Which brings me to my last point this morning. What I'm about to say isn't quantifiable in economic terms. I can't put a dollar figure on it for you. I can't give you an unemployment number or some other gripping statistic - but as I stand before you this morning one week into this job, I want you to know that it is as important as all data you will have thrown at you during CinemaCon. Our lives are getting more and more complicated. We are increasingly connected to the world by the power of emerging technologies, but at the same time we seem to be increasingly disconnected from each other by the same technology and stream of information and distractions.

And yet, in the midst of all of this, if you drop by a movie theater in America or anywhere around the world on a Friday or Saturday night you will see neighborhoods coming together. You will see people turning off their phones and BlackBerrys. You will see families and friends settling in for two hours in a darkened theater.

And even though everyone's eyes are on the screen, it is somehow still a communal experience - unlike any other. The value of that shared experience crosses economic, political and even generational boundaries.

Going to the movies together as a community has stitched together the fabric of American society in a way that few other institutions ever have or could, providing a nation of incredible diversity with a common cultural vocabulary and a common understanding of ourselves. What's at stake as we face these challenges is nothing short of the preservation and renewal of this quintessentially American communal tradition. Those who have come before us built the partnership between producers, distributors and exhibitors, which has sustained that tradition for almost a century.

It is my hope, and my commitment to you this morning that when those who follow us look back on this moment in our shared history, they will see that we did not walk away from the challenges we faced. Let them see that we stood together, attacking our challenges with the creativity and courage that have defined the larger-than-life story of American film from its humble beginnings at Stern's stable a century ago.

Like all good stories, this one features occasional moments of high drama. But for me, especially, this is just the first act. And I'm as excited by this new chapter in my life as I was when I first set foot in my local theater on a Saturday morning decades ago.

I'm so pleased that the first performance of this new chapter in my life has been with you. So pleased that the first person to introduce me to an audience, John Fithian, is someone who I've known for half my life and almost all of his.

I'm proud to be a small part of this great American business, and most importantly, I'm honored to be in your company. Your theaters have given America and the world hours of joy and lifetimes of memories.

I look forward to working with you closely in the days ahead.

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Exhibit 6

to

PLAINTIFF'S RESPONSE TO ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

Patrick Collins, Inc. v. Does 1-1219, Case No. CV 10-04468 LB



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Technology News

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Joe Biden talks piracy strategy with Variety

VP's involvement with issue extends back two decades

By TED JOHNSON

Exclusive: When Vice President Joseph Biden appeared at a news conference last summer about copyright theft, he compared it to "smashing the window at Tiffany's and reaching in and grabbing what's in" the store.



Vice President Joseph Biden told Variety that showbiz needs to do a better job of marketing its anti-piracy pitch.

It was just the kind of hard-line rhetoric that studios and record labels have been yearning to hear from Washington, but even more significant was that it was coming from the nation's No. 2.

One of Biden's friends, former Sen. Christopher Dodd, the new chairman of the Motion Picture Assn. of America, said that Biden isn't just reading from a script when it comes to content protection.

"Joe believes it passionately and understands it intellectually. The marriage of those two doesn't always happen in this town."

If anything, the administration's anti-piracy efforts have been extensive enough to generate criticism from some consumer and digital rights groups that they are too heavy handed. A federal crackdown, which shutdown more than 120 sites trafficking in pirated content, already raised concerns that legitimate sites are being swept up in the effort. And although the issue tends to cross partisan lines, Biden and the administration have strong ties to Hollywood, which was a huge source of donor support for Barack Obama's campaign, and is expected to play a significant role in his reelection campaign.

The White House, however, was mandated to take a greater role in addressing piracy: A law passed in 2008 and signed by President George W. Bush required the establishment of an intellectual property enforcement coordinator, or a so-called "IP czar." Drawing more attention to the issue, Biden has appeared several times with IP coordinator Victoria Espinel, including when she has unveiled a strategic plan in June.

In written responses to a series of questions submitted by Variety, Biden said his involvement with the piracy issue extends back two decades to when he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and that his use of the bully pulpit "is really just a continuation of that work."

"Look, piracy is outright theft," Biden said. "People are out there blatantly stealing from Americans -- stealing their ideas and robbing us of America's creative energies. There's no reason why we should treat intellectual property any different than tangible property."

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He is quick to say that he considers it more than a problem of just the entertainment industry. "When our military is sold counterfeit equipment that is faulty, it affects our national security. And when cancer patients are sold fake cancer drugs that contain no medicine, it affects public health. These are serious issues for the American people."

"Virtually every American company that manufactures something is getting killed by counterfeiters: clothing, software, jewelry, tires," Biden said. "If an American company has been successful at developing an idea, it's likely getting stolen."

But getting that point across has been difficult.

Although the MPAA and studios have for years run PSA campaigns, they have been of questionable effectiveness.

And while Biden tries to connect the issue to the average worker, in the minds of middle America Hollywood is red carpets, lavish salaries and Charlie Sheen.

"I think the entertainment industry would agree that they have done a poor job in making their case and need to do better," Biden said. "I mean, they have some of the brightest and most creative people working for them."

"They should be able to come up with an intelligent, original and effective public education campaign targeting this issue. To be honest, I am not certain they have dedicated the appropriate resources to this, and I hope they will."

He says that the administration also sees a government role in a public awareness campaign, which is "a big part of our strategy." The Justice Department is providing funds to the National Crime Prevention Council, including messages geared toward kids.

"Kids are taught that it is not right to steal a lollipop from the corner store," he said. "They also need to understand that it is equally wrong to knowingly steal a movie or a song from the Internet."

Biden held an "intellectual property summit" in December, 2009 that brought together cabinet secretaries as well as studio chiefs and reps from other copyright industries, with the intent of mobilizing enforcement efforts. Fox Filmed Entertainment co-chairman and CEO Tom Rothman, who attended another gathering in January that included Attorney General Eric Holder and Secretary of Commerce Gary Locke, said that "in many ways [Biden's] personal commitment to it is a breakthrough for us" as he has tied "the issue's importance to the overall health of the American economy."

Biden doesn't buy the idea that Hollywood's effort to increase enforcement is merely to protect dying businesses.

"The fact is, media companies have already taken significant steps to adapt their business models to keep up with changes in how we watch movies and listen to music," Biden said. "Content is being offered to consumers in a variety of different ways that make it easy and cost-effective for people to access legal material. Anyone who does not understand this should simply talk with one of my grandkids."

In the next few weeks, legislation is expected to be introduced to give federal prosecutors and customs officials a quicker process to get sites offering pirated content shut down, as well as to choke the money supply flowing to foreign sites from payment processors and ad firms.

A version of the bill passed the Senate Judiciary Committee unanimously late last year, but Sen. Ron Wyden (D-Oregon) helped block it from going to the floor because of concerns that it could infringe on free-speech rights. Biden said he's been working with senators to craft legislation "that helps protect property while at the same time respects any potential Constitutional issues. I am hopeful that we will be able to reach an agreement that is agreeable to all parties."

Where Biden says he hopes "we won't need to legislate" is in industry efforts to get Internet providers to inform their customers when they have downloaded or streamed pirated content. Under a "three strikes" law in France, customers who repeatedly view infringing content risk having their service suspended.

Instead, Biden's office has been working with studios and record labels and Internet providers to reach some kind of voluntary agreement to establish standards "that provides greater education to those who might be downloading or streaming illegal content."



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Biden said he sees a shift in China, where piracy is rampant and where Hollywood has long struggled to gain cooperation from the government to address the problem. He said South Korea's strengthened intellectual property laws have led to the "Korean Wave" in entertainment across Asia, and "China's leaders understand this."


When President Hu Jintao visited the U.S. in January, China agreed to take new steps to protect copyrighted material, but Biden said that further efforts will be required "if China is to fulfill its ambition to build a more innovative economy."

Biden is being presented with one of the Recording Academy's Grammys on the Hill awards today.

Contact Ted Johnson at ted.johnson@variety.com

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