Data and Society
Lecture 8: Data rights, policy, regulation

4/6/18
Announcements 4/6

• Meet at 8:30 on Wednesday, April 11

• Office hours today 1-2

• Make sure you sign up and do 2 presentations by the end of the semester.

• Check what you think your grades are (attendance, op-ed, and presentation scores) with Fran during office hours. You are responsible for being sure that these are accurate.
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<td>January 19</td>
<td>L1: CLASS INTRO AND LOGISTICS</td>
<td>Presentation Model / Op-Ed Instructions</td>
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<td>January 24: NO class</td>
<td>January 26</td>
<td>L2: BIG DATA 1</td>
<td>4 Presentations</td>
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<td>L10: DATA AND COMMUNICATION</td>
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<td>April 25: 4 Presentations?</td>
<td>April 27</td>
<td>L11: DATA FUTURES</td>
<td>4 Presentations</td>
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Today (4/6/18)

• Lecture 8: Digital Rights
  – Data Rights in the U.S.
  – Data Rights in the EU
  – Copyright: DMCA and CC

• 4 Student Presentations
Lecture 8: Digital Rights
Data and the Law

- **Wikipedia:** “Law is a system of rules that are enforced through social institutions to govern behavior. ... The law shapes politics, economics, history and society in various ways and serves as a mediator of relations between people.”

- In a digital society, laws around ownership, rights and the use of data are critical to help society create a framework for digitally-enabled efforts.

- **The ubiquity and replicability of digital content makes the development of this framework extremely complex**
  - Many players involved
  - Great potential for distinct interpretations, conflict between distinct laws, unintended consequences
  - Benefits, value, usefulness relative to various stakeholders
Digital Rights in the U.S.

Image by Addicted04 - Own work with Natural Earth DataThis vector image was created with Inkscape., CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=16937043
U.S. Laws and Personal Data

- No single, comprehensive federal U.S. law regulating the collection and use of personal data.

- US has a patchwork system of federal and state laws, and regulations that can sometimes overlap, dovetail and contradict one another. Also government agency guidelines that are considered “best practices”.

- The combination of an increase in interstate and cross-border data flow, together with the increased enactment of data protection-related statutes heightens the risk of privacy violations and creates a significant challenge for a data controller to negotiate the onerous and often inconsistent requirements for each state, when operating at a national level.
U.S. Data Privacy Laws -- Timeline

The following are some of the laws, regulations and directives related to the protection of information systems and private information in the U.S. up to 2002:

- 1970 U.S. Fair Credit Reporting Act
- 1970 U.S. Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization (RICO) Act
- 1974 U.S. Privacy Act
- 1974 Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)
- 1980 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines
- 1984 U.S. Medical Computer Crime Act
- 1986 U.S. Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA)
- 1988 U.S. Video Privacy Protection Act
- 1990 United Kingdom Computer Misuse Act
- 1992 OECD Guidelines to Serve as a Total Security Framework
- 1994 Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act
- 1996 U.S. Economic and Protection of Proprietary Information Act
- 1996 Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) (requirement added in December 2000)
- 1998 U.S. Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA)
- 1999 U.S. Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act (UCITA)
- 2000 U.S. Congress Electronic Signatures in Global National Commerce Act ("ESIGN")
- 2001 U.S. Provide Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (PATRIOT) Act
- 2002 Homeland Security Act (HSA)
U.S. Data Privacy Laws -- HIPAA

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) (42 U.S.C. §1301 et seq.) Regulates medical information. Can apply broadly to health care providers, data processors, pharmacies and other entities that come into contact with medical information.


• HIPAA enacted by Congress in 1996.

• Basic idea of HIPAA is that an individual who is a subject of individually identifiable health information should have:
  - Established procedures for the exercise of individual health information privacy rights.
  - The use and disclosure of individual health information should be authorized or required.

• Challenges:
  - Consent is problematic under HIPAA, because the medical providers simply make care contingent upon agreeing to the privacy standards in practice.
  - There must be a mechanism to authenticate the patient who demands access to his/her HIPAA data. As a result, medical facilities have begun to ask for Social Security Numbers from patients, thus arguably decreasing privacy by simplifying the act of correlating health records with other records.
Transparency in Government – the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act (DATA) of 2014

• DATA Act is a law that aims to make information on federal expenditures more easily accessible and more transparent.

• Law requires U.S. Department of Treasury to

  – establish common standards for financial data provided by all government agencies and

  – expand the amount of data that agencies must provide to the government website, USASpending.
Data Act Facts

https://www.usaspending.gov/Pages/Default.aspx

• Bill signed into law in May, 2014. 2 year pilot program to develop recommendations. In 2017, Treasury Secretary accountable for ensuring information is posted on-line.

• Provisions of the bill:
  – Expand the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 by disclosing federal agency expenditures and linking federal contract, loan, and grant spending to federal programs
  – Establish government-wide data standards for financial data and make it searchable on USASpending.gov
  – Simplify reporting for entities receiving federal funds
  – Improve the quality of data submitted to USASpending.gov by holding federal agencies accountable
  – Apply approaches developed by the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to spending across the federal government
Bill directs Treasury Secretary and OMB to establish government-wide financial standards for federal funds and entities receiving federal funds:

- Incorporate widely accepted common data elements in searchable, computer-readable format
- Include government-wide universal identifiers
- Be updatable
- Produce consistent and comparable data
- Establish standard methods of reporting

**Costs and Challenges:**

- Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates that implementing the bill would cost $300M over 2014-2018.
- Developing standards is hard ...
  - Need to find agreement on metadata, formats, etc.
  - To make agencies programs and expenditures comparable, need to harmonize different kinds of data with different kinds of purposes
- Need to develop privacy / openness guidelines
  - Ensuring security / integrity of data critical
- Need to develop useful discovery, access, visualization and other kinds of SW tools and systems to make the data most useful
State Privacy Laws

- There are many laws at state level that regulate the collection and use of personal data, and the number grows each year.
  - Some federal privacy laws pre-empt state privacy laws on the same topic. Companies may find themselves in the position of complying with both.

- Most states have enacted some form of privacy legislation, however California leads the way in the privacy arena, having enacted multiple privacy laws, some of which have far-reaching effects at a national level. Unlike many federal privacy laws in the US, California's privacy laws resemble the European approach to privacy protection.
  - California is one of only a handful of states to create an Office of Privacy Protection (www.privacy.ca.gov).
Right to privacy guaranteed in State Constitution:

- **ARTICLE I DECLARATION OF RIGHTS [SECTION 1 - SEC. 32] (Article 1 adopted 1879.)**

- **SECTION 1.** All people are by nature free and independent and have inalienable rights. Among these are enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety, happiness, and privacy. *(Sec. 1 added Nov. 5, 1974, by Proposition 7. Resolution Chapter 90, 1974.)*

Major privacy protection laws at the California State and federal level.

- **California Law - General Privacy Laws**
  - Automated License Plate Recognition Systems, Automobile black boxes
  - Financial code, bank account numbers
  - Computer misuse and abuse – criminal sanctions, Electronic communications privacy, connected televisions
  - Consumer credit reporting

- **California Law - Health Information Privacy**

- **California Law - Identity Theft**

- **California Law - Online Privacy**

- **California Law - Unsolicited Commercial Communications**
California Privacy Laws

- **Shine the Light law (Cal. Civil Code. §§1798.83-1798.84)** Requires companies to disclose details of the third parties with whom they have shared their personal information.

- **Data security law (Cal. Civil Code §1798.81.5)** Requires businesses to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures to protect personal information from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure.

- **Security Breach Notification law (California Civil Code §1798.82)** Requires any person or business that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information to disclose any breach of the security of the system to all California residents whose unencrypted personal information was acquired by an unauthorized person.
Digital Rights in Europe

Code of EU Online Rights

Consumers have rights when using online services, buying goods online, and in case of conflict with their providers. In December 2012, the Commission published the Code of EU Online Rights describing the basic consumers rights in EU legislation related to the digital environment.

Download the full code in your language: BG | CS | DA | DE | EL | EN | ES | ET | FI | FR | HU | IT | LT | LV | MT | NL | PL | PT | RO | SK | SL | SV

From 13th June 2014, there are new consumer rights also applicable online. You can find out more about these and other consumer rights in the EU.

See also your online rights in the EU.

Basic Summary of Your Rights

SECTION 1: Rights & Principles applicable when you access and use online services

1. Chapter 1: Access to electronic communications networks and services
European Union (EU) Digital Agenda

• Overall aim is to deliver sustainable economic and social benefits to Europeans from information and communication technologies.
  
  – Europe perceives itself as lagging behind in terms of use and deployment if IT

• EU launched Europe 2020 strategy in March 2010. Digital Agenda for Europe one of the 7 flagship initiatives of the Europe 2020 Strategy.
EU Data Challenges

• Fragmented digital markets
  – 27 countries in EU, much variation between content, services, and infrastructure across boarders; unification difficult

• Lack of interoperability
  – “weaknesses in standard setting”, difficulty in coordination

• Rising cybercrime and low risk of trust in networks

• Lack of investment in networks

• Insufficient research and innovation efforts

• Lack of digital literacy and skills

• Missed opportunities in addressing societal challenges
EU Digital Agenda Action Areas 1

• **Single digital market**
  – Want to unify telecom, services, rules, and content
  – Rights and protection for consumers and businesses when doing business on-line

• **Interoperability and Standards**

• **Trust and security**
  – “Europeans will not embrace technology they do not trust – the digital age is neither ‘big brother’ nor ‘cyber wild west’.”
  (Digital Agenda for Europe, COM(2010) 245, 19.05.2010)
EU Digital Agenda Action Areas 2

• Fast and ultra fast internet access
  – Universal broadband coverage, open and neutral internet

• Research and Innovation
  – Leverage private investment and accelerate innovation
  – Increase digital literacy, skills and services

• ICT-enabled benefits for EU society
  – ICT-enabled energy, environment, health care, independent living, cultural diversity / arts, e-government, transportation.
Code of EU on-line rights

- **Rights and Principles applicable when you access and use online services**
  - “Universal” access to electronic communication networks and services
  - Access to services and applications of your choice
  - Non-discrimination when accessing services provided online
  - Privacy, protection of personal data and security

- **Rights and Principles applicable when you buy goods or services online**
  - Information prior to the conclusion of a contract
  - Timely, clear and complete contractual information
  - Fair contract terms & conditions
  - Protection against unfair practices
  - Delivery of goods and services without defects and in good time
  - Withdrawal from a contract

- **Rights and Principles protecting you in case of conflict**
  - Access to justice and dispute resolution
EU rights of individuals

- “The right to data protection and the right to privacy are two distinct human rights recognized in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU), and in two legal instruments of the Council of Europe, to which all the EU Member States are parties.”

- EU data protection rules ensure that personal data can only be legally processed in certain situations and under certain conditions, such as:
  - if you've given your consent (you must be informed that your data is being collected)
  - if data processing is needed for a contract, for a job application or a loan request
  - if there is a legal obligation for your data to be processed
  - if processing is in your 'vital interest', for example if a doctor needs access to your private medical data when you've had an accident
  - if processing is needed to carry out tasks in the public interest or tasks carried out by government

- Personal data about your racial or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade-union membership or health may not be processed except in specific cases

- EU rules on personal data protection and privacy in electronic communications cover internet communication, such as access to internet, and communication via mobile and fixed phone networks.
Example EU rights

Your service provider must comply with the following rules:

• confidential communications – banning the listening into, tapping or storage of communications without your consent
• secure networks and services – ensuring that electronic communications providers put measures in place to ensure their services are secure
• data breach notifications – if a provider experiences a security breach that leads to the loss or theft of personal data, it has to inform the national authority and, in some cases, the subscriber or individual
• traffic and location data – this data must be erased or made anonymous when no longer required for communication or billing purposes, except if you've given your consent for it to be used in another way (or if required for law enforcement purposes)
• spam – you must give your consent before unsolicited commercial communications (known as 'spam') are sent to you. This also covers SMS text messages and other electronic messages
• public directories – you have to give prior consent before your telephone number, email address and postal address is listed in a public directory
• caller identification – you must have the option for your telephone number not to be shown when you make a call

The right to be forgotten

• You have the right, in certain cases, to ask data controllers to correct, remove or block incorrect data about yourself. This is known as 'the right to be forgotten'. These rules also apply to search engines, such as Google, as they're also considered to be data controllers.
• You can ask for links to personal information about yourself to be removed from a search engine where the information is inaccurate, inadequate, irrelevant or excessive for the purposes of data processing.
General Data Protection Regulation

• New regulation passed by the European Parliament to strengthen and unify data protections for individuals within the European Union.
• Also addresses the export of personal data outside the EU
• Aim of the GDPR is to give control back to citizens and residents over their personal data and simplify the regulatory environment for international businesses.
• Replaces other laws and promotes “privacy by design”. Enforceable after May, 2018.
• GDPR protects EU citizens no matter where their data travels.
GDPR protections

• GDPR mandates a baseline set of standards for companies that handle EU citizens’ data to better safeguard the processing and movement of citizens’ personal data.  

• Key requirements:
  – Requires the consent of subjects for data processing
  – Requires anonymization of collected data to protect privacy
  – Requires data breach notifications within 72 hours
  – Requires safe handling of data across borders
  – Requires certain companies to appoint a data protection officer to oversee GDPR compliance
Compliance

- Company must handle consumer data but also provide consumers with ways to control, monitor, check and delete any information pertaining to them if they want.
- GDPR promotes pseudonymization (data components are anonymized and separated but can be put back together), anonymization, encryption
- GDPR applies to all companies that process personal data of EU citizens (regardless of where they reside). Large financial penalties will be levied for lack of compliance.
- GDPR also requires mandatory breach notification within 72 hours of discovery.

How will GDPR impact U.S. companies?

- Not clear how the GDPR will be enforced on American soil.
- Will apply to multinational companies with divisions or customers in Europe.
- Not clear how it will play out until a US company is found non-compliant. Not clear how much “bark vs. bite”
Penalties big for non-compliance. U.S. Companies working now to figure out how to prepare

Copyright
What is copyright?

- *Wikipedia*: “Copyright is a **legal right** created by the law of a country that **grants the creator of an original work exclusive rights to its use and distribution, usually for a limited time**, with the intention of enabling the creator to receive **compensation** for their intellectual effort.

- The exclusive rights are, however, **not absolute** and **do not give the creator total control** of their works because they are limited by limitations and exceptions to the copyright law.”
What is copyright?

• **Copyright is a form of intellectual property.**
  – Can be shared among multiple authors, each of whom holds a set of rights to use or license the work.
  – “Rights” include reproduction, control over derivative works, distribution, public performance, and “moral rights” (e.g. attribution)

• Copyright came about with the invention of the printing press and wider literacy. Its legal origins were in Britain at the beginning of the 18th century.

• **U.S. Constitution provides for the protection of copyrights** “to promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries” (1787)
  – Modern intent of copyright is to promote the creation of new works by giving authors control of and profit from them

• **Copyrights are “territorial”** – do not extend beyond the territory of a specific jurisdiction unless that jurisdiction is party to an international agreement
  – Many aspects of copyright standardized internationally but each country’s copyright laws have unique features

• Once copyright expires, the work enters the public domain and can be freely used or exploited by anyone.
Copyright in the U.S. and around the world

- For most of the world, the duration of copyright generally the whole life of the creator + 50-70 years from the creator’s death (or a finite period for anonymous or corporate creations)
  - Original length of copyright in U.S. was 14 years and it had to be explicitly applied for. Afterwards, work was in the public domain

- Some jurisdictions have required formalities to establishing copyright, most recognize copyright in any completed work without formal registration.

- Copyright covers form and manner that ideas are expressed but not the ideas themselves.
  - E.g.: Copyright of Mickey Mouse cartoon restricts others from making copies of the cartoon or creating derivative works of MM. MM is not copyrighted because characters cannot be copyrighted.
  - Patents and trademarks used in areas that copyright doesn’t cover

- 1989 Berne Convention Implementation Act amended U.S. 1976 Copyright Act to conform to most of the provisions of the Berne Convention
  - Berne Convention provides for recognition of copyright among sovereign nations, rather than bilaterally
  - Copyright is automatic and does not require registration. Foreign authors treated equivalently to domestic authors in any country signed onto the Convention
Fair Use (in the U.S.)

• *Wikipedia:* Fair use is a limitation and exception to the exclusive right granted by copyright law to the author of a creative work.
  – Fair use permits limited use of copyrighted material without acquiring permission from the rights holders.

• Fair use is one of the traditional safety valves intended to balance the public's interest in open access with the property interests of copyright holders.

• **Fair use of a copyrighted work for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, or research, is not an infringement of copyright.**

• In determining whether the use made of a work in any particular case is a fair use the factors to be considered shall include:
  – the **purpose and character of the use**, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;
  – the **nature of the copyrighted work**;
  – the **amount** and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and
  – the **effect of the use** upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.
Copyright infringement

Prince sued for copyright infringement after releasing Judith Hill album for free download

Legendary musician is facing legal action for the same practices he's long battled against

Aston Martin Sues Fisker Over Thunderbolt Copyright Infringement

Artist Michel Leah Keck Sues FX for Copyright Infringement for Using Her Paintings on Archer
Copyright Infringement – Political Campaigns

Candidates may be subject to lawsuits when they play music without copyright permission

Groups objecting to candidates using their music: (excerpt from https://fivethirtyeight.com/datalab/the-long-history-of-musicians-telling-republicans-to-stop-playing-their-music/)

- **Reagan** also got dinged in 1984 by John Cougar Mellencamp for “Pink Houses.”
- Springsteen objected to **Dole** using “Born in the U.S.A.” in 1996.
- Tom Petty objected to **Bush** using the song “I Won’t Back Down” in 2000.
- John Hall of the band **Orleans** objected to **Bush** using the song “Still the One” during his re-election campaign in 2004.
- **Boston** objected to **Mike Huckabee** using “More Than a Feeling” in 2008.
- The Foo Fighters stopped **McCain** from playing “My Hero.”
- **Sam Moore of Sam & Dave** objected to **Barack Obama** using “Hold On, I’m Coming” during the 2008 election.
- **Survivor** objected to **Newt Gingrich** using the song “Eye of the Tiger” in 2012.
- **Survivor** objected to **Romney** using “Eye of the Tiger.”
- Katrina and the Waves objected to **Michele Bachmann** playing “Walking on Sunshine.”
- Neil Young complained bout **Donald Trump’s** use of “Rockin’ in the Free World.”
- Etc., etc.,


“[I]f the campaign wants to use a song as its theme, they should contact the management for the artists and/or songwriters of the song in question and obtain their permission.” [ASCAP]

Extending copyright to digital content -- 1998 Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA)

• DMCA is U.S. copyright law that implements two 1996 treaties of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

• DMCA
  – Criminalizes production and dissemination of technology, devices or services intended to circumvent digital rights management (DRM) measures that control access to copyrighted works.
  – Criminalizes the act of circumventing an access control (even if there is no infringement of the copyright itself)
  – Heightens penalties for copyright infringement on the Internet.

• DMCA amended Title 17 of the U.S. code to extend the reach of copyright while limiting the liability of online service providers and other intermediaries for copyright infringement by their users.
March 13, 2007: Viacom files a lawsuit against YouTube and its corporate parent Google for copyright infringement, seeking $1B in damages.

Viacom (owner of Paramount, Dreamworks, some cable channels) claimed that YouTube was engaging in “massive intentional copyright infringement” for making available 160,000 unauthorized clips of Viacom’s entertainment program.

- Viacom: "YouTube appropriates the value of creative content on a massive scale for YouTube's benefit without payment or license."

Google claimed that the DMCA’s safe harbor provision shielded them from liability.
Different perspectives

• **Viacom:** "YouTube has deliberately chosen not to take reasonable precautions to deter the rampant infringement on its site," ... "Because YouTube directly profits from the availability of popular infringing works on its site, it has decided to shift the burden entirely onto copyright owners to monitor the YouTube site on a daily or hourly basis to detect infringing videos."

• **Viacom** source: "More and more of the company's resources are going to this," the source said. "The company basically is paying for an entire new department to watch YouTube."

• **Google:** Google relying on 1998 DMCA to shield the company from liability. One provision of that statute generally says companies are off the hook if they remove copyrighted content promptly when it is brought to their attention.

• **Google:** Internet services benefit from "safe harbor" if they also meet a four-pronged test. Conditions include not being "aware of facts or circumstances from which infringing activity is apparent" and not receiving "financial benefit directly attributable to the infringing activity."

• Counsel for **YouTube / Google** confident their actions were on solid legal ground. "We meet those requirements and go above and beyond them in helping content providers identify copyright infringements."
Legal trajectory

- Case originally filed in March, 2007 in the District Court for the Southern District of New York.


- On April 5, 2012, the federal Second Circuit Court of Appeals vacated Judge Louis Stanton's ruling, and instead ruled that Viacom had presented enough evidence against YouTube to warrant a trial, and the case should not have been thrown out in summary judgement.

- Court did uphold the ruling that YouTube could not be held liable based on "general knowledge" that users on its site were infringing copyright.

- Case was sent back to the District Court in New York

- On April 18, 2013, Judge Stanton issued another order granting summary judgment in favor of YouTube.

- Case is now over; no money changed hands.
The Creative Commons (CC) – “Some Rights Reserved”

- Wikipedia: “Creative Commons (CC) is a non-profit organization devoted to expanding the range of creative works available for others to build upon legally and to share.”

- CC copyright-licenses free of charge to the public. The licenses allow creators to communicate which rights they reserve, and which rights they waive for the benefit of recipients or other creators.

- CC replaces "all rights reserved" copyright management, with a "some rights reserved" management employing standardized licenses for re-use cases where no commercial compensation is sought by the copyright owner.
  - Result is an agile, low-overhead and low-cost copyright-management regime, profiting both copyright owners and licensees.
  - As of November 2014 there were an estimated 880 million works licensed under the various Creative Commons licenses. (Flickr alone hosts over 306 million Creative Commons licensed photos.)

Image by Creative Commons (http://creativecommons.org/about/press/) [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons, Material summarized from Wikipedia
CC licenses

• Six regularly used licenses:

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A free cultural work is one which has no significant legal restriction on people's freedom:
• to use the content and benefit from using it,
• to study the content and apply what is learned,
• to make and distribute copies of the content,
• to change and improve the content and distribute these derivative work

Similar to “open content”

Table from Wikipedia, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creative_Commons_license](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creative_Commons_license)
Lecture 8 Sources (not already on slides)

- California privacy laws, [https://oag.ca.gov/privacy/privacy-laws](https://oag.ca.gov/privacy/privacy-laws)
- EU privacy, [https://www.loc.gov/law/help/online-privacy-law/eu.php](https://www.loc.gov/law/help/online-privacy-law/eu.php)
- “Unintended Consequences – Twelve years under the DMCA” Electronic Frontier Foundation, [https://www.eff.org/wp/unintended-consequences-under-dmca](https://www.eff.org/wp/unintended-consequences-under-dmca)
- Creative Commons website, [http://creativecommons.org/](http://creativecommons.org/)
- Wikipedia entries on GDPR, copyright, fair use, digital millennium copyright act, Creative Commons, Creative Commons licenses, DATA Act of 2014, information privacy law.
- Electronic Frontier Foundation website [https://www.eff.org/](https://www.eff.org/)
Discussion article for April 13

Break
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• “The Follower Factory,” New York Times,  

• “Is it too late for big data ethics?” Forbes,  
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• “Your Roomba already maps your home. Now the CEO plans to sell that map,” USA Today,  

• “Racist, sexist AI could be a bigger problem than lost jobs,” Forbes,  
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