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> Remote Roundtable Suite 206 Heritage Reporting Corporation 1220 L Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

Wednesday, April 7, 2021

The parties met remotely, pursuant to notice, at 10:30 a.m.

PARTICIPANTS:

Government Representatives:

REGAN SMITH, General Counsel of the U.S.
Copyright Office
KEVIN AMER, U.S. Copyright Office
NICHOLAS BARTELT, U.S. Copyright Office
STACY CHENEY, National Telecommunications and
Information Administration
MARK GRAY, U.S. Copyright Office
JORDANA RUBEL, U.S. Copyright Office
DAVID WELKOWITZ, U.S. Copyright Office
LUIS ZAMBRANO RAMOS, National Telecommunications
and Information Administration

Panelists:

ZIYAD ALGHAMDI, Samuelson Law, Technology & Public Policy Clinic a University of California, Berkeley TAIT ANDERSON, Samuelson Law, Technology & Public Policy Clinic a University of California, Berkeley MICHAEL AYERS, AACS LA & DVD CCA DAVID BAMMAN, University of California, Berkeley

Panelists: (Cont'd)

JACQUELINE C. CHARLESWORTH, Association of American Publishers

PAMELA CHESTEK, Software Freedom Conservancy CHRIS HOFFMAN, University of California, Berkeley CHRIS MOHR, Software and Information Industry Association

ERIN MOORE, Samuelson Law, Technology & Public Policy Clinic a University of California, Berkeley, on behalf of Authors Alliance

ERIC STALLMAN, Samuelson Law, Technology & Public Policy Clinic a University of California, Berkeley

DAVID J. TAYLOR, DVD CCA

HENRY ALEXANDER WERMER-COLAN, Temple University J. MATTHEW WILLIAMS, Joint Creators and Copyright Owners

1 PROCEEDINGS (10:30 a.m.)2 MS. SMITH: Good morning. If panelists 3 could please turn their video on, we are about to 4 5 start? Well, great, I think we are all here. 6 Welcome, everyone. I'm Regan Smith, General Counsel of the United States Copyright Office. We are on day 7 three of our hearings for the § 1201 rulemaking. 8 9 morning's session will concern exemption number 16, 10 which concerns a request with relationship to investigation of the copyright license status. 11 I think many people heard this before but 12 not everyone, so just to quickly go through the rules 13 14 of the road, please assume all of the government-side 15 participants have read your submissions. Thank you so 16 much for that. We're going to be asking some questions that try to clarify or hone in on areas of 17 18 dispute in the record or perhaps flesh the record out. The roundtables will be moderated by Copyright Office 19 20 attorneys and Mr. Cheney of NTIA. If you can try to use the "Raise Hand" button on Zoom, we realize that's 21 22 a little bit easier, but you can also wave if for some 23 reason that is not working for you. 24 And we have two sessions today, so for 25 anyone watching in the audience, you can just stay on

- the link, and after an hour break, we will start the
- 2 afternoon session. With anyone having technical
- difficulties, just reach out in the chat or the Q&A,
- 4 and someone from the Copyright Office will be able to
- 5 assist you. One more thing, the chat should be
- 6 circulating a link to a sign-up for those who might be
- 7 interested in participating tomorrow. Our last
- 8 session is called an audience participation session
- 9 where people who are not panelists may participate and
- share a few minutes of remarks as to any of the
- 11 proposed exemptions.
- 12 So I think, to begin, we will introduce
- 13 ourselves on the Government side, so if we could
- 14 please go Mr. Amer, Mr. Bartelt, and Mr. Gray?
- 15 MR. AMER: Good morning. Kevin Amer, Deputy
- 16 General Counsel.
- 17 MR. BARTELT: Good morning. Nick Bartelt,
- 18 Attorney-Advisor.
- 19 MR. GRAY: Good morning. Mark Gray, also
- 20 Attorney-Advisor.
- 21 MS. SMITH: Mr. Cheney, could you please
- introduce yourself?
- 23 MR. CHENEY: Thank you, and good morning.
- 24 Stacy Cheney, Office of Chief Counsel at NTIA.
- MS. SMITH: Ms. Chestek, could you please

- introduce yourself and your affiliation? Oh, you know
- what, I think you're muted.
- 3 MS. CHESTEK: My apologies. My name is
- 4 Pamela Chestek of Chestek Legal, and I'm here
- 5 representing the Software Freedom Conservancy.
- 6 MS. SMITH: Thank you. Mr. Ayers?
- 7 MR. AYERS: Good morning. Thank you. I'm
- 8 Michael Ayers. I'm here today representing Advanced
- 9 Access Content System Licensing Administrator, LLC,
- 10 more commonly known as AACS LA, and DVD Copy Control
- 11 Association, usually referred to as DVD CCA.
- MS. SMITH: Thank you. And, Mr. Williams,
- 13 could you introduce yourself for the record?
- MR. WILLIAMS: Yeah, good morning. Matthew
- 15 Williams from Mitchell, Silberberg & Knupp. I'm
- 16 representing the Joint Creators and Copyright Owners.
- 17 MS. SMITH: Okay. So thank you. I think I
- 18 should remind myself as well as everyone else to mute
- 19 yourself if you're not talking and try to speak
- 20 clearly and slowly for the benefit of the court
- 21 reporter since this will be both transcribed as well
- as live-streamed with a recording made online.
- 23 So I think this morning's session, we're
- 24 really looking forward to it because we saw the
- written comments really serve a purpose of narrowing

- in on areas of potential disputes, so in the reply
- 2 comments, there were a number of refinements, I think,
- 3 advanced by the Software Freedom Conservatory, so I
- 4 just wanted to sort of outline those.
- 5 So there had been an initial request that
- 6 this exemption also extend to any activities making
- 7 lawful use of a computer program, which I think is no
- 8 longer on the table, and you have signaled a
- 9 willingness to accommodate limitations suggested by
- 10 those comments in opposition to clarify that the
- 11 circumvention should be solely for the purpose of
- investigating this potentially infringing activity,
- finding an eligible user to someone who has standing
- 14 to bring a breach of license claim, and prohibiting
- 15 circumvention that would constitute a violation of an
- 16 applicable law.
- 17 And I'm wondering maybe to start with Mr.
- 18 Williams and Mr. Ayers, what are the issues that you
- 19 see as still on the table to be fleshed out? Are
- 20 there still -- as far as those concessions, do they
- 21 resolve your concerns with respect to those issues
- 22 advanced in your written comments? So, Mr. Williams?
- MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, thank you. We
- 24 appreciate the effort by the petitioner to narrow it,
- I think dropping what they referred to as section (b)

- of the proposal was a step in the right direction. I
- do still have some concerns about the language they've
- 3 put forward, and, of course, we laid out in our
- 4 written comments what we believe to be alternatives
- 5 that might obviate the need for any exemption.
- 6 Some of the specifics related to the new
- 7 language they put in that I do have some concerns
- 8 about is currently they did add that the device or
- 9 machine on which the program is operating must be
- 10 lawfully acquired, which is helpful.
- 11 Depending on the scope of what they're
- 12 asking for, which I'm not entirely clear on, I think
- that "lawfully acquired" language should also relate
- 14 to the computer programs, not just to the device or
- 15 machine such that, you know, the copy they're using to
- 16 investigate is not an infringing copy or an unlawfully
- 17 obtained copy, and so that would just be a matter of
- 18 either repeating the "lawfully acquired" language or
- 19 putting it in a different location in the drafting.
- 20 I think there are other issues, such as
- 21 right now it does say that they would not violate any
- other applicable law. We had said that, consistent
- 23 with other exemptions that have been granted in the
- 24 past, it should also say that it doesn't facilitate
- 25 infringement. I think "does not violate any other

- 1 applicable law" may encompass that, but given that the
- other exemptions in the past have said both things, I
- 3 think that would be an improvement. And, again, we're
- 4 not endorsing granting any exemption, but these are
- 5 just issues with the language that I still have.
- 6 One thing that we had suggested is something
- 7 along the lines of the 117 language that requires
- 8 restoring the device or the machine or the program to
- 9 its normal operational functionality after the
- 10 circumvention is engaged in. I think that that could
- 11 be helpful. There could be a requirement that the
- 12 program that's accessed through circumvention be
- deleted, especially if no infringement is identified
- such that, you know, there wouldn't be unintended
- 15 consequences.
- 16 And then I also think that there should be,
- 17 you know, a particularized reason for the
- 18 circumvention. They say that they get a lot of
- 19 specific complaints about certain devices or programs,
- 20 although a lot of those devices or programs are not
- identified, if any, in the comments, and so I don't
- 22 think, if you are inclined to grant an exemption, it
- 23 should be open-ended to say you can circumvent just
- anything out there to try to decide whether there's
- infringement. There should be a reason, you know, and

- 1 I assume when they get complaints there's a reason --
- 2 someone's observed how something functions and
- 3 believes that it must infringe their own program,
- 4 their own open-source program, and, therefore, they
- 5 have to investigate, and the way it's phrased, I don't
- 6 think that's included. So I don't think they should
- 7 just be allowed to circumvent everything under the
- 8 sun. I think it should be circumscribed to where they
- 9 have a particularized reason.
- 10 And then, finally, you know, I do think some
- of the alternatives we laid out obviate the need for
- 12 an exemption, but if you don't agree with that, I
- think they should be incorporated to some degree into
- any exemption, so there should be steps taken to try
- 15 to avoid engaging in circumvention before that's done.
- 16 So if they haven't reached out, for example, to the
- 17 device manufacturer and said we have concerns here and
- then been denied access so that they can review the
- 19 program in an agreed-upon setting, then I don't think
- there should be an exemption unless they've explored
- 21 those alternatives.
- 22 MS. SMITH: Okay. Thank you. I think next
- 23 we'll hear from Mr. Ayers and then Ms. Chestek, and,
- 24 again, I think that what we're trying to do is figure
- out for these areas where the proposal's been refined

- if there's some agreement on that, and then we will
 also go through some of the outstanding issues or the
 broader sense whether there is -- you've raised a
 question whether there's a need for the exemption.
- 5 So, Mr. Ayers?

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6 MR. AYERS: Good morning. Thank you. to just build a little bit on Mr. Williams' comments, 7 I mean, we do have very serious concerns about the 8 9 very nature of the proposed exemption itself even with 10 the proposed refinements, which we certainly do appreciate and certainly does demonstrate a 11 willingness to work together, which is absolutely I 12 agree the idea that we're trying to promote in this 13 14 process.

I would reiterate that the proposal does not include anything that requires -- that has any sort of standard for what level of knowledge or suspicion or reasonable basis there is for believing that there is infringement involved and that there is no requirement to attempt to contact the firmware or software owner, who might be able to get a restraining order to attempt to -- or other protection against depending on the nature of the software that's involved and just noting that there are rules of civil procedure that do address how evidence is to be made available to the

- 1 parties in a contract dispute, in a legal dispute, and
- this proposal, even in its refined form, essentially
- 3 sidesteps that.
- 4 MS. SMITH: Thank you. So, Ms. Chestek,
- 5 would you like to respond? And I think in particular
- 6 I saw three -- I'll group it into three buckets of
- 7 suggestions from commenters for further refinement.
- 8 I'm wondering if you're open to, one, is confirming
- 9 that the program itself should be lawfully acquired,
- 10 which might, I guess, Mr. Williams suggested, be just
- 11 a drafting issue but not sure about that. Secondly,
- whether there's agreement that the software, once
- accessed, should not be maintained in a way that would
- 14 facilitate infringement, and that would kind of lump
- in with whether 117 is helpful, whether there should
- 16 be a requirement to delete uses when not necessary.
- 17 That seems to go to the same issue. And third, you
- 18 know, whether there's some general, you know,
- 19 requirement to build in as to whether there's a
- 20 particularized reason to engage in circumvention,
- 21 including whether that should extend to -- you have
- tried to affirmatively contact or reach out.
- 23 MS. CHESTEK: Hi, yes. Thank you very much.
- I appreciate everybody's comments, and I'm happy to
- 25 address them.

1	With respect to whether the program should
2	be lawfully acquired, there certainly is no intention
3	to investigate, no interest in investigating
4	infringement of software that is itself infringing on
5	someone else's rights, so I do suspect that that's
6	something that we can just adjust. In drafting, I
7	will say that, you know, our framework, as I'm sure
8	you've all experienced, you know, you write these with
9	a certain framework in mind and then, you know, that
10	gets refined, so we were certainly thinking more about
11	the embedded situation and hardware devices where, you
12	know, was a situation those would have lawfully
13	acquired software on them, so I think that that's I
14	agree, I think that's probably just a drafting issue
15	and certainly no intention to investigate other
16	software.
17	In terms of whether or not to destroy the
18	well, let me just back up and say I sort of heard two
19	conflicting things from Mr. Williams. One was to say
20	that the device should be restored to its original
21	condition and then also that the software should be
22	destroyed. So those are inconsistent. I will say,
23	with respect to returning the device to its original
24	condition, this is not a repair exemption. This is
25	not there is no need you know this is not

1	designed to fix the device and return it to a
2	condition where it's still operable, and, in fact, as
3	we explained in our brief, sometimes the device has to
4	be destroyed in order to investigate the infringement.
5	So returning it to its original form is not
6	within the scope of the exemption, not required by the
7	exemption, and not even possible. Whether or not to
8	destroy proprietary software, I think that that's a
9	trickier question because let's take, for example, a
10	device, say there is a set-top box that has the Linux
11	operating system on it, which is under an open-source
12	license and which, you know, may be the software of
13	interest in the investigation and on top of that
14	operating system are some proprietary applications.
15	Well, I don't see anything inconsistent or
16	improper in accessing the Linux operating system,
17	perhaps modifying it to fix a bug or something,
18	reinstalling it, and then reinstalling those
19	proprietary software programs. You had a lawful copy
20	of it. You can restore that to its original operating

25 MS. SMITH: Sure. I will repeat the third

your third question.

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condition. So I don't see that as really a necessary

or appropriate request for this rulemaking. And I

apologize because I didn't get a chance to capture

- 1 question and then maybe go back up to what you just
- 2 said, so I wonder if iterating off what you said
- 3 there's other exemptions that the Copyright Office has
- 4 adopted that include a requirement to sort of maintain
- 5 the material that has been accessed after
- 6 circumvention in a safe manner or use protective
- 7 measures, and I wonder if that's getting to the thrust
- 8 of what Mr. Williams was concerned about whether it
- 9 doesn't necessarily need to mean applying TPM itself,
- 10 but if it's not useful to say restore it into the
- 11 manner in which it was originally accessed, some other
- way of limiting access or providing a similar sense of
- 13 security to what, I guess, the TPM would have been
- intended or presumably intended to be functioning when
- 15 it was applied.
- 16 And then the third question was, did you
- 17 want to speak to the idea that you should have a
- 18 particularized reason to circumvent in order to probe
- 19 for the license status investigation, including
- whether there should be, you know, a suggestion that
- 21 you should try to affirmatively make contact and see
- 22 if circumvention is necessary.
- 23 MS. CHESTEK: Yes. Yes. So I'm not aware
- of any other exemptions. Well, first off, this is a
- very unique exemption, I believe, because what it does

- is it -- what is happening here is that the DMCA is
- 2 protecting the infringer at the expense of the
- 3 copyright owner, and that is sort of what we are
- 4 trying to do, so I think that that framework helps
- 5 things. So are there other exemptions that are
- 6 similar that we could draw on? I don't think so
- 7 because I think this is such an unusual situation.
- 8 Another aspect that I tried to make clear in
- 9 the brief is this is only about the circumvention
- 10 itself, and it does happen that proprietary software
- is accessed in the context of doing an investigation,
- but it would be unlawful. It would be a copyright
- infringement for the investigator to do anything with
- that software outside of the investigation
- 15 environment. They can't redistribute it. That would
- 16 be a copyright infringement. And we have no qualms
- 17 about saying that would be a copyright infringement to
- 18 do that.
- 19 So this really is -- so I'm a little bit
- 20 sort of puzzled by the thought that this is not a
- 21 narrow exception because it is solely for the purpose
- 22 of investigating a potential copyright infringement
- 23 performed by or at the direction of a party that has
- 24 standing to bring a breach of license claim. I mean,
- 25 that's a pretty narrow description of who is entitled

1	to the exercise of this exemption. What I'm sort of
2	hearing is: "we don't believe you that that's what's
3	going on." And I don't you know, I don't I
4	haven't I have to say I haven't examined
5	all the other exemptions, but I certainly think that
6	good faith is implied. If the exemption if the
7	investigation was undertaken for a reason that did not
8	fit this exemption, then, of course, the exemption
9	wouldn't apply and there would be liability under the
10	DMCA. So I do think that the restriction is really
11	quite narrowly written for a very specific situation,
12	the investigation of infringement.
13	And as to the suggestion that the
14	investigating entity, the copyright owners first
15	should have a duty to go to the hardware manufacturers
16	or the software manufacturers to ask for a copy, first
17	off, I don't I would love to know whether other
18	panelists who work in this industry will typically go
19	to an infringer and say, "gosh, you know, can you give
20	us the proof of your infringement? That would be
21	really useful to us." So I don't think that that's
22	feasible, and I will tell you also having worked on a
23	number of these cases that sometimes a bigger stick is
24	needed than going to someone and saying, "gee, we
25	think that there's something wrong with your

- 1 software." If you want, there are a couple --
- MS. SMITH: Thank you, and --
- 3 MS. CHESTEK: I was going to say there are a
- 4 couple of --
- 5 MS. SMITH: Oh, go ahead.
- 6 MS. CHESTEK: If I could just look at my
- 7 notes and see if there were a couple other issues. I
- 8 think, yes, and there's only one other point, which is
- 9 the rules of civil procedure, and that, of course, as
- 10 we mentioned there, you know, we should not have to go
- 11 to court to actually file a lawsuit in order to make a
- determination of whether a device is infringing. I
- don't think that anybody takes that position that, you
- 14 know, you must run to court every time there's an
- 15 infringement, and, you know, that is your first avenue
- 16 for relief and not other avenues for relief. So I
- 17 think I've addressed everybody's points with that.
- 18 MS. SMITH: Okay. Thank you, and I wanted
- 19 to pull out one thing you said, is that these
- 20 investigations are undertaken in good faith, and
- 21 that's a phrase we've used in other exemptions too to
- 22 sort of clarify that. So I think Mr. Cheney wanted to
- 23 ask a question.
- MR. CHENEY: Yes, thank you, Ms. Smith, and
- 25 thank you for the explanation and the conversation so

- far. I think this has been helpful. I think, for me,
- and it might be helpful in this whole conversation, to
- 3 give us a little bit more information about this
- 4 investigative environment and sort of how this
- 5 happens. There was a question about sort of a trigger
- 6 event, and then how do you acquire the device? How
- 7 does that investigator acquire that device? Do they
- 8 go out, purchase the toy, for example? How does that
- 9 happen and then what kind of -- describe a little bit
- 10 more about that environment, because I think that
- 11 might be helpful in a couple of those questions about
- 12 protecting the software that may be exposed after the
- decryption or the breaking of the TPM. If you could
- 14 describe that just a little bit more, I think that
- 15 might be helpful both on the ownership question and on
- what happens to the device after.
- 17 MS. CHESTEK: Sure. So I will say without
- 18 sort of limiting what may happen in the future, I will
- 19 say that at the moment that the infringement actually
- is so commonplace that there are at least -- there are
- 21 two entities who filed briefs, Software Freedom
- 22 Conservancy and the Free Software Foundation, both of
- whom tell you that they take reports, so there are
- 24 people out there in the world who purchase these
- devices, whether it's television sets or doorbell

- cameras or baby monitors or whatever it might be, and
- discover that those devices do not appear to be
- 3 complying with the open-source licenses, with the
- 4 licenses on the software that they believe is on these
- 5 devices.
- 6 And I'll be quite frank, these are fairly
- 7 sophisticated users of these devices to be able to
- 8 recognize that situation. So both of these entities,
- 9 the Free Software Foundation said in its brief that it
- 10 receives about 186 complaints a year. I can tell you
- 11 the Conservancy averages around 100 a year, so we have
- somewhere between 186 and, say, 286 complaints per
- 13 year where people have just come to these
- organizations to say: "here is a device that I believe
- is not complying with the open-source licenses."
- 16 That doesn't preclude anyone, any of these
- 17 agencies from also going out themselves and they may,
- 18 in fact, go out and also purchase the device in order
- 19 to confirm the facts that were given to them. So the
- investigation, you know, is done by people associated
- 21 with these organizations to take various steps to look
- 22 at the device, evaluate the software and various tools
- 23 they have that I can't disclose, various ways to get a
- 24 good sense, and they convey their very, very
- 25 sophisticated computer experts who can look at this

- and tell why they believe that these devices have
- 2 open-source software on them.
- 3 And we can tell from the documentation -- we
- 4 can tell from looking at the device itself and the
- 5 documentation on the device that they are not
- 6 complying with those licenses because all of these
- 7 licenses have a documentation requirement that you can
- 8 look in the instruction manual, and it will say this
- 9 is the open-source software on this device, and so, if
- there's no list at all and a reasonable investigation
- shows that there is open-source software, then we know
- 12 that there is a license compliance problem. Has that
- 13 answered your question?
- 14 MR. CHENEY: I think so. So there are
- 15 basically two triggers that you're pointing to. One
- is somebody comes to you with a complaint, so that's
- 17 at least one trigger. The other trigger would be that
- there's some indication in something you're reading or
- 19 otherwise, the investigators then go out and purchase
- 20 the equipment or the device to then do a further
- 21 investigation on the device. Is that the two triggers
- 22 that sort of start your process in the investigation?
- 23 Is that a good summary of what you said?
- MS. CHESTEK: I think so. I mean, I would
- 25 say -- so they're not -- yes, the investigation can

- 1 arise in two separate ways, someone reports it or for
- 2 some reason the investigators purchase a device. They
- 3 aren't going to be motivated to purchase -- they
- 4 generally aren't going to be motivated to purchase a
- 5 device unless there's been a complaint about it. In
- other words, you know, they're not going into Best Buy
- 7 and searching, you know, breaking open all the boxes
- 8 to see whether or not there's an open-source license
- 9 disclosure, you know, on all of the instruction
- 10 manuals. That's not -- they generally are only going
- 11 to purchase a device which is already suspected of
- being out of compliance with the open-source license.
- MR. CHENEY: So would it be helpful perhaps
- 14 to put in the language of the exemption in your mind
- 15 to say -- to sort of signal what this triggering event
- is, which is primarily that somebody is filing a
- 17 complaint, so it could be that the reasonable belief
- that was talked about earlier is triggered by a
- 19 complaint received by your organizations. Would that
- 20 be helpful?
- 21 MS. CHESTEK: No, no. No, I don't think so
- 22 because I've given you a typical case. I haven't
- 23 given you every single case. So, for example, it was
- 24 fairly public that Tesla was out of compliance with
- its open-source licenses for its vehicles, and there

- 1 was a lot of publicity about that so that an
- 2 investigation and work on that problem would not
- 3 necessarily arise because any individual came and
- 4 complained about it. It became known, it became
- 5 generally known that Tesla was out of compliance, and
- 6 that may be true, so there may be one -- so I'll give
- you another example, is there has been recent focus on
- 8 baby monitors and internal cameras because those
- 9 products are being hacked and people are taking
- 10 control of cameras, so that's a huge privacy and
- 11 security concern.
- 12 These investigative organizations might
- 13 undertake of their own volition to investigate these
- devices to see whether or not there's open-source
- 15 software on them that is being used improperly for
- 16 this purpose or whether -- yeah, whether there's
- 17 open-source software being used improperly. So the
- 18 reports are not the only way. I frankly do believe
- 19 that simply saying -- I guess I'm not understanding
- where your qualms are when we say the purpose is for
- 21 investigation of infringement and particularly if you
- 22 say "good faith," I'm not sure where your qualms are
- that that's going to be abused somehow.
- MR. CHENEY: Thank you for this
- 25 conversation. I think that the conversation has to do

- with both how this is happening and perhaps the
- 2 ownership issues and some of those kind of things, how
- 3 this process happens. I think it helps build an
- 4 exemption that seems to work. And I would give an
- 5 opportunity, I think, to Mr. Ayers, Mr. Williams to
- 6 perhaps respond to this if that's okay, Ms. Smith?
- 7 MS. SMITH: Sure. Just can I ask Ms.
- 8 Chestek before we do that, and then I'm going to cede
- 9 the Copyright Office questioning to Mr. Bartelt. It
- 10 seems like this exemption is centered around software
- 11 that has been embedded in a particular machine or
- 12 device, is that correct?
- 13 MS. CHESTEK: That's the most -- I would say
- that's the most common investigation, but these
- 15 organizations do also receive -- as we said in our
- 16 brief, we do also receive complaints about ordinary
- 17 application software running on computers.
- MS. SMITH: Okay.
- 19 MS. CHESTEK: We do also receive complaints
- about those, yes.
- 21 MS. SMITH: Okay. Thank you. Do you think
- 22 a response would be good, Mr. Bartelt? Do you want
- 23 to --
- MR. BARTELT: I think I just wanted to
- 25 hear -- maybe Mr. Williams and Mr. Ayers had

- other points that they wanted to make, but after
- 2 hearing from Ms. Chestek about the current process for
- 3 their investigations, I'm curious whether you feel
- 4 like that's adequate to form a good-faith basis or if
- 5 something more is needed in your view? Mr. Williams,
- 6 you can go first, and then Mr. Ayers.
- 7 MR. WILLIAMS: Sure. Thank you. There's
- 8 been a number of things said that I'll try to get to,
- 9 but I'll start with the question you just asked. I
- 10 think, you know, we assume the good faith of Ms.
- 11 Chestek and her organization and we're not calling
- that into question. Nevertheless, typically, when
- exemptions are granted, even if that is assumed or
- 14 built in, there are other layers of protection that
- are also added to the language of exemptions to try to
- 16 curtail any unintended consequences.
- 17 And so, you know, the question that came up
- 18 about, you know, if a complaint is filed and Ms.
- 19 Chestek's organization determines that there is a
- 20 good-faith basis because of the complaint to pursue
- it, that would be a more particularized reason to
- 22 investigate than just an open-ended standard. I think
- 23 what she was saying is that she would not want this
- 24 limited, and it is not, as drafted, limited to
- organizations such as her own conducting the

circumvention and investigation, and, again, although 1 we're not endorsing granting anything, you know, that would be a different scenario than essentially anyone 3 with standing, which is the way they've drafted it. 4 5 So, you know, I think what I heard from Ms. Chestek was if the documentation for a device 6 discloses the use of open-source software, that they 7 may not have a reason to investigate, if I followed 8 9 her, because the disclosure is there, and I assume the 10 attribution that they require is there, but there may be other reasons that they think that the manufacturer 11 is not in compliance with the license, so I may have 12 misunderstood her. 13 But she said if it's not disclosed in the 14 documentation, then they may have a reason to 15 16 investigate, and I assume that that reason would not just be that there's no disclosure in there but that 17 there's some functionality of the device or some 18 operational aspect to the device that they believe 19 20 requires the use of an open-source software program 21 and cannot be somehow reverse-engineered or done in 22 another fashion through a piece of proprietary 23 software. So I still don't quite understand exactly

how they come to the conclusion that the investigation

needs to be "triggered" in Mr. Cheney's words, but she

24

- 1 may be able to speak to that a little bit more.
- 2 Just to clarify a couple of things that Ms.
- 3 Chestek raised, so when I was talking about the need
- 4 to restore a device to its normal functionality and
- 5 destroying any copies that are made, what I was
- 6 talking about with the destruction aspect is if
- 7 someone, during the investigation, creates copies of
- 8 the program, not the copies that are just inherently
- 9 embedded in the device, that are running in the
- 10 device, but create some other copies and there's no
- infringement identified, it turns out the
- investigation doesn't identify any infringement, then
- 13 those copies should be deleted.
- 14 And with respect to the restoration of the
- devices, you know, the concern is, if no infringement
- 16 is identified, but a device such as a video game
- 17 console is opened up, is circumvented, then the
- 18 proceedings over time have revealed that harm can
- 19 result from that, and especially depending on the
- scope of who's allowed to use this exemption, there
- 21 could end up being devices out there that have been
- opened up in a way that could lead to harmful results,
- and that's probably true in other areas, including
- set-top boxes.
- 25 And so that's one reason I suggested, even

- 1 though this is not a repair exemption, that the notion
- of restoring the device to normal functionality be
- 3 included. And Ms. Chestek said, well, oftentimes the
- 4 device has to be destroyed at the end of their
- 5 investigation. Of course, if that's the case, then
- 6 that concern is not applicable. If they destroy the
- 7 device after the investigation, then the unintended
- 8 consequences may go away.
- 9 She did mention set-top boxes running Linux
- and the need to modify them and whether that's lawful.
- 11 As I understand it, now that they've changed the
- language and removed subpart (b) from the proposal,
- 13 modification would not be part of this exemption, so,
- 14 while we may discuss it in other contexts, I won't
- 15 dwell on that. I do think the security is a good idea
- if something's going to be granted to be included as
- 17 it has been in other exemptions because, again, it's
- about unintended consequences, and if copies are made
- 19 and they are not secured, then that could lead to
- 20 problems, of course.
- 21 And, you know, I'm glad to hear her
- 22 acknowledge that any use outside of the investigation
- would be infringing, and so, you know, I do think the
- 24 facilitation of infringement aspect should be
- incorporated if anything is granted. And then, you

- 1 know, I would prefer also that nothing other than the
- 2 computer program that they're investigating be
- 3 accessed by the circumvention.
- 4 MR. BARTELT: Great. Thanks, Mr. Williams.
- 5 And I think, you know, Mr. Ayers, you have
- 6 maybe similar concerns here about not facilitating
- 7 access to infringement. I'm wondering, you know,
- 8 having heard what Ms. Chestek said about their
- 9 process, again, if that mitigates any of your concerns
- or if maybe there needs to be additional language that
- 11 should be considered, such as what Mr. Williams is
- 12 proposing about, you know, not facilitating access to
- infringement or that we can borrow from other
- exemptions to safeguard against accessing expressive
- 15 works -- so please, go ahead.
- 16 MR. AYERS: Thanks, Mr. Bartelt. So the
- 17 situation we have here, just to make sure it's
- 18 understood, the concern of the organizations I'm
- 19 representing is we're not, in the case of the
- 20 unintended consequences that Mr. Williams has
- 21 mentioned, we're not talking about the release of a
- 22 movie or two movies or three movies. We're talking
- about the potential exposure of the cryptographic
- 24 values that the software in these devices controls and
- 25 protects, and if these cryptographic values are

- 1 exposed and disseminated, we've now exposed every DVD,
- every Blu-ray disc to piracy, not just, you know, one
- 3 or two movies at a time, and so this is a big concern
- 4 to the organizations I represent.
- 5 And while we certainly acknowledge that
- 6 there is a concern about how is an open-source
- 7 software author going to pursue his or her rights in
- 8 this situation, I think the current proposal shifts
- 9 the -- swings the pendulum entirely the opposite
- 10 direction and puts the software author in a position
- 11 that other copyright owners would not be in.
- 12 Certainly, my organizations have had to
- follow legal steps, legal procedures, in order to
- 14 pursue the circumvention devices and tools that
- 15 they've pursued over the years, and so I think it is
- 16 insufficient to merely say that a report coming into
- 17 an organization is enough to trigger the applicability
- 18 of the exemption.
- One thing I would note is, in the baby
- 20 monitor example, if we're talking about sort of what's
- 21 commonly known, most reports indicate that the hacks
- are more due to users not using reasonable passwords
- and usernames, not so much a circumvention, and so
- 24 none of the tools have been -- none of the cameras
- 25 have been reset with a secure password, and so that's

- what makes them vulnerable. And so, if that's the
- 2 example, I would certainly hate that sort of approach
- 3 to be used in determining whether there's a reasonable
- 4 basis for engaging in the circumvention that we're
- 5 talking about here.
- 6 And I would also note that standing to bring
- 7 a suit does not really address the merits of the
- 8 claims that would be in that suit, and so I certainly
- 9 think it makes sense to strengthen the -- if we were
- 10 to grant this at all, and we still maintain an
- objection to granting this at all, it certainly makes
- sense to bring much more definition and refinement and
- 13 specificity to the table.
- 14 MR. BARTELT: Yeah. So I wanted to follow
- 15 up just again, Mr. Ayers, on the particular
- 16 architecture of these DVD players, and is it the case
- 17 that circumventing to be able to investigate the
- 18 firmware would necessarily expose the cryptographic
- 19 key such that it would enable widespread piracy? I
- think that's what I picked up from the submissions,
- 21 but maybe you could explain a little bit more about
- the particular risk that is unique maybe to DVD and
- 23 Blu-ray players. And that goes beyond those
- 24 particular devices, I'd be curious about that too.
- MR. AYERS: Sure. So, as we explained in

1	our submissions, device manufacturers who sign up for
2	a license for either CSS or AACS in making DVD and
3	Blu-ray players sign on to sets of requirements to
4	protect the cryptographic values, the decryption keys
5	that they're issued that allow those discs, which are
6	encrypted, to be decrypted by the device and then
7	presented to the user on a screen that's connected to
8	that device. So, while we have requirements that
9	apply to protecting those cryptographic values, we do
10	leave a bit of leeway for manufacturers to address it
11	in the way that they deem most efficient for their
12	manufacturing process, their design process.
13	So not every manufacturer does it in exactly
14	the same way, but the common way is to use the
15	firmware of the device to protect to obfuscate or
16	protect those cryptographic values, making them
17	unavailable to somebody who's attempting to access

going to be exposing those keys to be available in the clear to use for other purposes. They could be extracted from the device and then incorporated into a circumvention tool.

that device, you arguably then, in many cases, are

By removing or circumventing the firmware of

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MR. BARTELT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Ayers.

Ms. Chestek, I wondered if you had any

1	particular insight about maybe devices where again it
2	provides access to expressive content, whether it's
3	through a cryptographic key or, you know, I don't know
4	with video game consoles if your organization has
5	investigated open-source claims relating to these
6	types of devices and if, you know, you've done the
7	risk or any sort of remedial measures they've taken
8	to safeguard against the concerns that Mr. Ayers has?
9	MS. CHESTEK: So let me just start by
10	pointing out that all of this can be avoided if these
11	manufacturers simply were in compliance with the
12	license. There will be no investigation. So let's
13	take the most onerous example, which is a Linux
14	operating system on a device, and it is a license that
15	applies to the Linux operating system. You have to
16	provide a copy of the source code. You have to either
17	make it available with the device or you have to put
18	in your documentation where a copy can be obtained so
19	someone could just write to you and you provide the
20	source code.
21	And, quite frankly, this is sort of the
22	biggest non-license compliance that we see, is the
23	failure to provide source code. It's a clear
24	requirement of the license. If they were to simply
25	meet their license obligations, which means they're

- 1 non-infringing, there would be no investigation of the
- device. There would be no exploration of it. So to
- 3 say we're going to -- you know, there's this risk of
- 4 exposing cryptographic keys, it's a risk that they
- 5 brought on themselves by infringing.
- 6 MS. SMITH: Well, but can I just interrupt
- 7 for one second and make sure I understand the supply
- 8 chain right?
- 9 MS. CHESTEK: Sure.
- 10 MS. SMITH: So the people that you want --
- 11 who you say are obligated to provide source code and
- 12 are not -- those are not Mr. Ayers' clients, right?
- 13 So Mr. Ayers is concerned that --
- MS. CHESTEK: They are.
- MS. SMITH: Or they are? Okay.
- 16 MS. CHESTEK: They are his clients, yes.
- 17 Everybody in the distribution chain has that
- obligation, has that legal obligation, and we think of
- 19 it --
- 20 MS. SMITH: I think part of the confusion --
- 21 just a second. The confusion I had is he was saying
- 22 that his clients give manufacturers flexibility to
- 23 determine how to impose things, so I was trying to
- 24 figure out whether it is the manufacturers that you're
- investigating or whether it is AACS, for example, and,

- I mean, if you both wanted to speak to that just very
- 2 briefly? I just want to make sure I had the right
- 3 understanding.
- 4 MS. CHESTEK: Sure, and let me address that.
- 5 So I do apologize for a little confusion over who's
- 6 who here, so it is the manufacturers themselves who --
- 7 it is not the AACS organization that we're concerned
- 8 about with infringement, it is the manufacturers, so
- 9 it's those manufacturers who need to be compliant.
- 10 But, as Mr. Ayers pointed out, there are ways for
- 11 these manufacturers to build their devices so that
- these cryptographic keys are not exposed. So it's
- sort of a double layer, sort of, first off, the
- manufacturers can avoid all problems by simply being
- in compliance with the license, by not being
- 16 infringers.
- 17 Secondly, they can manufacture their devices
- in ways that allow the cryptograph -- that will not
- 19 expose the cryptographic keys on these investigations.
- They may have chosen a different way, which does
- 21 expose them, but, again, that was a design choice they
- 22 made knowing that they have this obligation to provide
- 23 source code. So to sort of put the investigators in
- handcuffs because of design choices and software
- 25 choices that the manufacturers made seems to be an

- incorrect balance when we're talking about who the
- wrong-doing party is here, and it is not the
- 3 investigator who is the wrong-doing party, it's the
- 4 manufacturer.
- 5 I do just, while I have the mike, I do just
- 6 want to say that also there are many, many individuals
- 7 who do the same kind of work. We focused on my
- 8 client, the Conservancy, so that is the one I'm
- 9 focused on, Free Software Foundation, but there are
- 10 also many, many individuals who are pursuing this
- 11 themselves. So it would be inappropriate to try to
- 12 limit this exemption to organizational units that are
- doing this kind of work because there are individuals
- 14 doing it also.
- 15 MR. AMER: Can I just follow up on that, Ms.
- 16 Chestek? So, you know, you talked about how the
- 17 manufacturers, you know, have some control over this
- 18 investigation insofar as they control, you know,
- 19 whether they're complying with the license terms, and
- 20 I think that gets back to the question of okay, you
- 21 know, what should the standard be in terms of, you
- 22 know, what sort of level of knowledge or good-faith
- 23 belief should be required in order, you know, for this
- 24 exemption to apply.
- So I was curious. I mean, you've framed the

- language in terms of standing, which I gather means,
- 2 you know, it has to be undertaken by someone who is
- 3 either the copyright owner or a licensee of the
- 4 copyright owner to, you know, who would have standing
- 5 either to enforce the license or to bring an
- 6 infringement claim. Is that sort of what was
- 7 intended?
- 8 MS. CHESTEK: Yes. Yes. So that
- 9 restriction was added again to sort of address the
- 10 concern that there would be those who would try to
- 11 take advantage of this exemption and just start
- 12 hacking on devices to see what's going on. It has to
- 13 be someone -- because it is for purposes of
- 14 potentially bringing an infringement claim, then we
- 15 believe it's appropriate to limit it to those people
- 16 who would have the ability to bring that claim,
- someone who has standing for that claim.
- 18 MR. AMER: Okay. And so I think -- so then
- one of the concerns that I think we've also heard is
- 20 the question of whether there should be some standard
- of knowledge or good-faith belief in addition to that,
- you know, and this goes to your point about, you know,
- 23 I think -- it goes to the concern, I think, about
- 24 whether, you know, this could give rise to just sort
- of why, you know, and I realize your clients probably

- are not going to be interested in doing this unless
- 2 they do have some basis for concluding that a
- 3 licensing breach has occurred, but I wonder if you
- 4 would be open to the idea of including some sort of
- 5 additional language in addition to the standing
- 6 language that would sort of refer to, you know, some
- 7 reasonable basis for believing that an infringement or
- 8 a breach of license has occurred.
- 9 MS. CHESTEK: Yes, if I could just go back
- 10 to address to some of the earlier points that were
- 11 made when I was explaining sort of what this process
- is. So, as I said, the absence of something in the
- documentation is a red flag that there probably is
- 14 license non-compliance, and the question was raised,
- 15 you know, is there a second step, which is
- 16 functionality? Is there some functionality? So we
- 17 know that of the devices that we've sampled in sort of
- 18 the smart device market, all of these, you know,
- internet of things that we're talking about, that 90
- 20 percent of those run on Linux.
- So just as a matter of sort of, you know,
- the overall industry, we do know that software under
- 23 the General Public License version 2 is on these
- 24 devices, so there's sort of, you know, that
- 25 sometimes -- I guess a lot of times there

- 1 are techniques that can also be used in looking at the
- device and evaluating it and running some tests on it
- and then checking it in certain ways. Certainly, my
- 4 client would like to have much more information than
- 5 simply probably there's Linux on it before going to a
- 6 manufacturer and making an allegation that they're out
- 7 of compliance.
- And that's kind of -- we have kind of a
- 9 chicken-and-egg problem here, which is you're saying,
- 10 well, we need you to have particularized knowledge
- 11 that there's infringement going on here, but that's
- 12 exactly what we need the exemption for, is in order to
- gain that particularized knowledge. We have general
- 14 knowledge that it's going to be highly likely based on
- 15 circumstantial evidence that we're seeing on it, but
- 16 we do like to have a much better level of evidence
- 17 than that before approaching a manufacturer to accuse
- 18 them of infringement.
- 19 We don't want to accuse anybody wrongly that
- there's infringement going on, so I think, you know,
- 21 that's sort of the rock and the hard place that we're
- 22 between is, if you set too high a level, if you try
- 23 to, you know -- and the other thing is is that there
- 24 are a lot of different indications, there are a lot of
- 25 different things that they can see happening that may

- 1 indicate, you know, what kind of software is on the
- device. So I can't think of any sort of reasonable
- 3 place to draw a line that says, you know, you have to
- 4 meet X level of proof in order to then be able to
- 5 crack open the device lawfully and get, you know, the
- 6 next quantum of proof.
- I mean, 90 percent of the market, I think,
- 8 that's a pretty good level of -- you know, a pretty
- 9 good guess that there's going to be the Linux software
- on there, you know, and then it will depend on, you
- 11 know, what's going on with it, whether or not that's
- 12 an infringing use or a lawful use.
- 13 MR. AMER: Well, what about something like a
- "reasonable good-faith belief?"
- 15 MS. CHESTEK: Yes, I think we would be
- 16 comfortable with anything that is a generalized
- 17 standard, "reasonable good-faith belief," yes,
- because, certainly, that is my client's present
- 19 standard, is, you know, they don't investigate
- 20 frivolous complaints. They certainly always have a
- 21 reasonable good-faith belief that there is
- infringement going on because, you know, this is,
- frankly, a lot of work to do these investigations.
- It's many, many hours of work, so they don't pursue
- it, you know, sort of lightly.

1	MR. BARTELT: I just wanted to jump in to
2	ask a question. There was one thing that was raised
3	in the reply comments about where the Software Freedom
4	Conservancy seemed open to limiting the investigation
5	of instances of FOSS software. I see you have your
6	hand raised, Mr. Williams. I'm just curious if that
7	is a limitation that would make any difference to you,
8	if it should be people using this exemption or
9	potentially users could be investigating infringement
10	of proprietary software or FOSS software. I don't
11	know if your organization has a view on that, and then
12	I think maybe you wanted to reply to some of the
13	remarks we just heard.
14	MR. WILLIAMS: Sure. Thank you. Yes, I
15	mean, I'm always a fan in these proceedings of trying
16	to keep the exemptions tailored to the record that's
17	been built, and this one has been exclusively focused,
18	I believe, on open-source software, and so, if there's
19	an exemption granted, I think it should be limited to
20	that context. I do understand some of the other
21	comments that say, well, that would create an unequal
22	standard between proprietary software and open source,
23	but I don't think there's been a record built on the
24	proprietary side, and it sounded like Ms. Chestek's
25	organization would be amenable to limiting it to open

- 1 source, so, on that question, I think, from our point
- of view, although, like I said, we don't think an
- 3 exemption is necessary, if one's granted, I would
- 4 rather keep it limited to that context.
- 5 To respond to some of what Ms. Chestek was
- 6 just saying, it sounds like in a lot of these
- 7 instances she's saying they know that Linux is running
- 8 and, for example, someone has not yet published the
- 9 rest of their proprietary source code along with the
- 10 Linux code that they believe is being run and that
- that's a violation of the Linux license, and if they
- 12 know already, that seems to get rid of the need for
- 13 circumvention, and so I'm a little -- I'm still
- struggling a little bit to understand that issue.
- And then I'm also curious to know how they
- 16 are aware that 90 percent of a given market is running
- 17 Linux if that hasn't been disclosed or there haven't
- 18 already been investigations of all of these devices,
- 19 but, again, if they know that devices are running it,
- 20 the investigation isn't -- the circumvention to
- 21 investigate isn't necessary. They already have
- 22 everything they need to move forward with the
- 23 complaint. And she mentioned earlier that, you know,
- it's uncommon in other spaces for people to, you know,
- get all of their evidence from the infringer in

1	advance, but that certainly doesn't stop people from
2	filing lawsuits based on good-faith belief and Rule 11
3	and then getting what they need through discovery.
4	And I do think that going to a manufacturer
5	and saying, "hey, we think there's a problem here, are
6	you willing to give us access to your code, " that
7	doesn't seem like it should be a big hindrance to the
8	process because they would already be in possession of
9	the device, and if, you know, the infringer somehow
10	tried to cover its tracks, which I don't know exactly
11	how that would work, but, if they did, they would
12	already have the device in their hands, and so I don't
13	think the evidence would disappear.
14	I do want to be specific about kind of video
15	game consoles just because there's been a lot of talk
16	about smart devices here and maybe there's more
17	evidence with respect to those devices, but video game
18	consoles were kind of grouped into a long list in the
19	opening comments of devices, but there were no
20	specifics provided about which consoles or why there
21	was any belief that they were not complying with some
22	open-source licenses.
23	And, you know, with video game consoles,
24	going back to your question about does getting access
25	to the firmware undermine the security of the devices

1	that Mr. Ayers addressed for his clients, we do have a
2	record and a long history of establishing that that is
3	the case with video game consoles, and so I would ask
4	that they be excluded if this exemption is granted
5	because Ms. Chestek said, well, there's an obligation
6	on manufacturers to somehow separate and create all
7	these different layers of access controls in order to
8	enable the investigation without otherwise undermining
9	the effectiveness of the security scheme that's
10	designed to prevent piracy and other unauthorized
11	access, and that really assumes infringement by the
12	people that she's intending to investigate, and that
13	to me isn't correct. You can't just assume that every
14	device manufacturer is an infringer and therefore is
15	obligated to separate these two types of access
16	controls. So that's, I think, everything I wanted to
17	address for now.
18	MR. BARTELT: Yes, thank you, Mr. Williams.
19	Maybe I could kind of turn those questions back to Ms.
20	Chestek for a minute just to get a little bit more
21	clarity about, right, where maybe the Conservancy is
22	able to, without circumventing TPMs, determine that
23	there is, you know, FOSS within most devices, how
24	often they run into issues where they are impeded from

doing so for one reason or another, particularly by

- 1 TPMs, and then, if you have examples of where maybe
- 2 complaints have been made concerning video game
- 3 consoles, that would be helpful to know.
- 4 MS. CHESTEK: I don't have any specifics on
- 5 the video game consoles. What I do just feel the need
- 6 to reiterate, which is that the device manufacturers
- 7 are using this software with full knowledge of the
- 8 license requirements for it, and so to say, if you
- 9 want to catch us, you shouldn't be allowed to catch us
- 10 at infringement because of design choices we have
- 11 made, I don't have a lot of sympathy for that
- 12 argument. And then with -- and I'm sorry, I got
- 13 sidetracked, and if you could just repeat your actual
- 14 question that I didn't hear from --
- 15 MR. BARTELT: Sure. Sure, no worries. I
- 16 think where Mr. Williams was headed was he was saying,
- in referring to your earlier comments that often the
- 18 Conservancy is able to identify that Linux is being
- 19 used or you have knowledge about it in 90 percent of
- 20 the cases -- I'm sorry if I'm getting the statistics
- 21 wrong -- that you're aware that it's there, so maybe
- that circumvention is not needed, and I'm just curious
- 23 if you could provide a little bit more insight about
- how often you're actually prohibited from being able
- to make that evaluation by TPMs or by some other

-		
	means.	

2	MS. CHESTEK: Yes. So it's kind of a
3	delicate question because, you know, do we admit do
4	we want to say that we have had to bypass TPMs in
5	order to discover infringement when, at the moment,
6	there's no exemption for it. You know, I think that
7	the effort here is to try to draw a line where there's
8	just no way to draw a line, which is to say you have
9	to have, you know or what I'm hearing is an attempt
LO	to have it both ways, which is to say, "well, you
L1	already know, so you don't need the exemption." But
L2	we don't have enough information to know whether or
L3	not there is software on the device, you know, if
L4	it's, say, for example, just this generalized
L5	knowledge of, you know, that I'll give you an
L6	example.
L7	So say there's a television manufacturer
L8	that you have a report and you've investigated and
L9	have determined that there likely is Linux running on
20	that device and they're out of compliance with that
21	license. Is it safe for you you know, is it
22	where do you draw the line between saying, okay, well,
23	is it safe is it fair for me to assume that every
24	television manufactured by this television
25	manufacturer is also infringing or not, or should I do

1	investigation on that? So, you know, to
2	MS. SMITH: Well, can I ask
3	MS. CHESTEK: Yes.
4	MS. SMITH: what is your practice right
5	now? Because it seems like just putting on, like, a
6	litigation hat or even a negotiation hat you can say
7	we have a reasonable belief that you're using Linux
8	and we see that you haven't disclosed your source
9	code, so please comply, and they can respond or not,
10	and if you need to, you can go into court, and, you
11	know, no one wants to go into court unless you have to
12	go into court. But how do you handle this now? Do
13	you conduct a forensic analysis before sending these
14	letters out and, if so, why?
15	MS. CHESTEK: Yes. Yes, generally, they do
16	perform significant analysis so that there is enough
17	evidence when we go to the manufacturers that the
18	manufacturers just simply cannot deny that we have,
19	you know, very firm evidence that this software is on
20	the devices.

And let me also point out I think what's really important to understand here too is that the Software Freedom Conservancy and the Free Software Foundation, the two organizations I mentioned before, have published standards for enforcement of these

- licenses, and the first step on these standards is to
- work with the manufacturer to try to gain compliance.
- 3 These organizations are not -- their first step is not
- 4 going to court. So to say, "oh, well, you know, you
- 5 can go to court and get discovery, "that's fairly
- 6 antithetical to the published standards they have for
- 7 the ways they do enforcement.
- 8 MS. SMITH: Sure, but I guess I'll put my
- 9 old, like, trademark enforcement hat on where you
- 10 might not know exactly what a user is doing, but you
- 11 sort of see something in the market that you might
- start by approaching them. Do you start those
- conversations with manufacturers saying "we think
- 14 you're using Linux," or do your standards say that you
- 15 need to have, like, documentary evidence before
- 16 sending a letter? What do the standards say?
- 17 MS. CHESTEK: I don't believe that these
- 18 community standards that I'm talking about go into
- 19 that kind of detail. I can share with you, you know,
- 20 as a litigator, what you try to do is develop the best
- 21 case you have that you can get against your opponent
- 22 because, you know, if you go with them to weak
- 23 evidence, they're going to deny it, and so, you know,
- 24 you always want to go to them with fairly compelling
- evidence, and you're going to achieve success, you're

- 1 going to achieve license compliance and
- 2 non-infringement by going to them with the most
- 3 compelling evidence that you can go to them with
- 4 rather than sort of shady allegations.
- 5 If I went to, say, a doorbell manufacturer
- 6 and said, "you know, 90 percent of the doorbells
- 7 manufactured have Linux on them, based on that, we
- 8 think that you might have Linux too, "well, you know,
- 9 they're not going to -- they're going to -- that
- 10 letter's going to into the circular file when we say
- 11 that. So, you know, we may -- we need those tools to
- 12 be able --
- 13 MS. SMITH: And has that happened in your
- 14 experience? Have people not responded to your letters
- when you haven't had documentary evidence?
- 16 MS. CHESTEK: I don't know that we've ever
- 17 gone to anyone without documentary evidence, so, as I
- 18 said before, we prefer to go to them with fairly
- 19 compelling -- but what may be happening, though, is
- 20 that those people against whom we have evidence are
- 21 the ones who are maybe not using TPMs so that we can
- 22 prove that, which means that you have a whole group of
- 23 infringers who are able to protect their infringement
- and protect it lawfully by being able to allege a
- claim of 1201 by simply incorporating a TPM, so, you

- 1 know, you're kind of tipping the scales in favor of
- the infringers by, you know, requiring this sort of
- 3 very high degree of evidence that there's infringement
- 4 going on.
- 5 MS. SMITH: Okay. So just one last question
- 6 before I turn over the mike. Are the standards for
- 7 enforcement, is that in our record yet? Has that been
- 8 provided?
- 9 MS. CHESTEK: They were. They were cited in
- 10 a footnote. It's more a community --
- MS. SMITH: Yes. Okay.
- 12 MS. CHESTEK: It's not sort of -- it's more
- like we're good guys and we will write to you. We're
- 14 not going to sue you out of the box. We're going to
- 15 write to you and try to fix this.
- 16 MS. SMITH: Okay. So we have them. Okay.
- 17 Thank you.
- 18 MS. CHESTEK: I'm happy to provide them, I'm
- 19 happy to provide a copy if you'd like me to provide a
- 20 copy.
- 21 MS. SMITH: Okay. We will be in touch if we
- 22 think we need that.
- MS. CHESTEK: Okay.
- 24 MR. AMER: Ms. Chestek, can I ask you one
- other question about the language as you've -- the

- 1 proposed language as you've drafted it?
- 2 MS. CHESTEK: Mm-hmm.
- 3 MR. AMER: So the language talks about
- 4 circumvention -- it talks about both copyright
- 5 infringement and breach of license claims, which are
- 6 two, you know, separate types of causes of action.
- 7 MS. CHESTEK: Mm-hmm.
- 8 MR. AMER: It sounds like we're talking
- 9 about potentially both. I mean, as I understand it,
- 10 in some cases, when a license is breached, there will
- 11 be a cause of action for copyright infringement but
- 12 not always. It depends, you know, on whether the
- license term is a condition or a covenant. I'm
- 14 thinking of the MDY case in the Ninth Circuit which
- 15 talks about this.
- MS. CHESTEK: Mm-hmm.
- 17 MR. AMER: I was wondering if that is by
- 18 design that you've sort of -- that the proposed
- 19 language talks about standing to bring a breach of
- 20 license claim as opposed to standing to bring a breach
- of license or an infringement claim?
- 22 MS. CHESTEK: So that's certainly a question
- only a copyright lawyer would love, and, actually, the
- 24 breach of license, the language breach of license, was
- 25 meant to -- and excuse my cat there -- was meant to --

- 1 his tail may flop here in a second, yeah -- it was
- 2 meant to actually include both, whether it was a
- 3 breach of contract -- that's why I said breach of
- 4 license was trying to play it both ways -- was whether
- 5 it's a breach of contract or whether it's a copyright
- 6 infringement. The exemption was meant to cover both
- 7 of those situations, yes, standing for either one of
- 8 those types of claims.
- 9 MR. AMER: Okay. Thank you.
- MS. CHESTEK: Mm-hmm.
- 11 MR. BARTELT: I realize that, you know, in
- 12 addition to, you know, the commenters that are here
- with us today, Mr. Williams and Mr. Ayers, they didn't
- 14 file anything specific to vehicles, but I just wanted
- 15 to raise the issue because they're not with us here
- 16 today if you had any view on whether the amended
- 17 language prohibiting circumvention that would
- 18 constitute a violation of applicable law
- 19 satisfactorily addresses those concerns about vehicles
- and vehicle safety and protection of trade secrets.
- If you have any views on those, I appreciate it. If
- 22 not, we can move on.
- 23 (No response.)
- MR. BARTELT: All right. I think we've
- 25 given that adequate time. I'm just looking through my

1	notes to see if we have any additional questions of
2	issues we haven't covered. I don't know if Regan or
3	Kevin or Mr. Cheney, if you have anything you wanted
4	to raise yet in the remaining five minutes we have?
5	MS. SMITH: I think that maybe while we're
6	checking our notes if anyone wants to, you know, have
7	any last thoughts, any of the panelists, I don't go
8	ahead. I think, Ms. Chestek, you've unmuted, and, Mr.
9	Williams, you have your hand raised, so let's go in
10	that order.
11	MS. CHESTEK: Yeah, I just wanted to comment
12	one thing that we didn't that sort of was mentioned
13	was whether or not all software should be included in
14	this exemption or just free and open-source software
15	should be included in this exemption, and as we've
16	stated, I don't know any reason why it shouldn't be
17	all software, because I believe that it's to the
18	benefit of the owners of copyrights and proprietary
19	software to include this also. I don't understand why
20	they wouldn't want this exemption in their favor.
21	It simply is the case, however, that my
22	client only investigates free and open-source
23	software, so we only have the factual predicate that's
24	required for the exemption for purposes of free and

open-source software but nevertheless believe that it

- 1 would be valuable to all copyright owners.
- 2 MR. BARTELT: This might be a little out
- 3 there. I'll let Mr. Williams chime in in a second.
- 4 Are you aware, Ms. Chestek, of any particular types of
- 5 devices that would never include free and open-source
- 6 software? I mean, it's so pervasive nowadays, I'd
- 7 assume that we find it everywhere, but I don't know if
- 8 there are -- I mean, if others on the panel are aware
- 9 of particular types of devices that would, you know,
- 10 exclude that or never include that. We'd be curious
- 11 to know that as well.
- 12 MS. CHESTEK: I believe I gave a statistic
- 13 that studies have shown that all software kind of
- 14 across all fields, firmware, you know, laptop
- 15 software, all kinds of software, that something like
- 16 99 percent of it has open-source software, so it
- 17 certainly exists everywhere. You know, yes, there are
- devices that don't have open-source software.
- 19 It's become a more popular way -- it's
- 20 become a much more popular way to build software
- 21 because there are all of these pre-existing components
- 22 that can be quickly assembled to create, and also a
- 23 lot of them tend to be at the operating system level
- 24 within the stack, not the application layer itself but
- within the stack. A lot of that is open-source

- 1 software, and so it's very easy, and that's sort of --
- 2 you know, it's nothing special about it. It's
- 3 infrastructure. You know, you're not -- your business
- 4 is not succeeding on, you know, what's the operating
- 5 system on your doorbell camera. That's not where
- 6 you're making your money, so these softwares do tend
- 7 to be used quite frequently.
- 8 MR. BARTELT: Sure. Thank you. And I
- 9 think, Mr. Williams, we have you next. Then, Mr.
- 10 Cheney, if you had a question after that?
- 11 MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Yeah, just very
- 12 quickly I was going to say I think it's great that
- their standards for pursuing potential claims include
- 14 first contacting the manufacturer before moving on to
- 15 litigation and that I think their stated objectives
- 16 are not to, you know, go out and obtain as many
- 17 infringement lawsuit winnings as they can but to ask
- 18 for compliance with license terms.
- 19 And I think that at least in my litigation
- 20 practice, potential defendants, if they were told up
- 21 front that litigation was not the ultimate objective,
- 22 damages was not the ultimate objective as long as some
- 23 form of cooperation and ultimate willingness to comply
- 24 was pursued by the potential defendant, I think that
- would make it all the more likely that they could

- 1 cooperate with people to find out is there actually
- infringement here or not, and that's one reason why we
- 3 had suggested some of the things we did to limit the
- 4 exemption to require reaching out to the copyright
- 5 owners first or --
- 6 MR. BARTELT: Thank you, Mr. Williams. Mr.
- 7 Cheney?
- 8 MR. CHENEY: Thank you for the last couple
- 9 of seconds here. I just have a quick question. Ms.
- 10 Chestek, you can help me perhaps. You had mentioned
- that you wanted to move beyond just your two
- organizations or other organizations that are
- 13 similarly situated to perhaps individuals that conduct
- these investigations. Can you tell us whether those
- investigators have particular trainings or
- 16 certifications that go towards qualifying them for
- 17 this that may be in those community standards or other
- locations that might help us in understanding how to
- 19 perhaps cabin this for particular individuals? Can
- 20 you help us there?
- 21 MS. CHESTEK: No, I don't -- I'm not aware
- 22 of any sort of certification in circumventing TPMs. I
- 23 will say -- so, as pointed out, this exemption is
- 24 sought for copyright owners, so the reason that these
- individuals take interest in the question is they

- 1 have, for example, contributed to a piece of software
- that is found on these devices, or they suspect that
- 3 it is and they want to confirm for themselves, and
- 4 let's keep in mind what the tradeoff here is for the
- 5 people who create open-source software, particularly
- 6 the copy-lefts software, is their motive for
- 7 participating and for putting software under these
- 8 licenses is that this software is freely available to
- 9 everyone to share.
- 10 So, when they see that their software that
- is under this license that is meant to be shared by
- the commons is not being shared by an entity, then,
- 13 you know, they take particular offense at that, so
- they certainly are knowledgeable about the software
- itself that's being investigated because they are an
- 16 author of it. So they know very well how that
- 17 software works, what to look for, what kind of
- indications there are that the software -- much better
- than certainly maybe because I don't have the
- 20 background, perhaps even much better than my client
- 21 because, you know, if they wrote, for example, a piece
- of the software that communicates in a particular way,
- 23 when they see a thermostat communicating with that
- 24 particular signature, they may recognize that and say,
- "I know exactly what that is, that's my software

- 1 that's doing that."
- 2 So, you know, that may be another way that
- 3 someone will have sort of particularized knowledge or
- 4 will have a suspicion, let me put it that way, have a
- 5 suspicion is the signature enough to go after someone
- 6 and say, "I saw the signature, I think you're
- 7 infringing my software." You know, I suspect, you
- 8 know, that's another letter that's going to go into a
- 9 lot of circular files.
- 10 So that's sort of the level we're talking
- 11 about, is, you know, there's the level of suspicion,
- 12 which is what would cause someone to investigate, but
- then there's a level of evidence that is sufficient
- 14 that when you go to someone with that evidence that
- 15 you then -- you know, that they will then have reason
- 16 to engage with you because they realize that they are
- 17 called out as being a copyright infringer if they are
- 18 called out. And I do want to point out that when my
- 19 client sends out letters to companies saying that the
- software is infringing, it's much less common to
- 21 receive a response than it is to get no response.
- 22 Very often, even with this evidence, these companies
- 23 are ignoring, you know, these letters alleging that
- there's infringement.
- So it would be a wonderful world if we could

- just simply go to a manufacturer and say, "gee, we
- 2 realize, you know, gee, we think there's a problem
- 3 here, " and the manufacturer would say, "oh, my gosh,
- 4 we're terribly sorry, we didn't realize, let's fix it
- 5 right away." I mean, you know, we'd be clapping each
- 6 other on the back if that was the response, but that
- 7 is not the typical response. The typical response is
- 8 to duck, cover, and ignore.
- 9 MS. SMITH: Can I one, like, maybe final
- 10 question on that because it does seem like you're
- 11 focused on getting the manufacturer to respond to you
- 12 based on the open-source license they may have
- obtained, and Mr. Ayers is focused on getting the
- 14 manufacturer to comply with the restrictions to
- 15 protect information based on those relationships, and
- 16 so there's sort of, like, this shared target. If you
- 17 reach out to the manufacturer and you say, "if we
- don't get a response, we are going to engage in
- 19 circumvention, " which may jeopardize some of the other
- 20 relationships the manufacturer knows, do you think
- 21 that's going to help it not go into the circular file,
- the letter?
- 23 MS. CHESTEK: I quess I'm missing a piece of
- the question because, yeah, if there's no exemption,
- no, they'll be thrilled to death.

1	MS. SMITH: Well, no.
2	MS. CHESTEK: Because then they yeah.
3	MS. SMITH: Well, no, no, I think assume
4	that there was an exemption and I guess that the
5	exemption, you know, either requires you to reach out
6	to the manufacturer first or you just decide to do it
7	I'm wondering, it seems like the manufacturer probably
8	doesn't want their device to be circumvented either,
9	so that might serve as could that serve as a
10	carrot or I don't know whether it's a
11	carrot or stick serve as an incentive for them to
12	respond to you?
13	MS. CHESTEK: Yeah, I mean, that's a novel
14	thought. I have not so you're saying if a
15	condition of the exemption was to say "but first you
16	have to ask and you have to get" I guess, "first
17	you have to ask, " then what? I mean, sort of part of
18	the problem with these exemptions is they become this
19	sort of whole, like, you know, they grow and grow and
20	grow as you try to add these things, so if say you
21	said "yes, you have to write to them first and then,
22	if they don't comply, then you're allowed to
23	circumvent," you know, would the ones with
24	cryptographic keys be more amenable? I mean, yeah, I
25	don't know. I can't speculate because it's just I

- 1 don't -- I can't think and talk at the same time, so
- 2 --
- 3 MS. SMITH: Okay. Well, thank you. Thank
- 4 you for entertaining me. I mean, and I agree if we
- 5 were to recommend an exemption, we don't have any
- desire to make these overly complicated, but given
- 7 that open-source software and software generally is a
- 8 more complex area, I think we want to make sure we
- 9 would carefully consider all the angles for these
- 10 types of users.
- Does anyone else have any more questions or
- any more statements they would like to get on the
- 13 record?
- 14 (No response.)
- MS. SMITH: Okay. So we're a little over
- 16 time. Yes. Go ahead.
- 17 MS. CHESTEK: I'm sorry, just one real quick
- 18 comment. I guess this sort of letter, you know,
- 19 letter first, then you get the exemption, just I don't
- 20 know whether that might encourage sort of sending
- 21 frivolous letters to -- like, there is a problem in
- 22 this industry with trolls who people -- there's some
- 23 very famous individuals who use open-source software
- as a trolling mechanism to gain income, and so sending
- 25 out -- making it as easy as, you know, sending out a

- 1 letter and threatening might encourage those trolls to
- 2 act in malicious ways.
- 3 So I guess that's my kind of hesitation
- 4 about sending out these because, you know, then it
- 5 becomes this sort of gap. I mean, it gives someone a
- 6 mechanism, you know, just like patent trolls send out
- 7 letters, you know, threatening infringement on the
- 8 barest of circumstances. That's my concern. Thank
- 9 you.
- 10 MS. SMITH: Okay. Thank you. Thank you for
- 11 that.
- 12 I think that concludes this session. We
- will come back in 40 minutes, where we will examine
- proposed exemptions to permit text and data mining.
- 15 And thank you all for your contributions this morning.
- 16 If you are watching, you can just stay on the line and
- 17 we will be back, and if you are a panelist, just mute
- 18 yourself and turn off your audio because you will have
- 19 a live mike. Thank you.
- 20 (Whereupon, at 11:52 a.m., the hearing in
- 21 the above entitled matter recessed, to reconvene at
- 22 12:30 p.m. this same day, Wednesday, April 7, 2021.)
- 23 //
- 24 //
- 25 //

1 <u>A F T E R N O O N S E S S I O N</u> 2 (12:33 p.m.)MS. SMITH: If you are a speaker, could you 3 please turn on your video? Okay. I'm going to assume 4 5 we have critical mass, and, again, I know at least one 6 person may be joining us once their technical issues are resolved. But good afternoon. My name is Regan 7 Smith, General Counsel at the Copyright Office. 8 9 is now day three of our § 1201 hearings, and this is 10 on Class 7, which concerns the proposed exemption to permit text and data mining for literary works and 11 12 motion pictures. I think many have participated or perhaps 13 14 watched before, but just to clarify, someone from the 15 Government will be calling on panelists to answer 16 specific questions. I think we anticipate today's discussion will cover a number of topics, so we're 17 18 asking that you please try to stick to the question 19 presented and limit your response to a minute or so. 20 If you wish to speak, we found it works best if you 21 can use the hand raise button in Zoom, but if you're 22 having technical difficulties with that or otherwise wish to contribute, you can just sort of wave your 23 24 hand in real time.

Anyone either watching or participating can

- indicate in the Q&A or the chat if they're having
- 2 technical difficulties, and someone from the Copyright
- 3 Office will reach out to assist them. And the last
- 4 thing I would like to remind everyone in terms of
- 5 rules of the road is if anyone is watching who wishes
- 6 to contribute to tomorrow's audience participation
- 7 session, which will allow presentation on any of the
- 8 topics in the rulemaking, you can sign up in the
- 9 SurveyMonkey link which has been circulated in the
- 10 chat. And I guess the very last warning should be
- 11 please mute your audio when you are not speaking.
- So we'll start by introducing ourselves, so
- from the Copyright Office, if we could have Mr. Amer,
- 14 Ms. Rubel, Ms. Chauvet, and Mr. Welkowitz introduce
- 15 themselves?
- 16 MR. AMER: Hello. Kevin Amer, Deputy
- 17 General Counsel.
- 18 MS. RUBEL: Jordana Rubel, Assistant General
- 19 Counsel.
- 20 MS. CHAUVET: Good afternoon. Anna Chauvet,
- 21 Associate General Counsel.
- 22 MR. WELKOWITZ: David Welkowitz,
- 23 Attorney-Advisor.
- 24 MS. SMITH: Thank you. And from NTIA, Mr.
- 25 Zambrano Ramos?

- 1 MR. ZAMBRANO RAMOS: Hi, everyone. This is
- 2 Luis Zambrano Ramos. I'm a Policy Analyst in NTIA's
- 3 Office of Policy Analysis and Development.
- 4 MS. SMITH: Okay. I see Mr. Mohr has joined
- 5 us.
- 6 MR. MOHR: Yes.
- 7 MS. SMITH: We are introducing ourselves,
- 8 Mr. Mohr, so welcome. We're glad the technical issue
- 9 was resolved.
- 10 We'll start by asking those who are here
- 11 testifying in support of the exemption to introduce
- 12 themselves, and I know Ms. Schofield was unable to
- 13 attend today, but if we could start with the UC
- 14 Berkeley folks, so I have Dr. Bamman, Dr. Hoffman, Mr.
- 15 Stallman, as well as I think some student attorneys.
- 16 MR. BAMMAN: Hi, I'm David Bamman. I'm
- 17 Assistant Professor in the School of Information at UC
- 18 Berkeley.
- MR. HOFFMAN: Good morning. I'm Chris
- 20 Hoffman. I'm Associate Director of Research IT at UC
- 21 Berkeley and Program Director for Research Data
- 22 Management.
- 23 MR. STALLMAN: Hi. Erik Stallman. I'm the
- 24 Associate Director of the Samuelson Law Technology &
- 25 Public Policy Clinic.

- 1 MR. ALGHAMDI: Ziyad Alghamdi. I am a
- 2 clinical student at the Samuelson Clinic at UC
- 3 Berkeley.
- 4 MR. ANDERSON: My name is Tait Anderson. I
- 5 am a law student with the Samuelson Clinic as well.
- 6 MS. MOORE: My name is Erin Moore. I'm a
- 7 clinical student with the Samuelson Clinic.
- 8 MS. SMITH: Thank you. Mr. Band?
- 9 MR. BAND: Hi, I'm Jonathan Band. I
- 10 represent the Library Copyright Alliance.
- 11 MS. SMITH: Thank you. Dr. Wermer-Colan?
- 12 MR. WERMER-COLAN: Hi. I'm Alex
- 13 Wermer-Colan. I'm a digital scholarship coordinator
- 14 at Temple University Libraries.
- 15 MS. SMITH: Thank you. And then I think
- 16 we'll go alphabetically for those who are testifying
- 17 not in support of the exemption, so, Mr. Ayers?
- 18 MR. AYERS: Thank you. Hello. I'm Michael
- 19 Ayers, and I'm representing the Advanced Access
- 20 Content System Licensing Administrator, LLC, commonly
- 21 known as AACS LA, and DVD Copy Control Association,
- 22 usually referred to as DVD CCA.
- MS. SMITH: Thank you. Ms. Charlesworth?
- 24 MS. CHARLESWORTH: Hi. I'm Jacqueline
- 25 Charlesworth. I'm representing the Association of

- 1 American Publishers.
- 2 MS. SMITH: Mr. Mohr?
- 3 MR. MOHR: Chris Mohr, General Counsel,
- 4 STTA.
- 5 MS. SMITH: Do we have Mr. Taylor? Yes.
- 6 MR. TAYLOR: I'm David Taylor. I'm counsel
- 7 to AACS LA and DVD CCA, which Mr. Ayers had explained
- 8 earlier what they represent. Thank you.
- 9 MS. SMITH: Thank you. And Mr. Williams?
- 10 MR. WILLIAMS: Good afternoon. Matthew
- 11 Williams from Mitchell Silberberg & Knupp representing
- the Joint Creators and Copyright Owners.
- MS. SMITH: Great. So we'll dive in, and
- one of the things I wanted to just start with, I think
- there's a lot of broad comments both in support of and
- opposing this exemption et al., which we will
- 17 certainly get into, but one of the things that has
- 18 come up with this session as well as the one we had
- 19 earlier is that in the reply comments there were a
- 20 number of refinements offered by those in favor of an
- 21 exemption, so I wanted to make sure we have an
- 22 accurate understanding of the sort of proposal on the
- table as well as allow those who oppose an exemption
- 24 to clarify if that is in fact their understanding too.
- 25 So what I have is that the proposed

1	exemption initially would have allowed researchers to
2	engage in circumvention in order to deploy text and
3	data mining techniques on literary works and motion
4	pictures, and it has been refined by who the user is
5	to specify that it should be a researcher affiliated
6	with an institution of higher education, a more
7	specific definition offered by that, for the purpose
8	of scholarly research and teaching.
9	There has been another refinement offered
10	that the research should use reasonable security
11	measures to limit access to the corpus of circumvented
12	works only to those other researchers for purposes of
13	collaboration or replication and verification of
14	research findings. Works which are accessed only as a
15	rental would be excluded, although I think there is
16	some concern that the exemption would not require the
17	works to be owned outright with respect to digital
18	copies. The fourth sort of broad, I guess, statement
19	we saw in the replies is we're not quite sure whether

exemptions that already exist.

And then the fifth thing I'll note is for literary works and motion pictures specifically, there

is not necessary or perhaps covered by separate

this exemption is being requested to encompass

consumptive uses, such as quotations, or whether that

20

21

- 1 have been some exclusions, so computer programs or
- 2 compilations compiled specifically for TDM, you know,
- 3 is no longer what is being sought, as well as the
- 4 AACS2 technology or motion pictures offered for
- 5 streaming only. So does anyone who is in support of
- 6 the exemption want to say what I've gotten wrong or
- 7 perhaps overlooked in terms of what refinements were
- 8 made in the reply stage or let me know if I got it
- 9 right? Mr. Stallman?
- 10 MR. STALLMAN: Yeah, thank you. I would say
- 11 for the most part that you have it right. There are a
- 12 few points of clarification that I did want to make.
- 13 One is to make sure that when we're talking about the
- 14 institutions in question, this includes colleges and
- universities, nonprofit colleges and universities, as
- 16 well as libraries, archives and museums. And then,
- 17 with respect to consumptive uses, yes, our intent is
- 18 not to include those. We think that those are covered
- 19 by different exemptions or in some cases, particularly
- 20 with respect to literary works, the exemption is not
- 21 required for those that exist. I would say that those
- are the major points of clarification.
- MS. SMITH: Okay. Thank you.
- Does anyone who has filed a comment in
- opposition wish to say do any of these refinements

1	address some of the concerns? And again, I appreciate
2	we've also seen those concerns to whether there should
3	be an exemption at all, and we will definitely tee up
4	those issues too, but we wanted to give the opponents
5	an opportunity to respond to the reply since it did
6	iterate pretty significantly. Ms. Charlesworth?
7	MS. CHARLESWORTH: Yes. Well, first of all,
8	thank you, and, you know, I think that they certainly
9	narrow what is an extraordinarily broad proposal,
10	speaking on behalf of the book publishers, though,
11	they really don't go far enough because the proposal
12	is still very broad, would allow, you know,
13	researchers to amass very large libraries of material,
14	unprotected material.
15	You know, I can go through some of the
16	specific concerns that remain. I mean, there's no
17	real definition of TDM. I think I'm still confused
18	about the consumptive use issue because, you know, if
19	you're counting words or how often a word appears in a
20	book, that's one thing, but what I keep hearing and
21	what I read is just that you could use the expressive
22	content, which would, by the way, be offered in
23	full-text format to researchers, which is quite
24	distinct from and I know we're not talking about
25	the case law yet, but that's quite distinct from any

- 1 recognized fair use under U.S. law.
- 2 So, you know, I think there's still a lot of
- 3 confusion really about what activities would be
- 4 covered, and from reading the papers, you know, the
- 5 submissions, it looks like it would be pretty much
- 6 anything that involved sort of an interaction of,
- 7 speaking for the book community, you know, the
- 8 literary work with a computer where there's some sort
- 9 of computer processing. There is no definition -- you
- 10 know, it refers to interfering with TDM without any
- 11 sort of specificity about what that is.
- 12 The class of literary works is very broad.
- 13 Although computer programs are out, it still would
- cover everything from, like, databases, which I'll
- talk about in a minute, to books to poems to, you
- 16 know, journals. I mean, it's just a very broad, broad
- 17 swath of literary works, and I don't know what a
- 18 database that's specifically designed for TDM, I don't
- 19 know what that means. I mean, would that include
- 20 Nexis? I don't know. I mean, Nexis has a lot of
- 21 content on it, but was that content designed for TDM?
- 22 I would say not.
- 23 There's also concerns about what does it
- 24 mean to lawfully obtain. I think you alluded to this,
- 25 Regan, you know, does that mean you can get it from

- 1 someone else? Does it mean if your library has a
- license, then you'd have access say as a student at
- 3 the school that, you know, you have lawful access to
- 4 it, but is that lawfully obtained? Does that mean you
- 5 can make a copy of it? Even in the papers, you know,
- the reply comments sort of suggested that, well, maybe
- 7 it wouldn't really be owned, and so that's another
- 8 question.
- 9 The question of who's affiliated with the
- 10 institution, could it be -- you know, a lot of larger
- 11 universities in particular have all kinds of
- information projects and, you know, things where they
- have very loose affiliations with lots and lots of
- 14 people. Again, I mentioned the full-text access.
- 15 That's a huge concern because it's very
- 16 substitutional. If people can -- researchers can read
- 17 the books, I mean, it comes down to, you know, it's
- 18 essentially a form of space-shifting, and, you know,
- 19 there's no protection against ultimate commercial
- 20 uses, like a researcher at a university could then
- 21 sell the research or actually be sponsored, I think,
- by someone for a very commercial purpose.
- 23 And, finally, last but not least, and I
- think we'll probably end up talking about this,
- 25 there's a lot of issues with the security. I mean,

- 1 that is, I mean, of paramount concern. You have, you
- 2 know, institutions, a range of institutions, and
- 3 certainly a range of users and many of them would be
- 4 individual. What does reasonable security mean, you
- 5 know, it's not enough. I mean, this isn't -- we're
- 6 not talking about a couple DVDs here that someone's
- 7 taken because they want to create something and put it
- 8 on YouTube.
- 9 We're talking about potentially massive
- 10 unprotected libraries and, you know, in Hathi and
- 11 Google, there were, you know, no internet, no
- internet-facing, you know, posting and so forth. I
- mean, you know, there's degrees of security depending
- on what you have, and that's really not, you know, the
- 15 word -- I know, in some contexts, reasonable security
- 16 measures may be enough to solve the problem. It has
- in the past, but, with something like this, it really
- just doesn't do enough work. So that's our list of
- 19 sort of concerns, at least initial concerns and
- 20 reactions to even the revised proposal. Thank you for
- 21 bearing with me for that list.
- MS. SMITH: Okay. Thank you.
- 23 Mr. Williams, do you have your own list, or
- 24 are there areas where you feel the refinements had
- 25 satisfied things, concerns?

1	MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Yes, and we share
2	a lot of the same concerns that Jacqueline just
3	expressed, and I know this is about the drafting, this
4	question. We remain opposed to the need to grant this
5	generally, but getting into the drafting, we really do
6	appreciate the efforts made by the petitioners to
7	narrow this down, and we acknowledge those efforts.
8	However, there's a pretty long list of things if I was
9	going to go through this that I would need to note and
10	explain, and so one or two minutes in this context is
11	probably not going to be enough for me to give the
12	whole list, but I'd like to cover a few of them.
13	One point that Erik Stallman just made was
14	that this goes beyond, you know, kind of academic
15	institutions and graduate-level programs. I think the
16	record, unless I'm missing something, really is
17	focused on faculty members and graduate students in
18	academic institutions at the university level, and so
19	to broaden it beyond that scope in terms of the
20	beneficiaries of the exemption gives us pause in
21	addition to our general opposition.
22	If you look at the case law, as Ms.
23	Charlesworth just said, there were very specific
24	security measures in place, specific numbers of copies
25	that were housed in very specific locations that were

- 1 not internet-accessible. There were staff members, I
- 2 believe, only somewhere between six and 10 that
- 3 actually had the encryption keys in place, and so the
- 4 reasonable security measures language doesn't
- 5 accomplish a lot for us because we feel it should be,
- if anything is drafted, much more specific and that
- 7 this really seems about almost a laboratory
- 8 setting-type situation for higher-level academic
- 9 institutions and researchers.
- 10 And the copying, it's unclear who would do
- 11 the circumvention exactly. Would the copies be made
- 12 by a faculty member at home and then transferred to a
- university, or would they be made in a more controlled
- 14 setting? The databases, you know, how many people
- 15 would have access to them? Would there be no
- 16 downloading capability within the databases such that
- only the research can be conducted without any
- 18 additional copies being made?
- 19 And there are additional questions that we
- 20 have on the security side and the scope of the
- 21 beneficiaries side. With respect to beneficiaries and
- those who have access, we also believe that, you know,
- the collaborators language and the peer review
- language was a helpful addition but doesn't go far
- 25 enough and isn't clear enough to really define who it

- is outside of each institution that may be given
- 2 access to these databases and the research results,
- and I think this is their intent, but I'm not sure,
- 4 that each institution's database would be limited to
- 5 people affiliated with that institution specifically
- 6 and other than the collaborators and peer review
- 7 individuals, this would not be a joint database shared
- 8 by multiple institutions but would be siloed
- 9 institution by institution based on the copies that
- 10 they have lawfully obtained.
- 11 On the "lawfully obtained" point, I think it
- needs to be made clear that the obtained copy is a
- copy that essentially is a distributed copy, and I
- think Mr. Stallman acknowledged that in the opening,
- 15 but it really should be limited to copies obtained
- 16 from a licensed distribution, such as a DVD sale, or
- 17 to a downloadable copy that is not a temporary copy.
- 18 We wouldn't concede that such downloadable copies are
- 19 owned as opposed to licensed, but I won't get into
- 20 that debate now. I understand the position that
- they're taking on that.
- 22 Ms. Charlesworth mentioned that the literary
- 23 works proposal references that the TPMs must interfere
- 24 with the ability to conduct text and data mining.
- 25 That language is not in the motion picture drafting

- 1 currently, which we would say calls into question
- whether alternatives such as the ones we've talked
- 3 about in our comments should be taken into account
- 4 before any circumvention could be engaged in. We
- 5 agree with the comments a minute ago that "affiliates"
- 6 has to be much more carefully defined. It could apply
- 7 to a very, very broad group of people associated with
- 8 an institution.
- 9 We feel that the commercial uses are not
- 10 addressed in the drafting, that while it says the
- 11 beneficiaries must be nonprofit, the language doesn't
- 12 actually carry over to cover whether the uses that are
- engaged in are commercial or not. There's no sole
- 14 purpose language in there, which is common in
- 15 exemptions. One question we think is worth
- 16 discussing, and I know I'm going long, but there's a
- 17 lot here, is, you know, in some of the European
- approaches, there's a discussion of whether copyright
- 19 owners should be engaged in the process cooperatively
- 20 for setting security measures that would be put in
- 21 place. That's not addressed here.
- I think, for now, I'll leave it at that,
- 23 but, like I said, I want to be cognizant of our time
- here, but this is a very, very important big issue
- 25 that the government's been studying for a long period

- of time without any consensus proposals, and so, in
- 2 this setting, without, you know, a written response to
- 3 the reply comments and without opening statements,
- 4 we're inherently limited in this context, so that's
- 5 what I'll leave it with. I do want to reiterate we
- 6 appreciate all the efforts that the proponents made to
- 7 do some narrowing, and I've talked to some of them,
- 8 and I really appreciate their willingness to try to
- 9 collaborate and discuss things, but we remain opposed
- 10 to the exemption outright.
- MS. SMITH: Okay. Thank you.
- 12 Mr. Mohr, if you wanted to quickly outline
- any issues where you may either agree with the other
- 14 commenters or where the refinements have iterated some
- of this position, and then, Mr. Stallman, I will let
- 16 you respond.
- 17 MR. MOHR: Sure. A couple of points. I
- 18 mean, one of the things that concerns us, I think, and
- 19 I do want to affiliate myself with the prior remarks
- 20 and will not repeat them, just emphasize a few points
- 21 and hopefully add a new wrinkle or two.
- The first thing I want to express my
- 23 agreement with is on the licensing point in that our
- 24 members license their works to institutions in the
- 25 context of agreements that are negotiated, et cetera,

- and to the extent that those uses, particular uses,
- 2 including text and data mining, are the subject of
- licensing restrictions on TPMs used, I mean, we don't
- 4 believe there is grounds for an exemption here. We do
- 5 oppose it, and we do appreciate the narrowing as well,
- 6 but we do think it's very important that those license
- 7 terms be respected and not part of this exemption at
- 8 all should it eventually issue.
- 9 The second point is that I think one should
- 10 look at this type of exemption and particularly look
- in two contexts. Suppose a university gets a hold of
- 12 a corpus of literary works and it runs text and data
- mining on them, and then three years later, after the
- 14 statute of limitations is over, it decides to make
- those works available to other people. That
- 16 university could well be immune, and so we think it's
- 17 reasonable that an additional condition, if you're
- going to do this, we think it ought to be limited to
- 19 those institutions that do not have immunity so that
- they are actually responsible for any underlying
- infringement that may occur.
- 22 The third thing has to do with a particular
- fact pattern that may well elicit comments on
- differing views about whether it's legal or not, but
- it's something we're certainly concerned, and that has

1	to do with the consumptive uses and definitional ones
2	about what text and data mining means because I am not
3	sure. I think I know what you mean, and that's
4	something I don't want to have to explain later to my
5	members, this is what I thought they meant.
6	But the fact pattern that concerns me is
7	this, which is the subject of litigation and one of
8	our members where a competitor took a series of
9	copyrighted annotations, if you like, and has used
10	those to launch a competing service. In other words,
11	they "mined" a body of copyrighted and mix of
12	copyrighted annotations and public domain material and
13	then are now using the results of that AI training to
14	launch a competing and substitutive service.
15	That type of activity is very concerning to
16	us, and we do not believe that given the steps that
17	our members have taken to create their works and make
18	those works available in a functioning market that
19	that type of what we would view as market-destructive
20	behavior ought to be allowed, and based at least on
21	the kinds of comments about looking at post-1945
22	novels and things like that, that doesn't appear to
23	be, in fairness, what the intent of this exemption is.
24	But, again, I'm looking at the words that
25	were offered, you know, and part of the role here is

1	to look for doom, and that's certainly one of the
2	that's one of the bad things that could happen the way
3	that some of this language could be read. Thank you.
4	MS. SMITH: Okay. Thank you. I know people
5	are looking for doom or optimism here. I think what
6	I'm trying to do in this sort of last question before
7	I turn it to Ms. Rubel to see if there's any
8	low-hanging fruit, and then she can sort of lead us
9	through the origins, so, Mr. Stallman, did any of
LO	those comments are there any other opportunities do
L1	you see for compromise, such as a couple I wrote down
L2	is testifying that the uses would be non-commercial or
L3	perhaps limiting databases so that they were not a
L4	joint effort unless there was I don't know whether
L5	that would be by institution or by shared project,
L6	whether there would be some considerations of
L7	controlled settings, such as restrictions on download
L8	of the work or some of the users, but if you could
L9	please let me know how you would like to respond?
20	MR. STALLMAN: Yeah. So thank you, and
21	there's a lot to respond to there, and I want to get
22	to the points about limitations on aggregation of
23	databases across institutions in non-commercial uses,
24	but I think it's really important just to respond
25	directly to what Mr. Mohr said to clarify what the

- 1 point of this exemption is because there seems to have
- 2 been some confusion about that.
- I want to clarify that this exemption grew,
- 4 in part, out of learnings from an NEH-funded Institute
- 5 for Legal Literacies in Text and Data Mining. This
- 6 was a convening of digital humanities scholars and
- 7 copyright practitioners to really look at the work
- 8 that they're doing and how it could be supported, and
- 9 one thing that came across very, very clearly is that
- 10 there are three distinct ways that the current
- 11 prohibition on circumvention in 1201 is inhibiting
- 12 this work.
- One is, by and large, the work in digital
- 14 humanities is only focusing on works in the public
- 15 domain, works from 1925 and earlier, and this has the
- 16 unfortunate tendency to reproduce biases in that
- 17 collection, which predominantly are works written by
- white male authors. This both sort of marginalizes
- 19 underrepresented authors, and also it forecloses
- 20 research into certain contemporary culturally
- 21 significant phenomenon, things like the representation
- 22 of Muslim Americans after the 9/11 terrorist attacks
- 23 or the Harlem Renaissance.
- And then what is also happening is it's
- leading to having to do work with very limited

1	collections.	There	are	some	cases	in	which	there	are
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- 2 some in-copyright works available, but the value and
- 3 the validity of legal -- sorry, of text and data
- 4 mining turns largely on the comprehensiveness of the
- 5 dataset. So what the researchers are seeking to do is
- 6 to be able to assemble their own corpora so it is
- 7 sufficiently comprehensive to answer the question they
- 8 seek to ask.

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9 So I understand Ms. Charlesworth's concern 10 about the size of the dataset, but this is not just sort of an unbounded dataset. It's the datasets 11 that's needed to answer the research question, and 12 this really leads to the third problem, which is that 13 14 research projects are being abandoned entirely because 15 there's just no way that that corpora can be assembled 16 without the researcher being exposed to significant

So just to be perfectly clear, this is the problem we were seeking to solve, is to make it so it's the researcher's intellectual curiosity rather than the available corpora that does not require circumvention that is influencing the direction of digital humanities scholarship. So, when we ask questions, things about non-commercial use, yes, we don't contemplate the work of these scholars being

civil and potentially criminal liability under § 1201.

1	used	for	commercial	purposes,	so	that	limitation	is
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- 2 fine.
- When you talk about the aggregation of
- 4 datasets across institutions, the idea is the
- 5 researchers themselves are assembling their own
- 6 corpora to answer their own questions, not that
- 7 they're reaching out to use somebody else's, and so I
- 8 just want to be very clear about that because there
- 9 seems to be some sort of conception that the exemption
- 10 seeks to create this general purpose database for a
- 11 host of uses that are not things that we're
- 12 contemplating, and I think the more that we think
- about what is the actual goal of the exemption and how
- that goal of the exemption both furthers the core
- 15 purposes of copyright and does not really impair the
- 16 normal markets for the original works, it seems like
- 17 there should be room for a consensus here, and I
- 18 really hope that we can get there in this hearing.
- 19 MS. RUBEL: Thank you, Mr. Stallman. And I
- do note that Mr. Band wanted to make some comments.
- 21 I'm going to jump in and move the discussion along to
- 22 some more specific topics, but I promise, Mr. Band, we
- 23 will get back to you and give you a chance to talk. I
- 24 want to just give you a quick roadmap of where we're
- 25 expecting to go in this discussion so that you have a

- sense of the topics that we're hoping to cover, and,
- 2 hopefully, that will help you limit your responses to
- 3 the specific topics that we're discussing and help us
- 4 move the discussion along.
- 5 So we're going to talk first in a little bit
- 6 more detail about what text and data mining techniques
- 7 really are, and I'm hoping to hear a little bit more
- 8 from some of the researchers who we have on the panel
- 9 today about what that would actually look like for
- 10 their proposed projects and also about some of the
- 11 similarities and differences between these proposed
- 12 exemptions and the EU's directive on copyright in the
- 13 digital single market.
- 14 Second, I would like to have a more legal
- 15 discussion about whether precedent clearly establishes
- 16 that text and data mining is fair use, including the
- 17 scope of the HathiTrust and the Google Books cases,
- 18 the TV Eyes case, and then the two recent decisions we
- 19 got within the past few days from the Second Circuit
- and the Supreme Court on fair use. I'm not going to
- 21 put anybody on the spot about those specific cases,
- 22 but they might inform our discussion.
- 23 Third, I want to discuss specifically
- whether the proposed uses would be non-infringing,
- 25 specifically whether they would be fair uses, and

1	within that discussion how and whether the works would
2	be used for their expressive purposes, which we've
3	already touched on a little bit, the amount of work
4	that would be used, security issues and the licensing
5	market. And then, finally, I know Mr. Mohr discussed
6	the contractual limits on text and data mining and
7	also whether there are alternatives to circumvention.
8	So, obviously, that's a lot. I'll try to
9	keep us moving at a fairly brisk pace so that we can
10	cover those topics. As I mentioned, I would like to
11	start out by drilling down a little bit into exactly
12	what we mean by "text and data mining techniques."
13	The proposed exemption just uses that broad phrase, so
14	I'm hoping to get a little more detail about what
15	types of techniques would be used, and I understand
16	that there's probably many types of techniques that
17	could be possibly used, but I think it would be useful
18	to understand I know Dr. Bamman and Dr.
19	Wermer-Colan have specifically described some of their
20	proposed projects, including measuring directorial
21	style in films and conducting research on 20th century

23 So maybe they can explain what do you mean 24 by "text and data mining" within those contexts and 25 also how much access would the researcher actually get

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literature.

- 1 to the full content of the work, whether it's a text
- or a motion picture? Dr. Bamman?
- 3 MR. BAMMAN: Right. Thank you for those
- 4 questions. So I think what I want to do is give you a
- 5 sense about what my own understanding of text and data
- 6 mining is definitionally and also talk through a
- 7 couple of examples both of work that's been done and
- 8 is envisioned both on the literary side and on the
- 9 movie side if that sounds okay. So text and data
- 10 mining really is about the application of a
- 11 computational method in order to learn something about
- 12 the data sets now in the context of what we're
- discussing here, right, informed by discussions with
- 14 humanists and social scientists.
- 15 A lot of this data comes in the form of
- 16 cultural objects, right, so text, movies, these things
- 17 that are the product of human creation, and in all of
- this work, however we see this kind of work being
- 19 realized, an algorithm is representing this object,
- 20 right, to take text as an example, in a specific way
- 21 in order to make measurements about it. So earlier I
- 22 forget who mentioned this, but one example of this is
- 23 to just look at the counts of words in a text, right?
- 24 So how many times a given book contains the word love
- or hate or gun, right?

1	For example, if we want to have a study that
2	looks at the representation of violence in a book,
3	having the count of the number of the times we see the
4	word gun and knife and bomb is really important to be
5	able to do that. Now this kind of work is often done
6	at scale, right, so on the order of 10,000 books or
7	100,000 books in order to learn about large-scale
8	trends in culture, but at the same time, it doesn't
9	need to be, so text and data mining can also be
LO	applied to a single work in order to trace, you know,
L1	the illusions, for example, that it contains.
L2	Now, in terms of the work that's been done
L3	so far, right, using these kinds of methods to tell us
L4	something about culture, I've done work in the past
L5	looking at 100,000 novels published between 1800 and
L6	2000 in order to measure how much attention characters
L7	get as a function of their gender, and what we found
L8	was something really striking, that women as authors
L9	end up giving equal attention to both male and female
20	characters in their books while men as authors give
21	three times more attention to male characters than to
22	female characters, so there is a very stark disparity
23	in how gender is represented in books that has been
24	relatively constant over the past 150 years.
25	So that's something that we didn't know

- 1 beforehand, right, that these kinds of methods really
- 2 allowed us to take measurements about this phenomenon
- 3 by designing algorithms that are really transforming a
- 4 book into the number of characters that they have
- 5 along with the screen time that each character
- 6 possesses. So, in all this, we're reducing a book to
- 7 a single quantity of how much attention is being given
- 8 to male characters and to female characters.
- 9 Other work has looked at the
- 10 heteronormativity of pairings in novels and also has
- 11 found that 95 percent of works published in the last
- 12 70 years by major publishing houses are written by
- white authors, all right? So really new knowledge
- 14 that just didn't exist without these kind of methods
- 15 that are being applied.
- 16 Now, when we think about the ways that we
- 17 can apply these kinds of methods to movies, there has
- 18 not been a lot of work on this aspect because of these
- 19 data issues that give rise to this kind of exemption
- 20 that's being sought. People are just not doing work
- in this space, and that's a huge opportunity that's
- 22 being missed to tell us something about how culture is
- 23 being represented in film. So the kinds of questions
- 24 that we can ask if we had access to this kind of data
- and develop algorithms to transform movies into these

1	kind	of	quantities	include	questions	about
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- 2 representation again, so even just asking how much
- 3 screen time women get in movies is something we can't
- 4 do right now, and even if we want to have a more
- 5 fine-grain notion about representation bias to
- 6 examine, for example, how black characters are
- 7 depicted in a positive or negative light or how often
- 8 they're not depicted in ways that reinforce negative
- 9 stereotypes, that's again something that we could ask.
- 10 We can ask questions about directorial
- 11 style, right? So what is it about the films and
- 12 cinematography of movies by Ava DuVernay that makes
- 13 her style different from Wes Anderson, right? This is
- about color pallets. It's about shot type. It's
- about the depiction of pacing as well.
- 16 Given a large enough dataset, we can also
- 17 ask questions about influence, right? So how often a
- 18 given director influences the visual style of movies
- 19 that follow, right? Stanley Kubrick is a great
- 20 example of this, that Kubrick made a lot of movies
- 21 that are very influential. Can we detect his
- 22 signature in other movies that were produced after his
- 23 own time?
- MS. RUBEL: So I want to just --
- 25 MR. BAMMAN: And most important --

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1	MS. RUBEL: Hang on just a moment. I want
2	to just ask you if you could to maybe break it down in
3	lay terms if you can. I understand that you're
4	talking about creating algorithms and then applying
5	those to the works at issue.
6	MR. BAMMAN: Yeah.
7	MS. RUBEL: But what does that actually look
8	like? So what is the input? Is it all going through
9	some sort of machine? And then what is the output?
10	MR. BAMMAN: Yeah.
11	MS. RUBEL: What does the researcher
12	actually receive after the work the algorithm is
13	run through the work if that makes sense?
14	MR. BAMMAN: Great. Yes, absolutely. Great
15	question. So let me talk through that. Let me talk
16	through the tangible steps that I would go through as
17	a researcher if I wanted to answer a question about
18	the representation of violence in movies, for example,
19	right? So say that we had access to 100 years of
20	information about movies and we wanted to answer a
21	question about how often we see violence being
22	depicted in movies, right, because people have
23	discussed a lot about how movies are getting more
24	violent. Maybe this is also changing the parameters

of PG-13 and R, right, as the boundaries about these

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1 categories.

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2 So, if I want to answer this question, right, and had access to movies that I could transform 3 in order to do so, what I would do is purchase the 4 5 DVDs, right, so to buy 10,000 movies in order to be 6 able to create this kind of collection. I would run software to extract the content of those DVDs into a 7 8 digital file. I would store that data in the UC 9 Berkeley secure computing environment, and Chris 10 Hoffman would be able to talk about what kind of security measures are in place in this environment 11 right now that I and my designated collaborators have 12 access to, right, only us. 13 14 And so, for this kind of question, I would design an algorithm that is specifically made to 15 16 address an answer to this question, so can we measure the on-screen representation of violence in movies? 17 So, in order to do this, I would need a couple 18 19 different sources of information, right? This is a 20 visual question, right? Because bombs explode in

and blue in each pixel for that still is also

movies, we need to be able to detect when a bomb is

going off, so we need to have access to the RGB values

of the movie, right? So, for every given still, these

numbers that correspond to the amount of red, green,

- 1 expressed in dialogue, right?
- 2 So, you know, people talk in violent ways.
- 3 We would need access to the words, which come from the
- 4 subtitles, and it also requires a degree of
- 5 representational fidelity, right, because we need to
- 6 be able to identify that a specific region of the
- 7 input is a gun and not just a bomb, right? So it's
- 8 not something that just having a coarse-grain image
- 9 gets us. We need to have a high precision fidelity
- 10 for all this. So get all this. What we would do is
- 11 design an algorithm that would analyze the still of an
- image, right, analyze the RGB values within each of
- those pixels to assign a numerical score to the degree
- of violence represented within that image.
- 15 All right. We design an algorithm that
- 16 measures what we're looking to measure, run that
- 17 algorithm in our secure computing environment at
- 18 Berkeley where the output would be a single numerical
- 19 score for every movie that we run it on. So I would
- 20 put in a movie like "Pulp Fiction" and get out a
- 21 single number, like 79 percent, right, where that
- 22 number corresponds to the degree of violence that that
- 23 movie has. The only information that we see about
- that movie is that single numerical score. We then
- 25 publish that finding in a research article for

- 1 everybody to see, but what we see is that single
- 2 score. That would be the process.
- 3 MS. RUBEL: Okay. Thank you very much. And
- 4 just one quick follow-up on that. If you wanted to
- 5 then, using "Pulp Fiction" as your example, like, is
- there corroborating? Like, would you want to go back
- 7 and look at specific scenes to corroborate that a
- 8 score has captured something that is actually a gun or
- 9 is actually a word that's discussing violence?
- 10 MR. BAMMAN: I think that would be a
- 11 separate process that in the context of running this
- on a really large collection of data, we would presume
- 13 that there is some other kind of validation that we
- 14 would have besides looking -- watching the movie and
- 15 seeing if there's actually violence there. We
- 16 wouldn't use the movie itself, the actual watching of
- it to verify that, and there's a really important
- 18 reason why we can't do this because, in the context of
- 19 running these algorithms on a secure computing
- 20 environment or in any kind of environment that we do
- 21 for our normal computation, these computers don't have
- 22 screens, right? So we can't even watch the movie if
- we wanted to.
- MS. RUBEL: That's very helpful. Thank you
- very much. And, Dr. Wermer-Colan, would you like to

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L	provide	any	additional	information?

- 2 MR. WERMER-COLAN: Yeah, I mean, I can just
- 3 try to repeat and elaborate on what David said. You
- 4 know, I think the most important point is that TDM,
- 5 Text Data Mining, is used for the purpose of analyzing
- 6 texts and movies in ways that humans cannot
- 7 themselves. That means counting, you know, features
- 8 of the text or image that are way too complicated for
- 9 a human to count or to identify specific traits about
- 10 them, like the color or, you know, if something is a
- 11 place name or a proper noun. These kind of
- 12 large-scale analyses involve way more materials than a
- 13 human could read in a lifetime or watch in a lifetime
- and a level of detail to what parts are analyzed far
- 15 beyond what a human could do.
- 16 The output that you were asking about, I
- 17 think that's very important to elaborate on, is going
- 18 to be, you know, just parts from the original that
- 19 will not even imitate or look like the original, so
- it'll be what you'd call extracted features for
- various types of computational models, and those
- 22 models will contain predictions about probabilities
- 23 that were learned from the original data. There's no
- 24 way the original data could be reconstructed from
- 25 those extracted features or models, but those models

- can be then analyzed by others as a way to continue
- doing research in the field without ever reinstituting
- 3 access to the original material
- 4 MS. RUBEL: That's very helpful. Thank you
- 5 very much.
- 6 Mr. Stallman, I'm going to call on you in
- 7 just a moment, but maybe when you respond you can also
- 8 answer my next question, which is the proposal states
- 9 that the use would be limited to collaboration or
- 10 replication and verification of research findings, but
- 11 there is no limit on the time period for which the
- 12 corpus can be retained. So are you imagining that it
- 13 would be just for the purpose of the initial research
- 14 and replication or verification of the findings within
- a specific time period, or could it potentially be
- 16 retained indefinitely?
- 17 MR. STALLMAN: So thank you for the
- 18 question. I just want to very quickly just touch on
- 19 the final point just to underscore what Dr. Bamman and
- 20 Dr. Wermer-Colan are saying, and it's a range of
- 21 techniques of computational analysis, which is, I
- think, in part why, if you look to, for example, the
- 23 EU digital single market copyright directive, they
- don't define the term. They refer to sort of it
- 25 being -- in the recital, they talked about

- 1 computational analysis of information in digital form
- 2 rather than trying to get overly precise with a
- 3 definition.
- 4 On this point of retention, the idea is that
- 5 the dataset would be retained for as long as needed to
- 6 validate and verify research results, and really, I
- 7 think either Dr. Bamman or Dr. Wermer-Colan are
- 8 probably best able to give you a sense of how long
- 9 that would be. I would say that we're concerned about
- 10 having a specific time limit on the retention of the
- 11 database just because it could be that the researcher
- has more than one question that they want to ask, and
- 13 so the idea that they would have to go and then
- 14 recreate the entire database and circumvent all of
- 15 those works again to basically query the same dataset
- 16 seems to be -- one, it would lead to new access
- 17 circumvention that seemed to be unnecessary, and two,
- it's just not a great use of resources.
- 19 MS. RUBEL: Thank you. Dr. Bamman, I'm just
- 20 going to give you a quick moment to jump in and answer
- 21 that retention question.
- 22 MR. BAMMAN: Yeah, just a very quick point
- 23 here. I don't think that there are academic norms
- about how long data needs to be preserved within
- 25 universities, but for scientific norms,

- 1 reproducibility is a huge issue. I think you probably
- 2 heard about the reproducibility crisis in a number of
- 3 different fields within academia, and the crux of that
- 4 is being able to have data to rerun your experiments
- 5 on to make sure that the results are the same as the
- ones you published for, so having access to data only
- 7 for a very small period of time in order to carry out
- 8 the initial experiment I don't feel would be
- 9 sufficient for these kinds of academic norms of
- 10 reproducibility that all of us are really trying to
- 11 adhere to.
- MS. RUBEL: Mr. Zambrano Ramos, did you have
- 13 a question?
- MR. ZAMBRANO RAMOS: Yes, thanks, Ms. Rubel,
- 15 and this is a question for the proponents. There was
- 16 a mention in the record about getting an exemption to
- 17 actually teach the TDM techniques themselves, so not
- just to do research on a body of work, so I'm curious
- 19 if you could just talk a little bit more about that
- 20 and why you believe that an exemption is necessary to
- 21 actually teach the TDM techniques themselves. Thank
- 22 you.
- MS. RUBEL: Mr. Stallman?
- MR. STALLMAN: Yeah, I can take that,
- 25 although I invite any of our researchers who actually

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1 do teach these methods to chime in. The ide	1	do tea	ch these	methods to	o chime	in.	The	idea	is
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- 2 specifically to teach these research methods to
- 3 students in the digital humanities fields. The idea
- 4 is, if they can work with a corpus of works that are
- 5 more relevant to them, they'll be more motivated to do
- 6 this kind of research and they'll also say it's
- 7 something that's relevant to their interests. The
- 8 reason why it would not be preferable to limit that
- 9 kind of work to just works that are in the public
- 10 domain is that students who have interest in
- 11 contemporary questions of culture and language and
- 12 linguistics might not see digital humanities
- 13 scholarship as an attractive field to them.
- 14 MS. SMITH: Can I jump in just for one point
- of clarification on the retention question, Mr.
- 16 Stallman? Are the academic norms that you are
- 17 speaking of -- are they the same in Europe as in
- 18 America if you know?
- 19 MR. STALLMAN: I do not know.
- 20 MS. SMITH: Does anyone know? Because the
- 21 European exception does have a limitation for the
- 22 length of the research project and to verify the
- 23 results. Does anyone know if it's different in
- 24 Europe?
- 25 (No response.)

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1	MS. SMITH: Okay. Ms. Rubel?
2	MS. RUBEL: A quick point of clarification
3	for the proponents. The proposal for motion pictures
4	specifies that the motion picture is lawfully made and
5	then obtained on a DVD, et cetera. We were curious
6	what the reference to the motion picture being
7	lawfully made, what's the purpose of that phrase? Mr.
8	Stallman?
9	MR. STALLMAN: Yeah, thank you. We actually
10	took that language from a prior exemption. I think
11	the concern at the time was that there would be
12	circumstances, and perhaps Mr. Williams can speak to
13	this, in which the DVD itself had not been made
14	lawfully, had been made by someone else and under
15	conditions that might violate license, but the
16	subsequent obtaining of that was not unlawful, so we
17	just wanted to make sure. This is really
18	belt-and-suspenders to say that whatever concerns led
19	to that being included in earlier exemptions dealing
20	with works on DVDs, that we also foreclose that
21	concern here.
22	MS. RUBEL: Thank you. Mr. Williams?
23	MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, thank you. I mean, when
24	I saw that language, and I tried to touch on this

25

quickly earlier, my understanding of their intent was

- 1 to say really not that the motion picture was lawfully
- 2 made, although that's important as well, but really
- 3 that the copy of the motion picture that they are
- 4 ingesting was lawfully made so that the copy they are
- 5 obtaining is not from, you know, some peer-to-peer
- 6 network or cyber locker or some other infringing
- 7 source, that they have a lawfully made disk in their
- 8 collection that they would want to incorporate. So
- 9 that was my takeaway, but I would agree with you that
- 10 the word would need to be moved in the drafting to
- 11 make that clear.
- MS. RUBEL: And just to clarify, Mr.
- 13 Stallman, is that partially what you intended?
- MR. STALLMAN: Yes.
- 15 MS. RUBEL: Okay. Thank you. Mr. Taylor?
- 16 MR. TAYLOR: I just wanted to chime in that
- 17 I do think that we were more concerned at the time
- about physical disk piracy, so that's why it was
- 19 there.
- 20 MS. RUBEL: Okay. Thank you. Just to touch
- 21 quickly on the EU's directive, for the proponents to
- 22 consider -- did you consider the specific language
- 23 used in Article 3 of the EU's directive, and for the
- 24 opponents, is there anything that you prefer about the
- 25 way that article is phrased that we might be able to

- 1 borrow from to reach some sort of consensus? And I'll
- let Mr. Williams take that first if he was still
- 3 raising his hand, unless he was raising his hand to
- 4 answer the last question.
- 5 MR. WILLIAMS: I didn't just raise my hand,
- 6 but it didn't seem to lower my hand after I just
- 7 spoke, but I'm happy to address this to some extent,
- 8 and I welcome others to do so too. We have looked at
- 9 that language, and, you know, I did reference earlier
- 10 that one thing that it seems to include is some
- ability for copyright owners to participate in the
- 12 process of designing the security measures that would
- be put in place, and you've already touched on some of
- the other limitations that are built in there.
- 15 I would caution that I don't think we should
- 16 look to foreign standards that have been adopted as a
- 17 be all and end all for our own approach or assume that
- they overlap with the fair use standard or with other
- 19 exceptions and limitations within our own law. Our
- own government, as you know and have been involved in,
- 21 has been studying these issues for quite some time
- 22 without adopting the approach that Europe or Japan or
- others have adopted in various forms.
- 24 And so I think this gets back to one of the
- 25 questions you mentioned, but I don't think you've put

- 1 it to us yet, so I won't go into it in detail yet, but
- is there really a fair use precedent, you know, does
- 3 the precedent say this is really fair use across the
- 4 board in the United States, and I don't think the
- 5 precedent goes there yet. There are rather limited
- opinions on this issue really that don't, for example,
- 7 cover motion pictures and don't analyze all of the
- 8 specifics here and that specifically say in some ways
- 9 that the cases are fact-specific to a degree.
- 10 So, while it's helpful, I think, to study
- 11 the other approaches in other places and they do
- include some helpful limitations, I just wanted to
- 13 have a cautionary note.
- 14 MS. RUBEL: Thank you. Ms. Charlesworth?
- 15 MS. CHARLESWORTH: Yes. No, thank you. I
- 16 want to, I quess, associate myself with Mr. Williams'
- 17 remarks and just emphasize the point that, you know,
- 18 of course, the European approach, first of all,
- 19 they're very high-level principles that are meant to
- 20 be then adopted more specifically, so I don't think
- 21 the language is really nearly as specific as you would
- 22 want here for purposes of actually regulating any
- 23 conduct, but, you know, the principle where even when,
- 24 you know, a library's using it or, you know, one of
- 25 the accepted, you know, actors in Europe or permitted

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- 2 actually can, you know, apply measures that says to
- 3 ensure the security and integrity of their networks
- 4 and databases.
- 5 And that's so essential here and is
- 6 actually -- you know, we were not, you know,
- 7 to the market issue yet, but, you know, when you look
- 8 at the market that is here for TDM in some of the
- 9 products, you know, that's of paramount concern, and,
- 10 you know, if TDM is included in a subscription and so
- 11 forth, you know, it's conducted through appropriate
- security, and, obviously, you know, I just want to
- emphasize the fact, I mean, there's a lot of
- references to having say Berkeley, you know, a large
- 15 university may have secure facilities to host data.
- 16 But this exemption would allow individual
- 17 researchers to probably it sounds like collect, we're
- 18 hearing examples of 100,000 books perhaps and store
- 19 them where? You know, I mean, I think that that is
- just a really critical concern, and, again, I don't
- 21 want to -- I know we haven't gotten to Hathi or
- 22 Google, but I think we've said it enough that that
- 23 really distinguishes the situation from the U.S.
- 24 precedents.
- MS. RUBEL: Well, let's put a pin in the

1	idea of the rights holders potentially having a role
2	to play in security measures, and we can come back to
3	that idea when we specifically discuss security issues
4	because I think that might be an interesting point to
5	discuss, but, in the meantime, Mr. Band?
6	MR. BAND: Thank you. So just a couple of
7	points with respect to the EU directive. I note it's
8	somewhat amusing that the rights holders are very
9	happy to look to the EU precedent when it supports
10	their view of the world, such as notice and stay down,
11	for example, but when it's something that favors our
12	view of the world, then it's not a good precedent.
13	Second, the other point that's worth noting
14	with respect to the TDM provision is that it is
15	subject to the general provision, the general
16	contractual override provision so that, you know, that
17	to some extent responds to Mr. Moore's issues so that
18	even if there is a contractual restriction on doing
19	text and data mining to something that is in a license
20	agreement that under the directive, you know, the
21	direct the exception, the TDM exception, in
22	essence, trumps that contractual restriction.
23	But the bigger point to recognize from all
24	this is that all of the kinds of things that the two
25	researchers before were talking about will be in very

- short order completely permissible in Europe, and it's
- 2 probably already permissible in Japan, and it would be
- 3 very odd if all those kinds of research activities
- 4 could be done in Europe and in Japan and not in the
- 5 United States, and I would think that that should just
- 6 be, you know, as an initial matter, you know, kind of
- 7 an unacceptable perspective from what we want our
- 8 research activities to be, that we should be behind
- 9 what is permissible in those other jurisdictions.
- 10 MS. RUBEL: Mr. Stallman?
- 11 MR. AMER: Can I ask one --
- MS. RUBEL: Oh --
- 13 MR. AMER: I'm sorry. Could I ask one
- 14 follow-up question just about the scope? So it
- sounded to me from Dr. Bamman's description and Dr.
- 16 Wermer-Colan's description that the outputs that are
- involved with the research you're talking about do not
- include expressive content. I think one of you said
- that it wouldn't even be possible to access portions
- of the films or literary works. Do I have that right?
- 21 I mean, are you asking -- is the researcher describing
- 22 excluding outputs that would encompass any expressive
- 23 portions of the ingested works?
- MS. RUBEL: Dr. Bamman?
- MR. AMER: I guess Dr. Bamman. Sorry, yeah.

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1	MR.	BAMMAN:	So,	sir,	I	can't	speak	to	the
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- 2 legal definition of what an expressive work is, but I
- 3 can say for the kind of output that I would need in
- 4 order to write an academic research article to
- 5 contribute some new knowledge to the world, I don't
- 6 know. We absolutely don't need to have a continuous
- 7 stream of a movie or a continuous quotation from a
- 8 text. What we need are measurements, and those end up
- 9 being reduced to single numbers.
- 10 MR. AMER: Okay. And, Dr. Wermer-Colan, is
- 11 that your view also?
- 12 MR. WERMER-COLAN: Yes, absolutely.
- 13 MR. AMER: Okay. And I don't want to take
- 14 up too much time, but I would like to hear, I guess,
- from both sides as to whether it's fruitful to
- 16 consider defining text and data mining for purposes of
- 17 this proposal to, you know, to exclude situations
- where, you know, anything other than, you know,
- 19 non-copyrightable data or, you know, expressive
- 20 content was somehow produced as a result or accessible
- 21 as a result of the research. Mr. Stallman, I know you
- 22 had your hand up before, but if you wanted to weigh in
- on that piece too, that would be great.
- MR. STALLMAN: Yeah, so quickly I just want
- 25 to round out the question on the EU exception because

- 1 I don't think -- the question that was asked was did
- 2 we consider it when working on this proposed
- 3 exemption. I just want to make clear that we did
- 4 consider it. We didn't follow it for a few reasons.
- 5 One is we actually went with an exemption that's
- 6 slightly narrower because the EU exception applies to
- 7 all cases of lawful access, and we wanted to avoid the
- 8 sort of issues related to that, I mean, when we revise
- 9 the exemption.
- 10 The other issue is, and Ms. Charlesworth
- 11 referred to this, is that we're still in the process
- of member state implementation of the exemption, and
- it's just -- it's a little bit -- when you have
- 14 potentially 27 variations of how this might be
- 15 implemented or transposed into national law, it seemed
- 16 like it might be premature to cite that as a
- 17 reference.
- 18 And then the third reason was the interplay
- 19 between the DSM copyright directive and the
- 20 Information Society directive just because sort of
- 21 bringing the EU version into play would potentially
- 22 also require sort of study and incorporation of some
- 23 parts of it that are completely separate on the EU
- 24 directive. We decided it was just better to deal with
- a single and sort of self-contained exemption.

- 1 And then I just want to underscore the point
- 2 that Mr. Band made, which is that it would really be
- 3 an undesirable state of affairs for researchers if
- 4 there were certain types of work in digital humanities
- 5 that could be conducted in Europe and Japan but not in
- 6 the United States.
- 7 On this question of whether or not -- I just
- 8 want to make sure I understand the question correctly.
- 9 Is it whether or not expressive content could be
- 10 copied for purposes of performing text and data
- 11 mining? Because my understanding is that for this to
- work, the entire work must be copied.
- MR. AMER: Well, no, sir. I was asking
- about the output, so I understand that the ingestion
- 15 of material into the database would involve copying
- the entire works, but I'm talking about what is
- 17 accessible as a result of the research, as a result of
- 18 the text and data mining.
- 19 MR. STALLMAN: Yes, and I invite Dr. Bamman
- or Dr. Wermer-Colan to weigh in on this, but I think I
- 21 refer to the earlier comments they were making about
- the extractive features of the computational analysis,
- 23 which is not the expressive content.
- MR. AMER: Okay. Thank you. Ms.
- 25 Charlesworth?

1	MS. CHARLESWORTH: Yes, thank you. I just
2	wanted to I think we've heard mainly about what
3	would be contemplated for motion pictures. I know
4	from the written reply comments there's definitely
5	suggestions of analyzing some of the expressive
6	content, I think, directly. I found them a little
7	confusing, so I wondered if the answer's really the
8	same for books, and I would say in answer to your
9	question specifically whether it's helpful, yes, it
10	certainly, I think, is helpful, although I think the
11	other helpful piece of this is that the researchers,
12	you know, wouldn't have access to the full text or the
13	expressive content directly either, which is the
14	situation in Google and Hathi.
15	So, in other words, there are sort of two
16	pieces to the problem. I mean, you know, and I think
17	certainly, I mean, without you know, we still have
18	a lot of other reservations, which I won't repeat,
19	but, I mean, certainly, that would be very helpful to
20	limit the access of the researchers and then also
21	limit the output so there's no expressive content
22	being viewed or output.
23	MS. RUBEL: I see there's quite a few people
24	who wanted to respond, but I'm going to just move us
25	along a little bit because time is passing, and

- there's a lot of other topics that I'd like to cover,
- 2 but if time permits, we can come back to this issue at
- 3 the end of the rest of our discussion. So I want to
- 4 pivot now to talking about whether precedent clearly
- 5 establishes in the United States that text and data
- 6 mining is a fair use, and I'll start us off by
- 7 focusing on motion pictures. The proponents cited a
- 8 number of cases in their submissions, including Google
- 9 Books, HathiTrust, Kelly v. Arriba, Perfect 10, and
- 10 iParadigms, but none of those cases deals with motion
- 11 pictures. So, for all, how are motion pictures
- 12 different? Should the analysis be different for
- 13 motion pictures? Mr. Taylor, were you raising your
- hand to respond to that question?
- 15 MR. TAYLOR: Yes, I can. I think that it is
- 16 not a settled area of law. I mean, I think even their
- 17 cases cited Google Books that clearly says that this
- 18 area or activity tests the boundaries of fair use, so
- 19 even in what they cite as a favorable decision, the
- 20 court was very wary to say that this is non-infringing
- 21 use, and I think that the problem that we have in this
- 22 rulemaking and the last 20 minutes is that we don't
- 23 really have an example of what this really looks like
- for motion pictures, and every time a proponent has
- come here, we've always insisted that we be able to

- 1 kick the tires, and I think we just need to go back
- 2 and look at the nature of this rulemaking is supposed
- 3 to be for non-infringing activities. All those
- 4 non-infringing activities, we have a history of
- 5 educational uses, we have a history of filmmaking.
- 6 So, to say that we're going to create this broad, new
- 7 exemption without that kind of context, I think we're
- 8 really getting into an area that the office has really
- 9 refrained from getting into new areas of law, so
- 10 that's what I would say.
- 11 MS. RUBEL: Mr. Band?
- 12 MR. BAND: So I think that you won't be
- 13 surprised to learn that I think that this is a very
- 14 well-settled area of law, and it's also not only
- 15 settled in terms of the law but in terms of the
- 16 practice, right, in terms of what is going on on a
- 17 daily basis when you have, you know, the text and data
- 18 mining that goes on every single day mining the
- internet by all kinds of companies and all kinds of,
- you know, commercial entities, non-commercial
- 21 entities. It's just a -- it's standard practice, and
- 22 to suggest otherwise would be, you know, sort of like,
- 23 you know, just ignoring what is going on in the world
- 24 outside. So not only have legal decisions reached
- 25 this issue, but they've also, in terms of what is

- going on in the world, you know, there's really --
- there's absolutely no doubt about it.
- Now, turning even specifically to motion
- 4 pictures, I mean, there's no reason why the analysis
- 5 should be any different with respect to a motion
- 6 picture as opposed to a book or an image. Motion
- 7 pictures are moving images, right? So why would that
- 8 be any different? And compounding it is, you know,
- 9 you might be getting to it soon, but, you know, we do
- 10 have the TV Eyes case, and TV Eyes is interesting in a
- 11 couple of respects. One is, you know, the reason why
- that was found not to be fair use is because you could
- 13 see the results, right, and the results were way too
- 14 long, right? It was like these 30-minute extracts.
- But, here, we're not going to have any
- 16 extracts or you're not going to see anything. You're
- 17 just going to get a number. You're not getting any
- images. So, if anything, yes, that's a sort of
- 19 helpful precedent to us that shows, you know, yeah,
- 20 what is clearly not fair use in this area, what would
- 21 not be seen as a permitted area of text and data
- 22 mining. And, relatedly, you know, it's also
- interesting, you know, that Fox didn't bother
- 24 appealing the District Court's decision, which I
- 25 forget whether it's sort of implicit or the District

- 1 Court actually did find the assembly of the database
- 2 to be fair use. Fox didn't bother challenging that
- 3 because it knew it would lose, right? But, again, it
- 4 certainly was, if not explicit in the District Court
- 5 decision, it was certainly implicit that the assembly
- of the database, you know, the taping of all of these
- 7 news broadcasts was perfectly permissible.
- 8 MS. RUBEL: Ms. Moore?
- 9 MS. MOORE: Thank you. I would like to just
- 10 underscore the statements that Mr. Band has made. I
- 11 am in agreement with those. I would also like to
- 12 point out that where TV Eyes' service made it not only
- possible but a prominent feature of their database for
- consumers to view the clips of the audiovisual works,
- 15 and as has been mentioned many times at this point,
- 16 TDM research enabled by circumvention in this proposed
- 17 use doesn't provide the sounds and images of the
- 18 copyrighted works to the public. It was able to
- 19 function as a substitute for the original works, and
- 20 TDM scholarship simply is not. It also is a
- 21 commercial use where, here, we are proposing a
- 22 nonprofit scholarly use.
- MS. RUBEL: Ms. Charlesworth?
- MS. CHARLESWORTH: Yes, thank you. Just
- 25 from the point of view of literary works, I think one

- 1 sort of founding principle both of Hathi and Google is
- that the uses are non-substitutional, and I think that
- 3 the problem at least again reading sort of through the
- 4 comments and the petitioners' comments on the book
- 5 side, it's really not clear again whether -- well, it
- 6 seems that there would be full-text access to the
- 7 database. That's at least the way it's presented in
- 8 the papers, and so that is substitutional.
- 9 If you're reviewing the expressive text, and
- 10 when I was in college, I read paper books and analyzed
- them in papers, and I bought those books, and that's
- 12 certainly a use of the expression in the book, so I
- 13 think that's really a fundamental question. As you
- 14 know, Google spent a lot of time -- Google -- Hathi
- 15 didn't allow full-text uses for researchers, and
- 16 Google actually, there was a very lengthy discussion
- about why the snippets were not a substitute for
- having the book, and so I think that's a really
- 19 important concern.
- 20 Also, you know, in Google and Hathi, you
- 21 know, the court basically said there was no market at
- 22 least at that time. Here, you have a market. In the
- 23 literary works area, you know, we have -- CCC has a
- 24 product to do text mining, a lot of subscriptions, you
- know, particularly to scientific journals and so

- forth, which would all be included in this, you know,
- they're part of the services that are offered, our TDM
- 3 services that are conducted securely and so forth, so
- 4 I think, you know, and we mention this in our papers,
- 5 I mean, the whole, you know, large corpora of data are
- 6 become increasingly valuable because of AI research.
- 7 So, you know, there are a lot of commercial
- 8 activities now going on around analyzing expressive
- 9 content, and so, you know, I really think that there's
- 10 very -- as in Google, which said over and over again,
- and Hathi, you know, this is limited to its facts.
- 12 Google said that like -- the Google Books case said
- that many, many times, it was right on the cusp of
- fair use, it tested the boundaries of fair use.
- 15 And, you know, I think, you know, it's very
- 16 hard to talk about generalities in this area and say,
- oh, categorically, TDM is fair use. We don't -- I
- 18 think that's just not a supportable position, and, you
- 19 know, the office has always been very careful not to
- 20 break new ground or get ahead of the law on fair use,
- 21 so, you know, I think that sort of summarizes our
- 22 concerns apart from the security as to why we don't
- 23 think, you know, again, that the exemption is
- supportable on the grounds of fair use.
- MS. RUBEL: Thank you. Mr. Stallman, maybe

- 1 you can clarify for us what seems to be a factual
- 2 question. Would the full text of literary works be
- 3 accessible through the database for researchers?
- 4 MR. STALLMAN: Thank you for the opportunity
- 5 to clarify this question because I agree this seems to
- 6 be tripping everyone up, and I just want to be very
- 7 clear about this. The researchers themselves already
- 8 have access to the book or the movie that is going to
- 9 be put into the corpus for text and data mining, so
- 10 it's not the case that the work is being copied so the
- 11 user has access to the full expressive content, as was
- 12 the concern that seemed to be -- that Ms. Charlesworth
- 13 was --
- 14 MS. SMITH: So the answer is no?
- 15 MR. STALLMAN: Yeah. Right.
- MS. SMITH: Is the answer no?
- 17 MR. STALLMAN: Yeah.
- MS. SMITH: Okay.
- 19 MR. STALLMAN: The answer is no, but, to be
- 20 clear, it's no because they already have that, and
- 21 they don't need an exemption for circumvention to read
- 22 a book or to watch a film, so just to be very clear
- about what this exemption is for.
- MS. SMITH: Okay.
- MR. STALLMAN: Yeah, so yeah.

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1	MS. SMITH: No, I think we get that, but if
2	this exemption would have a restriction and the answer
3	is no, that seems like it is important to how the
4	office can consider it, and I see you're saying
5	because they don't need it, they will access, you
6	know, the novel or whatever separately through their
7	own purchased copies like we all did in the olden
8	days. Thank you.
9	MS. RUBEL: Mr. Williams?
10	MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, thank you. There are
11	distinctions between motion pictures and literary
12	works, some of which may or may not be relevant in
13	this context depending on the scope that's at issue.
14	Of course, a clip from a motion picture that's very
15	short arguably could have more value than one sentence
16	from a literary work, although I think one sentence
17	from a literary work could be valuable too, because
18	there's an established and acknowledged market for
19	clips for motion pictures and people want to view
20	their favorite quick scene from a movie, and that is
21	exploited where, as at least according to the Second
22	Circuit in the Google cases and HathiTrust, the
23	snippets were not you know, they didn't usurp a
24	market, which one can agree with or disagree with.
25	The TV Eyes case and what was said about

- 1 that by Mr. Band, I don't think it's fair to presume
- why Fox didn't appeal an issue or, you know, whether
- 3 it was decided by the district court or not,
- 4 litigators make decisions all the time, and I didn't
- 5 litigate that case, but I think it would be unfair to
- 6 hold it against Fox that an issue wasn't presented to
- 7 the court and was never decided in the motion picture
- 8 context, that issue being the creation of these full
- 9 copies of motion pictures for ingestion, and that
- issue has just never been reached by a court to my
- 11 knowledge.
- 12 And so I didn't get his words written down,
- 13 so I apologize, Jonathan, if I got it wrong, but I
- think he said essentially that from his point of view,
- because of HathiTrust and Google Books, it's
- 16 well-established or it's obvious that essentially all
- 17 text and data mining of all different categories of
- 18 works is lawful, and, you know, I would just say that
- 19 after extensive multiple studies and as recently as
- last year, the U.S. PTO's report on mass digitization
- on AI issues says expressly that mass digitization and
- text and data mining as relevant examples of other
- 23 activities with copyright implications may be
- 24 considered copyright infringement or fair use
- 25 depending on the facts and circumstances at issue.

1	So I don't think at least the PTO agreed
2	that these cases by themselves establish a broad
3	enough precedent for you to push them beyond their
4	specific facts, and I think there's some language in
5	the Second Circuit opinions that would also suggest
6	that. And so, as Ms. Charlesworth said, I do think,
7	in the motion picture space but also the literary work
8	space, to grant this exemption, the Copyright Office
9	would be, you know, embracing something that is not
10	set forth in detail in any judicial decision. And so
11	this rulemaking essentially would potentially be
12	articulating a government position on an issue that's
13	been studied for a long period of time without a
14	consensus position and without a policy proposal to
15	Congress on this, and so our hesitancy is, in large
16	part, driven by that. There is not an established
17	precedent on this issue one way or the other.
18	MS. RUBEL: Mr. Band, I'll give you a chance
19	to respond in just a moment, but I'm going to add an
20	additional question to the pot. We did have two new
21	decisions come down, one from the Second Circuit in
22	the Andy Warhol Foundation case and the other from the
23	Supreme Court in Google v. Oracle, that both focus on
24	fair use, so in addition to responding to the
25	discussion relating to TV Eyes and the other

1	precedent, if anybody wants to comment on whether and
2	how those two cases may change the legal analysis, I
3	welcome you to do so. Mr. Band, we'll start with you
4	MR. BAND: So just first to respond to
5	Matt's point and some of the other points, you know,
6	what that would suggest is that the Copyright Office
7	could never grant an exemption based on fair use
8	because, you know, every fair use case by definition
9	is limited to its facts, and so, you know, then that
10	would basically dramatically limit the range of
11	exemptions the office would be allowed to grant, and,
12	of course, the office in the past has looked at fair
13	use decisions as a basis for grating exemptions.
14	And also, you know, there is now a pretty
15	big body of cases from multiple circuits. We're not
16	talking about just, like, a District Court decision
17	here or there. We're talking about, you know, six or
18	seven Circuit Court decisions if you add all of the

Also, and this is critical in going back to Chris Mohr's point of looking for doom, if someone goes beyond what is permissible by law, by fair use, then they would still be liable for an infringement action. They would still be liable for copyright

cases together, and that's a pretty substantial body

of knowledge, of cases.

- infringement that, you know, especially if somehow
- 2 someone, you know, were to access content or there was
- 3 expressive content available or somehow something was
- 4 distributed, I mean, all of those things would be
- 5 infringements, and so the Copyright Office would
- 6 simply be saying, well, we're going to allow
- 7 circumvention for these kinds of activities that
- 8 courts have shown to be lawful, but then, if somehow
- 9 someone does something that seems to go beyond that,
- 10 that would be still bounds or grounds for an
- infringement action. And even though conceivably in
- some circumstances damages might not be available
- because of sovereign immunity, there still would be
- 14 injunctive relief available, et cetera. So there
- 15 would be a way to sort of close that off. We're not
- 16 really opening any floodgate here.
- 17 And then, finally, just quickly turning to
- 18 the Warhol case certainly has nothing to do with this
- 19 whatsoever. I don't see how it can have any impact.
- 20 You know, conceivably, you know, you could look at
- 21 dicta in the Google v. Oracle case, you know, about
- 22 copyright being a tax or something.
- 23 But putting that aside, I really don't -- I
- don't see what that decision would really -- I don't
- 25 think it would have any impact on this. You know,

- 1 it's a very, very different situation, you know, and
- also we're not talking about commercial actors here.
- 3 We're talking about non -- if we were dealing with
- 4 commercial actors, then, conceivably, that case would
- 5 have more relevance, but because we're not, I just
- 6 don't -- I really don't see it having much relevance
- 7 here.
- 8 MR. AMER: Asking a quick follow-up question
- 9 just quickly, so, I mean, I take your point about the
- 10 idea that there have been a number of cases broadly
- involving text and data mining, you know, HathiTrust
- 12 and Google Books, but, I mean, it's also true, I
- think, that the courts discuss the protective
- measures, the specific protective measures, that were
- 15 in place in those cases in a lot of detail, right? I
- 16 mean, you know, the court, particularly in Google
- 17 Books, went on and on about how you could only, you
- 18 know, get whatever -- an eighth of a page, that, you
- 19 know, certain pages were blacklisted.
- So how do we sort of deal with that, you
- 21 know, from the Copyright Office's perspective in
- 22 trying to write a regulation? I mean, do we -- I
- 23 mean, what you've proposed says, you know, there need
- 24 to be reasonable security measures, but that seems to
- 25 be some distance away from the level of detail that,

- 1 you know, was provided in those cases, and if what
- 2 we're trying to do is not break new ground, do we need
- 3 to sort of adhere to some greater degree to the
- 4 specific, you know, what the court said was okay in
- 5 those cases?
- 6 MR. BAND: Well, first of all, the Copyright
- 7 Office has already decided this issue to some extent
- 8 certainly in previous exemptions. I mean, I just
- 9 think the one that comes to mind is the software
- 10 preservation exemption where there's obviously a
- 11 database that's assembled, and I think that the office
- uses sort of, like, reasonable security or some
- language of that sort, you know, I just don't think
- it's necessary to go beyond that. I mean, obviously,
- 15 it's appropriate to talk about reasonable security,
- 16 but to go into the -- obviously, there's no reason to
- 17 go into technical detail beyond that in a regulation.
- 18 If a person is not applying appropriate
- security measures, then two things are going to
- 20 happen. One, there will be -- they won't be adhering
- 21 to the requirements of the regulation, right? If
- there's, like, a lot of leakage, they're not applying
- 23 the exemption appropriately and they would be
- therefore liable for a violation of 1201. Also, they
- would be presumably either directly or contributorily

- 1 infringing copyright, and they would be liable that
- 2 way.
- 3 So I just don't think it's necessary to sort
- 4 of try to think of all of the worst-case scenarios
- 5 because even in the worst-case scenario there are
- 6 legal remedies available sufficient that, you know,
- 7 the protections that, you know, the academic
- 8 institutions are going to use will be sufficient to
- 9 prevent those.
- MS. RUBEL: Mr. Hoffman, did you want to
- 11 speak to security issues?
- 12 MR. HOFFMAN: Thank you very much for that
- 13 question. Yes, I do. I'm really heartened to hear
- this conversation about the specificity of the
- 15 security controls, what are the overarching principles
- 16 that should be applied for information security, and I
- 17 think I can provide some perspective on how
- 18 universities, including the University of California,
- 19 but not just our university are responding to this,
- and this is because, increasingly, researchers are
- 21 coming to -- I work kind of in an information
- 22 technology space. They come to us wanting to do
- 23 research on data or content that has restrictions or
- is secure or sensitive. Sometimes those come with
- very specific controls from a data provider, such as

- 1 HIPAA, for instance, for protected health information.
- Other times it's just known that this is information
- 3 that there's some risk and they require protections to
- 4 be in place.
- 5 So, in our university, we engage in a
- 6 process where we really look closely at those data, we
- 7 consult with experts on campus, such as the Office of
- 8 Scholarly Communications or Legal Counsel, to really
- 9 understand kind of what are the super set of
- 10 requirements and concerns and risks that might be
- 11 faced bringing this kind of data into this kind of
- 12 research context.
- 13 Based on that, we do a security risk
- 14 assessment. We identify this as high, medium, or low
- 15 risk, and then, if it's high risk, as, you know, this
- 16 content would be, we work with the researchers to
- 17 identify the appropriate environment to do their
- 18 research in and develop a security plan that can be
- 19 shared with our information security office that
- 20 really stipulates, you know, what everybody is
- 21 responsible for, because security is really, you know,
- 22 you may have heard the phrase shared responsibility.
- You know, as an IT service provider, I have
- responsibilities, but the researcher does as well.
- One of the things that we do in that security plan is

we have what's called a research user agreement	whic	C	!	ŀ]]	:]	.]]	7	7	C	(. (-	-	-	Ĺ	i	i	i	i	i	j	j	j	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	Ĺ	Ĺ	i	i	i	j		L.	1	1	1)	1	r	r	r.	ľ	ŀ	ŀ	1	7.	V	V	٨	۷	١			-	t	1	1	1	2	ϵ	1	n	7	•	2	ϵ	•	r	ſŀ	9	9	а	ć			_	r	:]	3	; (3	٤	ı	υ	7	L	h	C	? (r	L	а	2	\in	3	S	3 5	2	ϵ	2	ľ			а	ć		ſ	Ċ	3(e	_ 6	1		1		£	ĉ	28	C	(}	S	۶	•		_	t	Ĺ	a	ā	16	1	h	ŀ.	7Ì	√]
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- 2 the principal investigator, the main researcher signs
- 3 to say that they understand their responsibilities.
- 4 They tell us when personnel on their team changes,
- 5 those kinds of things, and then, you know, we register
- 6 these systems with our information security office.
- 7 And I think all universities are actually,
- 8 you know, given information security is a very
- 9 evolving landscape, there's a lot of attention to this
- 10 right now, so, increasingly, our security offices are
- 11 monitoring for intrusion detection, for threats, and
- for the kinds of activities that you don't want to
- have happen. So, if you don't want the data to be
- 14 copied out to the graduate student's computer, we can
- 15 prevent that and we can monitor for it as well. So we
- have a number of things that we do that I see really
- happening at other universities as well as my own.
- 18 MS. RUBEL: Do you have a sense of if these
- 19 what you just described are generally accepted
- 20 understanding of what a phrase like "reasonable
- 21 security measures" might mean or how it would be
- interpreted in universities?
- 23 MR. HOFFMAN: Yeah, you know, and I think
- this is one of those, you know, things where, you
- know, each university has, you know, set up its own

- 1 process and its own procedures and policies and
- 2 information systems that they really are driven by,
- 3 you know, standards, for instance, that are provided
- 4 by the federal government, by NIST, by international
- 5 standards like International Standards Organization
- 6 that really, you know, it's not just about technology,
- 7 so security, all of these security frameworks come
- 8 down to technical controls, administrative controls,
- 9 which include, like, human resource policies, as well
- 10 as physical control, so the data centers have locks
- and have cameras that are recording what goes on and
- 12 things like that.
- MS. RUBEL: And are those things happening
- 14 at smaller universities and colleges as well?
- 15 MR. HOFFMAN: You know, sometimes they're
- happening, you know, better at some of those schools,
- 17 so it really does, you know, kind of depend on the
- 18 local context, but I would say all universities are
- 19 very concerned about information security as well as,
- 20 you know, enabling researchers to do this kind of
- 21 research responsibly, right, so that we're providing
- the kinds of environments and clarity of kind of
- 23 process and procedure so that researchers know how to
- 24 go about, you know, getting to that numeric or that
- 25 finding that really is the goal of their research.

1	MS. RUBEL: Mr. Ayers?
2	MS. SMITH: You may have
3	MS. RUBEL: Oh, sorry.
4	MS. SMITH: Can I just ask one question?
5	You may have already sort of said this, but it sounds
6	like you have not identified any particular
7	articulation of standards or, like, an organizational
8	body to work through what these measures would be.
9	Are you aware of any in this field?
10	MR. HOFFMAN: Well, okay, so, actually, yes,
11	so, for instance, in our campus and actually the
12	University of California system, based on these
13	federal standards and these international standards,
14	we've identified for highly sensitive data, so if we
15	classified this data as highly sensitive, we then have
16	a series of kind of 17 control areas, which might
17	include things like encryption standards that have to
18	be in place so that the data are encrypted at rest and
19	when they're being moved around.
20	Now the standard might be more of an
21	administrative one that says, you know, all staff
22	involved in a sensitive data project in fact, all
23	staff at our university have to do an annual
24	cybersecurity refresher, right, so these kinds of
25	things, and sensitive systems must be registered with

- our Information Security Office so that they can apply
- their advanced toolkits, so, yes, we actually have a
- 3 very specific policy that has, like, 34 control areas,
- 4 many of them with, you know, multiple specific
- 5 controls that need to be in place.
- 6 MS. RUBEL: And you referenced NIST as the
- 7 source of one set of standards. Is there another set
- 8 of international standards created by a
- 9 standards-developing organization?
- 10 MR. HOFFMAN: So the one that we use a lot
- of the time is the International Standards
- Organization. It's like 27,001 and 27,002, so we use
- 13 -- you know, really my job is to look at the super set
- of kind of requirements, so a data provider might say,
- 15 like, you need to follow NIST 853 or they might say
- 16 you need to follow, you know, HIPAA security, the
- 17 HIPAA security standard even if it's not protected
- 18 health information. So we get these requirements, and
- 19 really it's then a process of kind of folding them
- 20 together. Sometimes we go back and say, hey, you
- 21 know, we can address the risk behind this concern in
- following one, so, you know, we do sometimes have
- 23 negotiations based on what we're actually doing within
- our information system environment.
- MS. RUBEL: Thank you. Mr. Ayers?

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1	MR. AYERS: Thank you very much. To respond
2	both to comments by Mr. Band and Mr. Hoffman,
3	certainly, the remedy of pursuing damages for
4	copyright infringement would be available if movies
5	were leaked. That's, obviously, available. The
6	problem is we want to avoid getting to that situation
7	in the first place, especially when you consider the
8	nature of the archives we're talking about here where
9	there's been discussion of, while some may be small,
10	some may be thousands of titles.
11	So just as we've seen in security leaks of
12	private data in various situations, these leaks can be
13	massive, and once the horse is out of the barn, so to
14	speak, it's hard to put it back in. And so,
15	certainly, copyright infringement damages are
16	available. That's not the place we want to go to. We
17	want to try to avoid that situation, and I'm
18	encouraged to hear that the UC system thinks about
19	data security very seriously and seems well prepared
20	to be able to address this sort of situation.
21	I note that, while the UC system may
22	designate this data as highly sensitive or highly
23	confidential, there's nothing that requires anybody
24	else to do the same, especially when the proposal as
25	currently written deals not only with educational

- 1 institutions but deals with museums, libraries, and
- 2 archives, which, you know, "archive" is a potentially
- 3 very broad word. "Library" and "museum" are also very
- 4 broad, and those are institutions that may not have
- 5 the expertise or the resources to be able to pay
- 6 proper attention to the matter of security.
- 7 So, while, certainly, the TPM providers in
- 8 this case have continued to believe this exemption is
- 9 not appropriate to pass at this time, to approve at
- 10 this time in the first place, to the extent we can
- include more specific standards for security and
- 12 clarifying the entities that are actually
- participating and are eligible for the exemption would
- 14 be better than not having those. So we would
- 15 encourage the office to consider that.
- 16 MS. RUBEL: Well, you read my mind. That's
- 17 exactly what I was going to discuss next. You know,
- 18 there's a possibility that we could include language,
- 19 specific language that describes, you know, maybe
- 20 something like a minimum set of security measures that
- 21 could include things like encryption, authentication
- 22 requirements, maybe some kind of choke that would be
- 23 used to measure the rate of activity so that if there
- was mass downloading taking place, it would be
- 25 identified and stopped.

1	So I'm curious to hear folks' reactions to
2	adding something like that and also want to throw into
3	the mix the idea that we put a pin in earlier, which
4	is the possibility that the rights holders would
5	participate potentially in designing the security
6	measures. So I'm interested to hear folks' comments
7	on any of those ideas. We'll start with Mr. Anderson.
8	MR. ANDERSON: Thank you so much. Security
9	is really an important part of the considered use, and
10	we want to ensure that research can take place without
11	harming the market for the original copyrighted works.
12	We appreciate the focus that's going on here.
13	I'd first like to just point out, like, a
14	key distinguishment from HathiTrust and Google Books
15	that is kind of why we went with a reasonableness
16	standard for security here. HathiTrust and Google
17	both involved giving access to third parties to works
18	either through the search function or through the
19	snippet view, and it involved millions of works,
20	millions of copyrighted works. And while some
21	researchers' projects may involve a lot of works, some
22	other projects involve only a few works. So we want
23	to make sure that we don't employ high strict
24	standards of security that are based off what is
25	reasonable for millions of works when it might not be

- 1 reasonable for just a few works.
- 2 And I think that gets to why we avoided
- 3 putting in any specific minimum security standards.
- 4 Like, we agree, we think that encryption and
- 5 authentication are pretty straightforward things that
- 6 most researchers can engage with. But, for very small
- 7 research projects, such things might not even be
- 8 necessary. And I think a reasonableness standard is
- 9 able to encapsulate all the possible different types
- of research that could go on under this exemption and
- 11 allows for very strict forms of security for very
- 12 large databases and perhaps less strict for smaller
- 13 research projects.
- 14 And I'd just like to point also to something
- that the office has previously said in the § 108 study
- 16 document that attempting to prescribe detailed digital
- 17 security requirements tailored to each kind of use
- 18 could result in an unduly burdensome requirement, and
- 19 we think that the same applies here. We don't want an
- 20 unduly burdensome requirement where researchers are
- 21 unsure of what they're able to do for fear of running
- afoul of the exemption.
- 23 And to answer your question about working
- 24 with copyright-holders in order to implement security
- standards, there is the fear that for, say, someone

- 1 trying to create a corpus of 10,000 works, that's a
- lot of copyright-holders that you have to track down
- 3 and ask, hey, what do you want me to do with this?
- 4 And they could have different standards that they want
- 5 them to impose. They may not even be able to find the
- 6 copyright-holders. So it could be very difficult and
- 7 potentially dissuade people from even pursuing this
- 8 research in the first place. So we'd probably try to
- 9 stay away from a standard like that.
- 10 MS. RUBEL: Thank you. Mr. Mohr?
- 11 MR. MOHR: Thanks. I mean, a couple of
- 12 responses on this. I mean, I think, you know, the
- office has a lot to consider on its plate right here,
- and, you know, one of the questions I have is, how
- 15 many of these considerations were fairly presented by
- 16 the original petition? Because it seems to me like a
- 17 number of angles were considered in terms of the
- 18 language of the original petition, like security
- 19 measures, but they weren't included and then they show
- 20 up later.
- 21 And I understand the need for give and take
- here, but, you know, there comes a point at which
- there's a substantial amount of overbreadth, and it
- 24 seems to me, when you look at the original proposal
- and the additional refinements that were introduced at

- 1 the reply stage and the further refinements and more
- detailed refinements that are introduced now, I wonder
- 3 at what point what's really going on here is whether
- 4 we're talking about the reply proposal, and that's
- 5 actually the petition at issue here.
- 6 And now we as representatives of folks who
- 7 make these works available are responding in a time
- 8 constrained format and with the office operating
- 9 without the benefit -- yep?
- 10 MS. SMITH: So, Mr. Mohr, I do appreciate
- 11 that, but since we're time constrained right now, for
- 12 the question, I just want to assure you that
- 13 MR. MOHR: You just made my point. Thank
- 14 you.
- 15 MS. SMITH: -- we will be setting up an ex
- 16 parte process and also utilizing post hearing letters.
- 17 MR. MOHR: Okay.
- 18 MS. SMITH: So I think, hopefully, that will
- 19 give someone some comfort in this.
- MR. MOHR: I hear you. So, on the second
- 21 point, I mean, I think, with respect to things like
- reasonable security measures, I mean, there are
- 23 drafting techniques that are available, such as use of
- the word "including," and our friends went through a
- 25 number of factors, including an initial risk

- 1 assessment, the development of a security plan, the
- 2 implementation of a user agreement that requires a
- 3 notification of change in personnel with respect to
- 4 access to the corpus, consistent monitoring, and the
- 5 use of some type of surveillance of data controls.
- I mean, these are all the types -- that is
- 7 the type of specificity that, in our view, is
- 8 appropriate to a regulatory proceeding of this nature
- 9 while, at the same time, use of words like "including"
- 10 or "such as" that are demonstrative that enable
- 11 flexibility.
- MS. RUBEL: Ms. Charlesworth?
- MS. CHARLESWORTH: Yes, thank you. I think,
- 14 first of all, you know -- I've mentioned this a few
- 15 times -- the proposal, even the revised proposal, says
- 16 that individuals can conduct this research and amass
- 17 these libraries. So I think that's something that
- needs to be -- obviously, most individuals wouldn't
- 19 themselves have any, you know, high security such as
- 20 what Mr. Hoffman was describing. And I appreciate his
- 21 candor, actually, in calling this highly sensitive
- 22 material because that's exactly what it is.
- 23 Especially when you get into the thousands
- of books and movies, it's a very, you know -- that are
- 25 unprotected, it is highly sensitive. And so I would

- 1 say and, you know, without articulating each piece of
- it, really, the security should be comparable to what
- 3 was found acceptable, I mean, to the extent you're
- 4 moving ahead with this, in Google Books or Hathi in
- 5 terms of physical security, you know, choking -- I
- 6 think you mentioned that -- who has actual access, you
- 7 know, in terms of staff members and so forth.
- 8 And I think that's really imperative when
- 9 you have a collection of this size, and that saying
- 10 reasonable security, you know -- again, I think I made
- 11 this point earlier -- if you're talking about a few
- 12 CDs, that's one thing, or DVDs, but when you get into
- these very large collections, which are kind of the
- 14 whole point of doing this sort of research is to have
- 15 a large collection that's too big to look at yourself,
- 16 then it just doesn't cut it to say "reasonable
- measures." It needs to be more specific.
- MS. RUBEL: Mr. Stallman?
- 19 MR. STALLMAN: Great. If I could, I would
- 20 like to just briefly address the point raised by Mr.
- 21 Mohr, and then, if I can, just hand it over to Mr.
- 22 Alghamdi to make a point about alternatives we've been
- 23 discussing, if that's okay. The point I just want to
- 24 make is this, that we acknowledge that the exemption
- was narrowed significantly in the reply comment, but

- this was an artifact of two things: one, the nature
- of text and data mining, and the nature of this
- 3 proceeding. Text and data mining is a multipurpose,
- 4 multivalent research method that can support a number
- of socially beneficial uses that are also fair uses.
- 6 Given that you have to propose sort of the initial
- 7 formulation of the rule before you sort of develop the
- 8 factual record for it, we didn't want to bolt the door
- 9 to those potential uses that were socially beneficial
- 10 and fair uses that were the ones other than the uses
- 11 that are core components sought to engage in.
- 12 So then, at the point at which we made our
- initial comment and then we had responses to that
- initial comment from the opposition, and we knew at
- 15 that point also the entire record of facts that would
- 16 come into this proceeding -- this is, again, a little
- 17 bit backwards from normal notice and-comment
- 18 rulemaking where you would have the record first, then
- 19 the rule -- we try, in good faith, as much as
- 20 possible, to accommodate the concerns of the opponents
- 21 that did not undermine the core purpose of the
- 22 exemption we were seeking.
- 23 And that's really what we tried to do, and
- 24 we feel like we went a long way to do that. And not
- 25 all of those concessions were costless to the

- 1 researchers, and we're a little bit concerned that the
- 2 message would be that if you change the exemption this
- 3 much that this somehow results in a procedural foot
- 4 fault that undermines your core exemption because then
- 5 it sort of forces us into a position of fighting tooth
- 6 and nail over issues that really aren't central to the
- 7 exemption that we were seeking.
- 8 So, again, the narrowing of the proposed
- 9 exemption in the reply comment was to do two things:
- one, to contour it to the factual record that was
- 11 developed at that point in time, and two, as much as
- we can, address the concerns that were brought by
- opponents without undermining the core of the
- 14 exemption. And that's what we really tried to do.
- So, with that, I would like to give it over
- to Mr. Alghamdi to address the alternatives.
- 17 MS. RUBEL: Okay. Hang on just a second,
- 18 Mr. Alghamdi. We'll come to you in just a moment.
- 19 Mr. Williams, did you want to jump in here?
- 20 MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, thank you very much.
- 21 And I do appreciate Mr. Stallman's efforts and the
- 22 others' efforts to narrow this, although I agree with
- 23 Mr. Mohr's comments that it can be a frustrating
- 24 process. It was helpful for them to do the narrowing,
- and I appreciate the time they took to do that.

1	On the security issue and the fact that this
2	reasonable security measures language is in other
3	exemptions, I would reiterate that this is just a very
4	different animal in the sense of the size of these
5	databases potentially and what's at issue. But also,
6	it's different in that the case law that is being
7	relied upon here, HathiTrust especially, goes, as Mr.
8	Amer said in great detail, through the very specific
9	security measures not only just to point out that they
10	were there but because they were relevant to the third
11	factor in terms of the number of people who were given
12	access to the complete copies.
13	It was a very controlled environment. The
14	number was very specified by the universities. There
15	were only four copies of each work made as I
16	understand it a primary server copy, a secondary
17	server copy, each at Michigan and Indiana, and then
18	two backup copies that were only accessed if there was
19	a point of failure and different people had
20	encryption keys to get into those copies.
21	And even the people who maintained the
22	system and the admins, as I read the opinion, didn't
23	have those decryption keys. So that played a role in
24	the third and the fourth factor in these cases. And
25	so in most of the areas that we've dealt with in this

- 1 proceeding where that language is used, there really
- weren't cases out there that made the security
- 3 measures a part of the analysis.
- 4 So that's one reason I think that if you do
- 5 break new ground and recommend something here that
- 6 there should be a more specified level of security.
- 7 And I did appreciate Mr. Hoffman's overview of what
- 8 they do, and I think it's quite helpful. It's one
- 9 reason why, at the outset, I said that if something is
- done here based on the evidence in the record and the
- 11 research projects that we've been told about, you
- 12 know, I see it really as a university setting and a
- 13 specific setting within a university that involves
- specific people in terms of the creation of the
- 15 copies, the storage of the copies, accessing the
- 16 copies, and how those copies are used.
- 17 I don't think adopting a really broad
- 18 beneficiary class would be a good idea because it
- 19 would be very difficult to know that the types of
- 20 measures Mr. Hoffman's institution takes could be put
- in place by others. So I'll leave it with that.
- 22 MS. RUBEL: Mr. Alghamdi, I'm going to give
- 23 you just a quick moment to respond. We are short on
- time at this point, and I still do want to discuss
- licensing and adverse effects real briefly. So, Mr.

1	Alghamdi,	with	that	in	mind?

- 2 MR. ALGHAMDI: Thank you very much. That is
- 3 actually the point that I wanted to talk to today,
- 4 speaking about the adequacy of alternatives that exist
- 5 in licensing. So thank you for the opportunity. We
- 6 think and we believe that the alternatives that have
- 7 been proposed by opponents in the record are not
- 8 adequate for the purposes that researchers in the
- 9 digital humanities interest and text and data mining
- 10 need.
- 11 For example, the HathiTrust digital library,
- which keeps getting brought up as a database of works
- that can be used, the collection of the HathiTrust
- 14 digital library is very limited and it does not
- 15 contain the majority of contemporary literature that
- 16 proponent researchers want to study and, furthermore,
- does not contain any motion pictures. It's also only
- available to a small subset of researchers that are
- 19 affiliated with member institutions.
- Other collections, as well, that have been
- 21 suggested, such as RightFind for XML, they also are
- 22 only focused on scientific journals and don't contain
- any contemporary literature that researchers need.
- Also, there is the issue of working across
- 25 multiple siloed proprietary databases, and this is

- 1 something that Dr. Wermer Colan actually raised in his
- 2 letter attached in our initial comment about the
- 3 difficulty of working with these multiple siloed
- 4 databases. And this is something that perhaps he can
- 5 elaborate on today. But that is another prohibitive
- 6 obstacle in front of researchers.
- 7 And any other suggestions and alternatives
- 8 that opponents put forth, such as Optical Character
- 9 Recognition or OCR, or screen capture for motion
- 10 pictures, we also find to be prohibitively time
- 11 consuming for researchers for this purpose.
- 12 Finally, to the point about licensing, we
- haven't found any licensing model that we know of that
- 14 can be used by researchers in order to license entire
- 15 motion pictures for the purposes of text and data
- 16 mining. We know there are models right now that exist
- 17 where people can go and license short clips, for
- 18 example, or still images, but no such model exists or
- 19 no such pathway exists for text and data mining of
- 20 entire motion pictures at this point, and opponents
- 21 have not put forth an alternative for that purpose.
- MS. RUBEL: Mr. Ayers?
- 23 MR. AYERS: Two quick points. First, on the
- 24 security question regarding not wanting to impose
- 25 requirements that are perceived as burdensome on

- 1 smaller collections, I think it's important to note
- that it's not the quantity perhaps, it's sort of the
- 3 market value. For instance, a small collection may be
- 4 the most recent big blockbuster hits for whatever
- 5 question is being sought to be researched, and so the
- 6 exposure of that small collection could actually be
- 7 very damaging to the rightsholders as opposed to a
- 8 larger collection of lesser known works that are not
- 9 currently popular. So I would certainly be cautious
- 10 about looking at the size of the collection,
- 11 especially in the context where we've learned today
- 12 that these are siloed archives.
- 13 And so how does the university or the other
- institution count the collection when there's an
- 15 archive for Professor X, Professor Y, and Professor Z?
- 16 Are those three archives? Is it one archive? How is
- 17 that counted? And in that sense, what security --
- 18 what would be reasonable security for each collection
- versus the three taken together?
- 20 And further, sort of bridging over into the
- 21 alternative uses -- alternative measures, the concept
- 22 that there may be smaller collections that, you know,
- 23 the concern is are there resources to be able to put
- 24 towards appropriate security actually may indicate
- 25 that those collections are small enough that other

- 1 methods for accessing the content may be useful, for
- instance, screen capture. And if it's a smaller
- 3 project that relies on a smaller number of titles,
- 4 that may be sufficient for the need at the time.
- 5 MS. RUBEL: Ms. Charlesworth?
- 6 MS. CHARLESWORTH: Yes. I mean, I know
- 7 you're short on time, so I would refer you to our
- 8 submission on these questions and just point out that,
- 9 you know, I think the parallel is OCR, you know,
- 10 especially for a smaller collection, which, you know,
- of course, Google Books made millions of copies by OCR
- 12 and they're fully searchable.
- So, you know, the question is -- I mean, it
- 14 may take a little longer, but that's, you know, as the
- 15 office has long said, a mere inconvenience doesn't
- 16 mean that, you know, you qualify for an exemption.
- 17 You don't get necessarily the choice of format. So,
- other than that, I would refer you to our submission
- 19 on this issue.
- MS. RUBEL: Thank you. And I can assure you
- 21 that we have read and will continue to look through
- 22 all of the written submissions very carefully.
- 23 We're close to the end of our time. I think
- 24 we will just push back our discussion for a few more
- 25 minutes to touch on just a couple of issues that I

- 1 wanted to address that were either not teed up in the
- 2 written comments or we had some questions about from
- 3 the written comments.
- 4 So I did want to give the opponents an
- 5 opportunity to respond to proponents' argument that
- 6 the existence of a potential licensing market should
- 7 not be a sufficient showing of market harm. Their
- 8 fear was that researchers shouldn't have to be content
- 9 with using materials that are in the public domain
- 10 until copyright owners decide that they want to
- 11 actually create a licensing market.
- So I wanted to give opponents a chance to
- respond to that point, and we can start with Ms.
- 14 Charlesworth if your hand is raised for that purpose.
- 15 MS. CHARLESWORTH: No, it was a leftover
- 16 hand. I'm sorry.
- 17 MS. RUBEL: Okay. Sure thing.
- 18 MS. CHARLESWORTH: I'll respond very briefly
- 19 again in the interest of time. I mean, this is
- 20 something, you know, the statute, the fair use statute
- 21 says if a potential market is there, it counts
- 22 against, it weighs against fair use.
- I think here, especially in the case of
- literary works, you see more than a potential market.
- You see an actual market. I think it's a developing

- 1 market, but it's not a nothing market, and there's
- 2 nothing to say that CCC can't -- you know, I believe
- 3 they will expand in this area. I think this is a very
- 4 potentially commercially valuable market. And so I
- 5 don't think that can be overlooked. I think there
- 6 were a couple other examples cited in the papers of,
- 7 you know, people who were, you know, marketing these
- 8 licenses.
- 9 Another thing I will point out is I do
- 10 think, and I think I said this earlier, especially in
- 11 the sort of journal database market, TDM is often
- included as part of that subscription package, and,
- 13 you know, so there's definitely quite a bit of
- 14 evidence that this market exists, and as I said, I
- 15 think there's no reason to think it won't continue to
- 16 grow as the interest in, you know, large bodies of
- 17 data, including, you know, both non fiction and
- 18 fictional works, you know, continues to grow for any
- 19 number of reasons.
- MS. RUBEL: Mr. Williams?
- 21 MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, thank you. So I
- 22 appreciate the question. In this proceeding, we have
- to consider potential licensing markets when
- 24 conducting the fair use analysis, but we also have to
- 25 consider them when considering are there alternatives

to circumvention that would obviate the need f	Ior a	an
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- 2 exemption based on the language of the statute and the
- 3 § 1201 factors that lay on top of the underlying
- 4 lawful use analysis.
- 5 And so I think contacting copyright owners
- is relevant in both spaces, but I'll focus on it as an
- 7 alternative. If, say, a copyright owner of a motion
- 8 picture is willing to engage in licensing discussions
- 9 around these issues and a university can obtain copies
- 10 without circumvention, I think that is preferable from
- 11 a policy point of view to just engaging in the
- 12 circumvention and assuming that there is no
- 13 alternative through licensing.
- 14 Whether that would be charged licensing at a
- 15 price, whether it would be gratis licensing with some
- 16 conditions that, to get to your earlier question I
- 17 failed to address, would allow the copyright owner to
- 18 be involved in the security measures that are in place
- 19 and specify what they would be, which I do think is
- 20 worth consideration because it would give us a record
- of who is using the exemption and what are they doing
- 22 and what have they been willing or unwilling to do
- with security, that's something that we're often
- lacking in this proceeding with exemptions.
- We do get the benefit of the petitioners

- filing every three years on things, but we don't
- 2 really have a record of the instances of use under
- 3 each exemption. And for something as important as
- 4 this, I think the idea that they would have reached
- 5 out to the copyright owners, to the extent they can be
- 6 identified, and discuss security measures with them
- 7 would be a step in the right direction. It wouldn't
- 8 obviate all of my concerns, of course, but I do think
- 9 it would be worth consideration.
- MS. RUBEL: Ms. Moore?
- 11 MS. MOORE: Yes. Thank you. I would like
- to address the concern over harm to the developing or
- potential market, particularly for databases. As
- 14 Google Books and HathiTrust discussed, the fact that a
- 15 fair use can be licensed does not mean that those
- 16 making fair uses are obligated to pay for that use.
- 17 Additionally, the output for text and data
- mining, as we've discussed, does not function as a
- 19 substitute for the original work. The fact that the
- 20 works are collected into a database doesn't vitiate
- 21 the conclusion that it's a fair use.
- 22 Additionally, it's -- let's see -- I
- 23 apologize. We would like to make the point that these
- 24 database markets, as noted in HathiTrust and Google
- 25 Books, are databases of fair uses, and lost licensing

1 revenue does not apply for those fair uses, and th	hey
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- don't constitute a market harm. Thank you.
- 3 MS. RUBEL: Dr. Wermer Colan?
- DR. WERMER COLAN: Yeah, I just wanted to
- 5 return to the subject of siloed databases and whether
- they are sufficient for researchers by saying that all
- 7 the available databases do not contain a sufficient
- 8 amount of data in corpora for researchers to answer
- 9 their questions. More importantly, what we are seeing
- is each individual database developing specific text
- 11 data mining portals for their database, there is no
- way for a researcher to do a holistic analysis across
- different databases if separate databases contain
- 14 different aspects of their corpora.
- 15 Finally, those databases are producing a lot
- of their data through OCR, which was brought up
- 17 before. It's important to point out that OCR, like
- 18 other forms of screen capture, produce degraded sets
- of data. I have looked in a lot of detail at Google's
- 20 Scholar Lab for text data mining as well as
- 21 HathiTrust's data mining, and the OCR oftentimes is to
- the point of unreadability, especially when you're
- 23 dealing with texts in other languages. Comparing that
- 24 to already borne digital eBooks that could be adapted
- 25 for text mining, the error rate is just too high for

- 1 researchers to do the analysis.
- MS. RUBEL: Thank you. Let's go to Mr.
- 3 Zambrano Ramos.
- 4 MR. ZAMBRANO RAMOS: Hi, yeah, just a quick
- 5 question about screen capture. If the corpus of work
- 6 that's necessary to do TDM is fairly small, would
- 7 screen capture be an alternative to circumvention in
- 8 that specific scenario? And then, coupled to that, I
- 9 don't know who the best party is to answer this, but
- 10 I'm curious about the licensing terms that are
- involved in this kind of technology and whether some
- of the license agreements require implementors of
- 13 players, for example, operating system vendors or
- 14 manufacturers, to take steps to disable screen capture
- 15 and, if so, is screen capture a reasonable alternative
- 16 to circumvention in those instances? Thank you.
- 17 MS. RUBEL: Mr. Hoffman, did you want to
- 18 address those questions?
- 19 MR. HOFFMAN: Well, I want to actually defer
- that question to Dr. Bamman, but I just want to say
- 21 that in my experience working with many researchers,
- 22 when they have access to a reliable data repository
- 23 information source to answer their questions, they
- 24 will go there because they spend maybe 70 percent of
- 25 their time creating a reasonable database or

- information resource for their research questions.
- 2 They don't want to spend that time. So, if the
- 3 resource is there, they will use it. But the point is
- 4 that researchers are always coming up with new
- 5 questions and new methodologies and need this kind of
- 6 access for uses that we cannot specify exactly right
- 7 now, within secure bounds, of course, but they need
- 8 that kind of access in order to address the kinds of
- 9 -- or develop the kind of techniques that then vendors
- 10 may build into their own offerings.
- MS. RUBEL: Thank you. Dr. Bamman?
- 12 MR. BAMMAN: Yes. So I'd like to address
- the issue about screen capturing and about the
- licensing too. So, to take the screen capturing
- 15 first, yes. So, to answer the question about whether
- 16 screen capture is sufficient for smaller datasets, I
- 17 would still say even in that case, it's not for two
- 18 reasons. One, that, with screen capture, we don't get
- 19 access to really important metadata about movies, so
- 20 that includes structural information like chapter
- 21 boundaries that can be useful for problems like seed
- 22 and segmentation.
- 23 But the biggest thing that we would need is
- information about the subtitles, right? So, for many
- 25 studies, we need to know exactly what the characters

- 1 are saying in order to carry out research about them.
- 2 You may be familiar with the Bechtel test as one
- 3 example of this. This is, you know, a measure of
- 4 gender representation in movies to see how often a
- 5 movie has two women who are talking about something
- 6 that is not another man in a movie, right? To answer
- 7 this, we need to have access to what the words are
- 8 that they're saying. So subtitles give us that.
- 9 The other issue here for screen capture is
- 10 really about quality, that yes, screen capture is fine
- 11 for a number of research questions involving color
- 12 palettes, for example, but some studies do require
- 13 finer granularity. So, if we want to have any kind of
- study that uses object recognition, right, to
- 15 understand what the specific things are in the scene
- 16 that we see, we need to have better granularity than
- just a screen capture.
- 18 For example, if we want to have a question
- 19 about the representation of wealth in a movie, we need
- 20 to be able to find out not just that a car exists in a
- 21 scene but also that it's a BMW as a kind of a car. So
- 22 a higher granularity really requires that.
- 23 For larger movies, for larger kinds of
- 24 datasets that we want to create, it really is time as
- 25 being the main factor why screen capture can't really

1	work for us. And I know the suggestion was put forth
2	in some of the responses that one of the things that
3	we could do is just buy more computers and hire more
4	people, but one thing I want to stress is that time is
5	really critical here because, in the scope of this
6	exemption, every single researcher needs to digitize
7	their own data themselves, right? We're not talking
8	about sharing digitized movies with each other. Every
9	researcher needs to go through this process of
10	digitizing their own films.
11	And to get to this, it's important to
12	differentiate between two different modes of
13	computing, one of transferring the data from the
14	physical medium, right, from the DVD onto a computer,
15	and the other is processing that data to convert it
16	into a specific format and then run our algorithms on
17	our data.
18	The bottleneck here is that first step of
19	transferring the data from the medium onto a computer.

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computers all with screens attached to carry out the

researchers have control over, and funding is a part

of that, right? We can get funding for buying DVDs,

but one thing that is outside of any individual's

control is space in a university, and having 10

21

22

23

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- 1 screen capture process requires a dedicated space and
- an operator to work, you know, 9 to 5 to carry out
- 3 this process. That's not feasible within my
- 4 university at Berkeley, a relatively well funded R1,
- 5 and if it's not possible at Berkeley, I think it's
- 6 also very unlikely to be possible at other
- 7 universities as well.
- 8 I'd also like to address the licensing issue
- 9 if I have time for that.
- 10 MS. RUBEL: Very quickly, please.
- 11 MR. BAMMAN: Okay. So one of the issues
- here with licensing is also the issue with databases
- and with the HathiTrust overall. So the HathiTrust is
- 14 great for lots of questions, right, but it mainly has
- 15 books about literary fiction, so Virginia Wolfe,
- 16 William Faulkner, James Joyce. It doesn't have the
- 17 kind of books that we read every day, right, the books
- 18 that you buy in an airport bookstore. And if we want
- 19 to carry out a study about what people are reading
- 20 right now, we need to have access to that kind of
- 21 books that we digitize ourselves.
- 22 For licensing for movies, this is the same
- issue, that if we want to carry out a study that
- involves what people are watching right now, right,
- 25 the most popular movies in the world to see how gender

- is being depicted right there, licensing is a problem
- 2 because, if we were to go to every single studio to
- 3 license the movies that are in the top 1,000 by box
- 4 office, if one studio says no, that means that
- 5 completely shuts down this research. We can't carry
- it out if there's any single studio that doesn't allow
- 7 the licenses for those terms.
- 8 MS. RUBEL: Mr. Zambrano Ramos, did you have
- 9 a follow up?
- 10 MR. ZAMBRANO RAMOS: Yeah, this is a very
- 11 good question actually. This would probably be to
- 12 AACS LA. I was specifically referring to the license
- terms on screen capture technology that may restrict
- their use on operating systems, and I was wondering if
- 15 maybe opponents could speak a little bit to that if
- 16 there are licensing terms that implementors like
- 17 operating system providers or manufacturers have to
- 18 follow that disable screen capture. Thank you.
- 19 MS. RUBEL: And a related question, and this
- 20 will be the last question that I pose to the group, I
- 21 think it comes back to the issue of causation, and I
- 22 saw that opponents argued in the papers that even if
- 23 circumvention were possible, there were still
- 24 contracts and contractual provisions that may prevent
- 25 the works being made for anything other than, for

- 1 example, personal use, and those contractual
- 2 provisions might include things like restrictions on
- 3 the ability to use screen capture or even
- 4 technological restrictions on the ability to use
- 5 screen capture. So perhaps these questions are
- 6 related. Mr. Taylor?
- 7 MR. TAYLOR: Yeah, I think my colleagues
- 8 would be mad if I don't raise my hand. So my
- 9 understanding is that screen capture systems or
- 10 programs, they don't really impose any terms of use on
- 11 the users. They all basically represent that they're
- 12 not circumvention devices. As we have talked on other
- panels, there are manufacturers who are trying to
- prevent the recording of DVDs on desktops and laptops,
- 15 and they're variously successful for that, and that
- has a problem which has been overcome in this
- 17 proceeding on past examples.
- 18 And as far as the license terms, I don't
- 19 know what you're referring to, so I would refer to Mr.
- 20 Williams. Maybe he has an idea.
- MS. RUBEL: Mr. Ayers?
- 22 MR. AYERS: Thank you. So, just to address
- that, in the license agreements for AACS, for
- instance, the focus in what we call the "compliance
- and robustness rules" is certainly on preventing the

- 1 unauthorized copying and further distribution of high
- 2 quality audio and video. There are some certain
- 3 circumstances in which analog video and audio is
- 4 permitted, but it's basically focusing on the high
- 5 quality, high definition content.
- 6 And in other contexts in these proceedings,
- 7 we've not opposed the reasonable use of screen capture
- 8 as a means for achieving the needs of an exemption.
- 9 MS. RUBEL: Mr. Alghamdi?
- 10 MR. ALGHAMDI: Thank you so much. To the
- 11 point about contractual terms, nothing about
- 12 additional barriers like contractual terms or browser
- app agreements that opponents might put up changes the
- 14 fact that § 1201's prohibition on circumvention is the
- 15 cause of the adverse harm to researchers in this case.
- 16 I mean, there are serious questions about the
- 17 enforceability of such agreements to begin with, but
- in previous proceedings, the office has acknowledged
- 19 these contractual terms while not weighing on their
- 20 merit, and still, the exemptions were passed.
- 21 For example, the 2010 recommendation about
- 22 allowing or circumventing computer programs on mobile
- 23 devices to allow them to connect to third party
- 24 networks, opponents raised the issue that they have
- 25 contractual terms with their customers that say that

- 1 customers can't circumvent these mobile devices, and
- 2 the office has acknowledged that but still mentioned
- 3 that contract law is distinct from copyright law in
- 4 that case, and the exemption was granted anyway.
- 5 MS. RUBEL: Ms. Charlesworth?
- 6 MS. CHARLESWORTH: Yeah, I mean, I think --
- 7 thank you -- I think this ties to sort of an issue
- 8 that was raised much earlier on a couple hours ago,
- 9 which is what does it mean to lawfully obtain
- 10 something and own it versus, you know, say, a
- 11 subscription to a journal, where you have certain
- 12 privileges and uses permitted under your license and
- 13 others are not.
- I mean, I certainly don't -- if you agree
- 15 that you're not going to circumvent or conduct TDM or
- 16 perhaps maybe not conduct it independently of using
- 17 the subscription provider's tools for security
- 18 purposes, I think that then your inability to conduct
- 19 TDM is -- you know, the reason for that is your
- 20 contractual term.
- 21 But, again, I think this begs the bigger
- 22 question of exactly what are we talking about here in
- 23 terms of lawful access and obtaining works. I was
- 24 confused -- I mean, there was the initial proposal and
- 25 then the reply proposal really was, for me, murky in

- 1 this area and I think maybe worth some further thought
- and exploration if you have the opportunity.
- MS. RUBEL: All right. We are going to shut
- 4 this line down. I feel like the woman at the grocery
- 5 store who's telling you no more people added. So
- 6 we'll hear from Mr. Williams, Mr. Mohr, and then Mr.
- 7 Stallman will be last. Mr. Williams?
- 8 MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Yes, on the
- 9 question that Mr. Ramos asked about will certain
- 10 operating systems interfere with the functionality of
- 11 some screen capture programs, my understanding is that
- 12 might be the case on some devices with certain
- operating systems but that it's certainly not true
- 14 across the board and that there are devices and
- operating systems out there that don't interfere with
- the functionality of screen capture.
- 17 So, historically, in the proceeding, when
- there are alternatives of that nature, devices and
- 19 platforms, operating systems that do enable the use of
- 20 something, that is an alternative to circumvention.
- 21 And so my understanding is screen capture would still
- 22 be an alternative where it otherwise is workable.
- 23 On the question of license terms, there
- 24 seemed to be two distinct issues. One, if I
- 25 understood your question, Ms. Rubel, is do license

- 1 terms prohibit the use of screen capture when you pay
- a copyright owner or a retailer for access or the
- download of the content? And I'm not personally aware
- 4 of any license terms that specifically prohibit screen
- 5 capture or only allow it for personal use, but it is
- 6 common in the license terms to say things that, you
- 7 know, you're only going to use the item for personal
- 8 use and that you're not going to reproduce it or
- 9 otherwise violate copyright law.
- 10 But it's also common, of course, and almost
- across the board to say that you're not going to
- 12 circumvent the TPMs that are in place. So, if there
- 13 was a violation of the terms of service, a breach of
- 14 contract because someone used screen capture, I don't
- 15 think that it would be very likely that they would not
- 16 breach the same contract by circumventing the TPM. So
- 17 I don't think that the end user ends up in a better
- 18 place under the contractual terms to circumvent
- instead of using screen capture.
- 20 And then, finally and quickly, the other
- 21 issue that was raised is, you know, this question of
- 22 are copies owned versus licensed and are the terms of
- 23 service enforceable. You know, my understanding based
- on the reply comments and what we heard today,
- especially from Mr. Stallman, is that they are not

- 1 looking through this exemption to include motion
- 2 pictures that are available only through a
- 3 subscription service or only through a time limited
- download, such as a rental that's only supposed to be
- 5 obtained for access for 48 hours or a time limited
- 6 download that's only associated with a subscription
- 7 that you must pay every month or else lose access to
- 8 it.
- 9 So that goes a long way towards resolving
- 10 the delta between us on that issue of how the terms of
- 11 service impact their proposal. I would still take the
- 12 legal position that if someone licenses a more
- permanent copy of a download through an online
- 14 retailer and the terms of service specified that it is
- 15 a licensed copy, not an owned copy, and that, for
- 16 example, if the service goes out of business, you're
- 17 no longer entitled to maintain possession of that
- 18 copy, that that is not an owned copy and it's a
- 19 different legal matter, the analysis there.
- But, like I said, what he's done, if I
- 21 understand it correctly, does dramatically close the
- 22 gap between us on that, and so, even though there's a
- 23 little bit of a disagreement, I think, there on the
- law, it's smaller than it was.
- MS. RUBEL: Mr. Mohr? You're still muted,

- 1 Mr. Mohr.
- 2 MR. MOHR: I am sorry for the monologue, but
- 3 the first part of my remarks were directed to Mr.
- 4 Stallman, which is to say that if I suggested that
- 5 anything that was submitted was done in any way other
- 6 than good faith, I apologize, because that was not my
- 7 intention.
- 8 The second thing I would like to say is
- 9 that, you know, the concerns about licensing and what,
- in our view, is the certainty of those agreements
- should apply also as well to those kinds of literary
- works that are provided, essentially, as content as a
- 13 service. And you will see that, again, in the STM
- 14 context. So, from our point of view, I guess we would
- 15 disagree with our friend on the law. We do believe it
- 16 is not -- the enforceability of those agreements is
- 17 not in legal doubt. And I'll close. That's it.
- 18 Thank you.
- 19 MS. RUBEL: Thank you. Mr. Stallman, you're
- 20 going to get the last word.
- 21 MR. STALLMAN: Wonderful, just like I drew
- 22 it up. So, just quickly on this point about the
- 23 meaning of "lawfully obtained," and I really
- 24 appreciate the comments of Mr. Williams because I
- 25 think we are quite close. We are trying to exclude

1	cases of rentals or works acquired via streaming
2	services, but with the advent of digital borne works,
3	this issue of when you actually own a copy is fraught,
4	and we want to avoid the situation where someone would
5	have an eBook that they had bought they had
6	downloaded and they bought a copy of it, but somehow
7	it was viewed as not being eligible for this exemption
8	because that purchase via a Kindle store or whatever
9	came encumbered with some contractual restrictions.
10	And on this point of contractual
11	restrictions and whether or not they are the cause of
12	the harm to the researcher for 1201, they're both
13	potential harms to the researcher. And I would just
14	like to refer the office to the comment filed by Kyle
15	Courtney and Rachael Samberg in the reply round
16	addressing this point because I know that was
17	something that was raised by the publishers in their
18	opposition. But, first of all, the licensing
19	practices forbidding these kind of uses are not
20	uniform across publishers, and even if they were, we
21	still think that 1201 is causing cognizable harm here.
22	And then the final point is just really
23	going to the sufficiency of the alternatives. I think
24	that the licensing behavior with respect to these
25	restrictions sort of points to the degree to which

- 1 this is really not a space where researchers have
- 2 available to them the ability, through licensing
- 3 channels, to get copies of the works that they want to
- 4 use for the digital humanities scholarship.
- 5 And I think that the class of works that Mr.
- 6 Bamman was talking about -- contemporary popular
- 7 literature, contemporary popular film -- are the works
- 8 we're really sort of talking about and that no one, in
- 9 the course of this proceeding, when they pointed to
- other databases that are available, they don't include
- 11 those works, and that is precisely why the researchers
- 12 have sought this exemption. And so the need for this
- exemption, it persists, and we remain in this state
- 14 and we will remain in this state until this exemption
- is granted where the research that is being conducted
- 16 using TDM in the digital humanities is being
- 17 determined by the works that are available to the
- 18 researcher via the public domain or a few licensing
- 19 channels rather than the works that they want to
- 20 study. And just to repeat, that is the core issue
- 21 that we're trying to address here.
- 22 MS. RUBEL: Thank you, and thank you to
- everyone. I think this was a really helpful and
- 24 interesting discussion. I'm going to just pass the
- 25 mic quickly to Ms. Smith.

1	MS. SMITH: Thank you. Yes, thank you all.
2	Thanks for indulging us, and we went a little bit over
3	time. I wanted to talk process for a second because I
4	noted the concern that there might have not been an
5	adequate opportunity to say everything that people
6	wanted to say in response to the reply comments.
7	So, just as we'll do for the rulemaking
8	overall, we will institute ex parte procedures to
9	allow the office to receive additional information
10	from parties subject to transparent guidelines. That
11	will probably happen in a couple of weeks.
12	We will be looking at all of the proposed
13	classes and issuing a targeted number of post hearing
14	letters. But I think, for this class in particular, I
15	can let you know that we do intend on letting a sort
16	of surreply type of phase. So, if there are things
17	that you want to put into writing to respond to the
18	refinement from the reply, which, again, we appreciate
19	the spirit in which that refinement was made, you may
20	as well get started. But we will be issuing a letter
21	as to that.
22	And, you know, as far as how the process
23	happens, I think, if you participated before, you
24	realize the Copyright Office is in a tricky position
25	where we need to do the rulemaking efficient enough so

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1 that it is beneficial because we need to redo it every
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- three years. So I want to thank my team because I
- 3 know they work very hard to work extremely efficiently
- 4 and allow those who are participating enough time to
- 5 have their say, but that, you know, in this case, I
- 6 think this has made it appropriate to have another
- 7 stage. So we will be issuing a letter.
- 8 So, with that, we will conclude today. And
- 9 then tomorrow, at 10:30 Eastern, we will be entering
- our fourth day of hearings to evaluate proposed
- 11 adjustments to the security research exemption. So
- 12 thank you very much.
- 13 (Whereupon, at 2:59 p.m., the hearing in the
- above-entitled matter adjourned, to reconvene at 10:30
- a.m. the following day, Thursday, April 8, 2021.)
- 16 //
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- 25 //

CERTIFICATE

CASE TITLE: Section 1201 Rulemaking Hearing

DATE: April 7, 2021

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

I hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence are contained fully and accurately on the digital recording and notes reported by me at the meeting in the above case before the Library of Congress.

Date: April 7, 2021

John Gillen

Official Reporter

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