

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

August Term, 2001

Argued: March 14, 2002

Decided: October 1, 2002

Docket Nos. 01-7860(L), 01-7870(CON), 01-7872(CON)

CHRISTOPHER SPECHT, JOHN GIBSON, MICHAEL FAGAN, SEAN KELLY, MARK GRUBER, and SHERRY WEINDORF, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs-Appellees,

v.

NETSCAPE COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION and AMERICA ONLINE, INC.,

Defendants-Appellants.

Before: McLAUGHLIN, LEVAL, and SOTOMAYOR, *Circuit Judges.*

Plaintiffs in this action brought suit, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, against a provider of computer software programs and its corporate parent, alleging that a “plug-in” software program, created by defendants to facilitate Internet use and made available on defendants’ website for free downloading, invaded plaintiffs’ privacy by clandestinely transmitting personal information to the software provider when plaintiffs employed the plug-in program to browse the Internet. Defendants moved to compel arbitration and to stay court proceedings, arguing that plaintiffs’ claims were subject to an arbitration provision contained in license terms that plaintiffs allegedly had accepted when they downloaded the plug-in program. The United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Alvin K. Hellerstein, J.) denied the motion. We affirm, holding that (1) plaintiffs neither

received reasonable notice of the existence of the license terms nor manifested unambiguous assent to those terms before acting on the webpage's invitation to download the plug-in program; (2) plaintiffs' claims relating to the plug-in program are not subject to a separate arbitration agreement contained in license terms governing use of defendants' Internet browser software; and (3) the legal doctrine that requires nonsignatories to an arbitration agreement to arbitrate when they have received a direct benefit under a contract containing the arbitration agreement does not apply to a website owner who allegedly benefited when users employing the plug-in program downloaded files from the website.

Affirmed.

ROGER W. YOERGES, Wilmer Cutler & Pickering, Washington, DC (Patrick J. Carome, Joseph R. Profaizer, Darrin A. Hostetler, Wilmer Cutler & Pickering, Washington, DC, on the brief; David C. Goldberg, America Online, Inc., Dulles, VA, of counsel), *for Defendants-Appellants*.

JOSHUA N. RUBIN, Abbey Gardy, LLP, New York, NY (Jill S. Abrams, Courtney E. Lynch, Richard B. Margolies, Abbey Gardy, LLP, New York, NY, on the brief; James V. Bashian, Law Offices of James V. Bashian, New York, NY; George G. Mahfood, Leesfield, Leighton, Rubio & Mahfood, Miami, FL, of counsel), *for Plaintiffs-Appellees*.

SOTOMAYOR, *Circuit Judge*:

This is an appeal from a judgment of the Southern District of New York denying a motion by defendants-appellants Netscape Communications Corporation and its corporate parent, America Online, Inc. (collectively, "defendants" or "Netscape"), to compel arbitration and to stay court proceedings. In order to resolve the central question of arbitrability presented here, we must address issues of contract formation in cyberspace. Principally, we are asked to determine

whether plaintiffs-appellees (“plaintiffs”), by acting upon defendants’ invitation to download free software made available on defendants’ webpage, agreed to be bound by the software’s license terms (which included the arbitration clause at issue), even though plaintiffs could not have learned of the existence of those terms unless, prior to executing the download, they had scrolled down the webpage to a screen located below the download button. We agree with the district court that a reasonably prudent Internet user in circumstances such as these would not have known or learned of the existence of the license terms before responding to defendants’ invitation to download the free software, and that defendants therefore did not provide reasonable notice of the license terms. In consequence, plaintiffs’ bare act of downloading the software did not unambiguously manifest assent to the arbitration provision contained in the license terms.

We also agree with the district court that plaintiffs’ claims relating to the software at issue—a “plug-in” program entitled SmartDownload (“SmartDownload” or “the plug-in program”), offered by Netscape to enhance the functioning of the separate browser program called Netscape Communicator (“Communicator” or “the browser program”)—are not subject to an arbitration agreement contained in the license terms governing the use of Communicator. Finally, we conclude that the district court properly rejected defendants’ argument that plaintiff website owner Christopher Specht, though not a party to any Netscape license agreement, is nevertheless required to arbitrate his claims concerning SmartDownload because he allegedly benefited directly under SmartDownload’s license agreement. Defendants’ theory that Specht benefited whenever visitors employing SmartDownload downloaded certain files made available on his website is simply too tenuous and speculative to justify application of the legal doctrine that requires a nonparty to an arbitration agreement to arbitrate if he or she has received a direct

benefit under a contract containing the arbitration agreement.

We therefore affirm the district court's denial of defendants' motion to compel arbitration and to stay court proceedings.

BACKGROUND

I. Facts

In three related putative class actions,¹ plaintiffs alleged that, unknown to them, their use of SmartDownload transmitted to defendants private information about plaintiffs' downloading of files from the Internet, thereby effecting an electronic surveillance of their online activities in violation of two federal statutes, the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510 *et seq.*, and the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1030.

Specifically, plaintiffs alleged that when they first used Netscape's Communicator—a software program that permits Internet browsing—the program created and stored on each of their computer hard drives a small text file known as a “cookie” that functioned “as a kind of electronic identification tag for future communications” between their computers and Netscape. Plaintiffs further alleged that when they installed SmartDownload—a separate software “plug-in”² that served to enhance Communicator's browsing

¹ Although the district court did not consolidate these three cases, it noted that its opinion denying the motion to compel arbitration and to stay court proceedings “appl[ie]d equally to all three cases.” *Specht v. Netscape Communications Corp.*, 150 F. Supp. 2d 585, 587 n.1 (S.D.N.Y. 2001). On August 10, 2001, this Court consolidated the appeals.

² Netscape's website defines “plug-ins” as “software programs that extend the capabilities of the Netscape Browser in a specific way—giving you, for example, the ability to play audio samples or view video movies from within your browser.” (<http://wp.netscape.com/plugins/>) SmartDownload purportedly made it easier for users of browser programs like Communicator to download files from the Internet without losing their progress when they paused to engage in some other task, or if their Internet connection was severed. *See Specht*, 150 F. Supp. 2d at 587.

capabilities—SmartDownload created and stored on their computer hard drives another string of characters, known as a “Key,” which similarly functioned as an identification tag in future communications with Netscape. According to the complaints in this case, each time a computer user employed Communicator to download a file from the Internet, SmartDownload “assume[d] from Communicator the task of downloading” the file and transmitted to Netscape the address of the file being downloaded together with the cookie created by Communicator and the Key created by SmartDownload. These processes, plaintiffs claim, constituted unlawful “eavesdropping” on users of Netscape’s software products as well as on Internet websites from which users employing SmartDownload downloaded files.

In the time period relevant to this litigation, Netscape offered on its website various software programs, including Communicator and SmartDownload, which visitors to the site were invited to obtain free of charge. It is undisputed that five of the six named plaintiffs—Michael Fagan, John Gibson, Mark Gruber, Sean Kelly, and Sherry Weindorf—downloaded Communicator from the Netscape website. These plaintiffs acknowledge that when they proceeded to initiate installation³ of Communicator, they were automatically shown a scrollable text of that program’s license agreement and were not permitted to complete the installation until they had clicked on a “Yes” button to indicate that they accepted all the license terms.⁴ If a user

³ There is a difference between downloading and installing a software program. When a user downloads a program from the Internet to his or her computer, the program file is stored on the user’s hard drive but typically is not operable until the user installs or executes it, usually by double-clicking on the file and causing the program to run.

⁴ This kind of online software license agreement has come to be known as “clickwrap” (by analogy to “shrinkwrap,” used in the licensing of tangible forms of software sold in packages) because it “presents the user with a message on his or her computer screen, requiring that the user manifest his or her assent to the terms of the license agreement by clicking on an

attempted to install Communicator without clicking “Yes,” the installation would be aborted. All five named user plaintiffs⁵ expressly agreed to Communicator’s license terms by clicking “Yes.”

The Communicator license agreement that these plaintiffs saw made no mention of SmartDownload or other plug-in programs, and stated that “[t]hese terms apply to Netscape Communicator and Netscape Navigator”⁶ and that “all disputes relating to this Agreement (excepting any dispute relating to intellectual property rights)” are subject to “binding arbitration in Santa Clara County, California.”

Although Communicator could be obtained independently of SmartDownload, all the named user plaintiffs, except Fagan, downloaded and installed Communicator in connection

icon. The product cannot be obtained or used unless and until the icon is clicked.” *Specht*, 150 F. Supp. 2d at 593-94 (footnote omitted). Just as breaking the shrinkwrap seal and using the enclosed computer program after encountering notice of the existence of governing license terms has been deemed by some courts to constitute assent to those terms in the context of tangible software, *see, e.g., ProCD, Inc. v. Zeidenberg*, 86 F.3d 1447, 1451 (7th Cir. 1996), so clicking on a webpage’s clickwrap button after receiving notice of the existence of license terms has been held by some courts to manifest an Internet user’s assent to terms governing the use of downloadable intangible software, *see, e.g., Hotmail Corp. v. Van\$ Money Pie Inc.*, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1020, 1025 (N.D. Cal. 1998).

⁵ The term “user plaintiffs” here and elsewhere in this opinion denotes those plaintiffs who are suing for harm they allegedly incurred as computer users, in contrast to plaintiff *Specht*, who alleges that he was harmed in his capacity as a website owner.

⁶ While Navigator was Netscape’s “stand-alone” Internet browser program during the period in question, Communicator was a “software suite” that comprised Navigator and other software products. All five named user plaintiffs stated in affidavits that they had obtained upgraded versions of Communicator. Fagan, who, as noted below, allegedly did not obtain the browser program in connection with downloading SmartDownload, expressed some uncertainty during his deposition as to whether he had acquired Communicator or Navigator. The identity of Fagan’s browser program is immaterial to this appeal, however, as Communicator and Navigator shared the same license agreement.

with downloading SmartDownload.⁷ Each of these plaintiffs allegedly arrived at a Netscape webpage⁸ captioned “SmartDownload Communicator” that urged them to “Download With Confidence Using SmartDownload!” At or near the bottom of the screen facing plaintiffs was the prompt “Start Download” and a tinted button labeled “Download.” By clicking on the button, plaintiffs initiated the download of SmartDownload. Once that process was complete, SmartDownload, as its first plug-in task, permitted plaintiffs to proceed with downloading and installing Communicator, an operation that was accompanied by the clickwrap display of Communicator’s license terms described above.

The signal difference between downloading Communicator and downloading SmartDownload was that no clickwrap presentation accompanied the latter operation. Instead, once plaintiffs Gibson, Gruber, Kelly, and Weindorf had clicked on the “Download” button located at or near the bottom of their screen, and the downloading of SmartDownload was complete, these plaintiffs encountered no further information about the plug-in program or the existence of license terms governing its use.⁹ The sole reference to SmartDownload’s license

⁷ Unlike the four other user plaintiffs, Fagan chose the option of obtaining Netscape’s browser program without first downloading SmartDownload. As discussed below, Fagan allegedly obtained SmartDownload from a separate “shareware” website unrelated to Netscape.

⁸ For purposes of this opinion, the term “webpage” or “page” is used to designate a document that resides, usually with other webpages, on a single Internet website and that contains information that is viewed on a computer monitor by scrolling through the document. To view a webpage in its entirety, a user typically must scroll through multiple screens.

⁹ Plaintiff Kelly, a relatively sophisticated Internet user, testified that when he clicked to download SmartDownload, he did not think that he was downloading a software program at all, but rather that SmartDownload “was merely a piece of download technology.” He later became aware that SmartDownload was residing as software on his hard drive when he attempted to download electronic files from the Internet.

terms on the “SmartDownload Communicator” webpage was located in text that would have become visible to plaintiffs only if they had scrolled down to the next screen.

Had plaintiffs scrolled down instead of acting on defendants’ invitation to click on the “Download” button, they would have encountered the following invitation: “Please review and agree to the terms of the Netscape SmartDownload software license agreement before downloading and using the software.” Plaintiffs Gibson, Gruber, Kelly, and Weindorf averred in their affidavits that they never saw this reference to the SmartDownload license agreement when they clicked on the “Download” button. They also testified during depositions that they saw no reference to license terms when they clicked to download SmartDownload, although under questioning by defendants’ counsel, some plaintiffs added that they could not “remember” or be “sure” whether the screen shots of the SmartDownload page attached to their affidavits reflected precisely what they had seen on their computer screens when they downloaded SmartDownload.¹⁰

In sum, plaintiffs Gibson, Gruber, Kelly, and Weindorf allege that the process of obtaining SmartDownload contrasted sharply with that of obtaining Communicator. Having selected SmartDownload, they were required neither to express unambiguous assent to that program’s license agreement nor even to view the license terms or become aware of their existence before proceeding with the invited download of the free plug-in program. Moreover, once these plaintiffs had initiated the download, the existence of SmartDownload’s license terms

¹⁰ In the screen shot of the SmartDownload webpage attached to Weindorf’s affidavit, the reference to license terms is partially visible, though almost illegible, at the bottom of the screen. In the screen shots attached to the affidavits of Gibson, Gruber, and Kelly, the reference to license terms is not visible.

was not mentioned while the software was running or at any later point in plaintiffs' experience of the product.

Even for a user who, unlike plaintiffs, did happen to scroll down past the download button, SmartDownload's license terms would not have been immediately displayed in the manner of Communicator's clickwrapped terms. Instead, if such a user had seen the notice of SmartDownload's terms and then clicked on the underlined invitation to review and agree to the terms, a hypertext link would have taken the user to a separate webpage entitled "License & Support Agreements." The first paragraph on this page read, in pertinent part:

The use of each Netscape software product is governed by a license agreement. You must read and agree to the license agreement terms BEFORE acquiring a product. Please click on the appropriate link below to review the current license agreement for the product of interest to you before acquisition. For products available for download, you must read and agree to the license agreement terms BEFORE you install the software. If you do not agree to the license terms, do not download, install or use the software.

Below this paragraph appeared a list of license agreements, the first of which was "License Agreement for Netscape Navigator and Netscape Communicator Product Family (Netscape Navigator, Netscape Communicator and Netscape SmartDownload)." If the user clicked on that link, he or she would be taken to yet another webpage that contained the full text of a license agreement that was identical in every respect to the Communicator license agreement except that it stated that its "terms apply to Netscape Communicator, Netscape Navigator, and Netscape SmartDownload." The license agreement granted the user a nonexclusive license to use and reproduce the software, subject to certain terms:

BY CLICKING THE ACCEPTANCE BUTTON OR

INSTALLING OR USING NETSCAPE COMMUNICATOR, NETSCAPE NAVIGATOR, OR NETSCAPE SMARTDOWNLOAD SOFTWARE (THE “PRODUCT”), THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY LICENSING THE PRODUCT (“LICENSEE”) IS CONSENTING TO BE BOUND BY AND IS BECOMING A PARTY TO THIS AGREEMENT. IF LICENSEE DOES NOT AGREE TO ALL OF THE TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT, THE BUTTON INDICATING NON-ACCEPTANCE MUST BE SELECTED, AND LICENSEE MUST NOT INSTALL OR USE THE SOFTWARE.

Among the license terms was a provision requiring virtually all disputes relating to the agreement to be submitted to arbitration:

Unless otherwise agreed in writing, all disputes relating to this Agreement (excepting any dispute relating to intellectual property rights) shall be subject to final and binding arbitration in Santa Clara County, California, under the auspices of JAMS/EndDispute, with the losing party paying all costs of arbitration.

Unlike the four named user plaintiffs who downloaded SmartDownload from the Netscape website, the fifth named plaintiff, Michael Fagan, claims to have downloaded the plug-in program from a “shareware” website operated by ZDNet, an entity unrelated to Netscape. Shareware sites are websites, maintained by companies or individuals, that contain libraries of free, publicly available software. The pages that a user would have seen while downloading SmartDownload from ZDNet differed from those that he or she would have encountered while downloading SmartDownload from the Netscape website. Notably, instead of any kind of notice of the SmartDownload license agreement, the ZDNet pages offered only a hypertext link to “more information” about SmartDownload, which, if clicked on, took the user to a Netscape webpage that, in turn, contained a link to the license agreement. Thus, a visitor to the ZDNet website could have obtained SmartDownload, as Fagan avers he did, without ever seeing a

reference to that program's license terms, even if he or she had scrolled through all of ZDNet's webpages.

The sixth named plaintiff, Christopher Specht, never obtained or used SmartDownload, but instead operated a website from which visitors could download certain electronic files that permitted them to create an account with an internet service provider called WhyWeb. Specht alleges that every time a user who had previously installed SmartDownload visited his website and downloaded WhyWeb-related files, defendants intercepted this information. Defendants allege that Specht would receive a representative's commission from WhyWeb every time a user who obtained a WhyWeb file from his website subsequently subscribed to the WhyWeb service. Thus, argue defendants, because the "Netscape license agreement . . . conferred on each user the right to download and use both Communicator and SmartDownload software," Specht received a benefit under that license agreement in that SmartDownload "assisted in obtaining the WhyWeb file and increased the likelihood of success in the download process." This benefit, defendants claim, was direct enough to require Specht to arbitrate his claims pursuant to Netscape's license terms. Specht, however, maintains that he never received any commissions based on the WhyWeb files available on his website.

II. Proceedings Below

In the district court, defendants moved to compel arbitration and to stay court proceedings pursuant to the Federal Arbitration Act ("FAA"), 9 U.S.C. § 4, arguing that the disputes reflected in the complaints, like any other dispute relating to the SmartDownload license agreement, are subject to the arbitration clause contained in that agreement. **Finding that Netscape's webpage, unlike typical examples of clickwrap, neither adequately alerted users to the**

existence of SmartDownload's license terms nor required users unambiguously to manifest assent to those terms as a condition of downloading the product, the court held that the user plaintiffs had not entered into the SmartDownload license agreement. *Specht*, 150 F. Supp. 2d at 595-96.

The district court also ruled that the separate license agreement governing use of Communicator, even though the user plaintiffs had assented to its terms, involved an independent transaction that made no mention of SmartDownload and so did not bind plaintiffs to arbitrate their claims relating to SmartDownload. *Id.* at 596. The court further concluded that Fagan could not be bound by the SmartDownload license agreement, because the shareware site from which he allegedly obtained the plug-in program provided even less notice of SmartDownload's license terms than did Netscape's page. *Id.* at 596-97. Finally, the court ruled that Specht was not bound by the SmartDownload arbitration agreement as a noncontracting beneficiary, because he (1) had no preexisting relationship with any of the parties, (2) was not an agent of any party, and (3) received no direct benefit from users' downloading of files from his site, even if those users did employ SmartDownload to enhance their downloading. *Id.* at 597-98.

Defendants took this timely appeal pursuant to 9 U.S.C. § 16, and the district court stayed all proceedings in the underlying cases pending resolution of the appeal. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to § 16(a)(1)(B), as this is an appeal from an order denying defendants' motion to compel arbitration under the FAA. *Mediterranean Shipping Co. S.A. Geneva v. POL-Atlantic*, 229 F.3d 397, 402 (2d Cir. 2000).

DISCUSSION

I. Standard of Review and Applicable Law

A district court's denial of a motion to compel arbitration is reviewed *de novo*. *Collins & Aikman Prods. Co. v. Bldg. Sys., Inc.*, 58 F.3d 16, 19 (2d Cir. 1995). The determination of whether parties have contractually bound themselves to arbitrate a dispute—a determination involving interpretation of state law—is a legal conclusion also subject to *de novo* review. *Chelsea Square Textiles, Inc. v. Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Ltd.*, 189 F.3d 289, 295 (2d Cir. 1999); *see also Shann v. Dunk*, 84 F.3d 73, 77 (2d Cir. 1996) (“The central issue— whether, based on the factual findings, a binding contract existed—is a question of law that we review *de novo*.”). The findings upon which that conclusion is based, however, are factual and thus may not be overturned unless clearly erroneous. *Chelsea Square Textiles*, 189 F.3d at 295.

If a court finds that the parties agreed to arbitrate, it should then consider whether the dispute falls within the scope of the arbitration agreement. *Genesco, Inc. v. T. Kakiuchi & Co., Ltd.*, 815 F.2d 840, 844 (2d Cir. 1987). A district court's determination of the scope of an arbitration agreement is reviewed *de novo*. *Oldroyd v. Elmira Sav. Bank, FSB*, 134 F.3d 72, 76 (2d Cir. 1998). In addition, whether a party may be compelled to arbitrate as a result of direct benefits that he or she allegedly received under a contract entered into by others is an issue of arbitrability that is reviewed *de novo*. *Cf. Smith/Enron Cogeneration Ltd P'ship, Inc. v. Smith Cogeneration Int'l, Inc.*, 198 F.3d 88, 95 (2d Cir. 1999) (“[W]hether an entity is a party to the arbitration agreement . . . is included within the broader issue of whether the parties agreed to arbitrate.”).

The FAA provides that a “written provision in any . . . contract evidencing a

transaction involving commerce to settle by arbitration a controversy thereafter arising out of such contract or transaction . . . shall be valid, irrevocable, and enforceable, save upon such grounds as exist at law or in equity for the revocation of any contract.”¹¹ 9 U.S.C. § 2. It is well settled that a court may not compel arbitration until it has resolved “the question of the very existence” of the contract embodying the arbitration clause. *Interocean Shipping Co. v. Nat’l Shipping & Trading Corp.*, 462 F.2d 673, 676 (2d Cir. 1972). “[A]rbitration is a matter of contract and a party cannot be required to submit to arbitration any dispute which he has not agreed so to submit.” *AT & T Techs., Inc. v. Communications Workers of Am.*, 475 U.S. 643, 648 (1986) (quotation marks omitted). Unless the parties clearly provide otherwise, “the question of arbitrability—whether a[n] . . . agreement creates a duty for the parties to arbitrate the particular grievance—is undeniably an issue for judicial determination.” *Id.* at 649.

The district court properly concluded that in deciding whether parties agreed to arbitrate a certain matter, a court should generally apply state-law principles to the issue of contract formation. *Mehler v. Terminix Int’l Co.*, 205 F.3d 44, 48 (2d Cir. 2000); *see also Perry v. Thomas*, 482 U.S. 483, 492 n.9 (1987) (“[S]tate law, whether of legislative or judicial origin, is applicable [to the determination of whether the parties agreed to arbitrate] if that law arose to

¹¹ The parties do not dispute, nor could they, that the software license agreement at issue “involv[ed] commerce” within the meaning of 9 U.S.C. § 2, *see Allied-Bruce Terminix Cos., Inc. v. Dobson*, 513 U.S. 265, 273-74 (1995) (construing the broad phrase “involving commerce” to be the functional equivalent of “affecting commerce”), or that the agreement is a “written provision” despite being provided to users in a downloadable electronic form. The latter point has been settled by the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (“E-Sign Act”), Pub. L. No. 106-229, 114 Stat. 464 (2000) (codified at 15 U.S.C. §§ 7001 *et seq.*), which provides that “a signature, contract, or other record relating to such transaction may not be denied legal effect, validity, or enforceability solely because it is in electronic form.” *Id.* § 7001(a)(1); *see also* Cal. Civ. Code § 1633.7(b) (“A contract may not be denied legal effect or enforceability solely because an electronic record was used in its formation.”).

govern issues concerning the validity, revocability, and enforceability of contracts generally.”). Therefore, state law governs the question of whether the parties in the present case entered into an agreement to arbitrate disputes relating to the SmartDownload license agreement. The district court further held that California law governs the question of contract formation here; the parties do not appeal that determination.

II. Whether This Court Should Remand for a Trial on Contract Formation

Defendants argue on appeal that the district court erred in deciding the question of contract formation as a matter of law. A central issue in dispute, according to defendants, is whether the user plaintiffs actually saw the notice of SmartDownload’s license terms when they downloaded the plug-in program. Although plaintiffs in their affidavits and depositions generally swore that they never saw the notice of terms on Netscape’s webpage, defendants point to deposition testimony in which some plaintiffs, under repeated questioning by defendants’ counsel, responded that they could not “remember” or be entirely “sure” whether the link to SmartDownload’s license terms was visible on their computer screens. Defendants argue that on some computers, depending on the configuration of the monitor and browser, SmartDownload’s license link “appears on the first screen, without any need for the user to scroll at all.” Thus, according to defendants, “a trial on the factual issues that Defendants raised about each and every Plaintiffs’ [*sic*] downloading experience” is required on remand to remedy the district court’s “error” in denying defendants’ motion as a matter of law.

Section 4 of the FAA provides, in relevant part, that “[i]f the making of the arbitration agreement . . . be in issue, the court shall proceed summarily to the trial thereof.” 9 U.S.C. § 4. We conclude for two reasons, however, that defendants are not entitled to a remand

for a full trial. First, during oral argument in the district court on the arbitrability of the five user plaintiffs' claims, defendants' counsel repeatedly insisted that the district court could decide "as a matter of law based on the uncontroverted facts in this case" whether "a reasonably prudent person could or should have known of the [license] terms by which acceptance would be signified." "I don't want you to try the facts," defendants' counsel told the court. "I think that the evidence in this case upon which this court can make a determination [of whether a contract existed] as a matter of law is uncontroverted."¹² Accordingly, the district court decided the issue of reasonable notice and objective manifestation of assent as a matter of law. "[I]t is a well-established general rule that an appellate court will not consider an issue raised for the first time on appeal." *Greene v. United States*, 13 F.3d 577, 586 (2d Cir. 1994); see also *Gurary v. Winehouse*, 190 F.3d 37, 44 (2d Cir. 1999) ("Having failed to make the present argument to the district court, plaintiff will not be heard to advance it here."). Nor would it cause injustice in this case for us to decline to accept defendants' invitation to consider an issue that defendants did not advance below.

¹² Later, when Judge Hellerstein suggested that it was "an issue of fact . . . to be tried" whether plaintiff Fagan downloaded SmartDownload from Netscape's webpage or from the ZDNet shareware site, defendants' counsel stated: "I am not sure there is an issue of fact. It is sort of a summary judgment kind of standard." Still later, counsel remarked: "I think we established that there really is no genuine issue that Mr. Fagan got his smart download [*sic*] [by visiting the Netscape webpage from which he] fairly had notice that there was a license agreement." Defendants' position that there was "no genuine issue" regarding reasonable notice of the existence of the license terms is consistent with this Circuit's standard for determining whether a trial is required on the issue of the making of an arbitration agreement. See *Doctor's Assocs., Inc. v. Distajo*, 107 F.3d 126, 129-30 (2d Cir. 1997) ("As when opposing a motion for summary judgment under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56, the party requesting a jury trial must submit evidentiary facts showing that there is a dispute of fact to be tried." (quotation marks omitted)); *Doctor's Assocs., Inc. v. Stuart*, 85 F.3d 975, 983-84 (2d Cir. 1996) ("To warrant a trial under 9 U.S.C. § 4, the issue raised must be 'genuine.'" (quotation marks omitted)).

Second, after conducting weeks of discovery on defendants’ motion to compel arbitration, the parties placed before the district court an ample record consisting of affidavits and extensive deposition testimony by each named plaintiff; numerous declarations by counsel and witnesses for the parties; dozens of exhibits, including computer screen shots and other visual evidence concerning the user plaintiffs’ experience of the Netscape webpage; oral argument supplemented by a computer demonstration; and additional briefs following oral argument. This well-developed record contrasts sharply with the meager records that on occasion have caused this Court to remand for trial on the issue of contract formation pursuant to 9 U.S.C. § 4. *See, e.g., Interbras Cayman Co. v. Orient Victory Shipping Co., S.A.*, 663 F.2d 4, 5 (2d Cir. 1981) (record consisted of affidavits and other papers); *Interocean Shipping*, 462 F.2d at 676 (record consisted of pleadings, affidavits, and documentary attachments). We are satisfied that the unusually full record before the district court in this case constituted “a hearing where evidence is received.” *Interocean Shipping*, 462 F.2d at 677. Moreover, upon the record assembled, a factfinder could not reasonably find that defendants prevailed in showing that any of the user plaintiffs had entered into an agreement on defendants’ license terms.

In sum, we conclude that the district court properly decided the question of reasonable notice and objective manifestation of assent as a matter of law on the record before it, and we decline defendants’ request to remand for a full trial on that question.

III. Whether the User Plaintiffs Had Reasonable Notice of and Manifested Assent to the SmartDownload License Agreement

Whether governed by the common law or by Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code (“UCC”), a transaction, in order to be a contract, requires a manifestation of

agreement between the parties. See *Windsor Mills, Inc. v. Collins & Aikman Corp.*, 101 Cal.


Rptr. 347, 350 (Cal. Ct. App. 1972) (“[C]onsent to, or acceptance of, the arbitration provision [is] necessary to create an agreement to arbitrate.”); see also Cal. Com. Code § 2204(1) (“A contract for sale of goods may be made in any manner sufficient to show agreement, including conduct by both parties which recognizes the existence of such a contract.”).¹³ Mutual

¹³ The district court concluded that the SmartDownload transactions here should be governed by “California law as it relates to the sale of goods, including the Uniform Commercial Code in effect in California.” *Specht*, 150 F. Supp. 2d at 591. It is not obvious, however, that UCC Article 2 (“sales of goods”) applies to the licensing of software that is downloadable from the Internet. Cf. *Advent Sys. Ltd. v. Unisys Corp.*, 925 F.2d 670, 675 (3d Cir. 1991) (“The increasing frequency of computer products as subjects of commercial litigation has led to controversy over whether software is a ‘good’ or intellectual property. The [UCC] does not specifically mention software.”); Lorin Brennan, *Why Article 2 Cannot Apply to Software Transactions*, PLI Patents, Copyrights, Trademarks, & Literary Property Course Handbook Series (Feb.-Mar. 2001) (demonstrating the trend in case law away from application of UCC provisions to software sales and licensing and toward application of intellectual property principles). There is no doubt that a sale of tangible goods over the Internet is governed by Article 2 of the UCC. See, e.g., *Butler v. Beer Across Am.*, 83 F. Supp. 2d 1261, 1263-64 & n.6 (N.D. Ala. 2000) (applying Article 2 to an Internet sale of bottles of beer). Some courts have also applied Article 2, occasionally with misgivings, to sales of off-the-shelf software in tangible, packaged formats. See, e.g., *ProCD*, 86 F.3d at 1450 (“[W]e treat the [database] licenses as ordinary contracts accompanying the sale of products, and therefore as governed by the common law of contracts and the Uniform Commercial Code. Whether there are legal differences between ‘contracts’ and ‘licenses’ (which may matter under the copyright doctrine of first sale) is a subject for another day.”); *i.LAN Sys., Inc. v. NetScout Serv. Level Corp.*, 183 F. Supp. 2d 328, 332 (D. Mass. 2002) (stating, in the context of a dispute between business parties, that “Article 2 technically does not, and certainly will not in the future, govern software licenses, but for the time being, the Court will assume that it does”).

Downloadable software, however, is scarcely a “tangible” good, and, in part because software may be obtained, copied, or transferred effortlessly at the stroke of a computer key, licensing of such Internet products has assumed a vast importance in recent years. Recognizing that “a body of law based on images of the sale of manufactured goods ill fits licenses and other transactions in computer information,” the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws has promulgated the Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act (“UCITA”), a code resembling UCC Article 2 in many respects but drafted to reflect emergent practices in the sale and licensing of computer information. UCITA, prefatory note (rev. ed. Aug. 23, 2001) (available at www.ucitaonline.com/ucita.html). UCITA—originally intended as a new Article 2B to supplement Articles 2 and 2A of the UCC but later proposed as an independent code—has

manifestation of assent, whether by written or spoken word or by conduct, is the touchstone of contract. *Binder v. Aetna Life Ins. Co.*, 89 Cal. Rptr. 2d 540, 551 (Cal. Ct. App. 1999); cf. Restatement (Second) of Contracts § 19(2) (1981) (“The conduct of a party is not effective as a manifestation of his assent unless he intends to engage in the conduct and knows or has reason to know that the other party may infer from his conduct that he assents.”). Although an onlooker observing the disputed transactions in this case would have seen each of the user plaintiffs click on the SmartDownload “Download” button, see *Cedars Sinai Med. Ctr. v. Mid-West Nat’l Life Ins. Co.*, 118 F. Supp. 2d 1002, 1008 (C.D. Cal. 2000) (“In California, a party’s intent to contract is judged objectively, by the party’s outward manifestation of consent.”), a consumer’s clicking on a download button does not communicate assent to contractual terms if the offer did not make clear to the consumer that clicking on the download button would signify assent to those terms, see *Windsor Mills*, 101 Cal. Rptr. at 351 (“[W]hen the offeree does not know that a proposal has been made to him this objective standard does not apply.”). California’s common law is clear that “an offeree, regardless of apparent manifestation of his consent, is not bound by inconspicuous contractual provisions of which he is unaware, contained in a document whose contractual nature is not obvious.” *Id.*; see also *Marin Storage & Trucking, Inc. v. Benco Contracting & Eng’g, Inc.*, 107 Cal. Rptr. 2d 645, 651 (Cal. Ct. App. 2001) (same).

Arbitration agreements are no exception to the requirement of manifestation of

been adopted by two states, Maryland and Virginia. See Md. Code Ann. Com. Law §§ 22-101 *et seq.*; Va. Code Ann. §§ 59.1-501.1 *et seq.* 

We need not decide today whether UCC Article 2 applies to Internet transactions in downloadable products. The district court’s analysis and the parties’ arguments on appeal show that, for present purposes, there is no essential difference between UCC Article 2 and the common law of contracts. We therefore apply the common law, with exceptions as noted.

assent. “This principle of knowing consent applies with particular force to provisions for arbitration.” *Windsor Mills*, 101 Cal. Rptr. at 351. Clarity and conspicuousness of arbitration terms are important in securing informed assent. “If a party wishes to bind in writing another to an agreement to arbitrate future disputes, such purpose should be accomplished in a way that each party to the arrangement will fully and clearly comprehend that the agreement to arbitrate exists and binds the parties thereto.” *Commercial Factors Corp. v. Kurtzman Bros.*, 280 P.2d 146, 147-48 (Cal. Dist. Ct. App. 1955) (internal quotation marks omitted). Thus, California contract law measures assent by an objective standard that takes into account both what the offeree said, wrote, or did and the transactional context in which the offeree verbalized or acted.

A. The Reasonably Prudent Offeree of Downloadable Software

Defendants argue that plaintiffs must be held to a standard of reasonable prudence and that, because notice of the existence of SmartDownload license terms was on the next scrollable screen, plaintiffs were on “inquiry notice” of those terms.¹⁴ We disagree with the proposition that a reasonably prudent offeree in plaintiffs’ position would necessarily have known or learned of the existence of the SmartDownload license agreement prior to acting, so that plaintiffs may be held to have assented to that agreement with constructive notice of its terms. *See* Cal. Civ. Code § 1589 (“A voluntary acceptance of the benefit of a transaction is equivalent to a consent to all the obligations arising from it, so far as the facts are known, or ought to be known, to the person accepting.”). It is true that “[a] party cannot avoid the terms of a contract on the ground that he or she failed to read it before signing.” *Marin Storage &*

¹⁴ “Inquiry notice” is “actual notice of circumstances sufficient to put a prudent man upon inquiry.” *Cal. State Auto. Ass’n Inter-Ins. Bureau v. Barrett Garages, Inc.*, 64 Cal. Rptr. 699, 703 (Cal. Ct. App. 1967) (internal quotation marks omitted).

Trucking, 107 Cal. Rptr. 2d at 651. But courts are quick to add: “An exception to this general rule exists when the writing does not appear to be a contract and the terms are not called to the attention of the recipient. In such a case, no contract is formed with respect to the undisclosed term.” *Id.*; *cf. Cory v. Golden State Bank*, 157 Cal. Rptr. 538, 541 (Cal. Ct. App. 1979) (“[T]he provision in question is effectively hidden from the view of money order purchasers until after the transactions are completed. . . . Under these circumstances, it must be concluded that the Bank’s money order purchasers are not chargeable with either actual or constructive notice of the service charge provision, and therefore cannot be deemed to have consented to the provision as part of their transaction with the Bank.”).

Most of the cases cited by defendants in support of their inquiry-notice argument are drawn from the world of paper contracting. *See, e.g., Taussig v. Bode & Haslett*, 66 P. 259, 265-66 (Cal. 1901) (where party had opportunity to read leakage disclaimer printed on warehouse receipt, he had duty to do so); *In re First Capital Life Ins. Co.*, 40 Cal. Rptr. 2d 816, 820 (Cal. Ct. App. 1995) (purchase of insurance policy after opportunity to read and understand policy terms creates binding agreement); *King v. Larsen Realty, Inc.*, 175 Cal. Rptr. 226, 231 (Cal. Ct. App. 1981) (where realtors’ board manual specifying that party was required to arbitrate was “readily available,” party was “on notice” that he was agreeing to mandatory arbitration); *Cal. State Auto. Ass’n Inter-Ins. Bureau v. Barrett Garages, Inc.*, 64 Cal. Rptr. 699, 703 (Cal. Ct. App. 1967) (recipient of airport parking claim check was bound by terms printed on claim check, because a “ordinarily prudent” person would have been alerted to the terms); *Larrus v. First Nat’l Bank*, 266 P.2d 143, 147 (Cal. Dist. Ct. App. 1954) (“clearly printed” statement on bank card stating that depositor agreed to bank’s regulations provided sufficient notice to create

agreement, where party had opportunity to view statement and to ask for full text of regulations, but did not do so); *see also Hux v. Butler*, 339 F.2d 696, 700 (6th Cir. 1964) (constructive notice found where “slightest inquiry” would have disclosed relevant facts to offeree); *Walker v. Carnival Cruise Lines*, 63 F. Supp. 2d 1083, 1089 (N.D. Cal. 1999) (under California and federal law, “conspicuous notice” directing the attention of parties to existence of contract terms renders terms binding) (quotation marks omitted); *Shacket v. Roger Smith Aircraft Sales, Inc.*, 651 F. Supp. 675, 691 (N.D. Ill. 1986) (constructive notice found where “minimal investigation” would have revealed facts to offeree).

As the foregoing cases suggest, receipt of a physical document containing contract terms or notice thereof is frequently deemed, in the world of paper transactions, a sufficient circumstance to place the offeree on inquiry notice of those terms. “Every person who has actual notice of circumstances sufficient to put a prudent man upon inquiry as to a particular fact, has constructive notice of the fact itself in all cases in which, by prosecuting such inquiry, he might have learned such fact.” Cal. Civ. Code § 19. These principles apply equally to the emergent world of online product delivery, pop-up screens, hyperlinked pages, clickwrap licensing, scrollable documents, and urgent admonitions to “Download Now!”. What plaintiffs saw when they were being invited by defendants to download this fast, free plug-in called SmartDownload was a screen containing praise for the product and, at the very bottom of the screen, a “Download” button. Defendants argue that under the principles set forth in the cases cited above, a “fair and prudent person using ordinary care” would have been on inquiry notice of SmartDownload’s license terms. *Shacket*, 651 F. Supp. at 690.

We are not persuaded that a reasonably prudent offeree in these circumstances

would have known of the existence of license terms. Plaintiffs were responding to an offer that did not carry an immediately visible notice of the existence of license terms or require unambiguous manifestation of assent to those terms. Thus, plaintiffs’ “apparent manifestation of . . . consent” was to terms “contained in a document whose contractual nature [was] not obvious.” *Windsor Mills*, 101 Cal. Rptr. at 351. Moreover, the fact that, given the position of the scroll bar on their computer screens, plaintiffs may have been aware that an unexplored portion of the Netscape webpage remained below the download button does not mean that they reasonably should have concluded that this portion contained a notice of license terms. In their deposition testimony, plaintiffs variously stated that they used the scroll bar “[o]nly if there is something that I feel I need to see that is on—that is off the page,” or that the elevated position of the scroll bar suggested the presence of “mere[] formalities, standard lower banner links” or “that the page is bigger than what I can see.” Plaintiffs testified, and defendants did not refute, that plaintiffs were in fact unaware that defendants intended to attach license terms to the use of SmartDownload.

We conclude that in circumstances such as these, where consumers are urged to download free software at the immediate click of a button, a reference to the existence of license terms on a submerged screen is not sufficient to place consumers on inquiry or constructive notice of those terms.¹⁵ The SmartDownload webpage screen was “printed in such a manner that it tended to conceal the fact that it was an express acceptance of [Netscape’s] rules and

¹⁵ We do not address the district court’s alternative holding that notice was further vitiated by the fact that the reference to SmartDownload’s license terms, even if scrolled to, was couched in precatory terms (“a mild request”) rather than mandatory ones. *Specht*, 150 F. Supp. 2d at 596.

regulations.” *Larrus*, 266 P.2d at 147. Internet users may have, as defendants put it, “as much time as they need[]” to scroll through multiple screens on a webpage, but there is no reason to assume that viewers will scroll down to subsequent screens simply because screens are there. When products are “free” and users are invited to download them in the absence of reasonably conspicuous notice that they are about to bind themselves to contract terms, the transactional circumstances cannot be fully analogized to those in the paper world of arm’s-length bargaining. In the next two sections, we discuss case law and other legal authorities that have addressed the circumstances of computer sales, software licensing, and online transacting. Those authorities tend strongly to support our conclusion that plaintiffs did not manifest assent to SmartDownload’s license terms.

B. Shrinkwrap Licensing and Related Practices

Defendants cite certain well-known cases involving shrinkwrap licensing and related commercial practices in support of their contention that plaintiffs became bound by the SmartDownload license terms by virtue of inquiry notice. For example, in *Hill v. Gateway 2000, Inc.*, 105 F.3d 1147 (7th Cir. 1997), the Seventh Circuit held that where a purchaser had ordered a computer over the telephone, received the order in a shipped box containing the computer along with printed contract terms, and did not return the computer within the thirty days required by the terms, the purchaser was bound by the contract. *Id.* at 1148-49. In *ProCD, Inc. v. Zeidenberg*, the same court held that where an individual purchased software in a box containing license terms which were displayed on the computer screen every time the user executed the software program, the user had sufficient opportunity to review the terms and to return the software, and so was contractually bound after retaining the product. *ProCD*, 86 F.3d at 1452;

cf. Moore v. Microsoft Corp., 293 A.D.2d 587, 587, 741 N.Y.S.2d 91, 92 (2d Dep’t 2002) (software user was bound by license agreement where terms were prominently displayed on computer screen before software could be installed and where user was required to indicate assent by clicking “I agree”); *Brower v. Gateway 2000, Inc.*, 246 A.D.2d 246, 251, 676 N.Y.S.2d 569, 572 (1st Dep’t 1998) (buyer assented to arbitration clause shipped inside box with computer and software by retaining items beyond date specified by license terms); *M.A. Mortenson Co. v. Timberline Software Corp.*, 970 P.2d 803, 809 (Wash. Ct. App. 1999) (buyer manifested assent to software license terms by installing and using software), *aff’d*, 998 P.2d 305 (Wash. 2000); *see also i.LAN Sys.*, 183 F. Supp. 2d at 338 (business entity “explicitly accepted the clickwrap license agreement [contained in purchased software] when it clicked on the box stating ‘I agree’”).

These cases do not help defendants. To the extent that they hold that the purchaser of a computer or tangible software is contractually bound after failing to object to printed license terms provided with the product, *Hill* and *Brower* do not differ markedly from the cases involving traditional paper contracting discussed in the previous section. Insofar as the purchaser in *ProCD* was confronted with conspicuous, mandatory license terms every time he ran the software on his computer, that case actually undermines defendants’ contention that downloading in the absence of conspicuous terms is an act that binds plaintiffs to those terms. In *Mortenson*, the full text of license terms was printed on each sealed diskette envelope inside the software box, printed again on the inside cover of the user manual, and notice of the terms appeared on the computer screen every time the purchaser executed the program. *Mortenson*, 970 P.2d at 806. In sum, the foregoing cases are clearly distinguishable from the facts of the

present action.

C. Online Transactions

Cases in which courts have found contracts arising from Internet use do not assist defendants, because in those circumstances there was much clearer notice than in the present case that a user's act would manifest assent to contract terms.¹⁶ See, e.g., *Hotmail Corp. v. Van\$ Money Pie Inc.*, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1020, 1025 (N.D. Cal. 1998) (granting preliminary injunction based in part on breach of "Terms of Service" agreement, to which defendants had assented); *America Online, Inc. v. Booker*, 781 So. 2d 423, 425 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 2001) (upholding forum selection clause in "freely negotiated agreement" contained in online terms of service); *Caspi v. Microsoft Network, L.L.C.*, 732 A.2d 528, 530, 532-33 (N.J. Super. Ct. App. Div. 1999) (upholding forum selection clause where subscribers to online software were required to review license terms in scrollable window and to click "I Agree" or "I Don't Agree"); *Barnett v. Network Solutions, Inc.*, 38 S.W.3d 200, 203-04 (Tex. App. 2001) (upholding forum selection clause in online contract for registering Internet domain names that required users to scroll through terms before accepting or rejecting them); cf. *Pollstar v. Gigmania, Ltd.*, 170 F. Supp. 2d 974, 981-82 (E.D. Cal. 2000) (expressing concern that notice of license terms had appeared in small, gray text on a gray background on a linked webpage, but concluding that it was too early

¹⁶ Defendants place great importance on *Register.com, Inc. v. Verio, Inc.*, 126 F. Supp. 2d 238 (S.D.N.Y. 2000), which held that a user of the Internet domain-name database, Register.com, had "manifested its assent to be bound" by the database's terms of use when it electronically submitted queries to the database. *Id.* at 248. But *Verio* is not helpful to defendants. There, the plaintiff's terms of use of its information were well known to the defendant, which took the information daily with full awareness that it was using the information in a manner prohibited by the terms of the plaintiff's offer. The case is not closely analogous to ours.

in the case to order dismissal).¹⁷

¹⁷ Although the parties here do not refer to it, California's consumer fraud statute, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17538, is one of the few state statutes to regulate online transactions in goods or services. The statute provides that in disclosing information regarding return and refund policies and other vital consumer information, online vendors must legibly display the information either:

- (i) [on] the first screen displayed when the vendor's electronic site is accessed, (ii) on the screen on which goods or services are first offered, (iii) on the screen on which a buyer may place the order for goods or services, (iv) on the screen on which the buyer may enter payment information, such as a credit card account number, or (v) for nonbrowser-based technologies, in a manner that gives the user a reasonable opportunity to review that information.

Id. § 17538(d)(2)(A). The statute's clear purpose is to ensure that consumers engaging in online transactions have relevant information before they can be bound. Although consumer fraud as such is not alleged in the present action, and § 17538 protects only California residents, we note that the statute is consistent with the principle of conspicuous notice of the existence of contract terms that is also found in California's common law of contracts.

In addition, the model code, UCITA, discussed above, generally recognizes the importance of conspicuous notice and unambiguous manifestation of assent in online sales and licensing of computer information. For example, § 112, which addresses manifestation of assent, provides that a user's opportunity to review online contract terms exists if a "record" (or electronic writing) of the contract terms is "made available in a manner that ought to call it to the attention of a reasonable person and permit review." UCITA, § 112(e)(1) (rev. ed. Aug. 23, 2001) (available at www.ucitaonline.com/ucita.html). Section 112 also provides, in pertinent part, that "[a] person manifests assent to a record or term if the person, acting with knowledge of, or after having an opportunity to review the record or term or a copy of it . . . intentionally engages in conduct or makes statements with reason to know that the other party or its electronic agent may infer from the conduct or statement that the person assents to the record or term." *Id.* § 112(a)(2). In the case of a "mass-market license," a party adopts the terms of the license only by manifesting assent "before or during the party's initial performance or use of or access to the information." *Id.* § 209(a).

UCITA § 211 sets forth a number of guidelines for "internet-type" transactions involving the supply of information or software. For example, a licensor should make standard terms "available for review" prior to delivery or obligation to pay (1) by "displaying prominently and in close proximity to a description of the computer information, or to instructions or steps for acquiring it, the standard terms or a reference to an electronic location from which they can be readily obtained," or (2) by "disclosing the availability of the standard terms in a prominent place on the site from which the computer information is offered and promptly furnishing a copy of the standard terms on request before the transfer of the computer information." *Id.* § 211(1)(A-B). The commentary to § 211 adds: "The intent of the close proximity standard is that the terms or

After reviewing the California common law and other relevant legal authority, we conclude that under the circumstances here, plaintiffs' downloading of SmartDownload did not constitute acceptance of defendants' license terms. Reasonably conspicuous notice of the existence of contract terms and unambiguous manifestation of assent to those terms by consumers are essential if electronic bargaining is to have integrity and credibility. We hold that a reasonably prudent offeree in plaintiffs' position would not have known or learned, prior to acting on the invitation to download, of the reference to SmartDownload's license terms hidden below the "Download" button on the next screen. We affirm the district court's conclusion that the user plaintiffs, including Fagan, are not bound by the arbitration clause contained in those terms.¹⁸

the reference to them would be called to the attention of an ordinary reasonable person." *Id.* § 211 cmt. 3. The commentary also approves of prominent hypertext links that draw attention to the existence of a standard agreement and allow users to view the terms of the license. *Id.*

We hasten to point out that UCITA, which has been enacted into law only in Maryland and Virginia, does not govern the parties' transactions in the present case, but we nevertheless find that UCITA's provisions offer insight into the evolving online "circumstances" that defendants argue placed plaintiffs on inquiry notice of the existence of the SmartDownload license terms. UCITA has been controversial as a result of the perceived breadth of some of its provisions. Compare Margaret Jane Radin, *Humans Computers, and Binding Commitment*, 75 *Ind. L.J.* 1125, 1141 (2000) (arguing that "UCITA's definition of manifestation of assent stretches the ordinary concept of consent"), with Joseph H. Sommer, *Against Cyberlaw*, 15 *Berkeley Tech. L.J.* 1145, 1187 (2000) ("There are no new legal developments [in UCITA's assent provisions]. The revolution—if any—occurred with [Karl] Llewellyn's old Article 2, which abandoned most formalisms of contract formation, and sought a contract wherever it could be found."). Nonetheless, UCITA's notice and assent provisions seem to be consistent with well-established principles governing contract formation and enforcement. See Robert A. Hillman & Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, *Standard-Form Contracting in the Electronic Age*, 77 *N.Y.U. L. Rev.* 429, 491 (2002) ("[W]e contend that UCITA maintains the contextual, balanced approach to standard terms that can be found in the paper world.").

¹⁸ Because we conclude that the Netscape webpage did not provide reasonable notice of the existence of SmartDownload's license terms, it is irrelevant to our decision whether plaintiff Fagan obtained SmartDownload from that webpage, as defendants contend, or from a shareware

IV. Whether Plaintiffs’ Assent to Communicator’s License Agreement Requires Them To Arbitrate Their Claims Regarding SmartDownload

Plaintiffs do not dispute that they assented to the license terms governing Netscape’s Communicator. The parties disagree, however, over the scope of that license’s arbitration clause. Defendants contend that the scope is broad enough to encompass plaintiffs’ claims regarding SmartDownload, even if plaintiffs did not separately assent to SmartDownload’s license terms and even though Communicator’s license terms did not expressly mention SmartDownload. Thus, defendants argue, plaintiffs must arbitrate.

The scope of an arbitration agreement is a legal issue that we review *de novo*. *Oldroyd*, 134 F.3d at 76. “[A]ny doubts concerning the scope of arbitrable issues should be resolved in favor of arbitration.” *Genesco*, 815 F.2d at 847 (quotation marks omitted). Although “the FAA does not require parties to arbitrate when they have not agreed to do so,” *Volt Info. Sciences, Inc. v. Bd. of Trs. Of Leland Stanford Junior Univ.*, 489 U.S. 468, 478 (1989), arbitration is indicated unless it can be said “with positive assurance” that an arbitration clause is not susceptible to an interpretation that covers the asserted dispute. *Thomas James Assocs., Inc. v. Jameson*, 102 F.3d 60, 65 (2d Cir. 1996) (quotation marks omitted).

The Communicator license agreement, which required arbitration of “all disputes

website that provided less or no notice of that program’s license terms, as Fagan maintains. In either case, Fagan could not be bound by the SmartDownload license agreement. Further, because we find that the California common law disposes of the issue of notice and assent, we do not address plaintiffs’ arguments based on California’s Commercial Code § 2207, the UCC Article 2 provision governing the “battle of the forms.” Moreover, having determined that the parties did not enter into the SmartDownload license agreement, we do not reach plaintiffs’ alternative arguments concerning unconscionability.

relating to this Agreement (excepting any dispute relating to intellectual property rights),”¹⁹ must be classified as “broad.” *Corregis Ins. Co. v. Am. Health Found.*, 241 F.3d 123, 128-29 (2d Cir. 2001). Where the scope of an arbitration agreement is broad,

there arises a presumption of arbitrability; if, however, the dispute is in respect of a matter that, on its face, is clearly collateral to the contract, then a court should test the presumption by reviewing the allegations underlying the dispute and by asking whether the claim alleged implicates issues of contract construction or the parties’ rights and obligations under it. . . . [C]laims that present no question involving construction of the contract, and no questions in respect of the parties’ rights and obligations under it, are beyond the scope of the arbitration agreement.

Collins & Aikman, 58 F.3d at 23. In determining whether a particular claim falls within the scope of the parties’ arbitration agreement, this Court “focus[es] on the factual allegations in the complaint rather than the legal causes of action asserted.” *Genesco*, 815 F.2d at 846. If those allegations “touch matters” covered by the Netscape license agreement, plaintiffs’ claims must be arbitrated. *Id.*

¹⁹ A question not raised by the parties is whether this dispute involves “intellectual property rights.” Certainly, Netscape’s intellectual property (“IP”) rights would not seem to be implicated, even though Netscape may in some sense employ its IP—in the form of computer software—to plant cookies and, as plaintiffs allege, harvest users’ personal information. But do plaintiffs have IP rights in their personal information? Certain cases have recognized, mostly under a trespass-to-chattels theory, that computer and database owners enjoy possessory interests in their computer equipment, bandwidth, and server capacity, but these interests are analyzed in terms of traditional personal property, not IP. *See, e.g., Verio*, 126 F. Supp. 2d at 249-53; *eBay, Inc. v. Bidder’s Edge, Inc.*, 100 F. Supp. 2d 1058, 1069-72 (N.D. Cal. 2000). Moreover, plaintiffs’ personal information, stored in cookies, is the sort of factual data that are expressly excluded from federal copyright protection. *See Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Inc. v. Comline Bus. Data, Inc.*, 166 F.3d 65, 70 (2d Cir. 1999) (“That copyright does not extend to facts is a ‘most fundamental axiom of copyright law.’” (quoting *Feist Publ’ns, Inc. v. Rural Tel. Serv. Co.*, 499 U.S. 340, 344 (1991))). Thus, **copyrights are not implicated here.** Nor are trade secrets, good will, or other valuable intangibles. In consequence, plaintiffs’ claims would not appear to be shielded from arbitration on the ground that this is a “dispute relating to intellectual property rights.” This is not an issue that we decide today, however.

To begin with, we find that the underlying dispute in this case—whether defendants violated plaintiffs’ rights under the Electronic Communications Privacy Act and the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act—involves matters that are clearly collateral to the Communicator license agreement. While the SmartDownload license agreement expressly applied “to Netscape Communicator, Netscape Navigator, and Netscape SmartDownload,” the Communicator license agreement expressly applied only “to Netscape Communicator and Netscape Navigator.” Thus, on its face, the Communicator license agreement governed disputes concerning Netscape’s browser programs only, not disputes concerning a plug-in program like SmartDownload. Moreover, Communicator’s license terms included a merger or integration clause stating that “[t]his Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties concerning the subject matter hereof.” SmartDownload’s license terms contained the same clause. Such provisions are recognized by California courts as a means of excluding prior or contemporaneous parol evidence from the scope of a contract. *See Franklin v. USX Corp.*, 105 Cal. Rptr. 2d 11, 15 (Cal. Ct. App. 2001). Although the presence of merger clauses is not dispositive here, we note that defendants’ express desire to limit the reach of the respective license agreements, combined with the absence of reference to SmartDownload in the Communicator license agreement, suggests that a dispute regarding defendants’ allegedly unlawful use of SmartDownload is clearly collateral to the Communicator license agreement.

This conclusion is reinforced by the other terms of the Communicator license agreement, which include a provision describing the non-exclusive nature of the grant and permission to reproduce the software for personal and internal business purposes; restrictions on modification, decompilation, redistribution or other sale or transfer, and removal or alteration of

trademarks or other intellectual property; provisions for the licensor's right to terminate and its proprietary rights; a complete disclaimer of warranties ("as is") and an entire-risk clause; a limitation of liability clause for consequential and other damages, together with a liquidated damages term; clauses regarding encryption and export; a disclaimer of warranties for high risk activities; and a miscellaneous paragraph that contains merger, choice-of-law, arbitration, and severability clauses, non-waiver and non-assignment provisions, a *force majeure* term, and a clause providing for reimbursement of the prevailing party in any dispute. Apart from the potential generic applicability of the warranty and liability disclaimers, a dispute concerning alleged electronic eavesdropping via transmissions from a separate plug-in program would not appear to fall within Communicator's license terms. We conclude, therefore, that this dispute concerns matters that, on their face, are clearly collateral to the Communicator license agreement.

Having determined this much, we next must test the presumption of arbitrability by asking whether plaintiffs' allegations implicate or touch on issues of contract construction or the parties' rights and obligations under the contract. *Collins & Aikman*, 58 F.3d at 23; *Genesco*, 815 F.2d at 846. That is, even though the parties' dispute concerns matters clearly collateral to the Communicator license terms, we must determine whether plaintiffs by their particular allegations have brought the dispute within the license terms. Defendants argue that plaintiffs' complaints "literally bristled with allegations that Communicator and SmartDownload operated in conjunction with one another to eavesdrop on Plaintiffs' Internet communications." We disagree. Plaintiffs' allegations nowhere collapse or blur the distinction between Communicator and SmartDownload, but instead consistently separate the two software programs and assert that SmartDownload alone is responsible for unlawful eavesdropping. Plaintiffs begin by alleging

that “SmartDownload facilitates the transfer of large files over the Internet by permitting a transfer to be resumed if it is interrupted.” Plaintiffs then explain that “[o]nce SmartDownload is downloaded and running on a Web user’s computer, it automatically connects to Netscape’s file servers and downloads the installation program for Communicator.” Plaintiffs add that defendants also encourage visitors to Netscape’s website “to download and install SmartDownload even if they are not installing or upgrading Communicator.”

Plaintiffs go on to point out that installing Communicator “automatically creates and stores on the Web user’s computer a small text file known as a ‘cookie.’” There follow two paragraphs essentially alleging that cookies were originally intended to perform such innocuous tasks as providing “temporary identification for purposes such as electronic commerce,” and that the Netscape cookie performs this original identifying, and entirely lawful, function. Separate paragraphs then describe the “Key” or “UserID” that SmartDownload allegedly independently places on user’s computers, and point out that “SmartDownload assumes from Communicator the task of downloading various files. Communicator itself could and would perform these downloading tasks if SmartDownload were not installed.” “Thereafter,” the complaints continue,

each time a Web user downloads any file from any site on the Internet using SmartDownload, SmartDownload automatically transmits to defendants the name and Internet address of the file and the Web site from which it is being sent. Within the same transmission, SmartDownload also includes the contents of the Netscape cookie previously created by Communicator and the “Key” previously created by SmartDownload.

In the course of their description of the installation and downloading process, plaintiffs keep SmartDownload separate from Communicator and clearly indicate that it is SmartDownload that performed the allegedly unlawful eavesdropping and made use of the

otherwise innocuous Communicator cookie as well as its own “Key” and “UserID” to transmit plaintiffs’ information to Netscape. The complaints refer to “SmartDownload’s spying” and explain that “Defendants are using SmartDownload to eavesdrop.” Plaintiffs’ allegations consistently distinguish and isolate the functions of SmartDownload in such a way as to make it clear that it is through SmartDownload, not Communicator, that defendants committed the abuses that are the subject of the complaints.

After careful review of these allegations, we conclude that plaintiffs’ claims “present no question involving construction of the [Communicator license agreement], and no questions in respect of the parties’ rights and obligations under it.” *Collins & Aikman*, 58 F.3d at

23. It follows that the claims of the five user plaintiffs are beyond the scope of the arbitration clause contained in the Communicator license agreement. Because those claims are not arbitrable under that agreement or under the SmartDownload license agreement, to which plaintiffs never assented, we affirm the district court’s holding that the five user plaintiffs may not be compelled to arbitrate their claims.

V. Whether Plaintiff Specht Can Be Required To Arbitrate as a Nonparty Beneficiary

Plaintiff Specht operated a website that he claims defendants electronically spied on every time users employing SmartDownload to enhance their browser software downloaded, from his site, software files that he provided for setting up an account with a separate service called WhyWeb. Defendants counter that Specht received a “direct benefit” under the “Netscape license agreement,” which they say authorized consumers to use SmartDownload and Communicator to obtain Specht’s files. Defendants contend that if a user who obtained a file

from Specht's site subsequently subscribed to WhyWeb's service, Specht would receive a commission from WhyWeb. Thus, according to defendants, if users employing SmartDownload accessed his site and obtained WhyWeb files, Specht would receive a direct benefit "because the software assisted in obtaining a WhyWeb file and increased the likelihood of success in the download process." Specht, however, claims that he received no commissions from providing WhyWeb software.

We note at the outset that defendants do not argue, as indeed they could not, that Specht benefited from SmartDownload license agreements entered into by the named user plaintiffs or the putative class that they represent. A contract theory of third-party benefits requires a predicate contract, and we have already determined that the user plaintiffs did not assent to the SmartDownload license agreement. We are thus asked, in effect, to imagine a class of users who, having obtained SmartDownload and/or Communicator after properly assenting to license terms, visited Specht's website by means of Communicator or a non-Netscape browser enhanced by SmartDownload and, while there, downloaded WhyWeb files which they proceeded to use to subscribe to WhyWeb, in turn triggering a commission fee from WhyWeb for Specht.

Even accepting *arguendo* this strained and roundabout hypothesis, we must reject defendants' legal conclusion. Typically, whether a contract benefits or accords rights to a third party (most often, the right to enforce the contract) depends significantly on the intention of the original contracting parties. See *Sessions Payroll Mgmt., Inc. v. Noble Constr. Co, Inc.*, 101 Cal. Rptr. 2d 127, 133 (Cal. Ct. App. 2000) (explaining that a third-party beneficiary may enforce a contract made expressly for its benefit and has the burden of proving that the contracting parties actually promised the performance). Clearly, Netscape and these unknown visitors to Specht's

website did not expressly confer or intend to confer any contractual benefits on Specht or website operators generally (other than defendants). Defendants therefore take a different tack, arguing that they need only show that Specht received some direct benefit, knowingly or not, under a Netscape license agreement.

To support this claim, defendants cite *American Bureau of Shipping v. Tencara Shipyard S.P.A.*, 170 F.3d 349 (2d Cir. 1999). But the benefit at issue in *American Bureau of Shipping* was much more direct than that described by defendants. There, a ship classification society, which had issued an interim certification of classification (ICC) for a racing yacht that later suffered hull damage allegedly resulting from defective design, sought to compel the yacht's builder, owners, and insurers to arbitrate pursuant to arbitration clauses contained in the ICC and other contracts. The owners never signed any arbitration agreement, but this Court noted that a nonsignatory could be "estopped from denying its obligation to arbitrate when it receives a 'direct benefit' from a contract containing an arbitration clause." *Id.* at 353 (citing *Thomson-CSF, S.A. v. Am. Arbitration Ass'n*, 64 F.3d 773, 778-79 (2d Cir. 1995)).²⁰ The Court held that the yacht owners had received the following direct benefits under the relevant contracts: (1) significantly lower insurance rates on the yacht; (2) the ability to sail under the French flag; and possibly (3) the ability to register the yacht. *Id.*; *cf. Deloitte Noraudit A/S v. Deloitte Haskins & Sells, U.S.*, 9 F.3d 1060 (2d Cir. 1993) (holding that a nonsignatory to an arbitration agreement was bound to arbitrate because it knowingly received direct benefits, which included the right to

²⁰ *Cf. County of Contra Costa v. Kaiser Found. Health Plan, Inc.*, 54 Cal. Rptr. 2d 628, 631 (Cal. Ct. App. 1996) (noting that California cases binding nonsignatories to arbitrate their claims fall into two categories: (1) where a benefit was conferred on the nonsignatory as a result of a contract; and (2) where a preexisting relationship existed between the nonsignatory and one of the parties to the arbitration agreement).

use a trade name, under the relevant contract).

Even if defendants' theory of Specht's SmartDownload-enhanced potential for earning commissions were more convincing, such an abstract advantage is not remotely as tangible and definite as the benefits that have led this Court to compel nonsignatories to arbitrate. Nor does the intricate, Rube Goldberg-like chain of events postulated by defendants constitute a "direct" benefit in the sense contemplated by *American Bureau of Shipping* and *Deloitte Noraudit*. Because we conclude that Specht was not a direct beneficiary under SmartDownload's license agreement or any other Netscape agreement, we affirm the district court's refusal to compel arbitration of his claims.²¹

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, we affirm the district court's denial of defendants' motion to compel arbitration and to stay court proceedings.

²¹ Plaintiffs argue in the alternative that their claims are inarbitrable because the Electronic Communications Privacy Act and the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act reflect a congressional intent to preclude arbitration of claims arising under those statutes. In view of our disposition of this case, we need not address that argument.