## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

## Northern District of California

NEW SENSATIONS, INC.,

No. C 11-2770 MEJ

v.

DOES 1-1,474,

Plaintiff,

ORDER DENYING DOE DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO QUASH; MOTION TO PROCEED ANONYMOUSLY (I.P. Address

Defendants.

173.54.215.19)
Docket No. 61

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On June 7, 2011, Plaintiff New Sensations, Inc. ("Plaintiff") filed this lawsuit against 1,474 Doe Defendants, alleging that Defendants illegally reproduced and distributed a work subject to Plaintiff's exclusive license, ("Big Bang Theory: A XXX Parody"), 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. 13. The Court permitted Plaintiff to serve subpoenas on Does 1-1,474'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 1-1,474. *Id.* at 11. Once the ISPs provided Does 1-1,474 with a copy of the subpoena, the Court permitted Does 1-1,474 30 days from the date of service to file any motions contesting the subpoena (including a motion to quash or modify the subpoena). *Id.* 

On November 29, 2011, an unidentified Doe Defendant (I.P. Address 173.54.215.19) filed a Motion to Proceed Anonymously and Motion to Quash. Dkt. No. 61. In his motion, Doe argues that joinder is improper and that the Court lacks jurisdiction over him. As to the first argument, the Court has addressed the issue of joinder at length in its September 22 Order and finds that it is without merit at this stage of the litigation. Dkt. No. 13 at 6:22-11:10. As to jurisdiction, the Court

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finds that any motion to quash based on jurisdictional grounds is premature. See, e.g., New
Sensations, Inc. v. Does 1-1,745, 2011 WL 2837610, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Jul. 18, 2011); Call of the
$Wild\ Movie,\ LLC\ v.\ Smith,\ No.\ 10-0455,\ 2011\ WL\ 1807416,\ at\ *9\ (D.D.C.\ May\ 12,\ 2011);\ Voltage$
Pictures, LLC v. Does 1–5,000, No. 10-0873, WL 1807438, at *8 (D.D.C. May 12, 2011). Rule
12(b)(2) permits defendants to move to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction. Although the Doe
Defendant moves the Court to dismiss the action against him for lack of personal jurisdiction, he is
not yet a defendant. If and when Plaintiff names him as a defendant, he will be able to raise this
defense. Once Plaintiff amasses enough evidence and names the Does, it will then have the burden
to present a prima facie case supporting personal jurisdiction over defendants. See Harris Rutsky &
Co. Ins. Servs., Inc. v. Bell & Clements Ltd., 328 F.3d 1122, 1129 (9th Cir. 2003). At that time, the
Doe Defendant may present his affidavit asserting that he has never engaged in business with
Plaintiff and that his activities with the forum state do not meet the requisite minimum contacts to
establish personal jurisdiction. With evidence from both sides, jurisdiction will be decided on a full
record. At this time, however, without any named defendants, the motion is not yet ripe. The
motion is DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE and may be brought again once Plaintiff names the
Doe Defendant as a defendant or when the Doe Defendant has identified himself. As there is no
basis for giving any credence to an unsworn statement made by an anonymous person, the Court
finds it inappropriate to quash the subpoena, thereby dismissing the Doe Defendant from this case,
before Plaintiff has an opportunity to learn Doe's identity and to determine whether jurisdiction is
proper.

Accordingly, the Doe Defendant's motions to proceed anonymously and quash are DENIED. IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: November 30, 2011

Maria-Elena James Chief United States Magistrate Judge