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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Northern District of California

NEW SENSATIONS, INC.,

No. C 11-2770 MEJ

v.

ORDER DENYING DOE DEFENDANTS 105, 107, 903's MOTION TO QUASH; MOTION TO PROCEED ANONYMOUSLY

DOES 1-1,474,

Docket No. 60

Plaintiff,

Defendants.

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 28, 2011, Doe Defendants 105, 107, and 903 filed a Motion to Proceed Anonymously and Motion to Quash. Dkt. No. 60. In their motion, Does argue that joinder is improper and that the Court lacks jurisdiction. 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 finds that any motion to

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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 Defendants moves the Court to
dismiss the action against them for lack of personal jurisdiction, they are not yet defendants. If and
when Plaintiff names them as defendants, they 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 Defendants may
present any affidavits asserting that they have never engaged in business with Plaintiff and that their
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 Defendants as
defendants or when the Doe Defendants have identified themselves. 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 Defendants from this case, before
Plaintiff has an opportunity to learn Does' identities and to determine whether jurisdiction is proper

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

Maria-Elena James Chief United States Magistrate Judge

Dated: November 30, 2011