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E-FILED 08-05-2011

NOT FOR CITATION
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

HARD DRIVE PRODUCTIONS, INC.,

No. C11-03648 HRL

Plaintiff,

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S EX
PARTE APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO
TAKE LIMITED EXPEDITED
DISCOVERY**

v.

DOES 1-84,

[Re: Docket No. 5]

Defendants.

BACKGROUND

Plaintiff Hard Drive Productions, Inc. ("Hard Drive"), a company incorporated in Arizona, filed this complaint on July 26, 2011. Hard Drive alleges that at least eighty-four unknown Defendants knowingly and willfully infringed its copyright by downloading and sharing its copyrighted work ("Work"). Specifically, Hard Drive alleges that Doe Defendants engaged in unlawful concerted conduct for the purpose of infringing its Work using an online peer-to-peer ("P2P") file-sharing tool called BitTorrent, in violation of the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 101 *et seq.* See Compl. at 4-6. The BitTorrent protocol, as explained by Judge Grewal:

is a decentralized method of distributing data. Since its release approximately 10 years ago, BitTorrent has allowed users to share files anonymously with other users. Instead of relying on a central server to distribute data directly to individual users, the BitTorrent protocol allows individual users to distribute data amo[ng] themselves by exchanging pieces of the file with each other to eventually obtain a whole copy of the file. When using the BitTorrent protocol, every user simultaneously receives information from and transfers information to one another.

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In the BitTorrent vernacular, individual downloaders/distributors of a particular file are called "peers." The group of peers involved in downloading/distributing a particular file is called a "swarm." A server which stores a list of peers in a swarm is called a "tracker." A computer program that implements the BitTorrent protocol is called a BitTorrent "client."

The BitTorrent protocol operates as follows. First, a user locates a small "torrent" file. This file contains information about the files to be shared and about the tracker, the computer that coordinates the file distribution. Second, the user loads the torrent file into a BitTorrent client, which automatically attempts to connect to the tracker listed in the torrent file. Third, the tracker responds with a list of peers and the BitTorrent client connects to those peers to begin downloading data from and distributing data to the other peers in the swarm. When the download is complete, the BitTorrent client continues distributing data to the peers in the swarm until the user manually disconnects [from] the swarm or the BitTorrent client otherwise does the same.

Diabolic Video Productions, Inc. v. Does 1-2099, No. 10-CV-5865 (PSG), 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 58351, at *3-4 (N.D. Cal. May 31, 2011). As Hard Drive notes, the BitTorrent protocol allows users to "engage in deep and sustained collaboration" with each other by "simultaneously downloading and distributing copyrighted material." Plaintiff's Ex Parte Application ("Application") at 13:14-15, 17:12-13. As each new peer joins a swarm and begins to download and share the designated file, the swarm grows larger and gains greater efficiency. See Hansmeier Decl. at ¶ 7. BitTorrent also allows users to exchange files without having to disclose their identities, using only an Internet Protocol ("IP") address assigned to them by their respective Internet Service Providers ("ISP"). See Compl. at ¶ 8.

Hard Drive hired Media Copyright Group ("MCG"), a firm specializing in online piracy detection, to identify the IP addresses of individuals engaged in file-sharing of its copyrighted Work. See Hansmeier Decl. at ¶¶ 12-20. MCG used proprietary forensic software to locate the swarms downloading and distributing Hard Drive's Work and to identify the IP address of each user in the swarm, noting the date and time of the observed activity during a three-month period. See id.; Compl. Ex. A.

Hard Drive joined multiple Doe Defendants in this suit, claiming that P2P sharing of its copyrighted Work comprised a transaction or series of transactions and asserting common questions of law and fact among each Defendant. See Compl. at 4-5. Using the list of IP addresses, Hard Drive seeks leave to subpoena the ISPs to identify each Doe Defendant's name,

1 address, telephone number, email address, and Media Access Control information. Application
2 at 25:3-10. Hard Drive claims that it cannot identify Doe Defendants for purposes of service of
3 process unless its Ex Parte Application for Leave to Take Limited Expedited Discovery
4 ("Application") is granted.

5 LEGAL STANDARD

6 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(d), a court may authorize early discovery
7 before the Rule 26(f) conference for the parties' convenience and in the interest of justice. FED.
8 R. CIV. P. 26(f)(1), (2). Courts within the Ninth Circuit generally use a "good cause" standard
9 to determine whether to permit such discovery. See, e.g., Apple Inc. v. Samsung Electronics
10 Co., Ltd., No. 11-CV-01846 LHK, 2011 WL 1938154, at *1 (N.D. Cal. May 18, 2011);
11 Semitoool, Inc. v. Tokyo Electron America, Inc., 208 F.R.D. 273, 276 (N.D. Cal. 2002). "Good
12 cause may be found where the need for expedited discovery, in consideration of the
13 administration of justice, outweighs the prejudice to the responding party." Semitoool, 208
14 F.R.D. at 276.

15 While discovery normally only takes place after a defendant has been served, where the
16 alleged tortious activity occurs entirely on-line, "[s]ervice of process can pose a special
17 dilemma for plaintiffs ... because the defendant may have used a fictitious name and address in
18 the commission of the tortious acts." Liberty Media Holdings, LLC v. Does 1-62, No. 11-
19 CV575 MMA (NLS), 2011 WL 1869923, at *2 (S.D. Cal. May 12, 2011) (quoting Columbia
20 Ins. Co. v. Seescandy.com, 185 F.R.D. 573, 577 (N.D. Cal. 1999)). In determining whether
21 there is good cause to allow expedited discovery to identify anonymous Internet users named as
22 Doe defendants, courts consider whether: (1) the plaintiff can identify the missing party with
23 sufficient specificity such that the Court can determine that defendant is a real person or entity
24 who could be sued in federal court; (2) the plaintiff has identified all previous steps taken to
25 locate the elusive defendant; (3) the plaintiff's suit against defendant could withstand a motion
26 to dismiss, and; (4) the plaintiff has demonstrated that there is a reasonable likelihood of being
27 able to identify the defendant through discovery such that service of process would be possible.
28 Seescandy.com, 185 F.R.D. at 578-80.

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1. Hard Drive may immediately serve Rule 45 subpoenas on the ISPs listed in Exhibit A to the Complaint to obtain information that will identify each Doe Defendant, including name, address, telephone number, email address, and media access control information. Each subpoena shall have a copy of this Order attached.
2. Each ISP will have 30 days from the date of service upon them to serve the subscribers of the IP addresses with a copy of the subpoena and a copy of this order. The ISPs may serve the subscribers using any reasonable means, including written notice sent to the subscriber's last known address, transmitted either by first-class mail or via overnight service.
3. Subscribers shall have 30 days from the date of service upon them to file any motions in this court contesting the subpoena (including a motion to quash or modify the subpoena). If that 30-day period lapses without a subscriber contesting the subpoena, the ISPs shall have 10 days to produce the information responsive to the subpoena to Hard Drive.
4. The subpoenaed entity shall preserve any subpoenaed information pending the resolution of any timely-filed motion to quash.
5. Any ISP that receives a subpoena pursuant to this Order shall confer with Hard Drive and shall not assess any charge in advance of providing the information requested in the subpoena. Any ISP that receives a subpoena and elects to charge for the costs of production shall provide Hard Drive with a billing summary and cost reports that serve as a basis for such billing summary and any costs claimed by such ISP.
6. Hard Drive shall serve a copy of this order along with any subpoenas issued pursuant to this order to the necessary entities.
7. Any information disclosed to Hard Drive in response to a Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Hard Drive solely for the purpose of protecting its rights as set forth

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in its complaint.

IT IS SO ORDERED

DATED: August 5, 2011



HOWARD R. LLOYD
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

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5:11-cv-03648-HRL Notice will be electronically mailed to:
Brett Langdon Gibbs blgibbs@wefightpiracy.com