

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND
SOUTHERN DIVISION

K-BEECH, INC.,
Plaintiff,

v.

DOES 1 – 22,
Defendants.

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Civil Action No. 11-cv-01774-AW

Memorandum Opinion

Plaintiff K-Beech, Inc. filed this action against twenty-two John Doe defendants for copyright infringement. Pending before the Court is John Doe #11’s Motion to Quash or Modify Subpoena. *See* Doc. Nos. 14, 19. The Court has reviewed the entire record, as well as the pleadings and exhibits, and finds that no hearing is necessary. *See* Local Rule 105.6 (D. Md. 2010). For the reasons set forth below, the Court denies Defendant’s motion.

I. FACTUAL & PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

On June 28, 2011, Plaintiff K-Beech, Inc. (“K-Beech”) filed this Complaint against twenty-two John Doe Defendants alleging that Defendants used a file-sharing protocol called BitTorrent to illegally infringe Plaintiff’s copyrights in a pornographic motion picture. Plaintiff claims to know the Internet Protocol address (“IP address”) of each infringing defendant, but not their real names, addresses, or other identifying information. The entity that possesses information linking an IP address to real identifying information is the Internet Service Provider (“ISP”) for that IP address. ISPs, such as Comcast or Verizon, maintain temporary internal logs

that record the date, time, and customer identity for each IP address serviced by that ISP. On July 28, 2011, the Court granted Plaintiff's Motion to Expedite Discovery prior to the Rule 26(f) conference, enabling Plaintiff to conduct limited discovery on the ISPs that service the allegedly infringing IP addresses so that Plaintiff can discover the identity of the defendants and serve them with process. *See* Doc. No. 9.

Since the Court's order permitting such discovery, the ISPs have provided their subscribers with notice of the subpoena. As a result, a few of the John Doe Defendants whose contact information has been subpoenaed have filed motions with the Court seeking to quash the subpoena and prevent the ISPs from turning over their identifying information. *See* Doc. Nos. 10, 14. Specifically, the Doe Defendants contend that Defendants are not properly joined under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 21. Although one of these motions was mooted after Plaintiff dismissed the movant John Doe, *see* Doc. Nos. 10, 13, the Court is currently considering such a motion by John Doe # 11, *see* Doc. Nos. 14, 19.¹ For the reasons stated below, the Court denies John Doe #11's motion.

III. ANALYSIS

Doe #11 argues that Defendants are not properly joined under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 21 and the subpoena should accordingly be quashed. As an initial matter, the Court notes that there is a wealth of case law in other federal district courts supporting joinder in similar cases. *See, e.g., Call of the Wild Movie, LLC v. Does 1-1062*, 770 F. Supp. 2d 332, 342-32 (D.D.C. 2011) (finding joinder proper in a similar case involving over 1,000 Doe

¹Doe # 11 did not identify itself as such in its initial motion. *See* Doc. No. 14. The Court stated that it would not consider this party's motion unless and until it identified itself by number. *See* Doc. No. 17. Doe # 11 subsequently identified itself as such. *See* Doc. No. 19. Plaintiff filed a response in opposition to Defendant's motion, and Doe # 11 has not filed a timely response. Accordingly, this matter is ripe for review.

Defendants); *Donkeyball Movie, LLC v. Does 1-171*, Civ. No. 10-1520(BAH), 2011 WL 1807452, at *4-*5 (D.D.C. May 12, 2011) (same); *West Coast Prod., Inc. v. Does 1-5829*, Civ. No. 11-57(CKK), 2011 WL 2292239, at *5-*6 (D.D.C. Jun. 10, 2011) (same).

However, courts have also found joinder inappropriate in similar cases. *See Pac. Century Int'l, Ltd. v. Does 1-101*, No. C 11-02533 DMR, 2011 WL 2690142 (N.D. Cal. Jul 8, 2011) (severing all defendants but one due to lack of evidence that defendants were part of the same “swarm” in uploading the same initial files of a given work); *see also Patrick Collins v. Does 1-58*, No. 3:11-cv-531(JAG) (E.D. Va. Oct. 13, 2011) (Doc. No. 17 Ex. 1) (“The mere allegation that the defendants have used the same peer-to-peer network to copy and reproduce the Work—which occurred on different days and times over a span of two months—is insufficient to meet the standards of joinder set forth in Rule 20.”).

Permissive joinder is governed by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 20, which provides that:

Persons ... may be joined in one action as defendants if: (A) any right to relief is asserted against them jointly, severally, or in the alternative with respect to or arising out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences; and (B) any question of law or fact common to all defendants will arise in the action.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 20(a)(2). Many courts have determined that all “logically related” events underlying a legal cause of action are generally considered as comprising a transaction or occurrence. *See, e.g., Mosley v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 497 F.2d 1330, 1333 (8th Cir. 1974). The Court may sever improperly joined parties at any time, as long as the severance is on just terms and the entire action is not dismissed outright. Fed. R. Civ. P. 21. However, “the impulse is toward the broadest possible scope of action consistent with fairness to the parties and joinder of claims, parties and remedies is strongly encouraged.” *United Mine Workers of Am. v. Gibbs*, 383

U.S. 715, 724 (1966). Considering the two requirements for permissive joinder under Federal Rule 20(a)(2) as they apply to the instant action, the Court finds that at this procedural juncture, joinder of the putative Defendants is proper.

The first requirement of permissive joinder is that claims “aris[e] out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 20(a)(2)(A). Doe #11 argues that Plaintiff is attempting to join numerous individuals without alleging that the claims arose from a single transaction or a series of closely related transactions. Additionally, Doe #11 argues that Plaintiff has failed to show that it has a right to relief which it can assert jointly or severally against Defendants, and that the Complaint contains no allegation that there are common questions of law or facts applicable to all Defendants.

These contentions largely ignore the allegations in the Complaint. Plaintiff alleges that each Defendant peer member participated in the same “swarm” of BitTorrent users that illegally uploaded and downloaded Plaintiff’s copyrighted movie. *See* Compl. ¶ 33. Additionally, Plaintiff alleges that each Defendant directly interacted and communicated with other members of that swarm through digital handshakes, the passing along of computer instructions, and by other types of transmissions. *Id.* Plaintiff further alleges that once a Defendant has downloaded the full copyrighted work, the Defendant becomes known as an “additional seed” and continues to distribute the torrent file containing the copyrighted work. *Id.* ¶ 35. Finally, Plaintiff contends that it has only sued Defendants in the exact same swarm, *i.e.*, Defendants who participated in downloading or transmitting the same unique version of Plaintiff’s movie. Plaintiff explains that such identification is possible through the use of forensic software which identifies the Doe Defendants’ IP Addresses as having a unique cryptographic “Hash Number” which serves as a digital footprint. *See id.* ¶ 38.

Accordingly, the Court finds that Plaintiff has sufficiently alleged that the putative Defendants used the same file-sharing device at around the same time to copy the same version of Plaintiff's movie. Additionally, Plaintiff has sufficiently alleged not only that each Doe played a role in the collaborative effort of distributing Plaintiff's movie, but that each of the twenty-two Defendants may have directly facilitated the download of Plaintiff's movie by another of the twenty-two Defendants. *See Call of the Wild Movie*, 770 F. Supp. 2d 332, 343 (D.D.C. 2011) (finding joinder proper where "[e]ach putative defendant is a possible source for the plaintiffs' motion pictures, and may be responsible for distributing the motion pictures to other putative defendants"). Although Defendants may be able to rebut these allegations once the Court becomes aware of their identities and individual defenses, at this stage Plaintiff has adequately satisfied the first prong of permissive joinder.

The second prong of permissive joinder, Federal Rule 20(a)(2)(B), requires that Plaintiff's claims against Defendants contain common questions of law or fact. Plaintiff meets this requirement in the instant action because it asserts identical claims against Doe Defendants. Although Defendants will necessarily present different factual issues and legal defenses at a later stage in the litigation, the commonality of legal claims at this time supports joinder. Additionally, the interests of judicial efficiency weigh in favor of joining these claims, and doing so may also be more beneficial for the Doe Defendants. *See London-Sire Records, Inc. v. Doe 1*, 542 F. Supp. 2d 153, 161 (D. Mass. 2008) (finding that consolidating a group of similar cases "ensures administrative efficiency for the Court, the plaintiffs, and the ISP, and allows the defendants to see the defenses, if any, that other John Does have raised."). Moreover, joinder serves Plaintiff's interests by providing it with an effective tool to protect its motion picture from

copyright infringement. Accordingly, the Court finds that joinder is proper and accordingly declines to quash the subpoena on that basis.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Defendant's motion is denied. A separate order will follow.

November 29, 2011
Date

/s/
Alexander Williams, Jr.
United States District Judge