# In The Matter Of: ARISTA RECORDS, LLC, ET AL v. LIME WIRE, LLC, ET AL 

TRIAL<br>May 6, 2011

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than -- segregated in some way to save the parties money if, on 2 appeal, the Second Circuit reverses me. It would be useful for 3 the jury to have answered a special interrogatory about the 412 4 music because then if I'm the first, they can just cut out that part of any verdict.
6 I don't know. I haven't had a chance to think through what that would mean in terms of whether the trial should be 8 bifurcated or anything along those lines. I wanted to raise it so that counsel could think about it and give me your thoughts.

MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, we will do that and will report back either over the weekend or Monday on that particular issue.

On a related issue, I think that I discussed with
Mr. Baio this morning, I think regardless of which way your
Honor rules on the 412 issue that we are discussing now we
need, before closing, to come up with a definitive list of the recordings that are at issue.

THE COURT: Yes.
MR. POMERANTZ: And if we need to segregate them into certain categories, we can do that, too. What I don't think we need to do is to burden the trial and witnesses with going through lists and lists of recordings because I think your Honor's rulings to date, and this one more ruling on 412, I think will allow us to work together to come up with a definitive list of which recordings fit into each category and
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not have to put that record on through witnesses. I think 2 Mr . Baio agrees.

MR. BAIO: I think so, your Honor.
4 THE COURT: Okay. Very good. That's a good sign.
5 MR. POMERANTZ: Then one other issue not related to 6412 while we don't have the jury here.

THE COURT: We have them.
3 MR. POMERANTZ: It will take 30 seconds.
THE COURT: Can the witness come in?
MR. POMERANTZ: We have two witnesses this morning.
We will break for lunch. There is an issue regarding the
contract of EMI and Apple that has a confidentiality provision
in it. I need to talk to Mr. Baio over the break.
THE COURT: Okay.
MR. POMERANTZ: We will probably resolve it during the lunch break. If not, we will come back and discuss it earlier with your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm disappointed that something like that wasn't flagged earlier because it may slow the trial down, but I will ask you to work on it during the break.

Let's bring the jury in and deal with other matters at the breaks.

With respect to special verdicts, generally, have you 4 given me special interrogatories that you propose to have the 25 jury answer?

1 MR. POMERANTZ: Not yet, your Honor.
2 THE COURT: I wonder if you can work on that over the 3 weekend so that you have a joint proposal, if possible. Thank 4 you. Bearing in mind that Courts of Appeal favor them so that 5 they can sever issues.
6 (Continued on next page)
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1 (Jury present)
2 THE COURT: Please, have a seat.
3 Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you very 4 much for being on time today.
5 I remind Professor Horowitz that he is under oath.
6 You may.
7 ELLIS HOROWITZ, resumed.
8 DIRECT EXAMINATION (Continued)
9 BY MR. POMERANTZ:
10 Q. Good morning, Professor Horowitz.
A. Good morning.
Q. Professor Horowitz, I would like to follow up on a couple of issues that came up yesterday during the testimony, one of which was you recall that when Mr. Baio was examining Mr. Bainwol there was some discussion about the fact that there were still Lime Wire clients in operation today.

Do you recall that discussion?
A. Yes. I think I do.

19 Q. You understand that Lime Wire is under a Court-ordered
20 injunction not to distribute new versions of a client's 21 software?
22 A. That is my understanding.
23 Q. And when do you understand that Lime Wire stopped 24 distributing new versions of the client?
25 A. I think it was October of 2010.
Q. Are there Lime Wire clients today that are in operation and that are being used to download copyrighted digital music files?
A. Yes. Lime Wire has stopped distributing but there are certainly many people who have older versions of Lime Wire that could not be turned off. And I guess in addition you can get old copies of Lime Wire, there are various sites that offer older versions. So, I'm sure that there are older versions of Lime Wire that are still running.
Q. Professor Horowitz, yesterday we looked at a document where Lime Wire had estimated that its unique daily user count was about 4 million users. Do you remember that document? A. I think it said 4 million on a day.
Q. And there was also testimony and discussion about

Lime Wire's total user base being something on the order of 40 million to 50 million users. Do you recall that discussion? A. Yes, I recall it.
Q. How is it possible that Lime Wire would have 4 million unique daily users and a user base of 40 million to 50 million user?
A. Clearly not all 40 or 50 million users are going to start up the program on the same day searching for content, so perhaps roughly 4 million on a given day were actually searching for content, downloading it, and then they probably stopped the program at that point. So, it makes sense.

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Q. If I could ask Mr. Nickels to please bring up your slides where we left off and if you could advance one more, Mr. Nickels?

Professor Horowitz, when we broke yesterday afternoon we were talking about the subject of viral distribution of digital music files through Lime Wire. How did this process of viral distribution affect the way that the Lime Wire system worked?
A. Well, clearly if there were many copies of the content out there, which I tried to illustrate here, then any time you did a search you would get lots of results. When I ran the video you noticed how the results filled in very quickly and we got several hundred for each of the four songs that I was searching for.

So, clearly, the viral distribution is a critical element to make the program work well.
Q. Can you explain how viral distribution makes so many of those search results available?
A. Well, clearly people are going -- coming on the network and going off the network dynamically so we don't really have a good understanding of who is actually running the program at any given time, so it is essential that we have many copies distributed around so that when someone does a search they very quickly find the content no matter who is actually running the program.

1 Q. And, Professor Horowitz, when you demonstrated the 2 downloading of the four songs including, for example, Flo Rida --
A. Flo Rida's "Low."
Q. When you demonstrated the download and there were downloads from multiple hosts, multiple different users, how did the process of viral distribution play into that process of swarming or downloading from multiple users?
A. Well, in terms of swarming, swarming was the idea that the program could simultaneously download portions of the file from many people who had copies. I hope -- you may not remember, but at one point Flo Rida was being downloaded from eight different computers so they would get a piece from here and a piece from here and piece from here and put it all together. Basically it just speeds it up so that the download goes a lot faster.
Q. And, one of the things that you said yesterday, Professor Horowitz, was that Lime Wire made copies of files that were downloaded, musical files that were downloaded, immediately available for copying by other users and did it by default. Can you explain what you mean by default?
22 A. Well, when you download the program and go to install it on 23 your machine, I'm sure many of you have probably had the 24 experience, you go through a series of steps where you're 25 setting certain parameters of the program and it is not

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1 uncommon to just accept exactly the way the program initially 2 has the settings and that's what I meant by default. The 3 default for downloaded files was to make them shareable. Q. And in your experience in software design and development, are you familiar with the term called a design choice? A. Sure.
Q. And what is a design choice?
A. Well, it is not even a technical term, it is a design
choice. Some decision was made, and I guess in this case you are talking about the fact that Lime Wire decided that as soon as a file is downloaded it immediately can be uploaded to someone else who might be looking for the content. It was just a way of promoting the viral distribution.
Q. Professor Horowitz, yesterday you talked about several features and capabilities related to the user interface of the Lime Wire software that related to your conclusion about the software being optimized for copying digital music files. Were there other features or capabilities of Lime Wire that informed your opinion about Lime Wire being optimized for copying those files?
A. There are two that I wanted to point out which I will illustrate here with my next slide. I will blow this up a little bit.
Q. What is this that you are showing the jury?

25 A. This particular item is called what's new. Let me see if I
can move this arrow here. I'm not having a whole lot of luck -- oh, here we go.

You see the word "new" there, so there is a button that one could click and what it did was very interesting, it went out and asked a whole bunch of Lime Wire -- people running Lime Wire what was new. What were they sharing -- what had they just added to their share file. And this is very typical of what came back. It just listed maybe about 20 entries, and I guess the thing to notice is of course it is dominated by MP3 files so digital music files, at least in this one case, was the thing that people were adding to share. And so, we have songs by Timbaland starting at the top, and The Fray and Beyoncé and Korn, even the Ramones which I think was an older group, Justin Timberlake, etc. All of the times I have run this query I have gotten similar results. People were basically adding digital music files to the network.
Q. You said that there were two features, what was the second feature of it?
A. The second feature was a thing called browse host and I'm going to illustrate this -- it is going to take three slides to illustrate it.

In my first slide I have done a search for Alicia Keys. I don't know if you can make it out but here, down at the bottom I have actually downloaded one of the Alicia Keys songs. You can see the progress bar over here at a hundred

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1 percent. And there is this button right over here, it says
2 "browse host" and this is really just an unusual feature and 3 here is what happens when I click on the button. I get a 4 second search and you can see that here is the second tab of this second search right over there. Let me see if I can blow it up for you, you can see a little better. So, what it did was it selected one of the users who had offered me the Alicia Keys file and it is now showing me everything that that person has to copy. And this person has 3,162 files, at least as I scanned it, they're all digital music files, that I can go and copy. So, it is a way of looking at a user's entire collection, if you will, in one step. And if you like what you see, then you can go to this next screen where you see I have actually highlighted in again one or two clicks, a large number of these files. And when I click on the download button, the program will then go and download all of those files. Q. How does this browse host capability that you have just explained, how does that relate to your conclusion about the Lime Wire software being optimized to copy digital music files, Professor Horowitz?
21 A. Well, I couldn't think of a really good example for why I would want to browse host if I was looking for a document or looking for a program, why else I might want to look at the person's share folder. But, clearly, it is an ideal way for looking at someone's entire music collection and if you like
what they've downloaded, you can go ahead and copy the whole set.
Q. Professor Horowitz, we have looked at the number of features in the capability in the user interface. Can you please summarize which of the features we have looked at you think shows that a Lime Wire client software was optimized for copying digital music files?
A. Okay. So, I guess just by way of review there were the audio searching files where we could type the track name and the artist's name and the genre and search for them. There were the results that came back which we can kind of see on this screen over here --
Q. Actually, Professor, if I can actually ask Mr. Nickels to bring up slide no. 8 which was the results page that we looked at yesterday?
A. Okay. Well, actually we had a results page before, but anyway, in either case you can see that the program is very nicely organized. My audio search across genres and across artists and across album, and then there was the existence of the MP3 player which was down here on the lower right, and of course the ability to create playlists.

So, I guess looking at it from the user interface angle, oh yeah, one more was the bit rate, this bit rate column here which is of course specific to music. There you go, bit rate.

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So what is it, the audio searching, the audio result field, the MP3 player, the playlist, all of these things basically are saying digital music is the thing that I'm going to download with this program.
Q. Did what is new and browse host features also -A. They would also support the idea of downloading digital music.
Q. All of these elements of the user interface and the capabilities that you have described, Professor Horowitz, were those all design choices?
A. Yes. They were all design choices made by the Lime Wire programmers.
Q. And what does the fact that they made those choices, what does that tell you about the goals for the way the system would be used?
A. Just that they were expecting that people were going to use the tool for downloading digital music files.
Q. If, Mr. Nickels, you could return to slide 16.

Professor Horowitz, I would like to turn from the discussion of the user interface to the underlying technology behind the Lime Wire software, I think we described yesterday as the part that the user doesn't see. Can you please tell the jury how it was that the searching and downloading functions that you demonstrated worked, as a technical matter? A. Okay. Well, I guess that will require another slide here.
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So, I have tried to illustrate it by showing you a bunch of computers, each with their Lime Wire program members, that's the Lime Wire logo there. The way the process might start, and this is somewhat simplified admittedly, but computer A there in the lower left would start a search for Flo Rida. Now, you saw me do it so they would enter it into the boxes and click on the search box. Whoops. I went blank.

And then when I clicked on search computer A here, Lime Wire would send out a message to its neighbors and say, hey, you guys got Flo Rida? And those guys would send it out. Do you guys have Flo Rida? Do you guys have Flo Rida? And it will eventually make its way to one or more computers like computer B here and computer B would then respond and say, yes, I've got it.

So, all of these commands that are going on here are built into the network, the so-called Gnutella network that Lime Wire is running on.
Q. You just mentioned the Gnutella network. Can you explain what the Gnutella network is?
A. The Gnutella network is basically a protocol which is nothing more than a language that the computers speak. The language includes things like do you have a file with these names: Flo Rida? Yes, I do. Can I have a copy? Yes you can. Here it is. Basically.
Q. And where you left off in the slide was that computer B

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responded: I have the file. What happens next in the process? A. Well, of course you will recall that's when the search results flowed in so it will be more than just one computer, it would be a lot of them, and then computer A, of course, will select one, maybe it will select the one at computer B, it will say: Can you please send me the MP3 file? And computer B will hopefully respond and deliver the file to computer A .

And so, in a somewhat simplified form that is what is going on.
Q. Now, you said that this was a smaller or simplified version of what was happening on the network. How many people, how many computers are actually sending messages back and forth at any given time across this network?
A. Well, of course it is dynamic but you will recall we had 700 results just on Flo Rida, so that was 700 computers in that small space that all had copies of Flo Rida but there were probably many, many more but the computer -- there is no reason to return even 700 but there is likely many more copies than 700. It stopped at that point.
Q. How many messages are being passed back and forth among all of the computers that are on the network at any given time? A. Well, that was one of the issues, I think, for this particular network, is with all of these computers sending out messages obviously not only was computer A looking for Flo Rida but all these other computers might have well been

1 simultaneously doing search which led to what is called 2 congestion in the network which I think I have a slide here.

So, it is kind of like traffic congestion in New York during rush hours. You have lots of cars all trying to go to various places and so there was definitely a potential bottleneck here for the Lime Wire or the Gnutella users and they had to come up with some solutions for reducing the congestion.
9 Q. And in your analysis of the matters in this case, Professor
10 Horowitz, what, if anything, did you find that Lime Wire did to 11 try to reduce congestion on the network?
A. They came up with several suggested improvements which I guess I would like to explain to you but briefly, if I may. Let's see if I can go to one.

So, one of the suggestions that was made by Lime Wire, and this is a very technical thing, but they suggested that certain computers should play a special role and these computers would be called ultrapeers. You can see I have labeled them A and B. And so, when someone starts their Lime Wire program they would be attached to the special computers like peer 1 here attached to ultrapeer A. And so, at that point peer 1 would send a kind of encoded list to the ultrapeer of what it is willing to share and when peer 1 then does a search, that search would be sent to the ultrapeer which it might send to other ultra peers that it is connected to and

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it is a way of shielding peers 1 through 6 from having to process a lot of the traffic.

So, this was a scheme, what is called a two-level hierarchy for reducing congestion and having the more powerful computers play the major role of processing the query.

And so, just to carry it out, you see peer 5 is sort of sharing the file with peer 1 but it was really ultrapeer A and $B$ that was doing all of the work.
Q. How would a computer on the network be selected to play this special role of an ultrapeer?
A. There was a set of criteria that it had to satisfy, generally had to be a more powerful machine and had to be on the network for a somewhat longer period of time which sort of guaranteed that if it was on for a long time it would continue to stay on.
Q. Did the person who was running a computer that was selected to be an ultrapeer and to play this special role, were they given notice that their computer was going to become an ultrapeer on this network?
A. No. They would not have known unless they dug around the program they could have figured it out but it wasn't -- there was no message delivered to them that they were going to play the role.
Q. Now, you said that this was something that Lime Wire had 25 suggested, this ultrapeer peer hierarchy. How did Lime Wire
suggest or propose this process?
A. Well, since Gnutella is an open standard --

3 Q. What do you mean by open standard?
4 A. Let me just bring this up here. I don't think I'm working.
5 Phil, can you? Thanks very much.
An open standard is generally controlled by a committee of interested people. In this case it was a thing called the Gnutella Developers' Forum. So, it was a group of people who had expressed an interest in the way changes are made -- and this is quite common in the computer field in general -- somebody would make a suggestion, they would write it up and it would be circulated and criticized and critiqued and if it seemed like a good idea, eventually the group would adopt it.

And so, here I am showing you the original suggestion for ultrapeers which I guess you see clearly was made by two Lime Wire employees at the time back in December of 2001, and in their abstract I think they make it very clear that their proposal has the effect of making the Gnutella network scale by which they mean more people will be able to use the network and get their results efficiently.

So, it was a sufficiently good idea that it did get adopted.

MR. KLAUS: Your Honor, I have a binder of exhibits, one of which is Plaintiff's Exhibit 612. Defense counsel has
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1 no objection to the exhibits. May I pass them to the members of the jury and to the Court?

THE COURT: Yes. Are they designated as a group as Exhibit 612?

MR. KLAUS: The documents in the binder are not designated as 612. The document that is currently on the screen is 612 . I will go through at the end and move the admission of all the documents that are in the binder.

THE COURT: That's fine. So, at this point you would like to have the jury open to 612 ?

MR. KLAUS: 612, yes.
THE COURT: Plaintiff's Exhibit 612 is received without objection.
(Plaintiff's Exhibit 612 received in evidence)
A JUROR: Do we open it?
THE COURT: Should they open it now?
MR. KLAUS: They can, yes. The members of the jury can open it to Exhibit 612 which is this ultrapeers document that Professor Horowitz just described.

And Mr. Nickels, if you could bring up full text of Exhibit 612? And I will ask Mr. Nickels if you can highlight the top part that you have and bring that out. And Mr. Nickels, if you can highlight the last line of the first page and the carryover paragraph on the second page which is what I'm going to be asking Professor Horowitz about?

## BY MR. KLAUS:

Q. Professor Horowitz, this carryover paragraph between the first and second pages of Exhibit 612, Mr. Singla and Mr. Rohrs are saying that they want to mention that the concept of ultrapeers is not new. Was this concept new or novel to the two engineers who proposed it for Gnutella?
A. Well, no, of course not. They're very nice, they're citing the fact that the idea had been previously used. Most notably if you look a little farther down they said it has -- also it has been applied to recent peer-to-peer applications using FastTrack, which of course refers to Kazaa which you probably -- you may recall hearing in yesterday's testimony. Q. And can you please just describe what Kazaa is and what the relationship is to FastTrack?
A. So, FastTrack is a protocol just the way Gnutella is a protocol and Kazaa is a program for downloading files just the way Lime Wire is and the ultrapeer or the idea was incorporated earlier in the FastTrack protocol and the two authors from Lime Wire are saying they recognize that and they would like to do the same thing for Gnutella.
Q. And, are you familiar from your prior work and experience with peer-to-peer systems with Kazaa and the FastTrack network?
A. Yes. I have had an opportunity to look at Kazaa and run it and study its source code.
25 Q. And, is it your understanding that Kazaa and the FastTrack

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network, those were parties to the, what has been referred to here as the Grokster case?
A. They were one of the companies sued under Grokster.
Q. And, the Kazaa software and the FastTrack network, what were those primarily used for uploading and for downloading and copying?
A. Yes, digital music files. I think that was the same. That was found by the Court.
Q. Mr. Nickels, if you can take down those two portions and leave the document up? I would like to ask you if you would, if you could, about two thirds of the way or three quarters of the way down the page there is a reference in this document to QRP routing being recommended for several reasons. I would like to ask Mr. Nickels, if he would, to highlight -- not that one, the first line above Mr. Nickels, right there.

Mr. Singla and Mr. Rohrs of Lime Wire are saying that they recommend QRP routing for several reasons. Do you see that?
19 A. Yes.
20 Q. What is the reference to QRP routing?
21 A. It stands for query routing protocol.
22 Q. What does that mean? What does that translate to?
23 A. It was the mechanism by which the peer told the ultrapeer 24 what files it had to share.
25 Q. And, did that mechanism involve sending the names of
individual files that they had to share?
A. No. They had a mechanism where instead of sending a name
you sent an encoded number which was designed to represent the name.
Q. And did this encoded number, did that have a term in computer software terminology?
A. It was called a hash value.
Q. And do you see that they say one of the recommended reasons
down at the bottom of that list is privacy? They say ultrapeers do not actually know what files are shared by leaf nodes, only those files' hashes.

## Do you see that?

A. Yes.
Q. What are they referring to there, Professor Horowitz? A. Well, it is not clear. I am not sure entirely what it is they're referring to. They're simply stating the fact that the ultrapeers don't know what the files are, they don't know the file name, they just know the numeric value.
Q. So does that mean, for example, if someone had these, the song by the title of "Low" by the artist Flo Rida, that the ultrapeer that was getting that information wouldn't have the name of the artist or the name of the song on its files? A. That's correct. It would not.

24 Q. I think you mentioned that -- you can take that down,
25 Mr. Nickels, and return to where you were in the slide

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presentation.
I think you mentioned, Professor Horowitz, that this proposal for ultrapeers was presented at something called the Gnutella Developers' Forum?
A. Yes.
Q. What was the Gnutella Developers' Forum?
A. It was a group of people who subscribed basically to a
mailing list and participated in an ongoing discussion how to improve and enhance the protocol.
Q. And was this protocol or this improvement for ultrapeers, and peers, this two-level hierarchy, was that implemented in the Gnutella protocol?
A. Yes, it was. There was a new version release and it was adopted.
Q. And, did Lime Wire's client software start using the ultra peer-to-peer hierarchy?
A. Yes, it did.
Q. Were there other client applications that were distributed for use using the Gnutella protocol besides Lime Wire? A. Every client program that used Gnutella would have profited from this improvement.
Q. And, in what way would Lime Wire profit from the fact that an improvement to the Gnutella protocol was being used by the client software made by its competitors?
25 A. Well, you know, since Lime Wire was the dominant program on

Gnutella, something on the order of 80 to 85 percent of the programs running on Gnutella were Lime Wire programs, therefore any general speed-up would necessarily help Lime Wire the most. Q. Were there any other similar technological improvements that you saw that Lime Wire had proposed to the Gnutella protocol that had the effect of speeding up searches and processing of the results?
A. Sure. There was one more which I would like to mention.

Maybe Phil, do you want to move it to the next one and one more? Thank you.
Q. For the members of the jury, the document that Professor Horowitz has brought up on the screen is Plaintiff's Exhibit 7301 which is in the binder.

What is this document that you are showing now?
A. Okay, it is called the dynamic query protocol. I see these protocols are flying around. The message about what it does is very clear. If we take a look just at the underlying section here, which I will sort of point to and let me just sort of read it off, this is what they're trying to achieve.

The author, who by the way is Adam Fisk, a Lime Wire employee as you see down here, the author is saying the traditional Gnutella broadcast search model is the way transmissions would have been handled -- handled all searches identically. A search for MP3 digital music file is broadcast to as many nodes as a search for Gettysburg address. And he

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doesn't like this idea. He says we can do better. So, he says, as a result searches for MP3 return far more results than they need wasting bandwidth for both query and query hit traffic.
Q. Can you explain, first of all, Professor Horowitz, what that means: Searches for MP3 return far more results than they need?
A. Well, I think you saw, I got 700-plus results for Flo Rida. I only needed one.

A JUROR: Right.
A. One good one. What good would 700 do? So, they -- he was observing that there was no need to spend a lot of effort looking for content when there was a lot of content available -- a lot of the identical content available which, naturally, he is citing as MP3 files or digital music files. Q. And he is comparing that to the bandwidth that is needed to do a search for the Gettysburg address?
A. Yes.
Q. What do you understand that reference to be?
A. Well, naturally one would have to look far and wide to find something somebody who might have a copy of the Gettysburg address on their computer. There are obviously going to be far fewer of those.
Q. Did the Gnutella Developers' Forum adopt this dynamic query protocol?

1 A. Yes, they did.
2 Q. And, did Lime Wire utilize the dynamic query protocol in 3 its software?
4 A. Yes, they did.
5 Q. And, had Lime Wire implemented the dynamic query protocol
6 by the time of the search that you did yesterday for "Low" by
7 Flo Rida?
8 A. Oh, sure. The date on this is, you know, many years before 9 that.
10 Q. And, how did the dynamic query protocol change that
11 Lime Wire recommended and that was adopted affect the number of
12 results that you got back when you did that search for "Low" by
13 Flo Rida?
14 A. It certainly didn't limit the number of results, I still
15 got plenty. But, I think the main point was that it allowed
16 more and more people to get on the network and use it 17 effectively. So, both of the last two innovations that I
18 showed you were basically ways to make Gnutella more effective
19 so that Lime Wire and other programs could more efficiently 20 download music files.
21 Q. Did Lime Wire do anything else technologically that made it
22 easier or more efficient for people to copy digital music 23 files?
24 A. There was one other thing that I would point to, and here
25 in this diagram you will notice that two of the computers are

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1 blank and I have done that to sort of indicate that these blank
2 computers here are sending out what is called spoof files. So,
3 it was known that there were certain computers out there that
4 would send out a file that might say Flo Rida, "Low," but when you played it it might be an advertisement or it might just be white noise. And, clearly, this would be annoying if you were using Lime Wire and thought you had downloaded Flo Rida and you went to play it and you got this thing.

So, Lime Wire did incorporate two mechanisms in their program to help it avoid these spoof files.
Q. What were those mechanisms?
A. One was a thing called hostiles.text, a list of computer addresses which were known to put out spoof files, and Lime Wire looked for this file in a given location. So, if the user -- the Lime Wire user was clever enough to find this file and put it in the right folder, Lime Wire would read the file and avoid speaking to these computers that I have shown with blank screens.
Q. And, what was the other mechanism besides incorporating this hostiles.text file?
21 A. Lime Wire had another mechanism for communicating with running copies, a thing they called SMPP for Signed Message Parameter Passing. It was basically a way for Lime Wire to communicate with running copies and as part of that message there was a list of computer addresses that the Lime Wire
program should avoid talking to.
Q. And, how did this process of implementing technical features to combat spoofs, how did that relate to your conclusion about the Lime Wire software being optimized for copying digital music files?
A. It was just another innovation which allowed people to download files and not have spoof files as a result. I mean, it just was another mechanism for improving the quality of what they were getting.
Q. Professor Horowitz, I would like to turn to your second main conclusion that you said you were here to testify to which was that you do not find that Lime Wire took any meaningful measures to reduce the amount of copyright infringement that was taking place through its system. Can you please tell the jury what the bases were for your conclusion in that regard? A. So, I think there were a couple of things that one could -I forgot about this one. Sorry.

Here was the first thing that Lime Wire did to combat copyright infringement. When returning to their website and you were trying to download the program, right before downloading you would get this screen and it would give you two options, one was: I will not use Lime Wire for copyright infringement, and the other option was: I might use Lime Wire for copyright infringement.
Q. Professor Horowitz, if I can just interrupt you for one

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moment? Just to be clear, when would a Lime Wire user be presented with the choice that you have described on the screen between I will not use Lime Wire for copyright infringement and I might use Lime Wire for copyright infringement? A. So, it was before they obtained the program. They were at the website and attempting to download it.
Q. And the program being the Lime Wire client software? A. The Lime Wire program, yes.
Q. And, what would happen when presented with this screen if a user clicked on the button that said I will not use Lime Wire for copyright infringement?
A. If they clicked I will not use Lime Wire for copyright infringement then the program was downloaded.
Q. And, what would happen if the user clicked the button "I might use Lime Wire for copyright infringement?" A. They were directed to this screen which said: Lime Wire does not distribute Lime Wire basic to people who intend to use it for purposes of copyright infringement. Thank you for your interest, but we cannot complete the download.
Q. Now, at that point if someone who was trying to download the Lime Wire client software received this message, what could they do if they wanted to try again?
A. Well they could, knowing how a browser works, click this back arrow button and be sent right back to that page. 25 Q. And, if someone had clicked the back arrow button and the
second time around clicked the button that said I will not use Lime Wire for copyright infringement, what would happen? A. Then the program would be downloaded successfully. Q. Were there other features of the Lime Wire client software
that related to your conclusion that you believe Lime Wire did not take meaningful measures to reduce copyright infringement?
A. They actually implemented a scheme for content filtering as
you can see here, but failed to turn it on.
Q. What do you mean by they implemented a scheme or system for
content filtering?
A. They purported to have implemented a scheme whereby a hash value for a digital music file would be stored at Lime Wire and as someone was trying to download the file, a particular music file, the hash would be computed and sent to Lime Wire to see if it was in their database of copyrighted music.
Q. Now, for that process to work, for that process to work for any particular Lime Wire user, what would they have had to do to their software?
A. They would have had to have found this option here and clicked on this check box here to enable. You see it says enable content filters. Well, initially or the default setting is to be off, they would have to click that and then come down here, I guess, and click on the apply button.
Q. And if the user, him or herself, did not click on that enable content filters button, then what would happen?
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1 A. Then content filtering would not be applied.
Q. Was the decision to leave this content filtering system off, was that a design choice?
A. Yes.
Q. Was -- whose design choice was it?
A. The Lime Wire people.
Q. Were there other features of the Lime Wire client software that informed your conclusion that Lime Wire had not taken meaningful steps to reduce copyright infringement through its software?
A. Okay, so there was one last item here. This particular message popped up the first time you went to download a song.

So, you remember I went to Flo Rida and I clicked on it and clicked on download and they would bring up this message that says: Lime Wire is unable to find a license for this file. Download it anyway? And of course if you wanted Flo Rida then all you had to do was click the yes button, and if you wanted to get rid of that pesky message all you had to do was check the "always use this answer" over here and you would never see that again.
Q. Professor Horowitz, did Lime Wire make changes to its software program over the course of its existence?
A. They made quite a few changes and were very nice to post all of the changes on their website. So, here you are looking at just one particular change release. They're releasing
version 4.13.11 on July 11, 2007, and there is a bulleted list of items here which represent exactly what made up that new release. So, you can see there are some fixes and there are some changes here to browse host down at the bottom and bit torrent.
Q. And, Professor Horowitz, this features history document that appears on the screen, this is Exhibit 282 in the binder of exhibits that you have before you. Would you please describe what this document is?
10 A. Well, this document is the complete feature history as provided by Lime Wire listing all of the changes that they've made over the years to the program.
13 Q. And, where would one find this features history document?
14 A. It was on their website.
15 Q. Have you reviewed the features history document which is
Exhibit 282?
A. I'm sorry?
Q. Have you reviewed the features history document that is

Exhibit 282?
20 A. Yes. Yes, I have reviewed it.
21 Q. And, in the course of that review -- first of all, do you
22 have a slide that illustrates the number of changes and
23 improvements that Lime Wire made to the program over the course
24 of this?
25 A. I made a little time line just to kind of give you sort of

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1 an overlook of what was going on. to do with reducing copyright infringement on the network? A. Out of the several thousand changes I could only find one that had to do with copyright infringement which was the announcement of the content filtering capability which was initially turned off.
25 Q. Were there -- were there -- strike that.
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button and didn't turn on the content filtering on, in your opinion, Professor Horowitz, would the content filtering that Lime Wire was utilizing have been an effective way of reducing copyright infringement?
A. I think it has been shown that doing content filtering by hashing is a very ineffective way of filtering because for any given song file this may be literally hundreds or thousands of different hash values. So, simply having one or two hash values for the song would make no effect in reducing the copyrighted content that's out there.
Q. And, are you aware of any examples, just from the way

Lime Wire tried to implement this content hash filtering, that related to your conclusions about its effectiveness?
A. I think even Lime Wire reported in their attempt to do it they ran an experiment looking for the hashes for 30 files and found 40,000 different hashes for those 30 files, more or less reinforcing my claim that hashing is ineffectual.
Q. Were there effective means that a company like Lime Wire could have used to filter out copyrighted music from the system?
A. There were other techniques that various commercial vendors could supply which basically relied on the quality of the song. So, looking at or working with the song they produced digital fingerprints. It is called acoustic filtering. There was
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several vendors who provided the software. Lime Wire could have made an arrangement to use any one of those vendors and would have had a very effective copyright filter. (Continued on next page)

If someone had selected the enable content filters
Q. Do you remember the names of any of those vendors that this technology.
A. The leading vendor in the space was a company called Audible Magic.
Q. In your review of the materials related to this case,

Professor Horowitz, did you see any evidence that LimeWire ever implemented the filtering solution provided by Audible Magic? A. No.
Q. Professor Horowitz, I just want to return, if I may --

MR. KLAUS: If Mr. Nichols could bring up slide 26, please.

The next one.
This screen right here. If you could view the blowout again, Mr. Nichols.

THE COURT: While that's being done, may I ask the witness one question.

MR. KLAUS: Of course.
THE COURT: You have just said that LimeWire could have filtered out copyrighted material by relying on acoustic filtering, and you mentioned the quality of the song. Can you explain that?

THE WITNESS: Yes. The digital music files can be represented in many different formats, MP3 being just one. So any scheme that relies upon recognizing the content using the encoding is bound to fail. But if you instead look at the
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musical properties, the various sound qualities and compute a fingerprint based on that, you can get a highly reliable set of fingerprints and recognize the song under a variety of circumstances.

THE COURT: Thank you.

## BY MR. KLAUS:

Q. Professor Horowitz, if LimeWire had a user base of 40 to 50 million users who had active, installed versions of the LimeWire client software, how many of them would have had to have checked the button that I will not use LimeWire for copyright infringement?
A. Well, if they had all gotten it here, I guess they would have all had to press the button.

MR. KLAUS: Your Honor, at this time I would like to move several exhibits into evidence.

THE COURT: Go right ahead.
MR. KLAUS: Plaintiff's Exhibit 282.
MR. BAIO: No objection, your Honor.
MR. KLAUS: Plaintiff's Exhibit 401.
MR. BAIO: No objection, your Honor.
MR. KLAUS: Plaintiff's Exhibit 425.
MR. BAIO: No objection.
MR. KLAUS: Plaintiff's Exhibit 431.
MR. BAIO: No objection.
MR. KLAUS: Plaintiff's Exhibit 612.

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | MR. BAIO: No objection. | 1 (Jury present) |  |  |
| 2 | MR. KLAUS: Plaintiff's Exhibit 7301. | 2 CROSS EXAMINATION |  |  |
| 3 | MR. BAIO: No objection, your Honor. | 3 BY MR. BAIO: |  |  |
| 4 | MR. KLAUS: Your Honor, those are all the questions I | 4 THE COURT: We are ready to resume. |  |  |
| 5 hav | have for professor Horowitz. | 5 MR. BAIO: Thank you, your Honor. |  |  |
| 6 | THE COURT: All right. The Court receives plaintiffs' | 6 Q. Good morning, Professor Horowitz. |  |  |
| 7 Exh | Exhibits 282, 401, 425, 431, 612 and 7301 with no objection. | 7 A. Good morning. |  |  |
| 8 | (Plaintiffs' Exhibits 282, 401, 425, 431, 612 and 7301 | 8 Q. My name is Joe Baio. I represent the defendant here. You <br> 9 had mentioned at the beginning of your testimony that you had |  |  |
| 9 rec | received in evidence) |  |  |  |
| 10 | MR. KLAUS: Thank you, your Honor. | 10 worked on some 60 to 70 software programs, and you actually |  |  |
| 11 | MR. BAIO: Your Honor, is this a good time for our | 11 sold three, is that correct? |  |  |
| 12 mo | morning break? | 12 A. Yes. That's correct. |  |  |
| 13 | THE COURT: That would be fine. Let's take a | 13 Q. In ballpark figures, what did you get for the three that |  |  |
| 14 15- | 15-minute break. | 14 you sold? |  |  |
| 15 | (Continued on next page) | 15 A. I think around a million dollars. |  |  |
| 16 |  | 16 Q. What exactly is a software program? |  |  |
| 17 |  | 17 A. It is a collection of computer instructions that are 18 designed to accomplish a certain task. |  |  |
| 18 |  |  |  |  |
| 19 |  | 19 Q. Some are very simple and some are very complicated, is that 20 fair? |  |  |
| 20 |  |  |  |  |
| 21 |  | 21 A. Yes, sure. |  |  |
| 22 |  | 22 Q. The ones that you sold for a million dollars, where would 23 you put them in that spectrum, simple to complicated? |  |  |
| 23 |  |  |  |  |
| 24 |  | 24 A. Sort of medium. They were business applications. |  |  |
| 25 |  | 25 Q. Did you work with other people on preparing them and |  |  |
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| 1 | (Jury not present) | 1 wo | king on them? |  |
| 2 | THE COURT: Professor, you may step down, if you like. | 2 A. It | was a team effort. |  |
| 3 | THE WITNESS: Thank you. | 3 Q. H | How big was the team? |  |
| 4 | THE COURT: Do counsel wish to raise anything before | 4 A. | The team varied in size from | $x$ people. |
| 5 the | the break. | 5 Q . | see. Did you ever work on s | with larger |
| 6 | MR. BAIO: No, your Honor. | 6 team | ms ? |  |
| 7 | MR. KLAUS: No, your Honor. Thank you. | 7 A. | Usually as a consultant. |  |
| 8 | (Recess) | 8 Q. | How big was the biggest | rked on? |
| 9 | (Continued on next page) | 9 A . | think the biggest team |  |
| 10 |  | 10 Q. | everal hundred to prep | ogram? |
| 11 |  | 11 A. Y | es. We have a big defense | es. They |
| 12 |  | 12 bu | t very large software s |  |
| 13 |  | 13 Q. | took a lot of time and | a lot of |
| 14 |  | 14 peo | ple to build that I assu |  |
| 15 |  | 15 A. S | ure. In fact, that's what sof | ng is all |
| 16 |  | 16 abo | ut, studying that proces |  |
| 17 |  | 17 Q. It | could be millions tens | ons of |
| 18 |  | 18 inst | uctions that are embedded | help it do |
| 19 |  | 19 wh | at it does, is that fair? |  |
| 20 |  | 20 A. | ell, not billions, but there | millions. |
| 21 |  | 21 Q. N | ow, you referred to networks, | u to look |
| 22 |  | 22 at, I | hink you have your report i | graph 29. |
| 23 |  | $23$ | And in that -- I'm sorry. | t in front |
| 24 |  | 24 of y | ou? |  |
| 25 |  | 25 A. G | Give me a minute. |  |

1 Q. Sure.
2 A. OK. 29.
3 Q. In that paragraph you stated, "Well-known examples of P2P
4 networks are Napster, Gnutella, FastTrack and BitTorrent. Each
5 of these defines a different way of communicating, and 6 computers must have installed the software for these protocols to participate in the P2P network that they define."

Do you see that language?
9 A. Yes, I do.
10 Q. Are there other examples of P2P networks that you can think
11 of as you sit here today based on the study you have done?
12 A. You are asking are there any others?
13 Q. Yes.
14 A. Well, eDonkey had a separate network. That was one. These
15 are clearly the leading ones. I guess another one would have
16 been Network News, the Network News Transfer Protocol, NNTP. I
17 would classify that as peer-to-peer.
18 Q. Are there any other that exist today that you can think of?
19 A. None offhand, but I am sure there probably are some more.
20 Q. Peer-to-peer networks, what does that mean when you say a
21 network? I don't know if you were here for my opening. Was 22 the highway close?
23 A. Well, not terribly close. But the Internet is kind of the highway, right. The Internet is the interconnection of
25 computers around the globe. The networks we are talking about

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1 are really computers communicating using a certain language, a 2 protocol.
$3 Q$. The people who are using those networks, they have adopted
4 that protocol or they have accepted it, is that correct?
5 A. Probably indirectly. I doubt if many people running
6 LimeWire knew they were running Gnutella protocol, so they
7 adopted it indirectly.
8 Q. And they were running over that particular protocol,
9 correct?
10 A. Yes, they were.
11 Q. And that protocol was part of the Internet, that is, they
12 were going through the Internet, but a particular path?
13 A. Well, I wouldn't say a particular path, but they were using
14 the Internet capabilities to implement the protocol.
15 Q. I see. Other than P2P networks, there are ways that people
16 can share music and acquire music without payment, isn't that 17 correct?
18 A. There are other ways, yes.
19 Q. And the P2P network is just one of the ways, is that 20 correct?
21 A. Yes.
22 Q. And the Gnutella network, do you know how that name came 23 about? I think it's something you eat?
24 A. Yes. I forget the history of it. It was something to do
25 with peanut butter or some sort of butter name, but I forget
the exact derivation.
Q. That was invented by who?
A. There were two guys who worked for a company called WinAmp,

I forget their names, but it was not invented by LimeWire.
5 Q. When did they invent this? Do you know?
6 A. I think it was right around 1999, 2000; right around the
7 Napster era. They were looking for an alternative to Napster was their motivation.
9 Q. How much money did people have to pay to use the Gnutella network?
A. It is an open protocol. It's free. The protocol is just a specification. It is a piece of paper.
Q. And it allows you then to go on the Gnutella network, correct, and to use what is available on the Gnutella network? Is that correct?
A. If you write a program that conforms to the specification, then you can participate.
Q. I see. You also mentioned here BitTorrent as a network.

19 Do you see that?
20 A. Yes.
21 Q. What is BitTorrent?
22 A. This would be another peer-to-peer protocol, another way of 23 sharing files.
24 Q. And that's separate and apart from Gnutella?
25 A. Yes. It is a totally separate protocol.

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1 Q. Since you have been following this industry, have you
2 noticed whether consumers seem to prefer the BitTorrent as 3 opposed to the Gnutella network?
4 A. I would say the BitTorrent is ideal for copying movies.
5 Gnutella seems to be well suited for copying digital music files.
7 Q. Is BitTorrent also well suited for copying digital music 8 files?
9 A. It's probably overpowered for digital music files. Digital
10 music files are much smaller. BitTorrent actually handles very
11 large files a lot better. Movies are clearly a lot larger than 12 songs.
3 Q. Sure. The Gnutella network, is it shut down?
4 A. No, it's running.
15 Q. People are using it?
16 A. Yes, absolutely.
17 Q. And the BitTorrent network, is that open for business?
18 A. Open for business, yes.
19 Q. On the BitTorrent network, do people who use it and 20 exchange things on it have to pay anything?
21 A. No. Generally they don't.
22 Q. You also made reference to zeros and ones. Do you remember 23 that?
24 A. I think you mentioned them first.
25 Q. Yes, but you mentioned it second and you are more
important. Explain how this works with zeros and ones? A. Well, computers at the lowest level of their electronic components basically can represent on or off, zero or one. So everything gets encoded in terms of zeros and ones.

Now, so you can take the letter A and you can represent it by a sequence of zeros and ones. And, similarly, you can represent all the letters of the alphabet and then you get all the special characters and pretty soon you kind of build up the ability to represent symbolic things like text using just the zeros and ones.
Q. And you can use zeros and ones to reflect music, correct? A. Yes, you can. You can sort of sample the music at various states and record, basically translate it into a number and have the software recognize the number as a certain volume, for example.
Q. The same thing is true for movies, right, when you transmit them over one of these networks? In fact, it's just a lot more zeros and ones in a particular order, is that correct?
A. Yes. I'm sorry.

20 Q. I don't know what that was.
21 A. I didn't know what it was either.
22 Q. Let's hear back on the movies. There's zeros and ones,
23 it's just that there are probably a lot more, correct?
24 A. Right. I was agreeing with you.
25 Q. Those zeros and ones actually reflect the image and the
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sound and everything, and the color? Somehow all of that is reduced to zeros and ones?
A. There are various encodings, there's separate encodings for the sound, separate encodings for the movies. Then there's a separate encoding to combine the two things together, so there's lots of layers that get built up, but fortunately computers are very fast so it can kind of unpack everything and play it back to us.
Q. And computers are getting faster and faster, aren't they?
A. Yes, they are.
Q. And the networks are getting more capable to handle the heavy traffic that you were identifying as we go through time? A. They have been, yes.
Q. OK. So a DVD, is that something, if it has a movie, does it have zeroes and ones all in it in some order, and the DVD reader is able to convert those zeroes and ones to an image? A. That's correct.

18 Q. The same thing with a CD?
19 A. The same thing with a CD, they have files, digital files that get converted.
Q. When the record companies released their CDs, they didn't put in any protection on those CDs for the most part, isn't that correct?
24 A. That's correct.
25 Q. So that once they put out a CD, that CD had the capability
of being copied either on another CD or on another computer again and again and again and again, correct?
3 A. It had the ability to be copied. That's true.
4 Q. And multiple times, right? There is no higher limit?
A. Yes. There was no limit, no technological limit.
Q. It's not like a record that might get scratched if you did
it over and over again. It's pretty much -- I don't know whether eternal is the right word, but it's very durable?
A. It's durable, though not eternal. CDs do get marked up and scratched, as do DVDs.
Q. Understood. But if you take a CD and you download it onto your computer and you have the zeroes and ones then, you can send those zeros and ones, that is, the music, pretty much by e-mail or a lot of other ways, correct?
A. You could certainly send it by e-mail and you could transfer it. Each act would take a certain amount of time to do it.
Q. And what about MP3s? What are MP3s again?
A. They are a specific encoding of a digital music file which became very popular precisely because it maintains sound quality and had a relatively small size for the file. So a typical song, I don't know if you looked at my slides, would typically be around three megabytes or four megabytes, four million bits -- or bytes. Sorry, bytes, not bits.
25 Q. And who makes the MP3s, that is, who does the conversion

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1 from whatever it was in to whatever it becomes?
2 A. Well, first of all, MP3 is like Gnutella, a standard,
3 something written out on paper, and people have built software
4 that would do the conversion.
5 Q. And that is not LimeWire?
6 A. No. That's not LimeWire.
7 Q. That's still existing and people have access to MP3s, is
8 that correct?
9 A. That's correct. It would be a CD ripping program, for
10 example.
11 Q. Have you used CD ripping programs?
12 A. Oh, sure.
13 Q. I think you also worked on the Grokster case to some
14 extent, correct?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Did you work on the Grokster case in 2002 at the trial level when Grokster won and its software was validated?
A. No. I did not work at the trial level.
Q. And you were working for the record companies, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Did you work on the Grokster case when it went to the Ninth Circuit in 2004 and the Ninth Circuit affirmed the decision below, validating the company and the software?
24 A. No. I wasn't associated with Grokster at any one of those 25 points.

1 Q. How about when it went to the Supreme Court?
2 A. Not, also not the case.
3 Q. When were you involved in the Grokster case?
4 A. Just in the first, I guess the federal court in Los
5 Angeles. I believe I was involved at that point.
6 Q. Back in 2002?
A. Back in 2002.

8 Q. I think your list had something for spring of 2007 in your binder?
10 A. For Grokster?
11 Q. Yes. Was anything going on then?
12 A. 2007 would have been after the Supreme Court decision for 13 sure.
14 Q. Right.
15 A. So it might be an error on my résumé. I don't know.
16 Q. So you worked on it at the trial level?
17 A. Early on.
18 Q. Early on.
19 Have you created any of the software programs that the 20 record industry uses to make its music and videos available for free?
22 A. No.
23 Q. Are there other people who do that?
24 A. Yes, I presume so.
25 Q. When you were testifying, you referred to --
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1 A. Can I have that question back again. I think I answered it 2 too fast. Could you --
Q. OK. I can't, but I think --

4 A. What I meant to say was I did not create any software for the record companies under any circumstances.
Q. OK.
A. That was all.
Q. When you were testifying you were referring to your movie.

9 Do you remember that you used the phrase "the movie"? "I'll show you in the movie"?
A. Oh, it's a screen capture.
Q. What does that mean?

In other words, what you had up there wasn't actually live. It was something that you had done earlier, and you were just walking us through it and you called that your movie. A. Well, what I did was I started the recorder, the screen recorder, and then I went ahead and did the search for the four songs and then downloaded the four songs. So had I run -you're right. I refer to it as a movie. I'm not sure how else to refer to it. If I was to run it straight through, you would see it would run in about two and a half minutes, and that's exactly what happened when I was sitting at the desk doing the illustration.

MR. BAIO: Can we put up on the screen a document that the plaintiffs just offered into evidence and I have no

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1 objection to, and that is Plaintiff's Exhibit 431 in your binders.
Q. This appears to be an e-mail from Mr. Gorton, Mark Gorton, to someone, Eric Berger, at Time Warner, and it's dated September 23, 2005.

If you look at the second full paragraph, it states, in the third sentence, you can read the lead-in as well, "The RIAA wants to try to upgrade LimeWire's current users from the current file-sharing service to a paid subscription service."

Do you see that?
A. Yes, I see it.
Q. Did you play any role in evaluating whether the LimeWire current user base could in fact be moved into a paid subscription service?
A. No.
Q. Do you know if that was done with any of the other
companies like iMesh or some of the others that were sued, that is, they attempted to take their user base and convert it into a subscription service?
A. Yes. I have no knowledge of that.
Q. You will see in the last sentence in that first full paragraph Mr. Gorton says, "I would love a bidding war, but I am willing to sell at a very low price in order to get the letter from the RIAA."

Do you see that?

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1 A. I see it, yes.
2 Q. This was marked during your deposition and is included in
3 your book. Did that play any role in your evaluations in this 4 case?

MR. KLAUS: Objection, your Honor. I don't believe it was marked at his deposition.

MR. BAIO: I'm sorry. I misspoke.
Q. Marked during your testimony here.
A. Ah, I see. No, I don't think I have ever seen this document actually. It played no role in my conclusions for sure.
Q. OK. Can we put up the screen shot of the four songs that you downloaded?
A. Sure. Oh --
Q. I think James has it.
A. Yes.
Q. These are the four songs that you used as examples for the jury, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And are you aware that three of those four songs are not on the list that the jury will evaluate in determining what damages are in this case?
A. I believe I was -- I was made aware of it recently, but when I actually did the experiment or whatever you would call it, made up the illustration, I just thought I would go to

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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 Billboard and take the top four. <br> 2 Q. I see. Now you understand that, for example, the second <br> 3 song Timbaland feat. One Republic, "Apologize," that is not on <br> 4 the list that is to be considered by the jury in identifying a <br> 5 value for independent works, correct? <br> 6 A. I understand that three out of the four were not on the <br> 7 list. I think I was using these just as an illustration for how the LimeWire software worked. <br> 9 Q. So you didn't know that Alicia Keys "No One" and Fergie "Clumsy" also are not on the list? <br> A. Right. I wasn't choosing it for that reason. I had to come up with a couple of songs to illustrate how LimeWire worked and just picked the top four from Billboard. <br> Q. You understand that this case, at least in terms of the damage award, is about something in the neighborhood of 10,000 works? <br> A. Yes, I understand that. <br> Q. And not more than that or not a lot more than that, correct? <br> A. Yes. <br> MR. BAIO: I have no further questions. <br> REDIRECT EXAMINATION <br> BY MR. KLAUS: <br> Q. I just have a couple. <br> Professor Horowitz, Mr. Baio asked you some questions | stretch and talk while we call the next witness. <br> MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, Ms. Chen will be handing the next witness and we will be switching seats here. <br> THE COURT: OK. <br> Has the witness been called in? <br> MS. CHEN: Yes, the witness is here. The plaintiffs would like to call at their next witness, Jill Randell. JILL RANDELL, <br> called as a witness by the Plaintiffs, <br> having been duly sworn, testified as follows: <br> DIRECT EXAMINATION <br> BY MS. CHEN: <br> Q. Good morning, Ms. Randell. Thank you for being here today. <br> MS. CHEN: Your Honor, I have a binder of exhibits that I have shown to defendants' counsel. They have no objections to the exhibits I believe. <br> MR. COSENZA: That's correct. <br> MS. CHEN: I will ask to move the exhibits into <br> evidence at the appropriate time, maybe pass them out to the jury. <br> THE COURT: Yes, of course. I will remind the jurors that you shouldn't turn to a tab unless I tell you to. MS. CHEN: Everybody has a copy. <br> BY MS. CHEN: <br> Q. Ms. Randell, where do you currently work. |
| 156 nari6 E. Horowitz 1 about the BitTorrent protocol. Do you recall that? 2 A. Yes. 3 4 4 5 Q. Did LimeWire implement functionality for BitTorrent ? Yes. They have added it into their product. | 156nari6 <br> 1 A. I currently work at Google. <br> 2 MS. CHEN: Oh, and before we continue, I meant to <br> 3 note, your Honor, I would like to note that Ms. Randell is here <br> 4 with counsel for Google, who is present here in the courtroom. <br> 5 THE COURT: Thank you. OK. <br> 6 Could you pull the mike a little closer to you. Not <br> 7 too close. Thank you. <br> 8 Q. How long have you worked at Google? <br> 9 A. Nine years. <br> 10 Q. So that means you joined Google in what year? <br> 11 A. 2002. <br> 12 Q. What is your current position at Google? <br> 13 A. I am an agency relations manager. <br> 14 Q. Can you explain to the jury what that involves. <br> 15 A. It is essentially a sales position, so I work with some of <br> 16 our large creative and media buying ad agencies and help them <br> 17 understand Google's advertising products available. <br> 18 Q. What are those advertising products that you work with? <br> 19 A. Mainly search and display advertising. <br> 20 Q. Is there a certain term for those products? <br> 21 A. Google AdWords is probably the most well known. <br> 22 Q. Just for background purposes, what is Google? <br> 23 A. Google is a search engine that helps people find the <br> 24 information that they are looking for on the Internet. <br> 25 Q. Can you also explain to the jury what Google AdWords is? |

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1 A. Google AdWords is Google's advertising product which will allow businesses to place advertisements next to the Google search results.
Q. What was your position at Google prior to being on the Google agency team?
A. I have held several roles. Prior to the Google agency
team, I worked on Google's print advertising product as a strategic partner manager. Before that I was an account manager working on Google AdWords accounts, and before that an AdWords coordinator.
Q. When did you become an account manager with the AdWords team?
A. I think it was around 2003.
Q. What were your responsibilities as an AdWords account manager?
A. I helped manage some of our larger advertising clients with their AdWords accounts.
Q. What were your day-to-day responsibilities?
A. Day-to-day responsibilities include client phone calls, optimizing their advertising account, troubleshooting issues, working on internal projects.
Q. Have you held any other positions at Google?
A. Yes. The strategic partner manager position on the print advertising product, working with some of our larger newspaper companies, and then my current position.

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Q. Have you been at Google continuously since you started?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. Is it fair to say you have had a number of years of experience working with Google AdWords?
A. Yes, that's fair.
Q. Could you please explain to the jury generally how Google

7 AdWords works from a user's point of view.
3 A. From a user's point of view, you go to the google.com
search engine and enter in a search term. So it could be, for example, "used cars."

In addition to the search results that are free that you would see, you would also see on the right-hand side, or on the top-of-the-page advertisements that are as a result of the keyword or search term entered into the search engine.

MS. CHEN: Your Honor, when I met with Ms. Randell yesterday, she indicated she would like to show the jury a Google search, and defense counsel has no objection to this.

Would it be possible to pull up google.com and enter in that particular search?

THE COURT: If you can do it, it's fine with me.
MS. CHEN: OK, your Honor. Mr. Nichols, could you pull up google.com, please. I believe the search that Ms. Randell indicated was for used cars, if we could enter in used cars.
25 Q. Ms. Randell could you explain to the jury what we see here.

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1 A. You will notice at the top of the page the first three text-based advertising results that indicate sponsored links at the top, those are advertisements from Google's AdWords program.

Also on the right-hand side you will see where, at the top where it says "sponsored links," these are also advertisements coming from the Google AdWords product.

In the middle, these are the, what we refer to as the organic search results.
Q. What happens when a user clicks on one of these ads?
A. They are brought to the web page that the advertiser indicated they wished to bring the user to.
Q. So if we look at the sponsored links that show up directly under the search bar, it looks like the third ad is for used cars at cars.com. Do you see that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. So if they clicked on that ad, what would happen?
A. They would be directed to the web page somewhere within the domain of cars.com. So it could be cars.com, it could be a page deeper within the website. For example, if they sell both new and used cars, most likely they would want to be brought to the used car web page within cars.com.
Q. Is it the same for the sponsored links that appear in the right-hand column?
25 A. That's correct. right-hand column, where would they be brought to? A. They would be brought to hondaofnanuet.com.
Q. Does the particular ad, does whether a particular ad show up, does that depend on what search term the user types in? A. That's correct.
Q. So, if you entered a search for a different term, presumably different ads would show up?
A. Correct.

MS. CHEN: Can we test that out here.
Maybe, Mr. Nichols, if you could enter in a search term "running shoes."
BY MS. CHEN:
Q. So if you could explain to the jury what we see here?
A. You will notice on the right-hand side you will see the sponsored links indicating various advertisers running on the search term "running shoes."
Q. Again, with these, if you click on the ad, where would you be brought?
A. You would be brought to the landing page that the advertiser indicated when setting up the advertisement.

So, taking zappos.com, for example, zappos.com would most likely redirect the user to a running shoes page within zappos.com.
Q. Who writes the ad that appears in these search results?

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| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | A. It could be the advertiser. If the advertiser uses an ad |
| 2 | agency, it could be someone at the advertising agency, or it's |
| 3 | possible it could be someone at google.com, I'm sorry, at |
| 4 | Google. |
| 5 | Q. Under what circumstances would it be someone at Google? |
| 6 | A. Typically we have a team that works with our very large |
| 7 | advertising partners. So a lot of times we try and help what |
| 8 | we call optimize the account and make sure that ads are |
| 9 | effective, and we run tests with the advertiser to make sure |
| 10 | that their ad campaign is giving them the results that they |
| 11 | desire. |
| 12 | Q. Who selects the keywords that pull up certain ads? |
| 13 | A. Also could be the advertiser, the business owner. It could |
| 14 | be the ad agency, if they're using one, or it could also be |
| 15 | someone at Google. |
| 16 | Q. Under what circumstances would it be someone at Google? |
| 17 | A. Again, if they have a Google team that they are working |
| 18 | with, it could also be part of the optimization process. It |
| 19 | could also be, sometimes at the beginning of an account when an |
| 20 | account is opened, sometimes Google will help build up the |
| 21 | keyword list at that point. |
| 22 | Q. When you say they have the Google team they're working |
| 23 | with, you're referring to the advertiser? |
| 24 | A. Yes, correct. |
| 25 | MS. CHEN: Mr. Nichols, you can bring that down now. |

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Thank you.
Q. Who pays for these ads that appear?
A. It would be the business owner of the account.
Q. And how would the business owner set up an AdWords account
with Google?
A. If they set it up themselves, they would normally enter in their credit card information.
Q. They do that through the Internet?
A. Correct, yes.
Q. How does Google determine what amount of money an advertiser pays to advertise on Google?
A. So, the budget is determined by the advertiser. If you are referring to the billing process, Google bills the advertiser every 30 days or whenever they hit their credit threshold, which is typically $\$ 500$. So their credit card would be charged whenever it hits $\$ 500$ or 30 days, whichever comes first.
Q. How is a particular amount determined? Is it per number of times an ad shows up? Is it --
A. So, an advertiser is not, an advertiser does not accrue any charges unless the user clicks on their ad. It's what we refer to as a cost per click advertising model.

If an ad is never clicked on, the advertiser is not charged.
Q. So if a user entered in a search term "running shoes" and pulled up an ad for zappos, would that count as a click?

1 A. No.
2 Q. Would it count as a click after they clicked on the ad and were brought to zappos?
A. Yes.

5 Q. We saw up there that the ads appeared in different order, some were higher up and so were lower down.

How is that important?
A. So, the position of the ads on a page is determined by an auction. So, in general, the two factors that influence the position are how much an advertiser is willing to bid, which is what we refer to as a maximum cost per click, and another factor in the position is what we refer to as quality score, which is typically the ad's performance, or their click-through rate, how many times the ad is actually clicked on. So it is a combination of those two factors.
Q. Is it better to be higher up in the list?
A. In general, yes.
Q. Why is that?
A. It tends to generate more traffic because it catches a user's attention first. If it is at the top of the page you tend to see that versus something that is at the bottom of the page.
23 Q. Why would someone want to advertise using Google AdWords?
24 A. The main benefit is to drive traffic to your website and be 25 seen on relevant search queries on google.com.

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1 Q. And so are there particular features of AdWords that help someone advertise their product or their service?
A. Are there particular features?
Q. If you could describe particular sort of qualities of AdWords that help a business to advertise their product or service?
A. I mean, it's relatively quick and easy to set up a campaign. Anybody can do it. Our advertisers have seen phenomenal results in driving traffic to their website, ultimately resulting in business and sales leads, whatever the desired goal is. It's been a highly effective form of advertising for businesses that signed up for the program. Q. Did LimeWire or LimeGroup have an AdWords account with Google?
A. I believe they did.
Q. I would like you to take a look at the document in your binder behind the first tab, which is plaintiff's Exhibit 0471.

MS. CHEN: The jury may turn to it. Mr. Nichols, if you could pull it up on the screen.
Q. This is the first page of this multipage document. Do you recognize this document?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you explain to the jury what it is.
A. So this is the first page that pulls up in Google's

25 internal system when we want to look at an advertiser's AdWords
account.
Q. At the top of the page, next to where it says Google

AdWords, we see something that says "marketing @limewire.com."
MS. CHEN: Mr. Nichols, if you could highlight that.
Q. What is that?
A. That's what we refer to as the log-in e-mail, so whenever
an advertiser wants to log into their AdWords account, this is the e-mail address they would use to do so.
Q. Who is the customer who opened this account?
A. What is indicated on the page would be Greg Bildson. Of LimeGroup, but it's possible that other people may have also had access to this account. I would have no way of knowing that.
Q. Does the customer choose the e-mail address used as the log-in?
A. Yes.
Q. When did LimeGroup open this account?
A. On the page it says "Advertiser since November 19, 2002."
Q. How much money did this advertiser spend on the account between 2002 and 2005 ?
A. So, according to the information on this page, the total expense is $\$ 85,497.30$.
23 Q. Let's turn to page 3 of this document. Now, the heading
24 that appears about a third of the way down on the page, it
25 says, "All Campaigns."
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1 Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. Mr. Nichols has highlighted it on the screen. Can you 4 please explain what a campaign is.
5 A. So, a campaign is a structure within an AdWords account that allows an advertiser to group together various keywords to relevant ad text. It also allows them to apply a budget per each campaign. So, for example, if you were selling red shoes and you were selling blue shoes and you had a separate marketing budget for each, you would want to create one campaign targeting red shoes and another campaign targeting blue shoes.
(Continued on next page)
Q. Turn to the last page, page 4 and the heading that we see partway down on the page says campaign: Campaign no. 1 which Mr. Nickels has highlighted. Is this a list of campaign -- I'm sorry, a list of ad groups for campaign no. 1?
A. That's correct.
Q. What is an ad group?
A. An ad group is what we refer to as a structure within a
campaign that allows you to group together or pair up key words or search terms to the actual text advertisement that would be displayed on Google.com.
Q. Why would a different ad campaign include different ad groups?
A. It is a way to structure your advertisements so that they're grouped together with relevant ad texts. So, you wouldn't want -- if you are selling different products you wouldn't want the same ad to show for all the different search terms because it is not relevant. So, it is a way to pair together relevant search terms with relevant ad text. Q. Is there an example that you might be able to give to illustrate that to the jury?
A. Going back to the red shoe example, you could have variations of red shoes, say red shoes, red heels, fancy red shoes, a lot of different variations related to red shoes, and then pairing that up with the ad text: Buy red shoes, or: Red shoes on sale. And, again, you want to follow that same

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concept for blue shoes or if you are selling kitchen appliances you would want to break it out by different products is probably the best example I can give.
Q. Let's take a look at one of these ad groups. Let's turn to page 37 of this document. Is this a summary of one of the ad groups?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Now, if we look at the highlighted text we see that it says
ad group number 28. Does this page show a specific ad?
A. Yes. It shows the ad is get songs Lime Wire Pro with the header and below that find many different songs and lyrics files through Gnutella.
Q. And you see below that is a web address www.Lime Wire.com; would that also show up as part of the ad?
A. Yes, it would.
Q. And when the user clicked on that ad, where would they be taken?
A. They would be taken somewhere within Lime Wire.com.
Q. Where on this page would you find the key words that are associated with this ad?
A. So, they can be found directly below where it says key word and the key words that are visible are songs, song and MP3s. Q. Let's walk through some of the columns that we see to the right of those key words. Two columns over is the column called current bid. What does current bid mean?

1 A. So, that means current bid is the maximum cost per click, maximum CPC indicated here that the advertiser is willing to spend per key word. So, for example, the key word songs the advertiser is willing to spend up to 22 cents.
Q. And, how is it determined what they're actually charged per any given click?
A. It is determined by the auction process and so it depends on what other advertisers are willing to spend combined with the performance of the ad itself.
10 Q. Can you give an example of what might, how this might work?
11 A. So, for example, if the owner of this account is willing to
12 spend 22 cents for the key word songs and a competitor also
13 running on the key word songs might be willing to spend only 10
14
15 account wins the auction for the top spot they would only have to pay one penny more than what the advertiser below them was willing to spend. So, in this case they would spend 11 cents. Q. Now, next to the current bid column is a column called clicks. Can you explain to the jury what that means? A. So, that is the number of clicks accrued for these particular key words which means that a user who searched for songs clicked on the ad 230 times.
23 Q. And that means they clicked on this particular ad, the one
24 that says: Get songs Lime Wire Pro?
25 A. This particular ad for that particular key word, correct.

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Q. Next to the clicks column is a column with the abbreviation IMPR. What does that mean?
A. That stands for impression, and that is the number of times and ad was actually displayed on Google.com.
Q. And so that's a number regardless of whether the user actually clicks on the ad?
A. Correct.
Q. So, how many times did a Google user who entered the key
word "song," how many times did that pull up this get songs ad?
A. According to the information on this page it pulled it up

23,324 times.
Q. And how about for the key word "songs" with an S?
A. 30,189 times it was pulled up.
Q. Now, let's look at the column in the far right, average position. What does that refer to?
A. So, during the time frame displayed here on this page it indicates the position on the Google page where the ad appeared. So, the higher the number the better the position.
19 Q. So, position 1 would refer to the very highest position?
20 A. Correct.
21 Q. And then going down the line they're numbered $1,2,3$ and 22 so forth?
23 A. Correct.
24 Q. Who selected the key words that go with this particular ad?
25 A. I actually have no way of knowing that. I would assume
it's the owner of the account but it's possible they had an ad agency. I have no way of knowing that.
Q. Let's take a look at another ad group. Let's turn to page 41 of the exhibit.
5 Now, the name of this ad group is Kazaa, right?
A. Correct.
Q. And the ad for this ad group is different than the one we looked at previously, is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Mr. Nickels, would you highlight that, please?

Is the text highlighted by Mr. Nickels: Faster than Kazaa. Want downloads that are faster than Kazaa? Get Lime Wire Pro.

Is that the ad that is associated with this ad group? A. That's correct.
Q. And this ad would also show a link to www.Lime Wire.com?
A. Correct.
Q. Now this particular ad, if you look through the next few pages, there are a few dozen key words associated with this particular ad, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Let's take a look at some of those key words. On that same first page of the ad group, page 41, I think the third key word down is one called: Speed up Kazaa. Do you see that? A. Yes.

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1 Q. According to this page, how many times did a user use this
2 key word and see the ad faster than Kazaa?
3 A. So, according to the information on this page this ad was displayed 237 times for the key word "speed up Kazaa."
Q. And this ad would appear, on average, at what position on the Google search page?
A. Somewhere between one and two.
Q. Would that mean the ad would probably appear right under the search bar?
A. It's possible. Ads that promote are what we call promoted to the top of the page are only done so if they meet a certain quality threshold. So, it is possible that it appeared at the top of the page or it's possible it appeared to the right of the page at the top slot.
Q. Can you determine where it appeared by looking at this page?
A. No.
Q. Let's look at another key word, let's turn to page 42 which is the next page of this document.

Now, the third key word down on the page, Kazaa version, do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And how many impressions did that key word get?
A. It received 273 impressions.

25 Q. And that means that the user who entered in Kazaa version

1 pulled up that particular ad, faster than Kazaa, 273 times?
2 A. Yes.
3 Q. Let's look at the next page, page 43 of the document.
4 There is a key word halfway down this page that says: Kazaa lite download and lite is spelled L-I-T-E.

## Do you see that?

7 A. Yes.
8 Q. How many impressions did that key word get?
9 A. 4,569.
10 Q. And four key words down from that is Kazaa light, with
11 light spelled L-I-G-H-T. How many impressions did that key
12 word get?
13 A. 2,069.
14 Q. Now, the last key word on this page, page 43 --
15 Mr. Nickels, if you could highlight the very last one -- it is
16 Kazaa en Español. Do you see that?
17 A. Yes.
18 Q. Going on to the next page, page 44, there are also a number
19 of key words that appear in Spanish. Why would an advertiser
20 select key words in Spanish?
21 A. That would be to capture the traffic for those users who
22 are searching on Spanish terms.
23 Q. Now let's turn back to page 8 of this document. Now, am I
24 correct that the ad for this particular group reads: Lime Wire
25 Pro for Mac. Have a mac? Share and search for computer files.

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1 Only \$18.88.
2 A. Yes.
3 Q. And that ad also displays a link to Lime Wire.com?
4 A. Correct.
5 Q. Let's look at some of the key words on the next page, page
69 of the document. The seventh key word down on the page it says MP3 mac.

I'm sorry, it should be three down from the one you have highlighted, Mr. Nickels, MP3 without the S. There we go.

That key word got how many impressions?
1 A. 511,046 .
12 Q. That means that key word pulled up the Lime Wire Pro for
13 Mac ad over 500,000 times?
14 A. Correct.
15 Q. And how many clicks did those key words generate?
16 A. 6,008.
17 Q. So, that means that a user actually clicked through to
18 Lime Wire.com or somewhere on Lime Wire.com over 6,000 times
19 based on this particular key word?
20 A. Correct.
21 Q. And the last key word on this list at the bottom of the
22 major we see: File sharing mac. How many times did that key
23 word pull up the Lime Wire Pro for Mac ad?
24 A. 206,543.
25 Q. And how many clicks did that ad get?
A. 4,223 clicks.
Q. Let's go back to the previous page which is page 8. Just under the headings for the key words we see a row called total which Mr. Nickels has highlighted. Can you explain what the total row shows?
A. The total row indicates a summary of all of the key words within that particular ad group.
Q. And so, these would be the total numbers of impressions that this particular ad received? Is that right?
A. Correct. So, for each column it just totals up the number of clicks, impressions with the click through rate. CTR stands for click through rate. And average CPC or average cost per click cost, and then average position for all of the key words within this particular ad group.
Q. So, I believe there were a couple of columns that we haven't yet explained to the jury what they mean so if you could explain to the jury what click through rate means? A. So, the click through rate is just the number of clicks -I'm sorry, the number of impressions divided by the number of clicks. So, it is to give you a percentage to gauge -- it is a way to gauge performance. The more clicks you receive, the higher the click through rate. So, high click through rate is good.
Q. And click through rate is abbreviated here CTR? A. Correct.

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Q. And what is the average CPC ?
A. So, as I mentioned earlier, an advertiser will set what we
call a maximum bid amount for that key word. That doesn't necessarily mean that's the cost that they're going to pay so this average cost per click averages the cost of all the clicks together to give an average cost for that particular key word.

So, in this particular example the advertiser was willing to spend up to 25 cents per click but the actual average cost per click was much less.
Q. And what does the column cost refer to?
A. That is the total dollars accumulated within this particular ad group. So, if you take the average cost per click and multiply it by the number of clicks, it should equal the total cost.
Q. Let's look at one last ad group in this document. Can we turn to page 31, please?

Now, the ad for this particular ad group says: Grokster versus Lime Wire Pro, CNET recommends Lime Wire over Grokster. Give it a try. No spyware.

Is that correct?
A. Yes.

2 Q. And the ad also links to Lime Wire.com?
23 A. Correct.
24 Q. Now, if you look at the key words associated with this ad 25 they all mention the word Grokster, right?
A. Yes.
Q. Generally speaking, why would an advertiser include in the key words a word used in the ad?
A. Generally speaking, including the key word within ad text
helps improve the performance because when a user searches for a term on Google.com the key word or search term searched will actually appear bolded in the ad itself which helps attract a user's attention and make it more likely for them to click on the advertisement. So, it tends to help performance because it is relevant to what the user is searching for.
Q. Now, this is a fairly thick document, isn't it?
A. Yes.
Q. It is over a hundred pages?

THE COURT: You need to answer.
A. Yes. It is fairly large.
Q. If we were to sit here and look through the entire document we would see other ad groups?
A. I believe so, but I haven't looked through every single page.
Q. But there are different ad groups other than the ones we just looked through?
A. Yes. Correct.

23 Q. And, generally, each ad group has a particular ad on it for
24 Lime Wire, correct?
25 A. Correct.
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Q. And each particular ad has particular key words associated with them?
A. I would assume so, yes.
Q. And this document covers Lime Wire's AdWords account from

2002 two 2005, is that right?
6 A. That's what the first page indicated, yes.
7 Q. Lime Wire also had a separate AdWords account from 2002 to
2003, correct?
A. I'm not sure.

10 Q. Let's take a look at the second document in the binder
11 which is Plaintiff's 491.
12
13
14 SO
15
16
17 Q. Do you recognize this as a document produced in this case
18 by Google?
19 A. It appears to be, yes.
20 Q. What is this document?
21 A. This is displaying the first page that someone within
22 Google would pull up to look at an AdWords account, just like
23 what we looked at before.
24 Q. What is the log-in e-mail for this account?
25 A. It is ajutagir@Limepeer.com.

1 Q. When was this account opened?
2 A. It appears this account was opened July 29th, 2002.
3 Q. Let's turn to page 7 of this document. For this particular
ad group the ad is: Disappointed by Morpheous? Try Lime Wire
5 Pro. Tech support. No ads. No spy ware.
$6 \quad$ Is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And that also links to the Lime Wire.com site or somewhere
within that site?
A. I would assume so, yes.
Q. Now, the key words associated with this ad all include the word Morpheous, is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Who selected the key words for this ad?
A. I would assume the owner of the account selected them but I would have no way of knowing for sure.
Q. And, who wrote the ad?
A. Also I would assume the owner of the account but I have no way of knowing that for sure.
Q. There are other ad groups listed for this account, correct?
A. According to the information on the page it looks like 22 ad groups were created for this campaign.
23 Q. And if we were to sit here and look through all of them 24 they would appear to have different ads in each ad group, 25 correct?

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Randell - direct
Page 812
1 A. I would assume so.
2 Q. And they would have different key words associated with those particular ads?
A. I would assume so, yes.
Q. If you could turn back to the first exhibit in the binder, Plaintiff's Exhibit 471 -- and the jury, I would ask them to do the same as well -- Mr. Nickels, if you could go to page 3 of the document -- we looked at this previously, I believe. This is the page that shows all the campaigns for this account?
A. That's what that indicates. Yes. At the bottom it says total, all 6 campaigns.
Q. And so, would this total row total all of the data that we have been talking about previously from the previous pages? A. Well, this particular page indicates the marketing at Lime Wire.com account and we were previously looking at the second account.
Q. Oh, I'm sorry. Yes. Going back to the ad groups that we
looked at when we first looked at this particular document.
A. Correct, yes.
Q. How many impressions do we see here, total?
A. Total impressions for all of the campaigns?
Q. Correct.
A. Shows 265,932,907.
Q. So, what does that mean? If you could explain that to the jury?
1565ari3 Randell - direct Page 813
A. So, that totals up all the ad impressions from all six campaigns within the particular date range indicated on the page which I believe shows November 19th, 2002 through December 12th, 2005. Oh, I'm sorry, 2006. I was looking at the bottom. Q. So, this shows that Google users saw one of the ads associated with this account over 260 million times? A. Correct.

MS. CHEN: I have no further questions, your Honor, and at this point I would like to ask to move plaintiff's exhibits into evidence.

THE COURT: The numbers are?
MS. CHEN: The numbers are P471 and P491.
THE COURT: Okay.
MR. COSENZA: No objection, your Honor.
THE COURT: Plaintiff's Exhibits 471 and 491 are received without objection.
(Plaintiff's Exhibits P471 and 491 received in evidence)
CROSS EXAMINATION
BY MR. COSENZA:
Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Randell.

During your time at Google you do not recall having any discussions with anyone at Lime Wire, correct? A. I do not recall, correct.
Q. And you also do not recall having any discussions with
1565ari3 Randell - cross Page 814

Mr. Mark Gorton sitting here today, correct?
A. Correct.

3 Q. And, you don't recall having any discussions at all with
4 anyone or any communications with anyone at Lime Wire, correct?
A. Correct.

6 Q. James, could you go back to Google.com that we saw before, search engine?

I just want to run one search: Free MP3.
Do you see that, Ms. Randell?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you see that there are 169 million hits running that search?
A. Yes.
Q. And, do you see that a number of these sites have -- you can obtain access to free MP3 downloads. Do you see that? A. It appears to lead to websites that potentially could download free music, yes.
Q. And Google doesn't filter out for searches for terms that are looking for free MP3 user and want access?
A. Correct. This is based on the algorithm which we do not filter.

MR. COSENZA: No further questions, your Honor.
MS. CHEN: No further questions, your Honor.
THE COURT: Thank you. You may step down.
We are ready for the next witness. The jurors can

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stand and stretch.
MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, the next witness isn't here yet. We would request the lunch break now. The next witness will be the last witness of the day so we will probably break early today.

THE COURT: All right. Then we will be on the lunch break until 1:30.
(Continued on next page)

THE COURT: Counsel, what do we need to get done during the lunch break?

MR. BAIO: I think nothing, your Honor.
THE COURT: Okay.
MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, I'm going to discuss with
Mr. Baio during the break about that one agreement and maybe if we can reach, get back together in five minutes before?

THE COURT: I will come down five minutes before.
From now on can you avoid having the jury leave early some days?

MR. POMERANTZ: Yes. Definitely. This week went much faster than we thought, as I said yesterday, so we will try to pace things better next week.

THE COURT: Okay. Next week I have to leave the bench at about 5:00 each day other than Tuesday, just so you'll know I can't spill over those days but I can start early, if you want, for witness convenience.

Have a good lunch.
(Luncheon recess)
(Continued on next page)

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1 EMI Music and I was asked to work during my second year of
2 business school, and that became a full-time job when I
3 graduated in 1996.
4 Q. And, how long did you stay at EMI?
5 A. Around two years as a full-time employee.
6 Q. That was until about 1998?
7 A. Correct, early 1998.
8 Q. And what did you do next?
9 A. Then I left for a company called Primedia. Primedia was
10 another media company that were magazines, New York Magazine,
1117 Magazine. A lot of trade publications. They had some video
12 assets and some educational properties as well.
13 Q. And, how long did you stay at Primedia?
14 A. I was there until 2000.
15 Q. And then what was your next job?
16 A. Then I went to a venture capital firm which I helped build
17 up in New York City and I was a general partner there.
18 Q. And what is the name of that firm?
19 A. Himalaya capital.
20 Q. Can you just generally describe the kinds of investments
21 that Himalaya was involved with?
22 A. So, we made investments that where companies were
23 leveraging the internet and technologies to create new business
24 models that wouldn't have existed previously.
25 Q. And then at some point did you return to EMI?

## 1565ari3 Kahn - direct

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1 A. Correct. In 2005 I came back to EMI.
2 Q. And have you been at EMI ever since?
3 A. Yes.
4 Q. What position did you hold when you rejoined EMI in 2005?
5 A. I was Senior Vice President of Finance and Planning of
6 North America.
7 Q. And, how long did you hold that position for?
3 A. Until 2008, so three years.
9 Q. And then what position did you obtain?
10 A. Then I went into my current position as chief financial 11 officer.
Q. And, just in general terms, what are your responsibilities as the chief financial officer of EMI North America?
A. So, it's everything from building a budget at the beginning of the year and ensuring that we deliver it in an accurate manner. It is reporting to the parent company in London as to how we are doing against our budget. It's acquisitions, it's artist deals. It's really -- IT, technology, property. It covers the whole gamut of running a business.
20 Q. Your company, EMI, is one of the four plaintiffs in this
21 case, correct?
22 A. Correct.
23 Q. How would you distinguish EMI from the other three record
24 company plaintiffs in this case?
25 A. In North America we are the smallest of the four, we have

1 the lowest market share, and some people call us a large indie almost given our small size.
Q. Could you give the jury some examples of the recording artists that EMI currently works with?
A. Sure. So, current artists range from Katy Perry, Norah

Jones, Lady Antebellum, TobyMac, Keith Urban, and then we have a vast catalog as well.
Q. What are some of the more popular recordings that are in EMI's catalog?
10 A. It includes The Beach Boys, Frank Sinatra, The Beatles, Nat King Cole and such.
Q. I know you have only been with EMI for the last five years having rejoined it, but do you have some understanding of how long ago EMI started?
A. I believe EMI, if it is not one of, it might be the oldest music company out there going back to the 1800s.
Q. Let's come back to the current day. Does EMI offer its music through digital download retailers?
19 A. Yes.
20 Q. Can you give us an example of one of those?
21 A. ITunes would be the more dominant player.
22 Q. And, does EMI have a contract with Apple?
23 A. We do.
24 Q. And iTunes is owned by Apple?
25 A. Yes.

## Kahn - direct

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1 Q. I would like to present that contract to Mr. Kahn and I have a copy for the jury and I will then admit it into evidence.

For the jury, the parties have agreed there is no objection, the jurors can turn to exhibit P7402.

THE COURT: The Court receives Exhibit P7402 without objection.
(Plaintiff's Exhibit P7402 received in evidence) BY MR. POMERANTZ:
10 Q. Mr. Kahn, is Exhibit 7402 the agreement between your company EMI, and Apple Computers?
A. Yes.
Q. And is this the contract that governs iTunes' sale of EMI music to consumers?
A. Yes.
Q. I want to focus on the pricing of the music. This contract was signed in 2003?
A. Correct.

19 Q. And that's when the iTunes store opened, correct?
20 A. Yes.
21 Q. Under that original agreement, when Apple sold a download
22 of an EMI track to a consumer for 99 cents, how much did they 23 have to pay EMI?
24 A. The terms of the agreement, you know, are somewhat 25 confidential, but publicly people had knowledge that it is a

70/30 split, typically.
Q. So, assuming the 70/30 split and rounding 99 cents up to a
dollar, that means that EMI would receive approximately 70
cents?
A. Correct.

6 Q. Now, if you go on to iTunes today you see tracks sometimes
priced at prices higher than 99 cents and lower than 99 cents,
correct?
A. Yes. Correct.

10 Q. When did that type of pricing start on iTunes?
11 A. So, I believe our agreement was late 2008 but it went into
12 effect in early 2009.
13 Q. And how, in general terms, could you describe for the jury
14 how pricing works when you have prices of, let's say, \$1.29 or
1599 cents or 69 cents for a track?
16 A. So, EMI decides what price they want to sell Apple at as a
17 wholesale price and based on that Apple would determine what
18
19 der different prices: $\$ 1.29,99$ cents and 69 cents. The more popular tracks today tend to sell at $\$ 1.29$ retail.
Q. Again, in general terms, if Apple were to sell an EMI track

22 for $\$ 1.29$, approximately how much would EMI receive?
23 A. We would get around 70 percent of that.
24 Q. That's about 90 cents?
25 A. 99 cents.
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Q. If it were sold at 99 cents you would get 70 cents? A. Correct.
Q. Now, if Apple decided to give EMI's music away for free to its customers, in order to build a large customer base could it do so under your contract?
A. It could do so but it would still have to pay us the price
that we have agreed to sell it to Apple at.
Q. So, if they gave a track away for free they would have to
turn around and pay you the 70 cents?
10 A. So long as we had not consented to the track being free.
11 Q. Now, does EMI offer its recordings through online retailers
2 other than iTunes?
13 A. Yes.
14 Q. Did you give us some examples of those?
15 A. Amazon would be another example. Amazon is an example
16 where recently they have launched a number of tracks at 69
17 cents yet they still pay us the price which we requested which is typically higher than that.
19 Q. Again, just in general terms, is your pricing to Amazon,
20 your wholesale price, similar to what the pricing is with
21 iTunes?
22 A. Yes.
23 Q. I now want to turn to EMI's revenues and what has happened
24 to EMI's revenues over the past decade. The jury has seen
25 evidence of other company's revenues when you were not at EMI
during the first half the decade, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. From 2000 to 2005 , correct?
A. Correct. Yes.
Q. Does your current job responsibilities require you, from
time to time, to go back and look at the financial performance of the company during that period of time?
A. Definitely. Yes.

MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, I'm going to use this pad
up here. If I could approach and move things around?
THE COURT: Yes. Certainly.
MR. POMERANTZ: Thank you.
Q. I want to put this where you can see it and, Mr. Kahn, I
will back it up a little bit.
A. Perfect. I can see.
Q. So, I just want to get your revenues down, if I could.

This is EMI -- I apologize in advance -- let's use 2010 dollars that we have, an apples to apples comparison and not worry about inflation.

So, let's start in 2000. What were EMI's revenues in North America for recorded music sales in 2000?
A. Revenues were $\$ 1.1$ billion.

23 Q. $\$ 1.1$ billion. Then 2005?
24 A. 2005 were around $\$ 825$ million.
25 Q. You said 825?

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## Kahn - direct

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A. Yes.
Q. Let's go to 2006.
A. 2006 was around $\$ 650$ million.
Q. 2007?
A. Around $\$ 450$ million.
Q. Do you remember 2008?
A. I don't recall off the top of my head.
Q. Let's go to 2010.
A. 2010 was just over $\$ 350$ million.
Q. I'm done with this chart, your Honor.

Let's focus at the time that you are at the company,
Mr. Kahn, 2005 through 2010. You lost $\$ 175$ million from 2005
to 2006, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. And then it went down another approximately $\$ 200$ million in 2007?
A. Correct.
Q. And you are now down to $\$ 350$ million, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Do you think that all of this decline, just -- let's just take 2005 so from 825 to 350 , we are not going to worry about the first half of the decade; do you think the decline from
$\$ 825$ million to $\$ 350$ million was entirely caused by Lime Wire?
A. No.

25 Q. Do you think that Lime Wire caused some of that decline?

## 1 A. Definitely.

2 Lime Wire is the largest peer-to-peer site out there; 3 people have quoted 70 percent market share and I have heard a 4 statistic of 2 billion downloads a month. So, if you kind of
5 work through that and you say if a portion of that, those
6 people had gone to a legal site like iTunes that was out there
7 since 2003, EMI would have got some money for those tracks, the
8 artist would have got money. So, it had to have had an impact
on our business.
10 Q. Now, we have heard testimony in this case that the record
11 industry has lots, tens of billions of dollars over the course
12 of the last decade. Does your company, EMI, ask this jury to 13 award damages in the tens of billions of dollars?
14 A. No.
15 Q. Now, besides this revenue decline, has EMI also lost jobs
16 during the time you have been at the company?
17 A. Yes.
18 Q. Would you tell the jury a little bit about the job loss at 19 EMI?
20 A. So, to kind of run back to the same period, I guess, back
21 in 2000 we had about 2,000 employees and this excludes about
22500 or 600 that were in our manufacturing and distribution
23 business which we had outsourced subsequently. By around 2005
24 we were down to one and a half million and currently we have
25 half of that, so just over 700,000 employees.

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1 Q. 700 --
2 A. 700 employees.
3 Q. Let's go back because I don't think we are General Motors 4 here.
5 A. So, we went from 2,000 employees in 2000 down to 1,500 employees in 2005 down to 700 employees today.
Q. I just didn't want the jury to think that was the smallest
record company out there.
Let's go to artists. Does EMI have fewer artists today on its roster than it had when you started at EMI? A. Yes.
Q. Can you give the jury some sense of that decline?
A. I would say the date of point in my mind was 2003 over 300
artists on our roster and today we have just under 150. So, again, it is halved.
Q. About half the artists?
A. Yes.

MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, I have no further questions for this witness.

THE COURT: Thank you.

## CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. BAIO:
23 Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Kahn.
24 A. Good afternoon.
25 Q. Was it your job and has it been your job to evaluate the
impact of file sharing and the exchange of music on the business of EMI?
A. I have not spent a lot of time looking at the impact of piracy. One could and I could come up with certain ways, possibly, to evaluate it, but it is not something I spent much time on.
Q. Did you spend any time on it?
A. None that I recall, no.
Q. So, in this courtroom your opinion is that it's piracy that did this but you did no, you spent no time, as the CFO, on that subject? That's correct?
A. I think if you look at my background and experience it's something that if one sees 2 billion tracks being taken for free and not being paid for, that one could easily deduce that a portion of that would have generated revenue if people had gone to legal sites that were available and therefore it is fair to deduce that it would have impacted the industry.
Q. But you didn't do any study as to the extent Kazaa impacted
or bit torrent impacts today, or CD burning? In this courtroom you are just talking about Lime Wire, correct?
A. Yes. My focus is on building the business back to where it needed to get to and saving it.
Q. Well, in connection with building a business to get it back to where you want it, are there agreements between EMI and YouTube and Google?

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A. There are agreements with parties like that, yes.
Q. And isn't it true, sir, that when, pursuant to your arrangement with Google, when a consumer goes on to Google and let's say gets one of your songs or one of your videos, that consumer pays nothing. Is that correct?
A. The company still makes money off that event. Google itself will pay us a share of the advertising revenues that's generated when a consumer watches a video on their site YouTube.
10 Q. So, under the YouTube scenario the consumer doesn't pay anything to hear or see the music but you get some compensation from the entity that then gets advertising revenues; that would be Google, correct?
A. That would be correct. And in cases like Katy Perry as an example where her recent video Fireworks being seen 172 million times and there would be advertising that would run prior to that.
Q. And for those 172 million times the consumer pays nothing, correct?
A. The company gets paid, the artist gets paid. The consumer has to watch the ad just like television to watch the program. Q. Are you done? I didn't mean to interrupt you.
A. I'm done.
Q. So, the consumer's payment, in your view, is he or she has to either press the button to say skip the ad or actually sit
1565ari3 Kahn - cross Page 833

1 there and listen to it. Is that what you are saying, the
2 consumer pays?
3 A. I don't believe there is an option to skip the ad on vivo 4 videos.
5 Q. On Vivo. How about other videos? Have you scanned the
6 universe to see that you can click "skip the ad" and go to the
7 music?
8 A. I have not scanned.
9 Q. And, do you know whether in fact there is software out
10 there today that allows people to go on to YouTube, they hear
11 the music, they see the video and they rip that down to their
12 computer. Do you know about that?
13 A. I do not.
14 Q. Is this the first time you have ever heard of something
15 called stream ripping?
16 A. Yes.
17 Q. So you don't know whether stream ripping, to the extent it
18 exists in the past, had any impact whatsoever on EMI's
19 revenues, correct?
20 A. Correct.
21 Q. And although you pay attention to piracy you don't know
22 whether stream ripping has had any adverse effect on the record
23 industry ever. Is that correct?
24 A. I have not studied it but it probably would have had some
25 impact. Just the same way that piracy would have.
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Q. I thought you said you didn't even know what that was.

2 A. But now that you have explained it to me I can draw a
3 conclusion.
4 Q. I see.
5 So, and do you know whether Google pays something like 6 a half penny when someone clicks on, let's say, a video or
7 music from one of your artists?
8 A. That sounds reasonable.
$9 \quad$ MR. BAIO: Reasonable at a half penny.
10 I have no further questions.

## REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. POMERANTZ:
Q. Mr. Kahn, I am going to focus for a minute on the YouTube

Google questions that Mr. Baio just asked you about.
EMI has a contract with Google and YouTube, correct?
15 A. Correct.
17 Q. You've granted permission to Google and YouTube to do
18 certain things with your musical content, correct?
19 A. Correct.
20 Q. Did EMI ever enter into a contract with Lime Wire?
21 A. We did not.
22 Q. Did EMI ever give Lime Wire permission to do anything with 23 its music?
24 A. We did not.
25 Q. Under your contract with YouTube and Google you've given

YouTube and Google permission to let somebody watch a video, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Of your music?
A. Yes.
Q. They do -- you have not given any permission to make a permanent copy of the music, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. When someone downloads an EMI track using Lime Wire, they
get a permanent copy of the EMI recording that they can keep forever, correct?

## A. That's correct.

MR. POMERANTZ: No further questions, your Honor.

## RECROSS EXAMINATION

## BY MR. BAIO:

Q. I just have one follow up on that.

The consumer who doesn't pay anything to go on to YouTube, when he clicks and hears it, your testimony is that's not a permanent record, correct? I mean it is not a -- he doesn't own it permanently, correct?
A. Correct. When he watches it on YouTube or Vivo? Q. Right.
A. It is an instantaneous event.
Q. And he can or she can repeat that instantaneous event 5 without a single payment forever?

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A. If they wish to sit at a computer all day and they only wanted to watch it where a computer device would be, yes. Q. Well, you now understand though, don't you, that things like the iPad and the iPod and the iPhone, they actually let you access all of these things if you're outside the courtroom or if you're at work or if you're anywhere else. We are not really tied to the computer anymore. You understand that, right?
A. Correct.
Q. So that people can repeat that experience where they pay
nothing and you get a half a penny again and again and again. Correct?
A. If they so choose, but the artist still gets paid under this example.
Q. And that's a piece of that half penny?
A. Correct.

MR. BAIO: No further questions.
MR. POMERANTZ: No further questions, your Honor.
THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Kahn. You may step down.
May I see counsel at side bar?



MR. KLAUS: The short answer is, I don't have perfect information on this, your Honor, but I believe that in the case of a number of these rights, there are investigators who will do policing, policing of less than the entirety of the world, and then, when they find violations, to pursue them.

THE COURT: Why did your clients not purchase their way into LimeWire to follow these things?

MR. KLAUS: I don't think that, if the question is in terms of the 412 burden that your Honor is suggesting --

THE COURT: Yes.
MR. KLAUS: -- I don't think our clients ever anticipated that there would be the kind of argument about 412 that's now been raised in this case.

THE COURT: But they knew they needed to register within a certain number of days?

MR. KLAUS: As we said in our papers, they needed to register within a certain grace period in order to pursue an infringement action against a particular person. This goes back to the argument that we have raised, the argument that your Honor did not accept, that because the actual direct infringer of the work is different, there is not a
hard-and-fast rule that says if one does not register within 90 days, one forever loses the right to enforce the copyright. That's not the law.

The law has been that if person A is infringing my

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copyright and I don't register within the 90-day grace period, I lose my right to bring a claim for statutory damages against infringer A .

But if I have registered and then infringer B starts to infringe, I get to go after infringer $B$ for statutory damages, whether or not I registered the work within the 90-day period, regardless. In this case, the direct infringer is not LimeWire, the direct infringers are the individuals who are uploading and downloading copies of those tracks, and they change over time.

So the infringements that LimeWire is responsible for in this case could start in this period as infringement A , but many started after the works were registered.

THE COURT: OK.
MR. KLAUS: I understand that is not an argument that your Honor has accepted in your interpretation of 412 , but I think that is why there's not -- there certainly was not advance notice before your Honor's decision that, in the case of a secondary infringer which induced infringement the way that LimeWire did, that one would have to be on notice that effectively what the statute would be providing with respect to that type of defendant would be register within 90 days or lose any right to pursue statutory damages against that defendant.

THE COURT: Now it's clear.
Thank you. Would counsel like to raise anything?

MR. BAIO: Your Honor, I can't pretend to be a 412 expert. Mary Eaton is not here. But just a couple of things. I think, although there were a lot of words, I think the answer was, yes, they could have done what you asked. That is, they could have created a monitor. These things are all done with computers. They did that, when we see Mr. Waterman, who is going to come up with 500 million downloads or some number like that, and they sued LimeWire in 2006, and they're claiming in this courtroom that it is the greatest theft of music in the history of the world and they didn't monitor anything.

Now, if there is a burden, I don't know how they could have met it. And the other thing that's completely within their power --

THE COURT: If there is a burden, you don't know how plaintiffs could have met it?

MR. BAIO: No, how they met it. How they did meet it in this case.

The other thing that's completely in their control is registration.

I may have misspoken, your Honor. I meant, if they have the burden, they certainly didn't satisfy it, given what was available to them. But they have the power to register immediately. What was it? 10 bucks? I'm not sure. And they didn't. They're in the business.

So, without getting into the nuances, because I can't,

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I think those two answers have something to do with whether they have satisfied their burden or can do so.

THE COURT: Could I have any submissions on 412 by noon on Sunday?

MR. KLAUS: Yes, of course, your Honor.
MR. BAIO: Yes, your Honor.
THE COURT: Thank you. Anything else?
Mr. Gorton is your next witness?
MR. POMERANTZ: Yes, your Honor.
THE COURT: You had wanted a ruling on good faith at this point?

MR. POMERANTZ: Yes, your Honor.
THE COURT: I think I need to hear more about what will be said. In other words, I don't know how, I don't know whether or not he fits within the protection that Bilzerian would give.

MR. POMERANTZ: I think we are now focusing on the FLP portion of the Bilzerian issue?

THE COURT: Yes.
MR. POMERANTZ: Just because my head isn't around that issue right now, can we submit a letter just limited to that -not restating everything we have said in the past but focusing on that one issue -- sometime over the weekend.

THE COURT: That would be fine. Also Sunday by noon from both sides.
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1 MR. POMERANTZ: Yes.
MR. BAIO: Yes, your Honor.
There is another nuance, since Mr. Gorton is going to be the first witness. I don't know whether plaintiff's counsel intends to do what occurred during the voir dire with, you won't allow us to know what your lawyers told you. Invocations of privilege are permitted or they're not. They're either successful or not. But I don't know whether the plaintiff intends to ask questions and then load them up with, You won't tell us whether your lawyer told you that you are a horrible person, whatever else. That would be extremely prejudicial. And I think, however the ruling goes, that that should not be a show for the jury.

MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, I did that for purposes of the Bilzerian issue and your Honor's education. I would not expect that I would do that type of questioning in front of the jury, although I do think it is appropriate to simply let the jury know that he received legal advice.

I am not going to say you won't tell us what your lawyer said, but I think, given the way the story has played out and the fact that there was this, in our view, crystal clear Supreme Court ruling that came down in the middle of 2005, I think it is at least relevant that he had lawyers representing him and he got legal advice.

We don't plan on then going a step further and doing

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| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | what Mr. Baio is concerned with, which is, and you won't tell |
| 2 | us what they said to you. I won't ask that kind of question. |
| 3 | MR. BAIO: Fair enough, your Honor. |
| 4 | THE COURT: OK. That's fine. |
| 5 | Thank you. |
| 6 | If there's nothing else, have a good weekend. |
| 7 | MR. BAIO: Thank you. |
| 8 | THE COURT: We are adjourned. |
| 9 | (Adjourned to Monday, May 9, 2011, at 10:00 a.m.) |
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