

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JOHN DOE 4,

Petitioner,

v.

VERIZON ONLINE,

Respondent.

Misc. Action 10-00171
HHK/DAR

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

Pending for determination by the undersigned is the Motion to Quash Subpoena filed by “John Doe #4” (“Motion to Quash”) (Document No. 3). Upon consideration of the motion, Worldwide Film Entertainment, LLC’s Opposition to Motion to Quash Subpoena Filed by Anonymous Defendant John Doe #4 (Document No. 7) and the entire record herein, said motion will be denied.

BACKGROUND

On January 8, 2010, Worldwide Film Entertainment, LLC (“Worldwide”) brought an action for damages and injunctive relief for alleged copyright infringement. Complaint, Civil Action No. 10-0038 (Document No. 1), ¶ 1. Worldwide states that it is a creator and distributor of motion pictures, including “The Gray Man[.]” *Id.*, ¶ 6. Worldwide alleges that 749 unidentified defendants, “[t]he true names of [which] are unknown to Plaintiff at this time[.]” infringed its exclusive rights under copyright law by “copying and distributing to others over the Internet

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unauthorized copies of [said] motion picture[.]” *Id.*, ¶¶ 6, 8, 12. Worldwide submits that each defendant is now known to Worldwide “only by the Internet Protocol (“IP”) address assigned to that Defendant by his or her Internet Service Provider [“ISP”] on the date and at the time at which the infringing activity of each Defendant was observed.” *Id.*, ¶ 8. Worldwide states that “information obtained in discovery will lead to the identification of each Defendant’s true name and permit the Plaintiff to amend this Complaint to state the same.” *Id.*

On January 17, 2010, Worldwide filed a Motion for Leave to Take Discovery Prior to the Rule 26(f) Conference (Document No. 3). By said motion, Worldwide sought leave of the court to serve discovery through the issuance of subpoenas pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 on the ISPs which provided internet access to each defendant in order to determine the defendants’ identities. *See* Plaintiff’s Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Motion for Leave to Take Discovery Prior to Rule 26(f) Conference (Document No. 3) at 6-7. On January 26, 2010, the court granted the motion, and provided, *inter alia*, that Worldwide “may [immediately] serve [a Rule 45 subpoena] [on] any ISP identified by the same means detailed in the Declarations and Motion, or identified as providing network access or online services to one or more Doe Defendants,” for “information sufficient to identify each Doe Defendant[.]” *See* Order (Document No. 5) at 1-2.

Six of the individuals or entities whose identifying information was sought by subpoena served upon an ISP moved in the civil action to quash the subpoena. In the instant miscellaneous action, a seventh motion was filed by an individual who identifies himself or herself as “John Doe #4. By said motion, the movant seeks to quash the subpoena served on Verizon Online for certain of the movant’s identifying information. Motion to Quash at 1. In support of the motion,

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movant submits that the subpoena is “procedurally defective[.]” and denies knowledge of the alleged infringement. *Id.*

Worldwide, in its opposition, submits that the motion to quash is “procedurally defective[.]” and that the movant has not provided justification for the relief requested. Plaintiff’s Opposition at 3-9.

DISCUSSION

Rule 45(c)(3)(A) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides, in pertinent part, that on timely motion, the court must quash or modify a subpoena that “(i) fails to allow reasonable time to comply; . . . (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or (iv) subjects a person to undue burden.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(c)(3)(A)(i), (ii), (iii). Additionally, Rule 45(c)(3)(B) provides, in pertinent part, that a court may quash or modify a subpoena “if it requires . . . disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information[.]” Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(c)(3)(B)(i).*

The undersigned finds that movant has failed to demonstrate that the subpoena served upon Verizon Online must be quashed or modified in accordance with Rule 45(c)(3)(A), or that the court should exercise its discretion to do so in accordance with Rule 45(c)(3)(B). Movant characterizes the subpoena as “procedurally defective[.]” but identifies no ground cognizable under Rule 45 which would permit the court to quash or modify the subpoena.

* Verizon Online has not moved to quash or modify the subpoena, or otherwise object to it. The undersigned assumes, for the purposes of this motion, that the individual or entity whose subscriber information was the subject of the subpoena has standing to move to quash it. *Cf. Covad Communications Co. v. Revonet, Inc.*, No. 09-MC-102, 2009 WL 3739278, at *3 (D.S.D. Nov. 4, 2009) (while “[o]rdinarily a party does not have standing to object to a subpoena served on a non-party, . . . a party does have standing to object to a subpoena served upon a non-party which requires the production of privileged information.”) (citation omitted).

