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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 24.6.131.213,

Defendant.

Case No. 23-cv-06035-LB

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

Re: ECF No. 8

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 24.6.131.213 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 Comcast Cable, the Doe defendant's internet-service provider (ISP), to learn the Doe

² Compl. – ECF No. 1 at 2 (¶¶ 4–5).



¹ Appl. – ECF No. 8 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.

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

STATEMENT

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

The Doe defendant, who uses the Comcast Cable-provided IP address 24.6.131.213, used the file distribution network known as "BitTorrent" to illegally download and distribute Strike 3's copyrighted movies. Through 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. Using a proprietary infringement detection system called "VXN Scan," Strike 3 established direct "TCP/IP" connections with the defendant's IP address while the defendant was using BitTorrent. VXN Scan downloaded media files containing a digital copy of Strike 3's copyrighted movies from the defendant. The "Info Hash" — the data that BitTorrent protocol uses to identify media files across the BitTorrent network — confirmed that the files that VXN Scan downloaded were downloaded from the defendant. The defendant "has been recorded infringing 57 movies over an extended period of time." Strike 3 did not give the defendant authorization to distribute its

⁴ See generally Appl. – ECF No. 8.

⁵ Compl. – ECF No. 1 at 1–2 (¶¶ 2–3).

⁶ *Id.* at 6 (\P 46).

⁷ *Id.* at 2 ($\P\P$ 4–5).

⁸ *Id.* (\P 9).

⁹ *Id.* at 5 (¶¶ 28–30).

¹⁰ *Id.* (¶¶ 31–32).

¹¹ *Id.* at 5–6 (¶ 36).

copyrighted movies. ¹³ Strike 3 alleges that Comcast Cable can identify the defendant through his or her IP address. ¹⁴

On November 21, 2023, Strike 3 filed a complaint against the Doe defendant alleging one claim for copyright infringement under the Copyright Act. ¹⁵ On December 8, 2023, Strike 3 filed an ex parte application asking the court to allow it to serve Comcast Cable with a subpoena under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45. ¹⁶ Strike 3 says that the subpoena will be limited to the name and address of the individual/individuals associated with the Doe defendant's IP address. ¹⁷

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. 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. 1:10-cv-00335-LJO-SKO, 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 who can be sued in federal court, (2) recounts the steps taken to locate and identify the defendant,

¹⁶ Appl. – ECF No. 8 at 10.



¹³ Compl. – ECF No. 1 at 6 (¶ 44).

¹⁴ *Id.* at 2 (¶ 5).

¹⁵ *Id.* at 6–7 (¶¶ 48–52).

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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). "[W]here the identity of alleged defendants [is not] known prior to the filing of a complaint[,] the 4 plaintiff should be given an opportunity through discovery to identify the unknown defendants, 5 unless it is clear that discovery would not uncover the identities, or that the complaint would be 6 7 dismissed on other grounds." Wakefield v. Thompson, 177 F.3d 1160, 1163 (9th Cir. 1999). 8 9 **ANALYSIS** 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 establish good cause to permit it to engage in early discovery to identify the Doe defendant.

First, Strike 3 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's copyrighted adult motion pictures and distributed them over the BitTorrent network. To download the movie, the Doe defendant had to direct his or her BitTorrent client to download the media file. 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 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. The subscriber of the IP address to the Northern District of California, thus giving the court jurisdiction over the defendant and Strike 3's federal claim.

Second, Strike 3 has recounted the steps taken to locate and identify the Doe defendant. The Doe defendant downloaded and distributed Strike 3's movies through his or her IP address, and

¹⁹ Appl. – ECF No. 8 at 16.



¹⁸ Compl. – ECF No. 1 at 2 (¶ 4).

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

Third, Strike 3 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); *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. 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 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. ²³ Strike 3 has sufficiently alleged a prima facie claim for copyright infringement.

Fourth, Strike 3 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 alleges that the Doe Defendant's ISP, Comcast Cable, can identify the Doe defendant through his or her IP address.²⁴

2. Protective Order

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

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



²¹ Compl. – ECF No. 1 at 2 (¶¶ 9–10).

²² Appl. – ECF No. 8 at 14.

DOCKET

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