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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

LHF PRODUCTIONS, INC.,
Plaintiff,
v.
DOE-68.6.254.84,
Defendant.

Case No.: 16cv1158 H (MDD)

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION
FOR EARLY DISCOVERY**

[ECF NO. 5]

Before the Court is Plaintiff's *Ex Parte* Motion for Expedited Discovery filed on May 13, 2016. (ECF No. 5). No Defendant has been named or served. For the reasons discussed below, Plaintiff's Motion is **GRANTED**.

I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On May 13, 2016, Plaintiff filed a Complaint against Doe, allegedly a subscriber of Cox Communications assigned IP address 68.6.254.84 ("Defendant"). (ECF No. 1). Plaintiff alleges a single cause of action for direct copyright infringement. Plaintiff asserts that it is the registered copyright holder of the motion picture *London Has Fallen*. (*Id.* ¶¶ 4-6). Plaintiff contends Defendant used the BitTorrent file distribution network

1 to copy and distribute Plaintiff's copyrighted work through the Internet
2 without Plaintiff's permission. (*Id.* ¶ 11).

3 Plaintiff seeks leave to conduct early discovery to learn the identity of
4 the subscriber of the subject Internet Protocol ("IP") address from the
5 Internet Service Provider ("ISP") who leased that IP address to its
6 subscriber during the relevant period. Specifically, Plaintiff seeks an order
7 permitting it to serve a third party subpoena, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 45,
8 on Cox Communications requiring the ISP to supply the name and address
9 of its subscriber to Plaintiff.

10 II. LEGAL STANDARDS

11 Formal discovery generally is not permitted without a court order
12 before the parties have conferred pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil
13 Procedure 26(f). Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d)(1). "[H]owever, in rare cases, courts
14 have made exceptions, permitting limited discovery to ensue after filing of
15 the complaint to permit the plaintiff to learn the identifying facts necessary
16 to permit service on the defendant." *Columbia Ins. Co. v. Seescandy.com*,
17 185 F.R.D. 573, 577 (N.D. Cal. 1999) (citing *Gillespie v. Civiletti*, 629 F.2d
18 637, 642 (9th Cir. 1980)). Requests for early or expedited discovery are
19 granted upon a showing by the moving party of good cause. *See Semitool,*
20 *Inc. v. Tokyo Electron Am., Inc.*, 208 F.R.D. 273, 275-76 (N.D. Cal. 2002)
21 (applying "the conventional standard of good cause in evaluating Plaintiff's
22 request for expedited discovery").

23 "The Ninth Circuit has held that when the defendants' identities are
24 unknown at the time the complaint is filed, courts may grant plaintiffs
25 leave to take early discovery to determine the defendants' identities 'unless
26 it is clear that discovery would not uncover the identities, or that the

1 complaint would be dismissed on other grounds.” *808 Holdings, LLC v.*
2 *Collective of December 29, 2011 Sharing Hash*, No. 12-cv-0186 MMA (RBB),
3 2012 WL 1648838, *3 (S.D. Cal. May 4, 2012) (quoting *Gillespie*, 629 F.2d at
4 642). “A district court’s decision to grant discovery to determine
5 jurisdictional facts is a matter of discretion.” *Columbia Ins.*, 185 F.R.D. at
6 578 (citing *Wells Fargo & Co. v. Wells Fargo Express Co.*, 556 F.2d 406, 430
7 n.24 (9th Cir. 1977)).

8 District courts apply a three-factor test when considering motions for
9 early discovery to identify Doe defendants. *Id.* at 578-80. First, “the
10 plaintiff should identify the missing party with sufficient specificity such
11 that the Court can determine that defendant is a real person or entity who
12 could be sued in federal court.” *Id.* at 578. Second, the plaintiff “should
13 identify all previous steps taken to locate the elusive defendant” to ensure
14 that the plaintiff has made a good faith effort to identify and serve process
15 on the defendant. *Id.* at 579. Third, the “plaintiff should establish to the
16 Court’s satisfaction that plaintiff’s suit against defendant could withstand a
17 motion to dismiss.” *Id.* (citing *Gillespie*, 629 F.2d at 642). Further “the
18 plaintiff should file a request for discovery with the Court, along with a
19 statement of reasons justifying the specific discovery requested as well as
20 identification of a limited number of persons or entities on whom discovery
21 process might be served and for which there is a reasonable likelihood that
22 the discovery process will lead to identifying information about defendant
23 that would make service of process possible.” *Id.* at 580.

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1 III. ANALYSIS

2 A. Identification of Missing Party with Sufficient Specificity

3 First, Plaintiff must identify Defendant with enough specificity to
4 enable the Court to determine that Defendant is a real person or entity who
5 would be subject to the jurisdiction of this Court. *Columbia Ins.*, 185 F.R.D.
6 at 578. This Court has previously determined that “a plaintiff identifies
7 Doe defendants with sufficient specificity by providing the unique IP
8 addresses assigned to an individual defendant on the day of the allegedly
9 infringing conduct, and by using ‘geolocation technology’ to trace the IP
10 addresses to a physical point of origin.” *808 Holdings*, 2012 WL 1648838, at
11 *4 (quoting *OpenMind Solutions, Inc. v. Does 1-39*, No. C-11-3311 MEJ,
12 2011 WL 4715200 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 7, 2011); *Pink Lotus Entm’t, LLC v. Does*
13 *1-46*, No. C-11-02263 HRL, 2011 WL 2470986 (N.D. Cal. June 21, 2011)).

14 With the Complaint and with the instant Motion, Plaintiff filed a
15 chart reflecting that the user of the subject IP address engaged in allegedly
16 infringing activity from February 4 through February 27, 2016; identified
17 the ISP as Cox Communications; and located the IP address in San Diego,
18 California, within the Southern District of California. (ECF Nos. 1-3; 5-2).
19 Critically, Plaintiff also submitted the Declaration of James S. Davis in
20 support of this Motion. (ECF No. 5-3). Mr. Davis states, under penalty of
21 perjury, that the subject IP address belongs to Cox Communications and
22 that he employed certain geolocation technology to locate the subject IP
23 address within the Southern District of California. (*Id.*).

24 Plaintiff does not address, however, when the geolocation effort was
25 performed. It is most likely that the subscriber is a residential user and the
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1 IP address assigned by ISP is “dynamic.”¹ Consequently, it matters when
2 the geolocation was performed. In the context of dynamic IP addresses, “a
3 person using [an IP] address one month may not have been the same person
4 using it the next.” *State of Connecticut v. Shields*, No. CR06352303, 2007
5 WL 1828875 *6 (Conn. Sup. Ct. June 7, 2007). If performed in temporal
6 proximity to the offending downloads, the geolocation may be probative of
7 the physical location of the subscriber. If not, less so, potentially to the
8 point of irrelevance. Here, although Plaintiff does not provide the date that
9 geolocation was performed, the Court notes that the alleged infringement
10 allegedly occurred between April 20 through 28, 2016, ending just weeks
11 before the filing of the Complaint and the instant Motion. (ECF No. 1-3; 5-
12 2). Accordingly, the geolocation appears to have been conducted close
13 enough in time to the allegedly offending behavior to be probative.

14 Consequently, Plaintiff has identified the Defendant, at this point,
15 with sufficient specificity. *See OpenMind Solutions*, 2011 WL 4715200, at
16 *2 (concluding that plaintiff satisfied the first factor by identifying the
17 defendants’ IP addresses and by tracing the IP addresses to a point of origin
18 within the State of California); *Pink Lotus Entm’t*, 2011 WL 2470986, at *3
19 (same). In addition, Plaintiff has presented evidence that the identified IP
20 address is physically located in this district.

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23 ¹ “Static IP addresses are addresses which remain set for a specific user. . . .
24 Dynamic IP addresses are randomly assigned to internet users and change
25 frequently. . . . Consequently, for dynamic IP addresses, a single IP address
26 may be re-assigned to many different computers in a short period of time.”
Call of the Wild Movie, LLC v. Does, 770 F. Supp. 2d 332, 356-57 (D. D.C.
2011)(citations omitted).

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

2 Plaintiff must describe all prior steps it has taken to identify the
3 defendant in a good faith effort to locate and serve him or her. *See*
4 *Columbia Ins.*, 185 F.R.D. at 579. Plaintiff states it has been able to
5 identify the ISP used by the alleged infringer, where he or she is generally
6 located, and the software used to commit the alleged acts of infringement.
7 (ECF No. 5-3). Plaintiff appears to have obtained and investigated the
8 available data pertaining to the alleged infringement in a good faith effort
9 to locate Defendant. *See OpenMind Solutions*, 2011 WL 4715200, at *3;
10 *MCGIP, LLC v. Does 1-149*, 2011 WL 3607666, *2 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 3, 2011);
11 *Pink Lotus Entm't*, 2011 WL 2470986, at *3.

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

13 “Finally, to be entitled to early discovery, [Plaintiff] must
14 demonstrate that its Complaint can withstand a motion to dismiss.” 808
15 *Holdings*, 2012 WL 1648838 at *5 (citing *Columbia Ins.*, 185 F.R.D. at 579).
16 In order to establish copyright infringement, a plaintiff must show: (1)
17 ownership of a valid copyright, and (2) that the defendant violated the
18 copyright owner’s exclusive rights under the Copyright Act. *Ellison v.*
19 *Robertson*, 357 F.3d 1072, 1076 (9th Cir. 2004); 17 U.S.C. § 501(a). Here,
20 the Complaint alleges that Plaintiff owns the registered copyright of the
21 work that Defendant allegedly copied and distributed using the BitTorrent
22 file distribution network and that it did not permit or consent to
23 Defendant’s copying or distribution of its work. (ECF No. 1). It appears
24 Plaintiff has stated a prima facie claim for copyright infringement that can
25 withstand a motion to dismiss.

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1 **D. Personal Jurisdiction**

2 As discussed above, Plaintiff has sufficiently established that it is
3 likely that the Defendant is located within the Southern District of
4 California and is subject to the personal jurisdiction of the Court.

5 **E. Venue**

6 “The venue of suits for infringement of copyright is not determined by
7 the general provision governing suits in the federal district courts, rather by
8 the venue provision of the Copyright Act.” *Goldberg v. Cameron*, 482 F.
9 Supp. 2d 1136, 1143 (N.D. Cal. 2007) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1400(a); *Lumiere v.*
10 *Mae Edna Wilder, Inc.*, 261 U.S. 174, 176 (1923)). “In copyright
11 infringement actions, venue is proper ‘in the district in which the defendant
12 or his agent resides or may be found.’” *Brayton Purcell LLP v. Recordon &*
13 *Recordon*, 606 F.3d 1124, 1128 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 1400(a)).
14 “The Ninth Circuit interprets this statutory provision to allow venue ‘in any
15 judicial district in which the defendant would be amendable to personal
16 jurisdiction if the district were a separate state.’” *Id.*

17 As discussed above, Defendant is likely to be located in this District
18 and the acts complained of also likely occurred here. Accordingly, venue
19 appears proper in this District at this time.

20 **F. Specific Discovery Request**

21 Plaintiff has not provided a proposed subpoena. Plaintiff stated,
22 however, that it will seek to obtain only the name and address of the
23 subscriber associated with the IP address from Cox Communications.

24 The Court finds Plaintiff has shown good cause to subpoena records
25 from Cox Communications identifying the subscriber assigned to the subject
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1 IP address at the identified times. The subpoena must be limited to
2 documents identifying the subscriber's name and address during the
3 relevant period. That information should be sufficient for Plaintiff to be
4 able to identify and serve Defendant. If Plaintiff is unable to identify and
5 serve Defendant after receiving a response to the subpoena, Plaintiff may
6 seek leave from the Court to pursue additional discovery.

7 **G. Cable Privacy Act**

8 Finally, the Court must consider the requirements of the Cable
9 Privacy Act, 47 U.S.C. § 551. The Act generally prohibits cable operators
10 from disclosing personally identifiable information regarding subscribers
11 without the prior written or electronic consent of the subscriber. 47 U.S.C.
12 § 551(c)(1). A cable operator, however, may disclose such information if the
13 disclosure is made pursuant to a court order and the cable operator provides
14 the subscriber with notice of the order. 47 U.S.C. § 551(c)(2)(B). The ISP
15 that Plaintiff intends to subpoena in this case is a cable operator within the
16 meaning of the Act.

17 **IV. CONCLUSION**

18 For the reasons set forth above, Plaintiff's *Ex Parte* Motion for
19 Expedited Discovery is **GRANTED**, as follows:

20 1. Plaintiff may serve a subpoena, pursuant to and compliant with
21 the procedures of Fed. R. Civ. P. 45, on Cox Communications seeking only
22 the name and address of the subscriber assigned to the subject IP address
23 for the relevant time period.

24 2. The subpoena must provide at least forty-five (45) calendar days
25 from service to production. Cox Communications may seek to quash or
26 modify the subpoena as provided at Rule 45(d)(3).

