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6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7  
8 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
9

10 MALIBU MEDIA, LLC,

No. C 16-01006 WHA

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 JOHN DOE SUBSCRIBER ASSIGNED IP  
14 ADDRESS 67.180.85.215,

**ORDER STAYING  
COMPLIANCE WITH  
THIRD-PARTY SUBPOENA**

15 Defendant.  
16 \_\_\_\_\_/

17 **INTRODUCTION**

18 In this copyright infringement action, plaintiff has identified defendant based on his  
19 Internet Protocol address. An order granted plaintiff leave to serve a third-party subpoena on  
20 defendant's Internet provider in order to receive his identifying information for the purpose of  
21 effecting service. Defendant moves to quash the subpoena. For the reasons stated below, this  
22 order **STAYS** compliance with the subpoena pending submission of certain sworn evidence.

23 **STATEMENT**

24 Since September 2015, plaintiff Malibu Media, LLC, has filed 178 copyright  
25 infringement actions in this district. The complaints in all such actions are virtually identical.  
26 In this action, Malibu Media accuses defendant, an Internet subscriber assigned IP address  
27 67.180.85.215 by his Internet service provider, Comcast Communications, Inc., of copying and  
28 distributing 131 of Malibu Media's copyrighted pornographic films between April 2014 and

1 December 2015. As with each of Malibu Media's actions, it accuses defendant of using a  
2 digital file-sharing protocol known as BitTorrent to download, copy, and distribute these works.

3 The BitTorrent protocol called for splitting large files, such as Malibu Media's videos,  
4 into many smaller pieces. Once a file was broken down into those pieces, users of the protocol  
5 could then copy and share the pieces of the larger file with each other, and once a user received  
6 all of the pieces of a given file, each of which may have come from a different user, software on  
7 the user's computer called a BitTorrent "client" reassembled the pieces into a complete file.  
8 This scheme facilitated an efficient and decentralized distribution scheme as compared to  
9 sharing a single large file from a single host site.

10 Malibu Media hired Excipio GmbH, which utilized the BitTorrent protocol to download  
11 several of Malibu Media's files from the Internet. Excipio monitored the IP addresses of the  
12 distributors of each piece of each file it received. Malibu Media alleges that Excipio received at  
13 least one piece of each of 131 individual videos from the above-captioned IP address.

14 When it commenced this action in February 2016, Malibu Media could only identify  
15 defendant by his Internet Protocol address, which is a numerical identifier assigned to each  
16 Internet service subscriber by Comcast. The complaint alleged that Malibu Media "used proven  
17 IP address geolocation technology which has consistently worked in similar cases" to trace the  
18 accused infringer's IP address to within this district (Compl. ¶ 6). In March 2016, Malibu  
19 Media sought leave to serve a third-party subpoena on Comcast for defendant's name and  
20 address for the purpose of effecting service (Dkt. No. 6). Malibu Media filed a sworn  
21 declaration describing Excipio's work detecting the accused infringer's IP address and another  
22 declaration explaining that serving a subpoena on an Internet provider is the only means to  
23 discover the identity of a subscriber assigned to a given IP address. It provided no declaration  
24 explaining the use of geolocation technology to ascertain the approximate location of the IP  
25 address.

26 Leave to serve the subpoena was granted, subject to a protective order, which required  
27 Malibu Media to file any and all documents including defendant's identifying information  
28 under seal, with all such information redacted on the public docket (Dkt. No. 7).

Defendant, who is represented by Attorney Thomas A. Pedreira, moves to quash the subpoena. This order follows full briefing and oral argument at which counsel for Malibu Media did not appear.<sup>1</sup>

### ANALYSIS

Rule 45(d)(3) provides the conditions for quashing a subpoena:

(A) When Required. On timely motion, the court for the district where compliance is required must quash or modify a subpoena that:

- (i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;
- (ii) requires a person to comply beyond the geographical limits specified in Rule 45(c);
- (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or
- (iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

(B) When Permitted. To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the court for the district where compliance is required may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:

- (i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information;
- or
- (ii) disclosing an unretained expert's opinion or information that does not describe specific occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's study that was not requested by a party.

Defendant contends that Comcast's compliance with this subpoena imposes an undue burden on his privacy interest in his personal identifying information, that the subpoenaed information will not identify the proper defendant, and that Malibu Media has not adequately established that defendant is subject to jurisdiction or venue in this district. Each argument is addressed in turn.

#### 1. DEFENDANT'S ALLEGED BURDEN.

Rule 45(3)(iv) provides that a subpoena must be quashed if it "subjects a person to undue burden." Defendant cites two decisions that held that an Internet subscriber had standing to move to quash a third-party subpoena for his identifying information in light of the burden compliance with the subpoena would have on his privacy interests in that information. *See*

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<sup>1</sup> This matter was called at the start of the Court's calendar, but held over until the end of the calendar in case Malibu Media's counsel arrived late.

1 *Malibu Media, LLC v. Does 1–25*, No. 12-362, 2012 WL 2367555, at \*2 (S.D. Cal. June 21,  
2 2012) (Judge David H. Bartick); *Third Degree Films, Inc. v. Does 1-108*, No. 11-3007, at \*2  
3 (D. Md. Feb. 28, 2012) (Judge Deborah K. Chasanow). Both decisions, however, denied the  
4 subscriber’s motion to quash because the plaintiff’s interest in identifying the defendant  
5 outweighed any privacy interest, which was “minimal at best.” So too here.

6 The instant subpoena is the *only* way Malibu Media can ascertain defendant’s identity.  
7 (Even if some third party, not the above-named subscriber, is the proper defendant, the  
8 subpoena will reveal the identity of the subscriber, who will likely have information helpful in  
9 identifying the true infringer.) Malibu Media’s interest in identifying the defendant, who  
10 allegedly copied and distributed 131 of its copyrighted videos, plainly outweighs defendant’s  
11 privacy interests here. Any such “burden” is not “undue.”

12 Moreover, the protective order herein mitigates the alleged burden that defendant’s  
13 identity might be linked to a copyright infringement action involving pornography. If defendant  
14 feels *further* safeguards are necessary to protect his privacy or to protect against harassment  
15 from Malibu Media, he is free to request further protections. He has not done so.

## 16 2. DENIAL OF LIABILITY.

17 Defendant contends that the subpoena will not identify the actual infringer but rather the  
18 subscriber assigned to the IP address in question, who may not have committed the infringing  
19 acts. True, the actual infringer could be a third party, however, particularly in light of the  
20 frequency and the time frame of the alleged infringement (over one hundred videos downloaded  
21 over a period of more than a year), Malibu Media has alleged facts that plausibly show that the  
22 subscriber, and not a guest or a stranger, committed the infringing acts. Defendant does not  
23 assert that *in fact* some third party committed the infringement, he merely asserts that, *in theory*,  
24 a third party could have used the above-named IP address to copy and distribute Malibu  
25 Media’s videos. In any case, defendant’s denials of liability are a basis for a motion for  
26 summary judgment, not for quashing a subpoena for his identifying information at the very  
27 threshold.  
28

1           **3.       GEOLOCATION.**

2           Defendant's objection that Malibu Media failed to submit sworn evidence backing up  
3 the reliability of its "proven IP address geolocation technology" to trace defendant's IP address  
4 to a location in this district, however, has merit.

5           Defendant cites more than a dozen decisions in the Southern District of California that  
6 denied Malibu Media's request to serve a third-party subpoena due to concerns over the lack of  
7 a sworn record regarding the accuracy of its geolocation technology. *See, e.g., Malibu Media,*  
8 *LLC v. John Doe*, No. 3:16-447, slip op. at 6-7 (ECF No. 5) (S.D. Cal. May 26, 2016) (Judge  
9 Mitchell D. Dembin); *Malibu Media, LLC v. John Doe*, No. 3:16-442, slip op. at 5 (ECF No. 5)  
10 (S.D. Cal. May 26, 2016) (Judge Karen S. Crawford); *Malibu Media, LLC v. John Doe*, No.  
11 3:15-2931, slip op. at 5 (ECF No. 6) (S.D. Cal. Mar. 17, 2016) (Judge Ruben B. Brooks).

12           Defendant also notes that Judge Steven Locke in the Eastern District of New York has  
13 stayed all Malibu Media cases in that district pending an evidentiary hearing concerning Malibu  
14 Media's geolocation techniques. *See In re Malibu Media Adult Film Copyright Infringement*  
15 *Cases*, No. 15-3504 (ECF No. 12) (E.D.N.Y. Oct. 6, 2015). The evidentiary hearing occurred  
16 in April, and briefing following the hearing is underway.

17           Malibu Media does not address its failure to provide a sworn record of its geolocation  
18 process, but rather submits only attorney argument asserting that its geolocation services are  
19 accurate.

20           Although Malibu Media's allegations may have been adequate for the purposes of its  
21 complaint, it then sought affirmative relief (*i.e.*, leave to file a third-party subpoena before the  
22 initial case management conference). As such, its motion should have been supported by sworn  
23 evidence of such a critical fact as the means for determining the location of the accused  
24 infringer. This serves not only to protect the subscriber from the threat of litigation in an  
25 improper venue, but also to ensure that the relief sought does not require the Court to exercise  
26 authority outside of its jurisdiction. These protections would come at negligible burden to  
27 Malibu Media, which is presumably knowledgeable of its own methodology for identifying the  
28 location of the IP address identified in its complaint.

1 This order holds that Malibu Media's failure to include a sworn record on the reliability  
2 of its IP address geolocation methodology is fatal and constitutes cause to quash the instant  
3 subpoena on Comcast. Accordingly, compliance with the subpoena will be **STAYED**, pending  
4 further proceedings.

5 At this point, it is not necessary to conduct an evidentiary investigation into the  
6 reliability of Malibu Media's geolocation technology. A sworn first-hand declaration  
7 describing the process used in this case and its reliability will first be considered, subject  
8 possibly to proof later. The undersigned may revisit this decision in future cases if  
9 circumstances cast doubt on the reliability of Malibu Media's methodology.

10 Malibu Media should take this ruling to heart in any future or pending requests to serve  
11 third-party subpoenas.

12 At oral argument, defense counsel noted that the extended duration of the alleged pattern  
13 of infringement indicates that the above-named IP address is likely a static address (generally  
14 reserved for business customers), rather than a dynamic address, which changes over shorter  
15 periods of time. Nothing in the record currently addresses the differences between static and  
16 dynamic IP addresses, or the frequency at which dynamic IP addresses change, but to the extent  
17 that bears on Malibu Media's geolocation methodology, any sworn declaration should address  
18 that issue as well.

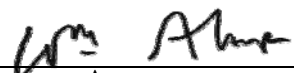
19 **CONCLUSION**

20 For the reasons stated above, the subpoena served on Comcast in this action is hereby  
21 **STAYED**. Comcast shall *not* comply with the subpoena until further ordered by this Court.

22 Malibu Media shall promptly **SERVE** this order on Comcast.

23  
24 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

25  
26 Dated: June 20, 2016.

27   
28 WILLIAM ALSUP  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE