

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON

GLACIER FILMS (USA), INC., and
GLACIER FILMS 1 LLC,

Case No. 3:15-cv-01817-SB

Plaintiffs,

**OPINION AND
ORDER**

v.

ANDREY TURCHIN,

Defendant.

BECKERMAN, Magistrate Judge.

Glacier Films (USA), Inc. (“Glacier Inc.”) and Glacier Films 1 LLC (“Glacier LLC”) (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) bring this action against Andrey Turchin (“Defendant”), alleging a claim for copyright infringement under the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. §§ 101 *et seq.* Plaintiffs now move, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505 and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure (“Rule”) 54(d), for their attorney fees and costs. The Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338.

For the reasons that follow, the Court grants Plaintiffs' bill of costs (ECF No. 45), and denies Plaintiffs' motion for attorney fees (ECF No. 46).

BACKGROUND

Since 2014, Plaintiffs' counsel has filed approximately 300 cases in the United States District Court for the District of Oregon, alleging that Doe defendants, initially identified only by their Internet Protocol ("IP") addresses, violated the Copyright Act by downloading movies on the Internet using the "BitTorrent" protocol.¹ BitTorrent is a peer-to-peer file sharing protocol used to distribute data over the Internet.

On September 25, 2015, Plaintiffs filed the original complaint in this case, naming an IP address as a Doe defendant, and asserting that someone associated with that IP address illegally downloaded and distributed Plaintiffs' motion picture, *American Heist*. A Pacer search indicates that Plaintiffs have filed at least 26 cases alleging copyright infringement in the District of Oregon, in addition to other districts.

In this case, Plaintiffs sought and obtained discovery from the Internet Service Provider Comcast to identify the IP subscriber associated with the allegedly infringing activity. Plaintiffs then sought and obtained a Rule 45 subpoena for the deposition of the IP subscriber, in order to identify the alleged infringer. Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint on February 17, 2016, alleging that it was Defendant who illegally downloaded and distributed *American Heist*.

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¹ Early cases filed by Plaintiff's counsel joined many defendants in a single complaint. *See, e.g., Voltage Pictures, LLC v. Does 1-371*, No. 3:13-cv-00295-AA (filed Feb. 19, 2013) (naming 371 Doe defendants). This district has since prohibited swarm joinder in BitTorrent copyright litigation. *See* Standing Order 2016-8.

After Defendant defaulted, the Court appointed pro bono counsel to represent Defendant,² and the parties agreed to settle the case with a stipulated consent judgment. In the consent judgment, the parties agreed to an award of statutory damages in the (mandatory minimum) amount of \$750, and also agreed that the Court should award “reasonable attorneys fees and costs,” in accordance with 17 U.S.C. § 505 and pursuant to Rule 54. (ECF No. 43 at 2.) Plaintiffs’ motion for attorney fees and costs followed, and was taken under advisement on August 5, 2016.

DISCUSSION

A. Plaintiffs’ Bill of Costs

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1920, a federal court may tax specific items as costs against a losing party pursuant to Rule 54(d)(1).³ Although the Court has discretion to deny costs, Rule 54(d)(1) creates a presumption in favor of awarding costs. *See Goldberg v. Pac. Indem. Co.*, 627 F.3d 752, 758 (9th Cir. 2010).

Plaintiffs seek costs in the amount of \$791.70. This figure includes the filing fee (\$400), service fees (\$110, plus photocopy fees of \$3.50), fees to obtain the deposition transcript (\$111.20), fees charged by Comcast for compliance with the subpoena (\$70), and fees associated with

² The district has established a panel of lawyers who volunteer to provide up to three hours of pro bono legal advice to subscribers and defendants in these actions. *See* Standing Order 2016-7.

³ Section 1920 provides that a judge or clerk of any court of the United States may tax the following as costs: “(1) Fees of the clerk and marshal; (2) Fees for printed or electronically recorded transcripts necessarily obtained for use in the case; (3) Fees and disbursements for printing and witnesses; (4) Fees for exemplification and the costs of making copies of any materials where the copies are necessarily obtained for use in the case; (5) Docket fees under section 1923 of this title; (6) Compensation of court appointed experts, compensation of interpreters, and salaries, fees, expenses, and costs of special interpretation services under section 1828 of this title.” 28 U.S.C. § 1920.

Defendant's travel and time spent at his deposition (\$97). The Court finds that these costs are reasonable and permissible under 28 U.S.C. § 1920.

B. Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney Fees

1. Attorney Fee Awards in Copyright Cases are Discretionary.

The Copyright Act provides, in relevant part:

In any civil action under this title, a court in its discretion may allow the recovery of full costs by or against any party other than the United States or an officer thereof. Except as otherwise provided by this title, the court *may* also award a reasonable attorney's fee to the prevailing party as part of the costs.

17 U.S.C. § 505 (emphasis added). The Supreme Court has held that a district court may exercise its discretion to grant, or deny, attorney fees to a prevailing party in a copyright case. *See Fogerty v. Fantasy, Inc.*, 510 U.S. 517, 534 (1994) (“[A]ttorney’s fees are to be awarded to prevailing parties only as a matter of the court’s discretion.”); *see also McCulloch v. Albert E. Price, Inc.*, 823 F.2d 316, 323 (9th Cir. 1987) (“[W]e do not believe Congress intended that the prevailing plaintiff should be awarded attorney’s fees in every case.”); *Columbia Pictures Television, Inc. v. Krypton Broad. of Birmingham, Inc.*, 259 F.3d 1186, 1197 (9th Cir. 2001) (affirming denial of plaintiff’s motion for attorney fees); *Buck v. Bilkie*, 63 F.2d 447, 447 (9th Cir. 1933) (same). Indeed, the Supreme Court recently reiterated, in a unanimous decision, that “§ 505 grants courts wide latitude to award attorney’s fees based on a totality of circumstances in a case.” *Kirtsaeng v. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.*, — U.S. —, 136 S. Ct. 1979, 1985 (2016). The Supreme Court emphasized that “§ 505 confers broad discretion on district courts and, in deciding whether to fee-shift, they must take into account a range of considerations beyond the reasonableness of litigating positions[.]” *Kirtsaeng*, 136 S. Ct. at 1988.

The Supreme Court has identified “several nonexclusive factors to guide courts’ discretion,” including “frivolousness, motivation, objective unreasonableness (both in the factual and in the legal components of the case) and the need in particular circumstances to advance considerations of compensation and deterrence.” *Fogerty*, 510 U.S. at 534 n.19 (citation and quotation marks omitted); *see also Petrella v. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Inc.*, 695 F.3d 946, 957 (9th Cir. 2012) (affirming denial of motion for attorney fees in copyright case, and noting that district courts should consider, “‘among other things: the degree of success obtained on the claim; frivolousness; motivation; objective reasonableness of factual and legal arguments; and need for compensation and deterrence’”) (citation omitted), *rev’d on other grounds*, — U.S. —, 134 S. Ct. 1962 (2014). In *Kirtsaeng*, the Supreme Court noted that a court may also consider the need to “deter . . . overaggressive assertions of copyright claims[.]” 136 S. Ct. at 1989.

The Ninth Circuit has held that “[t]he most important factor in determining whether to award fees under the Copyright Act, is whether an award will further the purposes of the Act,” *Mattel, Inc. v. MGA Entm’t*, 705 F.3d 1108, 1111 (9th Cir. 2013), and that the primary purpose of the Copyright Act is to “encourage the production of original literary, artistic, and musical expression for the good of the public.” *SOFA Entm’t, Inc. v. Dodger Prods., Inc.*, 709 F.3d 1273, 1280 (9th Cir. 2013). *See also Fogerty*, 510 U.S. at 527 (“[C]opyright law ultimately serves the purpose of enriching the general public through access to creative works[.]”).

Recently, another court in this district denied a motion for attorney fees in a similar BitTorrent copyright case, in part because “[I]tigation conduct that needlessly increases the expense of resolving copyright disputes neither encourages innovation nor appropriately rewards an author’s creation.” *See Countryman Nevada, LLC v. Doe-73.164.181.226*, — F. Supp. 3d —, No. 3:15-cv-

433-SI, 2016 WL 3437598, at *8 (D. Or. June 17, 2016) (“[U]nder the totality of the circumstances presented, the Court exercises its discretion to deny Plaintiff any attorney’s fees, notwithstanding the fact that Plaintiff has prevailed on the merits of its copyright claim.”).

2. The Court’s Discretion Applied.

In light of the totality of circumstances, the Court concludes that fee shifting is inappropriate in this case. *See also* Opinion and Order, *Cobbler Nevada, LLC v. Anonymous Users of Popcorn Time: Does 1-11*, Case No. 3:15-cv-01550-SB (Aug. 10, 2016) (reaching same conclusion in similar BitTorrent copyright case).

While a copyright holder’s action against an individual BitTorrent copyright infringer is not frivolous under the Copyright Act, the degree of success in each of these BitTorrent copyright cases is minimal, in two respects. First, the \$750 statutory damage award Defendant has agreed to pay is low in relation to the amount of attorney fees Plaintiffs have accrued (\$4,833.45), to achieve that result. *See Milton H. Greene Archives, Inc. v. Julien’s Auction House LLC*, 345 F. App’x 244, 249 (9th Cir. 2009) (noting that limited success, such as nominal damages, may support the denial of an attorney fee award, and observing that “an award of attorneys’ fees that is ten times the amount recovered in damages seems unreasonable under the circumstances”). Second, Plaintiffs acknowledge that their movie, *American Heist*, has been illegally downloaded over 100,000 times. (Am. Compl. ¶ 6.) Although this case resulted in an injunction against one infringer, that result is *de minimis* in relation to the serious online piracy problem Plaintiffs seek to combat. On balance, the degree of success Plaintiffs have achieved as the prevailing parties in this litigation does not warrant requiring Defendant to fund *in toto* Plaintiffs’ enforcement of their copyright.

In addition to the degree of success obtained, the court may also consider the need for deterrence as a relevant factor in making a fee award determination. *Fogerty*, 510 U.S. at 534 n.19. For downloading a single movie, the Court is already requiring Defendant to pay \$750 in statutory damages, as well as \$791.70 to reimburse Plaintiffs for their costs, for a total financial penalty of almost \$1,550. As this Court has noted in other cases, a financial penalty of that magnitude is sufficient to deter Defendant, as well as others, from illegally downloading movies in the future. *See, e.g., Glacier Films (USA), Inc. v. Gallatin*, No. 3:15-cv-01632-SB, 2016 WL 3148401, at *3 (D. Or. May 12, 2016) (“[C]ommon sense supports a conclusion that a \$750 financial penalty for illegal downloading one movie is more than sufficiently punitive to deter others from illegally downloading free movies on the BitTorrent network. With knowledge that it will now cost \$750 to watch a single movie on the BitTorrent network, consumers should be motivated instead to spend a few dollars to rent the same movie legally.”). In light of the substantial damage award already imposed, an attorney fee award is not necessary to deter further infringement, nor is a fee award necessary to encourage Plaintiffs to continue to protect their rights, where Plaintiffs have been vigilant to date and clearly have the resources to police their copyright. *See Grateful Dead Prod. v. Come ‘N’ Get It*, No. 88 CIV. 4471 (MEL), 1994 WL 116052, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 25, 1994) (denying prevailing plaintiffs’ application for attorney fees, noting that “substantial damages have already been assessed against the defendants [a small retail store and its owner]” and an award is not “required to encourage the plaintiffs to protect their rights” where “[t]hey have been understandably vigilant in that cause and have the resources to police their copyrights”); *cf. Fogerty*, 510 U.S. at 1028 (rejecting comparison of fee shifting under the Civil Rights Act involving impecunious plaintiffs to fee shifting under the Copyright Act, because “[e]ntities which sue for copyright infringement as plaintiffs can run the

gamut from corporate behemoths to starving artists; the same is true of prospective copyright infringement defendants”) (citation omitted).

The Supreme Court and the Ninth Circuit have also recognized that a district court should award attorney fees only if doing so will further the purposes of the Copyright Act. In these BitTorrent copyright cases, the threat of fee-shifting has emboldened Plaintiffs’ counsel to demand thousands of dollars to settle a claim, even where the infringing defendant admits early in the case that they illegally downloaded the movie. *See, e.g., Countryman Nevada, LLC*, 2016 WL 3437598, at *2 (noting that plaintiff demanded \$8,500 to settle the case after the defendant acknowledged liability early in the case); *Cobbler Nevada, LLC v. Reardon*, No. 3:15-cv-01077-ST, 2015 WL 9239773, at *2 (D. Or. Dec. 16, 2015) (noting that unrepresented defendant agreed to consent judgment in the amount of \$8,500); *see also Malibu Media, LLC v. Doe IP Address 66.108.67.10*, No. 15 Civ. 4369 (AKH), 2015 WL 4092417, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. July 6, 2015) (“Recent empirical studies show that the field of copyright litigation is increasingly being overtaken by ‘copyright trolls,’ roughly defined as plaintiffs who are ‘more focused on the business of litigation than on selling a product or service or licensing their [copyrights] to third parties to sell a product or service. The paradigmatic troll plays a numbers game in which it targets hundreds or thousands of defendants, seeking quick settlements priced just low enough that it is less expensive for the defendant to pay the troll rather than defend the claim.”) (citation omitted). In several of these BitTorrent copyright cases, defendants have agreed to pay the plaintiffs’ settlement demands without

the benefit of counsel, *see, e.g., Reardon*, 2015 WL 9239773, at *2, and in almost every case, the settlement agreements are confidential and not subject to court approval.⁴

The Copyright Act, as it is being enforced in these BitTorrent cases, has created results inconsistent with the goals of the Act. When an individual who has illegally downloaded a movie is contacted by Plaintiffs' counsel, and faces the threat of a statutory damage award that could theoretically reach \$150,000 (*see* 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(2)), as well as the threat of a substantial attorney fee award, the resulting bargaining process is unequal, and unfair. For this Court to award Plaintiffs their attorney fees in this case would only contribute to the continued overaggressive assertion and negotiation of these Copyright Act claims. *See Kirtsaeng*, 136 S. Ct. at 1989 (noting that a court should consider the need to "deter . . . overaggressive assertions of copyright claims"). As another court recently noted in a similar BitTorrent case, a federal court should make its tools available only with careful scrutiny, to avoid the potential for abuse:

There is no doubt that online piracy of digital media is a major problem today. Ordinarily, the 'federal court system provides litigants with some of the finest tools available to assist in resolving disputes.' Those tools can empower copyright-owners to enforce their rights, but they are also capable of being used as instruments of abuse. Where abuse is likely, as it is here, courts should not make those tools available without careful scrutiny.

Malibu Media, LLC, 2015 WL 4092417, at *6 (citation omitted). This Court has already provided many of its tools to facilitate Plaintiffs' enforcement of their copyright, including allowing ex parte discovery to identify the alleged infringers. However, exercising the Court's discretion to require Defendant to pay thousands of dollars in attorney fees, for illegally downloading a single movie,

⁴ In some cases, Plaintiffs' counsel has pursued particularly vulnerable individuals. *See, e.g., Cobbler Nevada, LLC v. Gonzales*, No. 3:15-cv-00866-SB (targeting an adult group foster care home); *Cobbler Nevada, LLC v. Snapp*, No. 3:15-cv-01768-SB (targeting a woman living on Social Security disability benefits).

would render an inequitable outcome that is inconsistent with the policies served by the Copyright Act. *See Fogerty*, 510 U.S. at 524 (“[T]he policies served by the Copyright Act are more complex, more measured, than simply maximizing the number of meritorious suits for copyright infringement.”); *Warner Bros Inc. v. Dae Rim Trading, Inc.*, 877 F.2d 1120, 1127 (2d Cir. 1989) (“In the district court’s discretion, fees need not be awarded if the award would not vindicate underlying statutory policies or it would be inequitable.”) (citations omitted).

For these reasons, under the totality of the circumstances presented, the Court exercises its discretion to deny Plaintiffs’ motion for attorney fees.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated, Plaintiffs’ bill of costs (ECF No. 45) is GRANTED, and Plaintiffs’ motion for attorneys fees (ECF No. 46) is DENIED. Plaintiffs are awarded costs in the amount of \$791.70.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated this 10th day of August, 2016.



STACIE F. BECKERMAN
United States Magistrate Judge