

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

MEDIA PRODUCTS, INC.,
Plaintiff,

v.

DOES 1–58,
Defendants.

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Civil No. JFM 8:12-cv-00348

OPINION

Plaintiff, Media Products, Inc. (“Media Products”), filed a complaint in this court on February 6, 2012 against unidentified John Doe defendants 1–58 seeking monetary and injunctive relief for copyright infringement pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 101, et seq. Pending before the court is Media Products’ motion for leave to take discovery prior to the Rule 26(f) conference. (ECF No. 3.) For the reasons that follow, I find joinder of the putative defendants improper and sua sponte sever claims against all defendants, except Doe defendant #1. With respect to Doe defendant #1, Media Products’ motion for leave is granted and Media Products is allowed to serve immediate discovery on the ISP providing internet service to Doe #1’s IP address. (Compl. Ex. A, ECF No. 1-6.)

BACKGROUND

On February 6, 2012, Plaintiff Media Products, Inc. (“Media Products”) filed a complaint against fifty-eight John Doe defendants alleging that defendants used a file-sharing protocol called BitTorrent to illegally obtain Media Products’ copyrighted pornographic motion picture *Teacher’s Got a Tight Pussy 3*. (Compl. ¶¶ 8–13.) Media Products explains that the BitTorrent

protocol differs from the traditional peer-to-peer (“P2P”) protocols. (Compl. ¶¶ 9–13.) Unlike a traditional P2P protocol, with BitTorrent the illegal download occurs through a piecemeal process. (*Id.*) The initial file-provider shares the original file, known as a “seed,” with a torrent network. (*Id.*) Then, through this torrent network, users receive different portions of the file from other “peer” users who have already downloaded the file, eventually obtaining a full and complete copy of the file. (*Id.*) As more and more peers join the network, they form what is collectively known as a “swarm.” (*Id.*) Media Products states that as more individuals download the file and thereby join the swarm, the likelihood of new, successful downloads increases. (*Id.*) Media Products alleges the Doe defendants reproduced and/or distributed *Teacher’s Got a Tight Pussy 3* through this piecemeal process, thereby willfully and intentionally infringing on Media Products’ exclusive rights. (Compl. ¶ 32.)

ANALYSIS

A. Joinder

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 20(a)(2) describes the requirements for permissive joinder: “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). If the two requirements are not met, and defendants are deemed improperly joined, the court “on motion or *on its own* . . . may at any time, on just terms . . . drop a party.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 21 (emphasis added). Rule 21 provides the court with the power to sua sponte sever improperly joined defendants. *See Third Degree Films, Inc. v. Does 1–131*, No. 12-108-PHX-JAT, 2012

WL 692993, at *2 (D. Ariz. Mar. 1, 2012) (citing *SBO Pictures, Inc. v. Does 1–3036*, 2011 WL 6002620, at *3–4 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 30, 2011)). The court finds that Media Products improperly joined the fifty-eight Doe defendants. Thus, the court severs all Doe defendants, except Doe #1.

The Supreme Court has articulated that “the impulse is toward the broadest possible scope of action consistent with fairness to the parties; joinder of claims, parties and remedies is strongly encouraged.” See *United Mine Workers of Am. v. Gibbs*, 383 U.S. 715, 724 (1966). Additionally, the Fourth Circuit has held that “Rule 20 grants courts wide discretion concerning the permissive joinder of parties.” *Aleman v. Chugach Support Servs. Inc.*, 485 F.3d 206, 218 n.5 (4th Cir. 2007). The court cannot ignore Rule 20’s requirements, however. See *Arista Records, LLC v. Does 1–11*, No. 1:07-cv-2828, 2008 WL 4823160, at *4 (N.D. Ohio Nov. 3, 2008) (stating that the court “does not believe that . . . efficiency concerns should supersede the requirements for joinder set forth in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, particularly where, as here, there are no allegations that the same individual is responsible for multiple instances of infringement occurring at the identified IP addresses”). I find the requirements of Rule 20 are not met, and defendants are improperly joined.

As a preliminary matter, I must address why I find it appropriate, if not preferable, to reach the joinder issue prior to the Doe defendants’ identification. See *Arista Records*, 2008 WL 4823160, at *4 (“[T]he Court agrees with the various district courts that have decided to reach the joinder issue prior to identification of the doe defendants.”) (collecting cases); *BMG Music v. Does 1–203*, No. Civ. A. 04-650, 2004 WL 953888, at *1 (“Although it would be convenient and economical (for Plaintiffs) to have this Court preside over Plaintiffs’ expedited discovery request, the Court simply cannot overcome its finding that the Defendants are not properly joined parties. In light of the Court’s continuing conviction that joinder is improper, deferring

consideration of the joinder issue is inappropriate”). Unlike a personal jurisdiction inquiry, the court does not need defendants’ personal identifying information to evaluate joinder. Media Products’ allegations are sufficient to evaluate whether Rule 20’s permissive joinder requirements are satisfied.

Not only does the court possess the requisite information to address joinder at this stage, but failing to do so raises significant fairness concerns. The Northern District of Ohio provides an excellent description of the adverse practical consequences associated with deferring consideration of joinder:

[I]f Plaintiffs’ Complaint does in fact violate the joinder requirements, Plaintiffs should not be permitted to proceed with their lawsuit until after the procedural defect is rectified. . . . The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure should not be cast aside merely in the name of potential efficiency. . . . [Additionally,] [i]n all likelihood, if the joinder decision were to be postponed, the Court would never have an opportunity to rule on the propriety of Plaintiffs’ joinder of the Doe Defendants. *See Sony BMG Music Entm’t v. Does 1–5*, No. CV 07–2434 SJO (JCx) (C.D.Cal. Aug. 29, 2007) (“Although Plaintiffs contend that the Defendant Does may question the propriety of joinder after they are identified, it is this Court’s experience that an overwhelming majority of cases brought by recording companies against individuals are resolved without so much as an appearance by the defendant, usually through default judgment or stipulated dismissal.”) . . . While overworked courts normally would appreciate one less motion to decide, by deferring a ruling on joinder in this case and if, as will be discussed below, the Doe Defendants are misjoined, Plaintiffs would be able to avoid paying \$350 filing fees under 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a) for separate actions against each of the improperly joined Defendants. Although the government would not lose a substantial amount of filing fees from this case alone, other courts and commentators have noted that a consequence of postponing a decision on joinder in lawsuits similar to this action results in lost revenue of perhaps millions of dollars and only encourages Plaintiffs . . . to join (or misjoin) as many doe defendants as possible.

Arista Records, 2008 WL 4823160, at *5. If the defendants are improperly joined, making the case procedurally defective, Media Products should have to cure that defect before the case proceeds. Otherwise, Media Products receives a windfall, misjoining defendants and securing all the necessary personal information for settlement without paying more than a one-time filing

fee.¹ See *SBO Pictures, Inc. v. Does 1–3036*, No. 11-4220 SC, 2011 WL 6002620, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 30, 2011) (noting “the potential for coercing unjust settlements from innocent defendants trumps Plaintiff’s interest in maintaining low litigation costs” and that “a consequence of postponing a decision on joinder in lawsuits similar to this action results in lost revenue of perhaps millions of dollars (from lost filing fees) and only encourages [plaintiffs in copyright actions] to join (or misjoin) as many doe defendants as possible”) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted); *Raw Films, Ltd. v. Does 1–32*, No. CV-11-532(JAG), 2011 WL 6182025, at *3 (E.D. Va. Oct. 5, 2011) (“The plaintiffs seemingly have no interest in actually litigating the case, but rather simply have used the Court and its subpoena powers to obtain sufficient information to shake down the John Does.”).

The issue then is whether joinder is appropriate in this case. Mass copyright infringement actions naming hundreds of Doe defendants, of the sort presently before the court, have become quite common. Whether joinder is proper is a central question in most of these cases, and federal courts are divided. Some courts have held joinder improper. See, e.g., *IO Group, Inc. v. Does 1–435*, No. C 10–4382 SI, 2011 WL 445043, at *3–*6 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 3, 2011); *Elektra Entm’t Group, Inc. v. Does 1–9*, No. 04 Civ. 2289 (RWS), 2004 WL 2095581, at *5–*7 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 8, 2004); *BMG Music*, 2004 WL 953888, at *1 (E.D. Pa. Apr. 2, 2004). Others have held joinder proper. See, e.g., *Patrick Collins, Inc. v. Does 1–15*, No. 11–cv–02164–CMA–MJW, 2012 WL 415436, at *2–*4 (D. Colo. Feb. 8, 2012); *Digital Sin, Inc. v. Does 1–176*, No. 12–cv–00126 (AJN), 2012 WL 263491, at *5 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 30, 2012); *Call of the Wild Movie, LLC v. Does 1–1,062*, 770 F. Supp. 2d 332, 342–43 (D.D.C. 2011); *W. Coast*

¹ The court also notes, as others have, that “the risk of inappropriate settlement leverage is enhanced in a case like this involving salacious and graphic sexual content where a defendant may be urged to resolve a matter at an inflated value to avoid disclosure of the content the defendant was accessing.” *Raw Films*, 2011 WL 6840590, at *2 n.5.

Prod., Inc. v. Does 1–5829, 275 F.R.D. 9, 15–16 (D.D.C. 2011); *K-Beech, Inc. v. Does 1–57*, No. 2:11-cv-358-Ftm-36SPC, 2011 WL 5597303, at *5–*7 (M.D. Fla. Nov. 1, 2011), *Hard Drive Prods., Inc. v. Does 1–55*, No. 11 C 2798, 2011 WL 4889094, at *5 (N.D. Ill. Oct. 12, 2011); *Donkeyball Movie, LLC v. Does 1–171*, No. civ-10–1520(BAH), 2011 WL 1807452, at *4–*5 (D.D.C. May 12, 2011). I find the former collection of cases more persuasive, despite recent cases in this district that have tended toward the logic of the latter. See *Third Degree Films, Inc. v. Does 1–108*, No. 11-3007-DKC, 2012 WL 669055, at *4–*5 (D. Md. Feb. 28, 2012); *Third Degree Films, Inc. v. Does 1–118*, No. 11-cv-03006-AW, 2011 WL 6837774, at *2–*3 (D. Md. Dec. 28, 2011); *K-Beech, Inc. v. Does 1–22*, No. 11-cv-01774-AW, 2011 WL 6000768, at *2–*3 (D. Md. Nov. 29, 2011); *Patrick Collins, Inc. v. Does 1–22*, No. 11-cv-01772-AW, 2011 WL 5439005, at *2–*4 (D. Md. Nov. 8, 2011); *Patrick Collins, Inc. v. Does 1–11*, No. 11-cv-01776-AW, 2011 WL 5439045, at *1–*3 (D. Md. Nov. 8, 2011).

The courts finding misjoinder focused mainly on a deficiency in Rule 20’s transactional component, holding that the Doe defendants’ separate and distinct actions did not constitute “the same transaction, occurrence or series of transactions or occurrences.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 20; see *Arista Records*, 2008 WL 4823160, at *6 (“[M]erely alleging that the Doe Defendants all used the same ISP and file-sharing network to conduct copyright infringement without asserting that they acted in concert was not enough to satisfy the same series of transactions requirement under the Federal Rules.”); *Fonovisa, Inc.*, 2008 WL 919701, at *5 (“A review of the record indicates that the copyright infringement claims alleged against Does 1 through 9 are not logically related and therefore do not constitute the same transaction or occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. First, the complaint does not contain any allegation that the nine Defendants are jointly or severally liable to the sixteen Plaintiffs. Second, Plaintiffs have failed to allege any

facts tending to show that one or more of the Defendants has actually downloaded songs from another Defendant, which could conceivably link the Defendants or show they acted in concert.”). These courts also correctly rejected the argument that the harm caused by each Doe was sufficiently similar to satisfy Rule 20’s transactional requirement. *See Fonovisa*, 2008 WL 919701, at *5 (“[I]f the transactional test could be satisfied by merely alleging that the plaintiffs suffered the same harm from alleged violations of their copyrights, ‘a copyright plaintiff could join as defendants any otherwise unrelated parties who independently copy material owned by the plaintiff [U]nder this logic, there would be virtually no limit to the number of parties that could be joined, which would effectively nullify the transactional requirement.”) (internal quotations and citations omitted).

Although courts often declined to address Rule 20’s second requirement after finding misjoinder on the first requirement, some still evaluated Rule 20’s second requirement regarding common questions of law and fact. This is undeniably a much closer call; however, I concur with the courts finding that although there is a common question of law as to whether the downloading activity constituted unlawful infringement of Media Products’ copyright, the reality is that each claim against each Doe involves different facts and defenses. *See Elektra Entm’t*, 2004 WL 2095581, at *7 (“The claims against the different defendants will require separate trials as they may involve separate witnesses, different evidence, and different legal theories and defenses, which could lead to confusion of the jury Moreover, the Court finds that there will almost certainly [be] separate issues of fact with respect to each Defendants.”) (quoting *BMG Music*, 2004 WL 953888, at *1); *BMG Music*, 2004 WL 953888, at *1 (“Comcast subscriber John Doe 1 could be an innocent parent whose internet access was abused by her minor child, while John Doe 2 might share a computer with a roommate who infringed Plaintiffs’ works.

John Does 3 through 203 could be thieves, just as Plaintiffs believe.”). Thus, courts hearing these mass copyright infringement cases have found significant issues with at least one, if not both, of the requirements for permissive joinder.

The present case likewise does not support joinder. As to the transactional requirement, merely alleging that the Doe defendants all used the same file-sharing protocol, BitTorrent, to conduct copyright infringement of plaintiff’s film without any indication that they acted in concert fails to satisfy the “arising out of the . . . same series of transactions or occurrences” requirement. Fed. R. Civ. P. 20(a)(2)(A). If the Doe defendants remaining in this case have, in fact, infringed on Media Products’ copyright (a fact the court will assume looking at the pleadings most favorable to the non-moving party), each alleged infringement was separate and apart from the others. *See Arista Records*, 2008 WL 4823160, at *6 (“[B]ecause Plaintiffs did not allege that the Doe Defendants caused the *same harm* (rather than the *same type of harm*), joinder is improper.”). Litigating instances of separate but similar conduct defies the purpose of joinder and raises concerns of individual fairness and justice.

In terms of Rule 20’s second requirement, common question of law or fact, I understand there is commonality in that Media Products has asserted the same count of copyright infringement against all defendants. However, I cannot ignore or dismiss the significant factual and legal differences unique to the claims against, and defenses raised by, each Doe defendant. Because of these differences, joinder raises serious fairness concerns. Even courts denying motions to sever have articulated concerns. *See Third Degree Films*, 2012 WL 669055, at *5 n.5 (denying motion to sever prior to Doe identification, but explicitly noting that “the court is well aware of the legitimate concerns of the Doe Defendants that their defenses will likely vary from each other and thus may invite prejudice because, among other reasons, evidence may well be

completely lost in a courtroom buzzing with more than a hundred others sued for downloading the [copyrighted work]”) (internal quotation marks omitted).

In an apparent attempt to distinguish the present case from those finding misjoinder, Media Products alleges that unique properties of BitTorrent, the file sharing protocol used in the present case, support joinder. (Compl. ¶ 5); *see Third Degree Films*, 2012 WL 669055, at *5 n.4 (stating that BitTorrent’s properties distinguish it from other P2P networks and therefore “the issue of permissive joinder in this context is better analyzed in relation to cases that specifically address BitTorrent file-sharing”). A majority of courts, however, have specifically held that the properties of BitTorrent are insufficient to support joinder. *See Hard Drive Prods. v. Does 1–188*, 809 F. Supp. 2d 1150, 1163–64 (N.D. Cal. 2011); *Third Degree Films v. Does 1–3577*, No. C-11-02768 (LB), 2011 WL 5374569, at *3–*4 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 4, 2011); *Liberty Media Holdings, LLC v. BitTorrent Swarm*, — F.R.D. —, 2011 WL 5190048, at *2–*3 (S.D. Fla. Nov. 1, 2011); *Hard Drive Prods., Inc. v. Does 1–30*, No. 2:11cv345, 2011 WL 4915551, at *2–*4 (E.D. Va. Oct. 17, 2011); *On the Cheap, LLC v. Does 1–5011*, No. C10–4472 BZ, 2011 WL 4018258, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 6, 2011); *Pacific Century Int’l Ltd. v. Does 1–101*, 2011 WL 2690142, at *2–*4 (N.D. Cal. July 8, 2011); *Diabolic Video Prods. Inc. v. Does 1–2099*, 2011 WL 3100404, at *3–*4 (N.D. Cal. May 31, 2011); *Millennium TGA, Inc. v. Does 1–21*, 2011 WL 1812786, at *2–*3 (N.D. Cal. May 12, 2011); *Lightspeed v. Does 1–1000*, No. 10–cv–5604, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 35392, at *6–*7 (N.D.Ill. Mar. 31, 2011); *Millennium TGA Inc. v. Does 1–800*, No. 10–cv–5603, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 35406, at *5–*7 (N.D.Ill. Mar. 31, 2011); *IO Grp., Inc. v. Does 1–19*, No. 10–03851, 2010 WL 5071605, at *8–*12 (N.D.Cal. Dec. 7, 2010); *see also Raw Films v. Does 1–32*, No. 1:11–CV–2939–TWT, 2011 WL 6840590, at *2 (N.D. Ga. Dec. 29, 2011) (stating authoritatively that “the swarm joinder theory [associated with the

BitTorrent protocol] has been considered by various district courts, the majority of which have rejected it”).

The Northern District of California, where many of these mass copyright infringement cases are tried, provides an excellent explanation of why the BitTorrent protocol does not meet Rule 20’s transactional requirement:

Under the BitTorrent Protocol, it is not necessary that each of the Does 1–188 participated in or contributed to the downloading of each other’s copies of the work at issue—or even participated in or contributed to the downloading by any of the Does 1–188. Any “pieces” of the work copied or uploaded by any individual Doe may have gone to any other Doe or to any of the potentially thousands who participated in a given swarm. The bare fact that a Doe clicked on a command to participate in the BitTorrent Protocol does not mean that they were part of the downloading by unknown hundreds or thousands of individuals across the country or across the world.

Hard Drive Prods., 809 F. Supp. 2d at 1163. While each alleged infringer may have received pieces of plaintiff’s copyrighted work from various other swarm members, there is no evidence of any connection between the alleged infringers. *See id.* (“[E]ven if the IP addresses at issue in this motion all came from a single swarm, there is no evidence to suggest that each of the addresses ‘acted in concert’ with all the others.”). In fact, the alleged downloads in the present case occurred over a span of several months. (Compl., Ex. A.); *Raw Films*, 2011 WL 6840590, at *2 (“Downloading a work as part of a swarm does not constitute ‘acting in concert’ with one another, particularly when the transactions happen over a long period.”) Passively allowing another individual to upload a piece of a file is a far cry from the “direct facilitation” Media Products would have this court find. Furthermore, the concerns previously discussed with regard to Rule 20’s second requirement are unchanged by the properties of BitTorrent. *See Hard Drive Prods.*, 809 F. Supp. 2d at 1163 (“[N]othing in the BitTorrent architecture changes the fact that each defendant also will likely have a different defense.”). Thus, after delving thoroughly into

the particulars of the BitTorrent technology, I agree with the views expressed by these courts that BitTorrent provides no greater support for joinder than earlier P2P protocols.

In addition, the fact that this case only involves one copyrighted work is irrelevant; whether the joined Doe defendants downloaded one work, or twenty, does not change the separate and discrete nature of their activity. *See Hard Drive Prods.*, 809 F. Supp. 2d at 1161, 1163 (stating that Rule 20 joinder was improper because “the only commonality between the copyright infringers of the same work is that each commit[ted] the exact same violation of the law in exactly the same way” and that “merely infringing the same copyrighted work over [a given time] period is not enough [to support joinder]”) (internal quotations and citations omitted). Media Products tries to further distinguish the present case by arguing that the defendants “have traded exactly the same file of the copyrighted work as shown by the identical hash mark.”² (Compl. ¶ 5.) The District of Arizona recently heard the same argument and rightfully concluded that plaintiff’s “hash identifier” argument still failed to demonstrate that the defendants “shared data *with each other.*” *Patrick Collins, Inc. v. John Does 1–54*, No. , 2012 WL 911432, at *5 (D. Ariz. Mar. 19, 2012) (emphasis added). Therefore, while the present case before me may differ from previous cases of its kind in the number of underlying copyrighted works and the torrent protocol used, the relevant facts for joinder are left unchanged—the alleged infringement was committed by unrelated defendants, through independent actions, at different times and locations.

Because I find the requirements of Rule 20(a) are not met, I need not address the protective measures of Rule 20(b), which provide that “the court may issue an order – including an order for separate trials—to protect a party against embarrassment, delay, expense, or other

² The complaint defines a hash mark as a “forensic digital fingerprint.” (Compl. ¶ 11.)

prejudice” Fed. R. Civ. P. 20(b). I will, however, say briefly that even if Media Products had satisfied Rule 20(a)(2)’s conditions for joinder, I would likely still sever the Doe defendants based on my discretionary authority under Rule 20(b) because allowing joinder here is inefficient, raises significant manageability problems, and is unduly prejudicial to the defendants. While some courts have proffered convenience and efficiency concerns as the basis for finding joinder proper, this court, conversely, finds that severance best promotes judicial economy. *Hard Drive Prods., Inc.* at 1164 (stating that permitting joinder would “undermine Rule 20(a)’s purpose of promoting judicial economy and trial convenience because it would result in a logistically unmanageable case”). Joinder in these types of cases “fails to promote trial convenience and expedition of the ultimate determination of the substantive issues” because even though the hundreds of defendants “may have engaged in similar behavior, they are likely to present different defenses.” *Digital Sin, Inc. v. Does 1–5698*, 2011 WL 5362068 at *4; *see also Raw Films*, 2011 WL 6840590, at *2 (“The Defendants alleged to have participated in ‘swarm’ infringing often have different and divergent defenses to the copyright violation claims and to allow them to be asserted in a single case would defeat, not enhance, judicial economy.”). To maintain any sense of fairness, each individual defendant would have to receive a mini-trial, involving different evidence and testimony. The enormous burden of a trial like this “completely defeat[s] any supposed benefit from the joinder of all Does . . . and would substantially prejudice defendants and the administration of justice.” *Hard Drive Prods.*, 809 F. Supp. 2d at 1164.³

³ The incredible burden a case like these places on the court cannot be overstated. *See On the Cheap*, 2011 WL 4018258, at *2 (“If I allow this matter to proceed with about 5000 defendants, it will create a logistical nightmare with hundreds if not thousands of defendants filing different motions, including dispositive motions, each raising unique factual and legal issues that will have to be analyzed one at a time.”). The burden is further compounded by the fact that the increased work resulting from mass joinder requires no additional payment beyond the one-time

The policy favoring broad joinder does not mean that the requirements for permissive joinder should be ignored. Media Products has failed to meet Rule 20's two-prong test for permissive joinder. Thus, joinder of the Doe defendants is improper. Accordingly, with the exception of Doe #1, all remaining Doe defendants are severed from this action. With respect to Doe #1, Media Products' motion for expedited discovery is granted and Media Products can now serve immediate discovery on Doe #1's ISP.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the court sua sponte severs all Doe defendants, except defendant Doe #1, from this action. This court acknowledges that there are limited options for copyright holders to seek enforcement of their copyrights and remedy harm caused by infringement. At the same time, however, this court is unwilling to overlook serious procedural deficiencies and fairness concerns to solve the growing problem of enforcing pre-digital-age copyright law in the internet era.

April 4, 2012
Date

/s/
J. Frederick Motz
United States District Judge

\$350 filing fee. Plaintiffs therefore in no way compensate financially for this significant drain on judicial resources.