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### NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco Division

STRIKE 3 HOLDINGS, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

JOHN DOE SUBSCRIBER ASSIGNED IP ADDRESS 108.224.80.148,

Defendant.

Case No. 17-cv-07051-LB

# ORDER GRANTING THE PLAINTIFF'S EX PARTE MOTION TO TAKE EARLY DISCOVERY

Re: ECF No. 7

# INTRODUCTION

The plaintiff Strike 3 Holdings owns the copyrights for several adult motion pictures.<sup>1</sup> It alleges that someone — the Doe defendant here — who uses the IP address 108.224.80.148 infringed on those copyrights.<sup>2</sup> Despite its own efforts, Strike 3 Holdings has not been able to identify the individual associated with that IP address.<sup>3</sup> Strike 3 Holdings now asks the court to let it serve a subpoena on non-party AT&T, Inc., the Doe defendant's internet service provider, to

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$  Id.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Mot. − ECF No. 7 at 8. Record citations are to material in the Electronic Case File ("ECF"); pinpoint citations are to the ECF-generated page numbers at the tops of the documents.

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learn the Doe defendant's identity. Because Strike 3 Holdings has demonstrated that good cause exists to allow it to serve a subpoena, the court grants the motion.

## **STATEMENT**

Strike 3 Holdings is the owner of several adult motion pictures distributed through its adult brands *Blacked*, *Tushy*, and *Vixen*. <sup>5</sup> The motion pictures are registered with the United States Copyright Office or have complete applications pending. <sup>6</sup>

The Doe defendant, who uses the AT&T-provided IP address 108.224.80.148, used the file distribution network known as "BitTorrent" to illegally download and distribute Strike 3 Holdings's copyrighted movies. Through well-accepted geolocation technology, Strike 3 has traced each download made to the Doe defendant's IP address to a physical address in the Northern District of California. Strike 3 Holdings's investigator established direct "TCP/IP" connections with the defendant's IP address while the defendant was using BitTorrent. The investigator downloaded media files containing a digital copy of Strike 3's copyrighted movies from the defendant. The "file hash" — a unique value that acts as a "fingerprint" identifying media files — confirmed that the files the investigator downloaded were downloaded from the defendant. The defendant "has been recorded infringing 27 movies over an extended period of time." Strike 3 Holdings did not give the defendant permission or authorization to distribute its

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See generally id.

 $<sup>^5</sup>$  Compl. – ECF No. 1 at 1 (¶¶ 2–3), 6 (¶¶ 35–37).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> *Id.* at 5 (¶¶ 31–33).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> *Id.* at 4 (¶ 23).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> *Id.* at 2 (¶ 9).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> *Id.* at 4–5 (¶ 24).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Id. at 5 (¶ 25).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> *Id.* (¶ 26).

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copyrighted movies. 13 Strike 3 Holdings alleges that AT&T Inc. can identify the defendant through his or her IP address. 14

On December 11, 2017, Strike 3 Holdings filed a complaint against the Doe defendant alleging one claim for copyright infringement under the Copyright Act. 15 On January 4, 2018, Strike 3 Holdings filed an ex parte motion asking the court to allow it to serve AT&T with a subpoena under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45. 16 Strike 3 Holdings says that the subpoena will be limited to the name and address of the individual/individuals associated with the Doe defendant's IP address.<sup>17</sup>

### GOVERNING LAW

A court may authorize early discovery before the Rule 26(f) conference for the parties' and witnesses' convenience and in the interests of justice. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d). Courts within the Ninth Circuit generally consider whether a plaintiff has shown "good cause" for early discovery. See, e.g., IO Grp., Inc. v. Does 1-65, No. C 10-4377 SC, 2010 WL 4055667, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 15, 2010); Semitool, Inc. v. Tokyo Electron Am., Inc., 208 F.R.D. 273, 275-77 (N.D. Cal. 2002); Tex. Guaranteed Student Loan Corp. v. Dhindsa, No. C 10-0035, 2010 WL 2353520, at \*2 (E.D. Cal. June 9, 2010); Yokohama Tire Corp. v. Dealers Tire Supply, Inc., 202 F.R.D. 612, 613-14 (D. Ariz. 2001) (collecting cases and standards). "Good cause may be found where the need for expedited discovery, in consideration of the administration of justice, outweighs the prejudice to the responding party." Semitool, 208 F.R.D. at 276.

In evaluating whether a plaintiff establishes good cause to learn the identity of a Doe defendant through early discovery, courts examine whether the plaintiff: (1) identifies the Doe defendant with sufficient specificity that the court can determine that the defendant is a real person

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Mot. – ECF No. 7



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> *Id.* at 6 (¶ 37).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Id. at 2 ( $\P$  5).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Id. at 6–7 (¶¶ 34–39).

who can be sued in federal court; (2) recounts the steps taken to locate and identify the defendant; (3) demonstrates that the action can withstand a motion to dismiss; and (4) shows that the discovery is reasonably likely to lead to identifying information that will permit service of process. *Columbia Ins. Co. v. seescandy.com*, 185 F.R.D. 573, 578-80 (N.D. Cal. 1999) (citations omitted). "[W]here the identity of alleged defendants [is not] known prior to the filing of a complaint[,] the plaintiff should be given an opportunity through discovery to identify the unknown defendants, unless it is clear that discovery would not uncover the identities, or that the complaint would be dismissed on other grounds." *Wakefield v. Thompson*, 177 F.3d 1160, 1163 (9th Cir. 1999) (quoting *Gillespie v. Civiletti*, 629 F.2d 637, 642 (9th Cir. 1980)).

### ANALYSIS

# 1. Strike 3 Holdings Establishes Good Cause for Early Discovery

Strike 3 Holdings has made a sufficient showing under each of the four *seescandy* factors listed above to establish good cause to permit it to engage in early discovery to identify the Doe defendant.

First, Strike 3 Holdings has identified the Doe defendant with sufficient specificity that the court can determine that he or she is a real person who can be sued in federal court. It alleges that the Doe defendant downloaded Strike 3 Holdings's copyrighted adult motion pictures and distributed them over the BitTorrent network. <sup>18</sup> To download the movie, Doe defendant had to direct his or her BitTorrent client to download the media file. <sup>19</sup> These facts indicate that the Doe defendant is an identifiable adult who likely is the primary subscriber of the IP address or someone who resides with and is known to the subscriber. Strike 3 Holdings also has traced each download made to the Doe defendant's IP address to the Northern District of California, thus giving the court jurisdiction over the defendant and Strike 3's federal claim. <sup>20</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Mot. – ECF No. 7 at 15.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Compl. – ECF No. 1 at 4 (¶ 23), 6 (¶ 38).

Second, Strike 3 Holdings has recounted the steps taken to locate and identify the Doe defendant. The Doe defendant downloaded and distributed Strike 3 Holdings's movies through his or her IP address, and his or her IP address was traced to this district.<sup>21</sup> The IP address is not sufficient for Strike 3 to identify the Doe defendant.

Third, Strike 3 Holdings has demonstrated that its copyright claim could withstand a motion to dismiss. A plaintiff "must satisfy two requirements to present a prima facie case of direct infringement: (1) [he or she] must show ownership of the allegedly infringed material and (2) [he or she] must demonstrate that the alleged infringers violate at least one exclusive right granted to copyright holders under 17 U.S.C. § 106." Perfect 10, Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc., 508 F.3d 1146, 1159 (9th Cir. 2007) (citing A&M Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc., 239 F.3d 1004, 1013 (9th Cir. 2001)); see 17 U.S.C. § 501(a). Under Section 106, a copyright holder has the exclusive rights to reproduce, distribute, publicly display, perform, and create derivative works of the copyrighted work. Direct copyright infringement does not require intent or any particular state of mind. Fox Broad. Co, Inc. v. Dish Network, LLC, 905 F. Supp. 2d 1088, 1098-99 (C.D. Cal. 2012); Religious Tech. Ctr. v. Netcom On-Line Commc'n Servs., Inc., 907 F. Supp. 1361, 1367 (N.D. Cal. 1995). Strike 3 Holdings alleges that it holds the copyrights for the adult motion pictures that the Doe defendant downloaded (and thus copied) and distributed the movies without its permission. 22 Strike 3 Holdings has sufficiently alleged a prima facie claim for copyright infringement.

Fourth, Strike 3 Holdings has shown that the discovery it seeks is reasonably likely to lead to identifying information that will permit service of process on the Doe defendant. Strike 3 Holdings alleges that AT&T's records should identify the Doe defendant.<sup>23</sup>

 $<sup>^{22}</sup>$  Id. at 5 (¶¶ 27–31).



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> *Id.* (¶ 8).

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