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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
For the Northern District of California

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
Northern District of California

PATRICK COLLINS, INC.,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
DOES 1-2,590,  
Defendants.

No. C 11-2766 MEJ

**ORDER DENYING MOTION TO  
QUASH (IP ADDRESS 68.192.118.56)**

**Docket No. 46**

On June 7, 2011, Plaintiff Patrick Collins, Inc. filed this lawsuit against 2,590 Doe Defendants, alleging that Defendants illegally reproduced and distributed a work subject to Plaintiff’s exclusive license, (“*Real Female Orgasms 10*”), using an internet peer-to-peer file sharing network known as BitTorrent, thereby violating the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 101-1322. Compl. ¶¶ 6-15, Dkt. No. 1. On September 22, 2011, the Court granted Plaintiff’s Application for Leave to Take Limited Expedited Discovery. Dkt. No. 12. The Court permitted Plaintiff to serve subpoenas on Does 1-2,590’s Internet Service Providers (“ISPs”) by serving a Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify the Doe Defendants, including the name, address, telephone number, and email address of Does 1-2,590. *Id.* at 11. Once the ISPs provided Does 1-2,590 with a copy of the subpoena, the Court permitted Does 1-2,590 30 days from the date of service to file any motions contesting the subpoena (including a motion to quash or modify the subpoena). *Id.*

Now before the Court is a Motion to Quash/Dismiss, filed by a Doe Defendant identified only by the IP address 68.192.118.56. Dkt. No. 46. In the motion, Doe Defendant argues that the

1 Court lacks jurisdiction and that venue is improper. However, the Court finds that a motion based  
2 on these grounds is premature. *See, e.g., New Sensations, Inc. v. Does 1-1,745*, 2011 WL 2837610,  
3 at \*1 (N.D. Cal. Jul. 18, 2011); *Call of the Wild Movie, LLC v. Smith*, No. 10-0455, 2011 WL  
4 1807416, at \*9 (D.D.C. May 12, 2011); *Voltage Pictures, LLC v. Does 1-5,000*, No. 10-0873, WL  
5 1807438, at \*8 (D.D.C. May 12, 2011). Rule 12(b)(2) permits defendants to move to dismiss for  
6 lack of personal jurisdiction. Although the Doe Defendant moves the Court to dismiss the action  
7 against him for lack of personal jurisdiction, he is not yet a defendant. If and when Plaintiff names  
8 him as a defendant, he will be able to raise this defense. Once Plaintiff amasses enough evidence and  
9 names the Does, it will then have the burden to present a prima facie case supporting personal  
10 jurisdiction over defendants. *See Harris Rutsky & Co. Ins. Servs., Inc. v. Bell & Clements Ltd.*, 328  
11 F.3d 1122, 1129 (9th Cir. 2003). At that time, the Doe Defendant may present his affidavit asserting  
12 that he has never engaged in business with Plaintiff and that his activities with the forum state do not  
13 meet the requisite minimum contacts to establish personal jurisdiction. With evidence from both  
14 sides, jurisdiction will be decided on a full record. At this time, however, without any named  
15 defendants, the motion is not yet ripe. The motion is DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE and may be  
16 brought again once Plaintiff names the Doe Defendant as a defendant or when the Doe Defendant  
17 has identified himself.

18 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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20 Dated: December 1, 2011

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23 Maria-Elena James  
24 Chief United States Magistrate Judge  
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