

Maracich Vs. Spears

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Appeal No. : 12-25

Appellant : Maracich

Respondent : Spears

Judgement :

Maracich v. Spears

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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SYLLABUS

MARACICH et al. v. SPEARS et al.

certiorari to the united states court of appeals for the fourth circuit

No. 12-25. Argued January 9, 2013- Decided June 17, 2013

Respondent attorneys submitted several state Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests to the South Carolina DMV, seeking names and addresses of thousands of individuals in order to solicit clients for a lawsuit they had pending against several South Carolina car dealerships for violation of a state law that protects car purchasers from dealership actions that are arbitrary, in bad faith, or unconscionable. Using the personal information provided by the DMV, respondents sent over 34,000 car purchasers letters, which were headed ADVERTISING MATERIAL, explained the lawsuit, and asked recipients to return an enclosed reply card if they wanted to participate in the case. Petitioners, South Carolina residents, sued respondents for violating the federal Drivers Privacy Protection Act of 1994 (DPPA) by obtaining, disclosing, and using petitioners personal information from motor vehicle records for bulk solicitation without their express consent. Respondents moved to dismiss, claiming that the information was properly released under a DPPA exception permitting disclosure of personal information for use in connection with any civil, criminal, administrative, or arbitral proceeding, including investigation in anticipation of litigation. 18 U. S. C. 2721(b)(4). The District Court held that respondents letters were not solicitations and that the use of information fell within (b)(4)s litigation exception. The Fourth Circuit affirmed, concluding that the letters were solicitation, but that the solicitation was intertwined with conduct that satisfied the (b)(4) exception.

Held: An attorneys solicitation of clients is not a permissible purpose covered by the (b)(4) litigation exception. Pp. 6-29.

(a) State DMVs generally require someone seeking a drivers license or registering a vehicle to disclose detailed personal information such as name, address, telephone number, Social Security number, and medical information. The DPPA-responding to a threat from stalkers and criminals who could acquire state DMV information, and concerns over the States common practice of selling such information to direct marketing and solicitation businesses-bans disclosure, absent a drivers consent, of personal information, e.g., names, addresses, or telephone numbers, as well as highly restricted personal information, e.g., photographs,

social security numbers, and medical or disability information, 2725(4), unless 1 of 14 exemptions applies. Subsection (b)(4) permits disclosure of both personal information and highly restricted personal information, while subsection (b)(12) permits disclosure only of personal information. Pp. 6-8.

(b) Respondents solicitation of prospective clients is neither a use in connection with litigation nor investigation in anticipation of litigation under (b)(4). Pp. 8-15.

(1) The phrase in connection with provides little guidance without a limiting principle consistent with the DPPAs purpose and its other provisions. See *New York State Conference of Blue Cross & Blue Shield Plans v. Travelers Ins. Co.*, 514 U. S. 645. Such a consistent interpretation is also required because (b)(4) is an exception to both the DPPAs general ban on disclosure of personal information and the ban on release of highly restricted personal information. An exception to a general policy statement is usually read . . . narrowly in order to preserve the [provisions] primary operation. *Commissioner v. Clark*, 489 U. S. 726. Reading (b)(4) to permit disclosure of personal information when there is any connection between protected information and a potential legal dispute would substantially undermine the DPPAs purpose of protecting a right to privacy in motor vehicle records. Subsection (b)(4)s in connection with language must have a limit, and a logical and necessary conclusion is that an attorneys solicitation of prospective clients falls outside of that limit. Pp. 9-11.

(2) An attorneys solicitation of new clients is distinct from an attorneys conduct on behalf of his client or the court. Solicitation by a lawyer of remunerative employment is a business transaction, *Ohralik v. Ohio State Bar Assn.*, 436 U. S. 447, and state bars treat solicitation as discrete professional conduct. Excluding solicitation from the meaning of in connection with litigation draws support from (b)(4)s examples of permissible litigation uses-service of process, investigation in anticipation of litigation, and the execution or enforcement of judgments and orders-which all involve an attorneys conduct as an officer of the court, not a commercial actor. Similarly, investigation in anticipation of litigation is best understood to allow background research to determine if there is a supportable theory for a complaint or a theory sufficient to avoid sanctions for filing a frivolous

lawsuit, or to help locate witnesses for deposition or trial. Pp. 11-14.

(3) This reading is also supported by the fact that (b)(4) allows use of the most sensitive personal information. Permitting its use in solicitation is so substantial an intrusion on privacy it must not be assumed, without clear and explicit language, absent here, that Congress intended to exempt attorneys from DPPA liability in this regard. Pp. 14-15.

(c) Limiting (b)(4)s reach also respects the statutory purpose and design evident in subsection (b)(12), which allows solicitation only of persons who have given express consent to have their names and addresses disclosed for this purpose. Subsection (b)(12) implements an important objective of the DPPA-to restrict disclosure of personal information in motor vehicle records to businesses for the purpose of direct marketing and solicitation. Other exceptions should not be construed to interfere with this objective unless the text commands it. Reading (b)(4)s in connection with phrase to include solicitation would permit an attorney to use personal information from the state DMV to send bulk solicitations to prospective clients without their express consent, thus creating significant tension between the DPPAs litigation and solicitation exceptions. Pp. 15-19.

(d) Such a reading of (b)(4) could also affect the interpretation of the (b)(6) exception, which allows an insurer and certain others to obtain DMV information for use in connection with . . . underwriting, and the (b)(10) exception, which permits disclosure and use of personal information in connection with the operation of private toll roads. Pp. 19-20.

(e) Respondents contend that a line can be drawn between mere trolling for clients and their solicitation, which was tied to a specific legal dispute, but that is not a tenable distinction. The DPPA supports drawing the line at solicitation. Solicitation can aid an attorney in bringing a lawsuit or increasing its size, but the question is whether or not lawyers can use personal information protected under the DPPA for this purpose. The mere fact that respondents complied with state bar rules governing solicitations also does not resolve whether they were entitled to access personal information from the state DMV database for that purpose. In determining whether obtaining, using, or disclosing personal information is for the

prohibited purpose of solicitation, the proper inquiry is whether the defendants purpose was to solicit, which might be evident from the communication itself or from the defendants course of conduct. When that is the predominant purpose, (b)(4) does not entitle attorneys to DPPA-protected information even when solicitation is to aggregate a class action. Attorneys also have other alternatives to aggregate a class, including, e.g. soliciting plaintiffs through traditional and permitted advertising. And they may obtain DPPA-protected information for a proper investigative use.

Although the Fourth Circuit held that the letters here were solicitations, it found the communications nonetheless exempt under (b)(4) because they were inextricably intertwined with permissible litigation purposes. If however, the use of DPPA-protected personal information has the predominant purpose of solicitation, it would not be protected by (b)(4). A remand is necessary for the court to apply the proper standard to determine the predominant purpose of respondents letters. Pp. 20-26.

(f) There is no work for the rule of lenity to do here, because the DPPAs text and structure resolve any ambiguity in (b)(4)s phrases in connection with and investigation in anticipation of litigation. Pp. 26-27.

(g) On remand, the courts below must determine whether respondents letters, viewed objectively, had the predominant purpose of solicitation, and may address whether respondents conduct was permissible under (b)(1)s governmental-function exception and any other defenses that have been properly preserved. Pp. 27-29.

675 F. 3d 281, vacated and remanded.

Kennedy, J., delivered the opinion of the Court, in which Roberts, C. J., and Thomas, Breyer, and Alito, JJ., joined. Ginsburg, J., filed a dissenting opinion, in which Scalia, Sotomayor, and Kagan, JJ., joined.

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SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 12-25

EDWARD F. MARACICH, et al., PETITIONERS v. MICHAEL EUGENE SPEARS et al.

on writ of certiorari to the united states court of appeals for the fourth circuit

[June 17, 2013]

Justice Kennedy delivered the opinion of the Court.

Concerned that personal information collected by States in the licensing of motor vehicle drivers was being released—even sold—with resulting loss of privacy for many persons, Congress provided federal statutory protection. It enacted the Drivers Privacy Protection Act of 1994, referred to here as the DPPA. See 18 U. S. C. 2721-2725.

The DPPA regulates the disclosure of personal information contained in the records of state motor vehicle departments (DMVs). Disclosure of personal information is prohibited unless for a purpose permitted by an exception listed in 1 of 14 statutory subsections. See 2721(b)(1)-(14). This case involves the interpretation of one of those exceptions, subsection (b)(4). The exception in (b)(4) permits obtaining personal information from a state DMV for use in connection with judicial and administrative proceedings, including investigation in anticipation of

litigation. 2721(b)(4). The question presented is whether an attorneys solicitation of clients for a lawsuit falls within the scope of (b)(4).

Respondents are trial lawyers licensed to practice in South Carolina. They obtained names and addresses of thousands of individuals from the South Carolina DMV in order to send letters to find plaintiffs for a lawsuit they had filed against car dealers for violations of South Carolina law. Petitioners, South Carolina residents whose information was obtained and used without their consent, sued respondents for violating the DPPA. Respondents claimed the solicitation letters were permitted under subsection (b)(4). In light of the text, structure, and purpose of the DPPA, the Court now holds that an attorneys solicitation of clients is not a permissible purpose covered by the (b)(4) litigation exception.

I

A

The State of South Carolina, to protect purchasers of motor vehicles, enacted the South Carolina Regulation of Manufacturers, Distributors, and Dealers Act (MDDA). In June 2006, respondent attorneys were approached by car purchasers who complained about administrative fees charged by car dealerships in certain South Carolina counties, allegedly in violation of the MDDA. The state statute prohibits motor vehicle dealers from engaging in any action which is arbitrary, in bad faith, or unconscionable and which causes damage to any of the parties or to the public. S. C. Code Ann. 56-15-40(1) (2006). The MDDA provides that one or more may sue for the benefit of the whole where an action is one of common or general interest to many persons or when the parties are numerous and it is impracticable to bring them all before the court. 56-15-110(2).

On June 23, 2006, one of the respondent attorneys submitted a state Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to the South Carolina DMV to determine if charging illegal administrative fees was a common practice so that a lawsuit could be brought as a representative action under the MDDA. The attorneys letter to the DMV requested information regarding [p]rivate purchases of new or used automobiles in Spartanburg County during the week of May 1-7, 2006, including

the name, address, and telephone number of the buyer, dealership where purchased, type of vehicle purchased, and date of purchase. App. 57. The letter explained that the request was made in anticipation of litigation . . . pursuant to the exception in 18 USC 2721(b)(4) of the Drivers Privacy Protection Act. Ibid. The South Carolina DMV provided the requested information. On August 24, 2006, respondents submitted a second FOIA request to the DMV, also asserting that it was made in anticipation of litigation . . . pursuant to the exception in 18 USC 2721(b)(4), for car purchasers in five additional counties during the same week. Id., at 67.

On August 29, 2006, respondents filed suit in South Carolina state court on behalf of four of the consumers who originally contacted them. The case is referred to here, and by the parties, as the Herron suit. The complaint in the Herron suit named 51 dealers as defendants and invoked the MDDAs group action provision to assert claims for the benefit of all South Carolina car buyers wh[o] paid administrative fees, id., at 128, to those dealers during the same time period.

Some of the dealer defendants in the Herron suit filed motions to dismiss for lack of standing because none of the named plaintiffs purchased cars from them. On October 26, 2006, while the motions to dismiss were pending, respondents submitted a new FOIA request to the South Carolina DMV. That request, again citing subsection (b)(4) of the DPPA, sought to locate additional car buyers who could serve as plaintiffs against the dealers who had moved to dismiss. On October 31, 2006, respondents filed an amended complaint, which added four named plaintiffs and increased the number of defendant dealers from 51 to 324. As before, defendant dealerships that had not engaged in transactions with any of the now eight named plaintiffs filed motions to dismiss for lack of standing.

On January 3, 2007, using the personal information they had obtained from the South Carolina DMV, respondents sent a mass mailing to find car buyers to serve as additional plaintiffs in the litigation against the dealers. Later in January, respondents made three more FOIA requests to the South Carolina DMV seeking personal information concerning people who had purchased cars from an additional 31 dealerships, again citing the (b)(4) exception. The South Carolina

DMV granted all the requests. On January 23, respondents mailed a second round of letters to car buyers whose personal information had been disclosed by the DMV. Respondents sent additional rounds of letters on March 1, March 5, and May 8. Each of the five separate mailings was sent to different recipients. In total, respondents used the information obtained through their FOIA requests to send letters to over 34,000 car purchasers in South Carolina. This opinion refers to the communications sent by respondents simply as the letters.

The letters, all essentially the same, had the heading ADVERTISING MATERIAL. The letters explained the lawsuit against the South Carolina dealers and asked recipients to contact the respondent-lawyers if interested in participating in the case. Attached to the letter was a reply card that asked a few questions about the recipients contact information and car purchase and ended with the sentence I am interested in participating followed by a signature line. The text of the letter and reply are set out in full in the Appendix, *infra*.

In accordance with South Carolina Rule of Professional Conduct 7.3 (2012), which regulates the solicitation of prospective clients, respondents filed a copy of the letter and a list of recipients names and addresses with the South Carolina Office of Disciplinary Counsel.

In June 2007, respondents sought to amend their complaint to add 247 plaintiffs. The court denied leave to amend and held the named plaintiffs had standing to sue only those dealerships from which they had purchased automobiles and any alleged co-conspirators. In September 2007, respondents filed two new lawsuits on behalf of the additional car buyers. Those subsequent cases were consolidated with the Herron suit. All claims against dealerships without a corresponding plaintiff-purchaser were dropped.

B

In the case now before the Court, petitioners are South Carolina residents whose personal information was obtained by respondents from the South Carolina DMV and used without their consent to send solicitation letters asking them to join the lawsuits against the car dealerships. Petitioner Edward Maracich received one

of the letters in March 2007. While his personal information had been disclosed to respondents because he was one of many buyers from a particular dealership, Maracich also happened to be the dealership's director of sales and marketing. Petitioners Martha Weeks and John Tanner received letters from respondents in May 2007. In response to the letter, Tanner called Richard Harpootlian, one of the respondent attorneys listed on the letter. According to Tanner, Harpootlian made an aggressive sales pitch to sign Tanner as a client for the lawsuit without asking about the circumstances of his purchase.

In 2009, petitioners filed the instant putative class-action lawsuit in the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina. The complaint alleged that respondents had violated the DPPA by obtaining, disclosing, and using personal information from motor vehicle records for bulk solicitation without the express consent of petitioners and the other class members.

Respondents moved to dismiss. The information, they contended, was subject to disclosure because it falls within two statutory exceptions in the DPPA: (b)(1), pertaining to governmental functions, and (b)(4), pertaining to litigation. On cross-motions for summary judgment, the District Court held as a matter of law that respondents' letters were not solicitations and that the use of information fell within the (b)(4) litigation exception. App. to Pet. for Cert. 61a. The District Court also found that respondents' use of personal information was permitted under the (b)(1) governmental-function exception.

The Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit affirmed. Unlike the District Court, it found that the letters were solicitation[s] within the meaning of the DPPA; but it held further that when solicitation is an accepted and expected element of, and is inextricably intertwined with, conduct satisfying the litigation exception under the DPPA, such solicitation is not actionable. 675 F. 3d 281, 284 (2012). This Court granted certiorari to address whether the solicitation of clients is a permissible purpose for obtaining personal information from a state DMV under the DPPA's (b)(4) exception. 567 U. S. ____ (2012).

To obtain a drivers license or register a vehicle, state DMVs, as a general rule, require an individual to disclose detailed personal information, including name, home address, telephone number, Social Security number, and medical information. See *Reno v. Condon*, 528 U. S. 141, 143 (2000). The enactment of the DPPA responded to at least two concerns over the personal information contained in state motor vehicle records. The first was a growing threat from stalkers and criminals who could acquire personal information from state DMVs. The second concern related to the States common practice of selling personal information to businesses engaged in direct marketing and solicitation. To address these concerns, the DPPA establishes a regulatory scheme that restricts the States ability to disclose a drivers personal information without the drivers consent. *Id.*, at 144.

The DPPA provides that, unless one of its exceptions applies, a state DMV shall not knowingly disclose or otherwise make available personal information and highly restricted personal information. 2721(a)(1)-(2). [P]ersonal information is information that identifies an individual, including [a] . . . driver identification number, name, address . . . , [or] telephone number, . . . but does not include information on vehicular accidents, driving violations, and drivers status. 2725(3). [H]ighly restricted personal information is defined as an individuals photograph or image, social security number, [and] medical or disability information. 2725(4). The DPPA makes it unlawful for any person knowingly to obtain or disclose personal information, from a motor vehicle record, for any use not permitted under section 2721(b) of this title. 2722(a). A person who knowingly obtains, discloses or uses personal information, from a motor vehicle record, for a purpose not permitted under this chapter shall be liable to the individual to whom the information pertains. 2724(a).

The DPPAs disclosure ban is subject to 14 exceptions set forth in 2721(b), for which personal information may be disclosed. The two exceptions most relevant for the purpose of this case are the litigation exception in subsection (b)(4) and the solicitation exception in (b)(12).

The (b)(4) litigation exception is one of the four provisions permitting disclosure not only of personal information but also of highly restricted personal information. 2721(b)(4); 2725(4). It provides that information may be disclosed:

For use in connection with any civil, criminal, administrative, or arbitral proceeding in any Federal, State, or local court or agency or before any self-regulatory body, including the service of process, investigation in anticipation of litigation, and the execution or enforcement of judgments and orders, or pursuant to an order of a Federal, State, or local court.

The (b)(12) solicitation exception provides that certain personal information, not including highly restricted personal information, may be disclosed:

For bulk distribution for surveys, marketing, or solicitations if the State has obtained the express consent of the person to whom such personal information pertains.

The solicitation exception was originally enacted as an opt-out provision, allowing state DMVs to disclose personal information for purposes of solicitation only if the DMV gave individuals an opportunity to prohibit such disclosures. 2721(b)(12) (1994 ed.). In 1999, Congress changed to an opt-in regime, requiring a drivers affirmative consent before solicitations could be sent. See Condon, *supra*, at 144-145.

III

Respondents liability depends on whether their use of personal information acquired from the South Carolina DMV to solicit clients constitutes a permissible purpose under the DPPA. The District Court held that respondents conduct was permissible both under the (b)(1) and (b)(4) exceptions. The Court of Appeals ruled that the conduct here was permissible under (b)(4); but, unlike the District Court, it did not address the alternative argument that the conduct was also permissible under (b)(1). As in the Court of Appeals, only the (b)(4) exception is discussed here.

A

Respondents claim they were entitled to obtain and use petitioners personal information based on two of the phrases in (b)(4). First, disclosure of personal information is permitted for use in connection with any civil, criminal, administrative, or arbitral proceeding. 2721(b)(4). Second, a use in connection with litigation includes investigation in anticipation of litigation. Ibid. Respondents contend that the solicitation of prospective clients, especially in the circumstances of this case, is both a use in connection with litigation and investigation in anticipation of litigation.

1

If considered in isolation, and without reference to the structure and purpose of the DPPA, (b)(4)s exception allowing disclosure of personal information for use in connection with any civil, criminal, administrative, or arbitral proceeding, and for investigation in anticipation of litigation, is susceptible to a broad interpretation. That language, in literal terms, could be interpreted to its broadest reach to include the personal information that respondents obtained here. But if no limits are placed on the text of the exception, then all uses of personal information with a remote relation to litigation would be exempt under (b)(4). The phrase in connection with is essentially indeterminat[e] because connections, like relations, stop nowhere. *New York State Conference of Blue Cross & Blue Shield Plans v. Travelers Ins. Co.*, 514 U. S. 645, 655 (1995). So the phrase in connection with provides little guidance without a limiting principle consistent with the structure of the statute and its other provisions. See *id.*, at 656 (We simply must go beyond the unhelpful text and the frustrating difficulty of defining [connection with], and look instead to the objectives of the ERISA statute); see also *California Div. of Labor Standards Enforcement v. Dillingham Constr., N. A., Inc.*, 519 U. S. 316, 335 (1997) (But applying the relate to provision according to its terms was a project doomed to failure, since, as many a curbstome philosopher has observed, everything is related to everything else).

An interpretation of (b)(4) that is consistent with the statutory framework and design is also required because (b)(4) is an exception to both the DPPAs general prohibition against disclosure of personal information and its ban on release of

highly restricted personal information. 2721(a)(1)-(2). An exception to a general statement of policy is usually read . . . narrowly in order to preserve the primary operation of the provision. *Commissioner v. Clark*, 489 U. S. 726, 739 (1989). It is true that the DPPAs 14 exceptions permit disclosure of personal information in a range of circumstances. Unless commanded by the text, however, these exceptions ought not operate to the farthest reach of their linguistic possibilities if that result would contravene the statutory design. Cf. *Cowan v. Ernest Codelia*, P. C., 149 F. Supp. 2d 67 (SDNY 2001) (rejecting an argument by defense counsel that obtaining from the DMV the home address of the assistant district attorney to send her a harassing letter was a permissible use in connection with the ongoing criminal proceeding under (b)(4)).

If (b)(4) were read to permit disclosure of personal information whenever any connection between the protected information and a potential legal dispute could be shown, it would undermine in a substantial way the DPPAs purpose of protecting an individuals right to privacy in his or her motor vehicle records. The in connection with language in (b)(4) must have a limit. A logical and necessary conclusion is that an attorneys solicitation of prospective clients falls outside of that limit.

The proposition that solicitation is a distinct form of conduct, separate from the conduct in connection with litigation permitted under (b)(4) is demonstrated: by the words of the statute itself; by formal rules issued by bar organizations and governing boards; and by state statutes and regulations that govern and direct attorneys with reference to their duties in litigation, to their clients, and to the public. As this opinion explains in more detail, the statute itself, in (b)(12), treats bulk solicitation absent consent as a discrete act that the statute prohibits. And the limited examples of permissible litigation purposes provided in (b)(4) are distinct from the ordinary commercial purpose of solicitation. Canons of ethics used by bar associations treat solicitation as a discrete act, an act subject to specific regulation. And state statutes, including statutes of the State of South Carolina, treat solicitation as a discrete subject for regulation and governance of the profession. It would contradict the idea that solicitation is defined conduct apart from litigation to treat it as simply another aspect of the litigation duties set out in

(b)(4).

2

An attorneys solicitation of new clients is distinct from other aspects of the legal profession. It is no less true than trite that lawyers must operate in a three-fold capacity, as self-employed businessmen as it were, as trusted agents of their clients, and as assistants to the court in search of a just solution to disputes. *Cohen v. Hurley*, 366 U. S. 117, 124 (1961), overruled on other grounds, *Spevack v. Klein*, 385 U. S. 511 (1967). Unlike an attorneys conduct performed on behalf of his client or the court, solicitation by a lawyer of remunerative employment is a business transaction. *Ohralik v. Ohio State Bar Assn.*, 436 U. S. 447, 457 (1978); see also *Zauderer v. Office of Disciplinary Counsel of Supreme Court of Ohio*, 471 U. S. 626, 637 (1985) (attorney solicitation propose[s] a commercial transaction). The pecuniary motivation of the lawyer who solicits a particular representation may even create special problems of conflict of interest. *Ohralik*, *supra*, at 461, n. 19.

The distinction between solicitation and an attorneys other duties is also recognized and regulated by state bars or their governing bodies, which treat solicitation as discrete professional conduct. See, e.g., Cal. Rule Prof. Conduct 1-400 (2013); N. Y. Rule Prof. Conduct 7.3 (2012-2013); Tex. Disciplinary Rules Prof. Conduct 7.02-7.03 (2013); Va. Rule Prof. Conduct 7.3 (Supp. 2012). That, indeed, was true here. Respondents were required by the South Carolina rules of ethics to include certain language in their solicitation letters and to file copies with the South Carolina Office of Disciplinary Counsel. See S. C. Rule Prof. Conduct 7.3. Given the difference between an attorneys commercial solicitation of clients and his duties as an officer of the court, the proper reading of (b)(4) is that solicitation falls outside of the litigation exception. And when (b)(4) is interpreted not to give attorneys the privilege of using protected personal information to propose a commercial transaction, the statute is limited by terms and categories that have meaning in the regular course of professional practice.

The exclusion of solicitation from the meaning of in connection with litigation draws further support from the examples of permissible litigation uses in (b)(4). The familiar canon of *noscitur a sociis*, the interpretive rule that words and people

are known by their companions, *Gutierrez v. Ada*, 528 U. S. 250, 255 (2000), provides instruction in this respect. Under this rule, the phrases in connection with and investigation in anticipation of litigation, which are capable of many meanings, *Jarecki v. G. D. Searle & Co.*, 367 U. S. 303, 307 (1961), can be construed in light of their accompanying words in order to avoid giving the statutory exception unintended breadth, *ibid.*; see also *United States v. Williams*, 553 U. S. 285, 294 (2008) (the canon of *noscitur a sociis* counsels that a word is given more precise content by the neighboring words with which it is associated).

The examples of uses in connection with litigation that Congress provided in (b)(4) include the service of process, investigation in anticipation of litigation, and the execution or enforcement of judgments and orders, or pursuant to an order of a Federal, State, or local court. 2721(b)(4). These uses involve an attorneys conduct when acting in the capacity as an officer of the court, not as a commercial actor. The listed examples are steps that ensure the integrity and efficiency of an existing or imminent legal proceeding. This may include contacting persons who are already involved in the litigation or who are necessary parties or witnesses. These steps are different from the ordinary business purpose of solicitation. Here, as will be the case for most solicitations, the attorneys acted without court authorization or supervision and cast a wide net, sending letters to over 30,000 car purchasers to let them know the attorneys names and the attorneys interest in performing legal services for them.

The examples in (b)(4) confirm, and are all consistent with, protecting the professional responsibilities that counsel, or the court, must discharge in the proper conduct of litigation. These are quite distinct from the separate subject, the separate professional conduct, of soliciting clients. The examples suggest that the litigation exception has a limited scope to permit the use of highly restricted personal information when it serves an integral purpose in a particular legal proceeding. In light of the types of conduct permitted by the subsection, the in connection with language should not be read to include commercial solicitations by an attorney.

Similarly, investigation in anticipation of litigation is best understood to allow background research to determine whether there is a supportable theory for a complaint, a theory sufficient to avoid sanctions for filing a frivolous lawsuit, or to locate witnesses for deposition or trial testimony. An interpretation of investigation to include commercial solicitation of new clients would expand the language in a way inconsistent with the limited uses given as examples in the statutory text. It must be noted also that the phrase in anticipation of litigation is not a standalone phrase. It modifies, and necessarily narrows, the word investigation. To use the phrase in anticipation of litigation without that qualification is to extend the meaning of the statute far beyond its text.

3

An additional reason to hold that (b)(4) does not permit solicitation of clients is because the exception allows use of the most sensitive kind of information, including medical and disability history and Social Security numbers. To permit this highly personal information to be used in solicitation is so substantial an intrusion on privacy it must not be assumed, without language more clear and explicit, that Congress intended to exempt attorneys from DPPA liability in this regard.

Subsection (b)(4) is one of only four exceptions in the statute that permit disclosure of highly restricted personal information, including a persons image, Social Security number, and medical and disability information. See 2721(a)(2); 2725(4). The other three exceptions that permit access to highly restricted personal information include: use by the government, including law enforcement, see 2721(b)(1); use by an insurer in claim investigation and antifraud activities, see 2721(b)(6); and use by an employer to obtain or verify information as required by law, see 2721(b)(9). None of these exceptions are written to authorize private individuals to acquire the most restricted personal information in bulk merely to propose a commercial transaction for their own financial benefit. If (b)(4) permitted access to highly restricted personal information for an attorneys own commercial ends without governmental authorization or without consent of the holder of the drivers license, the result would be so significant a departure from these other exceptions that it counsels against adopting this interpretation of the statute.

While the (b)(4) exception allows this sensitive information to be used for investigation in anticipation of litigation and in the litigation itself, there is no indication Congress wanted to provide attorneys with a special concession to obtain medical information and Social Security numbers for the purpose of soliciting new business.

B

Limiting the reach of (b)(4) to foreclose solicitation of clients also respects the statutory design of the DPPA. The use of protected personal information for the purpose of bulk solicitation is addressed explicitly by the text of (b)(12). Congress was aware that personal information from motor vehicle records could be used for solicitation, and it permitted it in circumstances that it defined, with the specific safeguard of consent by the person contacted. So the absence of the term solicitation in (b)(4) is telling. Subsection (b)(12) allows solicitation only of those persons who have given express consent to have their names and addresses disclosed for this purpose. If (b)(4) were to be interpreted to allow solicitation without consent, then the structure of the Act, and the purpose of (b)(12), would be compromised to a serious degree.

It is necessary and required that an interpretation of a phrase of uncertain reach is not confined to a single sentence when the text of the whole statute gives instruction as to its meaning. *United States Nat. Bank of Ore. v. Independent Ins. Agents of America, Inc.*, 508 U. S. 439, 455 (1993) ([I]n expounding a statute, we must not be guided by a single sentence or member of a sentence, but look to the provisions of the whole law, and to its object and policy (quoting *United States v. Heirs of Boisdor*, 8 How. 113, 122 (1849))). The in connection with language of (b)(4) therefore must be construed within the context of the DPPA as a whole, including its other exceptions.

This is not to say, as petitioners contend, that this is a straightforward application of the specific (qualified solicitation permission in (b)(12)) controlling the general (the undefined reach of in connection with and investigation in anticipation of litigation in (b)(4)). As between the two exceptions at issue here, it is not clear that one is always more specific than the other. For while (b)(12) is

more specific with respect to solicitation, (b)(4) is more specific with respect to litigation. The DPPA's 14 permissible use exceptions, moreover, are not in all contexts mutually exclusive. The better reading is that each exception addresses different conduct which may, on occasion, overlap. For example, certain uses of personal information by a court may be exempt either under (b)(1) or (b)(4). If conduct falls within the explicit or unambiguous scope of one exception, all other potentially applicable exceptions need not be satisfied.

So the question is not which of the two exceptions controls but whether respondents' conduct falls within the litigation exception at all. As to this question, petitioners are correct that the existence of the separate provision governing solicitation provides necessary context for defining the scope of (b)(4). As discussed above, the text of (b)(4) indicates that the exception is best read not to include solicitation as a use in connection with litigation. But even if there were any doubt on this point, the statutory design of the DPPA as a whole, including the (b)(12) exception governing solicitations, provides additional instruction for construing this provision. For this reason, it is relevant that Congress has enacted a comprehensive scheme and has deliberately targeted specific problems with specific solutions. *Rad LAX Gateway Hotel, LLC v. Amalgamated Bank*, 566 U. S. ___, ___ (2012) (slip op., at 5).

Subsection (b)(12) implements an important objective of the DPPA—to restrict disclosure of personal information contained in motor vehicle records to businesses for the purpose of direct marketing and solicitation. The DPPA was enacted in part to respond to the States' common practice of selling personal information to businesses that used it for marketing and solicitations. See *Condon*, 528 U. S., at 143 (Congress found that many States . . . sell this personal information to individuals and businesses); *id.*, at 148 (The motor vehicle information which the States have historically sold is used by insurers, manufacturers, direct marketers, and others engaged in interstate commerce to contact drivers with customized solicitations). Congress chose to protect individual privacy by requiring a state DMV to obtain the license holder's express consent before permitting the disclosure, acquisition, and use of personal information for bulk solicitation. The importance of the consent requirement is highlighted by

Congress decision in 1999 to change the statutory mechanism that allowed individuals protected by the Act to opt out to one requiring them to opt in. See *id.*, at 144-145; see also 350(c)-(e), 113Stat.1025.

Direct marketing and solicitation present a particular concern not only because these activities are of the ordinary commercial sort but also because contacting an individual is an affront to privacy even beyond the fact that a large number of persons have access to the personal information. The DPPAs (b)(5) exception illustrates this concern by permitting disclosure of personal information for use in research activities so long as the personal information is not published, redisclosed, or used to contact individuals. 2721(b)(5).

Because (b)(12) represents Congress decision to target the problem of bulk solicitation with the requirement of express consent, other exceptions should not be construed to interfere with this statutory mechanism unless the text commands it. This is not to suggest that (b)(12) is an overriding rule that controls all other exceptions. It would not be necessary to consider (b)(12) if another statutory exception applied to the relevant conduct. The relevance of (b)(12), however, is that it can be used as additional evidence of the DPPAs statutory design to interpret exceptions whose breadth and application are uncertain.

Here, the phrase in connection with litigation in the (b)(4) exception, as a matter of normal usage and common understanding, does not encompass an attorneys commercial use of DPPA-protected personal information to solicit new clients. This and the other reasons given above lead to the conclusion that it would be incorrect to interpret the text of this exception to include an attorneys commercial solicitation as a use in connection with litigation. And, unlike (b)(12), the (b)(4) exception does not require obtaining an individuals express consent before disclosing and using personal information contained in state motor vehicle records. If the in connection with language of (b)(4) were read broadly to include solicitation, an attorney could acquire personal information from the state DMV to send bulk solicitations to prospective clients without their express consent. This would create significant tension in the DPPA between the litigation and solicitation exceptions. That inconsistency and the concomitant undermining of the statutory design are

avoided by interpreting (b)(4) so it does not authorize the use of personal information for the purpose of soliciting clients. See A. Scalia & B. Garner, *Reading Law: The Interpretation of Legal Texts* 180 (2012) (The provisions of a text should be interpreted in a way that renders them compatible, not contradictory. . . . [T]here can be no justification for needlessly rendering provisions in conflict if they can be interpreted harmoniously).

C

If the phrase in connection with in (b)(4) included solicitation by lawyers, then a similar reach for that phrase could apply to other exceptions, resulting in further frustration of the Acts design. Subsection (b)(6) allows an insurer and certain other parties to obtain DMV information for use in connection with . . . underwriting. 2721(b)(6). If that phrase extended to solicitation, then personal information protected by the DPPA could be used to solicit new customers for underwriting without their consent. It is most doubtful that Congress intended to exempt insurers from the consent requirement for bulk solicitations.

The DPPA, in subsection (b)(10), permits disclosure and use of personal information in connection with the operation of private toll roads. If the phrase were interpreted to extend to all solicitations without consent, then the owner of a private toll road could send targeted mass advertisements or direct marketing letters by using the protected personal information obtained from state motor vehicle records. This, too, would take away much of the force and effect of the (b)(12) restriction on bulk solicitation without the express consent of the person contacted.

When Congress did intend the phrase in connection with to permit conduct otherwise subject to the express consent requirement in (b)(12), it did so in explicit terms. An illustration can be found in the interplay between (b)(2) and (b)(12) of the DPPA. As has been noted, (b)(12) prohibits disclosure of protected personal information for the purpose of sending bulk distribution of surveys without the express consent of the recipients. Subsection (b)(2), however, permits disclosure of personal information [f]or use in connection with matters of . . . motor vehicle market research activities, including survey research. 2721(b)(2). So what the DPPA prohibits in (b)(12) it explicitly allows in (b)(2), but it does so by repeating

the same word, survey, in the text of both provisions. If the in connection with language alone were sufficient to include surveys within (b)(2), the phrase survey research would be mere surplusage. Instead, the explicit reference to survey in (b)(2) was necessary to make clear that Congress had created an exception to the (b)(12)s consent requirement for one particular type of survey. When it comes to the prohibition on solicitations in (b)(12), however, that word is not repeated in the text of (b)(4). This leads to the inference that Congress did not intend (b)(4) to include solicitations and thus to override the express consent requirement of (b)(12).

IV

A

Respondents concede that (b)(4) does not permit attorneys to use personal information acquired from a state DMV to find new business in the absence of any connection to a particular transaction, occurrence, or defect. They contend, however, that a line can be drawn between mere trolling for clients (which is not permitted) and solicitation tied to a specific legal dispute (which, respondents argue, is permitted). While some solicitations may have a close relationship with existing proceedings, there is no principled way to classify some solicitations as acceptable and others as unacceptable for the purpose of (b)(4). Even if solicitation were permitted only after a lawyer has a client or filed a lawsuit, attorneys would be able to circumvent this limitation with ease by the simple device of filing a placeholder lawsuit. All an attorney would need is one friend or family member as his client before being able to gain access to DPPA-protected personal information to solicit persons to fill in as plaintiffs. Solicitation of new plaintiffs to keep defendants in a lawsuit that would otherwise be dismissed for lack of standing is no different in substance from solicitation to initiate a lawsuit. Here, at any rate, the state court found that plaintiffs had standing to sue the dealerships from which they had purchased automobiles and any alleged co-conspirators. See 675 F. 3d, at 287, n. 3. This can undermine the argument that solicitation of additional plaintiffs was somehow necessary for the lawsuit to continue.

Drawing the line between solicitations related to an existing proceeding and those that are not is not a tenable distinction. The proper solution is to draw the line at solicitation itself. The structure of the DPPA supports this distinction. If solicitation were deemed a permissible purpose under (b)(4), even when limited to a particular lawsuit, tension would remain between the (b)(12) solicitation exception, which requires express consent, and the (b)(4) litigation exception, which does not. The two statutory provisions are consistent if solicitation is excluded from the activity permitted in (b)(4).

Of course solicitation can aid an attorney in bringing a lawsuit or in increasing its size. The question, however, is whether or not lawyers can use personal information protected under the DPPA for this purpose. Petitioners and other state residents have no real choice but to disclose their personal information to the state DMV, including highly restricted personal information. The use of that information by private actors to send direct commercial solicitations without the license holders consent is a substantial intrusion on the individual privacy the Act protects. For the reasons already discussed, a proper interpretation of a use in connection with litigation under (b)(4) in light of the DPPA's text and structure does not include solicitation.

The fact that an attorney complies with state bar rules governing solicitations also does not resolve whether he is entitled to access the state DMV database for that purpose under the DPPA. There is no provision of South Carolina law that either permits or requires attorneys to use DPPA-protected information to solicit potential clients. Even if such a provision existed, under the Supremacy Clause, it would not protect respondents from DPPA liability unless their conduct fell within one of the Act's exceptions.

A person is liable under the DPPA if he knowingly obtains, discloses or uses personal information, from a motor vehicle record, for a purpose not permitted by one of the statutory exceptions. 27-24(a). In determining whether obtaining, using, or disclosing the personal information is for the prohibited purpose of solicitation, the proper inquiry is whether the defendant had the predominant purpose to solicit. Because, in some cases, a communication sent with DPPA-protected information

may serve more than one objective, a court must discern whether solicitation is its predominant purpose. That purpose might be evident from the communication itself. In other instances the defendant's whole course of conduct will be relevant in determining whether solicitation was the predominant purpose of the act alleged to be wrongful.

Close cases may arise. Where a communication seeks to provide class notice or locate a witness, for example, the fact that the attorney provides contact information for a reply likely would not make the communication an improper solicitation. And the fact that a letter follows the state bar rules governing attorney solicitations, although relevant, will not be dispositive. For example, if the predominant purpose of a letter was not to solicit a new client, but rather to ask a witness investigatory questions or to secure her testimony at trial, adherence to state bar solicitation rules would not subject the sender to DPPA liability. Subsequent conduct, in some cases, may show that solicitation in fact was the predominant purpose of an earlier act; and, of course, even if an initial request was proper, a later use may be a violation. Where a reasonable observer could discern that the predominant purpose of obtaining, using, or disclosing protected personal information was to initiate or propose a business transaction with a prospective client, (b)(4) does not exempt the solicitation.

Respondents contend that even if solicitation of clients is impermissible as a general rule, solicitation to aggregate a class action suit is permitted under (b)(4). Where the predominant purpose is solicitation, however, (b)(4) does not entitle attorneys to obtain and use DPPA-protected information. To the extent the solicitation of plaintiffs can help attorneys bring a larger class action, there are alternatives that do not sacrifice an individual's privacy in his or her motor vehicle records. An attorney, pursuant to a court order, could send class notice. Class notice may prompt a class member to join the lawsuit, but it also serves the important purpose of protecting the rights of absent class members and ensures that any decision will be binding on the class. Class notice sent on the instruction of the court also does not raise the same concerns that attorneys are acting only in their own commercial interest. But respondents here did not obtain or use the protected personal information to send class notices or comply with a court order.

The letters made no mention of ethical obligations to outstanding group members or the consequences of not joining the suit. As the Court of Appeals noted, respondents failed to indicate to recipients that they may already be de facto clients of the Lawyers, that is, persons whose interests were already protected by the senders. 675 F. 3d, at 293. Had respondents received a court order, they might have been able to rely on the explicit language in (b)(4) permitting uses of information pursuant to an order of a Federal, State, or local court. 2721(b)(4). But because respondents had no court order authorizing their conduct, this opinion need not address whether it would be proper for a court to order attorneys to obtain DPPA-protected personal information to solicit plaintiffs.

Attorneys are free to solicit plaintiffs through traditional and permitted advertising without obtaining personal information from a state DMV. Here, the attorneys could also have complied with (b)(12) and limited their solicitation to those individuals who had expressly consented, or respondents could have requested consent through the DPPAs waiver procedure. See 2721(d).

In light of these and other alternatives, attorneys are not without the necessary means to aggregate a class of plaintiffs. What they may not do, however, is to acquire highly restricted personal information from state DMV records to send bulk solicitations without express consent from the targeted recipients.

This is not to suggest that attorneys may not obtain DPPA-protected personal information for a proper investigatory purpose. Where respondents obtained petitioners personal information to discern the extent of the alleged misconduct or identify particular defendants, those FOIA requests appear permissible under (b)(4) as investigation in anticipation of litigation. Solicitation of new business, however, is not investigation within the meaning of (b)(4). And acquiring petitioners personal information for a legitimate investigatory purpose does not entitle respondents to then use that same information to send direct solicitations. Each distinct disclosure or use of personal information acquired from a state DMV must be permitted by the DPPA. See 2724(a) (A person who knowingly obtains, discloses or uses personal information, from a motor vehicle record, for a purpose not permitted under this chapter shall be liable to the individual to whom the

information pertains); see also 2721(c). If the statute were to operate otherwise, obtaining personal information for one permissible use would entitle attorneys to use that same information at a later date for any other purpose. For example, a lawyer could obtain personal information to locate witnesses for a lawsuit and then use those same names and addresses later to send direct marketing letters about a book he wrote.

B

The Court of Appeals held that the letters here were solicitations, finding that a reasonable recipient would almost certainly have understood the message to be a solicitation from a lawyer. *Id.*, at 293. The court noted as relevant that respondents themselves took steps to follow South Carolina bar rules governing attorney solicitations and rejected respondents description of the letters as investigatory in nature, given that [n]o mention was made of an investigation into certain practices other than the implicit suggestion of investigation during a free consultation. *Ibid.* The included reply card did not alter the Court of Appeals finding that the communications were solicitations rather than investigation. Only those interested in joining the lawsuit were directed to fill out the card and the only place to sign the card was under the phrase I am interested in participating. See Appendix, *infra*, at 31. The card asked for data regarding vehicle purchases relevant to initiate the representation of the prospective clients.

But although the Court of Appeals found that the letters were solicitations, it held the communications nonetheless exempt under (b)(4) because they were inextricably intertwined with permissible litigation purposes. 675 F. 3d, at 284. As explained above, however, if the use of DPPA-protected personal information has the predominant purpose of solicitation, that use is not protected by (b)(4). A remand is necessary for application of the proper standard because the Court of Appeals could conclude, in light of the content of the communications, taken with other evidence in the record, that respondents letters had the predominant purpose to solicit clients.

On remand, the Court of Appeals should determine whether the record shows that the communications sought, or were used, to develop the factual basis of the

Herron complaint, locate witnesses, identify additional defendants, or perform any other investigative function related to the litigation. Even if so, the question is whether solicitation was the predominant purpose for sending the letters.

V

This case does not involve the statutory section imposing criminal liability, which is written in different terms than the civil remedies provision. See 2723(a) (A person who knowingly violates this chapter shall be fined under this title). As to civil liability, the amount of damages sought in the complaint is based on the number of persons, over 30,000 individuals, whose personal and highly sensitive information was disclosed and who were solicited. Whether the civil damages provision in 2724, after a careful and proper interpretation, would permit an award in this amount, and if so whether principles of due process and other doctrines that protect against excessive awards would come into play, is not an issue argued or presented in this case.

In this framework, there is no work for the rule of lenity to do. This Court has held that the rule of lenity only applies if, after considering text, structure, history, and purpose, there remains a grievous ambiguity or uncertainty in the statute such that the Court must simply guess as to what Congress intended. *Barber v. Thomas*, 560 U. S. ___, ___ (2010) (slip op., at 13) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). But here, as discussed, the surrounding text and structure of the DPPA resolve any ambiguity in phrases in connection with and investigation in anticipation of litigation in (b)(4). Only where the language or history of [the statute] is uncertain after looking to the particular statutory language, . . . the design of the statute as a whole and to its object and policy, does the rule of lenity serve to give further guidance. *Crandon v. United States*, 494 U. S. 152, 158 (1990). The rule [of lenity] comes into operation at the end of the process of construing what Congress has expressed, not at the beginning as an overriding consideration of being lenient to wrongdoers. See *Callanan v. United States*, 364 U. S. 587, 596 (1961). There is no room for the rule of lenity where the text and structure of the DPPA require an interpretation of (b)(4) that does not reach out to include an attorneys solicitation of clients.

VI

Solicitation of prospective clients is not a permissible use in connection with litigation or investigation in anticipation of litigation under (b)(4) of the DPPA. As a result, the Court of Appeals erred in granting respondents summary judgment without first determining whether the communications had the predominant purpose of solicitation. And since the solicited persons did not give express consent to the disclosure or use of their personal information for this purpose, the (b)(12) exception does not apply.

On remand, the Court of Appeals, or the District Court, must determine whether respondents letters, viewed objectively, had the predominant purpose of solicitation. The Court of Appeals finding that these letters were solicitations can be the basis for the further conclusion that solicitation was the predominant purpose of their transmission. Because the Court of Appeals applied the wrong standard in finding these solicitations exempt under (b)(4), however, the Court remands for application of the proper standard.

Further proceedings also may be required to determine whether the initial act of obtaining petitioners personal information was permitted under the DPPA. The Court of Appeals and the District Court seem to have agreed that the first two FOIA requests were made in order for respondents to decide whether to file the MDDA lawsuit as a group action and to identify the highest volume dealers. App. 39a. If, in light of this opinion, the courts on remand adhere to the determination that the first two FOIA requests were exempt under (b)(4), the later uses and disclosures of that information, nevertheless, may be independent violations of the DPPA.

If the use of petitioners personal information to send the letters in this case is deemed to be a violation of the Act, then the courts can decide if it remains relevant and necessary, for liability and damages purposes, to determine whether the last four FOIA requests were also in violation of the DPPA. Assuming violations of the DPPA are established, questions regarding the calculation and assessment of damages then can be considered.

Neither this Court nor the Court of Appeals has considered whether respondents conduct was permissible under the (b)(1) governmental-function exception. Whether solicitation would be permitted conduct under (b)(1) is not resolved by this case. This case turns on the interpretation of in connection with litigation and investigation in anticipation of litigation, phrases not included in (b)(1). Where personal information is used for the predominant purpose of solicitation, the fact that the solicitation itself may serve a governmental function is not relevant to the interpretation of (b)(4). It may, however, be relevant to the (b)(1) inquiry. Respondents argument that they were authorized under state law to act as private attorneys general on behalf of the State is properly addressed under (b)(1). Arguments related to (b)(1) and other defenses, to the extent they have been preserved and are still proper to consider, must be for further proceedings on remand.

This Court now holds that sending communications for the predominant purpose of solicitation is not a use of personal information exempt from DPPA liability under (b)(4).

The judgment of the Court of Appeals is vacated, and the case is remanded for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

It is so ordered.

Maracich v. Spears - 12-25 (2013)

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 12-25

EDWARD F. MARACICH, et al., PETITIONERS v. MICHAEL EUGENE SPEARS
et al.

on writ of certiorari to the united states court of appeals for the fourth circuit

[June 17, 2013]

Justice Ginsburg, with whom Justice Scalia, Justice Sotomayor, and Justice Kagan join, dissenting.

Respondents are lawyers who served as counsel in a representative action against South Carolina car dealers alleged to have charged car buyers unlawful administrative fees. In connection with that litigation, the lawyers obtained from South Carolinas Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) information identifying buyers who may have been charged unlawful fees and dealers who may have conspired to exact those fees. The lawyers subsequently sent letters to the identified buyers inquiring whether they had been charged administrative fees, informing them of the litigation, and inviting them to join as plaintiffs. The courts below determined that the lawyers requests for the information and their use of it fell squarely within the litigation exception to the Drivers Privacy Protection Act of 1994 (DPPA), 18 U. S. C. 2721(b)(4), and that the Acts limitation on solicitation, 2721(b)(12), did not override the litigation exception. I would affirm that sound judgment. As the Fourth Circuit explained, respondents did what any good lawyer would have done. 675 F. 3d 281, 298 (2012). This Courts holding, exposing respondents not only to astronomical liquidated damages, 2724(b)(1), but to criminal fines as well, 2723(a), is scarcely what Congress ordered in enacting the DPPA.

Respondent-lawyers obtained and used DMV information for investigation in anticipation of litigation and for communications in connection with a civil action. I would read that statutory language to permit use of DMV information tied to a specific, concrete proceeding, imminent or ongoing, with identified parties on both sides of the controversy. So read, 2721(b)(4) permitted the lawyers conduct. Neither 2721(b)(12) nor any other provision of the DPPA warrants the massive

liability this Courts judgment authorizes.

I

Public concern regarding the ability of criminals and stalkers to obtain information about potential victims prompted Congress, in 1994, to enact the DPPA. A particular spur to action was the 1989 murder of the television actress Rebecca Schaeffer by a fan who had obtained her address from the California DMV. *Taylor v. Acxiom Corp.*, 612 F. 3d 325, 336 (CA5 2010); Electronic Privacy Information Center, *The Drivers Privacy Protection Act (DPPA) and the Privacy of Your State Motor Vehicle Record*, <http://www.epic.org/privacy/drivers/> (as visited June 14, 2013, and available in Clerk of Courts case file). See also 139 Cong. Rec. 29470 (1993) (remarks of Sen. Biden). Congress sought to close what it saw as a loophole caused by state laws allowing requesters to gain access to personal information without a legitimate purpose. Addressing that problem, Congress established a regulatory scheme that restricts the States ability to disclose a drivers personal information without the drivers consent. Ante, at 7 (internal quotation marks omitted).

The DPPA generally prohibits any state DMV from knowingly disclos[ing] or otherwise mak[ing] available to any person personal information about any individual. 18 U. S. C. 2721(a). This prohibition is subject to a number of statutory exceptions, including stated purposes for which the DPPA requires disclosure and 14 purposes for which the DPPA permits disclosure. 2721(b). The 14 permitted uses of DMV data are designed to strik[e] a critical balance between an individuals fundamental right to privacy and safety and the legitimate governmental and business needs for th[e] information. 140 Cong. Rec. 7925 (1994) (remarks of Rep. Moran). State DMVs may release information for any one of these permitted purposes, but they are not required to do so.

This case arises from a state-court lawsuit-the Herron litigation-to enforce the South Carolina Regulation of Manufacturers, Distributors, and Dealers Act (MDDA), S. C. Code Ann. 56-15-10 et seq. (2006 and Supp. 2011). Respondent-lawyers were approached by a number of recent car purchasers who complained

that they had been charged unlawful fees. On behalf of the car purchasers, the lawyers filed a complaint alleging that the car dealerships had violated state law. The initial complaint identified four purchasers as named plaintiffs and 51 dealers as defendants; the pleading was soon amended to name eight plaintiffs and, as defendants, 324 dealers. 675 F. 3d, at 285. The complaint invoked the MDDAs representative action provision, which allows an individual to act as a private attorney general bringing suit for the benefit of the whole. S. C. Code Ann. 56-15-110(2). Ultimately, the Herron litigation yielded a declaratory judgment that the dealers had indeed violated state law. Subsequent settlements gained monetary relief for over 30,000 overcharged car purchasers. The state court found that the Herron plaintiffs, as private attorneys general, [had] represented the public interest in attempting to regulate allegedly unfair practices by motor vehicle dealers and therefore represent all those affected by such practices. App. 253-254.

Respondent-lawyers obtained and used information from the state DMV both shortly before filing suit and during the pendency of the state-court litigation. Before filing suit, they asked the DMV for information about recent car purchases in six South Carolina counties. These requests explained that respondent-lawyers represented a group of plaintiffs who have complained of certain conduct as a result of their transactions with car dealers, and that the lawyers were attempting to determine if this [conduct was] a common practice. 675 F. 3d, at 284 (internal quotation marks omitted).

After the lawsuit was filed, respondent-lawyers obtained the names of persons who had purchased cars from the dealers they had identified as defendants and mailed letters to those purchasers. Ante, at 4. These dispatches are the actions that, in the Courts view, render respondent-lawyers potentially liable for violating the DPPA. To determine whether the DPPA authorized the respondent-lawyers uses of DMV information, I first consider the posture of the Herron litigation at the time of the mailings to car purchasers. The complaint filed by respondent-lawyers on behalf of the car purchasers alleged that the dealers were involved in a conspiracy to charge unlawful fees. App. 138-139. In a competitive market, the lawyers urged, such conduct can succeed only when done in concert with other

dealers; otherwise, consumers would take their business elsewhere. Meanwhile, the dealers moved to dismiss the conspiracy claim and argued there was no party with standing to sue those dealers who had not sold a car to a named plaintiff. *Id.*, at 155.

The state court denied the dealers motion to dismiss, stating that the complaint alleged sufficient facts supporting standing of the plaintiffs to proceed against all defendants, and that there were sufficient allegations of civil conspiracy to avoid threshold dismissal of that claim. *Id.*, at 212. At a subsequent hearing, the state court clarified that respondent-lawyers could go forward with eight people [the named plaintiffs] and the court would consider the standing issue raised in the dealers motion to dismiss when all the discovery is in and it comes to dispositive motions. Record in No. 7:09-cv-1651-HMH (D SC), Doc. 78-9, p. 50.[[1](#)] The state courts initial ruling, in other words, was that the complaint filed by respondent-lawyers was sufficient under state law to mount a concrete dispute between their clients and all the overcharging dealers, and to enable the lawyers to proceed to discovery. But in view of the Herron defendants insistence that a dealer could not be sued absent a named plaintiff who purchased from that dealer,[[2](#)] respondent-lawyers understandably sought to identify, and add to the roster of plaintiffs, a purchaser from each named defendant. In that endeavor, as the Fourth Circuit recognized, they did what any good lawyer would have done. 675 F. 3d, at 298.

This context illuminates how the letters at issue in this case-which were mailed after the complaint was filed and while the dealers motion to dismiss was pending-served to advance the representative character of the suit during a critical time in the Herron litigation. The letters included a card asking recipients to respond by stating the type of car they had purchased, the name of the dealer and date of purchase, whether they had been charged the allegedly unlawful fee and, if so, the amount of the fee, and whether they were interested in participating in the lawsuit. See, e.g., App. 93, 106. These questions served an investigative purpose: to gather information about the fees charged by dealers with whom the Herron plaintiffs claimed to have a concrete dispute.[[3](#)] They also served to identify

additional persons who might wish to be named as plaintiffs in the group action, persons whose joinder would defeat or diminish the dealers insistence that plaintiffs could sue only dealers from whom they personally purchased cars. See 675 F. 3d, at 285-286; ante, at 5 (faced with that insistence, respondent-lawyers eventually dropped all claims against dealerships without a corresponding plaintiff-purchaser).

II

The DPPA permits disclosure of personal information:

For use in connection with any civil, criminal, administrative, or arbitral proceeding in any Federal, State, or local court or agency or before any self-regulatory body, including the service of process, investigation in anticipation of litigation, and the execution or enforcement of judgments and orders, or pursuant to an order of a Federal, State, or local court. 18 U. S. C. 2721(b)(4).

Respondent-lawyers use of the DMV-supplied information falls within the plain language of this provision. The Courts attempt to read a solicitation-specific limitation into this provision has no mooring in 2721(b)(4)s text and misperceives the structure of the DPPA.

A

Congress used expansive language in framing the 2721(b)(4) exception, starting with the words in connection with and thrice repeating the word any. See *Morales v. Trans World Airlines, Inc.*, 504 U. S. 374, 383 (1992) (The ordinary meaning of th[e] words [relating to] is a broad one.); *Kasten v. Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics Corp.*, 563 U. S. 1, ___ (2011) (slip op., at 7) ([T]he phrase any complaint suggests a broad interpretation.). Notably, the Court acknowledges that (b)(4) is susceptible to a broad interpretation, and, in literal terms, could be read to include the personal information that [respondent-lawyers] obtained here. Ante, at 9.

This case should therefore be easy. One need not strain to see the connection between the respondent-lawyers conduct and a specific civil proceeding. No attenuated chain of connection need be established. All the uses of DMV information at issue took place when a concrete civil action between identified parties was either imminent or pending. Thus, the uses were indisputably in connection with a civil proceeding.

The Court apparently recognizes that the initial requests for DMV information-to investigate the vitality of the claims before filing suit-were in connection with the litigation. See ante, at 27-28. But if anything, the later requests and the letters mailed to car purchasers were even more closely tied to the case. The letters were sent after litigation commenced, when the respondent-lawyers, on behalf of their clients, were pursuing conspiracy claims against each of the defendant car dealers. Of equal importance, because the suit qualified under state law as a representative action, respondent-lawyers represented and were obligated to serve the interests of all car purchasers affected by the charged illegal conduct. Respondent-lawyers uses of DMV information in aid of the Herron litigation facilitated the discharge of their professional obligations to the court, their individual clients, and the whole group of named and unnamed purchasers that state law required the lawyers to serve. S. C. Code Ann. 56-15-110(2).

It would be extraordinary for Congress to pass a law disturbing the processes of a state court in such a case. [T]he National Government, anxious though it may be to vindicate and protect federal rights and federal interests, always endeavors to do so in ways that will not unduly interfere with the legitimate activities of the States, and this includes a general deference to the state adjudicative process. *Levin v. Commerce Energy, Inc.*, 560 U. S. 413, ___ (2010) (slip op., at 15-16) (quoting *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U. S. 37, 44 (1971)). We have taken special care to emphasize the States strong interest in regulating members of the Bar, *Ohralik v. Ohio State Bar Assn.*, 436 U. S. 447, 467 (1978), and have cautioned against undue Federal interference with a States traditional regulation of [the legal] profession, *Bates v. State Bar of Ariz.*, 433 U. S. 350, 362 (1977). One would therefore expect Congress to speak clearly if it intended to trench on state control

in this domain.

I find no such clear statement in the DPPA. Quite the contrary, the DPPA instructs that use [of DMV information] in connection with any civil . . . proceeding in any . . . State . . . court is permissible under federal law. 2721(b)(4).

B

Rather than adopt a straightforward interpretation of the statute, the Court labors to justify reading a limitation into (b)(4) that has no basis in the text of that provision. Solicitation, the Court says, is not permissible under (b)(4) even if it targets a specific civil proceeding. The Court offers two primary arguments for this conclusion. First, the Court contends, a bar on solicitation must be read into (b)(4) lest that provision permit all uses with a remote relation to litigation. Ante, at 9. Second, the Court asserts, its interpretation is necessary to respect the structure and purpose of the DPPA and the objective of subsection (b)(12). Ante, at 9, 17. Neither argument is persuasive.

I agree with the Court that the words in connection with must be contained within reasonable bounds. But the Court immediately jumps from this premise to the conclusion that an attorneys solicitation of prospective clients falls outside of [any reasonable] limit. Ante, at 10-11; ante, at 11, 13 (solicitation, a discrete act prohibited by the statute, allows no exception for conduct in connection with litigation). The leap is startling. In prior decisions, when the Court has sought a limiting principle for similar statutory language, it has done so to prevent the application of a statute to matters with only a tenuous, remote, or peripheral connection to the statutes core purpose. *New York State Conference of Blue Cross & Blue Shield Plans v. Travelers Ins. Co.*, 514 U. S. 645, 661 (1995) (quoting *District of Columbia v. Greater Washington Bd. of Trade*, 506 U. S. 125, 130, n. 1 (1992)). The focus, in other words, has been on the degree of connection between the concerns central to the law and the disputed application of the measure.

The majority's focus on solicitation, however, tells us almost nothing about the degree of connection between the use of DMV information and a civil proceeding. It matters not to the Court whether a solicitation is of vital importance to an ongoing proceeding or far removed from any proceeding which may or may not be brought. A rule barring any communication for which solicitation is a predominant purpose bears no logical relationship to the 2721(b)(4) phrase in connection with. And the majority's concentration on solicitation is uninformative on the degree of connection to a civil proceeding needed for uses of DMV information that do not involve solicitation.

The majority's sojourn away from 2721(b)(4)'s text in search of a limiting principle is unwarranted. A limit to the scope of (b)(4) can be readily identified by attending to the phrasing of the provision and its focus on a proceeding. Congress used similar language in the obstruction of justice statute, which criminalizes various attempts to interfere with a proceeding. 18 U. S. C. 1512. The Court had no difficulty identifying a limiting principle in this term; it held that the statute applies only to persons who have in contemplation any particular official proceeding. *Arthur Andersen LLP v. United States*, 544 U. S. 696, 708 (2005). By the same token, (b)(4) is best interpreted to permit only uses tied to a concrete, particular proceeding.

Congress use of the phrase in anticipation of litigation provides further support for this interpretation. The phrase is hardly unique to (b)(4); it is commonly used to refer to the time at which the work-product privilege attaches to an attorney's work for a client and the time at which a party has a duty to preserve material evidence. See, e.g., Fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 26(b)(3) (documents and other tangible things that are prepared in anticipation of litigation are not discoverable); *Silvestri v. General Motors Corp.*, 271 F. 3d 583, 592 (CA4 2001) (plaintiff had failed to preserve material evidence in anticipation of litigation). Both now and when the DPPA was enacted, courts have understood this phrase to require a concrete dispute between parties, and to exclude the abstract possibility of a hypothetical lawsuit. See, e.g., *National Union Fire Ins. Co. v. Murray Sheet Metal Co.*, 967 F. 2d 980, 984 (CA4 1992) (the general possibility of litigation is not enough; a document is

prepared in anticipation of litigation when there is an actual claim or a potential claim following an actual event or series of events that reasonably could result in litigation); *Gould Inc. v. Mitsui Mining & Smelting Co.*, 825 F. 2d 676, 680 (CA2 1987) (application of Rule 26(b)(3) depends upon the existence of a real, rather than speculative, concern).

Usage of the same words in other prescriptions indicates that (b)(4) is indeed limited by its text. A hypothetical case without identified adverse parties is not encompassed by (b)(4). To anticipate a particular civil proceeding, a lawyer must have a client whose claim presents a genuine controversy.[[4](#)] Trolling for prospective clients with no actual or imminent proceeding, involving already identified adverse parties, in sight-apparently, the Courts primary concern-would not be a permissible use.[[5](#)] Affirming the judgment below, the Court fears, would permit lawyers to bring placeholder lawsuits on behalf of friend[s] or family member[s], then use DMV data to solicit plaintiffs for a lawsuit that would otherwise be dismissed for lack of standing. *Ante*, at 20-21. This is a canard. No court would hold such a case a genuine controversy. The Courts hypothetical bears not even a remote resemblance to the facts of this case. The state court here denied the defendants motion to dismiss the conspiracy claim on standing grounds. *Supra*, at 4-5. See also *ante*, at 5 (describing the state courts ruling that the named plaintiffs had standing to sue the dealerships from which they had purchased automobiles and any alleged co-conspirators (emphasis added)).

This case is squarely within the metes and bounds of (b)(4). The letters advanced the concrete interests of the respondent-lawyers clients within a pending adversarial civil proceeding in state court. Just as the letters at issue in this case would be in contemplation of a particular proceeding as that term is used in 18 U. S. C. 1512, and would be in anticipation of litigation as Rule 26(b)(3) employs that term, they fall within the very same language as it appears in 2721(b)(4).

The Courts second argument is no more convincing. A severe limit must be read into (b)(4), the Court urges, to respect the structure of the statute. Specifically, the Court spotlights that another permissible use, (b)(12), allows bulk distribution for surveys, marketing or solicitations, but only to individuals who have

consented to allow use of their information for this purpose. Petitioners here devoted much of their briefing to arguing that (b)(12) is somehow more specific than (b)(4), see Brief for Petitioners 18-31; Reply Brief 3-12, but the Court rightly rejects that reasoning. Ante, at 16. Neither provision is more specific than the other; the two simply cover different subjects.

Without the specific-governs-the-general canon, the case for using (b)(12) to interpret (b)(4) evaporates. The Court suggests there would be tension between the two provisions if a use of DMV information were permitted by (b)(4) but not permitted by (b)(12). Ante, at 21. Every permissible use of DMV information, however, is permitted by some-often just one-of the 14 enumerated exceptions and not permitted by others. The DPPA surely does not convey that every time a person obtains DMV information in accord with one exception, that exception comes into conflict with other exceptions under which the information could not be obtained. Indeed, it is the Courts opinion that creates tension, by taking a use that would be permissible under (b)(4)-and therefore permissible under the DPPA-and importing into it a restriction delineated in an entirely different exception.

If applied generally to 2721(b), the Courts approach would frustrate the evident congressional purpose to provide a set of separate exceptions, any one of which makes permissible the uses therein. Consider a consulting company hired by a State to conduct research into motor vehicle safety. Depending on the particulars of the research project, the company might seek to obtain DMV information under the uses listed in (b)(1), (2), (5), (12), or (14).[[6](#)] These exceptions entail different requirements, so the project might well fit within one or two of them but not the others. It would be ludicrous to treat the fact that the project did not fit within one exception as establishing that the project should not be allowed under any other exception. Construing the DPPA in that manner would render the statute totally unworkable. The majority does not take that outlandish position with respect to all the exceptions. Ante, at 16. Instead, without any congressional instruction to do so, the Court reads (b)(12)-the 12th on a list of 14 permissible uses-as so central a part of the DPPA that it alone narrows the scope of other exceptions.

Under the most sensible reading of 2721(b)(4), see *supra*, at 6-7, the uses of DMV information at issue here would be permissible. The dispositive question should be: Is the use tied to a concrete civil action between identified parties that is ongoing or impending? Even if the statute could be viewed as ambiguous, there is ample reason to adopt that straightforward reading. The alternative reading embraced by the Court generates uncertainty regarding the scope of other uses enumerated in 2721(b); creates difficult line-drawing problems; and imposes criminal and draconian civil liability, at odds with the principle of lenity.

First, the Courts reading clouds other uses the DPPA permits. According to the Court, the exceptions in 2721(b) should be construed so as not to interfere with (b)(12), which implements an important objective of the DPPA. *Ante*, at 17-18. [[7](#)] Therefore, (b)(12) is relevan[t] in interpreting those exceptions whose breadth and application are uncertain. *Ante*, at 18. Little light is cast on which enumerated exceptions fit that description. Subsection (b)(4) fits, the Court asserts, but (b)(1) apparently does not. See *ibid*. But what makes (b)(1) clear, while (b)(4) is uncertain? The Court provides no answer, not even a clue. Lower courts will be left to puzzle over when (b)(12) comes to the fore, rendering impermissible uses that otherwise fit within another exception.

The Court sows further confusion by narrowly construing the four exceptions that permit disclosure of information the DPPA ranks as highly restricted personal information. 2721(a)(2); see *ante*, at 14. These exceptions apply to uses by the government, (b)(1); court operations, (b)(4); use by insurance companies, entities pervasively regulated by the States, (b)(6); and commercial drivers licenses, which are regulated by the Federal Government and administered by the States, (b)(9). [[8](#)]

A common thread unites the four categories: All involve the functioning or oversight of state governments on matters important to the State and persons within the States governance. For uses of this genre, the need for the information can be especially high, and the likelihood of misuse, especially low. Congress therefore took care to authorize broad access to DMV information for uses these exceptions allow. I would read 2721(b) as according the States ample leeway to

use and authorize use of their own DMV information in these areas of traditional state authority.

Second, the Courts holding is hard to grasp and will be difficult to apply. The Court first suggests that [t]he proper solution is to draw the line at solicitation itself, to exclud[e] [solicitation] from the activity permitted in (b)(4). Ante, at 21. Backing away from this clear, if erroneous, solution, the Court settles on an inquiry into whether obtaining, using, or disclosing the personal information . . . had the predominant purpose to solicit. Ante, at 22. The Courts cryptic discussion of its predominant purpose test inspires little confidence. See *ibid.* (the purpose might be evident from the communication itself, but [c]lose cases may arise). In truth, however, the line between a lawyers function as an officer of the court and her notice to, and solicitation of, new clients may be indistinct. See *infra*, at 17, n. 10.

Consider an attorney whose client has been the victim of a hit-and-run. The victim recalls the license plate of another car at the scene, which was also hit by the offending driver. In order to investigate her clients case, and to ensure that there is a supportable theory for a complaint, ante, at 14, a responsible attorney would contact this second victim, who may be able to provide useful information about the incident. But the second victim is also a potential plaintiff in her own right. A communication might therefore be viewed by the state bar as falling within the rules for solicitation. See S. C. Rule of Professional Conduct 7.3(d) (2012) (solicitation rule applies to communications between an attorney and a prospective client known to be in need of legal services in a particular matter).[[9](#)] Under todays decision, the attorney will be in an impossible position. Her duties to her client-and to the court to conduct a reasonable investigation before filing a lawsuit-instruct her to contact the potential witness. To avoid running afoul of the state bars rules, however, she may need to label any communication with the witness as a solicitation. But if she does that, todays ruling would expose her to liability under the DPPA.

This example is not so far removed from the facts of this case. Petitioners conceded, both in their briefs and at oral argument, that the DPPA would have permitted respondents to contact the purchasers of cars to ask them whether they

paid the unlawful fees. Brief for Petitioner 48; Tr. of Oral Arg. 14-15. Indeed, such an investigation was critical to pursuit and resolution of the Herron litigation. See *supra*, at 5. But in this case, as in the hypothetical case just posed, investigating the facts involved contacting people who might potentially become parties. And professional rules regarding solicitation may well apply to such communications.

Reality thus belies the Courts pretense that a bright line separates solicitation from other aspects of a lawyers role as officer of the court. Perhaps aware that, in many cases, the line will be hazy or hard to find, the Court resorts to inapposite comparisons. The Court notes, for example, that it would be impermissible for a lawyer to use information obtained from the DMV to send out advertisements for a book he wrote. *Ante*, at 24. But no one would confuse bookselling with investigation in anticipation of litigation; such a use would be impermissible under any reading of (b)(4).

The Courts disposition will require lower courts to parse whether every communication using DMV information in the course of litigation has solicitation as a predominant purpose. *Ante*, at 22. The holding in *Maracichs* case, I fear, will, at a minimum, impede the efficient administration of state-court litigation and may well prove infeasible.[[10](#)] Cf. *United States v. Jicarilla Apache Nation*, 564 U. S. ___, ___ (2011) (slip op., at 18) (rejecting as unworkable a case-by-case inquiry into the purpose of each communication involving government attorneys in the administration of tribal trusts).

This case illustrates the problem. In truth, the letters served both as an investigative tool and as an invitation to car purchasers to join the Herron suit. How is the factfinder to determine which purpose was predominant? Toss a coin when the trier finds the answer is: six of one, half dozen of the other? As the Court of Appeals recognized, the use here, although qualifying as a solicitation, was inextricably intertwined with investigation and prosecution of the Herron litigation. 675 F. 3d, at 300.

Finally, the rule of lenity requires that we resolve any residual ambiguity in respondents favor. Petitioners sought \$2,500 in statutory damages for every letter

mailed-a total of some \$200 million-and punitive damages to boot. Brief for Respondents 15. Such damages cannot possibly represent a legislative judgment regarding average actual damage. The Courts opinion is wrong to suggest that the rule of lenity does not apply to governmental penalties so long as they are payable to private individuals and labeled liquidated damages, rather than criminal fines. Moreover, the DPPA, which appears in Title 18 of the United States Code, imposes criminal liability for a knowing violation of its provisions. 18 U. S. C. 2723(a). Because this is a civil case, I need not consider what defenses respondent-lawyers might have were they criminally prosecuted. But because we are interpreting a criminal statute, it is appropriate to apply the rule of lenity in resolving any ambiguity in the ambit of the statutes coverage, even in a civil case. *Crandon v. United States*, 494 U. S. 152, 158 (1990). See also *Leocal v. Ashcroft*, 543 U. S. 1, 12, n. 8 (2004) (explaining that, if a statute has criminal applications, the rule of lenity applies to the Courts interpretation of the statute [b]ecause we must interpret the statute consistently, whether we encounter its application in a criminal or noncriminal context); *Scheidler v. National Organization for Women, Inc.*, 537 U. S. 393-409 (2003) (applying rule of lenity in civil case asserting claims under Hobbs Act); *United States v. Thompson/Center Arms Co.*, 504 U. S. 505, 518 (1992) (plurality opinion) (applying rule of lenity in tax case); *id.*, at 519 (Scalia, J., joined by Thomas, J., concurring in judgment) (agreeing with pluralities application of rule of lenity); *Acxiom Corp.*, 612 F. 3d, at 332, n. 5 (recognizing DPPA should be construed in light of rule of lenity).

The Court recognizes that there may be ambiguity in the (b)(4) phrases in connection with and investigation in anticipation of litigation. *Ante*, at 26. But it finds any ambiguity in these phrases resolved by the structure of the DPPA. *Ibid*. What structure, one may ask, other than an enumeration of 14 discrete exceptions, each permitting disclosure? See *supra*, at 11-12. The DPPA has been in effect for over 15 years, and yet the Court points to no judicial decision interpreting the statute in the way it does today. We should hesitate to adopt a novel interpretation of a federal statute that subjects parties to crushing liability. [I]t is reasonable that a fair warning should be given to the world in language that the common world will understand, of what the law intends to do if a certain line is

passed. *McBoyle v. United States*, 283 U. S. 25, 27 (1931) (opinion for the Court by Holmes, J.). Respondent-lawyers were given no such fair warning.

IV

The Court today exposes lawyers whose conduct meets state ethical requirements to huge civil liability and potential criminal liability. It does so by adding to the DPPAs litigation exception a solicitation bar Congress did not place in that exception. Because respondent lawyers use of DMV information fits within the exception delineated in 2721(b)(4), I would affirm the Fourth Circuits judgment.

Notes

1 The Court is thus incorrect to suggest that, early on in the state court litigation, plaintiffs standing to sue all dealers was definitively settled. See ante, at 21. In fact, the state court left room for the dealer-defendants to renew their standing objection on completion of discovery.

2 The dealers thus were urging that additional plaintiffs were necessary to the maintenance of the dealer-conspiracy charge. Cf. ante, at 13 ((b)(4) permits contacting persons who are necessary parties).

3 The Herron litigation targeted a conspiracy to overcharge. Inquiries geared to discovering the victims of the conspiracy cannot plausibly be written off as entirely noninvestigative in character. The Fourth Circuit so comprehended: [T]he [l]awyers were looking to build and bolster a case against the dealerships if their initial information from consumers proved the existence of plausibly systemic violations of the Dealers Act. 675 F. 3d 281, 299 (2012). The Court asserts that the Court of Appeals rejected respondents description of the letters as investigatory in nature. Ante, at 25. That tells half the story. True, the Fourth Circuit disagreed with the District Courts determination that the [l]awyers were not engaged in [any] solicitation. 675 F. 3d, at 293. But the appeals court twice clarified that, in developing the suit against the car dealers, the respondent-lawyers engaged in both investigation and solicitation; indeed, the Fourth Circuit described the two as inextricably intertwined. *Id.*, at 294, 300. No place did the Court of Appeals find that the communications were solicitations only, not at all investigative. In

asserting otherwise, ante, at 25, the Court indulges in wishful thinking.

4 Respondent-lawyers propose a broader reading of (b)(4), arguing that any use tied to an identified transaction, occurrence, [or] defect should be permissible. Tr. of Oral Arg. 58. Their reading, however, fails to account for all the words in (b)(4), most notably the provisions focus on a proceeding. See *Arthur Andersen LLP v. United States*, -708, and n. 10 (2005) (destroying evidence of suspicious transactions could not give rise to liability under unless done in contemplation of a particular proceeding).

5 Furthermore, a use consistent with federal law may nevertheless be impermissible. The State makes the ultimate choice whether to release DMV information for any purpose under (b)(4). See Tr. of Oral Arg. 42. States are well suited to policing attorney conduct, a sphere of traditional state authority.

6 The exception in (b)(1) covers uses by a State or entity acting on behalf of a State; (b)(2) covers uses for matters of motor vehicle or driver safety; (b)(5) covers uses in research activities; (b)(12) covers uses for surveys; and (b)(14) covers uses related to the operation of a motor vehicle or public safety, if authorized by state law. The degree of overlap among these provisions undermines the Courts suggestion that the list should be read to avoid surplusage. Ante, at 20.

7 The placement of (b)(12) toward the end of a list of 14 hardly signals its special importance. The Court cites *Reno v. Condon*, , but the cited passages do not so much as suggest that (b)(12) is more central to the congressional purpose than other exceptions. From the text and history of the DPPA, it would be fair to say that the driving purpose of the Act was to prevent access to information by criminals and stalkers, while allowing access for legitimate governmental and business purposes. See *supra*, at 2-3. Giving primacy to (b)(12) is all the more questionable, for that exception was included not to proscribe, but to allow, some direct marketing. See Brief for Respondents 29. Absent the provision, the DPPA would permit no such use.

8 See .

9 Beyond debate, the solicitation here was permissible under South Carolinas ethics rules. Petitioners do not argue otherwise. The Court considers this a relevant, but not dispositive factor. *Ibid*.

10 Suppose the state court had ordered respondents, as a condition of retaining certain defendant-dealers in the suit, to bring in purchasers from those dealers. Cf. *supra*, at 4-5. Under today's decision, the lawyers' compliance with the court's order would place them at risk of liability under the DPPA. See *ante*, at 23 (recognizing that (b)(4) would permit an attorney to send class notice pursuant to a court order, but expressing uncertainty whether even a court order would permit the mailings here at issue). Congress could hardly have intended to create such a conflict.

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