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 Ventures, Inc. and Steve Vachani

10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 11 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

13
 14 FACEBOOK, INC.,

15 Plaintiff,

Case No. 5:08-cv-05780 JF

16 -against-

17 POWER VENTURES, INC. d/b/a POWER.COM, a
 California corporation; POWER VENTURES, INC.
 18 a Cayman Island Corporation, STEVE VACHANI,
 19 an individual; DOE 1, d/b/a POWER.COM, an
 individual and/or business entity of unknown nature;
 20 DOES 2 through 25, inclusive, individuals and/or
 business entities of unknown nature,
 21

**DEFENDANTS' REPLY BRIEF IN
 SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR
 SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

Date: February 26, 2010
 Time: 9:00 a.m.
 Judge: Hon. Jeremy Fogel
 Courtroom: 3

22 Defendants.
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I. INTRODUCTION

Power moved for summary judgment on Facebook’s claim under California Penal Code § 502 on the ground that Facebook has no standing to assert a civil claim under that statute because Facebook did not suffer any “alteration, deletion, damage or destruction” of any computer or data, and because Facebook did not incur any expenditure to verify that it had not suffered such an injury. Facebook’s responds in two ways.

First, Facebook argues that § 502(e) does not require a plaintiff to establish an injury or expenditure related to the plaintiff’s computers or data. According to Facebook, a plaintiff can establish standing by showing that it made any “expenditure.” *See* Facebook Oppn Br. at 1:17 (Docket Entry No. 66) (“502(e)(1) requires only that resources be expended.”).¹ For the reasons explained in Part II below, Facebook’s reading of the statute is far too broad. The statute means what it says: the prerequisite for private-litigant standing to assert a civil claim is an injury comprising “alteration, deletion, damage or destruction” of the plaintiff’s computer or data, or an expenditure to verify whether such an injury occurred.

Second, Facebook argues that a hodgepodge of allegations from its complaint, liberally embellished, establish that Facebook made “expenditures” that qualify to establish standing under § 502. This is a new argument invented for the first time in the briefing on this motion. Facebook’s complaint did not allege any expenditure of any kind. Instead, the sole injury alleged in Facebook’s complaint was the supposed injury to Facebook’s “reputation and goodwill” caused by users accessing their Facebook accounts through the Power browser. *See* First Amended Complaint ¶¶ 118-119. Facebook has apparently abandoned that theory – which clearly could not give rise to standing under § 502 – and has instead theorized a hodgepodge of abstract “expenditures.” For example, Facebook contends that the “expenditures” it made to hire “outside counsel” to file this lawsuit qualify as “damage or loss” under the statute. *See* Facebook Oppn Br. at 9:11-12 (Docket No. 66) (“Facebook was forced to retain outside counsel to investigate Power’s

¹ Facebook submitted a single brief (Docket Entry No. 66) as both a reply brief in support of its motion for summary judgment and an opposition brief to Power’s motion for summary judgment. That brief is cited herein as “Facebook Oppn Br.”

1 actions and to get Power to terminate its access.”). If Facebook’s argument were correct, plaintiffs
2 could manufacture standing simply by hiring counsel to file a lawsuit. The statute, however, is
3 clear that the only expenditures that give rise to “damage or loss” under § 502(e) are expenditures
4 “reasonably and necessarily incurred by the owner or lessee to verify that a computer system,
5 computer network, computer program, or data was or was not altered, deleted, damaged, or
6 destroyed by the [prohibited] access.” Penal Code § 502(b)(9) and (e)(1). Facebook strains to
7 characterize its hodgepodge allegations of theoretical “expenditures” to fit this mold. In doing so,
8 Facebook is trying for force a square peg into a round hole. None of Facebook’s alleged
9 “expenditures” fit § 502’s requirements.

10 What is most significant for purposes of this motion, however, is what Facebook did not do.
11 Facebook did not submit any evidence in opposition to Power’s summary judgment motion. This
12 omission is fatal. Power’s motion was supported by evidence that Facebook suffered no injury and
13 made no expenditure as defined in the statute. *See generally*, Declaration Of Steve Vachani
14 (Docket Entry No. 65). Facebook did not submit a declaration, or any other form of evidence,
15 contesting these issues. Facebook did not, for example, submit a declaration from a Facebook
16 employee, a Facebook user, or an independent expert, asserting that Facebook suffered any type of
17 injury to its data or computers. Nor did Facebook submit any declaration, or any other evidence,
18 concerning any “expenditure” it claims to have made. Instead, Facebook relied solely on the
19 allegations in the pleadings. And at this stage, a party cannot avoid summary judgment merely by
20 pointing to the allegations in the pleadings.

21 **II. STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIVATE-LITIGANT STANDING UNDER** 22 **PENAL CODE § 502**

23 Standing to assert a civil claim under § 502 is conferred only to “the owner or lessee of the
24 computer, computer system, computer network, computer program, or data who suffers damage or
25 loss by reason of a violation.” Penal Code § 502(e). The statute further defines the types of
26 damage or loss recognized by the statute. Section 502(b)(8) provides a definition for “injury”:

27 “Injury” means any alteration, deletion, damage, or destruction of a
28 computer system, computer network, computer program, or data
caused by the access, or the denial of access, to legitimate users of a
computer system, network, or program.

1 And § 502(b)(9) provides a definition for “victim expenditure”:

2 “Victim expenditure” means any expenditure reasonably and
3 necessarily incurred by the owner or lessee to verify that a computer
4 system, computer network, computer program, or data was or was
not altered, deleted, damaged, or destroyed by the access.

5 A party asserting a private civil claim under § 502 must establish that it suffered “injury” to
6 its data or computers, or that it made a “victim expenditure” to verify whether its data or computers
7 suffered such an injury. This, Facebook has not done and cannot do.

8 Facebook does not attempt to show injury to its computers or data. Instead, Facebook
9 contends that it made “expenditures” which qualify as “damage or loss” under § 502(e)(1).
10 Facebook also contends that Power “misunderstands the aim and scope” of the statute. Facebook
11 Oppn Br. at 2:2-3 (Docket Entry No. 66). According to Facebook, “502(e)(1) requires only that
12 resources be expended, not that those resources meet Power’s standards.” Facebook Oppn Br. at
13 1:17-18 (Docket No. 66). Facebook is dead wrong on this point. The statute does not say that “any
14 expenditure of resources” is sufficient to establish damage or loss under § 502(e)(1). On the
15 contrary, § 502(e)(1) parrots the exact language of 502(b)(9) defining “victim expenditure:

16 [T]he owner or lessee of the computer, computer system, computer
17 network, computer program, or data who suffers damage or loss by
18 reason of a violation of any of the provisions of subdivision (c) may
19 bring a civil action against the violator for compensatory damages
20 and injunctive relief or other equitable relief. Compensatory
damages shall include any *expenditure reasonably and necessarily*
incurred by the owner or lessee to verify that a computer system,
computer network, computer program, or data was or was not
altered, damaged, or deleted by the access ...

21 Penal Code § 502(e)(1) (emphasis added). The italicized language in the foregoing quote from
22 § 502(e)(1) is identical to the language in § 502(b)(9) defining “victim expenditure.” The statute is
23 clear: only parties who have suffered an “injury” or made a “victim expenditure” as defined, have
24 standing to assert a private civil claim under § 502.

25 Facebook seeks to avoid the clear language of the statute by concocting a theory of
26 “damage or loss” untethered from the language of § 502. *First*, Facebook asserts that the statutory
27 definition of “injury” in § 502(b)(8) should not be considered in evaluating whether the plaintiff
28 has established “damage or loss” under § 502(e)(1). *See* Facebook Oppn Br. at 4:2-4 (Docket

1 Entry No. 66) (“There is no statutory support for the proposition that ‘injury’ as defined in section
2 502(b)(8), should be imported into 502(e)(1)”). Thus, Facebook implicitly concedes that it
3 cannot show an “injury” as defined by § 502(b)(8), but contends that § 502(e)(1) recognizes other
4 forms of “damage or loss” that do not constitute “injury.”

5 One problem with Facebook’s argument is that the terms “injury,” “damage,” and “loss”
6 are, for the most part, synonymous. Even within § 502 itself, the term injury is defined by
7 reference to “damage.” See Penal Code § 502(b)(8) (“Injury means ... damage”).
8 Furthermore, the terms “injury,” “damage,” and “loss” are widely recognized as synonyms in legal
9 parlance. See, e.g., Black’s Law Dictionary at 389 (6th ed. 1990) (defining “Damage” as “*Loss,*
10 *injury,* or deterioration, caused by the negligence, design, or accident of one person to another.”
11 (italics added); *id.* at 785 (defining “Injury” as “Any wrong or *damage* done to another, either in
12 his person, rights, reputation, or property.” (italics added); *id.* at 945 (defining “Loss” as “a generic
13 and relative term ... synonymous with, or equivalent to, ‘*damage*’, ‘*damages*’, ‘*deprivation*’,
14 ‘*detriment*’, ‘*injury*’, and ‘*privation*’” (italics added)). The suggestion that the standing
15 requirements of § 502(e)(1) can be satisfied by some form of “damage or loss” that does not
16 qualify as “injury” finds no support in the statute, or in any authority construing the statute, with
17 one exception.

18 In addition to the statutorily defined “injury,” there is only one other form of “damage or
19 loss” recognized under § 502(e)(1). That is a “victim expenditure” as defined in § 502(b)(9),
20 which definition is incorporated verbatim into § 502(e)(1). But the definition of a “victim
21 expenditure is a narrow one. The statute has at least three requirements for an “expenditure” to
22 qualify as a “victim expenditure” and hence “damage or loss”:

- 23 1. The expenditure must be made for one of the statutorily defined purposes – “to
24 verify that a computer system, computer network, computer program, or data was or
25 was not altered, deleted, damaged, or destroyed by the access.” Penal Code
26 § 502(b)(9) and (e)(1).
- 27 2. The expenditure must be “reasonably and necessarily incurred.” Penal Code
28 § 502(b)(9) and (e)(1). And

1 3. The expenditure must be incurred “by reason of a violation” of § 502(c). Penal
2 Code § 502(e)(1).

3 Power’s motion squarely challenged each of these three elements. Facebook’s opposition
4 presents no evidence on any of these points. Instead, Facebook argues that any expenditure will
5 do, because “502(e)(1) requires only that resources be expended.” Facebook Oppn Br. at 1:17
6 (Docket Entry No. 66). Facebook’s argument that *any* expenditure will do cannot be squared with
7 the plain language of the statute.²

8 **III. FACEBOOK FAILED TO PRESENT EVIDENCE OF STANDING**

9 Power’s motion for summary judgment squarely challenged Facebook’s standing to assert a
10 civil claim under Penal Code § 502. Power presented evidence specifically challenging three
11 elements of standing. First, Power presented evidence that Facebook had suffered no “alteration
12 deletion or destruction to any of Facebook’s data or computers,” thus, Facebook suffered no injury
13 cognizable under § 502(b)(8) and (e)(1). *See* Vachani Decl. ¶¶ 10-12. Second, Power presented
14 evidence that Facebook had no cause to, and did not, “make any expenditure to verify that its
15 computers or data had not been altered, deleted, damaged, or destroyed.” Vachani Decl. ¶ 12.
16 Thus, Facebook did not make a “victim expenditure” as defined in § 502(b)(9) and (e)(1). Third,
17 Power presented evidence that that there was no causal link between Power’s actions and any
18 injury to or victim expenditure by Facebook. *See* Vachani Decl. ¶¶ 10-13 (explaining that Power’s
19 browser “does not provide any capability to cause the alteration, deletion, damage or destruction of
20 a computer system”). Thus, Facebook could not show that it suffered any damage or loss “by
21 reason of” Power’s conduct. Penal Code § 502(e)(1).

22 When Power presented this evidence, the burden shifted to Facebook to present evidence to
23 raise a triable issue of fact on each element of standing. *See, e.g., Snake Rivers Farmers’ Assn. v.*
24 *Dept. of Labor*, 9 F.3d 792, 795 (9th Cir. 1993) (“A defendant’s violation of a statutory duty is not

25 _____
26 ² *Cf. Meyer v. Sprint Spectrum L.P.*, 200 P.3d 295, 299, 45 Cal.4th 634, 641 (2009) (“If the
27 Legislature had intended to equate ‘any damage’ with being subject to an unlawful practice by
28 itself, it presumably would have omitted the causal link between ‘any damage’ and the unlawful
practice, and instead would have provided something like ‘any consumer who is subject to a
method, act, or practice declared to be unlawful by Section 1770 may bring an action’ under the
CLRA.”).

1 enough The party invoking federal jurisdiction bears the burden of establishing standing, and
2 in response to a summary judgment motion must provide cognizable evidence of specific facts, not
3 mere allegations.”); *T.W. Electrical Service v. Pacific Electrical Contractors Assn.*, 809 F.2d 626,
4 630 (9th Cir. 1987) (“If the party moving for summary judgment meets its initial burden of
5 identifying for the court the portions of the materials on file that it believes demonstrate the
6 absence of any genuine issue of material fact, the nonmoving party may not rely on the mere
7 allegations in the pleading in order to preclude summary judgment.”); *in re R&T Roofing*
8 *Structures & Commercial Framing, Inc.*, 887 F.2d 981, 988 (9th Cir. 1989) (same); *Williams v.*
9 *Boeing Co.*, 517 F.3d 1120, 1128 (9th Cir. 2008) (“Each element of standing must be supported in
10 the same way as any other matter on which the plaintiff bears the burden of proof, *i.e.*, with the
11 manner and degree of evidence required at the successive stages of the litigation. On a summary
12 judgment motion challenging standing a plaintiff may not rest on mere allegations, but must set
13 forth by affidavit or other evidence specific facts that demonstrate standing.” (internal quotation
14 marks and citations omitted)).

15 These authorities make clear that a plaintiff facing a summary judgment motion challenging
16 its standing to sue “may not rely on the mere allegations in the pleading.” *T.W. Electrical Service*,
17 809 F.3d at 630. But that is exactly what Facebook has done. Facebook submitted no evidence at
18 all, and continues to rely entirely on the unsupported allegations in its pleading.

19 **A. Facebook Presented No Evidence Of Injury**

20 Penal Code § 502 defines injury as “any alteration, deletion, damage, or destruction of a
21 computer system, computer network, computer program, or data caused by the access, or the denial
22 of access, to legitimate users of a computer system, network, or program.” Penal Code
23 § 502(b)(8). The evidence submitted with Power’s motion showed that Facebook did not and
24 could not possibly have suffered any such injury. *See Vachani Decl.* ¶ 7 (“Facebook does not
25 allege that any data, any software, or any computer owned by Facebook has been damaged in any
26 way by users accessing their accounts through the Power browser – and in fact no such damage has
27 occurred.”) (Docket Entry No. 65); *id.* ¶ 11 (“I am not aware of any instance in which use of the
28 Power browser caused any alteration, damage, deletion or destruction to any of Facebook’s data or

1 computers. That did not happen and could not have happened.”). Facebook submitted no evidence
 2 of injury, and does not dispute these facts in its brief. Instead, Facebook argues that certain
 3 “expenditures” it claims to have made qualify as a form of “damage or loss” under § 502(e)(1)
 4 despite the lack of any injury under § 502(b)(8).

5 **B. Facebook Presented No Evidence Of Any “Victim**
 6 **Expenditure”**

7 That statutory language defining a “victim expenditure” under § 502(b)(9) is identical to the
 8 language in § 502(e)(1) defining the type of “expenditure” that would qualify as “damage or loss”:

9 any expenditure reasonably and necessarily incurred by the owner or
 10 lessee to verify that a computer system, computer network, computer
 11 program, or data was or was not altered, deleted, damaged, or
 12 destroyed by the access.

13 Facebook presented no evidence that it made such an expenditure, let alone that such expenditure
 14 was reasonable or necessary.

15 Instead of presenting evidence, Facebook instead scraped allegations from the pleadings,
 16 then embellished liberally to try to cook up something to characterize as a “victim expenditure.”

17 The fruits of those labors are presented at page 4, lines 5-14 of Facebook’s opposition brief
 18 (Docket Entry No. 66):

19 “As explained in greater detail below, Facebook reasonably and
 20 necessarily expended resources [i] investigating Power’s unlawful
 21 access to its servers, [ii] blocking that access, [iii] conferring with
 22 Power and Mr. Vachani to determine why they were impermissibly
 23 scraping data from Facebook’s servers, [iv] hiring outside counsel to
 24 get Power to stop their access, [v] investigating Power’s subsequent
 25 circumvention of its technological blocking measures, as well as
 26 [vi] re-blocking Power’s access to Facebook.

27 Facebook follows this listing with the assertion that “All of these expenditures qualify as damage
 28 or loss under Section 502(e)(1).” Facebook Oppn at 4:14-15. But none of them do. Not one of
 these six items has anything to do with “verify[ing] that a computer system, computer network,
 computer program, or data was or was not altered, deleted, damaged, or destroyed.” Furthermore,
 Facebook presents no evidence that it did any of these things, let alone made an expenditure
 relating to any of these things, let alone that such expenditure was reasonable or necessary.

Facebook presented no evidence at all.

1 The foregoing passage from page 4 of Facebook’s brief promises “greater detail below.”
 2 The only further discussion of the matter is found at page 9, lines 9 through 20 of Facebook’s brief
 3 (Docket No. 66):

4 “The record demonstrates that Facebook has reasonably and
 5 necessarily expended resources verifying, investigating and
 6 counteracting the impact of Power’s unlawful access to its servers.
 7 For instance, [1] Facebook was forced to retain outside counsel to
 8 investigate Power’s acts and to get Power to terminate its access.
 9 Dkt. No. 9 ¶ 57; Dkt. No. 54 ¶ 57. [2] Facebook expended further
 10 resources meeting and conferring with Power and Mr. Vachani to
 11 determine the nature of Power’s access and the impact of that access
 12 on Facebook’s systems. *Id.* ¶¶ 57-58, 60. [3] Facebook was also
 13 required to expend resources to block Power from further accessing
 14 Facebook’s servers. *See* Dkt. 54 ¶¶ 63 and 64. [4] Power has
 15 admitted that it circumvented these blocks, requiring even further
 16 actions and expenditures by Facebook to verify that Power would not
 17 continue accessing or altering Facebook’s systems. *Id.* ¶ 63
 18 (“Defendants admit that Facebook implemented technical measures
 19 to block users from accessing Facebook through Power.com”).
 20 [5] Despite these blocking measures, Power admits that it continued
 21 to ‘provide[] [its] users with tools necessary to access Facebook
 22 through Power.com.’ *Id.* ¶ 64.”

23 Again, the “greater detail” provided in this passage of Facebook’s brief does not include a
 24 shred of evidence. Instead, Facebook relies entirely on the allegations in the pleadings, providing
 25 citations only to its own complaint and to Power’s answer. *See Williams v. Boeing Co.*, 517 F.3d
 26 at 1128 (9th Cir. 2008) (“On a summary judgment motion challenging standing a plaintiff may not
 27 rest on mere allegations, but must set forth by affidavit or other evidence specific facts that
 28 demonstrate standing.”).

And again, none of the purported “expenditures” described has anything to do with
 “verify[ing] that a computer system, computer network, computer program, or data was or was not
 altered, deleted, damaged, or destroyed.” Penal Code § 502(b)(9) and (e)(1). We address each in
 detail below.

1. **“Facebook was forced to retain outside counsel to investigate Power’s acts and to get Power to terminate its access”**

Facebook’s brief at 9:11-12 (Docket No. 66) asserts that “Facebook was forced to retain
 outside counsel to investigate Power’s actions and to get Power to terminate its access.” To
 support this contention, Facebook cites ¶ 57 of its Amended Complaint (Docket No. 9):

1 57. Facebook notified Defendant Vachani on December 1, 2008, that
2 Power.com’s access of Facebook’s website and servers was
3 unauthorized and violated Facebook’s rights, including Facebook’s
4 trademark, copyrights, and business expectations with its users.

5 and ¶ 57 of Power’s Amended Answer (Docket No. 54):

6 57. Defendants deny the allegations in ¶ 57, except that Defendants
7 admit that Facebook has communicated such claims to Mr. Vachani.

8 These pleadings show that Facebook contacted Mr. Vachani and communicated certain
9 claims to him. Nothing more. Power’s admission that Facebook communicated these claims to
10 Mr. Vachani does not evidence an expenditure to verify that Facebook’s “computer system,
11 computer network, computer program, or data was or was not altered, deleted, damaged, or
12 destroyed.” Penal Code § 502(b)(9) and (e)(1). Indeed, Power presented evidence, in the form of
13 the Vachani declaration, explaining that Facebook “had no cause for such concern,” and “in its
14 communications with [Vachani], Facebook never suggested any concern that its computers or data
15 had been altered, deleted, damaged, or destroyed.” Vachani Decl. ¶ 12 (Docket Entry No. 65). Mr.
16 Vachani also states: “Since there was no cause for concern, Facebook did not, to my knowledge,
17 make any expenditure to verify that its computers or data had not been altered, deleted, damaged or
18 destroyed.” *Id.*

19 To the extent it is possible to prove a negative, Power and Mr. Vachani presented evidence
20 that Facebook did *not* undertake any investigation or make any expenditure “to verify that a
21 computer system, computer network, computer program, or data was or was not altered, damaged,
22 or deleted by the access.” Penal Code § 502(b)(9) and (e)(1). That shifted the burden to Facebook
23 to present *evidence* to raise a triable issue of fact that it made such an expenditure. But Facebook
24 stood pat and merely pointed to ¶ 57 of the pleadings, which establish nothing beyond the fact that
25 Facebook communicated its arguments to Mr. Vachani.

26 Furthermore, the statement in Facebook’s brief that it was “forced to retain outside counsel
27 to investigate” is not supported by ¶ 57 of the pleadings. Even if one could stretch the pleadings to
28 infer an “investigation” of some sort, there is only one type of “investigation” that would qualify as
29 a victim expenditure under § 502: an investigation “reasonably and necessarily incurred ... to
30 verify that a computer system, computer network, computer program, or data was or was not

1 altered, damaged, or deleted by the access.” Penal Code § 502(b)(9) and (e)(1). That type of
 2 investigation would be done by a computer technician. It is not the type of investigation ordinarily
 3 performed by “outside counsel.”

4 To the extent that Facebook contends that hiring counsel to file a lawsuit is a “victim
 5 expenditure” qualifying as “damage or loss” under § 502(e)(1), that cannot possibly be correct. In
 6 addition to violating the plain language of the statute, that argument would render the standing
 7 requirement a nullity, because every plaintiff will have made an “expenditure” of some sort to get a
 8 lawsuit filed.

9 **2. “Facebook expended further resources meeting and
 10 conferring with power and Mr. Vachani to determine the
 11 nature of Power’s access and the impact of that access on
 12 Facebook’s systems.”**

13 Facebook’s brief at 9:12-14 (Docket No. 66) asserts that “Facebook expended further
 14 resources meeting and conferring with power and Mr. Vachani to determine the nature of Power’s
 15 access and the impact of that access on Facebook’s systems.” To support this assertion, Facebook
 16 cites ¶¶ 57-58, and 60 of the Power’s answer (Docket No. 54):

17 57. Defendants deny the allegations in ¶ 57, except that Defendants
 18 admit that Facebook has communicated such claims to Mr. Vachani.

19 58. Defendants deny the allegations in ¶ 58, except that Defendants
 20 admit that Vachani offered to attempt to integrate Power.com with
 21 Facebook Connect.

22 60. Defendants deny the allegations in ¶ 60, except that Defendants
 23 admit that Vachani communicated concerns about Power’s ability to
 24 integrate Power.com with Facebook Connect on the schedule that
 25 Facebook was demanding.

26 These paragraphs establish that Facebook communicated its legal arguments to Mr.
 27 Vachani (¶ 57), that Mr. Vachani offered to attempt to integrate Power.com with Facebook
 28 Connect (¶ 58), then communicated concerns about Power’s ability to do so on the schedule
 Facebook was demanding (¶ 60). There is nothing here about any expenditure “reasonably and
 necessarily incurred ... to verify that a computer system, computer network, computer program, or
 data was or was not altered, damaged, or deleted by the access.” Cal. Penal Code § 502(b)(9) and
 (e)(1). Every verb in the statute – “was or was not,” “altered,” “damaged,” “deleted” – is expressed

1 in the past tense. Meeting and conferring about a future method of integration has nothing to do
 2 with verifying whether past access has caused those effects. Furthermore, Mr. Vachani's
 3 declaration, which is un rebutted, states that there were no communications whatsoever concerning
 4 these issues. *See* Vachani Decl. ¶ 12 ("Facebook ... had no cause for such concern. In its
 5 communications with me, Facebook never suggested any concern that its computers or data had
 6 been altered, deleted, damaged, or destroyed.") (Docket Entry No. 65).

7 **3. "Facebook was also required to expend resources to block**
 8 **Power from further accessing Facebook's servers."**

9 Facebook's brief at 9:15-16 (Docket No. 66) asserts that "Facebook was also required to
 10 expend resources to block Power from further accessing Facebook's servers." To support that
 11 contention, Facebook cites ¶¶ 63 and 64 of Power's Amended Answer (Docket No. 54), which
 12 state:

13 63. Defendants deny the allegations in ¶ 63, except that Defendants
 14 admit that Facebook implemented technical measures to block users
 15 from accessing Facebook through Power.com.

16 64. Defendants deny the allegations in ¶ 64, except that Defendants
 17 admit that Power provided users with tools necessary to access
 18 Facebook through Power.com.

19 These portions of the pleadings do not establish any "expenditure" by Facebook, let alone one that
 20 would qualify as a victim expenditure under § 502(b)(9) and (e)(1). Note, again, that every verb in
 21 the statute – "was or was not," "altered," "damaged," "deleted" – is expressed in the past tense.
 22 Expenditures allegedly made to prevent further access simply do not fall within the purview of the
 23 statute.

24 Power specifically addressed this point with *evidence*. Mr. Vachani's declaration explains
 25 that whatever efforts were made to block Power's access were *de minimis*. *See* Vachani Decl. ¶ 9
 26 ("The 'expenditure' ... would involve, essentially, a few clicks of a mouse to access the IP
 27 blocking feature of the web host, and ten keystrokes to enter Power.com's IP address among those
 28 to be blocked.") (Docket Entry No. 65). Power also presented evidence that whatever minimal
 "resources" were "expended" on such blocking would not qualify as a victim expenditure under

1 § 502 because the purpose for such “expenditure” has “nothing to do” with the verification
2 described by § 502(b)(9) and (e)(1):

3 “Facebook’s decision to block Power’s IP address was in no sense a
4 ‘reasonable’ or ‘necessary’ measure to verify that the Facebook
5 computers or data had not been altered, deleted, damaged or
6 destroyed. Facebook had no need for such verification, and IP
7 blocking has nothing to do with such verification.

8 Vachani Decl. ¶ 13 (emphasis added).

9 On this point, Facebook’s response again presents no evidence whatsoever. Facebook does
10 not dispute the *de minimis* nature of its blocking efforts, but argues that “there is no requirement
11 that expenditures must be ‘big’ to satisfy the statute.” Facebook Oppn Br. at 10:7 (Docket Entry
12 No. 66). Nevertheless, regardless of the size of the expenditure, there *is* are requirement that it be
13 “reasonably and necessarily incurred ... to verify that a computer system, computer network,
14 computer program, or data was or was not altered, damaged, or deleted by the access.” Cal. Penal
15 Code § 502(b)(9) and (e)(1). And on this point, Facebook’s response is mum. Power presented
16 evidence that Facebook’s blocking expenditures did not serve such purpose, and were not
17 reasonably or necessarily incurred. *See* Vachani Decl. ¶ 13. And Power’s evidence on these points
18 is un rebutted.

19 **4. “Power has admitted that it circumvented these blocks,
20 requiring even further actions and expenditures by
21 Facebook to verify that Power would not continue
22 accessing or altering Facebook’s systems.”**

23 Facebook’s brief at 9:16-18 (Docket No. 66) asserts that “Power has admitted that it
24 circumvented these blocks, requiring even further actions and expenditures by Facebook to verify
25 that Power would not continue accessing or altering Facebook’s systems.” To support that
26 contention, Facebook cites ¶ 63 of Power’s Amended Answer (Docket No. 54), which is quoted
27 above. This is essentially just a restatement of Facebook’s argument characterizing attempts to
28 block Power’s IP address as a “victim expenditure” under § 502. It fails for the same reasons
explained in Part III.B.3 above, detailing why expenditures to block future access do not fall within
the purview of § 502.

1 5. “Despite these blocking measures, Power admits that it
 2 continued to ‘provide[] [its] users with tools necessary to
 3 access Facebook through Power.com.”

4 Facebook’s brief at 9:20-21 (Docket No. 66) asserts that “Despite these blocking measures,
 5 Power admits that it continued to ‘provide[] [its] users with tools necessary to access Facebook
 6 through Power.com.” To support that contention, Facebook cites ¶ 64 of Power’s Amended
 7 Answer (Docket No. 54), which is quoted above. Facebook again offers no evidence on this point.
 8 In any event, the allegation that Power circumvented Facebook’s blocking is *not* an allegation
 9 about an expenditure by Facebook. It is an allegation about *Power’s* conduct. Part III.B.3 above,
 10 explains that expenditures made to block access do not qualify as a “victim expenditure” under
 11 § 502. So too, allegations about circumvention of those blocks have nothing to do with any
 12 expenditure “reasonably and necessarily incurred ... to verify that a computer system, computer
 13 network, computer program, or data was or was not altered, damaged, or deleted by the access.”
 14 Cal. Penal Code § 502(b)(9) and (e)(1).

14 **C. Facebook Presented No Evidence Of Causation**

15 Power’s motion also squarely challenged Facebook’s failure to present evidence of
 16 causation. Power’s brief in opposition to Facebook’s summary judgment motion had a section
 17 headed “Facebook Has Not Met Its Burden To Establish Causation,” Power Br. Part III.B.5
 18 (Docket Entry No. 64):

19 “Even if Facebook had met its burden to show an injury or a victim
 20 expenditure cognizable under § 502 – and Facebook has not met that
 21 burden – that alone would not be enough. Facebook must also show
 22 that such injury or victim expenditure was caused ‘by reason of’
 23 defendants’ alleged violation. Cal. Penal Code § 502(e)(1).
 24 Facebook’s claim fails in this respect as well. Facebook has neither
 25 alleged nor submitted evidence of any causal link between Power’s
 26 actions and any injury to or victim expenditure by Facebook.”

27 *Id.* at 9:23-10:2. That argument was incorporated by reference into Power’s motion for summary
 28 judgment. Power SJ Br. at 2:2-8 (Docket Entry No. 62). Power also presented evidence negating
 the element of causation. *See* Vachani Decl. ¶ 11 (“I am not aware of any instance in which use of
 the Power browser caused any alteration, damage, deletion or destruction to any of Facebook’s data
 or computers. That did not happen and could not have happened.”).

1 To the extent it is possible to prove a negative – *i.e.*, no causation – Power has submitted
2 evidence negating that element. That shifted the burden to Facebook to present evidence of an
3 injury or victim expenditure caused “by reason of” Power’s conduct. But again, Facebook
4 presented no evidence whatsoever. Indeed, on the issue of causation, Facebook does not present
5 evidence or argument. The issue is completely overlooked in Facebook’s papers.

6 **IV. CONCLUSION**

7 For the foregoing reasons, there are no triable issues of fact concerning Facebook’s lack of
8 standing to assert a claim under Penal Code § 502, and Power’s motion for summary judgment
9 should be granted.

10
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Respectfully submitted,
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13
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