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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

COBBLER NEVADA, LLC,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
DOE-68.8.213.203,  
Defendant.

Case No. 15-CV-2729-GPC (JMA)  
**ORDER GRANTING  
PLAINTIFF'S EX PARTE  
MOTION TO EXPEDITE  
DISCOVERY**  
**[ECF No. 3]**

Before the Court is an Ex Parte Motion to Expedite Discovery filed by Plaintiff Cobbler Nevada, LLC ("Plaintiff"). (ECF No. 3.) For the reasons discussed below, Plaintiff's application is **GRANTED**.

**I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

On December 4, 2015, Plaintiff filed a Complaint against Defendant Doe-68.8.213.203 ("Defendant"). (Compl., ECF No. 1). Plaintiff purports to be the registered owner of United States Copyright Registration Number PAu 3-744-688 for the motion picture entitled "The Cobbler." Compl., ¶¶ 6-7. The Complaint alleges a claim of copyright infringement. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant, using IP address 68.8.213.203, infringed Plaintiff's copyright by copying and distributing Plaintiff's motion picture through a public BitTorrent network without Plaintiff's permission or consent. Id., ¶

1 35. Plaintiff alleges Defendant engaged in infringement activity on over  
2 100 occasions between September 24, 2015 and November 27, 2015. Id.,  
3 ¶ 12 & Ex. 1.

4 Plaintiff seeks leave of court to serve a subpoena pursuant to Fed. R.  
5 Civ. P. 45 on Defendant's internet service provider ("ISP"), Cox  
6 Communications, in order to identify the subscriber and account holder  
7 assigned to the IP address used by Defendant.

## 8 **II. LEGAL STANDARDS**

9 Generally, discovery is not permitted without a court order before the  
10 parties have conferred pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(f).  
11 Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d)(1). Yet, "in rare cases, courts have made exceptions,  
12 permitting limited discovery to ensue after filing of the complaint to permit  
13 the plaintiff to learn the identifying facts necessary to permit service on the  
14 defendant." Columbia Ins. Co. v. Seescandy.com, 185 F.R.D. 573, 577  
15 (N.D. Cal. 1999) (citing Gillespie v. Civiletti, 629 F.2d 637, 642 (9th Cir.  
16 1980)). Courts grant these requests when the moving party shows good  
17 cause for the early discovery. Semitool, Inc. v. Tokyo Elec. Am., Inc., 208  
18 F.R.D. 273, 275-76 (N.D. Cal. 2002).

19 The Ninth Circuit has held that when the defendants' identities are  
20 unknown at the time the complaint is filed, courts may grant plaintiffs leave  
21 to take early discovery to determine the defendants' identities "unless it is  
22 clear that discovery would not uncover the identities, or that the complaint  
23 would be dismissed on other grounds." Gillespie, 629 F.2d at 642. A  
24 district court's decision to grant discovery to determine jurisdictional facts is  
25 a matter of discretion. Columbia Ins. Co., 185 F.R.D. at 578.

26 District courts apply a three-factor test when considering motions for  
27 early discovery to identify certain defendants. Id. at 578-80. First, the  
28 plaintiff should "identify the missing party with sufficient specificity such that

1 the Court can determine that defendant is a real person or entity who could  
2 be sued in federal court.” Id. at 578. Second, the movant must describe  
3 “all previous steps taken to locate the elusive defendant” to ensure that the  
4 plaintiff has made a good faith effort to identify and serve process on the  
5 defendant. Id. at 579. Third, the plaintiff should establish that its suit  
6 against the defendant could withstand a motion to dismiss. Id. “[T]o  
7 prevent abuse of this extraordinary application of the discovery process  
8 and to ensure that the plaintiff has standing,” the plaintiff must show that  
9 some act giving rise to liability actually occurred and that the discovery is  
10 aimed at identifying the person who actually committed the act. Id. at 579-  
11 80.

### 12 **III. DISCUSSION**

#### 13 **A. Identification of Missing Parties with Sufficient Specificity**

14 First, Plaintiff must identify Defendant with enough specificity to  
15 enable the Court to determine that the defendant is a real person or entity  
16 who would be subject to the jurisdiction of this Court. Id. at 578. “[A]  
17 plaintiff identifies Doe defendants with sufficient specificity by providing the  
18 unique IP addresses assigned to an individual defendant on the day of the  
19 allegedly infringing conduct, and by using “geolocation technology” to trace  
20 the IP address to a physical point of origin. 808 Holdings, LLC v. Collective  
21 of Dec. 29, 2011 Sharing Hash, 2012 WL 1648838, at \*4 (S.D. Cal. May 4,  
22 2012). Here, Defendant identified the IP address of the computer used by  
23 Defendant, and used geolocation technology to trace each TCP/IP  
24 connection made to IP address 68.8.213.203. Compl., ¶¶ 12-15 & Ex. 1.  
25 Defendant determined the ISP that had provided the IP address associated  
26 with Defendant was Cox Communications, and the point of origin for the IP  
27 address was San Diego, California, located in this district. Id., Ex. 1.  
28 Consequently, Plaintiff has identified Defendant with sufficient specificity

1 and has satisfied the first factor of the test for permitting early discovery.

2 **B. Previous Attempts to Locate Defendant**

3 Next, Plaintiff must identify all previous steps taken to identify the  
4 Doe Defendant in a good faith effort to locate and serve it. See Columbia  
5 Ins. Co., 185 F.R.D. at 579. According to Plaintiff, “Plaintiff has no means  
6 to readily identify the Doe defendant as a named individual.” Ex Parte  
7 Motion at 5. This is the case because although publicly available data  
8 allowed Plaintiff to identify the specific ISP used by Defendant as well as  
9 the city associated with the IP address, it did not permit Plaintiff to  
10 ascertain the identity of the subscriber or actual defendant. Id. at 2.  
11 Accordingly, Plaintiff appears to have investigated and obtained the data  
12 pertaining to the alleged infringement in a good faith effort to locate  
13 Defendant. See, e.g., Digital Sin, Inc. v. Does 1-5698, No. C-11-04397 LB,  
14 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 128033, at \*5 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 4, 2011).

15 **C. Ability to Withstand a Motion to Dismiss**

16 Lastly, to be entitled to early discovery, Plaintiff must demonstrate  
17 that the Complaint can withstand a motion to dismiss. See Columbia Ins.  
18 Co., 185 F.R.D. at 579.

19 1. Ability to State a Claim Upon Which Relief Can Be  
20 Granted

21 Plaintiff alleges that it is the owner of the copyright for the work at  
22 issue, a motion picture entitled “The Cobbler,” and that Defendant infringed  
23 Plaintiff’s copyright by copying and distributing Plaintiff’s motion picture  
24 through a public BitTorrent network without Plaintiff’s permission or  
25 consent. Compl., ¶ 35. The Court finds Plaintiff has alleged a prima facie  
26 case of copyright infringement against Defendant.

27 2. Personal Jurisdiction

28 Plaintiff bears the burden of establishing jurisdictional facts. See

1 Columbia Ins. Co., 185 F.R.D. at 578. Plaintiff, using geolocation  
2 technology, traced Defendant's IP address to a point of origin within the  
3 State of California. Compl., ¶ 14. Accordingly, Plaintiff has alleged  
4 sufficient facts to show it can likely withstand a motion to dismiss for lack of  
5 personal jurisdiction. See, e.g., Pink Lotus Entm't, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
6 65614, at \*6-7.

### 7 3. Venue

8 Plaintiff alleges that venue in this District is proper as to Defendant  
9 under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and 1400(a). Ex Parte Motion at 6. "The  
10 venue of suits for infringement of copyright is not determined by the  
11 general provision governing suits in the federal district courts, rather by the  
12 venue provision of the Copyright Act." Goldberg v. Cameron, 482 F. Supp.  
13 2d 1136, 1143 (N.D. Cal. 2007). Civil actions for copyright infringement  
14 "may be instituted in the district in which defendant or his agent resides or  
15 may be found." 28 U.S.C.A. § 1400(1) (West 2006). An individual  
16 "resides" for venue purposes in the district of his domicile. 17 James Wm.  
17 Moore, et al., Moore's Federal Practice, § 110.39[2], at 110-76 (3d ed.  
18 2011). A defendant is "found" for venue purposes where he is subject to  
19 personal jurisdiction. Id. (footnote omitted); see also Brayton Purcell LLP v.  
20 Recordon & Recordon, 606 F.3d 1124, 1126 (9th Cir. 2010) ("This circuit  
21 interprets [28 U.S.C. § 1400(a)] to allow venue in any judicial district where,  
22 if treated as a separate state, the defendant would be subject to personal  
23 jurisdiction."). Plaintiff alleges venue is proper because Defendant  
24 allegedly committed the infringing acts complained of in this District.  
25 Compl., ¶ 14 & Ex. 1; Ex Parte Motion at 6. Thus, venue appears to be  
26 proper.

27 Accordingly, Plaintiff's Complaint can likely survive a motion to  
28 dismiss.

1           **IV. CONCLUSION**

2           For the reasons set forth above, it is hereby ordered that Plaintiff's  
3 Application is **GRANTED** as follows:

4           1.     Plaintiff may serve a subpoena pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 45  
5 upon Cox Communications for the sole purpose of obtaining the *name and*  
6 *address only* of Defendant Doe, based on the IP address listed for him in  
7 the complaint -- 68.8.213.203. Cox Communications shall have fourteen  
8 (14) calendar days after service of the subpoena upon it to notify its  
9 subscriber that his/her identity has been subpoenaed by Plaintiff. The  
10 subscriber whose identity has been subpoenaed shall have thirty (30)  
11 calendar days from the date of such notice to challenge the disclosure to  
12 Plaintiff by filing an appropriate pleading with this Court contesting the  
13 subpoena. If Cox Communications intends to move to quash the  
14 subpoena, it must do so prior to the return date of the subpoena. The  
15 return date of the subpoena must allow for at least forty-five (45) days from  
16 service to production. If a motion to quash or other customer challenge is  
17 brought, Cox Communications must preserve the information sought by  
18 Plaintiff pending resolution of the motion or challenge.

19           2.     The subpoena shall not seek Defendant's telephone number,  
20 email address, or Media Access Control (MAC) address, as this information  
21 is not necessary for Plaintiff to identify and serve Defendant.

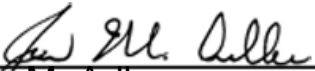
22           3.     Plaintiff may use the information disclosed pursuant to the  
23 subpoena only in pursuing this litigation.

24           4.     Plaintiff shall serve a copy of this order with any subpoena  
25 served upon Cox Communications pursuant to this Order. Cox  
26 Communications, in turn, must provide a copy of this Order along with the  
27 required notice to the subscriber whose identity is sought pursuant to this  
28 Order.

1           5.     No other discovery is authorized at this time.

2           **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

3 DATED: December 15, 2015

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5 Jan M. Adler  
6 U.S. Magistrate Judge

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