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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

POW NEVADA, LLC,

Plaintiff,  
v.

DOE 1, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. C17-1213RSM

ORDER SEVERING DEFENDANTS  
AND DISMISSING CLAIMS

This is one of dozens of suits filed by Plaintiff POW Nevada, LLC's ("POW") counsel, David Allen Lowe, alleging that multiple, unidentified Doe Defendants participated in BitTorrent "swarms" to engage in copyright infringement.<sup>1</sup> BitTorrent is a peer-to-peer ("P2P") file-sharing network that allows users to share small pieces of an initial, uploaded file until a complete file is downloaded by each user. In this suit, POW initially alleged that twelve Doe Defendants participated in a BitTorrent "swarm" to copy and distribute the same unique copy of the movie *Revolt*. See Dkt. #1 ¶¶ 1, 5, 10–14. Shortly thereafter, the Court granted in part POW's motion to issue subpoenas upon various internet service providers ("ISP"), which allowed POW to identify

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. Lowe has filed more than one hundred BitTorrent suits in the Western District of Washington since January 2013.

1 and name the Doe Defendants and file an Amended Complaint. *See* Dkts. #8 and #18. On  
2 December 13, 2017, POW was directed to show cause why the Court should not sever all  
3 defendants except the first named defendant, and dismiss the remaining defendants for improper  
4 joinder.<sup>2</sup> Dkt. #38. For the reasons stated herein, the Court finds POW’s joinder of the named  
5 defendants improper and will sever and dismiss the claims against all of the defendants except  
6 Defendant Willis Stevenson.  
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8 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 20(a)(2) imposes two requirements for the permissive  
9 joinder of defendants. First, defendants may be joined in a single action if “any right to relief is  
10 asserted against them jointly, severally, or in the alternative with respect to or arising out of the  
11 same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences.” FED. R. CIV. P.  
12 20(a)(2)(A). Second, there must be some question of law or fact common to all defendants. FED.  
13 R. CIV. P. 20(a)(2)(B). Besides these requirements, district courts must also determine if  
14 permissive joinder “comport[s] with the principles of fundamental fairness” or will prejudice  
15 either side. *Coleman v. Quaker Oats Co.*, 232 F.3d 1271, 1296 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting *Desert*  
16 *Empire Bank v. Ins. Co. of N. Am.*, 623 F.2d 1371, 1375 (9th Cir. 1980)). If a plaintiff does not  
17 satisfy Rule 20(a)(2)’s requirements, courts may sever misjoined parties, “so long as no substantial  
18 right will be prejudiced by the severance.” *Third Degree Films, Inc. v. Does 1-131*, 280 F.R.D.  
19 493, 496 (D. Ariz. 2012) (quotes omitted). Notably, “[e]ven when a plaintiff shows that the joined  
20 defendants meet the test for permissive joinder, the court still has discretion to sever under Federal  
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26 <sup>2</sup> By the time POW amended its Complaint to name the Doe Defendants, it had settled its claims against  
27 one Doe Defendant and dismissed its claims against three others. *See* Dkts. #15 and #16. Since filing its  
28 Amended Complaint, POW has either settled or voluntarily dismissed its claims against four more  
defendants. *See* Dkts. #22, #23, #29, and #36. Only four defendants—Willis Stevenson, Thomas  
Caldwell, Carol Legaspi, and Christina Dunalp Burell (the “Defendants”)—remain.

1 Rules of Civil Procedure 20(b), 21 and 42(b).” *Id.* (citing *On the Cheap, LLC v. Does 1-5011*, 280  
2 F.R.D. 500, 503 (N.D. Cal. 2011)).

3 POW’s Amended Complaint does not satisfy Rule 20(a)(2)(A). POW contends its claims  
4 arise out of the same series of transactions or occurrences because the identified Defendants  
5 allegedly used the BitTorrent protocol to download identical copies of the movie *Revolt* within the  
6 span of a month. *See* Dkt. #18 ¶¶ 1, 10, and Ex. B. Given the temporal proximity of Defendants’  
7 alleged infringements, along with the alleged “known propensity of BitTorrent participants to  
8 actively exchange files continuously for hours and even days,” POW posits it is “possible” that  
9 Defendants directly exchanged the movie in question with each other. *See id.* ¶ 32. POW thus  
10 concludes that by participating in a "swarm" within a particular period of time, and because the  
11 joined Defendants reside in the Western District of Washington, they may have exchanged files  
12 and thus swarm joinder is proper.<sup>3</sup> This argument rests on shaky ground. While it is theoretically  
13 possible that Defendants interacted with each other, POW's factual allegations fall short of  
14 converting the theoretical to plausible reality. *See I.T. Prods., LLC v. Does 1-12*, Case No. DKC  
15 16-3999, 2017 WL 167840, at \*2 (D. Md. Jan. 17, 2017) (“[T]he properties of BitTorrent are  
16 insufficient to support joinder because Rule 20's transactional component has not been met, i.e.,  
17 the multiple Doe defendants, even though the IP addresses are alleged to participate in the same  
18 swarm, do not constitute “the same transaction, occurrence or series of transactions or  
19 occurrences.””).

20 That Defendants participated in the same BitTorrent “swarm” does not indicate those  
21 participants interacted with each other, and the Court agrees that “because pieces and copies of the  
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27 <sup>3</sup> Joining multiple Doe Defendants in a single action because they allegedly participated in the same  
28 BitTorrent swarm is referred to as “swarm joinder.” *LHF Prods., Inc. v. Smith*, Case No. 2:16-cv-01803-  
JAD-NJK, 2017 WL 4778594, at \*2 (D. Nev. Oct. 23, 2017).

1 protected work may be coming from various sources within the swarm, individual users might  
2 never use the same sources.” *Third Degree Films*, 280 F.R.D. at 498. Instead, these allegations  
3 do nothing more than indicate that the named Defendants may have all unlawfully downloaded the  
4 same movie using the same method. *See, e.g., AF Holdings LLC v. Does 1-1058*, 752 F.3d 990,  
5 998–99 (D.C. Cir. 2014) (“Simply committing the same type of violation in the same way does  
6 not link defendants together for the purposes of joinder.”) (quoting *Hard Drive Prods., Inc. v.*  
7 *Does 1–30*, Case No. 2:11cv345, 2011 WL 4915551, at \*3 (E.D. Va. Oct. 17, 2011)). That some  
8 of these Defendants may have downloaded a piece of the same movie during the same day does  
9 not change this analysis. *See Cell Film Holdings LLC v. Acosta*, Case No. 2:16-cv-01853-JAD-  
10 VCF, 2017 WL 5895130, at \*4 (D. Nev. Nov. 29, 2017) (finding that alleged participants of  
11 BitTorrent swarm did not act as part of the same transaction or occurrence even though they  
12 allegedly participated in the same swarm within hours of each other). The unreasonableness of  
13 finding that the named Defendants’ participation in the same swarm merits joinder is further  
14 highlighted by the fact that users from other jurisdictions may have also participated in this swarm,  
15 yet Plaintiff fails to include them as part of their suit. *See Third Degree Films*, 280 F.R.D. at 498  
16 (noting that there is “no logic to segregating the Arizona based members of the swarm from the  
17 non-Arizona based members, except Plaintiff’s convenience.”).

21 Even had POW established Rule 20(a)(2)’s requirements, the Court would nonetheless  
22 exercise its discretion to disallow joinder because POW’s joinder attempt fails to “comport with  
23 the principles of fundamental fairness.” *Coleman*, 232 F.3d at 1296. Courts consider possible  
24 prejudice to any party, delay caused by joinder, the motives for joinder, the closeness of the  
25 relationship between the joined parties, and the effect of joinder on jurisdictional issues when  
26 determining if joinder comports with principles of fundamental fairness. *Desert Empire*, 623 F.2d  
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1 at 1375. As the Court becomes more familiar with Plaintiff’s counsel’s BitTorrent litigation  
2 tactics, it has become apparent that joinder not only prejudices Defendants, it may also have the  
3 unintended effect of aiding BitTorrent plaintiffs in the evasion of filing fees. Rather than create  
4 judicial efficiency, joining together defendants who may have different factual and legal defenses  
5 threatens to create case management issues at the pretrial and trial proceeding stages of a case.  
6 Creation of these issues is unnecessary given that, except for the fact that they allegedly used the  
7 BitTorrent protocol, Plaintiff does not allege Defendants are related in any way. Issues posed by  
8 joinder thus may delay the ultimate disposition of the claims against individual defendants. Most  
9 importantly, the Court agrees with the District Court for the District of Nevada in finding that  
10 severance of all but the first named defendant will “prevent[] inappropriate settlement leverage.”  
11 *LHF Prods., Inc. v. Smith*, Case No. 2:16-cv-01803, 2017 WL 4778594, at \*4 (D. Nev. Oct. 23,  
12 2017).

15 Given the usual life cycle of BitTorrent claims filed by Plaintiff’s counsel, arguments to  
16 the contrary are unpersuasive. Plaintiff’s contention that joinder in BitTorrent litigation allows  
17 defendants to “pool resources, rely on arguments raised by other Defendants, benefit from the  
18 participation of retained counsel, or gain the benefit of reduction in liability for court and attorney’s  
19 fees” is disingenuous. *See* Dkt. #46 at 11. BitTorrent claims filed by Mr. Lowe follow a predictable  
20 lifecycle. Groups of Doe Defendants are named in a single complaint, and a motion for expedited  
21 discovery follows. Subpoenas are then served on various ISPs and those ISPs provide plaintiffs  
22 with the identities of the alleged infringers. Upon obtaining the identities of the Doe Defendants,  
23 BitTorrent plaintiffs represented by Mr. Lowe either settle or voluntarily dismiss their claims  
24 against some defendants. If a claim is not settled or dismissed, claims against the remaining named  
25 defendants continue. A named defendant’s failure to respond to a plaintiff’s amended complaint  
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1 prompts the plaintiff to move for default and, shortly thereafter, motions for default judgment are  
2 filed. Throughout this process, pleadings are recycled liberally and not one of these cases has gone  
3 to trial. This process has played out in this District dozens of times, and the Court is not aware of  
4 a single instance where defendants in a BitTorrent suit filed by Mr. Lowe actually “pooled”  
5 resources, benefitted from the participation of another defendant’s retained counsel, or gained the  
6 benefit of reduced attorney’s fees request by clients represented by Mr. Lowe. On the contrary, as  
7 acknowledged by the Court in February 2017, given the recycled nature of Mr. Lowe’s work, his  
8 attorney’s fees requests in these matters have been unreasonable. *See, e.g., LHF Prods., Inc. v.*  
9 *Doe 1*, Case No. C16-551RSM, 2017 WL 615888, at \*4–6 (W.D. Wash. Feb. 15, 2017) (“While  
10 there is nothing wrong with LHF's filing of several infringement claims, it is wrong for LHF's  
11 counsel to file identical complaints and motions with the Court and then expect the Court to believe  
12 that it spent *hundreds* of hours preparing those same complaints and motions.”).

15 The Court is not alone in rejecting the “swarm joinder” theory advanced by POW. Within  
16 the Ninth Circuit, the District Courts for the Districts of Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, and the Central  
17 District of California, do not allow swarm joinder, while judges in the Northern, Southern, and  
18 Eastern Districts of California have also not allowed swarm joinder in some cases. *See, e.g., Cell*  
19 *Film Holdings LLC*, 2017 WL 5895130, at \*4 (“I do not find that downloading the same  
20 copyrighted movie with the same BitTorrent program over a ‘relatively short period of time’  
21 indicates that the defendants acted in concert with each other in the same series of transactions or  
22 occurrences.”); *LHF Prods., Inc. v. Kabala*, Case No. 2:16-cv-02028-JAD-NJK, 2017 WL  
23 2587597, at \*3–4 (D. Nev. June 13, 2017) (collecting cases); *Third Degree Films*, 280 F.R.D. at  
24 498 (“The Court finds that a user participating in the same swarm is not the same transaction or  
25 occurrence or series of transactions or occurrences.”); *Patrick Collins, Inc. v. Does*, Case No.  
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1 SACV 12-977 JVS (RNBx), 2012 WL 12893290 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 14, 2012) (swarm joinder not  
2 allowed); *Cobbler Nevada, LLC v. Cerritos*, Case No. 3:15-cv-01228-SB, 2016 WL 7177527, at  
3 \*1 n.1 (D. Or. Dec. 9, 2016) (noting that District of Oregon prohibits swarm joinder in BitTorrent  
4 copyright litigation); *Malibu Media, LLC v. John Does 1–7*, Case No. 2:12-cv-1514 JAM DAD,  
5 2012 WL 6194352 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 12, 2012) (not allowing swarm joinder); *Third Degree Films,  
6 Inc. v. Does 1–178*, 2012 WL 12925674 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 6, 2012) (“Given the risk of inappropriate  
7 settlement leverage and Plaintiff’s failure to resolve any of these cases on the merits, it is patently  
8 unfair to permit Plaintiff to ‘receive a windfall, . . . securing all the necessary personal information  
9 for settlement without paying more than a one-time filing fee.’”) (quoting *Third Degree Films v.  
10 Does 1–108*, Case No. DKC 11–3007, 2012 WL 1514807, at \*4 (D. Md. April 27, 2012)); *Third  
11 Degree Films, Inc. v. John Does 1–4*, Case No. 12-CV-1849 BEN (BGS), 2013 WL 3762625 (S.D.  
12 Cal. July 16, 2013) (not allowing swarm joinder).

15 In summary, the Court rejects POW’s swarm joinder theory. POW’s claims against  
16 Defendant Thomas Caldwell, Defendant Carol Legaspi, and Defendant Dunlap Burell are  
17 accordingly SEVERED and DISMISSED from this case. Plaintiff is ORDERED to promptly serve  
18 a copy of this Order on any defendant who has not yet appeared; proofs of service shall be filed  
19 by Plaintiff by February 16, 2018.

21 IT IS SO ORDERED.

22 Dated this 24 day of January, 2018

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25 RICARDO S. MARTINEZ  
26 CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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