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    UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
    SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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   THE AUTHORS GUILD, et al.,
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                  Plaintiffs,
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               v.
                                        05 Civ. 8136
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   GOOGLE, INC.,
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                   Defendant.
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                                         February 18, 2010
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                                         10:10 a.m.
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   Before:
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                           HON. DENNY CHIN
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                                         District Judge
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                            APPEARANCES
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   BONI & ZACK LLC
15
         Attorneys for Plaintiffs
15 Attorneys for Pl
15 BY: MICHAEL J. BONI
16
         JOANNE ZACK
17 DEBOVOISE & PLIMPTON LLP
17
         Attorneys for Plaintiffs
18 BY: JEFFREY P. CUNARD
         BRUCE P. KELLER
18
19
         RICHARD S. LEE
         GARY W. KUBEK
19
20
20 MILBERG LLP
21
         Attorneys for Plaintiffs
21 BY: SANFORD P. DUMAIN
22
         JENNIFER S. CZEISLER
22
DURIE TANGRI LEMLEY ROBERTS & KENT LLP
23
         Attorneys for Defendant
24 BY: DARALYN J. DURIE
24
         JOSEPH C. GRATZ
25
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02I7G00M 1 APPEARANCES (Continued) 3 HILARY WARE 3 DAVID DRUMMOND 4 DAPHNE KELLER 4 In-house counsel for Google 5 WILSON SONSINI 5 6 Attorneys for Defendant 6 BY: SUSAN CREIGHTON 7 7 WILLIAM F. CAVANAUGH 8 Deputy Assistant Attorney General U.S. Department of Justice 9 PREET BHARARA 9 United States Attorney 10 10 Southern District of New York 11 BY: JOHN D. CLOPPER 11 OWEN KNEDLER 12 Assistant United States Attorneys 13 14 ALSO PRESENT:

15 SUPPORTERS:

LATEEF MTIMA, Howard University 16

JANET CULLUM, Cooley Godward Kronish, LLP, on behalf of Sony

MARC MAURER, National Federation of the Blind 18

PAUL N. COURANT, University of Michigan Library 19

JOHN B. MORRIS, JR., Center for Democracy & Technology 20

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 1
     OBJECTORS:
 2
      SARAH CANZONERI
 2
     SCOTT E. GANT
    THOMAS C. RUBIN, Microsoft
      DAVID NIMMER, Irell & Manella, LLP, for Amazon
 4
      RON LAZEBNIK, Lincoln Square Legal Services, Inc. (Fordham
                    University), for Science Fiction & Fantasy
 4
 5
                    Writers of America, American Society for
 5
                    Journalists and Authors
 6
      PAMELA SAMUELSON, University of California Berkeley
 6
      CINDY COHN, Electronic Frontier Foundation, for 28 Privacy
 7
                  Authors and Publishers
 7
      YASUHIRO SAITO, Japan P.E.N. Club, et al.
 8
      IRENE PAKUSCHER, France and Germany
      MICHAEL J. GUZMAN, Kellogg, Huber, Hansen, Todd, Evans & Figel,
                         PLLC, for AT&T
 9
      CYNTHIA S. ARATO, Macht, Shapiro, Arato & Isserles, LLP, for
10
                        New Zealand Society of Authors, et al.
10
     DANIEL J. FETTERMAN, Kasowitz, Benson, Torres & Friedman, LLP,
11
                          for Consumer Watchdog
     MARC ROTENBERG, Electronic Privacy Information Center
11
12
      GARY L. REBACK, Carr & Ferrell, LLP, for Open Book Alliance
12
      HADRIAN R. KATZ, Arnold & Potter, LLP, for The Internet Archive
13
     ANDREW C. DEVORE, for Arlo Guthrie, Julia Wright, Catherine
13
                       Ryan Hyde, and Eugene Linden
     PAUL S. ROTHSTEIN, for Darlene Marshall
14
14
     VERONICA MULLALLY, Lovells, for VG Wort
15
      NORMAN W. MARDEN, Office of Atty. General for Commonwealth of
15
                        Pennsylvania
     LYNN CHU, Writers' Representatives LLC & Richard A. Epstein
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     STUART BERNSTEIN
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               (In open court)
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               THE COURT: All right. Before the Court is
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      plaintiffs' motion to approve the settlement as fair and
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     reasonable.
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               Voluminous materials have been submitted, and we are
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      working our way through them. There is a lot of repetition.
      Some of the submissions even quote some of the other
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      submissions. I'm reading them twice.
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               To end the suspense, I am not going to rule today.
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There is just too much to digest. And however I come out, I want to write an opinion that explains my reasoning.

I have an open mind. I'm going to listen carefully. I may ask a few questions. There are recurring themes. Let's try not to be repetitious. Let's try to do this in an efficient manner.

And I think what I'd like to do is hear from nonparty supporters of the settlement first, then objectors and others who are opposed. I'm going to limit this to the entities and individuals listed in my two orders, although we did add one person who apparently did submit a timely request, just didn't make it to my chambers in time. Then I will hear from the United States and then the parties.

 $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$ And before we start, were there any housekeeping matters?

No. All right. Then let's start with those who I understand to be supporting the proposed amended settlement, and they are, as I understand it: Lateef Mtima, M-T-I-M-A, from Howard University; Janet Cullum from Sony Electronics; Marc Maurer, M-A-U-R-E-R, from the National Federation of the Blind; Paul Courant, C-O-U-R-A-N-T, from the University of Michigan Library; and John Morris, from the Center for Democracy and Technology. So we'll go in that order. And please speak at the podium. We have an overflow room downstairs, which I understand is filled to capacity, and so we SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

contemplated by the settlement were made by Congress and not through a class action settlement that favors one competitor.

 $\,$ And I think the rest of my remarks have been covered by other speakers, your Honor. I will rely on our papers.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Okay. The next four are Marc Rotenberg of the Electronic Privacy Information Center; Gary Reback for the Open Book Alliance; Hadrian Katz for the Internet Archive; and Andrew Devore for a number of class members.

Mr. Rotenberg?

MR. ROTENBERG: Thank you, your Honor. Very briefly, I'm also a professor of law at Georgetown and testified before Congress on emerging privacy and civil liberties issues. And while I agree with the organizations that have said to you that there are substantial privacy concerns raised in the revised settlement that are not adequately addressed, I disagree with these organizations that that problem can be cured by change in the settlement terms for reasons I'm about to set out and as are described in our brief.

Objectors to the settlement have focused on the concern that Google has essentially untethered the books stored in the libraries from the copyright interests they believe that the authors claim. But they have also untethered the privacy obligations that otherwise attach to the access and use of this information that public libraries are currently subject to. We SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

have in this country a system of privacy protection established in 48 state laws that provide very strong protection for reader confidentiality, and libraries are obligated to safeguard the collection of information, to limit its disclosure, to oppose requests from government unless a warrant is obtained, and in many circumstances to delete user information when they no longer need it to protect the property interests of the institution. The practices in the library profession emphasize and underscore the need to safeguard the confidentiality of their patrons' access to this information, and critically, your Honor, at this moment in time, when new technologies are being introduced to promote access to electronic information, there is a movement under way within the libraries to introduce technologies that promote access while safeguarding patron privacy.

This settlement, your Honor, turns every one of these safeguards on its head. Google effectively eviscerates the privacy protections that otherwise exist in state privacy law by substituting a provision that says simply, in 66F, will not transfer personally identifiable information to the registry, without ever saying what the PII is, and without any other limitations on what Google may or may not do with the information it collects. It removes all obligations that would otherwise exist for a library to safeguard information about those people who seek access to knowledge.

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And where the effort today in the technical community is to support techniques that enable access and minimize privacy risks, Google moves in the opposite direction and does so radically. This settlement mandates user authentication, watermarking, tracking techniques, and data collection that have never previously existed in any electronic library. A person under this settlement who goes into any library or university in this country and tries to download, through the proposed user subscription model, some information that he or she seeks to examine, will get a piece of paper with a watermark that will uniquely identify that person's access to knowledge. There is simply no precedent to track people in this fashion who are simply exploring their right of intellectual freedom.

As I said, your Honor, there are some who believe that privacy defects in the settlement can be cured through additional terms. That was my view at the outset. I frequently go before Congress and recommend ways in which statutes can be developed to safeguard privacy interests and enable some other important commercial or social benefit. But I don't see how that can be done here. I don't see how it's possible to transfer this much information to a company that already knows more about internet users than any other company in the world, that for its business model relies on the commercial extraction of that information and has designed a SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

system to track access to this new digital library and believe that privacy safeguards could be adequate. And so it's for this reason, your Honor, that I urge you to reject the settlement.

And I would also point out that in the remarks of Professor Samuelson, she noted that under the open access model, as opposed to the escrow model, there could be greater public access to this new digital library. I think that statement is true, but the corollary is also true. There would be less invasion of personal privacy under the open access model than under the escrow model proposed today. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. You're saying any digital library must have protections.

 $\,$ MR. ROTENBERG: But it must be in the design of the technology, which is why the legal terms will not be sufficient.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand. Thank you.

MR. ROTENBERG: Thank you.

THE COURT: Yes?

MR. REBACK: Good afternoon, your Honor. Gary Reback on behalf of the Open Book Alliance. Among the members of the Open Book Alliance is the New York Library Association, which is the umbrella library association for all the libraries in this city and this state.

THE COURT: Yes.

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