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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BUCKLEY H. CRISPIN, an individual,  
Plaintiff,

vs.

CHRISTIAN AUDIGIER, INC., a  
California corporation; NERVOUS  
TATTOO, INC., a California  
corporation, SHOP ON STAGE, INC., a  
California corporation, CHRISTIAN  
AUDIGIER, an individual; 3A WATCH,  
LLC, a California limited liability  
company, RADIANCE JEWELRY,  
INC., a California corporation;  
CHROME BONES, a business entity of  
unknown form, REVOLUTION  
EYEWEAR, INC., a California  
corporation, CA BEVERAGES, LLC, a  
California limited liability company, JR  
93 INC., a California corporation; NEW  
WAVE FRAGRANCES, a business entity  
of unknown form; LE MARAIS LLC, a  
California limited liability company;  
MOOD SIGNATURES LLC, a Califrnoa  
limited liability company; HTP  
ENTERPRISE TRADING, a California  
company of unknown form; SEA AND  
SURE LLC, a California limited liability  
company; TATTOO DRINK, INC., a  
California corporation; TATTOO AIR  
FRESH, INC., a California corporation;  
and DOES 1-10, inclusive  
Defendants.

CASE NO. CV 09-09509 MMM (JEMx)

ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION FOR REVIEW OF  
MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S DECISION RE  
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO QUASH  
SUBPOENA

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**I. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

1 Plaintiff Buckley Crispin filed this action on December 29, 2009 against Christian  
2 Audigier, Christian Audigier, Inc. (“CAI”), and their various sublicensees.<sup>1</sup> On March 19, 2010,  
3 Crispin filed a first amended complaint.<sup>2</sup> Crispin alleges that between November 2005 and  
4 January 2006, he granted Audigier and CAI an oral license to use certain of his works of art in  
5 a limited manner in connection with the manufacture of certain types of garments.<sup>3</sup> The  
6 agreement purportedly required Audigier and CAI to pay a specified sum for the right to  
7 reproduce each work of art on street-wear apparel and also required that they include Crispin’s  
8 logo on each garment.<sup>4</sup> Crispin alleges that Audigier and CAI have not only failed to include his  
9 logo on a substantial quantity of apparel bearing his artwork, but at times they attributed the  
10 artwork to another artist or to Audigier himself.<sup>5</sup> Crispin alleges that Audigier and CAI also  
11 violated his rights by sublicensing his artwork without obtaining his consent. He asserts that the  
12 artwork has now been used on jewelry, watches, shoes, pet accessories, luggage, sunglasses,  
13 swimwear, denim, wine bottles, and a variety of other products that are purportedly outside the  
14 scope of the limited oral license.<sup>6</sup>

15 Crispin pleads five causes of action: (1) breach of contract against CAI and Audigier;

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17 <sup>1</sup>Plaintiff’s Complaint for: 1. Breach of Contract; 2. Direct, Contributory, & Vicarious  
18 Copyright Infringement; 3. Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing; 4.  
19 Declaration of Rights as to Artwork; 5. Constructive Trust (“Complaint”), Docket No. 1 (Dec.  
20 29, 2009).

21 <sup>2</sup>Plaintiff’s First Amended Complaint for: 1. Breach of Contract; 2. Direct, Contributory,  
22 & Vicarious Copyright Infringement; 3. Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair  
23 Dealing; 4. Declaration of Rights as to Artwork; 5. Constructive Trust (“First Amended  
24 Complaint”), Docket No. 43 (Apr. 2, 2010).

25 <sup>3</sup>Crispin alleges that he licensed fifteen works including Tiger with Roses, Skull with  
26 Anchor, Heart with Anchor, Skull Flags, Skull Helmet, Winged Wheel, Eagle, Black Panther,  
27 Camo Panther, Eagle Skull, Snake Skull, and Handcuffs. (*Id.*, ¶ 26, Exh. 1.) Each of these  
28 works has been registered with the United States Copyright Office. (*Id.*, ¶ 27.)

<sup>4</sup>*Id.*, ¶ 28.

<sup>5</sup>*Id.*, ¶¶ 29, 31.

<sup>6</sup>First Amended Complaint at 2–3.

1 (2) copyright infringement against all defendants; (3) breach of the covenant of good faith and fair  
2 dealing against Audigier and CAI; (4) declaratory relief regarding the works of art against all  
3 defendants; and (5) constructive trust against all defendants.

4 On February 10, 2010, defendants served subpoenas duces tecum on four third-party  
5 businesses and social networking websites: Black Market Art Company, Facebook, Media  
6 Temple, Inc, and MySpace, Inc.<sup>7</sup> The subpoenas directed to the latter three businesses sought  
7 Crispin's basic subscriber information, as well as all communications between Crispin and tattoo  
8 artist Bryan Callan, and all communications that referred or related to Audigier, CAI, the Ed  
9 Hardy brand, or any of the sublicensee defendants.<sup>8</sup> Audigier and CAI contend that this  
10 information is relevant in determining the nature and terms of the agreement, if any, into which  
11 Crispin and Audigier entered. The subpoena directed to Black Market Art Company sought sales  
12 information for all apparel that incorporated artwork created by Crispin and that was sold through  
13 Black Market's website. Audigier and CAI contend this information is relevant to the measure  
14 of damages should Crispin prevail on the merits.

15 On February 24, 2010, Crispin filed an *ex parte* motion to quash the subpoenas that was  
16 heard by Judge John E. McDermott. Crispin raised three arguments regarding the subpoenas  
17 served on Media Temple, Facebook, and MySpace: (1) that they sought electronic  
18 communications that third-party Internet Service Providers ("ISPs")<sup>9</sup> are prohibited from  
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20 <sup>7</sup>Plaintiff's Notice of *Ex Parte* Motion and Motion for Order Staying Compliance with  
21 Defendants' Subpoenas ("Motion to Quash"), Docket No. 22 (Feb. 24, 2010) at 3.

22 <sup>8</sup>*Id.*, Exhs. 2-4.

23 <sup>9</sup>"ISPs allow individuals to access accounts from which they may send and receive e-mail.  
24 The server itself may be local, or it may be wide, such as the Internet. The Internet is not a  
25 centralized system and can be thought of as a 'crazy game of connect-the-dots.' ISPs give  
26 individuals the means to send messages from individual computers via commercial e-mail  
27 programs or mail-user agents. Essentially, ISPs provide account holders the ability to send,  
28 receive, and store opened and unopened e-mails associated with the ISPs' systems, which may also  
be thought of as the mail servers themselves." Kimberly S. Cuccia, Note, *Have You Seen My  
Inbox? Government Oversteps the Fourth Amendment Again: Goodbye Telephones, Hello E-mail*,  
43 VAL. U. L. REV. 671, 676-77 (2009).

1 disclosing under the Stored Communications Act (“SCA”), 18 U.S.C. § 2701(a)(1); (2) that the  
2 subpoenas were otherwise overbroad in that they required disclosure of information protected by  
3 the marital privilege, the attorney-client privilege, the trade secret doctrine, and Crispin’s privacy  
4 rights; and (3) that the subpoenas sought irrelevant information because copyright ownership  
5 cannot be transferred without a writing nor may parties enter into a sublicense without a writing  
6 and communications revealing Crispin’s understanding of his arrangement with CAI and Audigier  
7 would not change the fact that the agreement was not reduced to writing.<sup>10</sup>

8 Judge McDermott rejected each of Crispin’s arguments. With respect to the argument that  
9 the information would be irrelevant because the Copyright Act does not permit an oral transfer  
10 of rights, Judge McDermott noted that a nonexclusive license is not a transfer of ownership and  
11 does not require a writing. He held that, because the nature of the transfer is the issue in this case  
12 and because the subpoenas seek information regarding that subject, the relevance objection was  
13 not well taken.<sup>11</sup>

14 Judge McDermott concluded that the SCA did not apply because that Act reaches only  
15 electronic communication service (“ECS”) providers and third-party businesses are not ECS  
16 providers as defined in the statute. Judge McDermott also concluded that the SCA prohibits only  
17 the voluntary disclosure of information by ECS providers, not disclosure compelled by subpoena.  
18 Finally, Judge McDermott found that the SCA prohibits only the disclosure of communications  
19 held in “electronic storage” by the ECS provider, and that the materials were not in electronic  
20 storage as that term is defined in the statute.<sup>12</sup>

21 Judge McDermott rejected Crispin’s generalized overbreadth and privacy arguments  
22 because he provided “no declaration or basis for these assertions, [did not] explain[ ] or support[ ]  
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24 <sup>10</sup>Motion to Quash at 4-6; Plaintiff’s Reply Brief in Support of its *Ex Parte* Motion and  
25 Motion for Order Staying Compliance with Defendants’ Subpoenas (“Reply”), Docket No. 27  
26 (Mar. 1, 2010); Order re Plaintiff’s Motion to Quash Defendants’ Third Party Subpoenas  
27 (“Order”), Docket No. 41 (Mar. 30, 2010) at 4.

27 <sup>11</sup>Order at 5-6.

28 <sup>12</sup>*Id.* at 6-9.

1 his trade secret argument, and the subpoenas expressly exclude[d] communications with Crispin’s  
2 attorney.”<sup>13</sup> Judge McDermott held, however, that the request for all communications between  
3 Crispin and Callan, regardless of the subject matter, was overbroad; he noted that such discovery  
4 might be an effort to gain information related to a separate lawsuit Callan filed against Audigier.

5 Crispin argued that the Black Market subpoena sought information regarding artwork sold  
6 through Black Market that is not the subject of this lawsuit. Judge McDermott credited Audigier’s  
7 and CAI’s argument that the sale of products through Black Market that are designed by Crispin  
8 but do not bear Audigier’s brand would help resolve whether and to what extent sales of Audigier  
9 products bearing Crispin designs are driven by Audigier’s brand or Crispin’s design. He quashed  
10 two requests, which collectively sought all communications regarding Crispin or his artwork, as  
11 overbroad and not tied to claims or defenses in the lawsuit. Judge McDermott requested  
12 additional briefing regarding Black Market’s payments to Crispin, noting Crispin’s interest in not  
13 revealing payments he received to the general public. Judge McDermott also noted that it was  
14 not immediately obvious why Crispin’s profit was relevant.<sup>14</sup>

15 Plaintiff has timely moved for reconsideration of Judge McDermott’s decision insofar as  
16 it concludes that Media Temple, Facebook, and MySpace are not subject to the SCA.

## 17 18 II. DISCUSSION

### 19 A. Legal Standard For Review Of Magistrate Judge’s Order

20 A magistrate judge has authority to hear matters that are not dispositive of a claim or  
21 defense. See FED.R.CIV.PROC. 72. These include discovery motions. See *Bhan v. NME*  
22 *Hospitals, Inc.*, 929 F.2d 1404, 1414 (9th Cir. 1991) (“Nondispositive issues include discovery  
23 sanctions”); *Hoar v. Sara Lee Corp.*, 900 F.2d 522, 525 (2d Cir. 1990) (“Matters concerning  
24 discovery generally are considered ‘nondispositive’ of the litigation”). Under Rule 72(a), a party  
25 may serve and file objections to a magistrate judge’s order that concerns a nondispositive pretrial

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27 <sup>13</sup>*Id.* at 10.

28 <sup>14</sup>*Id.* at 11-12.

1 matter “[w]ithin 10 days after being served with a copy of the magistrate judge’s order.”  
2 FED.R.CIV.PROC. 72(a); see CA CD L.R. 72-2.1 (“Any party objecting under F.R.Civ.P. 72(a)  
3 to a Magistrate Judge’s ruling on a pretrial matter not dispositive of a claim or defense must file  
4 a motion for review . . . within ten (10) days of an oral ruling which the Magistrate Judge  
5 indicates will not be followed by a written ruling, or within ten (10) days of service of a written  
6 ruling”).

7 Normally, a magistrate judge’s order can be reversed by the district court only if it is  
8 “clearly erroneous or contrary to law.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A); FED.R.CIV.PROC. 72(a);  
9 *Bhan*, 929 F.2d at 1414. The clearly erroneous standard, which applies to a magistrate judge’s  
10 findings of fact, is “significantly deferential, requiring ‘a definite and firm conviction that a  
11 mistake has been committed.’” *Concrete Pipe & Prods. v. Constr. Laborers Pension Trust*, 508  
12 U.S. 602, 623 (1993); see *Security Farms v. International Brotherhood of Teamsters*, 124 F.3d  
13 999, 1014 (9th Cir. 1997); see also *Grimes v. City and County of San Francisco*, 951 F.2d 236,  
14 240 (9th Cir. 1991) (holding that discovery sanctions are non-dispositive pretrial matters that are  
15 reviewed for clear error under Rule 72(a)). By contrast, “[t]he ‘contrary to law’ standard . . .  
16 permits independent review of purely legal determinations by the magistrate judge.” *F.D.I.C. v.*  
17 *Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md.*, 196 F.R.D. 375, 378 (S.D. Cal. 2000) (citing *Haines v. Liggett*  
18 *Group, Inc.*, 975 F.2d 81, 91 (3d Cir. 1992) (“[T]he phrase ‘contrary to law’ indicates plenary  
19 review as to matters of law”)); see *Med. Imaging Centers of America, Inc. v. Lichtenstein*, 917  
20 F.Supp. 717, 719 (S.D. Cal. 1996) (“Section 636(b)(1) . . . has been interpreted to provide for  
21 *de novo* review by the district court on issues of law”).

22 “Acting as an appellate court, this Court has the power to ‘affirm, modify, vacate, set aside  
23 or reverse’ the magistrate judge’s order and ‘may remand the cause and direct the entry of such  
24 appropriate judgment, decree or order, or require such further proceedings to be has as may be  
25 just under the circumstances.’” *United States v. Ramirez*, No. CR F 08-0239 LJO, 2008 WL  
26 5397497, \*2 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 24, 2008) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 2106). See also *Wolf v. Geico*  
27 *Insurance Co.*, 682 F.Supp.2d 197, 198 (D.R.I. 2010) (vacating a magistrate judge’s order  
28 staying discovery on an insurance claim pending resolution of a separate breach of contract claim



1 and remanding to the magistrate judge to weigh the risk of prejudice to the insurer posed by  
2 permitting discovery against the possible efficiencies to be gained).

### 3 **B. The Stored Communications Act**

4 Congress passed the Stored Communications Act in 1986 as part of the Electronic  
5 Communications Privacy Act. “The SCA was enacted because the advent of the Internet  
6 presented a host of potential privacy breaches that the Fourth Amendment does not address.”  
7 *Quon v. Arch Wireless Operating Co., Inc.*, 529 F.3d 892, 900 (9th Cir. 2008) (citing Orin S.  
8 Kerr, *A User’s Guide to the Stored Communications Act, and a Legislator’s Guide to Amending*  
9 *It*, 72 GEO. WASH. L. REV. 1208, 1209-13 (2004)).<sup>15</sup> The SCA prevents “providers” of  
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11 <sup>15</sup>The fact that the statutory framework governing online communication is almost a quarter  
12 century old and has not been amended to keep pace with changes in technology since that time has  
13 not escaped the notice of legal scholars. See, e.g., William Jeremy Robison, Note, *Free at What*  
14 *Cost? Cloud Computing Privacy Under the Stored Communications Act*, 98 GEO. L.J. 1195, 1196  
15 (2010) (“Despite the rapid evolution of computer and networking technology since the SCA’s  
16 adoption, its language has remained surprisingly static. The resulting task of adapting the Act’s  
17 language to modern technology has fallen largely upon the courts”).

18 As Robison explains, computer networking was in its infancy in 1986. Specifically, at the  
19 time Congress passed the SCA in the mid-1980s, “personal users [had begun] subscribing to  
20 self-contained networks, such as Prodigy, CompuServe, and America Online,” and “typically paid  
21 based on the amount of time they were connected to the network; unlike today’s Internet users,  
22 few could afford to spend hours casually exploring the provider’s network. After connecting to  
23 the network via a modem, users could download or send e-mail, post messages on a ‘bulletin  
24 board’ service, or access information.” Robison, *supra*, at 1198. Notably, the SCA was enacted  
25 before the advent of the World Wide Web in 1990 and before the introduction of the web browser  
26 in 1994. *Id.* As a result, the SCA “is best understood by considering its operation and purpose  
27 in light of the technology that existed in 1986. The Act is not built around clear principles that  
28 are intended to easily accommodate future changes in technology; instead, Congress chose to draft  
a complex statute based on the operation of early computer networks. To apply the Act to modern  
computing, courts need to begin by extracting operating principles from a tangled legal  
framework.” *Id.* at 1204-05.

In contrast to the situation that obtained in the late 1980’s and early 1990’s, a 2008 report  
found that nearly 70 percent of people use web-based email, store data or photos online, or use  
web-based software programs. In the eighteen- to twenty-nine-year-old age group, 77 percent use  
web-based email. Alexander Scolnik, Note, *Protections for Electronic Communications: the*  
*Stored Communications Act and the Fourth Amendment*, 78 FORDHAM L. REV. 349, 378 (2009).  
See also Nathaniel Gleicher, *Neither a Customer nor a Subscriber Be: Regulating the Release of*  
*User Information on the World Wide Web*, 118 YALE L.J. 1945, 1945 (2009) (“Although the SCA

1 communication services from divulging private communications to certain entities and individuals.  
2 Kerr, *supra*, at 1213. It “creates a set of Fourth Amendment-like privacy protections by statute,  
3 regulating the relationship between government investigators and service providers in possession  
4 of users’ private information.” *Id.* at 1212. First, the statute limits the government’s right to  
5 compel providers to disclose information in their possession about their customers and  
6 subscribers. 18 U.S.C. § 2703. “Although the Fourth Amendment may require no more than  
7 a subpoena to obtain e-mails, the statute confers greater privacy protection.” Kerr, *supra*, at  
8 1212-13. Second, the statute limits the right of an Internet Service Provider (“ISP”) to disclose  
9 information about customers and subscribers to the government voluntarily. 18 U.S.C. § 2702.

10 The statute distinguishes between a remote computing service (“RCS”) provider and an  
11 electronic communication service (“ECS”) provider, establishing different standards of care for  
12 each. *Quon*, 529 F.3d at 900. The SCA defines an ECS provider as “any service which provides  
13 to users thereof the ability to send or receive wire or electronic communications.” 18 U.S.C.  
14 § 2510(15). With certain enumerated exceptions, it prohibits an ECS provider from “knowingly  
15 divulg[ing] to any person or entity the contents of a communication while in electronic storage by  
16 that service.” *Id.*, §§ 2702(a)(1), (b).<sup>16</sup> The SCA defines RCS as “the provision to the public of

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18 was not intended to be ‘a catch-all statute designed to protect the privacy of stored Internet  
19 communications,’ it has been pressed into this role. Without the SCA to balance the interests of  
20 users, law enforcement, and private industry, communications will be subjected to a tug-of-war  
21 between the private companies that transmit them and the government agencies that seek to access  
22 them. Internet users will find themselves with little protection,” quoting Kerr, *supra*, at 1214  
23 (footnote omitted). The Ninth Circuit has described the SCA as “a complex, often convoluted,  
24 area of the law.” *United States v. Smith*, 155 F.3d 1051, 1055 (9th Cir. 1998). “[T]he difficulty  
25 is compounded by the fact that the [SCA] was written prior to the advent of the Internet and the  
26 World Wide Web. As a result, the existing statutory framework is ill-suited to address modern  
27 forms of communication . . . . Courts have struggled to analyze problems involving modern  
28 technology within the confines of this statutory framework, often with unsatisfying results.”  
*Konop v. Hawaiian Airlines, Inc.*, 302 F.3d 868, 874 (9th Cir. 2002).

<sup>16</sup>An ECS provider may, for instance, divulge the contents of a communication to the  
addressee or intended recipient of such communication, 18 U.S.C. § 2702(b)(1), with the lawful  
consent of the originator or addressee of such communication, *id.*, § 2702(b)(3), “to a person  
employed or authorized or whose facilities are used to forward such communication to its  
destination,” *id.*, § 2702(b)(4), as may be necessary to render service or protect the right or



1 computer storage or processing services by means of an electronic communications system,” *id.*,  
2 § 2711(2), and in turn defines an electronic communications system (as opposed to an electronic  
3 communication service) as “any wire, radio, electromagnetic, photooptical or photoelectronic  
4 facilities for the transmission of wire or electronic communications, and any computer facilities  
5 or related electronic equipment for the electronic storage of such communications,” *id.*, §  
6 2510(14). The SCA prohibits an RCS provider from “knowingly divulg[ing] to any person or  
7 entity the contents of any communication which is carried or maintained on that service.” *Id.*,  
8 § 2702(a)(2).<sup>17</sup> “[A] person who does not provide an electronic communication service [or a  
9 remote communication service] can disclose or use with impunity the contents of an electronic  
10 communication unlawfully obtained from electronic storage.” *Wesley College v. Pitts*, 974  
11 F.Supp. 375, 389 (D. Del. 1997) (citing 18 U.S.C. § 2702(a)).

12 An ECS provider is prohibited from divulging only “the contents of a communication while  
13 in electronic storage by that service.” 18 U.S.C. § 2702(a)(1). “Electronic storage” is “(A) any  
14 temporary, intermediate storage of a wire or electronic communication incidental to the electronic  
15 transmission thereof; and (B) any storage of such communication by an electronic communication  
16 service for purposes of backup protection of such communication.” *Id.*, § 2510(17). By contrast,

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18 property of the provider of the service, *id.*, § 2702(b)(5), to the National Center for Missing and  
19 Exploited Children as required by federal statutes intended to prevent sexual exploitation or  
20 trafficking of children or criminalize the possession, creation, or transportation of child  
21 pornography, *id.*, §§ 2702(b)(6), 2258A, to a law enforcement agency if the contents were  
22 inadvertently obtained by the service provider and appear to relate to the commission to a crime,  
23 *id.*, § 2702(b)(7), to a governmental entity if the provider in good faith believes that “that an  
24 emergency involving danger of death or serious physical injury to any person requires disclosure  
25 without delay of communications relating to the emergency,” *id.*, § 2702(b)(8), pursuant to a  
26 warrant if specified procedures are followed, *id.*, §§ 2702(b)(2), 2703, and as required by certain  
27 provisions of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, *id.*, §§ 2702(b)(2), 2511(2)(a).

28 <sup>17</sup>An RCS provider can avail itself of all but one of the exceptions set forth in § 2702(b).  
An RCS provider may divulge the contents of a communication with consent of the “subscriber,”  
while an ECS provider may divulge the contents with the lawful consent of an addressee or  
intended recipient of such communication. 18 U.S.C. § 2702(b)(3). Neither party has argued that  
Crispin, through a user agreement or otherwise, has consented to have Facebook, MySpace, or  
Media Temple divulge his communications.

1 an RCS provider may not divulge the content of any communication received by electronic  
2 transmission that is carried or maintained on its service for a customer or subscriber “solely for  
3 the purpose of providing storage or computer processing services to [the] subscriber or customer,  
4 if the provider is not authorized to access the contents of [the] communications for purposes of  
5 providing . . . services other than storage or computer processing.” *Id.*, § 2702(a)(2).

6 **C. Whether a Party May Move to Quash a Subpoena Directed to a Third Party**  
7 **Under the SCA**

8 Defendants argued to Judge McDermott, and again in this court, that Crispin cannot assert  
9 the rights of Media Temple, Facebook, and MySpace, none of whom moved to quash the  
10 subpoenas directed to them. Judge McDermott did not address this issue in his decision.

11 “Ordinarily a party has no standing to seek to quash a subpoena issued to someone who  
12 is not a party to the action, unless the objecting party claims some personal right or privilege with  
13 regard to the documents sought.” 9A Charles Wright & Arthur Miller, *FEDERAL PRACTICE &*  
14 *PROCEDURE*, § 2459 (3d ed. 2008). See also *In re REMEC, Inc. Securities Litigation*, Civil No.  
15 04cv1948 JLS (AJB), 2008 WL 2282647, \*1 (S.D. Cal. May 30, 2008) (“As a general  
16 proposition, a party lacks standing under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 45(c)(3) to  
17 challenge a subpoena issued to a non-party unless the party claims a personal right or privilege  
18 with respect to the documents requested in the subpoena”); *Moon v. SCP Pool Corp.*, 232 F.R.D.  
19 633, 636 (C.D. Cal. 2005) (“A party cannot object to a subpoena duces tecum served on a  
20 nonparty, but rather, must seek a protective order or make a motion to quash”); *Schmulovich v.*  
21 *1161 Rt. 9 LLC*, Civil Action No. 07-597 (FLW), 2007 WL 2362598, \*2 (D.N.J. Aug. 15, 2007)  
22 (“Personal rights claimed with respect to bank account records give a party sufficient standing to  
23 challenge a third party subpoena served upon financial institutions holding such information”);  
24 *Richards v. Convergys Corp.*, Nos. 2:05-CV-00790-DAK, 2:05-CV-00812 DAK, 2007 WL  
25 474012, \*1 (D. Utah Feb. 7, 2007) (“[A] party has a personal right with respect to information  
26 contained in his personnel files sufficient to confer standing to move to quash a subpoena for his  
27 employment records served on a third party”); *Arias-Zeballos v. Tan*, No. 06 Civ.

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1 1268(GEL)(KN), 2007 WL 210112, \*1 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 25, 2007) (“[I]ndividuals, whose banking  
2 records are subpoenaed, have a privacy interest in their personal financial affairs that gives them  
3 standing to move to quash a subpoena served on a non-party financial institution”).

4 At least two district courts have concluded that individuals have standing to move to quash  
5 a subpoena seeking personal information protected by the SCA. In *J.T. Shannon Lumber Co.,*  
6 *Inc. v. Gilco Limber, Inc.*, Civil Action No. 2:07-CV-119, 2008 WL 3833216 (N.D. Miss. Aug.  
7 14, 2008), the district court found that “because the documents sought by the plaintiff are the  
8 personal documents and the details of the email accounts of the defendant employees, the  
9 defendants have standing to seek to quash this subpoena as they have a personal interest in the  
10 documents sought from the internet service provider.” *Id.* at \*1. The court finds *J.T. Shannon*  
11 *Lumber* persuasive. Specifically, it concludes that an individual has a personal right in  
12 information in his or her profile and inbox on a social networking site and his or her webmail  
13 inbox in the same way that an individual has a personal right in employment and bank records.  
14 As with bank and employment records, this personal right is sufficient to confer standing to move  
15 to quash a subpoena seeking such information. The court therefore finds that Crispin had standing  
16 to bring a motion to quash. See also *Hone v. Presidente U.S.A. Inc.*, No. 5:08-mc-80071-JF,  
17 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 55722, \*4 (N.D. Cal. July 21, 2008) (quashing, on plaintiff’s motion,  
18 a subpoena delivered to Yahoo that sought emails from plaintiff’s email account because it  
19 complying with the subpoena would result in an “impermissible disclosure of information”).

20 Defendants also argue that the SCA explicitly permits the service of subpoenas duces  
21 tecum. Judge McDermott concluded that the following statutory provision permitted disclosure  
22 pursuant to subpoena:

23 “No cause of action shall lie in any court against any provider of wire or electronic  
24 communication service, its officers, employees, agents, or other specified persons  
25 for providing information, facilities, or assistance in accordance with the terms of  
26 a court order, warrant, subpoena, statutory authorization, or certification under this  
27 chapter.” 18 U.S.C. § 2703(e).

28 The statute establishes a complex scheme pursuant to which a governmental entity can, after

1 fulfilling certain procedural and notice requirements, obtain information from an RCS provider  
2 via administrative subpoena or grand jury or trial subpoena. 18 U.S.C. § 2703(b). It permits a  
3 governmental entity to obtain information from an ECS provider only pursuant to criminal warrant  
4 if the communication has been held by the provider for fewer than 180 days. In all other cases,  
5 the governmental entity can obtain information from an ECS provider using the subpoena  
6 procedures set forth in § 2703(b). 18 U.S.C. § 2703(a). The statute does not mention service of  
7 a civil subpoena duces tecum.

8         Were it accepted, defendants' argument would lead to the anomalous result that, in order  
9 to obtain information protected by the SCA, a governmental entity would have to comply with the  
10 Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure governing warrants, or for communications more than 180  
11 days old, statutory procedures requiring notice to the subscriber before an administrative subpoena  
12 could issue, while a civil litigant could procure information simply by serving a subpoena duces  
13 tecum. Such an inference cannot be drawn on the basis of statutory silence alone. *Cf. United*  
14 *States v. Brown*, 333 U.S. 18, 27 (1948) ("No rule of construction necessitates our acceptance of  
15 an interpretation resulting in patently absurd consequences"). The interpretation defendants  
16 advocate, moreover, overlooks the overall import and structure of the statute, which is at heart  
17 a broad prohibition on disclosure with limited and carefully regulated exceptions. See *Food and*  
18 *Drug Admin. v. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.*, 529 U.S. 120, 133 (2000) ("It is a  
19 fundamental canon of statutory construction that the words of a statute must be read in their  
20 context and with a view to their place in the overall statutory scheme. A court must therefore  
21 interpret the statute as a symmetrical and coherent regulatory scheme and fit, if possible, all parts  
22 into an harmonious whole"(internal citations and quotations omitted)). More fundamentally, it  
23 ignores the last three words of § 2703(e). That section states that no civil liability accrues where  
24 a provider acts pursuant to a "subpoena . . . *under this chapter.*" 18 U.S.C. § 2703(e) (emphasis  
25 supplied). See *General Dynamics Land Systems, Inc. v. Cline*, 540 U.S. 581, 582 (2004)  
26 ("[S]tatutory language must be read in context since a phrase gathers meaning from the words  
27 around it"). This phrase clearly references subpoenas that governmental entities are authorized  
28 under § 2703(b), not civil subpoenas duces tecum.

1 As Robison notes:

2 “Among the Act’s most significant, although unstated, privacy protections is the  
3 ability to prevent a third party from using a subpoena in a civil case to get a user’s  
4 stored communications or data directly from an ECS or RCS provider. Courts  
5 interpret the absence of a provision in the Act for compelled third-party disclosure  
6 to be an intentional omission reflecting Congress’s desire to protect users’ data, in  
7 the possession of a third-party provider, from the reach of private litigants.  
8 Without this blanket immunity from subpoena in civil cases, a user’s entire  
9 portfolio of stored communications and data might be fair game for an adversary.”

10 Robison, *supra*, at 1208-09 (footnote omitted).

11 See also *Viacom International Inc. v. Youtube Inc.*, 253 F.R.D. 256, 264 (S.D.N.Y. 2008)  
12 (holding that the SCA prohibits disclosure of information pursuant to a civil subpoena because the  
13 Act “contains no exception for disclosure of such communications pursuant to civil discovery  
14 requests”); *In re Subpoena Duces Tecum to AOL, LLC*, 550 F.Supp.2d 606, 611 (E.D. Va. 2008)  
15 (“Applying the clear and unambiguous language of § 2702 to this case, AOL, a corporation that  
16 provides electronic communication services to the public, may not divulge the contents of the  
17 Rigsbys’ electronic communications to State Farm because the statutory language of the [SCA]  
18 does not include an exception for the disclosure of electronic communications pursuant to civil  
19 discovery subpoenas”); *O’Grady v. Superior Court*, 139 Cal.App.4th 1423 (2006) (emphasizing  
20 the substantial burden and expense that would be imposed on internet service providers if they  
21 were required to respond to every civil discovery subpoena issued in a civil lawsuit, noting that  
22 ISPs’ routine compliance with such subpoenas might discourage users from using new media,  
23 declining to create an exception for civil discovery, and concluding that subpoenas were  
24 unenforceable under the SCA).

25 In short, given the fact that § 2703(e)’s reference to subpoena is modified by the phrase  
26 “under this chapter,” given the overall structure and purpose of the statute, as well as § 2703(e)’s  
27 place in it, and given the supporting case law, the court concludes that § 2703(e) is not susceptible  
28 of the interpretation defendants propose, and that plaintiff has standing to move to quash the

1 subpoenas that were issued under the SCA.

2 **D. Whether the Subpoenas Should Be Quashed under the SCA**

3 The parties provided only minimal facts regarding the three third-party entities that were  
 4 subpoenaed in the papers filed with Judge McDermott. In his portion of the joint stipulation,  
 5 plaintiff, citing only the home web page of each company, stated: “Media Temple, Inc. is a  
 6 company which provides web hosting services, *inter alia*, webmail and website content features.  
 7 Facebook and MySpace, Inc., are companies which provide social networking websites that allow  
 8 users to send and receive messages, through posting on user-created ‘profile pages’ or through  
 9 private messaging services.”<sup>18</sup> Citing only the user-generated source, Wikipedia,<sup>19</sup> defendant

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11 <sup>18</sup>Joint Stipulation at 14 (footnotes omitted).

12 <sup>19</sup>It is unfortunate that the parties were unable to provide more authoritative evidence. One  
 13 court recently noted the danger of relying on Wikipedia:

14 “Wikipedia.com[ is] a website that allows virtually anyone to upload an article into  
 15 what is essentially a free, online encyclopedia. A review of the Wikipedia website  
 16 reveals a pervasive and, for our purposes, disturbing series of disclaimers, among  
 17 them, that: (i) any given Wikipedia article ‘may be, at any given moment, in a bad  
 18 state: for example it could be in the middle of a large edit or it could have been  
 19 recently vandalized;’ (ii) Wikipedia articles are ‘also subject to remarkable  
 20 oversights and omissions;’ (iii) ‘Wikipedia articles (or series of related articles) are  
 21 liable to be incomplete in ways that would be less usual in a more tightly controlled  
 22 reference work;’ (iv) ‘[a]nother problem with a lot of content on Wikipedia is that  
 many contributors do not cite their sources, something that makes it hard for the  
 reader to judge the credibility of what is written;’ and (v) ‘many articles commence  
 their lives as partisan drafts’ and may be ‘caught up in a heavily unbalanced  
 viewpoint.’” *Campbell ex rel. Campbell v. Secretary of Health and Human  
 Services*, 69 Fed.Cl. 775, 781 (2006).

23 See also *Badasa v. Mukasey*, 540 F.3d 909, 910 (8th Cir. 2008) (noting that Wikipedia is not a  
 24 sufficiently reliable source on which to rest judicial findings for the reasons stated in *Campbell*);  
 25 *Kole v. Astrue*, No. CV 08-0411-LMB, 2010 WL 1338092, \*7 n. 3 (D. Idaho Mar. 31, 2010)  
 (“At this point, it must be noted that, in support of his brief, Respondent cites to Wikipedia.  
 26 While it may support his contention of what the mathematical symbols of ‘<’ and ‘>’ refer to,  
 Respondent is admonished from using Wikipedia as an authority in this District again. Wikipedia  
 is not a reliable source at this level of discourse. As an attorney representing the United States,  
 27 Mr. Rodriguez should know that citations to such unreliable sources only serve to undermine his  
 28 reliability as counsel”); R. Jason Richards, *Courting Wikipedia*, 44 TRIAL 62, 62 (2008) (“Since  
 when did a Web site that any Internet surfer can edit become an authoritative source by which law



1 elaborated that “webmail is a service that allows users to view email messages through a web  
2 browser while the messages remain on Media Temple’s servers.”<sup>20</sup> Defendant also noted that  
3 Facebook’s user-created profile page is known as the Facebook “wall,” “a space on each user’s  
4 profile page that allows friends to post messages for the user to see.”<sup>21</sup> These messages,  
5 defendant stated “can be viewed by anyone with access to the user’s profile page, and are stored

6 \_\_\_\_\_  
7 students could write passing papers, experts could provide credible testimony, lawyers could craft  
8 legal arguments, and judges could issue precedents?”); James Glerick, *Wikipedians Leave*  
9 *Cyberspace, Meet in Egypt*, WALL ST. J., Aug. 8, 2008, at W1 (“Anyone can edit [a Wikipedia]  
10 article, anonymously, hit and run. From the very beginning that has been Wikipedia’s greatest  
11 strength and its greatest weakness”). Judge McDermott accepted the information, however, and  
the parties do not dispute it now. The court will therefore consider the evidence presented to  
Judge McDermott as that is the content of the record on appeal.

12 <sup>20</sup>Joint Stipulation at 25 (emphasis omitted) (citing [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/web\\_mail](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/web_mail)).

13 As Robison explains:

14 “Congress explored the category of electronic communication services, designed  
15 to transmit information and data between users, primarily through the lens of early  
16 electronic mail systems. At the time, e-mail operated through a fragmented  
17 delivery system in which communications were slowly transmitted between the  
18 computer servers operated by e-mail providers. Each provider’s servers would  
19 temporarily store an e-mail until transmitting it along to its next waypoint. After  
an e-mail reached its destination, the recipient would use a dial-up modem to  
connect to her e-mail provider and download the message to her computer;  
alternatively, some providers would conveniently put the messages onto paper and  
then deposit it in the normal postal system.” Robison, *supra*, at 1205-06 (footnotes  
and internal quotations omitted).

20 Not until 1990 did the first provider begin offering direct Internet access to consumers. *Id.* at  
21 1206 n. 78. In contrast, today “e-mail is routinely held on providers’ servers for increasing  
22 periods of time, and, in some cases, even indefinitely. For example, several companies, including  
23 Google, offer free Webmail service. When Google launched its Webmail service, GMail, in  
24 2004, it provided users with one gigabyte of storage for free. Now, just five years later, GMail  
25 users have over seven and a half gigabytes of storage available, and that amount is continually  
26 increasing. With so much space at their disposal, users are encouraged not to delete their  
27 messages, but to archive them so that they are always available and always searchable.  
Irrespective of the level of protection that should be afforded to these messages, this use does not  
comport with Congress’s general perception of e-mail use when it drafted the SCA, particularly  
the expectation that mail would rarely be retained for more than 180 days.” Scolnick, *supra*, at  
378.

28 <sup>21</sup>*Id.* (quoting [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facebook\\_features#Wall](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facebook_features#Wall)).

1 by Facebook so that they can be displayed on the Facebook website, not as an incident to their  
2 transmission to another place.”<sup>22</sup> Similarly, defendant noted, MySpace has a profile page with  
3 a “comments” feature that is identical to the Facebook wall.<sup>23</sup>

4 Although some courts have considered the SCA’s application to certain types of providers,  
5 none appears to have addressed whether social-networking sites fall within the ambit of the  
6 statute.<sup>24</sup> In *Quon*,<sup>25</sup> the Ninth Circuit considered whether a party providing text-messaging pager  
7 services was an ECS provider or an RCS provider. The Ninth Circuit concluded that defendant  
8 provided a “service” that enabled the plaintiff and others to “send or receive . . . electronic  
9 communications,” namely text messages, i.e., that it was an ECS. *Quon*, 529 F.3d at 901. By  
10 contrast, an RCS provider must provide “computer storage or processing services.”<sup>26</sup> Although  
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12 <sup>22</sup>*Id.* at 25-26.

13 <sup>23</sup>*Id.* at 26 (citing <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myspace#comments>).

14 <sup>24</sup>Although no court appears to have decided whether a social networking site or a web  
15 hosting service is an ECS provider or an RCS provider, at least one district court entered  
16 judgment on a jury verdict in favor of the plaintiff in a civil suit alleging improper retrieval of  
17 information from MySpace. *Pietrylo v. Hillstone Restaurant Group*, No. 06-5754 (FSH), 2009  
18 WL 3128420 (D.N.J. Sept. 25, 2009). The court reviewed the trial memoranda and other  
19 available pleadings in the action, and it does not appear that any party challenged MySpace’s  
status as a covered provider or the fact that the communication contained on MySpace’s service  
was statutorily protected.

20 <sup>25</sup>On December 14, 2009, the U.S. Supreme Court granted certiorari in *Quon*. *City of*  
21 *Ontario v. Quon*, 130 S.Ct. 1011 (2009). The questions presented in the petition for writ of  
certiorari, however, relate to Fourth Amendment issues in the case, not to the SCA.

22 <sup>26</sup>The terms “storage” and “processing services” are not defined in the statute. A portion  
23 of the Senate Report captioned “Remote Computer Services” reflects its understanding of RCS  
24 providers:

25 “In the age of rapid computerization, a basic choice has faced the users of computer  
26 technology. That is, whether to process data inhouse on the user’s own computer  
27 or on someone else’s equipment. Over the years, remote computer service  
28 companies have developed to provide sophisticated and convenient computing  
services to subscribers and customers from remote facilities. Today businesses of  
all sizes – hospitals, banks and many others – use remote computing services for  
computer processing. This processing can be done with the customer or subscriber

1 the pager service archived text messages on its server, and was therefore storing the messages,

2 using the facilities of the remote computing service in essentially a time-sharing  
3 arrangement, or it can be accomplished by the service provider on the basis of  
4 information supplied by the subscriber or customer. Data is most often transmitted  
5 between these services and their customers by means of electronic  
6 communications.” Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986, S. REP. NO.  
7 99-541, at 10–11 (1986), U.S.C.C.A.N. 1986, pp. 3355–57.

8 The report provided examples that included “physicians and hospitals maintain[ing] medical files  
9 in offsite data banks.” *Id.* As a consequence, in *Quon*, the Ninth Circuit noted that storage was  
10 equivalent to a “virtual filing cabinet.” *Quon*, 529 F.3d at 902. At oral argument, defendants’  
11 counsel asserted that the definition of an RCS provider did not reach those providing storage  
12 services, but only those providing data processing services. Such an interpretation reads the word  
13 “storage” out of the statutory definition of an RCS provider and ignores *Quon*’s reliance on the  
14 definition when describing storage services as a “virtual filing cabinet.” The court declines  
15 defendants’ invitation to overlook both clear statutory text and binding Ninth Circuit precedent.  
16 The court notes that *In re Jetblue Airways Corp. Privacy Litigation*, 379 F.Supp.2d 299, 310  
17 (E.D.N.Y. 2005), cited by defendants at the hearing, is not to the contrary. There, the court  
18 analyzed whether Jetblue’s online reservation system was an RCS provider and described certain  
19 data processing functions not at issue here. *Jetblue* did not consider the statute’s reference to  
20 “storage” or whether the reservation system had any storage functionality.

21 The Senate Report also provided examples of processing information that included  
22 “businesses of all sizes transmit[ing] their records to remote computers to obtain sophisticated  
23 data processing services.” S. REP. NO. 99-541, at 10–11. Noting that the statute had been passed  
24 in 1986, the Ninth Circuit observed that the statutory reference to processing concerned the fact  
25 that “before the advent of advanced computer processing programs such as Microsoft Excel,  
26 businesses had to farm out sophisticated processing to a service that would process the  
27 information.” *Quon*, 529 F.3d at 902.

28 As Robison states:

“Congress created a second category covering ‘remote computing services’ to  
address third-party service providers that offered ‘sophisticated and convenient  
computing services to subscribers and customers from remote facilities.’ Buying  
a lot of processing or storage capacity was prohibitively expensive for many  
organizations in 1986. Outsourcing these functions to a service provider, however,  
created economies of scale that offered a sustainable cost structure for the new  
technology. . . . A company or organization that decided to outsource its  
computing needs would transmit its data for processing either to a third-party  
service provider’s personnel or directly transfer it to the provider’s remote  
computer. . . . Congress included the category of [RCS] in the Stored  
Communications Act to ensure the privacy of data outsourced to these third-party  
service providers. . . . The requirements for RCS precisely describe the nature of  
the commercial relationship that existed at the time of the Act’s adoption between  
the outsourced computing providers and their business clientele.” Robison, *supra*,  
at 1207.

1 Congress contemplated that an ECS provider would provide some storage as well. *Id.* (citing 18  
2 U.S.C. § 2510(17), which states that an ECS provider may provide storage of communications  
3 for backup purposes and describes a temporary, intermediate storage of communications incidental  
4 to the electronic transmission thereof). The Ninth Circuit concluded that the text-messaging pager  
5 service “served as a conduit for the transmission of electronic communications from one user to  
6 another, and stored those communications ‘as a “backup.”’” and as a consequence, held that it  
7 constituted an ECS provider. *Id.* at 902 (quoting *Theofel v. Farey-Jones*, 359 F.3d 1066, 1070  
8 (9th Cir. 2004)).<sup>27</sup>

9 *Quon* also found support in the Ninth Circuit’s prior decision in *Theofel*, in which the court  
10 concluded that a “provider of e-mail services” was “undisputedly an ECS.” *Id.* at 902 (citing  
11 *Theofel*, 359 F.3d at 1075). See also *Warshak v. United States*, 532 F.3d 521, 523 (6th Cir.  
12 2008) (holding that the statutory definition of an ECS provider includes “basic e-mail services,”  
13 citing Patricia L. Bellia et al., *CYBERLAW: PROBLEMS OF POLICY AND JURISPRUDENCE IN THE*  
14 *INFORMATION AGE* 584 (2d ed. 2004)), while the statutory definition of an RCS provider includes  
15 provision of “longer-term storage,” citing Kerr, *supra*, at 1216); *Konop*, 302 F.3d at 879  
16 (concluding, based on the SCA’s legislative history, that “Congress wanted to protect electronic  
17 communications that are configured to be private, such as email and private electronic bulletin  
18 boards”)); S. REP. NO. 99-541 at 14 (“Existing telephone companies and electronic mail  
19 companies are providers of electronic communications services”); *United States v. Weaver*, 636  
20 F.Supp.2d 769, 770 (C.D. Ill. 2009) (concluding that Microsoft, which provided email service  
21 through the Hotmail website, was both an ECS provider and an RCS provider); *Jayne v. Sprint*  
22 *PCS*, No. CIV S-07-2522 LKK GGH P, 2009 WL 426117, \*6 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 20, 2009)  
23 (concluding that Sprint, a cell phone service provider, was an ECS provider); *Becker v. Toca*,  
24 Civil Action No. 07-7202, 2008 WL 4443050, \*4 (E.D. La. Sept. 26, 2008) (noting that “[c]ourts  
25 have interpreted the statute to apply primarily to telephone companies, internet or e-mail service  
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27 <sup>27</sup>The Ninth Circuit could not determine whether the text messages were archived for the  
28 user or the provider, but concluded it was clear the messages were archived for backup protection  
in either event. *Id.*

1 providers, and bulletin board services,” but declining to dismiss a claim under the SCA that  
2 alleged defendant sent a virus to plaintiff’s computers that infected them because it was unclear  
3 “to what extent the [virus] may have accessed or retrieved information stored with an electronic  
4 communication service provider,” since the fact that plaintiff used personal and office computers  
5 in his business might qualify him as an ECS provider); *Kaufman v. Nest Seekers, LLC*, No. 05  
6 CV 6782(GBD), 2006 WL 2807177, \*6 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 26, 2006) (“An on-line business which  
7 provides its customers, as part of its commercial offerings, the means by which the customers may  
8 engage in private electronic communications with third-parties may constitute a facility through  
9 which electronic communication service is provided”); *Freedman v. America Online, Inc.*, 325  
10 F.Supp.2d 638, 644 n. 4 (E.D. Va. 2004) (concluding that America Online was an ECS  
11 provider).

12 Judge McDermott cited *Quon* for the proposition that a company is an ECS provider if it  
13 “served as a conduit for the transmission of electronic communications from one user to another,  
14 and stored those communications as a backup for the user.”<sup>28</sup> Applying this definition, Judge  
15 McDermott held that for Facebook, MySpace, or Media Temple to be considered ECS providers,  
16 they had to “provide internet access or operate as conduits for the transmission of data from one  
17 location to another.”<sup>29</sup> Because the websites’ messaging services are used solely for public  
18 display, he found that they did not meet this definition.

19 The court concludes that, although largely sound, Judge McDermott’s reading of *Quon* and  
20 the SCA is contrary to law in certain respects. First, Judge McDermott interpreted the descriptive  
21 language in *Quon* as a broadly applicable definition of an ECS provider rather than as a  
22 description of a particular type of provider, i.e., a text-messaging pager service. Treating *Quon*’s  
23 formulation as the exclusive definition of ECS provider, however, improperly limits the reach of  
24 the statute, which extends to “any service which provides to users thereof the ability to send or  
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26  
27 <sup>28</sup>Order at 7 (quoting *Quon*, 529 F.3d at 902 (internal quotations omitted)).

28 <sup>29</sup>*Id.*

1 receive wire or electronic communications.” 18 U.S.C. § 2510(15) (emphasis supplied).<sup>30</sup>

2 Judge McDermott also found that Facebook, MySpace, or Media Temple engaged in public  
3 messaging only and concluded that this fact was dispositive. In reaching this conclusion, Judge  
4 McDermott apparently misconstrued the information plaintiff provided concerning the nature of  
5 the services the third-party companies provided. It is clear, for instance, that Media Temple  
6 provides “webmail,” which is a “service that allows users to view email messages.”<sup>31</sup> In addition  
7 plaintiff stated that both Facebook and MySpace provided “private messaging services.”<sup>32</sup>

8 Recognizing that all three sites provide private messaging or email services, the court is  
9 compelled to apply the voluminous case law cited above that establishes that such services  
10 constitute ECS. Moreover, the information the parties gave Judge McDermott establishes that  
11 Facebook wall postings and the MySpace comments are not strictly “public,” but are accessible  
12 only to those users plaintiff selects. The court therefore finds relevant, if not controlling, the  
13 authority regarding private electronic bulletin board services (“BBS”).

14 “Computer bulletin boards generally offer both private electronic mail service and  
15 newsgroups. The latter is essentially email directed to the community at large, rather than a  
16 private recipient.” *MTV Networks v. Curry*, 867 F.Supp. 202, 204 n. 3 (S.D.N.Y.1994).<sup>33</sup> The  
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18 <sup>30</sup>Although a minor discrepancy, Judge McDermott transposed the Ninth Circuit’s use of  
19 the word “communication” for “data.” An electronic communication is defined as “any transfer  
20 of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data, or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole  
21 or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectronic or photooptical system.” *Id.*,  
22 § 2510(12) (emphasis supplied). As is clear, data are but one of several items that constitute  
23 communications.

24 <sup>31</sup>Order at 9.

25 <sup>32</sup>Joint Stipulation at 14 (footnotes omitted).

26 <sup>33</sup>Electronic bulletin boards or BBSs are discussed in the legislative history of the SCA,  
27 although the term is not used in the statute. Thus, satisfying a precise definition of a BBS is not  
28 a prerequisite for protection. Nonetheless, it is informative that the Senate Report provided the  
following definition of BBSs:

“Electronic ‘bulletin boards’ are communications networks created by computer  
users for the transfer of information among computers. These may take the form



1 term “computer bulletin board” evokes the traditional cork-and-pin bulletin board on which people  
2 post messages, advertisements, or community news. *United States v. Riggs*, 739 F.Supp. 414,  
3 417 n. 4 (N.D. Ill. 1990) (“A computer bulletin board system is a computer program that  
4 simulates an actual bulletin board by allowing computer users who access a particular computer  
5 to post messages, read existing messages, and delete messages”). Court precedent and legislative  
6 history establish that the SCA’s definition of an ECS provider was intended to reach a private  
7 BBS. *United States v. Steiger*, 318 F.3d 1039, 1049 (11th Cir. 2003) (“Thus, the SCA clearly  
8 applies, for example, to information stored with a phone company, Internet Service Provider  
9 (ISP), or electronic bulletin board system (BBS)”; *Konop*, 302 F.3d at 875 (“The legislative  
10 history of the [SCA] suggests that Congress wanted to protect electronic communications that are  
11 configured to be private, such as email and private electronic bulletin boards”); *Steve Jackson*  
12 *Games, Inc. v. U.S. Secret Service*, 36 F.3d 457, 462 (5th Cir. 1994) (holding that the SCA  
13 “clearly applies” to the seizing of information on a BBS); *Becker*, 2008 WL 4443050 at \*4  
14 (“Courts have interpreted the statute to apply primarily to telephone companies, internet or e-mail  
15 service providers, and bulletin board services”); *Kaufman*, 2006 WL 2807177 at \*5 (“An  
16 electronic bulletin board fits within the definition of an electronic communication service  
17 provider”); *Inventory Locator Service, LLC v. Partsbase, Inc.*, No. 02-2695 MA/V, 2005 WL  
18 2179185, \*24 (W.D. Tenn. Sept. 6, 2005) (finding that the SCA not only applied to entities that  
19 provide gateway access to the Internet, but also applied to a password-protected website  
20 containing an electronic bulletin board and a web-based forum where parties could communicate).

21 Unquestionably, the case law, and in particular the Ninth Circuit’s decision in *Konop*,  
22 require that the BBS be restricted in some fashion; a completely public BBS does not merit  
23 protection under the SCA. *Kaufman*, at \*5 (“Only electronic bulletin boards which are not readily  
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25 of proprietary systems or they may be noncommercial systems operating among  
26 computer users who share special interests. These noncommercial systems may  
27 involve fees covering operating costs and may require special ‘passwords’ which  
28 restrict entry to the system. These bulletin boards may be public or semi-public in  
nature, depending on the degree of privacy sought by users, operators or organizers  
of such systems.” S. REP. NO. 99-541, at 8-9.

1 accessible to the public are protected under the Act”); S. REP. NO. 99-541, at 36 (“The bill does  
2 not for example hinder the development or use of ‘electronic bulletin boards’ or other similar  
3 services where the availability of information about the service, and the readily accessible nature  
4 of the service are widely known and the service does not require any special access code or  
5 warning to indicate that the information is private. To access a communication in such a public  
6 system is not a violation of the Act, since the general public has been ‘authorized’ to do so by the  
7 facility provider”).

8 The information provided to Judge McDermott and this court, however, makes clear that  
9 Facebook permits wall messages to “be viewed by *anyone with access to the user’s profile page*”;  
10 MySpace provides the “same” functionality.<sup>34</sup> As a consequence, there is no basis for  
11 distinguishing between a restricted-access BBS and a user’s Facebook wall or MySpace comments.  
12 There similarly is no basis for distinguishing between Media Temple’s webmail and Facebook’s  
13 and MySpace’s private messaging, on the one hand, and traditional web-based email on the other.  
14 As a consequence, the court concludes that each of Media Temple, Facebook, and MySpace is an  
15 ECS provider.<sup>35</sup>

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16  
17 <sup>34</sup>Order at 9 (emphasis supplied)

18 <sup>35</sup>The parties dispute whether Facebook, MySpace, and Media Temple constitute services  
19 “which *provide*[ ] users the ability to send or receive electronic communications” or whether they  
20 are rather services “which *utilize*[ ] the ability to send or receive electronic communications to  
21 permit” social networking. *United States v. Sandefer*, No. 06-CR-2674-H, 2007 WL 2301760,  
22 \*4 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 8, 2007) (concluding that an Internet-based service that permitted customers  
23 to use the Internet to transfer ownership of gold was “not a service which *provides* users the  
24 ability to send or receive electronic communications, rather . . . is a service which *utilizes* the  
25 ability to send or receive electronic communications to permit the instant transfer of gold  
26 ownership between its users”). See also *In re U.S. for an Order Authorizing Roving Interception*  
27 *of Oral Communications*, 349 F.3d 1132, 1140 (9th Cir. 2003) (defining the term “provides” in  
28 § 2510 as it would be used “in ordinary discourse,” and concluding that a company that billed and  
had direct dealings with customers for communication services was the provider of those  
services); see also *Crowley v. Cybersource Corp.*, 166 F.Supp.2d 1263, 1270 (N.D. Cal. 2001)  
(concluding that Amazon.com, Inc., which does not independently provide electronic  
communication services to the public, was not a provider, but rather a user, of an electronic  
communication service, even though it could communicate with its customers through e-mail); cf.  
*United States v. Mullins*, 992 F.2d 1472, 1478 (9th Cir. 1993) (an airline that provided travel

1 That the three entities are ECS providers does not end the court's inquiry, however. The  
2 court must also determine whether the information sought by the subpoenas – private messages  
3 and postings – constitute electronic storage within the meaning of the statute. As will be seen,  
4 this inquiry necessitates that the court consider whether at some point the three entities act as RCS  
5 providers with respect to certain stored communications.

6 As noted, the statute provides two definitions of electronic storage. One definition is found  
7 in § 2510(17)(A). See 18 U.S.C. § 2510(17)(A) (“any temporary, intermediate storage of a wire  
8 or electronic communication incidental to the electronic transmission thereof”). As respects this  
9 definition, “[s]everal courts have held that [the] subsection . . . covers e-mail messages stored on  
10 an ISP’s server pending delivery to the recipient.” *Theofel*, 359 F.3d at 1075 (citing *In re*  
11 *DoubleClick Inc. Privacy Litigation*, 154 F.Supp.2d 497, 511-12 (S.D.N.Y. 2001) (holding that  
12 “it appears that the section is specifically targeted at communications temporarily stored by  
13 electronic communications services incident to their transmission – for example, when an email  
14 service stores a message until the addressee downloads it,” and applying dictionary definitions of  
15 “temporary” and “intermediate” to find that the subsection protects only electronic  
16 communications stored “for a limited time” in the “middle” of a transmission, “i.e. when an  
17 electronic communication service temporarily stores a communication while waiting to deliver  
18 it”); *Fraser v. Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co.*, 135 F.Supp.2d 623, 635-36 (E.D. Pa. 2001)  
19 (holding that subsection (A) “covers a message that is stored in intermediate storage temporarily,  
20 after the message is sent by the sender, but before it is retrieved by the intended recipient”), *aff’d*  
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22 agents with a computerized travel reservation system accessed through separate computer  
23 terminals was a provider of electronic communication service). After considering this authority,  
24 the court remains persuaded that Facebook, Media Temple, and MySpace provide electronic  
25 communication services. These cases appear to reflect the fact that the definition of an ECS  
26 provider “does not encompass entities that merely use the internet to sell goods or services.”  
27 *Inventory Locator Service*, 2005 WL 2179185 at \*24. The goal of Facebook, Media Temple, and  
28 MySpace is not to buy or sell books, gold, or travel services. Media Temple’s business purpose  
is to provide web-based email services, thus enabling communication. Facebook and MySpace  
provide an electronic venue to communicate, either one-to-one by private messaging or with a  
large group of friends through wall postings and comments.

1 in part and vacated in part on other grounds, 352 F.3d 107, 114 (3d Cir. 2003) (concurring that  
2 “post-transmission” storage is not covered by subsection (A)); *Steve Jackson Games*, 36 F.3d at  
3 461-62 (private messages stored on a bulletin board pending delivery are covered by subsection  
4 (A)). See also *United States v. Councilman*, 418 F.3d 67, 80 (1st Cir. 2005) (en banc) (“The first  
5 category . . . refers to temporary storage, such as when a message sits in an e-mail user’s mailbox  
6 after transmission but before the user has retrieved the message from the mail server”); *Weaver*,  
7 636 F.Supp.2d at 771 (“Because the emails here have been opened, they are not in temporary,  
8 intermediate storage incidental to electronic transmission”). The Ninth Circuit agrees that  
9 “subsection (A) applies only to messages in ‘temporary, intermediate storage,’” and has “limited  
10 that subsection’s coverage to messages not yet delivered to their intended recipient.” *Theofel*, 359  
11 F.3d at 1075.<sup>36</sup>

12 A second definition of “electronic storage” is found in § 2510(17)(B). See 18 U.S.C.  
13 § 2510(17)(B) (“any storage of such communication by an electronic communication service for  
14 purposes of backup protection of such communication”). The central interpretive difficulty with  
15 respect to this definition is whether the communication was stored for “purposes of backup  
16 protection,” a term that is not defined. *Fraser*, 352 F.3d at 114 (noting that the term “backup  
17 protection” is not defined in the statute or in the legislative history). In *Theofel*, assessing the  
18 storage of a message on an ISP’s server after delivery, the court noted that an “obvious purpose  
19 . . . is to provide a second copy of the message in the event that the user needs to download it  
20 again – if, for example, the message is accidentally erased from the user’s own computer.”  
21 Because this was a purpose of storage, the court concluded that storage served as a “backup” for  
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25 <sup>36</sup>In his Note, Robison states that the emphasis on “temporary” locations for email  
26 messages is best explained “in light of the e-mail delivery system in place [when the SCA was  
27 passed in 1986], which required multiple service providers to store communications briefly before  
28 forwarding them on to their next destination or while awaiting download by the recipient.”  
Robison, *supra*, at 1206. As the cases note, the modern day analogy is email in an inbox that has  
not yet been opened by the recipient.

1 the user. *Theofel*, 359 F.3d at 1075.<sup>37</sup> In *Quon*, the Ninth Circuit was confronted with a vague  
2 evidentiary record, which reflected that the pager messages were “archived” on the server, but  
3 did not explain what was meant by that term. The pager service argued that its “permanent  
4 retention” of the text messages could not have been for “backup purposes” but must have been  
5 for “storage purposes.”<sup>38</sup> The Ninth Circuit held that “archived” did not necessarily connote  
6 permanent storage, and that, under *Theofel*, messages stored on an ECS provider’s server after  
7 delivery were for “backup protection.” As a consequence, it held that plaintiff was entitled to  
8 judgment as a matter of law against the pager service. *Quon*, 529 F.3d at 902-03.

9 In response to a hypothetical argument made by the United States, the *Theofel* court  
10 reserved decision on a question relevant to this case: “A remote computing service might be the  
11 only place a user stores his messages; in that case, the messages are not stored for backup  
12 purposes.” *Theofel*, 359 F.3d at 1077.<sup>39</sup> At least one district court has distinguished *Quon* and

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14 <sup>37</sup>The *Theofel* court noted that “nothing in the Act requires that the backup protection be  
15 for the benefit of the ISP rather than the user.” *Id.* It also rejected the amicus argument of the  
16 United States that subsection (B)’s reference to “any storage of *such* communication” was  
necessarily a reference to the communications described in subsection (A). It stated:

17 “The text of the statute . . . does not support this reading. Subsection (A) identifies  
18 a type of communication (‘a wire or electronic communication’) and a type of  
19 storage (‘temporary, intermediate storage . . . incidental to the electronic  
20 transmission thereof’). The phrase ‘such communication’ in subsection (B) does  
21 not, as a matter of grammar, reference attributes of the type of storage defined in  
22 subsection (A). The government’s argument would be correct if subsection (B)  
23 referred to ‘a communication in such storage,’ or if subsection (A) referred to a  
communication in temporary, intermediate storage rather than temporary,  
intermediate storage of a communication. However, as the statute is written, ‘such  
communication’ is nothing more than shorthand for ‘a wire or electronic  
communication.’” *Id.*

24 The Ninth Circuit also concluded that the interpretation advanced by the United States would  
25 “drain[ ] subsection (B) of independent content because virtually any backup of a subsection (A)  
message [would] itself qualify as a message in temporary, intermediate storage.” *Id.*

26 <sup>38</sup>If the retention were for storage purposes, the pager service would have qualified as an  
RCS, and a different set of protections would have been triggered.

27 <sup>39</sup>One commentator makes a persuasive case that providers of web-based email fit within  
28 the definition of an ECS provider:

1 *Theofel*, relying in part on this language. The *Weaver* court noted that *Theofel* “relies on the  
2 assumption that users download emails from an ISP’s server to their own computers.” *Weaver*,  
3 636 F.Supp.2d at 772.<sup>40</sup> The *Weaver* court confronted a situation not previously considered by

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5 “Web-mail users send, receive, organize, and store e-mail with their Web-mail  
6 accounts. Functionally, the Web-mail account plays the same role in the user’s  
7 communicative life as would an e-mail account maintained with an ISP that is  
8 accessed via a stand-alone e-mail application like Microsoft Outlook, which resides  
9 on the user’s hard drive. In fact, Web-mail is arguably a more universal  
10 communications platform (perhaps more akin to the telephone system) in that it can  
11 be accessed using any computer, regardless of through which ISP that computer  
12 happens to be connecting to the Internet.

13 Concededly, Web-mail is a software application that requires an Internet connection  
14 to allow users to communicate, a connection not always provided by the operator  
15 of the Web-mail service. The same is true of instant messaging software. But to  
16 suggest that these services are not providing the ability to send and receive  
17 electronic communications because they do not provide Internet access is to focus,  
18 again, on the technological details instead of the nature of the privacy interests at  
19 stake.” Matthew A. Goldberg, Comment, *The Googling of Online Privacy: Gmail,*  
20 *Search-Engine Histories and the New Frontier of Protecting Private Information on*  
21 *the Web*, 9 LEWIS & CLARK L. REV. 249, 268 (2005).

22 The same commentator persuasively argues that a web-based email provider should be considered  
23 an RCS provider as well:

24 “Computer storage – in 1986 as well as today – is a pretty clear concept. If a  
25 Web-mail provider, even one that indexes a user’s mail and provides contextually  
26 relevant e-commerce services, stores e-mail for its users, the provider should be  
27 considered a provider of RCS and should be subject to the SCA.” *Id.* at 270  
28 (footnote omitted).

<sup>40</sup>As noted, in concluding that the ISP’s retention of a copy might be for backup purposes,  
the *Theofel* court relied on the fact that the “message [might be] accidentally erased from the  
user’s own computer,” and therefore the server copy would be a “backup” for the user. *Theofel*,  
359 F.3d at 1075. *Weaver* did not address *Quon*, but the manner in which the pagers operated  
suggests that messages were similarly downloaded to the pager, and the pager did not access the  
pager service’s servers via the internet. *Quon*, 529 F.3d at 896 (“The message is then sent from  
the transmitting station, via a radio frequency transmission, to the recipient pager where it can be  
read by the user of the recipient pager”).

At oral argument, defendants asserted that in order for a communication to be stored for  
backup purposes, it had to be stored in multiple locations. They noted, in this regard, that the  
messages in *Quon* had been stored in multiple locations. In *Quon*, text messages were received  
on a pager and also retained on the pager service’s server. There is no reference in either the  
district or circuit court opinions to the fact that the messages were retained by the user on his



1 the Ninth Circuit. It noted that, in contrast to the non-web-based platform in *Theofel*, Microsoft's  
2 Hotmail email service was "'web-based' and 'remote.'" *Id.* (quoting *Fischer v. Mt. Olive*  
3 *Lutheran Church, Inc.*, 207 F.Supp.2d 914, 917 (W.D. Wis. 2002)). "Hotmail users can access  
4 their email over the web from any computer, and they do not automatically download their  
5 messages to their own computers as non-web-based email service users do." *Id.* (citing James X.  
6 Dempsey, *Digital Search & Seizure: Standards for Government Access to Communications and*  
7 *Associated Data*, 970 PLI/PAT 687, 707 (2009)).<sup>41</sup> "[I]f Hotmail users save a message, they  
8 generally leave it on the Hotmail server and return to Hotmail via the web to access it on  
9 subsequent occasions." *Id.*

10 "Users of web-based email systems, such as Hotmail, default to saving their  
11 messages only on the remote system. A Hotmail user can opt to connect an email  
12 program, such as Microsoft Outlook, to his or her Hotmail account and through it  
13 download messages onto a personal computer, but that is not the default method of  
14 using Hotmail. Thus, unless a Hotmail user varies from default use, the remote  
15 computing service is the only place he or she stores messages, and Microsoft is not  
16 storing that user's opened messages for backup purposes." *Id.* (footnote omitted).

17 Given this fact, the *Weaver* court concluded that as soon as a user opened an email message and  
18 maintained that message on the Hotmail website, Microsoft was maintaining the message "solely  
19 for the purpose of providing storage or computer processing services to such subscriber or

20 \_\_\_\_\_  
21 pager. Indeed, given that transcripts for the pager tallied forty-six pages in length, *Quon v. Arch*  
22 *Wireless Operating Co., Inc.*, 445 F.Supp.2d 1116, 1126 (C.D. Cal. 2006), it seems likely that  
23 many of the pager messages had been deleted from the user's pager and were stored only on the  
24 service's server. In any event, defendants' assertion that the Ninth Circuit relied on the fact that  
text messages were stored in more than one location Defendants misinterpret the *Quon* opinion.

25 <sup>41</sup>Dempsey emphasizes that at the time the SCA was written, "many email users accessed  
26 their email by downloading it onto their personal computers." *Dempsey*, 970 PLI/PAT at 707.  
27 "That process often resulted in the deletion of the email from the computers of the service  
28 provider. Now, many users' email, especially their private as opposed to business email –  
including email that has been read but which still has value to the user – sits on a third party  
server accessible via the Web." *Id.*

1 customer.” *Weaver*, 636 F.Supp.2d at 772 (quoting 18 U.S.C. § 2703(b)(2)). Stated differently,  
2 at that point Hotmail ceased to be an ECS provider and became an RCS provider, providing  
3 remote storage service for the email. *Weaver* found that such an interpretation was supported by  
4 the SCA’s legislative history. It cited the House Report, which stated:

5 “Sometimes the addressee, having requested and received a message, chooses to  
6 leave it in storage on the service for re-access at a later time. The Committee  
7 intends that, in leaving the message in storage, the addressee should be considered  
8 the subscriber or user from whom the system received the communication for  
9 storage, and that such communication should continue to be covered by section  
10 2702(a)(2) [governing RCS providers].” H.R. REP. NO. 99-647, at 65 (1986).

11 In addition to the *Weaver* court, another district court found that an ECS provider became  
12 an RCS provider after a communication had been read and stored. In *Flagg v. City of Detroit*,  
13 252 F.R.D. 346, 362-63 (E.D. Mich. 2008), the City of Detroit had previously used text  
14 messaging services provided by SkyTel, an ECS provider. By the time communications were  
15 accessed, however, SkyTel had ceased to be an active provider of text messaging services,  
16 although it continued to maintain a database of text messages sent. The district court found that  
17 it had become an RCS provider because it served in the capacity of a “virtual filing cabinet” for  
18 the City. *Id.*

19 Courts outside the Ninth Circuit and commentators have accused the Ninth Circuit of  
20 relying “on a unitary approach, under which service providers contract with their customers to  
21 provide either an ECS or an RCS, but not both.” *Flagg*, 252 F.R.D. at 362. It is true that the  
22 Ninth Circuit in *Quon* reversed a district court finding that a single provider provided both ECS  
23 and RCS services to the same customer. See *Quon v. Arch Wireless Operating Co., Inc.*, 445  
24 F.Supp.2d 1116, 1137 (C.D. Cal. 2006).<sup>42</sup> Nonetheless, the court is puzzled by the criticism of  
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26 <sup>42</sup>The distinction between an ECS and an RCS provider has been criticized in scholarly  
27 literature as unworkable. Kerr, *supra*, at 1216-18 n. 61 (explaining that e-mails that are in transit  
28 or have been delivered but not opened are stored by an ECS provider, while e-mails that have  
been opened and left on the server, rather than saved to a hard drive and deleted from the server,

1 *Theofel* as “unitary,” and speculates that there may be a misapprehension of that opinion due to  
2 a quirk in its issuance. The Ninth Circuit first issued an opinion in *Theofel* in August 2003.  
3 *Theofel v. Farey-Jones*, 341 F.3d 978 (9th Cir. 2003). In February 2004, the Ninth Circuit issued  
4 an order amending that opinion, which added the following language:

5 “[N]ot all remote computing services are also electronic communications services.  
6 . . . The government notes that remote computing services and electronic  
7 communications services are ‘often the same entities,’ but ‘often’ is not good  
8 enough to make the government’s point. Even as to remote computing services that  
9 are also electronic communications services, not all storage covered by sections  
10 2702(a)(2)(B)[<sup>43</sup>] and 2703(b)(2)(B)[<sup>44</sup>] is also covered by section 2510(17)(B).[<sup>45</sup>]

11  
12 are stored by an RCS provider). See also Alyssa H. DaCunha, Comment, *Txts R Safe 4 2Day:*  
13 *Quon v. Arch Wireless and the Fourth Amendment Applied to Text Messages*, 17 GEO. MASON  
14 L. REV. 295, 311 (2009) (“The ECS category was designed to apply to the former type of service  
15 and the RCS to the latter. However, modern communications usually combine both services, and  
16 network operators frequently provide both electronic communication services such as e-mail  
17 transmission, as well as remote computing services such as long-term storage and archiving. Thus,  
18 a network operator cannot be defined as either an RCS or an ECS in the abstract; its classification  
19 will depend on the particular characteristics of the service in question” (footnotes omitted)).

20  
21 <sup>43</sup> “[A] person or entity providing remote computing service to the public shall not  
22 knowingly divulge to any person or entity the contents of any communication which is carried or  
23 maintained on that service . . . solely for the purpose of providing storage or computer processing  
24 services to such subscriber or customer, if the provider is not authorized to access the contents  
25 of any such communications for purposes of providing any services other than storage or  
26 computer processing.”

27  
28 <sup>44</sup> The restriction on an RCS provider divulging a communication applies “with respect to  
any wire or electronic communication that is held or maintained on that service – (A) on behalf  
of, and received by means of electronic transmission from (or created by means of computer  
processing of communications received by means of electronic transmission from), a subscriber  
or customer of such remote computing service; and (B) solely for the purpose of providing storage  
or computer processing services to such subscriber or customer, if the provider is not authorized  
to access the contents of any such communications for purposes of providing any services other  
than storage or computer processing.”

<sup>45</sup> “[E]lectronic storage means . . . any storage of such communication by an electronic  
communication service for purposes of backup protection of such communication.”

1 A remote computing service might be the only place a user stores his messages; in  
2 that case, the messages are not stored for backup purposes.” *Theofel*, 359 F.3d at  
3 1076-77.

4 The passage does not state that an entity cannot be both an RCS provider and ECS provider.  
5 Rather, the *Theofel* court held no more than that the entity whose conduct was at issue in that case  
6 was not both an ECS and RCS provider; this fact rendered the government’s argument that entities  
7 often are both irrelevant. The Ninth Circuit’s statement that not all RCS providers are also ECS  
8 providers by implication suggests that some are. Its reference to that “remote computing services  
9 that are also electronic communications services” confirms that it believed an entity could be both  
10 an ECS and an RCS provider. Similarly, its statement that not all storage under the sections  
11 governing RCS providers is encompassed by the section governing ECS providers underscores  
12 that where an entity is both an ECS and RCS provider, which protections apply is a governed by  
13 the type of storage involved. A court in the District of Oregon has employed this approach:

14 “Today, most ISPs provide both ECS and RCS; thus, the distinction serves to  
15 define the service that is being provided at a particular time (or as to a particular  
16 piece of electronic communication at a particular time), rather than to define the  
17 service provider itself.” *In re U.S.*, 665 F.Supp.2d 1210, 1214 (D. Or. 2009).

18 For this reason, *Weaver* and *Flagg* do not conflict with Ninth Circuit precedent; indeed,  
19 they apply the rule set forth in *Theofel* to different factual circumstances. *Weaver*, *Flagg*, and  
20 *Theofel* all concerned email messages, and the court therefore finds them instructive in evaluating  
21 Media Temple’s webmail service and Facebook’s and MySpace’s private messaging. As respects  
22 messages that have not yet been opened, those entities operate as ECS providers and the messages  
23 are in electronic storage because they fall within the definition of “temporary, intermediate  
24 storage” under § 2510(17)(A). As respects messages that have been opened and retained by  
25 Crispin, under the reasoning of *Weaver* and *Flagg*, and the dicta in *Theofel*, the three entities  
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27  
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1 operate as RCS providers providing storage services under § 2702(a)(2).<sup>46</sup>

2 The Facebook wall and MySpace comments present a distinct and more difficult question.  
3 Although many cases have emphasized in dicta that a BBS is the paradigmatic type of entity  
4 covered by the SCA, few, if any, cases have considered the question in any detail. In *Konop*, the  
5 Ninth Circuit considered a secure website containing a bulletin board on which an employee  
6 posted bulletins critical of his employer, his employer's officers, and his union. *Konop*  
7 maintained a list of people, mostly other employees, who were eligible to access the website. A  
8 senior management official gained access to the website through false pretenses, i.e., by  
9 convincing an employee on the approved list to grant him permission to use his name to create an  
10 account. *Konop*, 302 F.3d at 872-73. The Ninth Circuit concluded that such a secure website or  
11 private bulletin board was covered by the SCA. *Id.* at 874. The *Konop* court treated *Konop's*  
12 website as an ECS provider and the communication stored thereon as in electronic storage, under  
13 § 2510(17). It did not indicate whether the electronic storage was temporary and intermediate or  
14 for backup purposes. *Id.* at 879.

15 By contrast, the district court in *Steve Jackson Games, Inc. v. U.S. Secret Service*, 816

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17  
18 <sup>46</sup>The parties proffer no evidence or argument regarding the possibility that Facebook,  
19 MySpace, or Media Temple retain copies of webmail or private messaging communications on  
20 their servers separate from the storage available to Crispin. To the extent this is true, however,  
21 such archived copies would plainly be for backup purposes as discussed in *Quon* and *Theofel*. In  
22 *Theofel*, the United States argued that the Ninth Circuit's interpretation was so broad as to render  
23 any limitation superfluous, since "any copy of a message necessarily serves as a backup to the  
24 user, the service or both." *Theofel*, 359 F.3d at 1076. The Ninth Circuit responded:

25 "But the mere fact that a copy *could* serve as a backup does not mean it is stored  
26 for that purpose. We see many instances where an ISP could hold messages not in  
27 electronic storage – for example, e-mail sent to or from the ISP's staff, or messages  
28 a user has flagged for deletion from the server. In both cases, the messages are not  
in temporary, intermediate storage, nor are they kept for any backup purpose." *Id.*  
(emphasis original).

While the Ninth Circuit's examples of retained messages that have not been saved for backup  
purposes is not exhaustive, the examples offered suggest that at most, a limited range of messages  
are not kept for backup purposes. Certainly, the private messages retained in plaintiff's inbox  
cannot be analogized to messages sent to or from the entity's staff or messages a user has flagged  
for deletion.

1 F.Supp. 432 (W.D. Tex. 1993), concluded, without analysis, that an electronic bulletin board was  
2 an RCS provider. *Id.* at 443.<sup>47</sup> See also *Inventory Locator Service*, 2005 WL 2179185 at \*24  
3 (concluding that the definition of an ECS provider extends beyond “entities that provide gateway  
4 access to the internet” and includes a party that “operates a web-based forum in which potential  
5 buyers and sellers of airplane parts can communicate their requests to one another” and “contains  
6 an electronic bulletin board where customers can post requests or offers”).

7 As noted in *Konop*, the difficulty in interpreting the statute is “compounded by the fact that  
8 the [SCA] was written prior to the advent of the Internet and the World Wide Web. As a result,  
9 the existing statutory framework is ill-suited to address modern forms of communication like  
10 [Facebook and MySpace]. Courts have struggled to analyze problems involving modern  
11 technology within the confines of this statutory framework, often with unsatisfying results.” As  
12 the Ninth Circuit further observed, “until Congress brings the laws in line with modern  
13 technology, protection of the Internet and websites such as [these] will remain a confusing and  
14 uncertain area of the law.” *Konop*, 302 F.3d at 874.

15 In *Snow v. DIRECTV, Inc.*, No. 2:04-CV-515FTM33SPC, 2005 WL 1226158 (M.D. Fla.  
16 May 9, 2005), the district court found that there could be no temporary, intermediate storage in  
17 the context of a BBS. The court noted that no one could “allege that the messages are being  
18 stored on his particular web site while waiting to be transferred to a final destination. Rather his  
19 website is the final destination for the information posted on a bulletin board.” *Id.* at \*3.<sup>48</sup> The  
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21 <sup>47</sup>The Fifth Circuit affirmed on a different ground. Although it did not mention the features  
22 of the BBS that allowed for the posting of bulletins, the Fifth Circuit noted that the BBS, like  
23 Facebook and MySpace, permitted private messaging among its members, which made it an ECS  
24 provider. Because the Fifth Circuit was reviewing the sufficiency of a complaint alleging  
25 violations of the SCA under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the allegations  
26 regarding private messaging were sufficient to survive a motion to dismiss, and the Fifth Circuit  
27 was not required to address bulletin posting or the district court’s RCS finding.

28 <sup>48</sup>The district court did not consider whether maintenance of such posts could be for backup  
purposes under § 2510(17)(B) or for storage purposes as an RCS provider. Nor did the Eleventh  
Circuit address such questions in reviewing the district court decision. It merely decided that  
plaintiff had failed to allege the BBS was maintained in a private manner.



1 court finds the reasoning of *Snow* persuasive; in the context of a social-networking site such as  
2 Facebook or MySpace, there is no temporary, intermediate step for wall postings or comments.  
3 Unlike an email, there is no step whereby a Facebook wall posting must be opened, at which point  
4 it is deemed received.<sup>49</sup> Thus, a Facebook wall posting or a MySpace comment is not protectable  
5 as a form of temporary, intermediate storage.

6 Nonetheless, “[t]he legislative history of the [SCA] suggests that Congress wanted to  
7 protect electronic communications that are configured to be private, such as . . . private electronic  
8 bulletin boards.” *Konop*, 302 F.3d at 875. Because Facebook wall postings and MySpace  
9 comments, on the one hand, and bulletin postings on a website such as Konop’s, on the other,  
10 cannot be considered to be in temporary, intermediate storage, the court interprets *Konop* as  
11 holding that the postings, once made, are stored for backup purposes. This reading of *Konop* is  
12 consistent with *Theofel* and *Quon*, which held that email messages and pager text-messages,  
13 respectively, were held for backup purposes once read.<sup>50</sup> Indeed, taken together, *Quon* and  
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15 <sup>49</sup>The court notes plaintiff’s suggestion that a Facebook wall posting or a MySpace  
16 comment can be analogized to a “mass” email sent to each of the poster’s Facebook or MySpace  
17 friends. Taking this analogy forward, plaintiff apparently contends that a Facebook wall posting  
18 remains in temporary, intermediate storage until such time as each Facebook friend of the poster  
19 has accessed the poster’s wall and viewed the post. Such an interpretation would unduly limit the  
statutory term “temporary.” If a Facebook user has hundreds or thousands of Facebook friends,  
it is likely that no post will ever be viewed by all of them.

20 <sup>50</sup>The court’s reading is consistent with both Ninth Circuit precedent and the legislative  
21 history. Both the majority and concurrence in *Konop* noted inconsistencies in the statute. See  
22 *Konop*, 302 F.3d at 887 (Reinhardt, J., concurring) (“Because I recognize that any reading of the  
23 relevant statutory provisions raises some difficulties and introduces some inconsistencies, the  
24 question becomes: which reading is more coherent and more consistent with Congressional  
25 intent?”). While these inconsistencies may militate against making comparisons across sections,  
26 the court notes that the definition in § 2510(17)(B) omits the word “solely,” which is included in  
27 the definition of an RCS provider found in § 2711(2). Although defendant suggests that storage  
28 of communications on a Facebook wall or in MySpace comments may have other purposes,  
including the semi-public display of information, *Theofel*, *Quon*, and *Konop* implicitly held that  
although a user may have other purposes for leaving an email in an inbox or leaving a post on his  
or her Facebook wall, rather than deleting the email after it has been read or deleting the  
Facebook wall posting after the information has become stale, one of multiple purposes may be  
for backup storage.

1 *Theofel*, which dealt with diverse forms of communication, i.e., email in *Theofel* and pager  
2 services in *Quon*, stand for the proposition that a user’s or an ECS provider’s passive decision not  
3 to delete a communication after it has been read by the user renders that communication stored  
4 for backup purposes as defined in the statute. Given the court’s conclusion that the BBS  
5 communication in *Konop* could not have been in temporary, intermediate storage, it appears that  
6 the passive action of failing to delete a BBS post, which is in all material ways analogous to a  
7 Facebook wall posting or a MySpace comment, also results in that post being stored for backup  
8 purposes. As a consequence, a harmonized reading of *Konop*, *Theofel*, and *Quon* leads to the  
9 conclusion that Facebook and MySpace are ECS providers as respects wall postings and comments  
10 and that such communications are in electronic storage.

11 In the alternative, the court holds that the Facebook and MySpace are RCS providers as  
12 respects the wall postings and comments. In *Viacom International Inc. v. YouTube Inc.*, 253  
13 F.R.D. 256 (S.D.N.Y. 2008), the district court considered the status of YouTube, which  
14 “encourage[s] individuals to upload videos to the YouTube site, where YouTube makes them  
15 available for immediate viewing by members of the public free of charge.” *Id.* at 258.  
16 “YouTube.com users may override the website’s default setting – which makes newly added  
17 videos available to the public – by electing to mark as ‘private’ the videos they post to the  
18 website.” Such videos “can only be viewed by others authorized by the user who posted each of  
19 them.” *Id.* at 264. The private videos whose production plaintiff sought to compel are thus  
20 analogous to the Facebook wall postings and MySpace comments defendants seek here, in that  
21 both are accessible to a limited set of users selected by the poster and are stored on a page  
22 provided by the website. The district court concluded that YouTube was an RCS provider because  
23 it provided storage services for the user, i.e, it stored the video on a web page for the benefit of  
24 the user and those the user designates. Although defendants here argue that the communications  
25 are not maintained by Facebook and MySpace “solely” for the purpose of storage because they  
26 are also maintained for display purposes, the court has difficulty distinguishing the *YouTube*  
27 decision.

28 Additionally, the display purpose defendants posit is hard to separate from a storage

1 function when the user provides access to a large number of people. This is because a storage  
2 service necessarily requires a retrieval mechanism to be useful. To retrieve communications in  
3 storage, the RCS provider must display those communications in some way. See *Flagg*, 252  
4 F.R.D. at 359 (“[I]t is difficult to see how an archive of text messages would be of any use or  
5 value to a customer if the service provider did not also offer a mechanism for retrieving messages  
6 from this archive”). Although here a large number of users, i.e., all of plaintiff’s Facebook  
7 friends, might access the storage and attendant retrieval/display mechanism, the number of users  
8 who can view the stored message has no legal significance. Indeed, basing a rule on the number  
9 of users who can access information would result in arbitrary line-drawing and likely in the  
10 anomalous result that businesses such as law firms, which may have thousands of employees who  
11 can access documents in storage, would be excluded from the statute.

12 As noted, the statute does not limit storage to retention for benefit of the user only. In this  
13 regard, the court analogizes to *Theofel*, where the Ninth Circuit interpreted the “for purposes of  
14 backup protection” language in § 2510(17)(B), and concluded that any backup purpose was  
15 sufficient, whether for the benefit of the email user or for the benefit of the ISP. *Theofel*, 359  
16 F.3d at 1075. Applying this logic to the RCS definition, it does not matter that the stored  
17 Facebook wall postings and MySpace comments are available to hundreds or thousands of  
18 approved users.<sup>51</sup>

19 At oral argument, defendants asserted that the evidentiary record developed before Judge  
20 McDermott was incomplete, in the sense that quashing the subpoena with respect to Facebook  
21 wall postings and MySpace comments assumes that: (1) Facebook and MySpace have available  
22 privacy settings that restrict access sufficiently that it is appropriate to analogize to a private BBS;

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23  
24 <sup>51</sup>The purported “display” purpose cannot last indefinitely in any event. As more and more  
25 wall postings or comments are added, for instance, earlier wall postings and comments would  
26 become less accessible, as they would be displayed lower on the main page or eventually archived  
27 to separate pages to maintain the user’s page or wall in an accessible or convenient format. The  
28 maintenance of these older posts, therefore, is likely not for display purposes. Defendants’  
argument, therefore, would unduly limit the statutory definition of an RCS provider inasmuch as  
it would eliminate all storage services that permit retrieval.

1 and (2) assuming privacy settings are optional, plaintiff chose privacy settings that would support  
2 a finding that his Facebook wall and MySpace comments section are sufficiently restricted that  
3 they are not readily available to the general public. 18 U.S.C. § 2511(2)(g) (“It shall not be  
4 unlawful under[ the SCA] for any person . . . to intercept or access an electronic communication  
5 made through an electronic communication system that is configured so that such electronic  
6 communication is readily accessible to the general public”).

7 With respect to webmail and private messaging, the court is satisfied that those forms of  
8 communications media are inherently private such that stored messages are not readily accessible  
9 to the general public. Thus, the court reverses Judge McDermott’s order with respect to the  
10 Media Temple subpoena and the Facebook and MySpace subpoenas to the extent they seek private  
11 messaging. The Media Temple subpoena and those portions of the Facebook and MySpace  
12 subpoenas that sought private messaging are therefore quashed. With respect to the subpoenas  
13 seeking Facebook wall postings and MySpace comments, however, the court concludes that the  
14 evidentiary record presented to Judge McDermott is not sufficient to determine whether the  
15 subpoenas should be quashed. The only piece of evidence adduced was a Wikipedia article stating  
16 that Facebook permits wall messages to “be viewed by anyone with access to the user’s profile  
17 page” and that MySpace provides the “same” functionality.<sup>52</sup> This information admits of two  
18 possibilities; either the general public had access to plaintiff’s Facebook wall and MySpace  
19 comments, or access was limited to a few. Given that the only information in the record implied  
20 restricted access, the court concludes that Judge McDermott’s order regarding this aspect of the  
21 Facebook and MySpace subpoenas was contrary to law. Because it appears, however, that a  
22 review of plaintiff’s privacy settings would definitively settle the question, the court does not  
23 reverse Judge McDermott’s order, but vacates it and remands so that Judge McDermott can direct  
24 the parties to develop a fuller evidentiary record regarding plaintiff’s privacy settings and the  
25 extent of access allowed to his Facebook wall and MySpace comments.


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27  
28 <sup>52</sup>Order at 9 (emphasis supplied)

1 **III. CONCLUSION**

2 For the foregoing reasons, plaintiff’s motion for reconsideration of Judge McDermott’s  
3 order is granted. The court reverses Judge McDermott’s order respecting the Media Temple  
4 subpoena and respecting so much of the Facebook and MySpace subpoenas as sought private  
5 messages. The Media Temple subpoena and the those portions of the Facebook and MySpace  
6 subpoenas that seek private messages are quashed. The court vacates Judge McDermott’s order  
7 respecting so much of the Facebook and MySpace subpoenas as sought Facebook wall postings  
8 and MySpace comments, and remands for further development of the evidentiary record consistent  
9 with this order.

10  
11 DATED: May 26, 2010

  
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MARGARET M. MORROW  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE