

THE HONORABLE THOMAS S. ZILLY

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

In re 2TheMart.com, Inc. Securities Litigation,

NO. MS01-016

Case Pending in C.D. Cal. SACV-9901127  
DOC (AMx)

NON-PARTY INFOSPACE, INC.'S  
MEMORANDUM IN RESPONSE TO  
MOTION OF J. DOE TO QUASH  
SUBPOENA ISSUED TO SILICON  
INVESTOR/INFOSPACE, INC.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

This motion presents an important question of constitutional law: May the constitutionally protected speech, association, and privacy rights of non-litigant internet users be invaded by litigants without prior judicial review? InfoSpace, Inc., which owns and operates the siliconinvestor.com Web site (hereafter “InfoSpace” or “Silicon Investor”), submits that the answer to that question, mandated by decisions of the United States Supreme Court and other courts, is "No."

InfoSpace hosts online message boards on the siliconinvestor.com Web site where third parties may speak to each other—often anonymously—on a wide range of issues, including the financial markets, publicly traded companies, and other financial topics. InfoSpace receives a significant volume of subpoenas from litigants who seek identity information about the anonymous authors of messages posted to these message boards.

InfoSpace seeks clarification from this Court with regard to whether a litigant should be required to make a threshold showing to a court of its need for a user’s identity information, prior to seeking that information from InfoSpace. Given the important constitutional freedoms of speech and association as well as user privacy interests that are implicated by attempts to seek those users’ identities, InfoSpace urges this Court to adopt a test that would require litigants to make a preliminary showing to a court—*before* issuance of a subpoena to InfoSpace—that their need for the identity information of online speakers outweighs those speakers’ countervailing constitutional rights. A subpoena would issue to InfoSpace (or similar companies) only if the litigant first makes this preliminary showing.

A number of benefits would result from requiring litigants to establish that their subpoenas are issued in good faith and based on a legitimate need to discover relevant

1 evidence. First, such a requirement likely would decrease the volume of subpoenas being  
2 issued, thereby minimizing the deleterious effect that such subpoenas have on users' desire to  
3 participate in online fora. Unmeritorious attempts to unmask the identities of online speakers  
4 very likely have a chilling effect on participation on the message boards,<sup>1</sup> as users may limit  
5 their use of the message boards for fear that their identities will be disclosed. The potential  
6 chilling effect imposed by the unmasking of anonymous speakers would diminish if litigants  
7 first were required to make a showing in court of their need for the identifying information.  
8 Thus, requiring litigants to make such a showing would allow InfoSpace's message boards to  
9 thrive as a forum for speakers to express their views on topics of public concern.  
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Second, litigants would be discouraged from issuing unmeritorious or overbroad subpoenas if they knew that their request first would be the subject of judicial review. Litigants therefore would be more likely to narrowly tailor the scope of their subpoenas to seek only relevant evidence.

Third, requiring litigants to establish a legitimate need for identity information prior to its discovery would discourage the issuance of subpoenas intended to chill speech, rather than to rectify any actionable wrong.

For these reasons, and as set forth in more detail below, InfoSpace urges this Court to adopt a balancing test requiring litigants to demonstrate to this Court that their need for identity information outweighs anonymous online speakers' First Amendment rights, prior to issuing a subpoena to InfoSpace forcing disclosure of the speakers' identity information.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See footnote 4, *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> InfoSpace otherwise takes no position as to the Court's resolution of the Motion to Quash.

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## II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

InfoSpace owns and operates the siliconinvestor.com Web site (available on the Internet at [www.siliconinvestor.com](http://www.siliconinvestor.com)), which hosts message boards where third parties may post messages on a wide variety of topics (the “Site”). (Declaration of Stephanie Carpenter (“Carpenter Decl.”) at ¶ 2.) The message boards are the online equivalent of a bulletin board, where persons may post comments for public viewing. Message board participants discuss financial information, publicly traded companies, and other topics. (*Id.*) The exchanges on these boards are often opinionated, and the debate is robust.

Although some participants identify themselves in their posts, many choose to post messages under a pseudonymous “username.” (*Id.* at ¶ 3.) In order to obtain a username, a visitor to the Site must complete a registration form that requires the user to provide a password, e-mail address, and birth date, in addition to username, and also requests that the user provide his or her zip code and gender. (*Id.*) After registration is complete, a user may submit postings to the online message boards. (*Id.*) A typical reader of the user’s messages posted online will see only the poster’s username, not any of the other identifying information provided by the poster to InfoSpace at registration. InfoSpace generally will not disclose such identity information unless disclosure is required to comply with legal process seeking such information, or as otherwise stated in its privacy policy. (*Id.* at ¶ 4.)

On January 24, 2001, counsel for 2TheMart.com, Inc. served a subpoena directed to Silicon Investor (hereafter, the “Subpoena”), requesting “all identifying information and documents, including but not limited to, computerized or computer-stored records and logs, electronic mail (E-mail), and postings on [Silicon Investor’s] online message boards” concerning 23 usernames. (*See id.* at ¶ 5, Exhibit A to Motion to Quash.)

1 This is by no means the first third-party subpoena served on Silicon Investor for  
2 identity information about its users. InfoSpace is a frequent recipient of such subpoenas.  
3 (Carpenter Decl. at ¶ 6.) Indeed, the volume of such subpoenas is so high that one InfoSpace  
4 employee devotes more than ten hours of her work week to processing and responding to  
5 such subpoenas, in addition to the regular time and efforts of other employees in gathering  
6 responsive documents. (Id.)  
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12 Upon receipt of the Subpoena, InfoSpace provided notice via e-mail to the account  
13 holders of the 23 usernames, informing them that a subpoena had been issued seeking  
14 information about them. (Id. at ¶ 7.) One of these account holders (who has posted messages  
15 under the username “NoGuano”) has since filed this motion to quash. After reviewing the  
16 motion, this Court issued a minute order on March 6, 2001, ordering InfoSpace to file this  
17 responsive pleading. InfoSpace has not yet provided any documents responsive to the  
18 Subpoena, pending a ruling on this motion. (Id. at ¶ 8).  
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### 27 III. ARGUMENT

#### 28 29 A. **INFOSPACE URGES THE COURT TO ADOPT A BALANCING 30 TEST, REQUIRING 2THEMART.COM TO SHOW THAT ITS NEED 31 FOR IDENTITY INFORMATION OUTWEIGHS THE ANONYMOUS 32 SPEAKERS’ FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS**

##### 33 34 35 1. **The First Amendment Protects the Right to Speak Anonymously 36 on the Internet.**

37  
38 The U.S. Supreme Court has held that the right to freedom of speech under the First  
39 Amendment encompasses the right to speak anonymously. See McIntyre v. Ohio Elections  
40 Comm'n, 514 U.S. 334, 342 (1995) (“an author’s decision to remain anonymous . . . is an  
41 aspect of the freedom of speech protected by the First Amendment”).  
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1 The two leading U.S. Supreme Court cases that uphold the right to speak  
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3 anonymously both deal with speech distributed by leaflet or pamphlet. See McIntyre, 514  
4  
5 U.S. at 337, 357 (holding unconstitutional a state law prohibiting distribution of anonymous  
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7 campaign literature, which had been applied to the distribution of leaflets at a public school  
8  
9 meeting); Talley v. State of California, 362 U.S. 60, 65-66 (1960) (holding unconstitutional a  
10  
11 state law prohibiting distribution of anonymous handbills).

12  
13 A speaker on the Internet is the modern-day equivalent of a pamphleteer, as the U.S.  
14  
15 Supreme Court has recognized:

16  
17 Through the use of [online] chat rooms, any person with a phone line can  
18  
19 become a town crier with a voice that resonates farther than it could from  
20  
21 any soapbox. Through the use of Web pages, mail exploders, and  
22  
23 newsgroups, the same individual can become a pamphleteer.

24  
25 Reno v. ACLU, 521 U.S. 844, 870 (1997). Thus, speech on the Internet is entitled to the  
26  
27 highest degree of First Amendment protection. Id.

28  
29 Numerous courts have recognized that the right to speak anonymously extends to  
30  
31 speech on the Internet. See ACLU v. Johnson, 4 F. Supp. 2d 1029, 1033 (D.N.M. 1998),  
32  
33 aff'd, 194 F.3d 1149 (10th Cir. 1999) (recognizing a First Amendment right to communicate  
34  
35 and access information anonymously through the Internet); In re Subpoena Duces Tecum to  
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37 America Online, Inc., 52 Va. Cir. 26, 34 (Va. Cir. 2000) (“To fail to recognize that the First  
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39 Amendment right to speak anonymously should be extended to communications on the  
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41 Internet would require this Court to ignore either United States Supreme Court precedent or  
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43 the realities of speech in the twenty-first century”) (copy attached hereto as Exhibit A),  
44  
45 reversed on other grounds in America Online, Inc. v. Anonymous Publicly Traded Co., 2001  
46  
47 Va. LEXIS 38 (Va. S. Ct., Mar. 2, 2001) (copy attached hereto as Exhibit B); Dendrite Intl’ v.  
Does, No. MRS C-129-00, slip op. at 18-19 (N.J. Sup. Ct., Morris Cty., Nov. 23, 2000)



1 (“Inherent in First Amendment protections is the right to speak anonymously in diverse  
2 contexts,” including on the Internet) (copy attached hereto as Exhibit C).

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5 **2. The Constitution Protects Freedom of Association on the Internet.**  
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7 The Constitution protects not only freedom of speech but also freedom of association.  
8  
9 See Gibson v. Florida Legislative Investigation Committee, 372 U.S. 539, 558 (1963)  
10 (holding unconstitutional a subpoena to intended to discover alleged co-conspirators by  
11 compelling release of member identities of NAACP); NAACP v. Alabama, 357 U.S. 449,  
12 466 (1958) (recognizing that a constitutional right to freedom of association protected privacy  
13 of NAACP’s membership list).  
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18 Protection from compelled disclosure of one’s private associations is a central tenet of  
19 the Constitution. As explained by the U.S. Supreme Court in Gibson,  
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22  
23 It is particularly important that the exercise of the power of  
24 compulsory process be carefully circumscribed when [it] tends to  
25 impinge upon such highly sensitive areas of freedom of speech . . .  
26 freedom of . . . association, and freedom of communication of ideas.  
27

28 Gibson, 372 U.S. at 558 (citation omitted).  
29

30 One of the most valuable aspects of the Internet is its ability to bring people together  
31 from all over the globe, to share thoughts and opinions on a shared topic of interest. Without  
32 the Internet, communities of people may not discover their common interests or find a means  
33 by which to communicate with each other on topics of mutual interest. Online message  
34 boards effectively create associations of people who share the same interests—whether those  
35 be financial interests, health interests, relationship interests, or some other hobby or passion.  
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42 Simply by typing in a username at a Web site, it is in many cases possible to discover  
43 posts under that username to a wide variety of message boards on a wide variety of subjects.  
44  
45  
46 Unmasking the identity of a person who has chosen an online username may mean  
47

1 automatically disclosing the people with whom the user at issue has chosen to associate  
2  
3 online. The speaker, on the other hand, may have chosen anonymity out of the reverse desire  
4  
5 to protect his or her freedom to associate with persons in a certain community or with regard  
6  
7 to a certain topic, without fear of exposure. One can imagine many groups related to  
8  
9 sensitive subjects—communities of HIV-infected people, or users with other illnesses;  
10  
11 communities of people seeking to criticize a company’s practices without fear of retaliation;  
12  
13 communities in favor of particular political positions such as pro- or anti-abortion—and a  
14  
15 host of other communities with which a person might wish to keep his or her association  
16  
17 confidential. Such a desire for the right to anonymity and freedom of association should not  
18  
19 be disregarded absent a compelling need.

20  
21 **3. The Court Should Require Litigants Such as 2TheMart.com to**  
22 **Show That Their Need for Identity Information Outweighs These**  
23 **Constitutional Rights, Prior to Issuance of a Subpoena Seeking**  
24 **Such Information.**  
25

26 As described above, speakers on the Internet have a First Amendment right to speak  
27  
28 anonymously, and a constitutional right of freedom of association. InfoSpace concurs with  
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30 Movant J. Doe’s argument that the Court should require a litigant to show that its need for  
31  
32 identifying information about such speakers outweighs those constitutional rights, *before* a  
33  
34 subpoena is issued to InfoSpace seeking that information.<sup>3</sup>  
35

36 Several trial courts recently have applied such a test (with slightly different variations)  
37  
38 in deciding whether the identity information of an anonymous online speaker should be  
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43 <sup>3</sup> An online service provider may assert the First Amendment rights of its users. See In re  
44 Subpoena Duces Tecum to America Online, Inc., 52 Va. Cir. at 32 (AOL has standing to assert First  
45 Amendment rights of John Does whose identities were sought by plaintiff). See also NAACP, 357  
46 U.S. at 458-59 (NAACP has standing to assert constitutional rights of its members whose identities  
47 were sought).

1 revealed. See Columbia Ins. Co. v. Seescandy.com, 185 F.R.D. 573 (N.D. Cal. 1999)  
2  
3 (adopting four-part test that plaintiff must meet prior to obtaining discovery into identity of  
4 anonymous online domain name registrant); Varian Medical Sys. Inc. v. Delfino, et al., Case  
5 No. CV 780187 (Cal. Super. Ct., Santa Clara Cty., March 7, 2001) (granting Does' motion to  
6 quash subpoena seeking identity of anonymous online speakers where party issuing subpoena  
7 failed to show a compelling need for the information that outweighed the speakers'  
8 constitutional rights to free speech and privacy) (copy attached hereto as Exhibit D); Dendrite  
9 Int'l, slip. op. at 19 (no discovery into Does' identity allowed where plaintiff failed to prove  
10 that anonymous online speakers used their constitutional right to speak anonymously in a  
11 manner that is unlawful or that would warrant the court to revoke their constitutional  
12 protections; following Columbia Ins. Co. four-part test); In re Subpoena Duces Tecum to  
13 America Online, Inc., 52 Va. Cir. at 36 (adopting two-part test that plaintiff must meet prior  
14 to obtaining discovery into identity of anonymous online speaker).

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27 In Columbia Ins. Co., a litigant sought the identity of an online domain name  
28 registrant. Balancing the individual's constitutional right to act anonymously online against  
29 plaintiff's need for such information, the Northern District of California held that such  
30 discovery is inappropriate unless the plaintiff meets a four-part test:  
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- 34  
35 (1) the plaintiff should identify the missing party with sufficient specificity so the  
36 court can determine that defendant is a real person or entity who could be sued  
37 in federal or state court;
- 38  
39 (2) the plaintiff should identify all previous steps taken to locate the defendant;
- 40  
41 (3) the plaintiff should establish that plaintiff's suit against defendant could  
42 withstand a motion to dismiss; and
- 43  
44 (4) the plaintiff should file a request for discovery with the court along with a  
45 statement of reasons justifying the specific discovery requested as well as  
46  
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1 identification of those persons or entities on whom discovery might be served  
2 and for which there is a reasonable likelihood that the discovery process will  
3 lead to identifying information about defendant that would make service of  
4 process possible.  
5

6 Columbia Ins. Co., 185 F.R.D. at 578-80.  
7

8 The necessity for such a test was aptly articulated by the court in Columbia Ins. Co.:  
9

10 [T]his need [for identity information] must be balanced against the  
11 legitimate and valuable right to participate in online forums  
12 anonymously or pseudonymously. People are permitted to interact  
13 pseudonymously and anonymously with each other so long as those  
14 acts are not in violation of the law. This ability to speak one's mind  
15 without the burden of the other party knowing all the facts about one's  
16 identity can foster open communication and robust debate.  
17

18 Furthermore, it permits persons to obtain information relevant to a  
19 sensitive or intimate condition without fear of embarrassment. People  
20 who have committed no wrong should be able to participate online  
21 without fear that someone who wishes to harass or embarrass them can  
22 file a frivolous lawsuit and thereby gain the power of the court's order  
23 to discover their identity.  
24

25  
26  
27 Id. at 578. And as the Superior Court for the State of California has expressed, absent a  
28 showing of a compelling need to reveal the speakers' identities, the speakers "have  
29 constitutional rights to free speech and privacy which allow them to express themselves in a  
30 public forum, such as the internet, while keeping their identities secret." Varian, slip op. at 3.  
31

32  
33 InfoSpace takes no position on the merits of 2TheMart.com's need for identifying  
34 information in this case. Indeed, InfoSpace is not in a position to evaluate the merits of the  
35 litigants' need for the information. That evaluation can and should be made by this Court,  
36 not InfoSpace, giving proper weight to the important constitutional interests at issue.  
37

38  
39 InfoSpace strongly believes that this Court should require a litigant to establish a legitimate  
40 need for such information prior to its discovery, to avoid the issuance of subpoenas whose  
41 primary purpose is to chill speech, rather than to rectify any actionable wrong.  
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1 InfoSpace therefore urges this Court to adopt a balancing test that requires  
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3 2TheMart.com and future litigants in this Court to first show a need for user identity  
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5 information that outweighs the users' constitutional rights, before the litigant may issue any  
6  
7 subpoena directing InfoSpace to produce such information.

8  
9 **B. 2THEMART.COM'S DOCUMENT REQUEST IS OVERLY BROAD**  
10 **AND IMPINGES ON THE PRIVACY RIGHTS OF INFOSPACE**  
11 **USERS.**

12  
13 InfoSpace also believes that the scope of the subpoena is overly broad, in that it seeks  
14  
15 "all identifying documents and information" with regard to 23 user names, including but not  
16  
17 limited to all computer-stored records and logs, e-mail, and postings.

18  
19 That is, rather than just seeking basic identity information provided by InfoSpace's  
20  
21 users upon registration (such as e-mail address and zip code), 2TheMart.com seeks all logs,  
22  
23 records and e-mails that in any way relate to the 23 usernames at issue.

24  
25 The scope of this document request is dramatically overly broad. First,  
26  
27 2TheMart.com is requesting information that impinges on the privacy rights of InfoSpace  
28  
29 subscribers.<sup>4</sup> Indeed, disclosure of some information sought by the Subpoena is prohibited  
30  
31 under federal law. The Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) prohibits disclosure  
32  
33 of the contents of private e-mail communications except under very limited circumstances,  
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38 <sup>4</sup> Protecting the privacy interests of its subscribers is of primary importance to InfoSpace.  
39 The Privacy Policy applicable to users of the Site, available at <http://www.siliconinvestor.com/misc/privacy.html>, states that it is "strongly committed to protecting the privacy of its user community."  
40 If users' identities are released on a regular basis, its subscriber base might simply move elsewhere.  
41 See, e.g., In re Subpoena Duces Tecum to America Online, 52 Va. Cir. at 32 ("It cannot be seriously  
42 questioned that those who utilize the 'chat rooms' and 'message boards' of AOL do so with an  
43 expectation that the anonymity of their postings and communications generally will be protected. If  
44 AOL did not uphold the confidentiality of its subscribers, as it has contracted to do, absent  
45 extraordinary circumstances, one could reasonably predict that AOL subscribers would look to  
46 AOL's competitors for anonymity").  
47

1 none of which apply here. See 18 U.S.C. § 2702. Silicon Investor allows its members not  
2 only to post public messages on the message boards, but also to exchange private e-mail  
3 messages with other registered users of the service. (Carpenter Decl. at ¶ 3.) By seeking *any*  
4 e-mail communications, public or private, of the 23 usernames in the subpoena,  
5  
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9 2TheMart.com’s document request is overbroad and contrary to ECPA.

10  
11 Second, 2TheMart.com requests *all* records and logs pertaining to any of the 23  
12 usernames. InfoSpace logs a remarkable amount of information every day about uses of its  
13 service, most of which is not easily segregable by particular username. Requiring InfoSpace  
14 to search for *all* records and logs that might contain any bit of information about these 23  
15 usernames would be overwhelmingly burdensome for InfoSpace—particularly because most  
16 of this data would not be relevant. For example, much log information is purely of a  
17 technical nature. Or it may relate to a subscriber’s use of other services available through the  
18 Site that do not appear to relate to the underlying lawsuit. For example, a registered user of  
19 the Site can pay bills online, create a stock portfolio, and engage in many other services in  
20 addition to the message boards. InfoSpace should not be required to produce such personal  
21 financial information for the 23 usernames at issue, without a showing by 2TheMart.com that  
22 its need for such information outweighs the subscribers’ constitutional privacy and freedom  
23 of speech and association rights related to such information.  
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37 Thus, InfoSpace respectfully requests that if this Court denies J. Doe’s Motion to  
38 Quash, that it limit the scope of 2TheMart.com’s document request to require disclosure only  
39 of (1) basic identity information related to the subscribers’ initial registration for the  
40 siliconinvestor.com service, and (2) copies of messages that were publicly posted to the  
41 siliconinvestor.com message board about 2TheMart.com (ticker symbol TMRT), excluding  
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1 messages posted to other message boards about other companies and topics, and excluding  
2 private e-mail communications of the subscribers.  
3

#### 4 5 **IV. CONCLUSION**

6  
7 For the reasons set forth above, InfoSpace respectfully requests that this Court adopt a  
8 balancing test requiring litigants to show that their need for information identifying  
9 anonymous online speakers outweighs the speakers' countervailing constitutional rights,  
10 before a litigant subpoenas identity information from InfoSpace. In addition, if the Court  
11 denies J. Doe's Motion to Quash, InfoSpace respectfully requests that the Court limit the  
12 scope of 2TheMart.com's document request to require disclosure only of (1) basic identity  
13 information related to the subscribers' initial registration for the siliconinvestor.com service,  
14 and (2) copies of messages that were publicly posted to the siliconinvestor.com message  
15 board about 2TheMart.com (ticker symbol TMRT), excluding messages posted to other  
16 message boards about other companies, and excluding private e-mail communications of the  
17 subscribers.  
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29 DATED: July 5, 2002.  
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32 **PERKINS COIE LLP**  
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36 By \_\_\_\_\_  
37 Brent C. Snyder, WSBA #26986  
38 Attorneys for Non-Party InfoSpace, Inc.  
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