

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

FACEBOOK INC.,

Defendant.

No. 1:19-cv-02184

**BRIEF OF *AMICUS CURIAE* ELECTRONIC PRIVACY
INFORMATION CENTER (EPIC) IN OPPOSITION TO
THE MOTION TO APPROVE CONSENT JUDGMENT**

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INTEREST OF THE AMICUS

The Electronic Privacy Information Center is a public interest research center in Washington, D.C. EPIC was established in 1994 to focus public attention on emerging civil liberties issues and to protect privacy, the First Amendment, and other constitutional values.

EPIC frequently litigates cases in the D.C. Circuit concerning emerging privacy and civil liberties issues. *See, e.g.*, EPIC Amicus Brief, *Attias v. Carefirst, Inc.* 865 F.3d 620 (D.C. Cir. 2017) (arguing that data breach victims have sufficiently alleged an injury-in-fact redressable by a court and for standing to sue); *EPIC v. FTC*, 844 F. Supp. 2d 98 (D.D.C. 2012) (alleging that the Federal Trade Commission failed to enforce a consent order against Google after the company materially changed its business practices concerning user privacy).

From 2009 to 2011, EPIC and a coalition of consumer organizations pursued several complaints with the Federal Trade Commission, alleging that Facebook had changed user privacy settings and disclosed the personal data of users to third parties without the consent of users. *See* EPIC Mot, Exs. 1–3, ECF Nos. 5-2, 5-3, 5-4. EPIC conducted extensive research and documented the instances of Facebook overriding the users’ privacy settings to reveal personal information and to disclose, for commercial benefit, user data, and the personal data of friends and family members, to third parties without their knowledge or affirmative consent. *Id.*

In response to the complaints, the FTC launched an extensive investigation into Facebook’s policies and practices. The FTC and issued a Preliminary Order against Facebook in 2011 and then a Final Order in 2012. Agreement Containing Consent Order, *In re: Facebook, Inc.* (2011); *See* Decision and Order, *In re: Facebook*, FTC No. 092-3184, Dkt. No. C-4365, 2012 WL 3518628, at 4 (July 27, 2012) [hereinafter “2012 Consent Order”]. Under the 2012 Consent Order, Facebook is prohibited from making any future misrepresentations about the privacy and security of a user’s personal information, requires Facebook to establish a

comprehensive privacy program, requires Facebook to remove user information within thirty days after a user deletes an account, requires Facebook to obtain a user's express consent before enacting changes its data sharing methods, and requires Facebook to have an independent privacy audit every two years. 2012 Consent Order, *supra*, § 5.

The Commission made clear EPIC's role in the establishment of the 2012 Consent Order, which is the legal basis of the proposed settlement now before this Court. In announcing the proposed Consent Order, the Commission stated that "Facebook's privacy practices were the subject of complaints filed with the FTC by the Electronic Privacy Information Center and a coalition of consumer groups." Press Release, Fed. Trade Comm'n, *Facebook Settles FTC Charges That It Deceived Consumers by Failing to Keep Privacy Promises* (Nov. 29, 2011).¹

Since 2012, EPIC has filed five detailed complaints with the Commission regarding Facebook's business practices, alleging violations of the Consent Order. *See* EPIC Mot., Exs. 6–10, ECF No. 5. All of these complaints, as well as many similar complaints brought to the Commission by consumer and privacy organizations representing the interests of Facebook users, would be extinguished by the proposed consent decree that the FTC and Facebook have submitted.

In 2014, EPIC submitted a complaint to the FTC concerning Facebook's manipulation of users' News Feeds for psychological research. Complaint, *In re Facebook, Inc.* (July 3, 2014), EPIC Mot., Ex. 6, ECF No. 5-7. EPIC argued that Facebook had "altered the News Feeds of Facebook users to elicit positive and negative emotional responses." *Id.* at 1. EPIC further alleged that the researchers "failed to follow standard ethical protocols for human subject research" and that Facebook violated Section 5 of the FTC Act when it did not get users'

¹ <http://www.ftc.gov/opa/2011/11/privacysettlement.shtm>.

permission to conduct this study or notify users that their data would be disclosed to researchers. *Id.* These allegations have not been addressed by the FTC.

Also in 2014, EPIC and the Center for Digital Democracy filed a complaint urging the Commission to block Facebook's proposed acquisition of WhatsApp, a competing messaging service, warning that Facebook would seek to acquire the personal data of WhatsApp users. Complaint, *In re WhatsApp, Inc.* (Mar. 6, 2014), EPIC Mot., Ex. 7, ECF No. 5-8. In 2016, after the merger had been approved, WhatsApp announced its plans to transfer users' personal information to Facebook, including their phone numbers, for Facebook to use for targeted advertising. *Looking Ahead for WhatsApp*, WhatsApp Blog (Aug. 25, 2016).² EPIC and CDD filed a complaint with the FTC opposing the transfer of WhatsApp user data to Facebook and arguing that the proposed policy changes violated Section 5 of the FTC Act. Complaint, *In re WhatsApp, Inc.* (Aug 29, 2016), EPIC Mot., Ex. 8, ECF No. 5-9. These allegations have not been addressed by the FTC.

In 2018, EPIC and a coalition of consumer privacy organizations filed a complaint with the Federal Trade Commission charging that Facebook's facial recognition practice lacked privacy safeguards and violated the 2012 Consent Order with the Commission. Complaint, *In re Facebook, Inc. and Facial Recognition* (Apr. 6, 2018), EPIC Mot., Ex. 9, ECF No. 5-10. As EPIC explained in its complaint, in early 2018, Facebook began routinely scanning photos, posted by users, for biometric facial matches without the consent of either the image subject or the person who uploaded the photo. *Id.* EPIC and consumer groups requested that "the Commission investigate Facebook, enjoin the deployment of additional facial recognition techniques as a violation of the 2011 Consent Order, and require Facebook to modify its

² <https://blog.whatsapp.com/10000627/Looking-ahead-for-WhatsApp>.

biometric data practices to protect the privacy of Facebook users and non-users.” *Id.* at 38. These allegations have not been addressed.

Perhaps most significantly in 2018, EPIC along with sixteen consumer organizations sent a statement to the FTC, urging the Commission to investigate the unprecedented disclosure of personal data in the Facebook Cambridge Analytica scandal, practices that were subject to the FTC’s authority under the 2012 Consent Order. The organizations wrote: “On behalf of leading consumer privacy organizations in the United States, we urge you to immediately investigate whether Facebook’s alleged disclosure of the personal data of 50 million Americans to the data mining firm Cambridge Analytica violated the FTC Consent Order with Facebook we helped obtain.” Letter from EPIC et al. to Maureen Ohlhausen, Acting Chairman, FTC, and Terrell McSweeney, Commissioner, FTC (Mar. 20, 2018), EPIC Mot., Ex. 10, ECF No. 5-11. One week later, the FTC announced it would reopen the investigation of Facebook. Press Release, Fed. Trade Comm’n, *Statement by the Acting Director of FTC’s Bureau of Consumer Protection Regarding Reported Concerns About Facebook Privacy Practices* (Mar. 26, 2018).³

These actions and complaints pursued by EPIC and others on behalf of Facebook users are directly relevant to the Court’s consideration of the FTC’s proposed Consent Decree with Facebook. But even the actions of EPIC and the associated organizations do not describe the full range of public interest in this matter. More than 29,000 consumer complaints about Facebook are currently pending at the Commission, and the number of complaints against the company has been doubling annually. FOIA Request from EPIC to FTC (Mar. 13, 2019).⁴ In 2018 alone, the FTC received 8,391 consumer complaints about Facebook, nearly twice the number received in

³ <https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/press-releases/2018/03/statement-acting-director-ftcs-bureau-consumer-protection>.

⁴ <https://epic.org/foia/ftc/facebook/EPIC-19-03-13-FTC-FOIA-20190313-Request.pdf>.

2016 (4,612), and more than four times the number received in 2014 (1,860). FTC Response to EPIC FOIA Request (Apr. 2, 2019).⁵ The FTC received 3,156 complaints between April 1, 2019 and September 3, 2019. FTC Response to EPIC FOIA Request (September 20, 2019).⁶

⁵ <https://epic.org/foia/ftc/facebook/EPIC-19-03-13-FTC-FOIA-20190402-Complaint-Number-Breakdown.pdf>.

⁶ <https://epic.org/foia/ftc/facebook/EPIC-19-07-25-FTC-FOIA-20190920-Production-Letter.pdf>.

SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT

The FTC's proposed Consent Decree with Facebook largely mirrors the preexisting Consent Order from 2012. There are few new obligations on the company that would limit the collection and use of personal data, nor will there be any significant changes in business practices. This is almost unimaginable given the extensive evidence of ongoing privacy violations by the company, documented by EPIC and other consumer privacy organizations, as well as the more than 29,000 complaints against Facebook currently pending at the Commission. The Commission also seems entirely unconcerned by Facebook's planned integration of the personal data of WhatsApp users even though this would violate representations both firms previously made to the Commission.

The FTC's settlement with Facebook is not fair and not adequate. The settlement releases Facebook from liability for past violations that are not addressed or even identified in the complaint, and the settlement does not impose meaningful changes to Facebook's business practices. The Court should reject the settlement and remand the case to the agency for further consideration.

ARGUMENT

This Court should not adopt the proposed Consent Decree because the parties have not established that it would be fair, adequate, reasonable, appropriate, or consistent with the public interest. The D.C. Circuit has held that a court reviewing a consent decree "must satisfy itself of the settlement's 'overall fairness to beneficiaries and consistency with the public interest.'" *Citizens for a Better Env't v. Gorsuch*, 718 F.2d 1117, 1126 (D.C. Cir. 1983) (quoting *United States v. Trucking Emp'rs, Inc.*, 561 F.2d 313, 317 (D.C. Cir. 1977)). A court analyzing a proposed consent decree must ensure that the settlement is: (1) "both procedurally and substantively fair;" (2) "adequate, reasonable, and appropriate" "from an objective point of

view,” focusing “on the extent to which the decree is confined to the dispute between the parties and whether the decree adequately accomplishes its purported goal;” and (3) “consistent with the public interest.” *Appalachian Voices v. McCarthy*, 38 F. Supp. 3d 52, 55–57 (D.D.C. 2014).

The FTC-Facebook settlement does not satisfy any of the three requirements. First, the settlement is neither procedurally or substantively fair, as it grants broad immunity to Facebook for known and unknown violations of law, runs counter to the Federal Trade Commission’s procedural mandate to review consumer complaints, and does not further the interests of corrective justice and accountability. By releasing Facebook from liability for actions far beyond those described in the FTC complaint, extinguishing all 29,000 pending consumer complaints under the 2012 Consent Order, the settlement violates the fundamental concepts of procedural and substantive fairness. Second, the proposed Consent Decree is not adequate, reasonable, or appropriate because it does not achieve its purpose of protecting the privacy of Facebook users. The settlement does little more than restate the existing 2012 Consent Order requirements and add internal paperwork requirements; it does not create new privacy obligations or curtail Facebook’s data collection and disclosure practices. Finally, the proposed settlement is clearly not in the public interest, as it leaves consumer complaints unaddressed while still failing to ensure consumer privacy on Facebook.

I. The proposed settlement is both procedurally and substantively unfair and must be rejected due to the expansive and vague release of liability granted by the FTC to Facebook.

This Court cannot approve the Commission’s proposed consent decree until it has “satisfied itself of the settlement’s ‘overall fairness to beneficiaries and consistency with the public interest.’” *In re Idaho Conservation League*, 811 F.3d 502, 515 (D.C. Cir. 2016). As courts in this Circuit have explained,

A review of the fairness of a proposed consent decree requires an assessment of the good faith of the parties, the opinions of the counsel, and the possible risks involved in litigation if the settlement is not approved. *United States v. Hooker Chem. & Plastics Corp.*, 607 F. Supp. 1052, 1057 (W.D.N.Y.), *aff'd*, 776 F.2d 410 (2d Cir. 1985). “Fairness incorporates both procedural and substantive components.” *United States v. Telluride Co.*, 849 F. Supp. 1400, 1402 (D. Colo. 1994). An assessment of procedural fairness involves looking “to the negotiating process and attempt[ing] to gauge its candor, openness, and bargaining balance.” *Id.* A consent decree that is substantively fair incorporates “concepts of corrective justice and accountability: a party should bear the cost of harm for which it is legally responsible.” *Id.* (quoting *United States v. Cannons Eng’g Corp.*, 899 F.2d 79, 87 (1st Cir. 1990)).

United States v. District of Columbia, 933 F. Supp. 42, 48 (D.D.C. 1996). The courts role is ultimately to “evaluate whether the settlement was a fair resolution of the claims actually asserted” and “fairly resolves the controversy in a manner consistent with the public interest.” *Id.* at 52; *see also Massachusetts v. Microsoft Corp.*, 373 F.3d 1199, 1206 n.1 (D.C. Cir. 2004).

The settlement is substantively unfair because it does not adequately address Facebook’s unfair and deceptive business practices described in the Complaint. *See, supra* Section I. But the settlement is also both procedurally and substantively unfair because the FTC proposes to give Facebook immunity from indeterminate future claims that the company violated the 2012 Consent Order, or that the company violated Section 5, prior to June 12, 2019. Stip. Order 1, ECF No. 2-1. The proposed release is so vague, and the scope of immunity Facebook would gain is so indeterminately broad, that the Court should reject it as procedurally unfair. The settlement and underlying negotiation process is not sufficiently “open” if members of the public, who the FTC is charged with protecting, have no way of knowing what future enforcement authority the agency has given up. The release also fatally undermines the “concepts of corrective justice and accountability” that are key to a substantively fair settlement. *United States v. District of Columbia*, 933 F. Supp. at 48.

The United States’ proposed stipulated order states that:

The parties have consented to entry of this Stipulated Order to resolve any and all claims that Defendant, its officers, and directors, prior to June 12, 2019, violated the Commission's Decision and Order in *In re Facebook, Inc.*, C-4365, 2012 FTC LEXIS 135 (F.T.C. July 27, 2012). Furthermore, this Stipulated Order resolves all consumer-protection claims known by the FTC prior to June 12, 2019, that Defendant, its officers, and directors violated Section 5 of the FTC Act.

Stip. Order 1, ECF No. 2-1. The FTC is thus proposing to release Facebook from two separate sets of claims. First, the Commission would release Facebook from "any and all claims" that the Company violated the 2012 Consent Order prior to June 12. *Id.* This would apparently grant immunity from FTC enforcement for any prior violations of the 2012 Order, whether known or unknown at the time of the settlement, and whether or not the underlying conduct was actually discussed or identified in the Complaint. Second, the Commission would release Facebook from "all consumer-protection claims known by the FTC" prior to June 12. This would apparently grant immunity from FTC enforcement for any Section 5 or other related violations prior to June 12, whether or not the conduct was actually discussed or identified in the Complaint, so long as the activity was "known" to the Commission.

This incredibly broad release of claims in the proposed settlement raises more questions than it answers, and it is not clear how it would be judicially enforceable or how this Court could issue such an order. As Commissioner Rohit Chopra explained in his dissenting opinion "The release of Section 5 violations is considerably broader than it may sound, and leaves major questions unanswered." Dissenting Statement of Commissioner Rohit Chopra, *In re Facebook, Inc.*, FTC File No. 1823109, at 17 (July 24, 2019) [hereinafter Chopra Dissent].⁷ The settlement does not define what it means for a violation to be "known," nor does it define the scope of "consumer-protection" claims. *Id.* Does the release immunize Facebook from claims that it

⁷ https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/public_statements/1536911/chopra_dissenting_statement_on_facebook_7-24-19.pdf.

violated the Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act (“COPPA”) prior to June 12 based on conduct that was described to the FTC in a consumer complaint? The plain text of the Stipulated Order indicates yes, but the FTC has not provided sufficient information to know for sure. And what about unknown violations of Section 5 that also violate the 2012 Consent Order? Again, the plain text would indicate yes and the FTC has not provided any further clarification.

Procedural fairness requires, at a minimum, that the Commission actually address all of the violations that it claims to resolve in a settlement. While the Court is not permitted to “reach beyond the complaint to evaluate claims that the government did not make,” neither should the FTC be allowed relieve Facebook of future liability for consumer complaints the Commission did not pursue. *United States v. District of Columbia*, 933 F. Supp. at 49. No one can fairly evaluate the propriety of a settlement whose terms are indeterminate; not the FTC, not the Court, and certainly not the public. Indeed, it is not even clear that such an agreement would be enforceable against a future FTC. *See Nat’l Audubon Soc’y, Inc. v. Watt*, 678 F.2d 299, 305 (D.C. Cir. 1982) (noting that the question of whether a government agency can “bind its successors in the exercise of policymaking discretion” is a “novel and far reaching” one with no clear answer).

There is simply no way that the settlement can be procedurally fair where the Commission releases a company from liability for actions that it does not describe, identify, or pursue. Over 29,000 consumer complaints about Facebook are currently pending at the Commission, and the number of complaints against the company has been doubling annually. FTC Response to EPIC FOIA Request (September 20, 2019).⁸ If the Commission intends to foreclose the investigation of all these potential violations by Facebook, then it would need to

⁸ <https://epic.org/foia/ftc/facebook/EPIC-19-07-25-FTC-FOIA-20190920-Production-Letter.pdf>.

actually describe them and address them in the settlement. The FTC has not done so, and the settlement should be rejected on that basis alone.

The broad release of liability is also substantively unfair because it runs counter to the purpose of “corrective justice and accountability” that underlies the Commission’s enforcement authority. *United States v. District of Columbia*, 933 F. Supp. at 49. As Commissioner Chopra noted, “Allowing blanket immunity for unknown claims effectively rewards Facebook for not proactively disclosing its failures, even as the company is still not admitting those failures.” Chopra Dissent, *supra* at 18. Not only is such a broad release unjustified, it appears unprecedented. As Commissioner Slaughter explained in her dissenting opinion, the broad release is “unsupported by either precedent or sound public policy. To the contrary, in every recent major federal settlement, if there was a liability release, it was cabined to the offenses described in the complaint.” Dissenting Statement of Commissioner Rebecca Slaughter, *In re Facebook, Inc.*, FTC File No. 1823109, at 14 (July 24, 2019) [hereinafter Slaughter Dissent].⁹ Indeed, as she points out, in other settlements that included a liability release, “those releases were accompanied by admissions of civil or criminal liability, which is entirely different from a settlement that explicitly disclaims liability.” Slaughter Dissent, *supra*, at 15.

Facebook should not be rewarded for its misdeeds. As Commissioner Slaughter notes, “Hardly a week passes without a news story revealing some potentially illegal conduct by Facebook.” *Id.* The fact that Facebook has engaged in unfair and deceptive data collection processes in the past and has been the subject of tens of thousands of complaints at the Commission indicates that corrective justice and accountability would not be served by granting

⁹ https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/public_statements/1536918/182_3109_slaughter_statement_on_facebook_7-24-19.pdf.

the company a broad release from future liability. The Commission should be preserving its ability to police Facebook's future misdeeds, not disclaiming authority to investigate violations of Section 5 and of the 2012 Consent Order.

II. The settlement does not meaningfully change Facebook's business practices or correct the violations of Section 5 and the 2012 Consent Order.

Courts cannot approve a proposed consent decree that is not "adequate, reasonable, and appropriate," and the Court's assessment of the adequacy of a settlement must "focus on the extent to which the decree . . . adequately accomplishes its purported goal." *United States v. MTU America Inc.*, 105 F. Supp. 3d 60, 63 (D.D.C. 2015). The FTC's consent decree in this case would not achieve its "purported goal" because the proposed relief does not require meaningful changes in Facebook's business practices or establish new privacy protections for Facebook users. Instead, the settlement simply carries forward the 2012 Consent Order and with no new meaningful limits on the collection and use of personal data or any recognition of Facebook's plan to ingest the data of WhatsApp users in violations of representations both firms previously made to the Commission.

A. The injunctive relief is not adequate to protect Facebook users.

Many of the substantive provisions simply repeat the terms of the 2012 Consent Order and do not impose new meaningful obligations on Facebook. When a company violates an FTC Order, the Commission should impose new restrictions that will remedy the core problems and avoid future harm. But instead of reforming Facebook's data collection practices and imposing new privacy obligations, the FTC's enforcement action "places no meaningful restrictions on Facebook's ability to collect, share, and use personal information. Instead, the order allows Facebook to evaluate for itself what level of user privacy is appropriate, and holds the company

accountable only for producing those evaluations. What it does not require is actually respecting user privacy.” Chopra Dissent, *supra*, at 12.

None of the injunctive provisions in the settlement meaningfully restrict Facebook’s privacy practices. The settlement begins with *Prohibition Against Misrepresentation*, which is nothing more than a standard term in FTC Consent Orders that mirrors Section 5 itself. Stip. Order 5, ECF No. 2. There is nothing in this section that alters the company’s business practices or establishes new privacy safeguards for users of its services.

Next the settlement outlines *Changes to Sharing of Nonpublic User Information*. Stip. Order 5–6. Facebook is already required under the 2012 Consent Order to disclose its data use policies and obtain users’ affirmative consent before disclosing a user’s nonpublic information to a third party. This provision is simply cut-and-paste from the 2012 Consent Order. *See* 2012 Consent Order, *supra*, at 4.

The next section of the settlement, *Deletion of Information*, Stip. Order 6, is almost cut-and-pasted from the 2012 Consent Order. *See* 2012 Consent Order, *supra*, at 5. The only change is the addition of a single paragraph that requires Facebook to delete from its servers, or to de-identify, data “within a reasonable period of time (not to exceed 120 days) from the time that the User has deleted such information, or his or her account.” Stip. Order 6. In other words, it requires Facebook to actually delete data that users believed would be deleted. And it gives the company almost four months to accomplish the task.

This is not a new requirement. It is simply a restatement that Facebook cannot actively deceive users by retaining data that users believe they have deleted. Indeed, the settlement might facilitate further deception because it allows Facebook to retain data that users believe they have deleted, so long as the data is de-identified. But deletion and deidentification are distinct

concepts. With deidentification there is always the risk of reidentification, particularly where there is no third-party auditing to assess the adequacy of the deidentification technique. *See, e.g.,* Latanya Sweeney, *Matching Known Patients to Health Records in Washington State Data* (June 5, 2013).¹⁰ If a user has chosen to delete her data, the Commission should have required Facebook to, in fact, delete the data.

Next the settlement includes a short paragraph on *Limitations on the Use or Sharing of Telephone Numbers Specifically Provided to Enable Account Security Features*. Stip. Order 7. This is simply re-stating a deceptive practice that Facebook engaged in, and requiring the company to not do it again. It does not serve the interests of “corrective justice and accountability” to tell a company that has deceived its users not to deceive its users again in the same way. If the settlement’s injunctive relief only focuses on past violations then it does not serve the purpose of protecting consumers from future violations.

This case concerns the misuse of personal data acquired by Facebook. In enforcing the 2012 Consent Order, the Federal Trade Commission should have ensured that the company would follow widely recognized standards for the collection and use of personal data. Facebook should be required to comply with all of the Fair Information Practices (“FIPs”), including the principle “There must be a way for a person to prevent information about the person that was obtained for one purpose from being used or made available for other purposes without the person's consent.” EPIC, *Code of Fair Information Practices* (2019).¹¹ Here, Facebook asked for user phone numbers to enable security features—two-factor authentication, password recovery, and login alerts—and proceeded to use those numbers for ad targeting. Compl. ¶ 13, ECF No. 1.

¹⁰ <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2289850>.

¹¹ https://epic.org/privacy/consumer/code_fair_info.html.

Facebook certainly acted deceptively and violated the purpose-limitation FIP when it used two-factor authentication data. But limiting the injunctive relief to prohibit that one violation is not adequate to accomplish the FTC’s goal of protecting Facebook users.

The 2019 settlement provision concerning *Facial Recognition Templates*, Stip. Order 8, is much too little, far too late. EPIC first filed a complaint concerning Facebook’s use of facial identification technology back in 2011. EPIC Complaint, Request for Investigation, Injunction, and Other Relief, *In re: Facebook* (June 10, 2011).¹² EPIC’s complaint included 34 pages of detailed factual and legal analysis of the unfair and deceptive nature of Facebook’s use of facial recognition to profile users without their consent. *Id.* EPIC also discussed Facebook’s unlawful deployment of facial recognition technology at length in the comments filed in response to the Commission’s release of the proposed Consent Order in 2011. EPIC, Comments to the Fed. Trade Comm’n, *In re Facebook, Inc.*, FTC File No. 092 3184 (Dec. 27, 2011).¹³ More recently, EPIC filed a new 40-page complaint with a coalition of Consumer Privacy Groups in 2018, detailing further violations of Section 5 and of the 2012 Consent Order. Consumer Privacy Groups’ Complaint, Request for Investigation, Injunction, and Other Relief, *In re Facebook* (Apr. 6, 2018).¹⁴

The Consumer Privacy Groups’ 2018 Complaint provided extensive detail about Facebook’s deployment of facial recognition over the last 10 years, including the use of facial recognition data for “tag suggestions” without user knowledge or consent, the continuation of the company’s unlawful practices after the 2012 Consent Order, the company’s development of “DeepFace” technology to analyze user photos, and the company’s failure to be transparent

¹² https://epic.org/privacy/facebook/EPIC_FB_FR_FTC_Complaint_06_10_11.pdf.

¹³ <https://epic.org/privacy/facebook/Facebook-FTC-Settlement-Comments-FINAL.pdf>.

¹⁴ <https://epic.org/privacy/facebook/FTC-Facebook-FR-Complaint-04062018.pdf>.

about how it was collecting and using this sensitive biometric data. *Id.* The Consumer Privacy Groups' 2018 Complaint also explained that other countries have directly limited how Facebook and other companies can collect, use, and disclose facial recognition data; Facebook's business practices are illegal in many countries. *Id.* at 33.

And now the FTC seeks to dispose of all facial recognition-related claims in the United States with a single paragraph in the settlement. Stip. Order 8. Eight years after EPIC filed the first complaint at the FTC concerning Facebook and facial recognition; with thousands of related complaints that stacked up over the years; and with decisions by many data protection officials outside of the United States to suspend the use of facial recognition. Consumer Privacy Groups' Complaint, *In re: Facebook, supra*, at 33. All that the FTC would require Facebook to do is create a pop-up notification and require its users to click accept. *Id.* The FTC settlement does not require Facebook to delete existing facial recognition templates; it allows Facebook to retain that user data after obtaining affirmative express consent.

Facebook should not be permitted to retain and use the data that it obtained in violation of the 2012 Consent Order. This allows Facebook to enrich itself with data acquired using deceptive tactics. A Consent Decree should deter future wrongdoing, but this settlement condones it. As long as Facebook gets consent *after* collecting biometric data, it faces no penalties. The FTC settlement does not even address the scope of user consent or whether services can be restricted for users who do not agree to give up their facial recognition data.

The FTC settlement provision on facial recognition raises more questions than it answers. Does Facebook only have to show the notification once for each user? Can a user's account be limited if they refuse to accept Facebook's use of facial recognition? What about individuals who do not have Facebook accounts but whose images are uploaded to Facebook? The FTC was

given more than 70 pages of factual and legal analysis identifying the repeated violations of consumers’ rights by Facebook’s facial recognition program. The one-paragraph notice-and-choice response in the settlement is patently inadequate to address this important and complex issue.

The majority of the FTC settlement concerns Facebook’s creation of a *Mandated Privacy Program*, Stip. Order 8–12, the “independent” assessments of that program, *id.* at 12–14, reporting of certain privacy “incidents,” *id.* at 14, and Facebook’s internal governance and reporting, *id.* at 14–17. But the mandated privacy program is not meaningfully different than the program already required under the existing consent decree. *See* 2012 Consent Order, *supra*, at 5–6. There is no reason to believe this will be any more effective at preventing privacy abuses.

Likewise, the *Independent privacy program assessments* were also required under the 2012 Consent Order, but are meaningless without vigorous enforcement by FTC. The first assessment in 2013 identified a significant issue that the FTC never pursued—that Facebook didn’t assess service providers’ compliance with the company’s Data Use Policies. Kevin Martin, Vice President, U.S. Public Policy, Facebook, *Letter to Senator Ron Wyden* (Oct. 10, 2018).¹⁵ As PwC noted, “[t]here is limited evidence retained to demonstrate that Facebook monitored or assessed the service provider’s compliance with Facebook’s Data Use Policies. Lack of comprehensive monitoring makes it more difficult to detect inappropriately implemented privacy settings within these third-party developed applications.” *Id.* That finding was redacted in the version of the assessment EPIC obtained through a Freedom of Information Act request. PricewaterhouseCoopers, *Independent Assessor’s Report on Facebook’s Privacy Program: Initial Assessment Report for the Period Aug. 15, 2012 to Feb. 11, 2013*, (reprocessed version

¹⁵ <https://www.wyden.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Untitled.pdf>.

released June 26, 2018).¹⁶ Yet the FTC took no action to address Facebook’s lax privacy practices after reviewing the assessment. The FTC settlement simply extends the assessment requirement from the 2012 Order, and does not make changes necessary to ensure that the assessments will be available to the public, that they will actually provide independent oversight, or that they will result in meaningful changes in Facebook’s business practices.

The *Mandated independent privacy committee and other governance matters* do not establish the necessary means of independent oversight to safeguard the rights of users of the services. That is the responsibility of the Federal Trade Commission.

B. The FTC has the authority to change Facebook’s business and data collection practices.

Under Section 5(l) of the FTC Act, 45 U.S.C. § 45(l), the Commission has broad authority to take remedial action for violations of its Consent Orders. Given that Facebook has repeatedly violated the terms of the 2012 Consent Order in ways that impact the majority of the American public and show no signs of curtailing their data collection practices, and given the company’s massive size and influence over American consumers, the FTC should restructure the company and impose new data protection obligations on Facebook in line with the Fair Information Practices.

The Code of Fair Information Practices(“FIPs”) sets out rights and responsibilities in the collection and use of personal data. EPIC, *Code of Fair Information Practices*. The FIPs are the starting point for all modern privacy law and were incorporated into the Privacy Act of 1974. Marc Rotenberg, Fair Information Practices and the Architecture of Privacy, 2001 Stan. Tech. L. Rev. 1. The FIPs have also been incorporated into other privacy laws and frameworks across the

¹⁶ <https://epic.org/foia/FTC/facebook/EPIC-18-03-20-FTC-FOIA-20180626-FB-Assessment-2013.pdf>.

world, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (“OECD”) Privacy Guidelines, OECD Guidelines on the Protection of Privacy and Transborder Flows of Personal Data,¹⁷ and the European Commission’s Data Protection Regulation. Regulation (EU) 2016/679, of the European Parliament and the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation), 2016 O.J. (L 119) 1 at arts. 22, 13, 14, 15.

EPIC has repeatedly urged the FTC to incorporate the FIPs into the Commission’s Consent Decrees and ensure that companies abide by their data protection obligations. *See, e.g.*, EPIC, Comments to the FTC re: Draft Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2018 to 2022 (Dec. 5, 2017);¹⁸ Letter from EPIC et al. to Chairman Joe Simons and Members of the Federal Trade Commission (Jan. 24, 2019).¹⁹ The FTC should require Facebook to comply with FIPs for all uses of personal data across all services for all of its companies; compliance with the FIPs mandate should be ensured through independent audits, public reporting, and routine inspection by the FTC. But the FTC has failed to exercise its authority as needed to protect Facebook users.

The FTC has also failed to address Facebook’s unlawful acquisition and integration of user data. Facebook has breached the commitments that it made to the Commission in 2014 regarding the protection of WhatsApp user data. Fed. Trade Comm’n, *FTC Notifies Facebook, WhatsApp of Privacy Obligations in Light of Proposed Acquisition* (Apr. 10, 2014);²⁰ Sheera Frenkel & Cade Metz, *WhatsApp Co-Founder Leaving Facebook Amid User Data Disputes*,

¹⁷ http://www.oecd.org/document/18/0,3343,en_2649_34255_1815186_1_1_1_1,00.html.

¹⁸ https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/public_comments/2017/12/00009-142478.pdf.

¹⁹ <https://epic.org/privacy/facebook/2011-consent-order/US-NGOs-to-FTC-re-FB-Jan-2019.pdf>

²⁰ <https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/press-releases/2014/04/ftc-notifies-facebook-whatsapp-privacy-obligations-light-proposed>.

N.Y. Times (Apr. 30, 2018).²¹ EPIC, along with the Center for Digital Democracy, filed a complaint urging the Commission to block Facebook’s acquisition of WhatsApp in 2014. EPIC Mot., Ex. 7, ECF No. 5-8. In 2016, after the merger had been approved, WhatsApp announced its plans to transfer users’ personal information to Facebook, including their phone numbers, for Facebook to use for targeted advertising. *Looking Ahead for WhatsApp*, WhatsApp Blog (Aug. 25, 2016). EPIC and CDD then again filed a complaint with the FTC opposing the transfer of WhatsApp user data to Facebook and arguing that the proposed policy changes violated Section 5 of the FTC Act. EPIC Mot., Ex. 8, ECF No. 5-9. Yet the FTC has done nothing to protect WhatsApp users.

As EPIC’s Marc Rotenberg recently explained, “If the FTC had stood behind its commitment to protect the data of WhatsApp users, there might still be an excellent messaging service, with end-to-end encryption, no advertising and minimal cost, widely loved by internet users around the world. But the FTC failed to act and one of the great internet innovations has essentially disappeared.” Marc Rotenberg, *The Facebook-Whatsapp Lesson: Privacy Protection Necessary for Innovation*, Techonomy (May 4, 2018). As this occurred after the 2012 Consent Order, the FTC should require Facebook to unwind the acquisition of both WhatsApp and Instagram. See Tim Wu, *The Curse of Bigness: Antitrust in the New Gilded Age* 132–33 (2018). The companies should be reestablished as independent entities and Facebook should be required to disgorge the personal data unlawfully it acquired. This restructuring is necessary to restore competition and innovation for Internet messaging and photo app services, two important goals for the future of the Internet economy.

²¹ <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/04/30/technology/whatsapp-facebook-jan-koum.html>.

Facebook should also end the practice of collecting personal data from individuals who are not in fact users of the service. In the absence of privity, the FTC has an additional obligation to correct business practices that are beyond the reach of market forces.

C. A monetary penalty is not sufficient to address Facebook’s repeated privacy violations and will not protect Facebook users.

The FTC’s substantial fine does not compensate for the lack of strong injunctive relief. A large monetary penalty is not sufficient to address Facebook’s repeated, systematic violations of the Consent Order and of Section 5. While a multi-billion-dollar fine may be large for the FTC, it is by no means unprecedented or even unexpected for a company of Facebook’s size. In the eight years since the FTC announced its original complaint and consent order against Facebook, the company’s revenue has increased more than 1000% from \$5 billion to over \$55. *Facebook Revenue 2009-2019 | FB*, Macrotrends (2019).²² As Commissioner Slaughter noted in her dissenting opinion, Facebook currently “brings in around \$5 billion on a monthly basis.” Slaughter Dissent, *supra*, at 8. And there is no question that Facebook’s “ability to pay” a fine stretches well beyond \$5 billion. *Id.* at 11. There is even significant circumstantial evidence that \$5 billion is not sufficient to eliminate the financial benefits that Facebook “derived from the violations.” Chopra Dissent, *supra*, at 15–16. Facebook’s stock rose 5% when it disclosed the possibility of a \$3-5 billion penalty in April 2019, Nick Stat, *Facebook Sets Aside \$3 Billion Ahead of Record FTC Fine Over Privacy Violations*, The Verge (Apr. 24, 2019),²³ and its stock rose again when news reports confirmed the \$5 billion penalty in July 2019. Rob Price, *Why*

²² <https://www.macrotrends.net/stocks/charts/FB/facebook/revenue>.

²³ <https://www.theverge.com/2019/4/24/18514805/facebook-q1-2019-earnings-ftc-record-fine-privacy-violations-3-billion>.

Facebook's Stock Jumped Despite Facing a Record-breaking \$5 Billion FTC Penalty: 'A Slap on the Wrist', Bus. Insider (July 12, 2019).²⁴

Members of Congress have been outspoken critics of the settlement, arguing that the fine will not deter Facebook from future wrongdoing. Senators Edward Markey (D-MA), Richard Blumenthal (D-CT), and Josh Hawley (R-MO) wrote the FTC a letter that said: “It is clear that a \$5 billion fine alone is a far cry from the type of monetary figure that would alter the incentives and behavior of Facebook and its peers.” Letter from Senators to FTC Chairman Simons and Commissioners Chopra, Phillips, Slaughter, and Wilson (July 16, 2019).²⁵ And House Antitrust Subcommittee Chairman David N. Cicilline (D-RI-01) said: “This fine is a fraction of Facebook’s annual revenue. It won’t make them think twice about their responsibility to protect user data.” Press Release, Cicilline Statement on Facebook Settlement (July 12, 2019).²⁶

III. The Court Should Carefully Consider Comments of Amici as other Opportunities for Public Comment are Precluded in this Settlement Review

As a matter of agency practice and regulation, proposed FTC Consent Orders are posted for comment a public record for 30 days along with “the order contained in the consent agreement, the complaint, and the consent agreement.” 16 C.F.R. § 2.34(c). EPIC, for example, has submitted many comments to the Commission regarding proposed settlements. See, e.g., EPIC, Comments to the FTC, *In re: Uber Technologies, Inc.*, FTC File No. 152-3054 (May 14, 2018);²⁷ EPIC, Comments to the FTC, *In re: Paypal, Inc.*, FTC File No. 162-3102 (March 29, 2018);²⁸ EPIC, Comments to the FTC, *In re: Snapchat, Inc.*, FTC File No. 132 3078 (June 9,

²⁴ <https://www.businessinsider.com/facebook-stock-rose-news-5-billion-ftc-settlement-why-critics-2019-7>

²⁵ <https://www.markey.senate.gov/download/ftc-facebook-settlement-letter->

²⁶ <https://cicilline.house.gov/press-release/cicilline-statement-facebook-settlement>.

²⁷ <https://epic.org/apa/comments/EPIC-FTC-Revised-Uber-Settlement.pdf>.

²⁸ <https://epic.org/apa/comments/EPIC-FTC-PayPal-ConsentOrder.pdf>.

2014).²⁹ EPIC even filed extensive comments on the initial proposed Consent Order with Facebook. EPIC, Comments to the FTC, *In re: of Facebook, Inc.*, FTC File No. 092 3184 (Dec. 27, 2011).³⁰ In some instances, the Commission has incorporated EPIC’s recommendations on proposed settlements to the benefit of consumers. Decision and Order, *In re: Uber Technologies, Inc.*, FTC No. 1523054 (Oct. 25, 2018).³¹

In this proceeding, however, the FTC has sidestepped the regulatory opportunity for EPIC other members of the public to comment on the proposed settlement. As a consequence, the submissions of *amici* provide the only opportunity for the concerns of the public to be considered prior to the approval of the consent order. As the Federal Trade Commission is a public agency, the Court must ensure that the interests of the public are protected. There is more than ample evidence that the proposed settlement fails this test.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons this Court should deny the parties’ Motion to Approve the Consent Judgment and remand the case to the Commission for further proceedings.

²⁹ <https://epic.org/privacy/ftc/FTC-Snapchat-Cmts.pdf>.

³⁰ <https://epic.org/privacy/facebook/Facebook-FTC-Settlement-Comments-FINAL.pdf>.

³¹ https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/cases/152_3054_c-4662_uber_technologies_revised_decision_and_order.pdf.

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