

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
FLORIDA

Strike 3 Holdings, LLC v. John Doe

Strike 3 Holdings · No. 26-CV-22604-MOORE/Elfenbein · Decided May 18, 2026

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida grants Strike 3 Holdings, LLC leave to serve AT&T Internet with a Rule 45 subpoena before the Rule 26(f) conference. The subpoena may seek the name and address associated with the IP address allegedly used to infringe Strike 3’s copyrighted motion pictures, subject to specified notice and use limitations.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Marty Fulguetra Elfenbein
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida
DECIDED	May 18, 2026
DOCKET	26-CV-22604-MOORE/Elfenbein
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Plaintiff moved for leave to serve a Rule 45 subpoena on Defendant's internet service provider before the Rule 26(f) conference in order to identify the John Doe defendant and effect service.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The court exercised broad discretion over discovery and scheduling and considered whether good cause supported expedited discovery before the Rule 26(f) conference.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Unknown; the source identifies the document as a district-court order and provides no precedential-status determination.
PARTIES	Strike 3 Holdings, LLC v. John Doe

TOPICS

- discovery dispute
- copyright infringement
- service of process
- civil procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

- civil procedure
- copyright litigation
- pre-service discovery

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether good cause existed to permit Plaintiff to serve a Rule 45 subpoena on Defendant's internet service provider before the Rule 26(f) conference.
2. Whether the requested expedited discovery should be limited to the subscriber's name and address and subject to restrictions on use and notice.

HOLDINGS

1. Good cause existed to authorize Plaintiff to serve a third-party Rule 45 subpoena on AT&T Internet before the Rule 26(f) conference.
2. Plaintiff could subpoena only the true name and address of the subscriber associated with the specified IP address, subject to attachment, notice, and limited-use requirements.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“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.” (Section II)

“The Court finds that, without this information, Plaintiff cannot serve Defendant nor pursue this lawsuit and protect its copyrights.” (Section III)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Strike 3 Holdings alleged that John Doe used the BitTorrent protocol to download and distribute 70 of its copyrighted motion pictures. Plaintiff identified the alleged infringer only by IP address 108.85.243.113 and asserted that AT&T Internet was the only entity able to correlate that address with the subscriber's identity. Plaintiff sought the subscriber's name and address so it could identify and serve Defendant and pursue its copyright claim.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Strike 3 Holdings filed a copyright-infringement complaint against an unidentified John Doe on April 15, 2026. Plaintiff then moved for expedited third-party discovery from AT&T Internet, asserting that AT&T could identify the subscriber associated with the allegedly infringing IP address. The district court referred pretrial discovery matters to Magistrate Judge Elfenbein and granted the motion.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- TracFone Wireless, Inc. v. SCS Supply Chain LLC, 330 F.R.D. 613, 615 (S.D. Fla. 2019)
- Johnson v. Bd. of Regents, 263 F.3d 1234, 1269 (11th Cir. 2001)
- Malibu Media, LLC v. Doe, No. 14-CV-61955, 2014 WL 12605556, at *1 (S.D. Fla. Nov. 17, 2014)

- Plastic Movie Ltd. v. Doe, No. 15-CV-60692, 2015 WL 12843767, at *1 (S.D. Fla. Apr. 13, 2015)
- Malibu Media, LLC v. Doe, No. 13-CV-857-T-35TGW, 2013 WL 1620366, at *1 (M.D. Fla. Apr. 15, 2013)
- Strike 3 Holdings, LLC v. Doe, No. 23-CV-81583-RLR, 2024 WL 1299101, at *1 (S.D. Fla. Jan. 18, 2024)
- Strike 3 Holdings, LLC v. Doe, No. 22-CV-62152, 2022 WL 17741504, at *1 (S.D. Fla. Dec. 9, 2022)

OPINION

Doe

PER CURIAM.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

CASE NO. 26-CV-22604-MOORE/Elfenbein

STRIKE 3 HOLDINGS, LLC,

Plaintiff, v.

JOHN DOE,

Defendant. _____/

ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF’S MOTION FOR LEAVE

TO SERVE A THIRD-PARTY SUBPOENA BEFORE RULE 26(f) CONFERENCE

THIS CAUSE is before the Court on Plaintiff Strike 3 Holdings, LLC’s (“Plaintiff”) Motion for Leave to Serve a Third-Party Subpoena Before Rule 26(f) Conference (the “Motion”). See ECF No. [8]. In the Motion, Plaintiff asks the Court to grant it “leave to serve a third-party subpoena on AT&T Internet” before the required Rule 26(f) conference so that it can “effectuate service on Defendant.” See ECF No. [8] at 1. The Honorable K. Michael Moore referred this case to me “to take all necessary and proper action as required by law with respect to any and all pretrial discovery matters.” See ECF No. [5]. For the reasons explained below, the Motion, ECF No. [8], is GRANTED. I. Background Plaintiff “is the owner of original, award winning motion pictures featured on its brand’s subscription-based adult websites.” ECF No. [8] at 2. According to Plaintiff, “users on the Internet . . . illegally infringe its works on a very large scale.” Id. Plaintiff alleges Defendant John Doe (“Defendant”) is one of those infringers. See ECF No. [1] at 1–2; ECF No. [8] at 2. Plaintiff also alleges that, although “Defendant attempted to hide this theft by infringing Plaintiff’s content anonymously, Defendant’s Internet Service Provider (‘ISP’), AT&T Internet, can identify Defendant through his or her IP address 108.85.243.113.” See ECF No. [1] at 2. Plaintiff filed this lawsuit alleging copyright infringement against Defendant on April 15, 2026. See generally ECF No. [1]. Specifically, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant has used “the BitTorrent protocol” to download and distribute 70 of its motion pictures. See ECF No. [1] at 2. Because Plaintiff can currently identify Defendant “only by an IP address,” see ECF No. [1] at 1, Plaintiff filed the Motion asking the Court for “leave to serve limited, immediate discovery on Defendant’s ISP, AT&T Inc. (AT&T Internet), in the form of a” Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 subpoena so that “Plaintiff may learn Defendant’s identity, investigate Defendant’s role in the infringement, and

effectuate service,” see ECF No. [8] at 2 (footnote omitted). Plaintiff argues that without information about Defendant’s identity, it “cannot serve Defendant nor pursue this lawsuit and protect its copyrights.” See ECF No. [8] at 1. Plaintiff asserts that it will use information about Defendant’s identity only “to prosecute the claims made in its Complaint.” See ECF No. [8] at 2.

II. Legal Standards “A party may not seek discovery from any source before the parties have conferred as required by Rule 26(f), except in a proceeding exempted from initial disclosure under Rule 26(a)(1)(B), or when authorized by these rules, by stipulation, or by court order.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d)(1). But “[c]ontrol over the course of discovery and scheduling is committed to the ‘broad discretion’ of the court.” *TracFone Wireless, Inc. v. SCS Supply Chain LLC*, 330 F.R.D. 613, 615 (S.D. Fla. 2019) (quoting *Johnson v. Bd. of Regents*, 263 F.3d 1234, 1269 (11th Cir. 2001)). And “[p]ursuant to Rule 26(d) and (f), federal courts in their discretion may allow parties to conduct expedited discovery in advance of a Rule 26(f) conference where good cause for such discovery is shown.” *Id.* (quotation marks omitted). “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.” *Id.* (citation omitted). In cases where a plaintiff alleges copyright infringement through illegal downloads, some courts in this District have evaluated “five factors” they deemed “relevant to determining whether good cause exists for permission to serve” a Rule 45 subpoena on a third-party ISP to access the identity of an unknown defendant’s IP address.” See *Malibu Media, LLC v. Doe*, No. 14-CV-61955, 2014 WL 12605556, at *1 (S.D. Fla. Nov. 17, 2014). Those factors are: (1) whether the plaintiff “has made out a prima facie claim of copyright infringement”; (2) “the specificity of the discovery requested”; (3) “the absence of alternative means to obtain subpoenaed information”; (4) the “necessity for the subpoenaed information”; and (5) the defendant’s “expectation of privacy.” See *id.* Regardless of the evaluation method they use, courts in this District “routinely find good cause to serve a third-party subpoena on an ISP so that a plaintiff may discover the identity of a John Doe defendant that allegedly infringed on the plaintiff’s copyright through activity on the Internet.” See, e.g., *Plastic Movie Ltd. v. Doe*, No. 15-CV-60692, 2015 WL 12843767, at *1 (S.D. Fla. Apr. 13, 2015). That is because a “case against a single defendant cannot proceed if that defendant is unidentified.” See *id.* Even so, courts have also found “good cause to institute procedural safeguards to protect the identity of the John Doe Defendant in the event that he or she is not the person who committed the infringing acts that are associated with the IP address,” as there are “abuses often arising in this context.” See *id.* Sometimes a plaintiff’s “broad request does not sufficiently protect against the likelihood that an innocent defendant may be publicly identified by having his or her identity associated with allegations of illegal downloading of films.” See *Malibu Media, LLC v. Doe*, No. 13-CV-857-T-35TGW, 2013 WL 1620366, at *1 (M.D. Fla. Apr. 15, 2013). Courts have recognized that “there are concerns related to Defendant’s privacy, given the nature of the copyrighted material at issue and the risk of a false identification by Defendant’s ISP.” See *Strike 3 Holdings, LLC v. Doe*, No. 23-CV-81583-RLR, 2024 WL 1299101, at *1 (S.D. Fla. Jan. 18, 2024).

III. Discussion In the

Motion, Plaintiff argues that good cause exists here because it has made a prima facie claim for copyright infringement, its subpoena is limited and seeks only concrete and narrow information (the name and address of the subscriber associated with Defendant's IP address), there is no alternative means by which Plaintiff can identify Defendant without the requested subpoena, the subpoenaed information is necessary to advance Plaintiff's infringement claim, Plaintiff cannot properly serve Defendant without first ascertaining the subscriber's identity from the ISP, and Defendant has no expectation of privacy in his or her IP address. See ECF No. [8] at 6–11. Plaintiff notes that it “respectfully encourages the Court to establish procedural protections,” such as issuing “a protective order” allowing Defendant “to proceed pseudonymously” if it deems them appropriate. See ECF No. [8] at 11. The Court agrees with Plaintiff that there is good cause to allow the expedited Rule 45 subpoena to AT&T Internet. See *Strike 3 Holdings, LLC v. Doe*, No. 22-CV-62152, 2022 WL 17741504, at *1 (S.D. Fla. Dec. 9, 2022). As Plaintiff explained, it used “its proprietary forensic software” to record “Defendant's IP address illegally distributing” its copyrighted motion pictures. See ECF No. [8] at 2. Because Defendant's ISP assigned this IP address to Defendant, AT&T Internet is “the only party with the information necessary to identify Defendant by correlating the IP address with John Doe's identity.” See ECF No. [8] at 2. Plaintiff seeks only the name and address of the subscriber associated with Defendant's IP address, so the information sought in the requested subpoena is limited, concrete, and narrow. The Court finds that, without this information, Plaintiff cannot serve Defendant nor pursue this lawsuit and protect its copyrights. With Plaintiff's assertion it will use the information it obtains only “to prosecute the claims made in its Complaint,” see ECF No. [8] at 2, the Court finds good cause to issue a third-party subpoena before a Rule 26(f) conference. Accordingly, the Motion, ECF No. [8], is GRANTED. IV. Conclusion For the reasons explained above, the Motion, ECF No. [8], is GRANTED. It is hereby ORDERED and ADJUDGED:

1. Plaintiff may serve the ISP with a Rule 45 subpoena commanding the ISP to provide Plaintiff with the true name and address of the Defendant to whom the ISP assigned an IP address, as set forth in Exhibit A to the Complaint. See ECF No. [1-2].
2. Plaintiff must attach to any subpoena copies of:
 - a. the Complaint, ECF No. [1]; b. the Complaint's attachments, ECF No. [1-1]; ECF No. [1-2]; and c. this Order.
3. If the ISP qualifies as a “cable operator” under 47 U.S.C. § 522(5)1, it must comply with 47 U.S.C. § 551(c)(2)(B)2 by sending a copy of this Order to Defendant. 1 The “term ‘cable operator’ means any person or group of persons” who “provides cable service over a cable system and directly or through one or more affiliates owns a significant interest in such cable system” or “otherwise controls or is responsible for, through any arrangement, the management and operation of such a cable system.” See 47 U.S.C. § 522(5)(A)–(B). 2 “A cable operator may disclose such [personal identifying] information if the disclosure is . . . made pursuant to a court order authorizing such disclosure, if the subscriber is notified of such order by the person to whom the

order is directed.” See 47 U.S.C. § 551(c)(2)(B). CASE NO. 26-CV-22604-MOORE/Elfenbein

4. Plaintiff may use any information disclosed in response to a Rule 45 subpoena

served on the ISP only for the limited purpose of protecting and enforcing Plaintiffs rights as set forth in its Complaint.

5. While the Court does not institute any procedural safeguards to protect the identity

of Defendant at this stage, Defendant may move the Court for any such protections once Plaintiff serves him or her. DONE and ORDERED in Chambers in Miami, Florida on May 18, 2026. +

MARTY FULGUETRA ELFENBEIN

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

ce: All Counsel of Record