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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CELESTIAL INC.,	)	Case No. CV 12-00182 DDP (SSx)
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	<b>ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION</b>
	)	<b>FOR LEAVE TO TAKE EARLY</b>
v.	)	<b>DISCOVERY, AND TO SHOW CAUSE WHY</b>
	)	<b>THIS MATTER SHOULD NOT BE</b>
SWARM SHARING HASH	)	<b>DISMISSED FOR LACK OF PERSONAL</b>
8AB508AB0F9EF8B4CDB14C6248F3	)	<b>JURISDICTION</b>
C96C65BEB882 on December 7,	)	
2011	)	[Docket No. 9]
	)	
Defendants.	)	
_____	)	

Presently before the court is Plaintiff Celestial, Inc.'s Motion for Leave to Take Discovery Prior to Rule 26 Conference ("Motion"). Having reviewed Plaintiff's moving papers, the court denies the Motion, orders Plaintiff to show cause why this matter should not be dismissed for lack of personal jurisdiction, and adopts the following Order.

**I. BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff Celestial, Inc. ("Celestial") is a California corporation that produces, markets, and distributes adult films. Celestial has filed multiple actions in this court, each alleging

1 that two or more Defendant "Does" reproduced and distributed  
2 infringing copies of Celestial's copyrighted film "Moms Pimp Their  
3 Daughters No. 3," using BitTorrent technology.<sup>1</sup> (Mot. at 2-3.)  
4 According to Celestial, "BitTorrent is a peer-to-peer file sharing  
5 protocol for distributing and sharing data on the Internet."  
6 Instead of "downloading a file from a single source, the BitTorrent  
7 protocol allows users to join a group of hosts (or 'swarm') to  
8 download and upload from each other simultaneously." (Compl. ¶  
9 29.)

10 Here, Celestial hired IPP International UG ("IPP") to "locate  
11 and document infringing copies of its copyright protected works on  
12 bit torrent networks." (Mot. at 3.) IPP then used an unspecified  
13 "proprietary technology" to identify the IP addresses of devices  
14 involved in the downloading and uploading of the film at issue, at  
15 a particular date and time. (Decl. of Tobias Fieser in Supp. of  
16 Mot. ¶¶ 11-14.) Celestial now seeks the court's permission to  
17 serve subpoenas on relevant Internet service providers ("ISPs"), to  
18 obtain the names, addresses, and other identifying information of  
19 the subscribers associated with the IP addresses - currently named  
20 as the Defendant "Does."

## 21 **II. DISCUSSION**

22 Generally, a party may not conduct discovery before the  
23 parties have met and conferred pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil  
24 Procedure ("Rule") 26(f). See SBO Pictures, Inc. v. Does 1-3036,  
25 No. 11-4220, 2011 WL 6002620, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 30, 2011).  
26 However, a court may authorize early discovery "for the parties'

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28 <sup>1</sup> Each action alleges contributory infringement and  
negligence as well.

1 and witnesses' convenience and in the interests of justice." Fed.  
2 R. Civ. P. 26(d)(2). The moving party must show good cause for the  
3 early discovery. See Semitoool, Inc. v. Tokyo Electron Am., Inc.,  
4 208 F.R.D. 273, 276 (N.D. Cal. 2002). "Good cause may be found  
5 where the need for expedited discovery, in consideration of the  
6 administration of justice, outweighs the prejudice to the  
7 responding party." Id.

8 Other concerns are also at issue in actions like these, "where  
9 the identity of alleged defendants will not be known prior to the  
10 filing of a complaint." Gillespie v. Civiletti, 629 F.2d 637, 642  
11 (9th Cir. 1980). As the Ninth Circuit has held, "the plaintiff  
12 should be given an opportunity through discovery to identify the  
13 unknown defendants, unless it is clear that discovery would not  
14 uncover the identities, or that the complaint would be dismissed on  
15 other grounds." Id.

16 District courts have further developed this standard where the  
17 unknown defendants are anonymous internet users, taking into  
18 account the First Amendment concerns involved. See SaleHoo Group,  
19 Ltd. v. ABC Co., 722 F. Supp. 2d 1210, 1213-17 (W.D. Wash. 2010)  
20 (discussing the relevant decisions and requirements imposed); Sony  
21 Music Entm't, Inc. v. Does 1-40, 326 F. Supp. 2d 556, 558, 564-65  
22 (S.D.N.Y. 2004) (holding that "a person who uses the Internet to  
23 download or distribute copyrighted music without permission is  
24 engaging in the exercise of speech, albeit to a limited extent.").

25 Celestial asks the court to follow the majority of district  
26 courts in this Circuit and apply the standard set forth in Columbia  
27 Ins. Co. v. Seescandy.com, 185 F.R.D. 573, 578-79 (N.D. Cal. 1999).  
28 Under Columbia, the moving party must: "(1) identify the defendant

1 with enough specificity to allow the Court to determine whether the  
2 defendant is a real person or entity who could be sued in federal  
3 court; (2) recount the steps taken to locate the defendant; (3)  
4 show that its action could survive a motion to dismiss; and (4)  
5 file a request for discovery with the Court identifying the persons  
6 or entities on whom discovery process might be served and for which  
7 there is a reasonable likelihood that the discovery process will  
8 lead to identifying information." SBO Pictures, 2011 WL 6002620,  
9 at \*2. Other courts, however, have imposed a more stringent third  
10 requirement - that the plaintiff "submit evidence sufficient to  
11 defeat summary judgment" or "make a prima facie evidentiary  
12 showing." SaleHoo Group, 722 F. Supp. 2d at 1216 (finding the  
13 prima facie standard appropriate); see also Brief of Amicus Curiae  
14 Electronic Frontier Foundation in Support of Motion to Quash  
15 Subpoena, First Time Videos, LLC v. Does 1-500, 276 F.R.D. 241  
16 (N.D. Ill. 2011) (No. 1:10-cv-06254), at 19-20 (arguing in favor of  
17 the summary judgment standard).

18       The court need not decide among these variations here, as  
19 Celestial's discovery request fails even under Columbia's more-  
20 lenient "motion to dismiss" standard. In particular, the court  
21 finds that Celestial's Complaint would not survive a motion to  
22 dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction. Celestial does not  
23 address jurisdiction at all in its Motion. In its Complaint,  
24 however, Celestial alleges that Defendants "reside in, solicit,  
25 transact, or are doing business within the jurisdiction," because  
26 "[g]eo locating tools" have placed the IP addresses of the Doe  
27 Defendants in California. But Celestial also states that it "does  
28 not make any representations as to the reliability or level of

1 accuracy of IP address geo-location tools." (Compl. ¶¶ 2-3 & n.1)  
2 Nor does Celestial provide any details regarding the tools used or  
3 the results.

4 Celestial also alleges in its Complaint that its film displays  
5 "the title of the work, the name of the producer, and the Woodland  
6 Hills, California address of the producer." Contrary to  
7 Celestial's suggestion, this allegation alone is insufficient to  
8 support a finding that "Defendants expressly aimed their tortious  
9 acts against" a California company, as required for specific  
10 jurisdiction. See Liberty Media Holding, LLC v. Tabora, No. 11-cv-  
11 651, 2012 WL 28788, at \*2-7 (S.D. Cal. Jan. 4, 2012) (granting  
12 defendant's motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction,  
13 after explaining in detail the insufficiency of similar  
14 allegations).<sup>2</sup>

15 Accordingly, because Celestial's Complaint would not survive a  
16 motion to dismiss, the court denies Celestial's Motion without  
17 prejudice. Celestial can move again for early discovery if it is  
18 able to adequately address personal jurisdiction, as well as the  
19 other significant issues raised by courts in similar actions - most

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23 <sup>2</sup> Cf. On The Cheap, LLC v. Does 1-5011, --- F.R.D. ----, 2011  
24 WL 4018258, at \*4 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 6, 2011) ("Plaintiff also  
25 asserted that by virtue of their 'swarming' activity, the  
26 out-of-state defendants have engaged in concerted activity with the  
27 California defendants. The problem with this theory is that since  
28 plaintiff could have filed this lawsuit in any state, the logical  
extension would be that everybody who used P2P software such as  
BitTorrent would subject themselves to jurisdiction in every state.  
This is a far cry from the requirement that 'there be some act by  
which the defendant purposefully avails itself of the privilege of  
conducting activities within the forum State,' which is the  
hallmark of specific jurisdiction." (footnote omitted)).

1 notably, with regard to joinder.<sup>3</sup> Further, in light of the  
2 jurisdictional issue, the court hereby orders Celestial to show  
3 cause why the matter should be not dismissed on this ground.

4 **III. CONCLUSION**

5 For all of these reasons, the court hereby DENIES Celestial's  
6 Motion for early discovery. Additionally, the court orders  
7 Celestial to file a brief, not to exceed ten pages, by March 30,  
8 2012, to show cause why this matter should not be dismissed for  
9 lack of personal jurisdiction.

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11 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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14 Dated: March 23, 2012



15 DEAN D. PREGERSON  
16 United States District Judge  
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24 <sup>3</sup> See, e.g., Hard Drive Prods., Inc. v. Does 1-188, 809 F.  
25 Supp. 2d 1150, 1157-65 (N.D. Cal. 2011); On The Cheap, 2011 WL  
26 4018258, at \*1-5; SBO Pictures, 2011 WL 6002620, at \*3-4; Hard  
27 Drive Prods. v. Does 1-33, No. C 11-03827, 2011 WL 5325530, at \*3-5  
28 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 3, 2011); AF Holdings, LLC v. Does 1-97, No. C  
11-3067, 2011 WL 5195227, at \*2-3 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 1, 2011); MCGIP,  
LLC v. Does 1-149, No. C 11-02331, 2011 WL 4352110, at \*3-4 (N.D.  
Cal. Sept. 16, 2011); Boy Racer, Inc. v. Does 1-60, No. C 11-01738,  
2011 WL 3652521, at \*2-4 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 19, 2011).