

United States District Court
Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
San Francisco Division

STRIKE 3 HOLDINGS, LLC,
Plaintiff,

v.

JOHN DOE SUBSCRIBER ASSIGNED IP
ADDRESS 23.118.49.112,
Defendant.

Case No. 3:22-cv-04563-LB

**ORDER GRANTING EX PARTE
APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO
SERVE THIRD-PARTY SUBPOENA**

Re: ECF No. 9

INTRODUCTION

The plaintiff Strike 3 Holdings owns the copyrights for several adult motion pictures.¹ It alleges that someone — the Doe defendant here — who uses the IP address 23.118.49.112 infringed on those copyrights.² Despite its own efforts, Strike 3 has not been able to identify the individual associated with that IP address.³ Strike 3 now asks the court to let it serve a subpoena on non-party AT&T U-verse, the Doe defendant’s internet-service provider (ISP), to learn the Doe

¹ Appl. – ECF No. 9 at 9. Citations refer to material in the Electronic Case File (ECF); pinpoint citations are to the ECF-generated page numbers at the top of documents.

² Compl. – ECF No. 1 at 2 (¶¶ 4–5).

³ Appl. – ECF No. 9 at 10.

1 defendant's identity.⁴ Because Strike 3 has demonstrated that good cause exists to allow it to serve
2 a subpoena, the court grants the motion.

3 4 STATEMENT

5 Strike 3 is the owner of several adult motion pictures distributed through its adult brands
6 *Blacked, Tushy, Vixen, and Blacked Raw*.⁵ The motion pictures are registered with the United
7 States Copyright Office.⁶

8 The Doe defendant, who uses the AT&T U-verse-provided IP address 23.118.49.112, used the
9 file distribution network known as "BitTorrent" to illegally download and distribute Strike 3's
10 copyrighted movies.⁷ Through geolocation technology, Strike 3 has traced each download made to
11 the Doe defendant's IP address to a physical address in the Northern District of California.⁸ Using
12 a proprietary infringement detection system called "VXN Scan," Strike 3 established direct
13 "TCP/IP" connections with the defendant's IP address while the defendant was using BitTorrent.⁹
14 VXN Scan downloaded media files containing a digital copy of Strike 3's copyrighted movies
15 from the defendant.¹⁰ The "Info Hash" — the data that BitTorrent protocol uses to identify media
16 files across the BitTorrent network — confirmed that the files that VXN Scan downloaded were
17 downloaded from the defendant.¹¹ The defendant "has been recorded infringing 32 movies over an
18 extended period of time."¹² Strike 3 did not give the defendant authorization to distribute its
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22 ⁴ See generally Appl. – ECF No. 9.

23 ⁵ Compl. – ECF No. 1 at 1–2 (¶¶ 2–3).

24 ⁶ *Id.* at 6 (¶ 46).

25 ⁷ *Id.* at 2 (¶¶ 4–5).

26 ⁸ *Id.* (¶ 9).

27 ⁹ *Id.* at 5 (¶¶ 28–30).

28 ¹⁰ *Id.* (¶¶ 31–32).

29 ¹¹ *Id.* at 5–6 (¶ 36).

30 ¹² *Id.* at 2 (¶ 4).

1 copyrighted movies.¹³ Strike 3 alleges that AT&T U-verse can identify the defendant through his
2 or her IP address.¹⁴

3 On August 8, 2022, Strike 3 filed a complaint against the Doe defendant alleging one claim for
4 copyright infringement under the Copyright Act.¹⁵ On August 30, 2022, Strike 3 filed an ex parte
5 application asking the court to allow it to serve AT&T U-verse with a subpoena under Federal
6 Rule of Civil Procedure 45.¹⁶ Strike 3 says that the subpoena will be limited to the name and
7 address of the individual/individuals associated with the Doe defendant's IP address.¹⁷

8

9 GOVERNING LAW

10 A court may authorize early discovery before the Rule 26(f) conference for the parties' and
11 witnesses' convenience and in the interests of justice. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d). Courts within the
12 Ninth Circuit generally consider whether a plaintiff has shown "good cause" for early discovery.
13 *See, e.g., IO Grp., Inc. v. Does 1–65*, No. 10-4377 SC, 2010 WL 4055667, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Oct.
14 15, 2010); *Semitool, Inc. v. Tokyo Electron Am., Inc.*, 208 F.R.D. 273, 275–77 (N.D. Cal. 2002);
15 *Tex. Guaranteed Student Loan Corp. v. Dhindsa*, No. 1:10-cv-00335-LJO-SKO, 2010 WL
16 2353520, at *2 (E.D. Cal. June 9, 2010); *Yokohama Tire Corp. v. Dealers Tire Supply, Inc.*, 202
17 F.R.D. 612, 613–14 (D. Ariz. 2001) (collecting cases and standards). "Good cause may be found
18 where the need for expedited discovery, in consideration of the administration of justice,
19 outweighs the prejudice to the responding party." *Semitool*, 208 F.R.D. at 276.

20 In evaluating whether a plaintiff establishes good cause to learn the identity of a Doe
21 defendant through early discovery, courts examine whether the plaintiff: (1) identifies the Doe
22 defendant with sufficient specificity that the court can determine that the defendant is a real person
23 who can be sued in federal court, (2) recounts the steps taken to locate and identify the defendant,

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25 ¹³ Compl. – ECF No. 1 at 6 (¶ 44).

26 ¹⁴ *Id.* at 2 (¶ 5).

27 ¹⁵ *Id.* at 6–7 (¶¶ 48–52).

28 ¹⁶ Appl. – ECF No. 9 at 10.

¹⁷ r.

1 (3) demonstrates that the action can withstand a motion to dismiss, and (4) shows that the
 2 discovery is reasonably likely to lead to identifying information that will permit service of process.
 3 *Columbia Ins. Co. v. seescandy.com*, 185 F.R.D. 573, 578–80 (N.D. Cal. 1999) (citations omitted).
 4 “[W]here the identity of alleged defendants [is not] known prior to the filing of a complaint[,] the
 5 plaintiff should be given an opportunity through discovery to identify the unknown defendants,
 6 unless it is clear that discovery would not uncover the identities, or that the complaint would be
 7 dismissed on other grounds.” *Wakefield v. Thompson*, 177 F.3d 1160, 1163 (9th Cir. 1999).

8 ANALYSIS

9 1. Strike 3 Establishes Good Cause for Early Discovery

10 Strike 3 has made a sufficient showing under each of the four *seescandy* factors listed above to
 11 establish good cause to permit it to engage in early discovery to identify the Doe defendant.
 12

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

22 Second, Strike 3 has recounted the steps taken to locate and identify the Doe defendant. The
 23 Doe defendant downloaded and distributed Strike 3’s movies through his or her IP address, and
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 27 ¹⁸ Compl. – ECF No. 1 at 2 (¶ 4).

¹⁹ Appl. – ECF No. 7 at 16.

²⁰ Compl. – ECF No. 1 at 2 (¶ 4).

1 his or her IP address was traced to this district.²¹ The IP address is not sufficient for Strike 3 to
2 identify the Doe defendant.²²

3 Third, Strike 3 has demonstrated that its copyright claim could withstand a motion to dismiss.
4 A plaintiff “must satisfy two requirements to present a prima facie case of direct infringement:
5 (1) [he or she] must show ownership of the allegedly infringed material and (2) [he or she] must
6 demonstrate that the alleged infringers violate at least one exclusive right granted to copyright
7 holders under 17 U.S.C. § 106.” *Perfect 10, Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 508 F.3d 1146, 1159 (9th
8 Cir. 2007); *see* 17 U.S.C. § 501(a). Under Section 106, a copyright holder has the exclusive rights
9 to reproduce, distribute, publicly display, perform, and create derivative works of the copyrighted
10 work. Direct copyright infringement does not require intent or any particular state of mind. *Fox*
11 *Broad. Co. v. Dish Network, LLC*, 905 F. Supp. 2d 1088, 1098–99 (C.D. Cal. 2012); *Religious*
12 *Tech. Ctr. v. Netcom On-Line Commc’n Servs., Inc.*, 907 F. Supp. 1361, 1367 (N.D. Cal. 1995).
13 Strike 3 alleges that it holds the copyrights for the adult motion pictures that the Doe defendant
14 downloaded (and thus copied) and distributed the movies without its permission.²³ Strike 3 has
15 sufficiently alleged a prima facie claim for copyright infringement.

16 Fourth, Strike 3 has shown that the discovery it seeks is reasonably likely to lead to identifying
17 information that will permit service of process on the Doe defendant. Strike 3 alleges that the Doe
18 Defendant’s ISP, AT&T U-verse, can identify the Doe defendant through his or her IP address.²⁴

19 20 **2. Protective Order**

21 “[U]nder Rule 26(c), the Court may *sua sponte* grant a protective order for good cause
22 shown.” *McCoy v. Sw. Airlines Co.*, 211 F.R.D. 381, 385 (C.D. Cal. 2002). The court issues the
23 limited protective order described below because the ISP subscriber may be an innocent third
24 party and the subject matter of the suit deals with sensitive and personal matters.

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26 ²¹ Compl. – ECF No. 1 at 2 (¶¶ 9–10).

27 ²² Appl. – ECF No. 7 at 14.

28 ²³ Compl. – ECF No. 1 at 6 (¶¶ 44, 46).

²⁴ Compl. – ECF No. 1 at 6 (¶¶ 44, 46).

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