HOW TO PROPERLY REQUEST & OBTAIN SOCIAL MEDIA THROUGH ONLINE SEARCHES, DISCOVERY, MOTIONS & COURT ORDERS

PART II

2018 SC Bar Family Law Intensive Asheville, NC Saturday, November 2, 2018

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PENDING SOUTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT CASE TO WATCH:

Vanderwege v. Vanderwege

Oral arguments are scheduled before the SC Supreme Court on

November 28, 2018.



INTERROGATORY REQUEST... PROPER???

Identify all social media accounts to which you have had access in the last **three years**.

For each account, include the **user name** & **password** you used to access each account.



Plaintiff's re	sponse
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Plaintiff objects to Interrogatory No. 24. The information sought is **not relevant** to the subject matter of the pending action, or if so, does not outweigh the prejudice to Plaintiff's constitutional **right to privacy**. Further, the information sought does not appear calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.



TRIAL COURT'S RULING:

This Court finds that this Interrogatory is appropriate,

& that the [Husband] should serve a response within thirty (30) days of this order.



Husband petitioned the SC Supreme Court for a common law *writ of certiorari* & an order staying the proceedings pending resolution.

SC Supreme Court granted Husband's Stay on June 1, 2018.



South Carolina Chapter of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers (SCAAML) accepted the Supreme Court's invitation to file an *Amicus Curiae* brief.



AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION:

You are the trial judge.

How would you rule
on the Motion to Compel?



You represent H & as part of your Objection to the Interrogatory Request, you file a Motion for a Protective Order. What is the basis for your motion?



You are the trial judge. How would you rule on H's Objection & Motion for a Protective Order?

Sample PROTECTIVE ORDER (Exhibit 5)



You represent Husband.
A certified forensic technology expert has downloaded all H's social media posts for the past 3 years.
As his attorney what are you looking for to include in a *Privilege Log?*



X v. Y 2018-DR-10-0001		EXH
X v. Y Privilege Log Example		
Bates No.	Description Email from Y to Minister	Privilege Information redacted
Def. Responses to Plaintiff's First RTP #0001	1/1/18 10:00 AM andMinister to Y 3/1/18 7:00 AM	because it is protected under Priest Penitent Privilege.
Def. Responses to Plaintiff's First RTP #000349-#000422	Private Facebook messages between client and attorney	Information redacted is protected under the Attorney-Client & Work Product privileges.
Defendant's Supplemental Response to Plaintiff's First RFP Six #000466- #000662	Y's Facebook prior to date of marriage	Information is redacted as irrelevant and not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of relevant and/or admissible evidence.

WHAT IS A WISE SYSTEM FOR EVERY FAMILY LAWYER TO DO ROUTINELY IN EVERY FAMILY COURT CASE ABOUT SOCIAL MEDIA & ESI?



As Ashby advised yesterday..... **SET UP A SYSTEM**

Have staff member conduct an in-house, online, Internet social media search for all public information available about every single potential client & opposing party



Check all of the following:

- Facebook
- Google
- LinkedIn
- Basic online search
- Instagram
- Google reverse image search,
 images.google.com
- Twitter
- UserName search
- CharlestonCounty.org
- Check Tax Records for assets
- Wayback Machine
- See Tim Conlon's book

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How many of you search for arrests
& convictions before you meet with
a potential client?



Other website searches

See suggestions in *Electronic Evidence for Family Law Attorneys*, Conlon, Timothy J.
and Hughes, Aaron (2017).



- Bing.com
- Yippy.com
- · ZabaSearch.com
- · PeekYou.com
- · Manta.com
- · Archive.org



TRADITIONAL DISCOVERY REQUESTS



Interrogatories

Name and platform address of **every social networking platform** used by Plaintiff during *flist* **specific period of time**, such as from the date of marriage/separation/filing to date].

Email addresses, usernames, screen names, IM names, user IDs, handles, login name, for every website, social media and blog on which Plaintiff has an account and include any aliases used by Plaintiff on any of these accounts.

- Do not ask for the opposing party's password.
- · Should you suggest material be subject to an Order of Protection?
- Should Counsel have the opportunity to review the material?
- · What if material is subject to a privilege?
- Who should review? $3^{\rm rd}$ party or in camera review by a Judge?



Other suggestions from the Audience:



Requests for Production

Request the materials in their **original**, **native format**.



CURRENT SCRCP 26

In General Language states:

Relevant to the claims and defenses of the parties...

Note to Rule 26: 2011 Amendments states:

Discovery of electronic evidence must relate to the claims & defenses asserted in the pleadings

WHO THINKS THIS NARROWS THE NATURE OF A DISCOVERY REQUEST FOR ESI OR SOCIAL MEDIA?



CHANGE THE DEFINITION OF "DOCUMENTS" IN ALL YOUR RFP's



Requests to Admit

- · Defendant maintains a Twitter, Facebook, etc account.
- · Defendant's Twitter user name is @XXX.
- On July 1, 2014, Defendant posted a tweet stating "can't wait to quit my job tomorrow so I can head to the beach early for July 4th!! #Partynonstop."
 - $\cdot \ \ Other \ suggestions \ from \ the \ Audience:$



Allowing the Opposing Party *Unchecked Access* to the Other Party's Social Media Passwords is a

BAD IDEA!



Social Media Posts



TC	
If an opposing party can access other party's social media account,	
the opposing party can literally	
assume the identity of owner	
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allow the opposing party to change	
the account owner's privacy &	_
Such unauthorized entry could allow the opposing party to change the account owner's privacy & other settings, whether on a platform or on a smart device itself.	
platform of on a smart device usen.	
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Protecting passwords can actually resolve potential authentication issues further downstream.	
People v. Valdez, 201 Cal. App. 4 th 1429 (2011),	
Defendant's MySpace account	
Only the person with the password to the account can	
upload and edit content on the account pages.	
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If the password remains in the possession of the *original owner*, the argument that data was *corrupted* or *compromised* goes away.



Protecting Confidential, Privileged Material from Discovery

There are several ways
to protect
Confidential, Privileged
Material
from Discovery.



Traditional:

- -Party goes through material,
- -Party creates a privilege log,
- -Party turns over non-privileged material, &

Litigants then fight over allegedly privileged material.



For more involved cases:

EXHIBIT 6, ENTER INTO A CONSENT ORDER OF PROTECTION

Each party has a forensic technology expert; Each expert has their client's passwords & encryption codes.

 $1^{
m st}$ Responding party has his expert preserve the data; fishing expeditions are restricted, & privileged material is protected;

Then, materials are turned over to other expert

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Depositions



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Exhibit 7: Form Confidentiality Order	
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SPELL OUT THE EXPERT'S DUTIES' CLEARLY whether in the Order of Protection or Confidentiality Order	

Relevant Federal Law	S
affecting ESI	



1. Federal Wiretap Act

"'[E]lectronic communication' means any transfer of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, data...transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio...system that affects interstate or foreign commerce, but does not include...any communication from a tracking device..." See 18 U.S.C. 2510(12)(C)(emphasis added).



2. Stored Communications Act (18 U.S.C. 2701)

(1) intentionally accesses without authorization a facility through which an electronic communication service is provided..." See 18 U.S.C. 2701(a)(1)



Jennings v. Jei	nnings, 401
S.C. 1, 736 S.E.2	d 242 (2012)



3. The Computer Fraud Act (18 U.S.C. 1030)

"(2) intentionally accesses a computer without authorization or exceeds authorized access, and thereby obtains –

(A) Information contained in a financial record of a financial institution, or a card issuer as defined in section 1602(n)(1) of title 15, or contained in a file of a consumer reporting agency on a consumer, as such terms are defined in the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1601 et. Seq.);



4. Electronic Communications Privacy Act

"Wire communication"

"Oral communication"



AUDIENCE DISCUSSION & PARTICIPATION

TYPICAL SITUATIONS THAT MIGHT ARISE IN YOUR LAW PRACTICE & HOW TO HANDLE THEM...



Potential client brings a pile of emails she downloaded from her husband's account.

She wants you read them & she starts telling you what is in them.

WHAT DO YOU DO?



Potential client brings a number of his spouse's texts between his spouse and another male.

He starts telling you what is in the texts. He wants you to read the text messages.

HOW DO YOU RESPOND?



REAL CASE SCENARIO

IDENTIFY THE ISSUES.
WHAT ADVICE WOULD YOU GIVE?

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