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Honorable Judge Robert S. Lasnik

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

VOLTAGE PICTURES, LLC.

Plaintiff,

v

DOES 1-78
DOES 1-78
DOES 1-18
DOES 1-40
DOES 1-22
DOES 1-78
DOES 1-52
DOES 1-18

Defendants.

Civil Case Nos.;

) 13-0456 RAJ-RSL
) 13-0461 RAJ-RSL
) 13-0462 JLR-RSL
) 13-0459 TSZ-RSL
) 13-0458 RAJ-RSL
) 13-0457 MJP-RSL
) 13-0460 RSM-RSL
) 13-0455 MJP-RSL

PLANTIFF'S RESPONSE TO ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

I. INTRODUCTION

On May 10, 2013, May 13, 2013, and May 17, 2013 this Court issued an Order to Show Cause in the above-captioned cases. The Court ordered plaintiff Voltage Pictures, LLC., (hereinafter to be known as Voltage) to (1) show cause why the above captioned matters should not be dismissed as to all defendants other than Doe 1 in each case for improper joinder and requested that (2) the

Plaintiff's Response Order to Show Cause
13-0455; 13-0456; 13-0457; 13-0458; 13-0459; 13-0460; 13-0461;
13-0462

Frontier Law Group, PLLC
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Seattle, WA 98154
Office: 206-682-7975

1 Plaintiff provide supplemental information regarding Plaintiffs copyright (exhibit 1), members
 2 and stakeholders along with a summary and documentation of contact(exhibit 4) with alleged
 3 Doe's associated with these cases. Further the Court ordered that the Plaintiff (3) Show Cause as
 4 to why the cases should not be dismissed for lack of standing. Plaintiff has provided the
 5 documentation requested and responds that the cases should not be dismissed for improper
 6 joinder and lack of standing. Plaintiff further recognizes the Court's concern with respect to
 7 potential litigation abuse. As such, plaintiff reviews the legal and factual basis for joinder,
 8 standing and the absence of any bad faith or nefarious conduct in the instant cases.

9 **II. BACKGROUND**

10 In the ever changing and evolving digital age that we live in, the plague of peer-to-peer
 11 copyright infringement such as complained of by plaintiff is a serious issue¹ and continues to be
 12 a problem as the activity is on the rise nationwide.² Indeed, the United States Congress, in direct
 13 response to the growing use of peer-to-peer technology to commit piracy, increased the statutory
 14 penalties from \$100,000 to \$150,000. 17 U.S.C. § 504(c). Plaintiff has suffered great harm due
 15 to infringements committed by thousands of residents in the Western District of Washington and
 16 had no option but to file suit to prevent the further widespread theft of its copyright "While we
 17 would like to think that everyone obeys the law simply because it is the law and out of a sense of
 18 obligation, we also know that laws without penalties may be widely ignored."³

19
 20
 21 ¹ *Privacy and Piracy: The Paradox of Illegal File Sharing on Peer-to-Peer Networks and the Impact of Technology on the Entertainment Industry: Hearing Before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Sen. Comm. On Governmental Affairs, 108th Cong., 1st Sess. 10 (2003).*

22 ² See Google Tackles Piracy By Removing Millions of URLs http://news.cnet.com/8301-1023_3-57441333-93/google-tackles-piracy-by-removing-millions-of-urls/#postComments and Google Transparency Report <http://www.google.com/transparencyreport/removals/copyright/>

23 ³ *Pornography, Technology, and Process: Problems and Solutions on Peer-to-Peer Networks Statement of Marybeth Peters The Register of Copyrights before the Committee on the Judiciary 108th Cong. (2003) available at*
 24 <http://www.copyright.gov/docs/regstat090903.html>

1 At the same time there is a permissive culture and a growing community which mocks
2 copyright enforcement; as noted by Senator Levin, “many participants seem to consider it
3 equivalent to jaywalking – illegal but no big deal.” Testimony from *Privacy and Piracy, supra*
4 fn. 1. BitTorrent sites which profit from this culture, such as The Pirate Bay, openly flaunt
5 copyright violations by posting letters from rights holders and The Pirate Bay’s defiant responses
6 which are replete with profanity. Dec. Counsel ¶ 10, (exhibit 2). Online web pages and related
7 communities have organized to distribute form motions to quash and to outline strategies which
8 go beyond legitimate defenses and into the area of obstructing enforcement. The current “cookie-
9 cutter” defense is claiming one’s password secured Wi-Fi has been “hacked.”

10 It is true that there is a growing number of enforcement suits across the county, but that
11 should be expected when estimates indicate BitTorrent now has more users than Hulu® and
12 Netflix® combined.⁴ This increase in litigation is not plaintiff driven, but is driven by infringers.
13 Due to some fundamental logistics and the often misplaced perception that internet activity is
14 somehow immune from repercussions, the whole system of enforcement and opposition has
15 become so reactionary that filings often appear on the docket without a logical relation to the
16 matter before the court. These filings are often based on supposition, anecdotes and other cases
17 filed with other facts. In this context, plaintiff Voltage seeks to enforce its rights and stem the
18 continuing harm which is perpetrated against it by thousands of infringers in the most efficient
19 and fair manner: by joining multiple defendants.

20 The several complaints include discussion on joinder by which Voltage notes (1) that
21 Voltage’s rights to relief ultimately arise from the same series of transactions and occurrences;
22 (2) that the complaint raises questions of law and fact common to all defendants; (3) the time
23

24 ⁴ <http://www.fastcompany.com/1714001/bittorrent-has-more-users-netflix-and-hulu-combined-and-doubled>

1 period of infringement by all defendants provides for continuous seeding and distributing of the
2 movie long after it has downloaded and (4) that permissive joinder permits a more efficient
3 management of Voltage's claims which would reduce costs to Voltage and the defendants and
4 which would reduce costs and burdens on the court and support judicial economy. In addition,
5 Voltage has standing to bring the current copyright infringement claims as they are the acting
6 sales agent for MaxCon.

7 Motions to expedite discovery were granted by the Court on March 26, 2013 and March
8 27, 2013, permitting Voltage to request via civil subpoena subscriber information from Internet
9 Service Providers ("ISPs"). Pursuant to the Order, Voltage began serving the civil subpoenas on
10 the ISPs. Suffice it to say, there were complications with obtaining subscriber information.
11 Specifically, the amount of time required by the several ISPs to comply with notice requirements
12 and respond to Voltage's subpoenas has been more than originally anticipated. (Dec.Counsel, ¶5,
13 exhibit 2). Indeed, contact with alleged doe defendants has been minimal to date in the scope of
14 all cases filed in the Western District of WA by the Plaintiff. (Dec.Counsel, ¶¶ 6-8, exhibit 2).

15 On May 10, 2013, May 13, 2013 and May 17, 2013 prior to the majority of the subpoena
16 responses, the Court issued an Order to Show Cause, quashing subpoena's originally submitted
17 in this case. Plaintiff herein responds specifically to the Order to Show Cause.

18 **III. JOINDER IS PROPER**

19 Fed. R. Civ. P. 20 permits joinder when plaintiffs "assert any right to relief jointly, severally,
20 or in the alternative with respect to or arising out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of
21 transactions or occurrences; and any question of law or fact common to all plaintiffs will arise in
22 the action." Rule 20(a) not only permits permissive joinder when there is the same transaction or
23 occurrence, it also permits joinder when a Plaintiff has pled (a) "series of transactions or

1 occurrences” or (b) joint or several liability. Plaintiff has done both here and respectfully
2 requests this Court to rule in line with other jurisdictions that have found joinder appropriate in
3 copyright infringement BitTorrent actions.

4 **A. The Infringement Occurred Through a Series of Transactions**

5 For the word “series” to have any meaning in Rule 20(a), the rule must permit joinder to
6 be proper when there is something other than a direct transaction. “Series” has been interpreted
7 by Circuit Courts to mean a “logically related” fact pattern.

8 [A]ll ‘logically related’ events entitling a person to institute a legal action against
9 another generally are regarded as comprising a transaction or occurrence. The
10 analogous interpretation of the terms as used in Rule 20 would permit all
11 reasonably related claims for relief by or against different parties to be tried in a
12 single proceeding. Absolute identity of all events is unnecessary. Mosley v. Gen.
13 Motors Corp., 497 F.2d 1330, 1333 (8th Cir. 1974).

14 While the logical relationship test does not require it, should this matter go to trial,
15 Plaintiff will prove that the Defendants’ infringement was committed through the same
16 transaction or through a series of transactions with mathematical certainty by demonstrating,
17 *inter alia*, that the algorithm used by BitTorrent Trackers would have caused the entire series of
18 transactions to be different but for each of the Defendants’ infringements.

19 Judge Randon in the Eastern District of Michigan properly analyzed the facts in a near
20 identical case, expending substantial effort to understand the allegations in the complaint and the
21 applicable law. This point of view was adopted very recently by Judge Hluchaniuk in Malibu
22 Media v. John Does 1-30, Civ. A. 12-13312, Doc. 61, (E.D. Mich. May 16, 2013). Judge
23 Randon summarized the plaintiff’s allegation asserting that each Defendant copied the same
24 piece of the same file as follows:

Plaintiff alleges that its investigator (“IPP”) was able to download at least one
piece of the copyrighted Movie from each Defendant (Dkt. No. 1 at 8–10). It is
important to understand the implications of this allegation before determining

1 whether joinder is proper. If IPP downloaded a piece of Plaintiff's copyrighted
2 Movie from each Defendant (and, conversely, each Defendant uploaded at least
3 one piece of the Movie to IPP) then each Defendant had at least one piece of the
4 Movie—traceable via Hash Identifier to the same Initial Seeder—on his or her
5 computer and allowed other peers to download pieces of the Movie.

6 By way of illustration: IPP's computer connected with a tracker, got the IP
7 address of each of Defendants' computers, connected with each Defendants'
8 computer, and downloaded at least one piece of the Movie from each Defendants'
9 computer. During this transaction, IPP's computer verified that each Defendants'
10 piece of the Movie had the expected Hash; otherwise, the download would not
11 have occurred. Patrick Collins, Inc. v. John Does 1-21, Civ.A. 11-15232, 2012
12 WL 1190840, at *4-5 (E.D. Mich. Apr. 5, 2012).

13 Significantly, Judge Randon then explained through the force of clear deductive logic
14 that each Defendant obtained the piece of plaintiff's movie in one of four ways all of which
15 relate directly back to one individual seed.

16 If Plaintiffs allegations are true, each Defendant must have downloaded the
17 piece(s) each had on his or her computer in one, or more, of the following four
18 ways: 1) the Defendant connected to and transferred a piece of the Movie **from**
19 **the initial seeder**; or 2) the Defendant connected to and transferred a piece of the
20 Movie **from a seeder** who downloaded the completed file from the initial seeder
21 or from other peers; or 3) the Defendant connected to and transferred a piece of
22 the Movie **from other Defendants** who downloaded from the initial seeder or
23 from other peers; or 4) the Defendant connected to and transferred a piece of the
24 Movie **from other peers** who downloaded from other Defendants, other peers,
other Seeders, or the Initial Seeder. In other words, in the universe of possible
transactions, at some point, each Defendant downloaded a piece of the Movie,
which had been transferred through a series of uploads and downloads from the
Initial Seeder, through other users or directly, to each Defendant, and finally to
IPP. Id. (Emphasis added.)

Having limited the universe to four possibilities the court correctly concluded the
transaction was logically related.

Therefore, each Defendant is logically related to every other Defendant because
they were all part of a series of transactions linked to a unique Initial Seeder and
to each other. This relatedness arises not merely because of their common use of
the BitTorrent protocol, but because each Defendant affirmatively chose to
download the same Torrent file that was created by the same initial seeder,
intending to: 1) utilize other users' computers to download pieces of the same
Movie, and 2) allow his or her own computer to be used in the infringement by
other peers and Defendants in the same swarm. Id.

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i. The Supreme Court Encourages Joinder

“Under the Rules, the impulse is toward entertaining the broadest possible scope of action consistent with fairness to the parties; joinder of claims, parties and remedies is strongly encouraged.” United Mine Workers of Am. v. Gibbs, 383 U.S. 715, 724 (1966).

In United States v. Mississippi, 380 U.S. 128 (1965) the Supreme Court found that the joinder of six defendants, election registrars of six different counties, was proper because the allegations were all based on the same state-wide system designed to enforce the voter registration laws in a way that would deprive African Americans of the right to vote. Although the complaint did not allege that the registrars directly interacted with each other, or even that they knew of each other’s actions, or that each other’s actions directly affected each other in any way, the Supreme Court interpreted Rule 20 to hold a right to relief severally because the series of transactions were related and contained a common law and fact. Id. at 142-143.

[T]he complaint charged that the registrars had acted and were continuing to act as part of a state-wide system designed to enforce the registration laws in a way that would inevitably deprive colored people of the right to vote solely because of their color. On such an allegation the joinder of all the registrars as defendants in a single suit is authorized by Rule 20(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Id. at 142.

Indeed, the Supreme Court held all of the defendants were joined properly because they were all acting on the basis of the same system which created a transactional relatedness.

Likewise, in the case at hand, it is not necessary for each of the Defendants to have directly interacted with each other Defendant, or have shared a piece of the file with each and every Defendant when downloading the movie. The Defendants are properly joined because their actions directly relate back to the same initial seed of the swarm, and their alleged infringement further advances the series of infringements that began with that initial seed and

1 continued through other infringers. In doing so, the Defendants all acted under the same exact
2 system. Just as it was not alleged in United States v. Mississippi that the registrars shared with
3 each other their efforts to prevent African Americans from voting, it is not necessary for the
4 Defendants to have shared the pieces of the movie with each other. It is sufficient that the
5 Defendants shared pieces that originated from the same exact file, and opened their computer to
6 allow others to connect and receive these pieces.

7 **B. There Are Common Issues of Fact and Law**

8 Rule 20(a)(2)(B) requires the plaintiffs' claims against the putative defendants to contain
9 a common question of law or fact. The Honorable Judge Tharp of the Northern District of
10 Illinois, issued an opinion stating that joinder was proper because the plaintiff "allege[d] in its
11 complaint that the defendants participated in the swarm simultaneously and that it observed the
12 defendants transferring data from the Video between themselves." Sunlust Pictures, LLC v.
13 Does 1-75, 12 C 1546, 2012 WL 3717768 at *4 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 27, 2012). Judge Tharp also
14 found that the claims against the Doe Defendants clearly contained common questions of law
15 and fact.

16 As to the second requirement for joinder, this lawsuit appears to involve
17 questions of law and fact common to all defendants, including whether Sunlust is
18 a proper copyright holder, whether violations of the Copyright Act have
19 occurred, and whether entering a BitTorrent swarm constitutes willful copyright
20 infringement . . . Rule 20 requires only that "any question of law or fact [be]
21 common to all defendants," not that *every* question of law or fact be common . . .
22 Accordingly, joinder is proper here, and the Court denies Doe's motion to sever
23 for improper joinder. Id.

24 Likewise, all of the Doe defendants in this case participated in the same swarm.
21 Similar cases in other districts have held the same. "The Plaintiff meets this requirement.
22 In each case, the Plaintiff will have to establish against each putative defendant the same
23 legal claims concerning the validity of the copyrights in the movies at issue and the

1 infringement of the exclusive rights reserved to the plaintiffs as copyright holders.” Nu
2 Image, Inc. v. Does 1-3, 932, 2:11-CV-545-FTM-29, 2012 WL 1255189 (M.D. Fla. Apr.
3 12, 2012). The “factual issues related to how BitTorrent works and the methods used by
4 plaintiffs to investigate, uncover and collect evidence about the infringing activity will
5 be essentially identical for each putative defendant.” Call of the Wild Movie v. Does 1-
6 1,062, 770 F. Supp. 2d 332, 344-345 (D.D.C. 2011).

7 “Here, common questions of law and fact are present. Defendants are all accused of
8 violating the same copyright laws. Additionally, the interconnectedness of using BitTorrent to
9 complete the alleged acts creates common questions of fact. Consequently, we find that this low
10 standard is satisfied.” Malibu Media, LLC v. John Does 1-15, CIV.A. 12-2077, 2012 WL
11 3089383 (E.D. Pa. July 30, 2012). The fact that each Doe Defendant may later assert “individual
12 defenses that ‘differ wildly’... does not mean that joinder is improper.” Id. Therefore, the
13 element of “common questions of law or fact is easily met because the claims asserted against
14 each John Doe Defendant are identical.” W. Coast Productions, Inc. v. Does 1-5829, 275 F.R.D.
15 9, 16 (D. D.C. 2011). Because plaintiff’s complaint satisfies the requirements of Rule 20,
16 severance should not occur.

17 **C. The Time Period For Infringement**

18 The nature of the BitTorrent protocol provides for continuous seeding and distributing of the
19 movie long after it has downloaded. Without stopping the program by physically un-checking
20 the automatic seeding, an alleged infringer likely will seed and distribute a movie for an
21 extended period of time. As the Eastern District of Michigan explained the technology, even
22 after an infringer has completed a download of the movie, he or she may distribute the movie for
23 weeks after having received the download.

1 [I]t is not that an infringer would wait six weeks to receive the Movie, it is that the
2 infringer receives the Movie in a few hours and then leaves his or her computer
3 on with the Client Program uploading the Movie to other peers for six weeks.
4 Because the Client Program's default setting (unless disabled) is to begin
5 uploading a piece as soon as it is received and verified against the expected Hash,
6 it is not difficult to believe that a Defendant who downloaded the Movie on day
7 one, would have uploaded the Movie to another Defendant or peer six weeks
8 later. This consideration, however, is irrelevant since concerted action is not
9 required for joinder. Patrick Collins, Inc. v. John Does 1-21, 2012 WL 1190840
10 (E.D. Mich. Apr. 5, 2012).

11 Here, Plaintiff's investigator in a sworn declaration stated that he received a piece of the
12 movie from the defendants IP when they were allegedly distributing it to others. (See Dec. of
13 Darrent M. Griffin filed with Plaintiffs motion for early discovery and Supplemental Dec. of
14 Darren M. Griffin, exhibit 3).

15 The Southern District of New York in recognizing that the concept of joinder is adaptable to
16 changing technological landscapes impacting the complexity of lawsuits stated, "[w]hile the
17 period at issue may therefore appear protracted by ordinary standards, the doctrine of joinder
18 must be able to adapt to the technologies of our time." Malibu Media, LLC v. John Does 1-5, 12
19 CIV. 2954 NRB, 2012 WL 3641291 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 24, 2012). The Michigan Court explained
20 that time constraints should not impact that the infringements occurred through a series of
21 transactions. "[T]he law of joinder does not have as a precondition that there be temporal
22 distance or temporal overlap; it is enough that the alleged BitTorrent infringers participated in
23 the same series of uploads and downloads in the same swarm." Patrick Collins, Inc. v. John
24 Does 1-21, 2012 WL 1190840 (E.D. Mich. Apr. 5, 2012.)

21 **D. Joinder Promotes Judicial Efficiency**

22 Joinder of the defendants creates judicial efficiency, particularly at this stage of the litigation
23 process and is beneficial to the Doe's in this case. "[J]oinder at this stage is . . . in the interest of
24 convenience and judicial economy [and] does not create any unnecessary delay nor does it

1 prejudice any party. Rather, severance is more likely to cause delays and prejudice [Plaintiff]
2 and future named defendants alike.” First Time Videos, LLC v. Does 1-500, 276 F.R.D. 241,
3 252-53 (N.D. Ill. 2011). The Eastern District of Pennsylvania has addressed this issue and
4 stated, “consolidating early discovery for the purpose of determining the scope of claims and
5 defenses will foster judicial economy.” Raw Films, Ltd. v. John Does 1-15, CIV.A. 11-7248,
6 2012 WL 1019067 (E.D. Pa. Mar. 26, 2012). Allowing permissive joinder, at least for the initial
7 stages of these cases, allows them to be managed in an economical and efficient manner for all
8 parties, including the court, plaintiff, and notably the defendants. “The potential case
9 management issues are speculative and should be addressed when, and if, they arise. Trading the
10 uncertainty of possible problems from multiple defenses for the certainty of multiple lawsuits
11 does not make practical sense, at this point, and seems contrary to the potential economies Rule
12 20 hopes to achieve. See e.g., Voltage Pictures, LLC v. Does 1-43, 2013 WL 1874862, *4 (N.D.
13 Ohio 2013) (Court concluded that, at the preliminary stage of litigation, the plaintiff pleaded
14 sufficient facts to support permissive joinder, and finding that a “wait and see” approach was
15 appropriate as to whether the defendants offered unique defenses, requiring “mini-trials.”)
16 Malibu Media v. John Does 1-30, Civ. A. 12-13312, Doc. 61, (E.D. Mich. May 16, 2013).

17 With respect to the benefits the plaintiff received, that is admitted. A single consolidated
18 case, results in more efficient management of paperwork and an obvious financial savings. With
19 respect to the defendants, what joinder permits is for plaintiff to manage cases at a reduced costs
20 and to accept settlements in lesser amounts, in particular as costs and fees for willful
21 infringement are properly assessed against defendants. If plaintiff was forced to proceed against
22 defendants individually, without a doubt costs and fees would be higher and settlements would
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1 be higher. The burden on the Court to manage hundreds of individual lawsuits would far exceed
2 the amount of fee's that would be paid to the court in filing fees to manage the cases.

3 Finally, it should be noted that Plaintiff does not seek to pursue everyone who has unlawfully
4 downloaded and distributed its movie. That is wholly unnecessary and not Plaintiff's objective.
5 These lawsuits represent no more than 20% of those infringing Plaintiff's work (exhibit 3 ¶39)
6 Plaintiff's purpose is to make it known to habitual infringers that stealing movies is wrong and
7 using peer to peer technologies to acquire and distribute content cannot be accomplished with
8 impunity. If joinder is not permissible then Plaintiff will be hindered by an insurmountable
9 administrative and cost obstacle. In effect, Plaintiff will have a right without a remedy. In the
10 event of severance, Plaintiff estimates it will be able to afford to make enquiries with regards to
11 more than 3% of the infringements taking place in this District. This will result in no more than
12 50 individual lawsuits per month in the Western District of Washington for this movie. Plaintiff
13 fears this will not be a sufficient number to deter continued infringement of this movie
14 (Dec.Counsel, ¶ 13, exhibit 2). Furthermore, the financial strain and impact on already limited
15 Court resources is not practical nor desirable.

16 **E. Joinder is not Being Used to Wrest Improvident Settlements From Pro Se**
17 **Litigants**

18 Plaintiff has not engaged in any alleged abusive conduct (exhibit 3; communications with
19 alleged defendants filed under seal and exhibit 4; Amended corporate disclosures and corporate
20 docs) and should not be automatically held responsible for alleged abuses by others in the
21 industry. The Plaintiff is intent on using joinder to find those responsible for the infringement of
22 Plaintiffs intellectual property and has taken measures to allow individuals contacted by their
23 ISP's to provide documentation of their professed innocence which would result in their
24 dismissal from the case with prejudice. (Dec.Counsel, ¶ 7, exhibit 2). At no time has Plaintiff

1 intended to make any threats to individuals associated with these cases and views the filing of
2 these cases as an educational tool to help those affected understand the seriousness of copyright
3 infringement and how it can be avoided in the future either by securing an internet connection or
4 explaining to individuals that downloading off of websites such as The Pirate Bay or like sites is
5 considered copyright infringement and should not be utilized on future occasions. (Dec.Counsel,
6 ¶¶ 6-8, exhibit 2)

7 Plaintiff certainly understands the Court's concern of abuse in light of Ingenuity 13 LLC v.
8 John Doe, No. 2:12-cv-9333-ODW(JCx) (C.D. Cal. May 6, 2013) and other such cases, however
9 the Plaintiff in the cases at bar is a legitimate film company involved in mainstream media as
10 documented in exhibit 4 and their sole purpose is to protect their copyrights from infringers
11 moving forward. This is distinguished from the Ingenuity 13, LLC case in which Plaintiff's
12 Principals created shell companies whose sole purpose was to enforce the copyrights of
13 pornographic films. Further, since the film content involved in Id. was of pornographic nature,
14 the Plaintiffs allegedly used the threat of embarrassment to coerce settlements and fraudulent
15 copyright assignments to prosecute their claims. In the Plaintiffs cases there are no intended
16 threats of embarrassment, just the mere education of individuals who may find themselves on the
17 receiving end of a letter from their ISP and a chance for a Doe Defendant to take responsibility if
18 they believe they are at fault, which makes Plaintiff whole and covers costs of enforcing
19 copyrights. (Dec.Counsel, ¶¶ 6-8, exhibit 2). Additionally, Plaintiff is not the producer of
20 pornographic movies. It's film is available to purchase through mainstream distribution outlets
21 such as local video outlets. It is a movie that families and friends may sit together, watch and
22 enjoy. There is a substantial difference in equities in this regard compared to pornographic
23 movies. Mainstream movies such as Plaintiff's take many months (sometimes years) to plan and

1 produce. They involve the combined effort of skilled professionals from the creative industries.
2 The rampant theft of Plaintiff's movies has a direct effect on people such as sound engineers,
3 writers and cameramen who work tirelessly to produce great movies. These are not film studios
4 or wealthy actors and actresses found on the red carpet at premieres and film festivals. They are
5 ordinary individuals and many of them earn an average salary. When piracy occurs and goes
6 undeterred, there is less money available for reinvestment which leads to fewer movies being
7 produced. This results in fewer jobs and affects the economy as a whole. Piracy is not a
8 victimless crime and lawsuits such as this are the only effective remedy available to Plaintiff.

9 IV. PLAINTIFF HAS STANDING TO SUE

10 Voltage has provided supplemental documentation confirming that Voltage does in fact
11 have standing to sue in light of the very recent ruling in Righthaven LLC v. Hoehn No 11-16751,
12 2013 WL 1908876 (9th Cir. May 9, 2013). In Righthaven, the copyright enforcement company
13 (Righthaven) was assigned a copyright for the sole purpose of enforcing the copyright against
14 alleged infringers, if no infringers were pursued the copyright reverted back to the original
15 copyright holder (Stephens Media). "The [Strategic Alliance Agreement] (SAA) also placed
16 sharp limits on what Righthaven could do with any assigned copyright. Righthaven had no right
17 to exploit the copyrights or participate in royalties." Id. at 6. The court further stated that:

18 "Under the copyright Act, only the "legal or beneficial owner of an exclusive right under
19 a copyright" has standing to sue for infringement of that right. *See* 17 U.S.C. § 501(b);
20 *Silvers v. Sony Pictures Entertainment, Inc.*, 402 F.3d 881, 890 (9th cir. 2005) (en Banc)
21 (holding that, under §501, only a party with an ownership interest has standing to sue).
22 Section 106 of the Copyright Act lists the "exclusive rights" than can be held. They
23 include the right to reproduce the copyrighted work, to prepare derivative works based on
24 the work, and to distribute copies of the work be selling, renting, leasing, or lending. *See*
17 U.S.C. § 106. Absent from the list of exclusive rights is the right to sue for
infringement. Accordingly, we held en banc in *Silvers* that the assignment of the bare
right to sue for infringement, without the transfer of an associated exclusive right, is
impermissible under the Copyright Act and does not confer standing to sue. 403 F.3d at
890." Id. at 7.

1 The court in Righthaven concluded that Righthaven did not own any exclusive rights to
2 the copyright. In the cases at bar, Voltage, acting as the sales agent for Maxcon Productions Inc.
3 does own exclusive rights to the copyright for Maximum Conviction which are evidenced in the
4 Sales Agency Agreement (exhibit 7) and Assignment of Copyright Interest (exhibit 8), both
5 executed prior to the filing of the cases at bar.
6

7 The Sales Agency Agreement in section 3 clearly states that Voltage has the right to
8 reproduce, redistribute and prepare derivative works of Maximum Conviction. Further the
9 Assignment of Copyright interest bolsters the rights of Voltage to enforce the copyright for
10 Maximum Conviction by assigning "all rights and interest in the Work MAXIMUM
11 CONVICTION, Reg. No. PAu 3-647-070 (exhibit 8). "All rights and interest" should be
12 construed to include all 3 exclusive rights, clearly demonstrating the intent of Maxcon
13 Productions Inc. to assign their exclusive rights in the original Copyright to Voltage. This case
14 differs from the Righthaven case, as the Court concluded that Righthaven did not have any
15 exclusive rights in the copyright in question. Therefore, Voltage has proven that it has obtained
16 exclusive rights in the work Maximum Conviction and must be allowed to pursue copyright
17 infringement claims as they have standing to do so.

18 **V. SUMMARY OF COMMUNICATION WITH DOES**

19 Once the subpoenas for early discovery were granted, Plaintiff immediately served the
20 subpoenas asking for ISP subscriber information on the various ISP's. (Dec.Counsel, ¶ 3, exhibit
21 2) Comcast and Century Link, the two largest ISP providers in Western Washington were
22 responsive and Century Link has provided data in several cases, while Comcast, the largest
23 provider, has stated that data in some cases was not going to be delivered until June 20th. The
24 two other major ISP's Frontier Communications and Wave Broadband have not provided any

1 data at this time, nor have they stated when compliance with the subpoenas was to occur.
2 (Dec.Counsel, ¶5, exhibit 2). Once Century Link and Comcast received the subpoenas, they
3 began notifying their subscribers of the various copyright infringement cases which in turn
4 triggered a wave of phone calls and questions from alleged doe Defendants even though they
5 have not been named as parties in these cases.

6 When a subscriber called Plaintiff to inquire about the ISP letter , the subscriber was told
7 of the movie allegedly downloaded, their right to contact their own attorney, their right to file a
8 motion to quash and directed to an educational FAQ website⁵ to educate themselves about
9 copyright infringement and help them make a decision on what action to take next. Often times
10 Doe Defendants were directed to the King County Bar Association or other legal aid offices so
11 that they could obtain legal assistance. At no point were doe defendants ever threatened, abused,
12 or coerced to settle their cases. (Dec.Counsel, ¶¶ 6-8, exhibit 2). Various times after talking with
13 other attorneys or doing their own research the doe defendants would call up and ask to settle
14 their case as they did not wish to be a party in the case moving forward. At no point were Doe
15 defendants contacted by phone unless Plaintiff was returning a phone call and any demand letters
16 that were sent out were minimal as Plaintiff has not received or had a chance to process data that
17 has been received on Doe Defendants. (Dec.Counsel, ¶¶ 6-8, exhibit 2). Further Doe
18 Defendants were told they would be dismissed from the case if they could provide evidence or
19 some documentation that confirmed they were not the party responsible for the infringement or
20 they could identify and sign a declaration stating that there was another party responsible for the
21 infringement. (Dec.Counsel, ¶ 7, exhibit 2).

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24 ⁵ www.frontierlawgroup.wordpress.com
Plaintiffs Response Order to Show Cause
13-0455; 13-0456; 13-0457; 13-0458; 13-0459; 13-0460; 13-0461;
13-0462

1 It is not the Plaintiff's intent to sue and harass innocent parties however, Plaintiff does
2 need to seek redress against those responsible for the infringement. If a party calls up and can
3 identify the infringer even if they are not the party responsible, Plaintiff will seek to pursue
4 action against that party if substantial documentation is presented. At this time no parties have
5 been named as possible party's to the cases as Plaintiff is still awaiting data and is conducting
6 discovery to determine who they may want to pursue as a named party. (Dec.Counsel, ¶5, exhibit
7 2). Finally, for those individuals that have chosen to settle their case or provided documentation
8 that they are not the party responsible for infringement, they are awaiting to be dismissed from
9 the cases as soon as time will allow and the stay is lifted by the Court.

10 **VI. CONCLUSION**

11 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court allow the cases to
12 continue as filed and not sever the cases into individual cases at this time as joinder is proper and
13 the Plaintiff has proven that they have standing to pursue the claims.

14
15 Dated: May 24, 2013

Respectfully submitted,
FRONTIER LAW GROUP, PLLC

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on May 24, 2013, I electronically filed this document with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF electronic filing, which will provide notice to all counsel of record herein.

/s/ Richard J. Symmes
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Attorney for Plaintiff