

**If You Are A Book Author, Book Publisher
Or Other Person Who Owns A Copyright In Books
Or Other Writings,**

**Your Rights May Be Affected By A Class Action Settlement
Regarding Google's Digitization Of Books And Other Writings.**

**Attention Authors And Publishers Outside The United States:
The Settlement May Affect Your Rights As Well.
Please Read This Notice Carefully.**

- A class action lawsuit claims that Google violated the copyrights of authors, publishers and other owners of U.S. copyrights in books and other writings by digitizing (scanning) them, creating an electronic database of books, and displaying short excerpts without the copyright owners' permission.
- A proposed settlement of the lawsuit (referred to in this Notice as the "Settlement") has been reached on behalf of a class of all owners of U.S. copyrights in books and in writings included in books and other works published on or before January 5, 2009. **Books published after January 5, 2009 are not included in the Settlement.** (Please see Question 6 below for a description of "Books," as this Notice uses that term.) There are two sub-classes:
 - The "Author Sub-Class" (authors of Books and other writings, their heirs, successors and assigns, and all other Settlement Class members who are not members of the Publisher Sub-Class), and
 - The "Publisher Sub-Class" (companies that publish Books and periodicals and their successors and assigns).
- The Settlement benefits to the class include:
 - 63% of the revenues earned from Google's sale of subscriptions to an electronic Books database, sale of online access to Books, advertising revenues, and other commercial uses.
 - US \$34.5 million paid by Google to establish and maintain a Book Rights Registry ("Registry") to collect revenues from Google and distribute those revenues to copyright owners.
 - The right of copyright owners to determine whether and to what extent Google may use their works.

- US \$45 million paid by Google to copyright owners whose Books and Inserts Google digitized without permission on or before May 5, 2009.

NOTE: To participate in the Settlement, you must complete the **Claim Form**. It is available at <http://www.googlebooksettlement.com>. If you do not have access to the Internet, you may request a **Claim Form** from the Settlement Administrator. (See Question 24 below for the Settlement Administrator's contact information.)

**Your Rights And Options
– And The Deadlines To Exercise Them –
Are Explained In This Notice**

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This Notice is only a summary of the Settlement Agreement and of your rights. You are encouraged to review the complete Settlement Agreement carefully. It is available at <http://www.googlebooksettlement.com/agreement.html> or from the Settlement Administrator. (See Question 24 for the Settlement Administrator’s contact information.)

BASIC INFORMATION

1. Why did I get this Notice?

You received this Notice because the Settlement may affect you. You may be a Book author, publisher, or other person who owns a U.S. copyright interest in Books, or in other writings that are included in Books, public domain works or government works (called “Inserts” in the Settlement), that Google is digitizing without permission.

This Notice explains:

- What the lawsuit and the Settlement are about.
- Who is affected by the Settlement.
- Who represents the Sub-Classes.
- Your legal rights.
- How and by when you need to act.

2. What is the lawsuit about?

This lawsuit involves Google’s highly publicized Google Library Project (“GLP”). In 2004, Google announced that it had entered into agreements with several libraries to digitize Books and other writings in those libraries’ collections. Google has already digitized over seven million books, including millions of Books that are still in copyright in the United States. Google users can search Google’s “digital library” and view “snippets,” meaning several lines of text, from Books.

GLP is one way in which Google is digitizing Books for its “Google Book Search” program (see <http://books.google.com>). The Google Partner Program (under which Google gets permission from publishers and authors to use their copyrighted works, see <https://books.google.com/partner>) also contributes works to Google Book Search. Although the Partner Program is not the subject of this Settlement, this Settlement might affect members of the Partner Program.

3. What is a class action?

In a class action lawsuit, one or more “class representatives” sue on behalf of others who have similar claims. All such persons are, together, a “class” and each is a “class member.” The Court must determine if it will allow the lawsuit to proceed as a class action. If it does, the Settlement will affect everyone who is a member of the class. To find out if you are a member of the class in this Settlement, see Question 5 below.

In this lawsuit, the persons who sued (“Plaintiffs”) and Google Inc. (“Google,” the “defendant”) have agreed to the Settlement. As part of the Settlement, several libraries that have permitted or will permit Google to digitize Books and other works in their collections may also participate in the Settlement (“Participating

Libraries”). The Court has preliminarily approved the Settlement for the Class and the two Sub-Classes of affected persons – the Author Sub-Class and the Publisher Sub-Class.

Five publishers have brought a separate lawsuit against Google involving GLP that raises issues identical to those in this class action lawsuit. The publishers’ lawsuit will be dismissed after the date when the Settlement of this lawsuit becomes final (the “Effective Date”). For more information about the publishers’ lawsuit, go to Question 19 below.

4. Why is there a Settlement?

After lengthy investigations by the Plaintiffs and Google, including the review of millions of pages of documents produced by the parties, and after more than two years of settlement negotiations, the parties agreed to the Settlement.

A settlement is an agreement between a plaintiff and a defendant to resolve a lawsuit. Settlements conclude litigation without the court or a jury ruling in favor of the plaintiff or the defendant. A settlement allows the parties to avoid the cost and risk of a trial. In the settlement of a class action lawsuit, the representatives for the class and their attorneys ask the court to approve the settlement as fair, reasonable and adequate. In this case, if the Court approves the Settlement, then Google will no longer be legally responsible for the claims made in this lawsuit.

Google denies any wrongdoing or liability, and denies that any member of the class is entitled to compensation for damages. The Court has not ruled on any of the parties’ claims.

5. Who is a Class Member?

The class consists of all persons (and their heirs, successors and assigns) who, as of January 5, 2009 (the Notice Commencement Date), own a “U.S. copyright interest” in one or more Books or Inserts that is “implicated by a use” authorized by the Settlement (the “Class”) (See Question 9 below for a description of such uses).

You own a “U.S. copyright interest” if you own, or have an exclusive license in, a copyright protected by United States copyright law. For example, if you are an author, you own the copyright in your Book (unless you have completely assigned all of your copyright interests to another person or unless you wrote the Book as a “work for hire”). You also own a U.S. copyright in a Book if you have the exclusive right to publish that Book in the United States or if you have the legal right to sue another for infringing your rights in the Book. Several persons may have U.S. copyright interests in the same Book, such as co-authors, an author and a publisher, and heirs of an author.

ATTENTION: AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES: If you are a rightsholder who is a national of, or is otherwise located in, a country other than the United States, you are likely to own a U.S. copyright interest if (a) your Book was published in the United States, or (b) your Book was not published in the United States, but your country has copyright relations with the United States because it is a member of the Berne Convention, or (c) your country had copyright relations with the United States at the time of the Book’s publication. **You should assume that you own a U.S. copyright interest in your Book, unless you are certain that your Book was published in, and that you reside and are located in, one of the few countries that have not had or do not now have copyright relations with the United States. The U.S. Copyright Office has published a list of countries with which the United States has copyright relations, available at <http://www.copyright.gov/circs/circ38a.html> or from the Settlement Administrator. If you own a copyright in a Book or Insert published in a country outside the United States, you are advised to seek advice from an attorney or a Reproduction Rights Organization if you have questions**

concerning whether to participate in or opt out of the Settlement. You may also call the appropriate telephone number on the list attached to this Notice for further advice.

ATTENTION HEIRS OF AUTHORS: Because the Settlement involves the digitization and use of Books published many decades ago, it is expected that a sizable portion of the Settlement Class will consist of authors' heirs, successors and assigns. Wherever this Notice refers to "authors," it is referring as well to all of their heirs, successors and assigns who hold a U.S. copyright interest in the authors' works.

All Class members should go to <http://www.googlebooksettlement.com> to access a searchable database of Books that are covered by this Settlement. This database also lists government works and public domain books that Google has digitized, which may contain Inserts. The list attempts to include all in-copyright Books published on or before January 5, 2009. There will, however, be some Books covered by the Settlement that are not on the list. Therefore, even if your Book is not on the list, so long as you own a U.S. copyright interest in a Book published on or before January 5, 2009, you should consider yourself a Class member.

- "Books" and "Inserts" are important terms that are defined in Question 6 below.
- A U.S. copyright interest that is "implicated by a use" covered under the Settlement is a copyright interest in the rights to reproduce and display Books and Inserts in Display Uses, Non-Display Uses and the permitted library uses described at Questions 9(F), 9(G) and 9(I) below and in the Settlement Agreement in Article VII. "Display Uses" and "Non-Display Uses" are defined in Questions 9(F) and 9(G) below.

The Class is divided into two Sub-Classes: the Author Sub-Class and the Publisher Sub-Class.

Author Sub-Class

The Author Sub-Class consists of members of the Class who are authors and their heirs, successors and assigns, as well as all other members of the Class who are neither publishing companies nor their successors or assigns.

The following individuals are serving as the Author Sub-Class Representatives: Herbert Mitgang, Betty Miles, Daniel Hoffman, Paul Dickson and Joseph Goulden. The interests of the Author Sub-Class are also represented by The Authors Guild (<http://www.authorsguild.org>). All Author Sub-Class Representative Plaintiffs and The Authors Guild endorse the Settlement and recommend that other members of the Author Sub-Class participate in the Settlement.

Publisher Sub-Class

The Publisher Sub-Class consists of all members of the Class that are Book publishing companies or are periodical (e.g., newspapers, magazines, journals) publishing companies that own a U.S. copyright interest in an Insert or have published a Book, and their respective successors and assigns.

The following entities are serving as the Publisher Sub-Class Representatives: The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., Pearson Education, Inc., Penguin Group (USA) Inc., Simon & Schuster, Inc., and John Wiley & Sons, Inc. The interests of the Publisher Sub-Class are also represented by the Association of American Publishers (<http://www.publishers.org>). All Publisher Sub-Class Representative Plaintiffs and the Association of American Publishers endorse the Settlement and recommend that other members of the Publisher Sub-Class participate in the Settlement.

Rightsholders

Members of the Author Sub-Class and Publisher Sub-Class who do not timely and properly opt out of the Settlement (see Question 15 below) are referred to in the Settlement and in this Notice as "Rightsholders."

Books Containing Pictorial Works

Photographs, illustrations, maps, paintings and other pictorial works in Books are covered by the Settlement ONLY when either (a) the U.S. copyright interest in the pictorial work is owned by a person who is also a copyright owner of the Book containing the pictorial work or (b) the pictorial work is an illustration in a children's Book (see below). For example, if a copyright owner of a Book on photography is also a copyright owner of photographs in that Book, those photographs are covered by the Settlement. However, the Settlement does not cover any other photographs in the Book whose copyright is owned only by persons who are not copyright owners of the Book. Similarly, if a history Book contains a series of maps where the copyrights to those maps are owned only by persons other than a copyright owner of that history Book, those maps are not covered by the Settlement.

Children's Book Illustrations

Children's Book illustrations are covered by the Settlement. If you are a children's Book illustrator and have a copyright interest in a Book containing your illustrations, you should claim your rights for those illustrations on the Claim Form as a Book. If you have a copyright interest in the illustrations to a Book, but do not have a copyright interest in the Book containing those illustrations, then you should claim your rights for those illustrations on the Claim Form as Inserts.

Excluded from the Class

Photographs, illustrations, maps, paintings and other pictorial works in Books are not considered Inserts (except for children's Book illustrations). These pictorial works are not covered by the Settlement, **UNLESS** a U.S. copyright interest in these works is held by a Rightsholder of the Book containing these pictorial works (as explained above). Therefore, to the extent that persons only own copyrights in these pictorial works and not in a Book or Insert, they are *not* members of the Class. The Settlement neither authorizes nor prohibits Google from displaying these pictorial works through the Settlement, and no claims are released concerning any use of these pictorial works.

Author-Publisher Procedures

Counsel for the Author Sub-Class and Counsel for the Publisher Sub-Class have established Author-Publisher Procedures, which are an important part of the Settlement. Among other things, the Author-Publisher Procedures set forth the authors' and the publishers' respective rights concerning Google's use of – and who is paid for – in-print and out-of-print Books under the Settlement. The Author-Publisher Procedures are summarized in Question 10 below, and you are also encouraged to review the Author-Publisher Procedures in their entirety, available at <http://www.googlebooksettlement.com/agreement.html> (see Attachment A to the Settlement Agreement) or from the Settlement Administrator.

6. What are "Books" and "Inserts" as used in the Settlement and this Notice?

Books

For purposes of the Settlement, a "Book" is a written or printed work on sheets of paper bound together in hard copy form that, on or before January 5, 2009:

- Was published or distributed to the public or made available for public access under the authorization of the work's U.S. copyright owner(s); and
- Was registered with the U.S. Copyright Office, UNLESS the work is not a United States work under the U.S. Copyright Act, in which case such registration is not required; and
- Is subject to a U.S. copyright interest (either through ownership, joint ownership, or an exclusive license) implicated by a use authorized by the Settlement. See Question 9 for such uses.

EXCLUDED from the definition of “Book” are the following:

- Periodicals (e.g., newspapers, magazines or journals). See Section 1.102 of the Settlement Agreement for a full definition of “Periodicals.”
- Personal papers (e.g., unpublished diaries or bundles of notes or letters).
- Sheet music and other works that are used primarily for the playing of music. See Section 1.16 of the Settlement Agreement for a more detailed description of these works.
- Public domain works, meaning works that are in the public domain under the U.S. Copyright Act.
- Government works, meaning written works that are not subject to copyright because they are authored by the U.S. government or that are subject to equivalent treatment under any state’s law, as defined in Section 1.64 of the Settlement Agreement.

Inserts

For purposes of this Settlement, an “Insert” must:

- Consist either of (1) text, such as forewords, afterwords, prologues, epilogues, poems, quotations, letters, textual excerpts from other Books, periodicals or other works, or song lyrics; or (2) tables, charts, graphs, musical notation (i.e., notes on a staff or tablature); or (3) children’s Book illustrations; and
- Be contained in a Book, government work or public domain book published on or before January 5, 2009; and
- Be protected by a U.S. copyright, where the U.S. copyright interest in the Insert is held by someone *other than* a Rightsholder of the Book’s “Principal Work.” “Principal Work” is further defined in Question 8(C) below. For example, if you own rights in a poem that is contained in a Book for which you also hold a U.S. copyright interest, then your poem, as it appears in your Book, is not an Insert; however, it would be an Insert if the poem is contained in a Book for which someone else holds the U.S. copyright interest; and
- Be registered, either alone or as part of another work, with the U.S. Copyright Office on or before January 5, 2009, UNLESS the Insert or work is not a United States work under the U.S. Copyright Act, in which case such registration is not required.

EXCLUDED from the definition of “Insert” are:

- Pictorial works, such as photographs, illustrations (other than children’s Book illustrations), maps and paintings.
- Works that are in the public domain under the U.S. Copyright Act.

For purposes of receiving payments for the use of Inserts, the Settlement identifies two types of Inserts:

“Entire Insert,” which is an Insert that is an entire work, e.g., forewords, afterwords, introductions, entire works included in anthologies, entire poems, entire short stories, the entire lyrics of a song, and entire essays.

“Partial Insert,” which is any other type of Insert, e.g., excerpts from a Book or magazine article, quotations, stanzas from poems or portions of a song’s lyrics.

To search for or identify your Inserts, go to <http://www.googlebooksettlement.com>, contact the Settlement Administrator, or call the appropriate number at the end of this Notice (Appendix).

7. Who are the Participating Libraries?

The Settlement Agreement identifies several categories of Participating Libraries based on their level of participation in the Settlement: Fully Participating Libraries, Cooperating Libraries, Public Domain Libraries and Other Libraries. For further information regarding the rights of, obligations of and releases of claims against these libraries, see Questions 12 and 13, below, or Article VII of the Settlement Agreement. For the form of the agreements between the Registry and the Fully Participating Libraries, the Cooperating Libraries and the Public Domain Libraries, see Attachment B to the Settlement Agreement or contact the Settlement Administrator. The Settlement Agreement is available at <http://www.googlebooksettlement.com/agreement.html>.

Fully Participating Libraries are libraries that are allowing Google to digitize Books in their collections and to which Google is providing a “Library Digital Copy” (or “LDC”) of those Books. The Settlement Agreement provides that Fully Participating Libraries will be able to make certain uses of their LDCs. To include as many Books as possible in GLP, Google will attempt to expand the list of Participating Libraries, including by adding libraries that are:

- Cooperating Libraries. These libraries receive the same participatory rights and obligations under the Settlement Agreement as a Fully Participating Library, except that they do not receive or have access to a Library Digital Copy, and they agree to delete any digital copies of Books received from Google.
- Public Domain Libraries. These libraries agree to provide only public domain books to Google for digitization, agree to delete any digital copies of Books received from Google, and do not receive or have access to a Library Digital Copy.
- Other Libraries. These libraries agree to provide Books to Google, but do not agree to become a Fully Participating Library, a Cooperating Library or a Public Domain Library. Some of these libraries may have received, or will receive, digital copies of Books from Google. No claims are released with respect to any uses of digital copies by Other Libraries.
- For a list of the libraries that Plaintiffs currently have authorized to become Fully Participating Libraries and Cooperating Libraries, go to <http://www.googlebooksettlement.com/agreement.html> (see Attachment G of the Settlement Agreement) or contact the Settlement Administrator.

BENEFITS OF THE SETTLEMENT

8. Overview of the Settlement Benefits

Key provisions of the Settlement Agreement are summarized below. You are encouraged to review the entire Settlement Agreement at <http://www.googlebooksettlement.com/agreement.html>. You can download a copy of the Settlement Agreement from that website or you may request a written copy from the Settlement Administrator or by calling the appropriate number at the end of this Notice (Appendix).

A. Google’s Use of and Payment for Books

Plaintiffs view the Settlement as an excellent opportunity to breathe new commercial life into potentially tens of millions of out-of-print Books, and to provide an innovative marketing tool for authors and publishers of in-print Books. Under the Settlement, Google is authorized to 1) continue to digitize Books and Inserts, 2) sell to

institutions subscriptions to an electronic Books database, 3) sell online access to individual Books, 4) sell advertising on pages from Books, and 5) make other uses, all as further described under “Access Uses” in Question 9(F)(1) below. Google will pay Rightsholders, through the Registry, 63% of all revenues received from these uses. The Registry will distribute those revenues to Rightsholders in accordance with the Plan of Allocation and the Author-Publisher Procedures, which are described in Questions 9(K) and 10 below.

Rightsholders can exclude their Books from some or all of these uses, as described in Question 9 below. Rightsholders can also remove their Books altogether from the electronic Books database (if already digitized) so long as the request is made on or before April 5, 2011. Rightsholders at any time can request Google not to digitize their Books, and Google will honor the request if it has not already digitized the Book.

B. The Book Rights Registry

The Settlement establishes a not-for-profit Book Rights Registry that will maintain a database of Rightsholders, collect their contact information and information regarding their requests with respect to uses of Books and Inserts, and identify, locate and coordinate payments to Rightsholders. The Registry will represent the interests of the Rightsholders, both in connection with the Settlement as well as in other commercial arrangements, including with companies other than Google (subject to the express approval of the Rightsholders of the Books involved in such other commercial arrangements).

To fund the establishment and initial operations of the Registry, Google has agreed to pay US \$34.5 million. A portion of that payment will be used for the costs of notice to the Class (including the distribution of this Notice), and for claims administration until the Registry is fully operational.

All funds received by the Registry will be for the direct or indirect benefit of the Rightsholders. After the funding of its initial operations by Google’s payment, the Registry will be funded by taking an administrative fee as a percentage of revenues received from Google.

The Registry will be jointly managed by a Board comprising an equal number of representatives of the Author Sub-Class and Publisher Sub-Class – at least four author directors and at least four publisher directors. All decisions of the Board will require a majority of the directors, with such majority to include at least one author director and one publisher director. Certain matters will require super-majority votes of the Board.

C. Payment For Books Already Digitized

Google has agreed to pay a minimum of US \$45 million to make cash payments for all of the Books and Inserts that Google digitized without permission on or before May 5, 2009 (i.e., the Opt-Out Deadline) (“Cash Payment”). Google will make a Cash Payment of at least US \$60 per Principal Work, US \$15 per Entire Insert, and US \$5 per Partial Insert for which at least one Rightsholder has registered a valid claim on or before January 5, 2010. Only one Cash Payment will be made for the same content that Google digitized, regardless of the number of Books or Inserts containing such content. For example, only one Cash Payment will be made for the hard cover and soft cover editions of a Book, even if Google digitized both of them separately, and only one Cash Payment will be made for several digitizations of the same Book or for content that is contained, as Inserts, in multiple Books. Also, only one US \$60 Cash Payment will be made for content that appears both as a Book and also as an Insert in another Book (e.g., because a portion of the first Book was quoted in the second Book). Each Book contains only a single Principal Work. For example, a Book of the novel *The Old Man and the Sea* might contain an introduction, footnotes and an afterword. The novel itself would be that Book’s Principal Work; each of the other materials would be an Insert (if the U.S. copyright interest in those other materials is held by someone other than the Rightsholder of the Principal Work). Similarly, a Book could contain several short stories from a variety of authors (e.g., the *Best Short Stories of 2008*). The Book’s Principal Work would be the entire collective work (the collection of short stories), and each separate short story (as well as any introductory essay) would be considered an Insert (if the U.S. copyright interest in such story is held by a Rightsholder other than the Rightsholder of the Principal Work). See Section 1.111 of the Settlement Agreement for a full definition of “Principal Work.”

- Depending on the number of Principal Works and Inserts claimed by Rightsholders, if the total amount distributed to all such Rightsholders is less than US \$45 million, the Registry will distribute the balance to such Rightsholders up to a maximum of US \$300 per Principal Work, US \$75 per Entire Insert, and US \$25 per Partial Insert. Any remaining funds thereafter will be paid under the Plan of Allocation.
- If more than US \$45 million is required to pay all of the eligible claims for Cash Payments, then Google will pay the additional funds necessary to make all such Cash Payments.

Plaintiffs believe that Rightsholders of Books and Inserts that Google digitized on or before May 5, 2009 without authorization are entitled to Cash Payments because they have an additional claim that other Rightsholders do not have, i.e., a claim for copyright infringement for which monetary relief is being sought in this lawsuit. Under the Settlement, other Rightsholders will be able to direct Google not to digitize their Books, but Rightsholders whose Books and Inserts are already digitized had no such opportunity. Plaintiffs believe that the Cash Payments are fair and reasonable consideration for those Rightsholders' release of claims for monetary relief for Google's unauthorized digitization.

To receive a Cash Payment for already digitized Books and Inserts, you must complete the Claim Form on or before January 5, 2010.

D. Hosted Version of Book for Rightsholders

At the Rightsholder's request, Google will provide a hosted version of the Rightsholder's Book(s) for use on the Rightsholder's website. See Section 3.11 of the Settlement Agreement for further details.

E. Timing of Settlement Benefits

It will take considerable time to implement the commercial uses authorized under the Settlement, implement the elections made by Rightsholders for their Books and Inserts, and make Cash Payments. The commercial uses and other settlement benefits described in this Notice will not occur until after the Effective Date, and further time will be required after that date in order to establish the Registry and clear rights so that the appropriate Rightsholders receive their due and owing benefits. Please be patient, and visit the Settlement Website at <http://www.googlebooksettlement.com> regularly for updates.

9. What are Rightsholders' rights regarding their Books and Inserts?

Under GLP, Google has been digitizing – and will continue to digitize – Books from Participating Libraries and other sources. Google is developing a searchable electronic database of many millions of Books (as well as public domain books and government works). The Settlement provides that Google will sell subscriptions to that database, and online access to individual Books to consumers. In addition, Google will earn revenues from advertising on web pages dedicated to a single Book. As described in Question 8(A) above, all those revenues will be split 63%/37% between the Rightsholders and Google, respectively. The following is a summary of Google's authorization to use Books and Inserts and of Rightsholders' rights with respect to all such uses. **The complete description of all rights and obligations is set out in the Settlement Agreement, available at <http://www.googlebooksettlement.com/agreement.html> or from the Settlement Administrator.**

A. Classification of Books as “Commercially Available” or not “Commercially Available” and as “In-Print” or “Out-of-Print”

The Settlement provides that all Books will be initially classified as either “Commercially Available” or not “Commercially Available” as of January 5, 2009. Google will initially classify a Book as “Commercially Available” if Google determines that the Rightsholder, or the Rightsholder's designated agent (e.g., a literary agent or publisher), is currently (i.e., at the time Google makes the initial determination) offering the Book for sale through one or more then-customary channels of trade in the United States.

This classification has two purposes:

- Google will have the right to make Display Uses of all Books that are classified as not Commercially Available. The Rightsholder of a Book, however, has the right to remove the Book from GLP (by request received on or before April 5, 2011) or exclude it at any time from some or all Display Uses. Google does not have the right to make any Display Uses of Books that are classified as Commercially Available unless the Rightsholder authorizes Google to include the Book in one or more Display Uses; the Rightsholder also has the right to remove the Book from all uses by Google (by request received on or before April 5, 2011). Removal requests received after April 5, 2011 will be honored only if the Book for which removal is requested has not been digitized at the time the request is made.
- Under the Author-Publisher Procedures, a Book classified as Commercially Available is presumptively classified as “in-print” and a Book classified as not Commercially Available is presumptively classified as “out-of-print.” Classification of a Book as in-print or out-of-print has certain important consequences, as described below. **The use in this section of the Notice of the terms “in-print” and “out-of-print” is only for convenience, only for purposes of the Settlement and for Google’s use of and payment for Books, and does not affect how those terms are used in the industry or in author-publisher contracts.** Potentially, two Rightsholders with U.S. copyright interests in the same Book (e.g., both the author and the publisher) may not agree whether a Book is, for purposes of this Settlement, “in-print” or “out-of-print.” The Author-Publisher Procedures set forth a process for resolving those disputes, and set forth precise definitions for the terms “In-Print” and “Out-of-Print.” See Question 10 below for further details concerning the Author-Publisher Procedures.

Rightsholders and the Registry will have the right to challenge Google’s initial classification of a Book as Commercially Available or not Commercially Available. Any disputes with Google over the proper classification of a Book will be resolved through the Settlement’s dispute resolution process, described in Question 9(M) below.

To find out whether your Book has initially been determined to be Commercially Available or not Commercially Available, go to <http://www.googlebooksettlement.com> or contact the Settlement Administrator.

B. Out-Of-Print Books

The Settlement authorizes Google to make Display Uses and Non-Display Uses of each out-of-print Book for the term of the U.S. copyright for that Book, without further action or direction by the Book’s Rightsholder, UNLESS the Rightsholder of the Book directs Google not to do so. A Rightsholder who so directs Google can later authorize Google to make such uses of some or all of the Book. Display Uses are described in Question 9(F) below and Non-Display Uses are described in Question 9(G) below. For more information on removing a Book, see Question 9(D) below.

If a Rightsholder excludes a Book that is not Commercially Available from the institutional subscription use (see Question 9(F)(1)(a) below), then that Book will also be excluded from sales to individual consumers. In addition, a Rightsholder who excludes a Book from an institutional subscription use is not eligible to receive an Inclusion Fee (see Question 9(K) below for details).

The Author-Publisher Procedures provide that the author or, for good reason, the publisher of an out-of-print Book (other than a reverted Book, an “author-controlled” Book or a work-for-hire Book) may exclude a Book from one or more Display Uses. See Question 10 below for a summary of the Author-Publisher Procedures.

In order to participate in the Settlement, receive the benefits for the use of your out-of print-Books in GLP, or to exclude your Books from one or more Display Uses, you must complete the Claim Form. There is no time limit for you to exclude your Books from any Display Uses, and you can change any exclusion decision at any time.

C. In-Print Books

The Settlement provides that Google may not make any Display Uses of any in-print Book UNLESS the Rightsholders of that Book authorize Google to include the Book in one or more such uses. If the Rightsholders decide to authorize Display Uses, the Book will be subject to the economic terms provided under the Settlement; however, a Rightsholder may be able to negotiate different terms with Google through the Partner Program. Under the Settlement, Google has the right to make Non-Display Uses of an in-print Book for the term of the U.S. copyright for that Book, UNLESS the Rightsholder timely removes the Book. For information on removing a Book, see Question 9(D) below. For information on Non-Display Uses, see Question 9(G) below.

The Author-Publisher Procedures provide that both the author and publisher of an in-print Book (other than a work-for-hire Book) must agree to authorize any Display Uses. See Question 10 below for a summary of the Author-Publisher Procedures.

To authorize one or more Display Uses of any of your in-print Books in GLP, you must complete the Claim Form. After Google has been authorized to make Display Uses of any of your in-print Books, you can change those instructions at any time.

D. Complete Removal of Books

Rightsholders have the right to remove their Books, that is, to require that all digital copies of those Books be deleted from all servers or sources from which Google or the Fully Participating Libraries could make any uses. Removal requests must be received on or before April 5, 2011. Removal requests received after that date will be honored only if the Book has not been digitized at the time the request is received.

Note that each Fully Participating Library may make certain uses of Books included in its Library Digital Copy (see Question 9(I) below). Rightsholders can only preclude their Books from all such uses if they timely remove their Books.

A removal request will not require Google or a Fully Participating Library to destroy back-up tapes or other back-up storage media that may contain copies of otherwise removed Books. **The only way a Rightsholder can preserve rights to bring claims against Google and the Fully Participating Libraries for maintaining removed Books on back-up tapes or other back-up storage media is to opt out of the Settlement. Question 15 below informs you how to opt out of the Settlement.**

Even if a Rightsholder removes a Book, it may be possible to contact Google subsequently to attempt to negotiate a separate deal for inclusion of the Book in the Partner Program.

If you want to participate in the Settlement but also want your Books removed, you must fill out the Claim Form on or before April 5, 2011. Thereafter, Google will honor “do not digitize” requests only if a Book has not been digitized as of the date of the request.

E. Inserts

Rightsholders of Inserts have the right to exclude Inserts from all – but not less than all – Display Uses. This right is limited to the Insert itself and not any other portion of the Book, government work or public domain book that contains the Insert.

If you own a U.S. copyright interest in an Insert and wish to register your rights in the Insert, you must complete the Claim Form.

If the Books, government works or public domain books containing your Insert have not yet been digitized by Google, then Google will search for your content until it completes digitizing Books for GLP. If Google finds what appears to be your content in a Book, government work or public domain book, it will notify you. You will then be asked to confirm that the content contained in the Book, government work or public

domain book is an Insert. After your confirmation, you will (1) be eligible to receive an Inclusion Fee under the Plan of Allocation (see Question 9(K) below); and (2) have the right to exclude your Insert(s) from Display Uses.

You will be eligible for an Inclusion Fee if you do not exclude your Insert from Display Uses and if you otherwise satisfy the eligibility criteria on the Claim Form. If you wish to exclude your Insert from Display Uses after having received your Inclusion Fee, you will have to first return the fee.

If you want to participate in the Settlement but exclude any of your Inserts from Display Uses, you must complete the Claim Form. There is no time limit for you to exclude any of your Inserts from all – but not less than all – Display Uses, and you can change any exclusion decision at any time.

The Rightsholder of the Book containing your Insert and, in some cases, Google, can challenge your exclusion request if they believe that they have the legal or contractual right to display your Insert as part of a Book. Any disputes over the exclusion of an Insert from a Book will be resolved through the Settlement’s dispute resolution process, described in Question 9(M) below. With respect to Inserts in government works and public domain books, Google may reject your request to exclude your Insert from the government work or public domain book. If that happens, you will have the right either to (1) sue Google or (2) arbitrate against Google pursuant to the Settlement’s dispute resolution process.

Under the Settlement, Google has the right to make Non-Display Uses of Inserts for the term of the U.S. copyright for those Inserts. Insert Rightsholders cannot “remove” an Insert. **The only way you can preserve your right to bring claims against Google and the Fully Participating Libraries for Non-Display Uses and for retaining your Inserts on back-up tapes or other back-up storage media is to opt out of the Settlement altogether. Question 15 below informs you how to opt out of the Settlement.**

F. Display Uses

Subject to Rightsholders’ exclusion and removal rights discussed above, the Settlement authorizes Google to make the following Display Uses of all out-of-print Books and, upon the express authorization of Rightsholders, in-print Books:

- (1) Access Uses: Access uses are viewing and annotating the entire Book, and printing and copying/pasting portions of the Book, subject to certain page number limitations. The following are the Access Uses that Google is or may be authorized to make:
 - (a) Institutional Subscriptions: Educational, government and corporate institutions will be able to purchase time-limited subscriptions (e.g., by semester or by year) for their students or employees to access the full contents of the institutional subscription database. Google may also offer subscriptions to discipline-based collections. The pricing of the institutional subscription may vary over time, including to reflect increases in the size of the institutional subscription database. For information on how subscriptions will be priced, see Section 4.1 of the Settlement Agreement.
 - (b) Consumer Purchases: Individual users will be able to purchase the right to access Books online. Rightsholders will have two options for setting the sale price of their Books: they can set the price themselves or they can allow Google to set the price based on a multi-factor formula that is designed to maximize revenues for the sale of the Book (the “Settlement Controlled Price”).
 - (c) Public Access at Libraries and Elsewhere: Google will provide, on request, a “Public Access service” for free through a computer terminal at each public library building and through an agreed number of computer terminals at non-profit colleges and universities located in the United States. The Public Access service will provide the same access to Books as Google offers in the institutional subscriptions, except that users will not be able to copy/paste or annotate any portions of a Book. At public libraries that are able to

charge for printing, and at all college and university libraries, users will be able to print pages for a per-page fee. Upon Registry approval, Public Access service terminals may be made available for a viewing and per-page printing fee at commercial businesses, such as copy centers, which will share those fees with Google and the Rightsholders. Revenues from the Public Access service will be based on a per-page charge for printing, with Google collecting the revenues from public and higher education libraries or copy centers and sending 63% of those revenues to the Registry on behalf of Rightsholders.

- (d) Other Potential Commercial Uses: In the future, Google and the Registry may agree to develop other Access Uses, including consumer subscriptions (similar in concept to the institutional subscriptions); print on demand Books; custom publishing (per-page pricing of content for course packets or other forms of custom publishing for the educational and professional markets); PDF downloads (consumers would be able to download a PDF version of a Book); and summaries, abstracts or compilations of Books. **Rightsholders will be notified, either directly or through the Registry’s website, of all new commercial uses that Google is authorized to make, and will have an opportunity at any time to exclude any of their Books from any or all of these uses.**
- (2) Preview Use: In response to a user’s search, Google may allow the user to view up to 20% of a Book (no more than five adjacent pages) before making a purchase decision, but not to copy/paste, annotate or print any pages from the Book (“Standard Preview”). For Books of fiction, Google will block the last 5% of the Book (or a minimum of the final fifteen pages of the Book). Also, for Books of fiction, Google may display up to 5% or fifteen pages (whichever is less) adjacent to where a user lands on a given page. Rightsholders may also select another preview option, in which the pages available for preview are fixed (up to 10% of the pages of the Book, as chosen by Google and, if a mechanism to do so is developed, chosen by the Rightsholder) (“Fixed Preview”). The pages presented to the user with Fixed Preview do not depend on the user’s search. Rightsholders will have the ability to change the type of Preview available for any of their Books at any time. Preview uses are designed to serve as a marketing tool to sell the Book for Consumer Purchase or otherwise. Rightsholders are also expected to receive advertising revenues from advertisements placed on Preview Use pages for a Book. See Section 4.3 of the Settlement Agreement for a complete description of the Preview Use options available to Rightsholders.
- (3) Snippet Displays: In response to a user’s search, Google may display about three or four lines of text from a Book (a “snippet”), with up to three snippets per user for that Book. Rightsholders are expected to receive advertising revenues from advertisements placed on web pages that display one or more snippets from, and are devoted to, a single Book.
- (4) Display of Bibliographic Pages: Google may display to users a Book’s title page, copyright page, table of contents, and index.

To exclude any of your Books and Inserts from Display Uses, see Question 9(B-E) above.

G. Non-Display Uses

Subject to Rightsholders’ removal rights discussed in Question 9(D) above, Google will be permitted to make Non-Display Uses of the Books and Inserts. Non-Display Uses are uses that do not involve displaying any content from a Book to the public. Examples include display of bibliographic information, full-text indexing (without displaying the text), geographic indexing of Books, algorithmic listings of key terms for chapters of Books, and internal research and development at Google. Rightsholders may not exclude Books or Inserts from Non-Display Uses.

You may only prevent Google from making Non-Display uses of any of your Books if you make a timely request for removal of your Book. See Question 9(D) above.

You may only preserve your right to bring claims against Google for its Non-Display Use of any of your Books or Inserts if you opt out of the Settlement altogether. Question 15 below informs you how to opt out of the Settlement.

H. Advertising Uses

Google may include advertisements on Preview Use pages and on web pages dedicated to a single Book, including pages displaying snippets, bibliographical information, and search results from a user's search performed within a single Book. Rightsholders of Books will earn 63% of the revenues from such advertisements. Google may also place advertisements on other Google products and services (e.g., search result pages, Google Maps), but Rightsholders of Books will not earn revenues from those advertisements.

Rightsholders of Books will have the right to direct Google not to include any advertising on any pages dedicated to a single Book, but not on pages resulting from a user's search over multiple Books or over other content. In order to preclude advertising on any web pages dedicated to any of your Books, you must complete the Claim Form.

I. Uses by Fully Participating Libraries

The Settlement permits Google to provide to each Fully Participating Library a digital copy of all the Books in that library's collection (a "Library Digital Copy" or "LDC"), provided Google digitizes a certain amount of Books at that library. Fully Participating Libraries are authorized to use their LDC: (a) to make copies to preserve, maintain, manage and keep current that LDC; (b) to provide access to Books in the LDC to users who have disabilities that render them unable to use printed versions of Books; (c) to create a print replacement copy of a Book that is damaged, deteriorating, lost or stolen; (d) to use indexes and finding tools, and to display snippets in connection with finding tools (except if a Rightsholder of a Book for which Display Uses are not authorized directs the Fully Participating Libraries not to do so); (e) to permit faculty and staff to use up to five pages of a Book that is not Commercially Available for personal scholarly use and classroom use, if those Books are not in the Institutional Subscription; (f) for Non-Consumptive Research (subject to the limitations described in Question 9(J) below); (g) if the U.S. Copyright Act is amended to allow use of orphan works, to use Books from their LDC in accordance with the amended statute; and (h) for other lawful uses that a Rightsholder or the Registry approves (the Registry may only approve uses that do not impair any rights of the Rightsholders). The Settlement Agreement also prohibits Fully Participating Libraries from making certain uses of their LDC; however, fair uses of Books that are not Commercially Available are not prohibited if no Institutional Subscription is available.

J. Research Corpus

In addition, digital copies of all Books digitized by Google at libraries will be combined into a "Research Corpus." The Research Corpus may be hosted at up to two separate sites ("Host Sites") at any given time. With the Registry's approval, Google could become an additional Host Site (i.e., a third Host Site if two already exist). The Research Corpus will be made available to "qualified users" solely for engaging in specific types of research, including: (a) computational analysis of the digitized images to either improve the image or extracting textual or structural information from the image; (b) extracting information to understand or develop relationships among or within Books; (c) linguistic analysis, to better understand language, linguistic use, semantics and syntax as they evolve over time and across genres of Books; (d) automated translation (without actually producing translations of Books for display purposes); and (e) developing new indexing and search techniques. For more information regarding the types of research permitted in connection with the Research Corpus, see Section 7.2(d) of the Settlement Agreement. In addition, such research also can be conducted on LDCs at Fully Participating Libraries. **Books will be excluded from the Research Corpus and LDCs if they are removed (see Question 9(D) above).**

Book or Insert Rightsholders can only preserve their claims against Google and the Fully Participating Libraries for use of Books and Inserts in the Research Corpus by opting out of the Settlement Agreement. See Question 15 for more information regarding how to opt out.

For any Books that are Commercially Available as of January 5, 2009, or within two years thereafter, the Rightsholder has the right to withdraw the Books from the Research Corpus as long as they remain Commercially Available. If your Book is Commercially Available, and you would like to withdraw your Book from the Research Corpus, you must complete the Claim Form.

The Research Corpus and its use are subject to detailed requirements and limitations, all set forth in the Settlement Agreement, available at <http://www.googlebooksettlement.com/agreement.html> (see section 7.2(d) of the Settlement Agreement) or from the Settlement Administrator, as well as in agreements between the Registry and each Host Site.

K. Plan of Allocation/Unclaimed Funds

(1) Plan of Allocation

Rightsholders who register with the Registry will be compensated in United States dollars for Google's commercial uses of their Books and Inserts. The principles for compensation are set out in a Plan of Allocation, available at <http://www.googlebooksettlement.com/agreement.html> (see Attachment C to the Settlement Agreement) or from the Settlement Administrator.

Compensation to Rightsholders will be based both on the actual usage of Books ("Usage Fees") and on the inclusion of Books and Inserts in the institutional subscription database ("Inclusion Fees").

- (a) Usage Fees. Usage Fees will be paid to Books Rightsholders for all revenue models. For usage of a Book in subscriptions, the Registry will calculate "usage" based on a number of factors, including the number of times users view the Book, how much of the Book is viewed, and the Book's Settlement Controlled Price, relative to the usage of other Books used in the same reporting period. For other uses, Usage Fees will be based on the price at which the Book is sold, the number of pages printed, or the advertising revenues that it earns. The Registry will calculate Usage Fees on a per-Book basis every reporting period, which reporting period will be determined by the Registry based on efficiency. No Usage Fees are paid for Inserts.
- (b) Inclusion Fees. Inclusion Fees will be paid for eligible Books and Inserts from revenues the Registry receives from sales of subscriptions. The target Inclusion Fee for Books is US \$200/Book and the minimum Inclusion Fee for Inserts is US \$50/Entire Insert and US \$25/Partial Insert. For Inserts, the Inclusion Fees for all content from a single work that appears in other works is capped at US \$500, no matter how many Inserts are created from the content and no matter in how many other works the Insert appears. Rightsholders are eligible for an Inclusion Fee so long as their Books or Inserts are not excluded from subscriptions by them or any other Rightsholder of the same Book or Insert. (If Google determines not to include a Book in the subscription database for whatever reason, the Book and Insert Rightsholders of that Book are still eligible to be paid Inclusion Fees.) **Once Rightsholders have received their Inclusion Fees, they will no longer be permitted to exclude their Books or Inserts from subscriptions unless the Inclusion Fees are returned to the Registry.**

Google's sale of subscriptions to a database of Books is a new business model. Accordingly, the compensation for the inclusion and use of Books and Inserts in subscriptions cannot be quantified with any degree of certainty. This is particularly the case with respect to the Inclusion Fees, and it is possible that the Inclusion Fee Fund might not be sufficient after ten years to pay all eligible Rightsholders' full Inclusion Fees. Plaintiffs hope that sales of subscriptions will be robust and that there will be more than enough funding to pay all Inclusion Fees. If that is the case at the end of the ten years after the Registry first receives subscription revenues, then Rightsholders will receive more than the Inclusion Fees specified above. If, at the end of ten years, the

funds are insufficient, however, the Registry Board will determine whether the Rightsholders' overall best interests are served by continuing payment of Inclusion Fees for Books or terminating those fees in favor of payment only of Usage Fees. If a majority of the Board votes to discontinue funding Inclusion Fees for Books before the target Inclusion Fee of US \$200/Book is reached, then Books Rightsholders may not receive US \$200 for Inclusion Fees, the available funds will be distributed to eligible Rightsholders at that time and, thereafter, Books Rightsholders will only receive Usage Fees. (If the Registry Board does not vote to discontinue funding for Inclusion Fees for Books, then that funding will continue, as described in Question 9(K)(1)(b) and (c) below.) In any event, Inclusion Fees for Inserts will continue to be funded until the Registry pays US \$50/Entire Insert and US \$25/Partial Insert.

In order to receive an Inclusion Fee for any of your Books or Inserts, you must register them with the Registry by completing the Claim Form within five years of the Effective Date. The website <http://www.googlebooksettlement.com> will post the Effective Date when it occurs but, in the meantime, you are encouraged to register your Books and Inserts as soon as possible.

- (c) Allocation of Subscription Revenues Between Usage and Inclusion. From the net revenues the Registry receives from subscriptions (i.e., after payment of the Registry administrative fees), 75% will be paid into a Usage Fee Fund and 25% will be paid into an Inclusion Fee Fund. The Inclusion Fee Fund itself will be divided into two sub-funds: 80% (of the 25%) will go into a Book Sub-Fund and 20% (of the 25%) will go into an Insert Sub-Fund. If, on or before the tenth anniversary of the date on which the Registry first receives subscription revenues, there are sufficient funds in the Inclusion Fee Fund to pay US \$200/Book, US \$50/Entire Insert and US \$25/Partial Insert, then all Inclusion Fee Funds will be distributed at that time. If there are not enough funds by the tenth anniversary date to pay such amounts, then, thereafter, 10% of the net revenues the Registry receives from subscriptions will be paid into the Inclusion Fee Fund for so long as is necessary to pay US \$200/Book, US \$50/Entire Insert and US \$25/Partial Insert, unless, with respect to Books, a majority of the Board of the Registry votes to discontinue paying subscription revenues into the Book Sub-Fund.

The allocation between Usage Fees and Inclusion Fees described above reflects the Plaintiffs' attempt to fairly and equitably balance the following competing considerations: (1) the value of a Book that is actually "used," and (2) the value that a Book or Insert contributes to the overall value of the subscription database by virtue of its being included in the database and made available to users.

- (d) Summary of Other Provisions. (1) No Usage Fees or Inclusion Fees for a particular Book or Insert will be paid until the Registry has cleared disputes among Rightsholders with respect to that Book or Insert. (2) For every registered Rightsholder, the Registry will maintain an account for the Rightsholder's registered Books and Inserts, and will pay Usage Fees and Inclusion Fees, or combinations of such fees, only when the Rightsholder is due an amount (e.g., US \$25) below which it would not be efficient for the Registry to issue payments. (3) An Insert Rightsholder can receive a higher Inclusion Fee by demonstrating to the Registry that the contract with the Book Rightsholder provides for payment of an amount greater than the Inclusion Fees for Inserts. (4) All disputes regarding the allocation of revenues among Book Rightsholders will be resolved under the Author-Publisher Procedures (except for disputes between multiple publishers of the same Book or Principal Work), and all disputes regarding the allocation of revenues for Inserts will be resolved in binding arbitration under the rules set forth in Article IX of the Settlement Agreement.

(2) Unclaimed Funds

The Registry will likely receive revenues from Google that are due to Rightsholders who do not register with the Registry or who do not claim their funds within five years after the Effective Date (for Inclusion Fees), or within five years after their Books are used (for Usage Fees) (“Unclaimed Funds”). Unclaimed Funds will be distributed as follows: (a) **Unclaimed Funds from Subscription revenues** will first be used to defray operational expenses of the Registry and maintain reserves for the Registry, and any remaining Unclaimed Funds will be paid on a proportional basis to registered Rightsholders whose Books earned Subscription Usage Fees during the reporting period in which the Unclaimed Funds were earned; and (b) **Unclaimed Funds from Book Use revenues** will first be used to defray operational expenses of the Registry and maintain reserves for the Registry; then, any remaining Unclaimed Funds will be paid on a proportional basis to registered Rightsholders whose Books earned Book Use revenues during the reporting period in which the Unclaimed Funds were earned, until Rightsholders of a single Book have received, in total, 70% of the revenues Google received for the Book Use of that Book; and then, for any Unclaimed Funds remaining thereafter, to not-for-profit entities that directly or indirectly benefit the Rightsholders and the reading public.

L. Security Provisions

Google and Plaintiffs (including Plaintiffs’ experts) developed a security standard to ensure that Books and Inserts are subject to appropriate levels of security (the “Security Standard”). The Security Standard addresses several areas of security: breaches of security with respect to Books at Google, breaches of security of the Fully Participating Libraries’ LDCs, breaches of security at the Research Corpus Host Sites, and efforts to restrict unauthorized access to Books. The Security Standard requires that Google, each Fully Participating Library and each Host Site develop its own Security Implementation Plan, which must comply with the Security Standard and which is subject to the Registry’s approval. The Security Standard, Attachment D to the Settlement Agreement, may be obtained at <http://www.googlebooksettlement.com/agreement.html> or from the Settlement Administrator. In addition, the Settlement Agreement and the Registry’s agreements with the Fully Participating Libraries and the Host Sites provide for remedies for security breaches. Further information on those remedies is set out at Article VIII of the Settlement Agreement, available at <http://www.googlebooksettlement.com/agreement.html> or from the Settlement Administrator.

M. Dispute Resolution

Google, the Registry, Rightsholders, Participating Libraries and the Host Sites will attempt to informally resolve most disputes concerning matters pertaining to the Settlement. If, after thirty days, they are unsuccessful, then the dispute will go to arbitration, and the arbitrator’s decision will be final and binding on the parties to the dispute. Examples of disputes that will be subject to arbitration are (a) disagreements over pricing and other economic terms; (b) disagreements over claimed security breaches; (c) disagreements over whether a Book is in-print or out-of-print (only if the dispute is between an author and a publisher) or disagreements over whether a Book is in the public domain; and (d) disagreements over whether Google or a Fully Participating Library has made use of a Book that is not authorized under the Settlement. This is an illustrative, not an exhaustive, list of potential types of disputes subject to arbitration. You should read Article IX of the Settlement Agreement, the Author-Publisher Procedures (Attachment A to the Settlement Agreement) and the Library-Registry Agreements (Attachment B to the Settlement Agreement), all available at <http://www.googlebooksettlement.com/agreement.html> or from the Settlement Administrator, for a description of which disputes are subject to binding arbitration or to litigation.

The Court will have continuing jurisdiction to resolve all other disputes concerning the parties’ obligations under the Settlement Agreement and the other agreements. In addition, for expedited relief, or where the breach is repeated, willful or intentional, the parties reserve their right to sue in court for temporary injunctive relief without first going to arbitration.

