IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ET AL., ) Plaintiffs, )

CV No. 20-3010
VS.
Washington, D.C. April 13, 2023
GOOGLE LLC, 9:32 a.m.

Defendant.

TRANSCRIPT OF
HEARING ON MOTIONS FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE AMIT P. MEHTA UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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PROCEEDINGS
COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise. This court is in session; the Honorable Amit P. Mehta presiding. THE COURT: Good morning. Please be seated, everyone.

COURTROOM DEPUTY: Good morning, Your Honor. This is Civil Action 20-3010, United States of America, et al., versus Google LLC.

Ken Dintzer for the DOJ Plaintiffs.
Jonathan Sallet for the state plaintiffs.
And John Schmidtlein for the defendant.
THE COURT: Okay. Good morning, everyone, and welcome.

Just bear with me for one second while I get organized here.

This is what all your work has been reduced to, I hope you know that.

Okay. All right. Welcome again, everybody. It's nice to be with all of you this morning.

Before we begin, let me just say the following. I want to thank everyone for your hard work and all the submissions. It's been a long road. I know everybody has spent a lot of sleepless nights and a lot of time and effort over the course of the last year and a half; and I'm really grateful. I had a lot to go over the last many days, and

I'm looking forward to having a conversation with everybody this morning.

So anything we need to discuss before we begin?
Okay. With that, why don't we start with

Mr. Schmidtlein.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Good morning, Your Honor. John Schmidtlein for Google.

I have two binders with slides I'd like to hand up and also share with my colleagues over here.

And, Your Honor, as we did with the tutorial, what I've tried to do is I've handed you a set of slides that I think the large majority of them are public or publishable.

There are a handful of slides that $I$ will refer to during argument today that contain confidential information. But as we did during the tutorial, what I'm going to do is sort of, for those, I will point you to your binder. So you will have them, and your clerk will have them as well so you can follow along.

But they will not be shown on the screen, and I will do my level best to describe them in a way that respects the confidential information because $I$ don't want to seek or request some sort of closure of the courtroom so we can talk freely.

THE COURT: And I should have said at the outset
to the parties, if $I$ inadvertently begin talking about something that's otherwise under seal, because you can imagine I've not done a comparison of what's redacted and what isn't, do not hesitate to just interrupt me and stop me, okay?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Okay.

And if you'll indulge me for one more moment, I would like to take a moment and introduce my team here --

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: -- at counsel's table, because Your Honor is absolutely right; the work that went into all of this took a lot of individuals' efforts.

First of all, I've got my partners from Williams \& Connolly, Graham Safty, Colette Connor, and Ken Smurzynski. My colleagues Wendy Waszmer and Susan Creighton from Wilson Sonsini, and Mark Popofsky from Ropes \& Gray. And we also have here Lara Kollios, who is a director at Google legal.

THE COURT: Welcome.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: So these folks -- and as you know, many, many more were involved in a lot of the hard work that hopefully distilled itself into materials that were useful and helpful to you even if probably a little bit with more than you would have liked.

So with that, let me -- let's dive right in. And

I want to try to get right to the questions that Your Honor posed in your order from earlier this week.

As you know, our summary judgment motions focus on sort of the second element in a Section 2 monopolization case. Different courts refer to it in slightly different ways. Some people kind of refer to it as the conduct element.

But your order, as I understood it, you were looking for guidance from us as to, consistent with Microsoft, what's the framework for analyzing that second element, because we're not here arguing about monopoly power and relevant market. Google obviously vigorously contests those, but that's not on the table for summary judgment.

And I would submit to Your Honor that under the Microsoft D.C. Circuit decision, in order for a plaintiff to sort of meet its burden for the second prong, however you denominate it, they need to do two things. First, they need to establish that the conduct at issue is the product of competition on the merits.

The Microsoft court, in various different places -- and we'll talk a little bit about some of the specifics -- but in various different places to that opinion, it talks about competition on the merits.

And in that first element, when you look at pages 58 and 59, which $I$ know we're all focused on here, the

Court also talks about it in terms of: Does the conduct harm the competitive process? Okay?

So there has to be some example examination of the nature of the conduct, because, as the Court also teaches in various places, conduct that is pro-competitive or conduct that is a superior product or competition on the merits cannot, as a matter of law, violate the antitrust laws, regardless of its effect. And the Court, again, in various different places, reminds us that harm to a competitor is not -- doesn't meet the burden.

And even having an effect doesn't meet the burden. It's almost like anti-competitive effects, which, again, is a phrase that's seen in various parts of the opinion. You could think of it as one competition on the merits or is it anti-competitive conduct?

And then, second, what are the effects? Are there actually anti-competitive effects that flow from that conduct? Because if the conduct is inherently pro-competitive, it, by definition, can't have anti-competitive effects.

THE COURT: So let me just make sure I -- there are a couple of -- a handful of dimensions to this question. And the parties seem to have some disagreement, but maybe ultimately they don't.

The first is this concept of what $I$ will just
refer to as disaggregating the conduct; that is, looking at the conduct individually to answer the first question, which is: Is there an anti-competitive effect?

And then the second question, it seems to me, is: If there's a determination as to anti-competitive effect for some conduct, how does one then evaluate the conduct in its totality?

And to be more precise, what I mean by that is, if, say for hypothetically, there are five alleged types of conduct that are anti-competitive, if the Court determines that $A$ and $B$ are anti-competitive, even though $C$ on its own may not be anti-competitive, it can be, depending upon, one, who the actor is if it's a monopolist and, two, whether the type of conduct might rise to anti-competitive effect when combined with the other conduct.

Would you agree with that general framework?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: I agree that you have to look at each category of conduct on its own, and I think the D.C. Circuit did that --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: -- in fairly painstaking detail. And other courts have done it, too, that we cited you to, including the Covad Communications decision as well. THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: But what I would say to

Your Honor is you have to look at each category of conduct. And you have to apply, from a prima facie standpoint, each prong to each category, because, as we know from the Microsoft decision, the D.C. Circuit went and picked out very specific types of conduct that the District Court had found comprised or qualified as anti-competitive effects or, you know, under that broad rubric. And the D.C. Circuit identified various aspects of the conduct that it said, no, that's competition on the merits it. That conduct actually doesn't rise. And they go and they find, therefore, there can be no liability for that conduct --

THE COURT: Right.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: -- full stop.
THE COURT: So -- and I should have added a third point to my thinking of this; and that is, in your view, there is a certain category -- and maybe the D.C. Circuit doesn't say this quite explicitly. There's a certain category of conduct that is either per se considered competitive or perhaps even presumptively so.

For example, price cutting, the building of a larger factory, even product innovation in certain circumstances. There are certain categories that the Circuit doesn't even subject to this balancing test of whether there's some pro-competitive reason for the conduct. You know, a lower bid in a contract, in a contract bidding
process.
And if there are -- if there's conduct of that nature, either conduct that is determined to be pro-competitive or conduct that's alleged to be anti-competitive but doesn't have anti-competitive effects, is it your view that that conduct then gets put on the shelf and cannot be considered by the Court in assessing either overall anti-competitive effect or even individual anti-competitive effect for different conduct?

Does that make sense?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: That is absolutely correct, Your Honor, and I can give you some examples.

So, for example, when the Court was evaluating various aspects of conduct in connection with Microsoft's agreements with Internet access providers, or IAPs --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: -- the Court looked at various things like Microsoft bundling Internet Explorer, giving it away for free, offering -- actually offering bounties if Internet access providers would bundle Internet Explorer, developing what they called the IEAK, these things, and offering that for free. They looked at that conduct, which the District Court had found was part of other Internet access provider conduct. And the D.C. Circuit very clearly said, that's competition on the merits.

THE COURT: Right.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: That's sort of offering a product, either developing an innovative, attractive product, pricing it attractively, that is all sort of almost protective -- protected competition on the merits.

And even though the District Court found that that conduct, with others, resulted in Internet Explorer usage going up, Netscape Navigator usage going down, they said, We don't even need to get to those effects.

THE COURT: Right. Okay.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Second example, because I want to turn to your question about the second prong, the effects piece, because there's another example from the court that I would direct your attention to, which has to do with Internet content providers, or ICPs.

There, Your Honor, we actually had the flip, the reverse situation, where the District Court made a very specific finding that same types of restrictions, Microsoft was able to impose restrictions, force the Internet content providers to agree to not promote Internet Navigator, doing things that were not competition on the merits that got Internet Explorer usage, not because it was better, but because they had Windows monopoly and they needed to have a relationship with Microsoft. So we had no competition on the merits there.

But the District Court made a very specific finding that $I$ don't see, though, that actually the government had made its case that that conduct had a, I think the language was, a substantial deleterious effect on Navigator's usage. In other words, I don't see a connection between that and sort of flipping shares in the browser market, which, of course, was the theory as to harm to the OS market.

And in that instance, even though the District Court had said liability, the D.C. Circuit said, No, no. That -- if you haven't actually drawn the line between no competition on the merits for that conduct and substantial anti-competitive effect, that, too, that category of conduct doesn't state the prima facie case.

THE COURT: Can I --

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: So -- go ahead, Your Honor.
THE COURT: That's all right, because I also want to get to the merits. And, you know, we have, believe it or not, somewhat limited time today.

But two follow-up questions. One is, given the posture of where we are right now, is your brief -- is your motion for summary judgment limited just to the argument that the plaintiffs have not made out their prima facie case; or is it that even if they have made out their prima facie case, Google has offered pro-competitive reasons for
the conduct that $I$ can, as a matter of law, determine do not constitute a violation of Section $2 ?$

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Our position -- and this applies to actually both motions.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Our position is that the plaintiffs have not made out their prima facie case; in other words, you don't have to look at pro-competitive justifications or, more specifically, pro-competitive effects that might, sort of, cause you to have to engage in a balancing.

Our position is, there's no balancing required.
THE COURT: Right.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: And that they have either because, and we'll talk a little bit about, you know, sort of, for our motions this morning, we're talking about browser agreements primarily and then Android agreements.

On the browser agreements, competition on the merits. They don't even get out of the first bucket. I mean, they technically can't show anticompetitive effects because any of the effects were pro competitive as a matter of, sort of, privileged competition.

And then on the Android agreements, our argument is they haven't met the second prong. They haven't hit the substantial anticompetitive effects. We don't even need to
get into offering all of the pro-competitive justifications for the Android agreements.

THE COURT: Okay.
So none of your arguments, you contend, have to do with the pro-competitive reasons that Google might offer at a trial.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: That is correct.
Our position -- and, again, we believe that, as part of the analysis, particularly as to the browser agreements, I mean, there's necessarily a bit of a discussion around, this is competition on the merits, but we're not offering what $I$ call the typical pro-competitive justifications --

THE COURT: Right.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: -- as part of a balancing, if that makes sense.

THE COURT: It does. It does.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: All right.
So as I alluded to, we think that the Microsoft decision, sort of, requires this two-step process to establish a prima facie case.

Is it competition on the merits? And then even if it's not deemed to be competition on the merits, have the plaintiffs actually proven, brought forward at this time evidence of anti-competitive effects? And we would submit
for Your Honor that they have failed as to the levels of conduct here for different reasons, depending on the conduct.

So turning to our slides, and we'll jump in, if that's okay with Your Honor. So we're talking about three categories of conduct that are implicated in the two cases for this morning, primarily going to be talking about the first two: The Browser Default Search Engine Agreements and then the Android Mobile Device Search Distribution Agreements.

The third bullet here, Android Compatibility

Agreements, Design Decisions, Google Assistant and IoT conduct, there was a lot of that pled in the complaint and it appears to have disappeared for purposes of summary judgment. You may want to ask them about that, but we don't understand their briefs as continuing to maintain any claims over that, so I'm not going to say anything much about that, and I'm going to focus on the first two.

So this is what we've been talking about, this two-step analysis. And again, we think of the first step as really examining the conduct at issue and whether the supposed anti-competitive conduct or the conduct that's causing some sort of harm, is it the result of a competitive process and thereby harmed consumers? And the fact that it might harm a competitor, obviously that might be of
interest, but that by itself is not enough.
And I think it's important when we think about this first prong to kind of go back and reorient around the conduct that was at issue in Microsoft, okay?

THE COURT: So can you just -- I agree.

So let me ask you just quite directly: Why isn't the -- let's start with the agreement with Apple. Why, at a minimum, is that not the kind of exclusive dealing arrangement that is similar to the agreements that Microsoft had struck with the various ISPs? In that case, Microsoft had reached agreement with 14 of the 15 top Internet service providers. The deals were either truly exclusive in the sense that the deals did not permit the ISP to use a browser other than $I E$, other agreements were effectively exclusive.

So why isn't this that? In other words, Google has gone out, it's made deals with Apple, it's made deals with various OEMs, it's made deals with Mozilla, to become the default browser. And by virtue of being -- excuse me, the default search engine. By virtue of being the default search engine, it prevents other search engines from occupying that default position. So why isn't that enough by itself to at least establish the prima facie case and get the plaintiffs to a trial?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Because in Microsoft, the reason that that conduct was deemed not competition on the merits,
there were several really key important factual -- facts that were established in Microsoft that not only are absent in this case, they're actually 180 degrees different.

One, the record in Microsoft was very clear that the way that they were able to get those restrictions, the way they were able to get those exclusivity provisions, was because they had a monopoly on the Windows operating system. They entered into agreements with OEMs and other people, even the threatening conduct to Apple. They had a monopoly in Windows, and they went to people, like the OEMs, who needed that Windows license. Without a Windows license, they couldn't make computers.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: And they said, if you want the Windows license, you are going to have to agree to take our browser, pre-load it, and not distribute rivals or they're going to do all sort of things to hinder Netscape, which was the superior product, which was the more popular product at the time, and which Microsoft's internal documents made clear they viewed as a threat and so was born a whole course of conduct directed at getting -- reducing the usage.

They didn't go out and compete on the merits and say, I have a browser that is superior, I'd like you to use it and pre-load it. They didn't do that. They leveraged Windows.

THE COURT: So I agree with you on the OEM licensing agreements in Microsoft. This is different in the sense that -- although $I$ suppose, in a sense, it may depend on how one defines the use of leverage of another product.

But help me with the IAPs, because the IAPs in that case did not depend upon, as $I$ understand it, operating on the Windows system, operating system. And so in theory, the IAPs could have gone out and made deals with Netscape, but, for whatever reason, did not.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Right.

And the reason there is --

THE COURT: Or were not able to.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: They, too, the inducements that Microsoft offered them, in other words, placement on Windows, promotion on Windows -- remember, it's hard to remember back in the '90s, there was only one way any of us got on the Internet. It was from a computer.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Not a laptop, not any other type of device. It was from a computer, and they were the monopolist. That was the Gateway. When you fired up that computer -- I can barely remember this -- when you fired up that computer, you probably remember getting promotions or offers from Earthlink or, you know, various people who wanted to offer you Internet access.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: That was the key promotional place where people were presented with the opportunity.

And what Microsoft said was, if you want to continue to have that privilege and that opportunity, you need to stop bundling or promoting or distributing Netscape, and that, I would suggest to you, is not competition on the merits.

How could Netscape have pushed back and said, well, gee, don't -- don't -- resist Microsoft's offer for that. And, you're right, the OEM license is sort of the most obvious. But I believe Judge Jackson found with respect to all of these, even like going to Apple and saying, we're going to pull Mac Office off of Apple computers, Mac Office was a critical application for Apple, and they found that's the reason they went and they agreed to stop distributing Netscape.

THE COURT: So the plaintiffs make, I think, a similar argument, not quite perhaps as stark, when it comes to the MATA in the Android devices, and specifically they seem to contend that -- and you'll have to help me factually for a moment -- but that the Google Play store is the only game in town when it comes to applications for Android devices. And because it is the only game in town for applications for Android devices, any Android -- any product
that runs on an Android device has to have the Google Play Store in it. It can't compete otherwise.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: We're not arguing -- for purposes of summary judgment here today --

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: -- we're not arguing the first prong on the Android.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: We have lots of pro-competitive justifications on the back end there, but we have not raised the competition-on-the-merits point on the Android agreements.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: What we're saying on the browser agreements, and we can go through some of the evidence if we have the time, but on the browser agreements, our position is, unlike Microsoft, where Microsoft had this leverage and they got all this distribution not because they had the better product, not because the OEMs or the IAPs didn't want to have the option of having Netscape to promote or distribute, they did. They had historically. They already had these existing relationships, and Microsoft went in and said, "no more."

And on the browser agreements that we have with
Apple and Mozilla and others, it is 180 degrees the
opposite.

THE COURT: So let's get to what I think -- and maybe I'm oversimplifying this -- what the plaintiff's case comes down to when it comes to anti-competitive quality of Google's relationship with Apple and Mozilla, and that is this issue of scale and network effects, right?

The idea here is that because of the very nature of the product, because Google's search engine gets better and becomes more effective and allows Google to be innovative because of when more people use it, I don't think there's any disagreement about that, the more users there are of a particular search engine, the better that search engine has the capacity to become; that Google, by virtue of having locked in these default agreements year after year after year is at a not just a competitive advantage, it is at a anti-competitive advantage relative to other search engines. No search engine can possibly hope to acquire the scale that Google has over the last ten years, because it doesn't sit in the default position.

So why is that, in your view, not, at a minimum, enough to get these folks to a trial on the question of whether these are anti-competitive agreements in violation of the Sherman Act?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Because, again, unlike

Microsoft, and there were -- you can argue there were
network effects involved in Microsoft as well, offering a superior product, winning business on the merits is never unlawful.

There are all sorts of businesses out there who, if $I$ get a very large market share, I have a bigger plant, I get to buy my inputs to make my product at much larger scale.

I mean, scale effects -- you know, they may make it sound as like scale effects make this case different. There are scale effects in practically every industry in the country.

THE COURT: I couldn't agree with you more. I mean, there's no doubt -- I mean, think about a law firm, right? If, for example, a law firm is serving a corporate client, every two years that corporate client decides to compete, other law firms can compete for the business, but the law firm that has it first has an incumbency advantage that the other competitors don't. And so Google certainly has an incumbency advantage, and I don't think that by itself is what's anticompetitive.

What seems to me to be unique about this is that the product gets better just by virtue of having the default. And what $I$ mean by that is it now has an input that makes it naturally better. A lawyer doesn't become naturally better because he has that initial relationship or
she has that relationship with the company. There's some incumbency advantage.

But Google, by virtue of having defaults year after year after year, where the most users come to search, gathers more data, has the ability to return more-accurate and more-efficient and better search results.

And there is this, as they've suggested, this -what's the word I'm looking for? -- self-reinforcing quality to these agreements that makes it, what they would say, impossible for any rival search engine to truly compete on the merits now.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: That is no different than saying a corporation that operates at such large scale, that its costs are always going to be lower than their rivals'.

My marginal cost to produce is always going to be significantly below my rivals', and so $I$ can always go out and win the business with a lower price.

As long as that lower price is not predatory, it's lawful. That is competition on the merits.

The quality issue here, the scale effect here, is no different than the scale effects that produce lower prices and competition on all sorts of other dimensions.

THE COURT: So isn't it different in the following respect? Help me understand.

Let's take Apple, for example. At this point in
time, what incentive does Apple have to not grant Google the default? In other words, the next-biggest competitor is Bing. Bing is, what, 10 percent of the search market overall, give or take?

Even if Bing were comparable in terms of its search quality, Bing cannot return the revenue that an agreement with Apple does just because of the numbers. Google has, let's just use a number, 10X the number of users. Because it has 10 X the number of users, the revenue that gets returned from the revenue share portion of that agreement is always going to be greater, such that Bing can never hope to compete against Apple -excuse me, against Google head to head.

And so doesn't that make this a little bit different than what you've suggested in terms of otherwise -- that scale -- I agree with you that scale by itself can't be always anti-competitive.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: But everything you're just describing there, Your Honor, if Google has more customers -- and, remember, if -- and Google's returning better revenue per query, that's because they're returning better search results and better search ads. That means it's the superior product.

I mean, in the case we're talking about, Apple, the evidence in this case is 100 percent undisputed. Apple
and Mozilla constantly evaluate other rivals. They're constantly looking at search quality.

They're evaluating it because it matters enormously for their products. They have chosen -- and the testimony is undisputed -- that having a single default search engine is the best product.

THE COURT: Is there ever a world, in your view, in which Bing could compete against Apple -- excuse me, against Google for default with Apple?

I mean, $I$ will note -- and $I$ won't specify the details on the record -- that Mr. Nadella's testimony in his deposition about what he was prepared to sacrifice as a strategy in order to compete with Apple -- with Google. I keep saying "Apple." Excuse me.

I mean, doesn't that testimony, at a minimum, demonstrate that by virtue of the scale and the self-reinforcing qualities of the scale, that Bing just can't compete?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: They can't compete because their product is not superior.

The antitrust laws do not require third parties to redesign their products, products that they believe they need to compete hard for.

Look at the testimony with respect to Mozilla, a the third party. They did switch. They were able to
switch. They switched to Yahoo! And their users didn't like it.

Now, that's competition on the merits.

Is Google -- when Yahoo! comes back to Google and says -- or I'm sorry.

When Mozilla comes back to Google and says, We switched to Yahoo! Users left us. We were harmed as a company. We'd like you to be the -- we'd like you to compete to be the default search engine again.

At that point, Google is supposed to say what exactly?
"I'm sorry. I'm not allowed. I'm too big"?

THE COURT: Well, that's a question $I$ have for the plaintiffs, which is: Well, what was Google supposed to have done?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: I mean, these defaults --

THE COURT: Were they not have to gone to Apple or Mozilla and said, "Sorry. We can't be with the default anymore. We've just gotten too good"?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: And remember this, Judge: These agreements with Apple and Mozilla that Google, when they first entered into them, were done when the volume of search queries on the Safari browser --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: -- were --

THE COURT: 30 percent --

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Not even.

THE COURT: -- or even smaller.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: I mean, when it was first -THE COURT: Or maybe that was Google overall. I'm sorry.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: I mean, this was when Mac computers were the tiny also-ran to the Windows monopoly. There were no phones. Everybody had to search the Internet on a computer.

Mozilla was a browser that wasn't preloaded because Microsoft certainly wouldn't preload Mozilla.

So these were tiny, tiny slivers of search queries back then. Google does a deal with them. Their products are successful. Google's product is wildly successful. And years later, yes, the search queries have grown.

But the same competitive pressure still exists on Google to win those deals. As I said, they lost the Yahoo! deal. And if anybody thinks you can push Apple around, try again.

THE COURT: But does the record, at least at a minimum -- I mean, you've suggested that there is competition. And there's certainly evidence that from time to time Apple, for example, has done comparisons on search quality. There have been negotiations or at least
discussions, let's call it that, between Microsoft and Apple.

In your view, is that sufficient to demonstrate true competition on the merits? In other words, is that, in your view -- look, that's competition on the merits. It doesn't have to be any more formal than that. Apple doesn't have to, on a -- you know, every two years, open up the default to competitive bidding.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: It absolutely has, over time, opened it up and has considered other alternatives.

I don't know what the competition otherwise would look like. I mean, again, I don't want to get into all the nitty-gritty details, but there's certainly no shortage of communications between Microsoft and Apple about the default on the Safari browser. And there's certainly not -- you know, there's no shortage of things.

And, in fact, as we've laid out, they actually have agreements with them. They actually do promote Microsoft. There are bookmarks. They're on the drop-down menu.

There are commercial terms for both Mozilla and Apple where they promote other rivals. And they make it -their testimony is, and if people don't want to use Google, we try to make it easy to switch, because we'll get paid something if they switch as well.

THE COURT: But you would agree, I don't think you've -- I don't think you're disputing this, that being the default search engine carries substantial advantages that not being the default -- in other words, being the default gives you substantial advantages in terms of attracting search users -- in other words, Google wouldn't want to be in the same position as Microsoft with respect to Apple.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Well, Google is in the same position as Microsoft on Apple. It's on all the Windows devices.

Google has zero distribution on Windows devices. THE COURT: Right, but I'm talking about on Apple devices.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Right, but my point is -THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: -- Google's market share on those devices is substantial. It is the overwhelming majority search queries on Windows devices are Google.

The number one search query on Bing --

THE COURT: Is Google?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: -- Google.
Okay. So is there an advantage? Absolutely, there's an advantage. Does Google want to be associated with the Apple brand and have people, when they're using
these incredibly popular devices, to be able to find Google easily if they use Safari and search a lot? Absolutely. But is it impossible? No.

When Google first came along, they were the little guy. They jumped over the big guys who had so much more scale. And they have always had or for many, many years have had a very, very substantial share of usage on Windows devices where they have no defaults. They have no preloads. They have nothing.

They're faced -- Bing has the preload, the default, and there's -- if the case ever gets to trial, there will be evidence that Bing goes out of its way to make it extraordinarily difficult to change all of those things, because they know Google has been so successful on their devices.

So there's no competition on Windows at this point. Microsoft is able to get those predistributions through some of the same tactics that they used to get some of the other things years ago. They have relationships with the OEMs. The OEMs need those relationships.

So is there an advantage? Absolutely, Your Honor. There's absolutely an advantage, but it's not insurmountable.

THE COURT: In your view -- let me make sure I understand. I think this in some sense goes back to where
we were at the beginning.
In your view because these are contracts and agreements that have been obtained and secured by Google through what you describe as competition on the merits, in your view, we don't even need to think about market foreclosure; is that right?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Absolutely.

If -- and, again, when we look at the
D.C. Circuit's treatment of -- they talked about paying bounties to IAPs to carry Internet Explorer. That's not a problem.

THE COURT: But it seems to me that -- and this seems to be true in other circuits as well, which is that there are categories of conduct. And I think I would agree with you, there are some categories of conduct that are just either per se pro-competitive or presumptively pro-competitive.

But it doesn't seem to me that an exclusive deal falls in that category, that whatever the case may be of how you got the exclusive deal, whether anybody else could bid in the manner that you've suggested, an exclusive deal still has to be subjected to our foreclosure analysis, because anything that is exclusive, if it shuts off too much of the
marketplace, can potentially be a Section 2 violation because -- don't you agree with that?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Well, first of all, we disagree that these deals are exclusive.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: There's nothing exclusive about Google on Apple devices.

THE COURT: Well, it's exclusive with respect to being the default, on one --

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Default on one access.

THE COURT: -- on Apple devices.
But on Android, it's the default at every single search entry point, except for somebody who may download the Bing app.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Correct.

And on Android, we're talking about the exact foreclosure point you're making.

THE COURT: All right. Got you. Okay.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: I agree with you on that.
But on Apple -- and, you know, in our opening motion, we sort of gave -- we razzed the government, saying, You alleged these agreements were exclusive or de facto exclusive.

They're not exclusive or de facto exclusive. Look at all the different ways that Bing gets promoted or Yahoo!
gets promoted on these devices.

Apple hasn't cordoned off all iPhones against Bing. You can download it from the app store. There's a million different ways you can use Bing on Apple devices.

It's not exclusive in the same way that any of these other cases that historically have dealt with exclusive dealing; in other words, LePage's, right? Distributors of teeth. It's -- no, you can't -- if I call that distributor and say, I want those teeth --

THE COURT: It seems to be the plaintiffs' case really rests on two, in some sense, economic theories. One is, is this one of scale and network effects. And two, with respect to Apple, the sort of stickiness of the default. In other words, because Google gets better and has certain network effects from contract to contract, it's harder for the others to compete. And two, once it has the default, it's very difficult to compete because people don't change.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Well, we know that's not true because people --

THE COURT: Because people do want Microsoft devices.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: People switched away from Yahoo! on Mozilla and people switch away from the defaults on Windows. We know that is empirically not true.

So, you know, again, back to your question of the
case law out there, and really what makes competition on the merits different is, Microsoft coerced all of these other parties to take their product. They didn't win the browser war through competition on the merits.

The D.C. Circuit suggested, if you just made a good product and charged nothing for it, you can win. That's allowed. That's what Google is doing here on the browser agreements. We've made a great product and we've priced it competitively.

They're the ones who came up with the product design. They're the ones who've all testified, we want to have a single default that's easy to switch. That's how we want to build our product, and that we have set up this competition on the merits. It's a fair fight.

THE COURT: Can I ask you, because we're -- it's not quite 45 minutes, but $I$ want to try and stay as much on time as we can, though we could be here for days on end, can you tell me what your view is of how the foreclosure analysis should be conducted --

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Sure.

THE COURT: -- on the Android agreements? And there seems to be some disagreement as to how that should be done and what matters, and I've taken you away from your PowerPoint, so...

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: No, no. There's a slide that

I want to direct your attention to, Your Honor.
If you look, I think, at tab 48 in the binder we handed to you, hopefully this -- so I think when we think about the foreclosure question, this does go to that -- you know, that second anti-competitive effects. And that's what the D.C. Circuit said when it was analyzing, you know, various aspects, and particularly the IAP agreement, the aspect of the IAPs that were exclusive deals.

And what the D.C. Circuit said there was, we have to see if there's anti-competitive effects. And for purposes of exclusive dealing, we actually have a very specific test for that, because exclusive dealing is, I think the D.C. Circuit said, presumptively lawful. So we need something. They used the words, a "screening function," and the screening function is substantial foreclosure. So how do we measure substantial foreclosure? Well, again, what is the anti-competitive effect?

And the anti-competitive effect here is, well, how much share of the market has Microsoft really been precluded from? If these agreements didn't exist, what would the -you know, what's the effect actually been? Because remember in Microsoft, the judge had a litany of evidence showing these exclusives go into place, the shares shifted, okay? So we've pressed on that issue here in this case.

And even the plaintiff's expert, Dr. Winston, this
is what he wrote in his second report. "The likely competitive effects of Google's behavior locking up search access points to the challenged agreements is ideally examined relative to a but-for world," okay?

Now, in some cases, the courts do look at -- they just sort of, without discussion, they just say, well, how much of the contract, how much share or business sort of goes through contracts that are sort of covered?

THE COURT: Right. It's not just as simple as 35 percent of search is done through Apple and, therefore, 35 percent of the market is foreclosed.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Right.
I mean, that's sort of like the outerbounds. And in many cases like the Tampa Electric case which you may have looked at --

THE COURT: I have.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: -- they never really got to the question of, well, is it sort of what's covered by the contract or how much share would have shifted if there wasn't the exclusivity in the contract? Because the fight there was over the relevant market. And once the relevant market fell out, the share was sort of irrelevant.

And that's candidly how a lot of these cases go. They're almost like merger cases. Once you decide the relevant market, sort of the shares work themselves out.

But in this case, even the plaintiffs acknowledge that there are a lot of users out there who won't switch. And so we pressed them and they, under their analysis, I've set forth on the screen here, here are the three numbers that are on the table, if you will, for Your Honor.

Plaintiff's experts have acknowledged if, in the Android world, if instead of the supposed exclusive agreements, every Android device used a choice screen, they say, 1 percent share shifts.

If every Android device didn't come preloaded with Google, it comes preloaded with Microsoft as the default, a pretty bizarre world, one that their experts acknowledge isn't actually the world that would exist. That would never be the actual world. But even in that make-believe world, 11 to 13 percent.

There is not a single case that we've been able to find that says that percentage equals substantial foreclosure.

I know you've seen the language in the D.C. Circuit that talks about, well, it was 40 to 50 percent at least in Section 1. Maybe we can go a little bit -- we can go lower than that in Section 2. However much lower you can go, you can't get there.

And the last one, the estimated coverage number there, that's a number that's under seal. I'm not going to
say it in open court. There's no case that touches on that number either.

These numbers, whichever one you pick, are not substantial foreclosure as a matter of law.

And under the facts of this case, the 1 percent and the 11 to 13 percent, those are grossly overinflated as well, but those are at least in the ballpark of trying to get at what is the actual effect.

In the District Court in Microsoft, they looked at what were the share shifts. They didn't look at, gee, what theoretically might have happened. They were actually looking for share shifts to try to assess substantial foreclosure.

And we've cited to Your Honor a couple of cases, the Church \& Dwight case and the paper mill case, where courts actually did, at least as one of the factors in assessing foreclosure, they did look at this question of, well, gee, in the but-for world, in those cases, there still would have been a relationship between the parties at issue. And so that coverage number is not the real number to look at. At least it's a factor you need to think about.

THE COURT: Right.

And it wouldn't make much sense here because, as you've said, there are some users who won't make the switch, no matter what the default is.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: No; that's right. There will be a loyal -- $I$ mean, even the plaintiff's expert says, if you put a choice screen up on every Android device, nine out of ten people would pick Google.

So if that's the case, one might wonder, it seems pretty logical to have Google as the default if that's the world we're in.

THE COURT: Can I ask? Maybe I'm just missing something. Why has there not been a similar foreclosure analysis done with respect to the Apple agreement?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: They've done a -- they've done a similar --

THE COURT: Is it in the record? Because I may have just missed it.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: We --

THE COURT: Not in the way this Android.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Yeah. It's in there, but we haven't focused on that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: I mean, it's obviously a number -- it's some numbers higher than this, I mean, based on their analyses.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: And it probably is somewhere in the record because you've got everything in the record at
this point.
THE COURT: Well, the reason $I$ ask is because ultimately the question, at least potentially, and I think I know what your answer is, that should I not be at least thinking of the foreclosure number as a whole. I mean, I think your answer is probably "no" because each of these individual agreements itself is not anticompetitive either for the reasons that they're on the merits or they don't have a substantial foreclosure rate; I get that.

But, I mean, it would be helpful -- well, let me ask you this: Is that your position, that $I$ should not be aggregating the foreclosure numbers?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: If you conclude, as we --

THE COURT: Because I think everybody agrees -I'm sorry to interrupt you, but the market here is not just "search on Android," it's not just "search on Apple." It is the search market in general. And so it seems to me that $I$ ought to be thinking about the full market foreclosure and not just as it relates to a particular set of agreements or device.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: If you agree with us that the Apple agreements are competition on the merits, right, those are lawful agreements. Winning a lawful agreement is --

THE COURT: Doesn't matter what the foreclosure is.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: -- is not foreclosure?

THE COURT: Right.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: They had the opportunity and they lost. That's not foreclosure.

So if you agree with us on Apple, then there's nothing to aggregate with the Android.

And you surely can't aggregate -- there's a line in their brief where they say, oh, and you can also consider the fact that Google gets searched from Chrome on Windows.

Our getting searched from Chrome on Windows should be counted in a foreclosure analysis? That's crazy. Or Chrome on Apple devices. We're not preloaded on Apple devices any more than Apple is not preloaded on Android devices.

So our position is, the only thing that you should be looking at for Android is the number or the supposed flip foreclosure on Android. You can't aggregate those things if you conclude that the other distribution we have is lawful and is contestable and available for others to win.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Schmidtlein, it's almost
10:30. I'm going to give you a few more minutes in your opening argument. I know I've taken you way off course of where you want to be.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: No; that's --
THE COURT: So that you don't feel like you've
been up there and not gotten to make some of the points that you want to make.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: No, Your Honor. I think -actually, I very much appreciate your questions because I think you've -- in the course of our conversation, I think I've been able to make a lot of the points.

I mean, I think the key points here, as we've just talked about on the Android agreements, we're talking only about foreclosure. Foreclosure equals is really the proxy for that second prong of substantial anti-competitive effects. Their expert agrees that this, sort of, but-for world is really the best way to measure that. And even under his hypothetical not really real world, almost like imaginary worlds, there is not a single case that says those types of numbers merit substantial foreclosure.

Coming back to Apple just very, very briefly, the case law, whether it's EpiPen, whether it's Berry \& Wright, other cases we've cited, if the supposed exclusivity or whatever the supposed restriction is -- and we would suggest to you being the preset default isn't a quote-unquote restriction. It's a product choice that a third party has made.

When that product choice and that supposed restriction is instigated by the customer, that should tell you a lot about whether the product of the competition for
that is really anticompetitive.
There's no coercion here. There is no evidence that those parties did not have full opportunity to evaluate competition on the merits. And that makes this case 180 degrees different from Microsoft and all the other exclusive dealing cases where you had a monopolist who had the ability to coerce the customers into taking restrictions they didn't want.

Here, their version of restrictions comes from the very customers who want our products, who have sponsored this competition.

Now, that --

THE COURT: Can I ask you one question? And I'm going to ask the same question of the plaintiffs; and that is, what is your understanding of the consumer harm that arises from these agreements?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: There is none.

Here's their theory of the case, Your Honor. There are three buckets of people:

Loyal Google users, substantial majority.
Loyal Bing users. Loyal DuckDuckGo users. Small minority of users.

There's no evidence in this case, and I asked their expert: Is it your opinion that anything Google has done has prevented any loyal Bing user or loyal DuckDuckGo
user from getting access to their products? No opinion. They're not saying that.

So what are we talking about? We're talking about those people who don't switch from the default.

And their theory is the people who don't care enough to switch, we, the government, should switch them, because we think that's better.

We're going to switch them. We're going to block Google from being able to compete on the merits, even though the people who make those products, the people who -- the browser developers -- and there's record evidence.

I think Your Honor even made a reference to this earlier, like what's the difference between a search engine and a browser, right? I mean, that's a fair question. That's a very fair question. A lot of people associate the quality of their browse with the quality of the search engine that's gets attached to it.

For the people who are more ambivalent, the consumer harm -- how is there consumer harm that they're not getting the inferior search engine that the overwhelming majority of people prefer, that Apple and Mozilla should somehow design their browser so that those people get an inferior search engine? There is zero consumer harm here whatsoever. Competition on the merits is working exactly how it's supposed to.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you,
Mr. Schmidtlein.
All right. Before we turn to the plaintiffs,
I want to take a short break because if $I$ don't, that means our court reporter will have been going for a very long time.

So it's a little after 10:30 now. Why don't we just take about ten minutes, and we will pick back up a little after 10:40.

See everybody shortly.
COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise.

This court stands in recess.
(Recess from 10:33 a.m. to 10:44 a.m.)
COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise. This Honorable Court is again in session.

THE COURT: Please be seated, everyone.
Thank you.
Please have a seat, everybody. Thank you.
MR. SALLET: Good morning, Your Honor. I'm Jonathan Sallet, representing the state plaintiffs. I'm going to take 30 seconds.

THE COURT: I think $I$ know who you are.
MR. SALLET: Thank you, Your Honor.
The motion that's being argued is jointly directed
to all plaintiffs and the DOJ Plaintiffs.

For purposes of efficiency, we're asking

Mr. Dintzer from the DOJ to make an argument on our behalf as to these issues.

This afternoon when $I$ argue, $I$ will discuss the relationship between this conduct and other forms of conduct, but $I$ will endeavor not to repeat any of the discussions of factual issues that Mr. Dintzer will discuss.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Sallet.
Mr. Dintzer.

MR. DINTZER: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The floor is yours. Welcome.

MR. DINTZER: First, we've handed up two copies of our PowerPoint. We also have portions of that that are -have been redacted in the public version. They will have red squares around them.

And there's actually a specific slide there, the Apple terms slide, that we will get to at some point that is -- Apple has asked to redact a lot of their terms. So I will reference it when it comes up when we want to talk about the specific terms of the Apple agreement.

And with that, unless the Court has anything else, I'll go ahead.

THE COURT: Go ahead.
MR. DINTZER: May it please the Court, Your Honor,

I know you asked us to start with your question, and I promise I will.

But $I$ have to answer a question that you asked my colleague at the bar about consumer harm. I thought I would just answer that real quickly before we go deeper.

You asked about, is there any consumer harm?

And he referenced the loyal users and how could they possibly be harmed.

Your Honor, everybody who uses a search engine has been harmed by the conduct here because of the lack of innovation that a competitive market would have provided all of us, as well as, on the advertising side, advertisers have been harmed for the last 12 years by having to pay rates that were not set at a competitive level.

So I'll get back to that, but the harm has manifested itself throughout time and throughout the entire society as far as the impact. And that doesn't matter which search engine you use. Competition benefits everyone at the granular level, at the question level.

So with that, I will turn to what the Court asked us, where the Court asked us to be, which is sort of the framework overview, and I've put up slide 3.

And the Court has already been talking about it, but it's nice to just have a visual representation. This is the D.C. Circuit section framework. Part 1 is monopoly
power. Part 2 is exclusionary conduct.

It is true that the defendants are not raising monopoly power, but it is worth at least visiting for just a moment what that power is. And so our next slide is slide 4.

And in the relevant markets, Google's market share ranges between 74 percent and 89 percent in the three relevant markets. So we're getting close to 90 percent on the general search market, and this has been a durable monopoly that has lasted for more than 12 years.

So that's -- they don't challenge that, they don't raise it, but it's important as a backdrop to everything else we're going to talk about.

Then we go to slide 7. And this is the exclusionary conduct framework that we'll be working with.

And as the defense has said, they're only raising issues on the first point, which is the plaintiffs' burden. And then they do seem to be weaving in some justification without actually saying that it is, but we'll focus on the anti-competitive effects.

What are the anti-competitive effects just briefly? We're going to get deep into it.

It's the terms of the agreement. So what you heard from Mr. Schmidtlein is he wanted to talk about how people have talked about the agreement, how people
negotiated the agreement. He didn't want to talk about the terms.

And the terms are the thing that are
anti-competitive. Those are the things that lock in the defaults, which the Court recognized were important, lock in the defaults for years and give Google control over that default.

That is the exclusionary conduct that we've alleged, and that is the place where the Court should be thinking about and really that the defense has -- I mean -has made an effort to talk about anything but that.

But in their motions for summary judgment, they raise issues on the competitive effects.

We know that contracts such as Google for defaults, they're exclusionary. They satisfy this prong because they have in the past. They satisfied it in Microsoft. They satisfied it in $Z F$ Meritor, LePage's. Limiting the options available to competitors create barriers to entry, make it more difficult for them to compete. That is the very nature of a Section 2 violation when you've got monopoly power.

So that's the conduct that did not speak its name in the other side's presentation, but is at the core of our presentation.

THE COURT: So let me ask you whether there's
some -- the extent to which there's daylight between the two sides on the analytical framework.

First question, it seems to me, is Google
separates the prima facie case into two component parts. One is, is the conduct of the kind that is a product of competition or something else? And if it is something else and only if it's something else, do you then evaluate its anti-competitive effect?

Do you agree with that bifurcation, sort of two-step element of your prima facie case?

MR. DINTZER: Not at all, Your Honor.

There are certain things that generally don't harm competition.

So cutting your price or improving your product generally don't harm competition. We haven't raised any issues about them here, and they generally don't have an anti-competitive effect.

So the analysis there, whether you want to say you don't have to consider anti-competitive effect or you just look at it and say you this type of conduct rarely, if ever, causes anti-competitive effect, we can do generally. You can always come up with a hypothetical where there might be a problem or a specific case, but generally there's not a problem. That's not the conduct we have here.

So the test is just -- I mean, the test is what

Microsoft said. It's one anti-competitive effect. Some conduct is generally not problematic. And the Microsoft court found some of the conduct that Microsoft was doing was not problematic, and other conduct is. So it is just a one-part test.

And what Google said --
THE COURT: Just to be more -- and maybe I'm going to step on Mr. Sallet's toes here in a moment. But -- and I think this is what $I$ was suggesting earlier, which is, look, there's just some conduct that is either per se competitive or highly presumptively competitive, and then there's other conduct that clearly is not.

Where would you put product innovation on that spectrum?

MR. DINTZER: I'm not going to quite buy into the per se or presumptive, but into the category of stuff that is generally not harmful, product innovation is definitely there.

You can generally improve your product, and that -- even if you're a monopolist; and depending on circumstances, generally that is not going to raise a problem.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. DINTZER: And that's not the case here, because Google, to the extent -- we want Google to increase
the products faster. And we believe competition would have made them do that.

So this is not a question about Google innovating or -- this is a question about them signing agreements with other parties, distributors, and saying in those agreements, "You can't distribute it for anybody else." That's what this case is about.

It's not about them trying to improve their product.

Now, so Google's framework is --
THE COURT: So the second part of that -- so I think, in some sense, there's not a lot of daylight on that first issue.

I mean, it seems to me both sides agree, generally speaking, that there is, in some sense, a spectrum of competitive conduct to that which is sort of highly questionably anti-competitive.

But let me ask you the next question, which is that in terms of aggregating the harm and aggregating the effect -- and the states really do take issue with this. I think you do, too.

But Google's position, as I understand
Mr. Schmidtlein to say, is that, look, if there is some conduct, Judge, that you think is not anti-competitive, it doesn't have anti-competitive effect, whether it's -- and
let's just say, hypothetically, I were to agree that the Apple agreement is not anti-competitive, when you are ultimately determining whether there's an anti-competitive effect and you've met, you know, whether to grant summary judgment, $I$ can't consider, even if there's a nominal anti-competitive effect, even some nominal foreclosure, whatever the foreclosure may be with the Apple agreement, I can't consider that overall in deciding -- I can't consider that in terms of deciding whether there is a disputed, generally disputed material fact as to a Section 2 violation.

Would you agree with that?
MR. DINTZER: No, Your Honor.
It kind of turns the analysis backwards.
The way that the analysis should be is, the Court should be looking at all the conduct that's going on in the market.

And if we put up the Microsoft principles here, that would be slide 8. What you'll see and what Microsoft said is the critical question is, how does the monopolist's conduct effect the competition?

And so instead of atomizing everything and looking at things in siloed and a formalism of, well, we're only going to look for this type of conduct or this type of conduct, the better analysis, the way that the Microsoft
court did it is review all the conduct for anti-competitive effects without rigid formalism, consider the effects of the conduct taken together and then take market realities into account. And I can give the Court an example. Let's put up slide 10.

So one of the things that the Microsoft court considered was the ISVs. And it turned out that the ISVs had a rather small portion of the -- of the -- it wasn't a big channel for it.

THE COURT: Right.
But the difference is that the ISVs, at least the conduct, the nature of the conduct was such that it had the potential for being anticompetitive.

The reason the ISVs wouldn't otherwise give rise to a Section 2 violation is that on its own, it wouldn't have had an anti-competitive effect in a meaningful way. It wouldn't have been a substantial anti-competitive effect. So the reason it becomes meaningful is because, taken together with what is determined to be anticompetitive, it does create a larger market foreclosure.

MR. DINTZER: Yes.
THE COURT: That's why it made sense there. Let me just -- let me read the following to you from EpiPen and let me see if you agree with this or not. MR. DINTZER: Sure.

THE COURT: This is on page 982:
Real-world monopolists may engage in allegedly exclusionary conduct which does not fit within a single paradigm. Instead, exhibiting characteristics of several common forms of alleged misconduct.

In these situations, the courts disaggregate the exclusionary conduct into its component parts before applying the relevant law.

Fast-forward, in granting summary judgment to Mylan on Sanofi's monopolization claim, the District Court disaggregated Mylan's alleged exclusionary conduct into several common forms of alleged misconduct; and after applying the relevant law, concluded that considered separately or together, the facts presented no triable issue.

It then goes on to say: Sanofi argues that that was mistaken because the District Court took a vulcanized view of the evidence that badly missed the forest through the trees.

After all, Sanofi should have received the full benefit of all its proof without tightly compartmentalizing the various factual components.

Tenth Circuit says: We reject this argument. For the sake of accuracy, provision, and analytical clarity, we must evaluate Mylan's allegedly exclusionary conduct
separately. Only then can we evaluate the evidence in totality to see if there's any synergistic effect, if any synergistic effect saves Sanofi's case.

Do you agree with that approach?
MR. DINTZER: I -- I agree that -- the short answer is no.

I agree that for ease of analysis, you can -- the Court can look at the Android contracts and the Mozilla and Apple contracts. But ultimately, there is -- I mean, we've put it in three markets, but in each of the markets, the Court has to answer the simple question of is there anti-competitive harm? And if there is, then the ball goes to the other side and they have to show pro-competitive justification.

The Microsoft court said look at all of it. Look at the -- and I'll give the Court an example. Google said, you know, the government's complaining about Chrome. Okay. We have got alleged that Chrome -- we're not making any allegations in the browser market. We're not alleging that Chrome is anticompetitive. But Chrome has defaults. Google sets all those defaults to Google. Those defaults are off the table for competitors. And so when considering -- so that's not anti-competitive conduct, not being challenged here at least. And nevertheless, when considering this market, the Court needs to consider, as I read in Hovenkamp,
it said they need to consider the whole market and need to consider what is available for the competitors to get.

THE COURT: So you think conduct that is perfectly lawful, or at least as far as the allegations here have been made, ought to be part of the mix? I mean --

MR. DINTZER: Yes. Yes, Your Honor. Those are the market realities.

THE COURT: There's a -- I don't have the case name in front of me, but there's a case out there, and it's cited in Areeda and Hovenkamp in the section that was cited by you all -- or maybe it was in the amicus brief actually -- that stands for the proposition that in a situation, for example, where somebody has exclusivity due to intellectual property rights, right? There's some bucket of products for which there are intellectual property rights and they can be dealt with in an exclusive manner. But the other bucket of products that doesn't have intellectual property rights and can't be dealt with in an exclusive manner.

We don't consider the actor's lawful conduct of maintaining the exclusivity with respect to that which it has property rights over. That has to be taken out of the market. And I guess why the same thing doesn't apply here, at least as it relates to Google's use of Google in Chrome. MR. DINTZER: Let me put it this way, Your Honor.

If things -- the Court -- as the Dentsply case said, the Court needs to look at the whole picture. So if things that are not being challenged nevertheless impact the market and such, they turbo charge the impact of the conduct that is being challenged, the Court needs to -- it can't turn a blind eye and say, oh, we're not going to pretend that Google has -- and it's a significant percentage. I'm not going to say it here -- of the default market tied up with Chrome, the Court can't pretend that that doesn't exist. The Court needs to look at the market realities.

And so --

THE COURT: But even in Microsoft, I mean, the only reason the ISV, for example, was considered -- the ISV relationship was considered anti-competitive was because Microsoft had, the Court found, had acted anti-competitively with respect to the two primary channels of distribution, which was through the OEMs and through the Internet service providers.

But that's not what we have here. We've got, at least with respect to Chrome, Google is doing something, the same way that Microsoft does with respect to, you know, Bing, with respect to Edge, right?

MR. DINTZER: Yes.

THE COURT: They always default Bing to Edge, and the government is not coming in and saying "that's
anticompetitive," are you?
MR. DINTZER: Let's put up slide 5.
Your Honor, I would start with the point that there are things that monopolists can't do.

So Google spent some time talking about what its rivals do and what the District Court said in Microsoft and I believe it was referencing a dissenting opinion from Justice Scalia. And what the Court said in Dentsply: Behavior that otherwise might comply with antitrust law may be impermissibly exclusionary when practiced by a monopolist.

So the fact that Microsoft does something does not mean that Google can do it.

THE COURT: Right. I understand that.

MR. DINTZER: So separate from that, I don't want to go too far down --

THE COURT: Let me ask you.
Sorry to interrupt you, but is it the government's position that the developer of a browser that installs its own search engine as the default is engaging in exclusionary conduct? Let's leave aside for a moment whether the actor is a monopolist or not.

MR. DINTZER: If that is the only thing they did, then $I$-- $I$ can't sign -- I don't want to make policy here, so I'm not going to sign off on it's never.

But generally speaking, doing what you want with your own products and making them better, that is not exclusionary conduct, and that's certainly not being challenged here.

THE COURT: Right. Google doesn't have to compete the default for Chrome.

MR. DINTZER: No. And we're not saying that it does.

All we're saying is with respect to Chrome, all we're saying is, is that it is a market reality. Then when looking at the other conduct, the conduct with Apple and with Mozilla and with Android, the fact is, is that Chrome is taking a fair number of defaults off the table. That is -- and that's what Microsoft says. That's the Microsoft principle, is look at all of it. And if the Court finds that, well, that doesn't effect things, then it doesn't. But --

THE COURT: You'll forgive me.
But didn't Microsoft, with respect to some conduct, for example, the Java machine, right, the Court said, look, the Java machine is faster, it's better, that's not anticompetitive. It didn't then say, well, the Java machine, while that's lawful, we're going to consider its effect in the mix of all the other lawful conduct. Maybe it was because there was so much other unlawful conduct, it's
not an issue.

MR. DINTZER: That's fair, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But it's not as if they determined that the Java machine, which was otherwise lawful, that whatever anti-competitive effect that had could come in to the calculus. That didn't happen.

MR. DINTZER: That didn't happen.
On the other hand, I don't recall anywhere in Microsoft where there was an allegation that the effects of the conduct that was found to be not exclusive, not violated, had an effect on the conduct that was found to be violative of Section 2.

And so I don't want to go too far down the rabbit hole, Your Honor. I mean, it is important that the Court look at the entire market.

What Google says is, look, let's just perform this exclusivity test that it pulls mostly from Section 1 and says, just look at exclusivity.

And what Microsoft generally says is, no, look at everything and consider it. And for analysis purposes, it's easier to do it in groups of contracts. But ultimately, all of the effects go to the market, and so ultimately, the question is, is what's that effect?

And so turning more to -- the Court asked about the agreement with Apple and asked, is that exclusionary
conduct?

And, of course, it's not -- Google wants to talk about the negotiation for Apple and all the people showing up and stuff. The question is really the terms. Are the terms exclusionary. And had the answer is, yes, that there are a range of terms in that agreement limit what Apple can do.

THE COURT: But that's true by definition of an exclusionary agreement, right?

MR. DINTZER: Sure.

THE COURT: An exclusive agreement.
By definition, its terms are exclusive. But that doesn't make it per se anticompetitive. And, at a minimum, at a minimum, what the Court in Microsoft says you need to do is look at how much the market it forecloses.

But, I mean, it can't just be that the terms are exclusive, because then in that case, every exclusive agreement would be anticompetitive by definition.

MR. DINTZER: Your Honor, the question is, is whether there is an exclusionary effect and whether that effect, if so, that doesn't mean that we win our Section 2 case. All it means is, is that if there's an exclusionary effect, any exclusionary effect, then Google is required --

THE COURT: Help me with the following hypothetical. We live in a different world than the one
that we live in now and Apple says, look, we are going to make it an open competition to be our next default browser, okay? And let's assume that Google has equal quality to Bing, they both have the same number of users. I understand that's not the world we live in. Google wins that competition.

In your view, is that exclusionary conduct? Is that anticompetitive to have entered into that kind of contract?

MR. DINTZER: Two questions on your hypothetical, Your Honor.

The first is, I assume in the hypothetical Google has a monopoly power? We're just stipulating that? Okay.

And the second question is, have they spent the last 12 years using their monopoly power to make sure that their rivals did not get defaults?

So even if they're equal now, have they spent the last 12 years performing exclusionary conduct so the world we find ourselves in now is one where, for whatever reason, Google has an advantage that it wouldn't have had if it hadn't done that.

THE COURT: Am I wrong that -- you know, maybe again, $I$ was oversimplifying this when $I$ was discussing this with Mr. Schmidtlein.

Does your case essentially come down to the
network effects issue? Which is that Google is where it is today because of network effects -- that is, because it's been in the poll position year after year after year, it has more users. Because it has more users, it's had the ability to create a search engine that is just by definition better than everyone else's.

MR. DINTZER: The Court is articulating a causation requirement that the plaintiffs don't carry.

So Microsoft said, We don't have to come up with a but-for world to try to say what the world would have looked like instead.

So our case comes down to two primary things, Your Honor, it comes down to the fact that Google has engaged in this conduct, that these exclusionary contracts for 12 years, as a monopolist, that have -- that have limited the ability of its rivals to get these defaults, which are important, and that it's particularly harmful in this kind of market where there is scale effects.

So --

THE COURT: But as to your first point, it is the case that a monopolist can enter into an exclusive deal.

MR. DINTZER: If a monopolist enters into an exclusive deal, then, I mean, it needs to -- I mean -THE COURT: Right. It's not a per se violation of Section 2 for a monopolist to enter into a exclusive deal.

MR. DINTZER: It absolutely is not --
THE COURT: Right.
MR. DINTZER: -- because the monopolist has the ability to go to the second prong of the --

THE COURT: Right.
MR. DINTZER: -- exclusionary analysis and show the pro-competitive justifications.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. DINTZER: But does it say?

THE COURT: No, no, no, no, no.

The second prong of the analysis is how much of the market that exclusive deal forecloses before the monopolist even has to show any pro-competitive justification.

MR. DINTZER: So this is where we go back to the framework.

We believe that the Court doesn't need to and shouldn't apply the exclusionary -- the exclusive dealing framework that is encouraged by Google.

The Court should instead simply look at all the conduct and identify the anti-competitive effects, the harms to competition, the harms to -- the barriers to entry and say, "That's enough," and then throw the ball to Google to show the pro-competitive justifications.

Google is asserting that the Court should use this
exclusive dealing analysis, which we believe is unnecessary. It's not called for by Microsoft. It's unnecessary. It cabins the analysis.

THE COURT: I'm just really -- but that's what the Court in Microsoft did.

You know, again, I read from EpiPen. But, you know, it's taking types of conduct or, to put it differently, it's taking a universe of conduct and disaggregating it into certain types. The D.C. Circuit did that in Covad 2. In fact, it used the words "types of conduct."

You seem to be saying, "No. Just ignore all of that. Throw it all together in a ball and see if there's some anti-competitive effect that then shifts the burden to them."

I don't think that's what the analysis is.
MR. DINTZER: When the Court looked at the OEMs, so the OEMs, they had been found not to have exclusive contracts. And the Court, nevertheless, it performed the type of analysis that we'd encourage here, which is the Court looked at their range of the conduct. They identified three types of conduct: Prohibited removing desktop icons, prohibited altering the initial boot sequence, prohibited altering Windows desktop. Very similar type of conduct that we have here. This is --

THE COURT: I'm not necessarily disagreeing with you that this is all conduct of a similar light. Maybe the Apple, Mozilla is in one bucket. Maybe the Android is in a separate bucket. Or maybe they're together. But the bottom line is they've got to fall within some framework that the Court then has to apply. I don't think you can just throw it all in a bucket and say, "Well, you take all this together. And what's the output? There's some anti-competitive effect." I just don't see any court doing that.

MR. DINTZER: Your Honor, once -- I mean, but that is what the Court did with the OEMs. The Court said, Look, we've got a monopolist. We've got this conduct, and it did not apply in exclusive dealing analysis. We've got this conduct. And this conduct is anti-competitive. It is the exact type of exclusionary conduct that we have here. And it concluded that those agreements were anti-competitive. It looked at the terms, and that was it.

And so that is the analysis that -- now, I want to be clear, Your Honor. If the Court applied an exclusive dealing analysis, we absolutely can satisfy that. We just believe that it requires the Court to go through this formalism that is not necessary when really the question for Microsoft is, is there anti-competitive effects? And once we show that there are some, any, then it is incumbent --
because Google is a monopolist, it is incumbent upon them to then show that those are pro-competitive. And then we have the bottom one where we wrestle over who's right. But that's the nature of what Microsoft asked us to do.

So -- but we believe that the agreement with Apple satisfies the effects prong. The fact --

THE COURT: So we're not here yet. We're not here, I think, at this stage of the proceedings. But what if Apple comes in and says, okay, "It's just a better product, and we want to be in an exclusive deal with Google. We want to give Google the default. It's in our interest, Apple, Inc., in our interest to have Google as the default."

Is that a Section 2 violation?
MR. DINTZER: Absolutely, Your Honor.
I mean, the fact that after 12 years of violating Section 2, Google is the last entity standing -- and, I mean, we can't reward a monopolist. We can't, by saying, "Well, look, you've dispatched your competition. You're the best now because you've dispatched your competition through improper means over the last 12 years."

And so if --
THE COURT: Well, let me ask you the question that I posed to Mr. Schmidtlein, at least previewed. What would you have Google do?

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In other words, Apple has set a default. Their
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browser is designed to have a default. Mozilla, same thing. Android, I understand there's a greater ambiguity. Ultimately, it seems that designers of these products prefer to have a single default.

What should Google have done and when should it have done it to avoid acting as a monopolist?

MR. DINTZER: So let me go to the factual part of that, first, which is that there's no reason to assume that default is the natural state of things and that the evidence will show -- and we certainly disagree with Google, and we put in our proposed findings, that Apple did not start that way, that the idea of competition was something that --

THE COURT: I agree with you there's one piece of evidence in which somebody said that once upon a time we contemplated having a choice at the start and Google said, "No rev share," but that's it.

MR. DINTZER: It's more than that. If the Court -- I'd be happy to show the Court a slide. THE COURT: I'll be happy to take a look if there's more.

MR. DINTZER: I can show the Court a slide right now just to --

THE COURT: But even if that's case --
MR. DINTZER: But the bottom line is --
THE COURT: -- unless Google is responsible for
it, what does it matter?

In other words, I mean, I can't be sitting here in judgment of the design decisions that Apple has made, right? I mean, Apple can choose whether it wants to have a default or not.

MR. DINTZER: Absolutely. I could not agree more Your Honor.

What Apple can't do -- what Google can't do -- so Apple is not a party here.

Apple can decide it wants a default. It can decide it wants Google in the default. At least it could be for all of this. We're not talking remedy, so I'm going to take that off the table.

Apple could have decided 12 years ago to put Google in the default. And even though Google was the monopolist, that wouldn't be an issue.

We get to the issue when Apple signs a contract with Google and Google in the contract says, "Thou shalt have no one else." That is a Section 2 violation.

THE COURT: But hang on.
That's what Apple did at the very beginning with Google; in other words, I think it's 2004, if my memory serves.

In 2004, Apple, you know, Apple introduces Safari. Safari has a default setting. And they enter into an
exclusive contract with Google to be the default search engine, right? That's 2004. I think in 2003, the same thing happens with Mozilla, right?

Is it your position that that contracting at that time was a violation of Section 2?

MR. DINTZER: Well, our complaint doesn't go back that far, Your Honor.

THE COURT: No, but I'm just trying to figure out --

MR. DINTZER: As a factual --

THE COURT: -- at what point in the government's theory that Google becomes a monopolist that's entering -that's violating Section 2. When along -- because it's been doing this all along.

So if it wasn't violating Section 2 in 2003 and 2004, at what point did it begin to violate? Because the terms haven't really changed all that much.

MR. DINTZER: Okay. So, yes, the terms have changed. As new access points have become available, they have.

THE COURT: Fair enough.

But the basic conduct -- you know, outlines --
MR. DINTZER: And it being reentered into, so we're not talking about one contract that's been held over the time. The percentages have changed as well.

So the question of when did it happen, Your Honor, it happened after Google's market share and Google's power crested over a certain point and it became a monopolist. And once it became a monopolist, whether it could have continued to stay in those contracts is an esoteric question.

THE COURT: It's actually not an esoteric question.

So let's say, hypothetically, that Rubicon was crossed in 2010.

MR. DINTZER: Okay.
THE COURT: Say hypothetically that's when the Rubicon was crossed; it became a monopolist in the government's view.

MR. DINTZER: So when --

THE COURT: Hang on.

MR. DINTZER: When --

THE COURT: Hang on.
At that point, what would you have had Google do to avoid a Section 2 violation? Should they have sat it out on the sidelines?

MR. DINTZER: No, not at all.

THE COURT: What should have done --

MR. DINTZER: They could have written a letter to Apple and said, "Look, we find ourselves in a position where
we're a monopolist now, so we're not going to enforce terms that limit who you can do business with because we understand that may be a Section 2 violation."

THE COURT: But there's a default. By definition, they can agree to have a default with one other competitor, I mean, one other search engine, one search engine.

MR. DINTZER: They could have a choice screen, Your Honor. So by definition --

THE COURT: Yes, but Apple is not before me.

MR. DINTZER: Right.

THE COURT: I can't say, "You know what, Apple? You're the one that's creating the conditions of the monopoly."

MR. DINTZER: It's -- and we're not.

THE COURT: Because there's nothing in any of the contracts between Google and Apple that says, "Apple, you've got to design Safari to only have a default."

MR. DINTZER: When Google -- okay.

So there's the factual question, which we'll put aside, as to who was the party that asked for the exclusivity, okay? That is a contested fact. We've put in facts. I can identify -- I can show more to the Court right now.

But putting aside the factual question, the legal question, Your Honor, is that once you become a monopolist,
you have a duty to not participate in certain types of conduct that will exclude your rivals because you have the ability to exclude your rivals, and doing it harms competition.

So in this case, this -- I mean, you said 2010. Our complaint, we know that Google had market power before 2010. When it re-entered these contracts, knowing that it was a monopolist -- and it knew it was a monopolist. That's why it made all these efforts to hide all these documents. I mean, we saw, all this communicate with care, where they're intentionally trying to hide things. Why are they doing that? Because they know they're a monopolist.

THE COURT: I don't want to sound like a broken record here, but help me understand, again, I haven't heard you say back in 2003, 2004 when these contracts were first entered, that constitutes a Sherman Act -- excuse me, a Section 2 violation, in part because Google may not have had monopoly power in the market at that point. Fine.

At some point, they do cross that rubicon.

MR. DINTZER: Yes.

THE COURT: You know, it gets up to 80 percent, whatever the case may be in general search.

MR. DINTZER: Yes.

THE COURT: What should Google have done? Should they have just bowed out?

MR. DINTZER: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: What should they have done at that point? In your view, in the United States' view, what should Google have done at that point to avoid a Section 2 violation?

MR. DINTZER: We have not challenged the possibility that Google, back then, could have paid for traffic with, you know, if you send us a query, we might -we can pay for it. What we have challenged is that they have entered exclusive agreements, okay.

So one thing that they could have done is entered non-exclusive agreements that did not tell their counterparties what they could and couldn't do, and --

THE COURT: But I guess I don't understand that, because it's a default. There's one partner, right?

MR. DINTZER: Respectfully, Your Honor, that's -THE COURT: I don't understand how it could have been --

MR. DINTZER: Sure.

THE COURT: How Google could have said, at least with respect to Apple and Mozilla, look, you can't -- we've crossed the rubicon here, we are now a monopolist. We're going to say to you, Apple, you really need to offer a choice screen, because if you don't offer a choice screen, then we're going to violate Section 2. Why does Google have
to do that?

MR. DINTZER: Because they're a monopolist.

But that's not the only thing that they could do.

Another thing that they could do -- Apple has the technology -- all of these browsers have the technology of sending queries to different places. Apple could answer some of the questions themselves. The point is, is that they have an exclusive agreement.

THE COURT: There's been a lot more criticism of what Apple did or didn't do than what Google did, which is that Google seems to have just said, look, here's the playing field -- look, I'm more sympathetic to this issue of scale, and we'll talk about that in a moment. But in terms of what they did, which is there's a single -- there's only one playing field. That's it. It's one. And we're asking to be the person that occupies it, the company that occupies it, because by definition, nobody else can be on the same field. It's a default.

MR. DINTZER: Okay.

So, Your Honor, we reject that hypothetical both because that's not factually what happened. Google said, we want the exclusivity and so you're going to give us exclusivity or we're not going to pay.

The second thing is, is that -- so factually what Your Honor is saying actually did not happen.

But beyond that, the fact that a customer initiates a term, so let's go to slide 14. The fact that a customer initiates a term, even if that happened, which that did not happen here, as Areeda \& Hovenkamp, it said, it matters little whether one views exclusive dealing as imposed by the dominant firm or agreed upon by the dominant firm in its deals. It's because it's the terms that matter. Google can't enter as a monopolist. All monopolists have things they can't do. That's the nature of being a monopolist. And one of the things Google can't do is enter into a contract that requires Apple to make Google the default.

Apple can set Google as the default; they absolutely could. But they couldn't do it pursuant to a contract that required them to do it. That was -- and to say that Apple wanted to be -- I mean, the idea that any entity wants to be under a harsher set of circumstances --

THE COURT: Why would Apple do that?

MR. DINTZER: Why would Apple do what, Your Honor?

THE COURT: What you've just suggested. Because you've now just said what Apple should have done is sacrificed billions of dollars.

MR. DINTZER: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Right.

No, no. I mean, I thought -- I guess what
you're -- you're contemplating a world in which Apple could have put in a different default and then lost billions of dollars in the revenue sharing it gets by virtue of having Google in the default position. I agree with you that that makes it much harder to compete for the default. I agree with that 100 percent. But I'm not sure whether that's anticompetitive.

MR. DINTZER: But, Your Honor, that's not what we're saying. Apple can put whoever they want as the default.

THE COURT: Right.
MR. DINTZER: They're not a party here. They could -- before Google had 12 years of anti-competitive conduct, they could have reached an agreement where Google could pay them for whatever traffic was sent.

What Google couldn't do is -- I mean, I'm -you're imagining a world, Your Honor, where Apple said, look, look, we want to sign a contract that's exclusive, that limits our ability to do something.

But that's not the way anybody signs a contract, okay? I mean, Apple would have wanted to do what it could. Google would have been the one that said, look, we want to limit your ability to use our rivals.

And so could Google have paid for traffic if it started 12 years ago without exclusionary terms? That is
something -- so you're asking the question. That's what it could do.

It can't say, look -- and so maybe Apple ships some of its computers with Google, some of it is with Microsoft. Maybe it ships all of them with Google.

THE COURT: So you're saying that it would have been lawful for Apple and Google to have the same rev share agreement it has minus the default term. And even if Apple then unilaterally said, you know what, we're going to make Google the default out of the box, that would have been okay.

MR. DINTZER: Twelve years ago.

THE COURT: But not today?
MR. DINTZER: Well, I mean, now the Court is asking after having had illegal agreements for 12 years, that, I mean, the whole world isn't what it would be.

THE COURT: I just thought I heard you say that Google could have struck an agreement to have revenue for traffic, but it couldn't have an agreement to get revenue for traffic in exchange for the default.

MR. DINTZER: In exchange for exclusivity on the default?

THE COURT: Right.
MR. DINTZER: No, it could not.
THE COURT: Okay.

So what you're saying is that it would have been lawful for Apple and Google -- or for Google at some point, what it should have said is, look, we're going to change the terms of this contract. We still want the rev share, but we're not going to make the default a condition of the rev share?

MR. DINTZER: If they had done that 12 years ago, I mean, that is not -- that is not an exclusionary term as long as -- I mean, obviously --

THE COURT: Even if -- right, okay.
But even if Apple had said, it's in our interest to choose Google because they've got the most traffic, right, because they've got the most traffic, we're going to get the most ad revenue from Google as the default, that would have been okay?

MR. DINTZER: Well, so there's a buried assumption in there, Your Honor, that $I$ just want to address.

One of the reasons that Google -- that Apple -that Google is so attractive to its contracting parties, including Apple, is this: Google is able to earn monopoly rents on its ads. Apple gets a percentage of those rents. So to the extent that it's doing business with a monopolist, that monopolist has the ability to pay in a way $--I$ mean, Mr. Schmidtlein suggested that this was because Apple has -I mean, Google has this superior product, but --

THE COURT: Can $I$ ask, is that on the record? Maybe it's there, because $I$ have to confess, I did not see a lot of discussion about monopoly rents in the ad market. This was largely about search, at least the briefing was.

MR. DINTZER: I mean, that's because that's what the defendants have raised.

But we have three markets here, Your Honor. And we have alleged monopolies in all three and misconduct in all three.

But the monopoly profits, I mean, the way that Google charges advertisers, yes, I mean, we're going to put on --

THE COURT: Is there an expert --
MR. DINTZER: -- a case about this.

THE COURT: Do you have an expert that says that in his opinion or her opinion that the ad rates Google charges are monopolistic?

MR. DINTZER: We will show --

THE COURT: And that if there was a more level playing field, that the ad rates would go down?

MR. DINTZER: So under Microsoft, we don't have to put on a but-for world, and so we don't have a but-for world.

We are -- we have an expert who will say that Google's profits are way disproportionate to anybody else
and that they are -- that they arise from monopoly profits, yes.

And, Your Honor, you asked, competitors in entrance could have bid for slices of the traffic to improve there both on the scale side and just to improve their product so that it was out there more.

The thing that these exclusive agreements have done is they have made sure -- I mean, look, Google knows what it's doing. It's paying a lot of money, and we can go to the slide.

I can't say it out loud, but Google --
THE COURT: No; I know how much money it's paying.

MR. DINTZER: And they have paid it for years. They're paying billions of dollars for these defaults because -- I mean, Google keeps trying to say, well, people want us, it's because people want us.

And if it was because people want it, they wouldn't have to pay for the defaults. The defaults matter and the defaults are attractive to their rivals because they are the best form of distribution. That's why Google is paying so much for them.

Google's ability to pay so much for them because it is making monopoly rents on the ads it sells means that it can to business in a way with these counterparties that its rivals simply cannot. And, I mean, there's just simply
no other way to think about that.
So Google has raised the competition-on-the-merits issues. It says that rivals are -- if rivals compete for a contract, then they get a free pass, they're done.

The Court raised the question, and of course, the Court was right about it, it doesn't tell us anything about the terms. The fact that a rival showed up, rivals show up in every single one of these Section 2 cases, Dentsply, LePage's.

Rivals showed up. They tried to bid. They couldn't do it because they're facing a monopolist who has advantages and it tells us nothing about the illegal terms. So just because rivals show up doesn't mean that Google can put illegal terms into their contract.

So the idea of competition on the merits because a rival showed up means that they get a pass under anti-competitive conduct. There's no case that's held that, and we would ask the Court to not break new ground there.

The second thing that they say is customer initiation. They raise the thing that the Court said. Customer initiation, what about that? Okay. Well, so Microsoft court ignored customer initiation. They did not look at what customers and distributors' views were. They focused on the contractual terms.

And at most in other Circuits, as part of a

Section 2 analysis, it's been considered.

So Google likes to cite EpiPen, so let's go to slide 15.

What the Court said in EpiPen was "This does not mean that exclusive dealing arrangements instigated by the customer cannot be anti-competitive."

So that goes directly to what Your Honor was asking. What happens if they instigate it?

And the answer is, you go through a full-on analysis, which is what the Court did in EpiPen.

You don't -- so the same conclusion was reached in Race Tires and Menasha that this is not some panacea, some pass where the Court doesn't have to go through the full-on analysis of what the anti-competitive effect was.

Also -- and this is important -- Apple is not the customer. Apple is a distributor. Apple is getting -- and Apple's interests don't line up with the rest of them. Its interests are in doing its best for its shareholders. And that's fine. But its goal is to make as much money for its shareholders.

They are not the police for competition.
Section 2 is the police for competition. Competition is a public good that needs to be protected against -- when monopolists cross the line.

And so the fact that Google is -- that Apple is
merely a distributor means that they will take the opportunity to take advantage of the monopoly rents that Google makes, and even if it means they're not promoting competition in the market.

And the people who pay are you and I and everybody else who does a search on a search engine, whether Google's or someone else's, or a rival that never got to enter, that is not as good as we would have seen in a competitive market.

THE COURT: Can I ask you a question about that point?

If I understand you correctly, the consumer harm is the absence of innovation, correct?

MR. DINTZER: I mean, that is one of them.

THE COURT: That's one.

MR. DINTZER: There's also the increased prices in the ad market and, I mean, and absence of entry and the like.

But, generally, yes.
THE COURT: Okay.
Is it the government's position, do you think the case law essentially says that I should presume that there has been a lack of innovation or, to put it differently, there would have been more innovation but for these agreements?

And I'm not -- you know, let's put it this way. There hasn't been a lack of innovation from Google. It has innovated. I think you would concede that's the case. But it seems to me the government's view is that there would be more innovation, perhaps by others, and maybe even by Google itself.

MR. DINTZER: Yes.

THE COURT: But how do I know that? How do I come to that conclusion?

MR. DINTZER: So Microsoft takes care of that for the Court, because Microsoft basically says that we don't have to show causation. They call it a toothless -- they use a different term, which I --

THE COURT: Right. I had to look it up myself.

MR. DINTZER: And I promised myself not to say words I can't pronounce in court, but they say that the causation standard is a toothless standard.

And the point of it being is that we don't -I mean, it wouldn't be fair to make a plaintiff, after 12 years, try to show what the world would have been -- in the same way that they say that we don't have to show a but-for world -- what the world would have been if Google hadn't been doing this for the past 12 years.

So the Court doesn't have to do that. All the Court has to do is "Monopolist, yes. Anti-competitive
conduct, exclusionary conduct, yes."
At that point, the burden is on Google. Show us why it's okay. And if they can't show us why it's okay, then really they can't -- they shouldn't be doing the anti-competitive conduct, regardless of, $I$ mean, we're going to presume that if they're doing this anti-competitive conduct, it is harming competition.

And I'll give the Court an example. If the Court -- we'll go to slide 9.

And what they say -- they're talking about the OEMs, and this is what the Court said: "Microsoft reduced rival browsers' usage share by not improving its own product but, rather, by preventing OEMs from taking actions that could, could increase rivals' share of usage."

That was enough.
The word "could." Not "would." Not "we have to find it." But if it could increase, then that was enough to find that there was anti-competitive conduct.

And so it is not a heavy burden for the court to carry -- or for the plaintiffs to carry here. All we have to do --

THE COURT: Can I ask a question, and I know I'll get in trouble for doing this because I'm going to paint outside the lines a little bit.

But how -- if you're right that there has been
this depression of innovation, how does the government explain something like the introduction of ChatGPT into Bing, which is forcing Google to introduce its own AI capacity into its search engine?

MR. DINTZER: Okay.

THE COURT: I know that hasn't been the subject of this, but, you know, I've got to ask.

MR. DINTZER: Okay. No. And it's a fair question.

So let me make two observations about it -- three observations about ChatGPT.

The first is that Google, I think it was five days after Microsoft announced it, Google announced that they had one.

And what's really interesting about it is that Google had one and they didn't bother releasing it.

And so the fact that they had one and didn't release it, AT\&T had a number of innovations like the fax machine that they didn't feel like people needed and so that they didn't release it because they were monopolists and they didn't have to. So that's all public stuff that we've all seen. And, I mean, it makes you go, "Hmm." But the real thing about -- but it shows what real competition will do.

> But the real thing about ChatGPT is this,

Your Honor: This is a monopoly maintenance case. What has been going on in the past 12 years, 10 years -- we filed the complaint that's at ten years, and it's been two years since then -- the past 12 years is that Google has been maintaining its monopoly.

None of that has to do with ChatGPT. It has to do with the fact that they have reduced competition. Would we have seen ChatGPT six years earlier? Would we have seen five other competitors competing for search that we don't -that have simply left the market or never entered? They looked at it and were like, "We can't get distribution." So those are questions none of us can answer, but we don't have to. If -- the fact that there is still innovation is not enough to protect Google. The fact -because that doesn't tell us where we would have been.

And where we would have been with 12 more years of competition going back to the date of our complaint clearly would have been a better market for everyone.

Let's see. I did want to get to exclusive dealing just briefly, Your Honor.

The terms of the Apple agreement, if the Court goes to this slide 18 , which is Apple's confidential information -- $I$ can't put it up here.

But the Court will see at slide 18 the date ranges in the Apple agreement. And it has a list of
anti-competitive terms, two of which I'm allowed to say, which -- the first of which is that Apple must use Google as the default Safari search and that they can't replace their browser and use one that has a different search engine. But there are two others there as well.

Those are exclusive terms. That's all anybody needs. If the Court decides to do an exclusive dealing asset, that's it. Those are exclusive terms. That's exclusivity.

And Google gets those things. Nobody else can get those things. That's enough to satisfy that element. And so we would get -- and Google doesn't even protest the idea that their Android side, that they have exclusivity. So that's enough on exclusivity.

On foreclosure, the Court --

THE COURT: I'm sorry.
Would you agree that this is different than
Microsoft and the OEM licensing terms in that this is the same market? In other words, in Microsoft, Microsoft was using its leverage in one market to foreclose competition in a different market.

MR. DINTZER: It was.

I think there's two things to say about it. One is, so it's more obvious here. So that was a harder case because it was a bank shot.

And the second one was, it was just nascent competition there. It's not that the competition was there and was being crushed. It was the possibility of competition. That was enough for the Court to find. So this is the easy -- yes, that was the harder case; this is the easier case.

With respect to foreclosure, what we'll go to slide 25 , where the D.C. Circuit made it clear -- we agree with plaintiffs that a monopolist's use of exclusive contracts in certain circumstances may give rise to a Section 2 violation, even though the contracts foreclose less than the 40 or 50 percent share usually required in order to establish a Section 1 violation.

What's really important here is that they're making a distinction between Section 1 and Section 2. And why that's so important -- and that there's no magic number with Section 2.

Why that's really important is, Google cites a lot of Section 1 cases to the Court. So those cases simply have nothing to do with the facts here.

So, for example, they cite Sterling. They quote Sterling. They say, "Sterling stands for X." The portion that they quote about Sterling is all about Section 1 , not about Section 2.

So in Section 2 what the Microsoft court said is,
for lack -- for, like, IAPs, they didn't do percentages.

They just said, "Look, this is one of two major distribution channels, and it's exclusive."

That's it. That's -- and we know that -- well, two exclusive distribution channels, browsers and Android. And Google has monopolized the defaults for both of them.

So that type of analysis, exclusivity plus a major distribution channel, that's enough to satisfy according to Microsoft.

THE COURT: So is there a specific foreclosure analysis? Let's talk about foreclosure because --

MR. DINTZER: Sure.

THE COURT: -- I guess two questions.
One is, does the record reflect a foreclosure analysis with respect to the Apple contract? One.

And, two, what is your position on how foreclosure is to be calculated?

MR. DINTZER: Okay.

So I do not recall -- I believe that we have calculated it, but $I$ do not have that standing here.

What $I$ can put up is the overall foreclosure number, slide 26.

So what this is, is this has two things, and this answers both of the Court's questions in reverse order. So I'll go to the second bullet first.

Google's distribution contracts result in 50 percent foreclosure of general search, 45 percent of general search text ads, and 36 percent of all search ads.

That means those searches come through defaults covered by their distribution contracts. So, obviously, those are big enough numbers to satisfy Microsoft if we have to go to numbers, which we don't believe we do.

What is the proper way of measuring it? So Google does the old switcheroo. It says, well, the government only has 1 percent. But then it cites -- it references cases that are using coverage. So the proper measure is coverage. Google cites cases that use coverage. EpiPen uses coverage. They find 31 percent. So they really like EpiPen, but they don't like the fact that it uses a coverage analysis.

Why use a coverage analysis? Because it's easy to do and it tells the Court how -- you don't have to establish a but-for world. It tells the Court what percentage of the defaults, in this case of the market, is being put off-limits for the rival.

THE COURT: If there's a disagreement about the method for calculating foreclosure, is that a legal question I should resolve? Or do you think that's a factual dispute that I need to hear evidence about?

MR. DINTZER: I think, Your Honor, that we go back to where I started, which is Microsoft says you need to look
at what's going on in the market. And so coverage tells the Court what's going on in the market. And so coverage -- and every court that has done --

THE COURT: But you would agree with me that coverage -- well, would you agree with me that the coverage can't be the number? In other words, you don't mean to suggest that somehow the foreclosure rate includes Chrome. MR. DINTZER: These do not include Chrome? THE COURT: Okay. So it doesn't include Chrome. Does it include people, no way, no how, who would ever switch from Google?

MR. DINTZER: Yes, because those are part of the coverage numbers -- I mean, this is the number -THE COURT: I thought your expert said otherwise. MR. DINTZER: So every court that has looked at this has used the coverage number, even the charter court that Google cites their first analysis. I'm sorry. The -THE COURT: So is it really foreclosure if -- and, again, I don't know you don't like the but-for worlds here. But is it really foreclosure if the government were to get what it -- say, hypothetically, what -- well, is it -- if there were a choice, however one defines it, and the vast majority of users chose Google, how can we say that it's the
agreements that are foreclosing the market, as opposed to Google's product?

MR. DINTZER: Okay. So we're 12 years' deep into a monopolist engaging in Section 2 conduct. So asking anything about what is happening right now and saying, "Well, look, everybody loves them because they're the biggest," it's not fair, because they've had 12 years to wipe out the competition that people might love as much or even more.

So what's going on now, I mean, that's one of the reasons. And Microsoft said it's -- let's go -- I mean, let's go with to slide 29.

They recognized that asking to require the Section 2 liability to turn on a plaintiff's ability or inability to reconstruct the hypothetical marketplace absent a defendant's anti-competitive conduct would only encourage monopolists to take more and earlier anti-competitive action.

It can't be that the Court needs to look at the but-for world. Constructing the but-for world is not fair.

And what it does is, it conflates foreclosure. How much of the market is being put off limits by Google's conduct with the effects now of that conduct as a snapshot in time?

And that's what our expert -- when our expert
calculated the 1 percent number, that's what he was doing. He was simply taking a snapshot now of what a choice screen and what exclusive would look like now. He was not creating a but-for world. He did not go back 12 years and even try to figure out what would happen with all these other competitors, got scale, got access to defaults.

Microsoft says we don't have to do it, and we haven't done it, and it's not part of the measure of foreclosure.

None of those cases that Google cites, that Google likes, have a number that's based on the but-for world.

The Church case does cite that number as an alternative, but first it calculates, and that's just a District Court case in California, it's not a Circuit Court case, but it -- not to denigrate the District Courts in northern California, which are near and dear to my heart.

THE COURT: It's okay by me.

MR. DINTZER: But they actually calculated foreclosure at 45 to 50 percent, and so they actually did the coverage. Coverage is an important number. It tells the Court what's off limits.

And in this case, along with significant foreclosure that we saw in that slide, what we also see is that under the market realities in this case, slide 27 , what we see, there are some market realities that turbocharge the
foreclosure that we just saw. The first is the durable monopoly that Google controls. The second, as the Court has identified, are the network effects. The scale strengthens the barriers. It's a repeating cycle that continually gets worse.

Chrome we've discussed, and we believe that it's a market reality the Court needs to consider.

Finally, the length of the contracts. And I can't say this number. It is on slide 18, the Apple data slide. But it is a significant length of time, and that contributes to the market realities that turbocharge the foreclosure that we've seen.

That 11 percent is -- it is --
THE COURT: Could I ask you?

Is it your view that -- look, it seems to me that no case has had a comparable product to a search engine. And what $I$ mean by that is, it is a product that grows in its capacity just by virtue of more users.

And this is different than even a social network, right? I understand social networks, more users make it more beneficial to the users, but this is a case where the product itself improves the more people that use it.

MR. DINTZER: Yes.

THE COURT: So should a company like Google, which has -- well, should Google, because of the nature of its
product, because of the nature of its product, I mean, should it be held to a different -- well, should it be considered more -- should I look at it more closely as a monopolist and its conduct because of the nature of the product? Does that make sense?

Look, I'm just trying to figure out, because there's no comparable case here in terms of the kinds of scale and network effects that you're talking about. It just doesn't exist. For every single time Google -- at least according to your theory, every time it enters into one of these default agreements, it has the ability to get more data. More data means better analytics. Better analytics means better search results. Better search results means more customers. More customers means better ad revenue, right? I mean, that's the theory.

MR. DINTZER: That is the theory.

THE COURT: That's the network effects.
MR. DINTZER: And the practice, yes, it is, Your Honor.

The scale makes this -- I mean, there are other like operating systems, there are other places where we do see, you know, you have an operating system, so more people write software for your operating system and so you're a better operating system and so more people write software for your operating system.

But even something as simple as the McWane case which was, I believe, pipes, in the McWane case, they said that the exclusive contract, it kept the rivals from getting enough scale to build a foundry which would allow them to cut costs. So scale is not something -- this is not a new theory about, you know, the import of scale. It's just that scale is particularly important here and a particularly effective means for Google to exclude their rivals.

So if the Court is asking, should we really hold Google to a standard of being, look, what you're doing with your defaults is fundamentally affecting your rivals, yes, that's why -- I mean, the truth is, if there was no scale here, this would still be a Section 2 violation, okay. But the scale shows how nefarious this process is because we're sitting here 12 years later going that by exclusive -- by getting the exclusives on all these defaults, it's keeping its rivals from competing so we don't have those people competing in the market.

THE COURT: Mr. Dintzer, you're slightly over an hour, and $I$ just want to make sure you've gotten the opportunity to make the points you want to make.

MR. DINTZER: No; I appreciate that.
The last thing that I'll do, I'll just do the closing, Your Honor, and I'll get out of here.

The last thing I'll do is, we talked about a lot
of legal disputes, but $I$ would like to take just a second to note the fact disputes. Let's go to slide 31.

Even if the Court rejects our reading of the law, which we hope of course it doesn't, we have the effect of Google's agreements have had on rivals and potential entrants into the competitive process. These are all questions of fact. Whether the contracts substantially foreclose rivals. Question of fact. And we have got the citations to the record that show the disputes there. The importance of the defaults, the extent of which defaults drive traffic, the significance of alternative forms of distribution.

Let's go to slide 32.

Whether the Apple ISA and the Mozilla RSA were customer instigated, those are big questions that are challenged. These are citations to the COMF and the other documents.

Whether Apple and Mozilla are distributors or end users. We believe they are distributors, which means the whole instigation thing really doesn't even matter. And whether the contracts are exclusive. Those are all factual questions, Your Honor, that alone would be the basis of rejecting Google's motion for summary judgment.

And with that, unless the Court has any other questions, I appreciate the Court's time and attention here.

THE COURT: No. Thank you, Mr. Dintzer;
I appreciate your presentation.

Mr. Schmidtlein.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: All right.
Your Honor, let me jump in, first and foremost, on this question of the conversation you were having with Mr. Dintzer about this Safari browser and how it came to have a default, okay?

We deposed people from Apple, and we asked them the questions about the history, and here's what Eddy Cue said. He is a senior vice president, reports to Tim Cook. He's worked at Apple since 1989. He was their $30(\mathrm{~b})(6)$ witness on all of these types of topics.
"What does it mean to be the default search engine in the Safari browser?
"Well, you got to go back to the beginning before Safari or when Safari was coming out, people would type in a URL. Example being www.google.com, and then they would do the search. We thought we had a really innovative, clever, and I think an amazing idea as it turned out.
"So what we did is when somebody types in a type of text, it goes and searches Google automatically rather than having to type in Google.com. It provides the results. That's what we do. The customer gets the results automatically."

This is the press release, 2003. Your Honor almost got it. The first rev share deal was '05. The Mozilla deal was '04. But --

THE COURT: I was off by a year.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: But you are in the neighborhood.

This is the press release from Apple. And look what they call out. "Google search capabilities build into the user interface for convenient quick searching on the web's most popular search engine."

Mr. Cue then goes on: "We added the capability of customers having the option to switch which search provider that field would search in for customer type-ins."

Here's the question: "Is it possible to have more than one default search engine on the browser?"
"No, it's not possible. You pick one."

That's Apple's testimony.
All of this imaginary, gee, they could just like randomly start sending searches on the Safari browser to four or five different search engines. It's an interesting idea. Not one that anybody's ever dreamed of at Apple or Mozilla or anywhere else.

THE COURT: So then what's the answer to the government's fundamental question, which is, why pay for the default then? In other words, if it doesn't have the great value that Google ascribes to it -- it clearly does, it's
paying a lot of money on an annual basis to multiple sources -- why pay for the default? Because it also does have the effect of keeping somebody else out from being the default.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: It doesn't.
THE COURT: Well, I understand that there are ways to switch things, except for on the Android device which I gather the widget has to stay as Google.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Yeah.

I mean, we've got slides. You can -- if you pull out -- if you have an iPhone, you pull it out, you hit the "settings," you hit "Safari," you hit "search engine," you switch it.

THE COURT: No; I know. But --

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: You can -- you get my point.
THE COURT: But apparently, at least as a fact dispute, or maybe it's a fact question of how many people really do that. There's clearly value in the default. There's plenty of documentation that suggests Google understands the value in the default, because whether it's hard or not to switch, the human mind doesn't really think about switching except for in a case that -- except for when it comes to Microsoft. I understand that.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: No.

But here's what we know. People switch when it's
not Google.
If people want to -- and as I've said, they've not said, people who want Bing get Bing.

What we're talking about is are there a group of people who might be ambivalent or who might not go to the trouble to switch and the people at Apple and the people at Mozilla and the other browsers, they have a decision.

So for those people, I care about those people. I care about their experience on my browser. Which search engine do $I$ want those people to have set as the default? Because me, Apple, I think it's the best.

They make this claim that you can't trust Apple. You can't trust Mozilla. They don't care about the customer. What? Apple doesn't care about the customer? Mozilla doesn't care about the customer?

They don't claim that the Safari browser is a monopolist. They certainly don't claim that Firefox is a monopolist in browsers. They care deeply about the search experience on their browsers, and they pick Google because it's the best. And providing the best experience, even to people who may not care that much, matters.

THE COURT: Sorry, Mr. Schmidtlein.
So answer the question that $I$ asked you and then interrupted you from answering, which is: Why pay for the defaults? In other words, if Google is so confident in the
quality of its product, why pay for the defaults?
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: I was trying to answer it.

There are some people who, if it is set to something else, they may not switch. They may not try Google. We want them to have the product available.

And certainly back when these agreements started in 2002 and all of the searching on the Internet or nearly all of it was being done on Microsoft devices, this was a way for us to expose our product to others.

THE COURT: But doesn't that answer make the government's point, which is that Google is paying to keep as customers some number of people who may be ambivalent?

I don't know what that number is. It may not be a big number, but some number of people Google values enough who they fear might switch, and there have been various percentages in the documentations that might reflect that switching number, if it didn't have the default?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: They're paying to expose their product and make it available. Whether people switch or not is up to the user.

But there is certainly value -- and, of course, Google wants to be associated with Apple's products. Absolutely they want to be on that device. There's nothing wrong or nefarious about that.

Their economist says we should pay more. Their
economist says, "Gee, if there was more competition, you'd actually pay Apple more for that spot."

There's nothing nefarious. It's nothing more than a price -- a reversed price cut. People do that all the time in competition. They want their product to be available.

So when Apple comes to us and says -- he says, "Why isn't it possible?"

Well, the idea behind the whole field is there's this field you type into and it automatically goes. That's the beauty and why it's worked so well. It just works. The customer doesn't have to think or do anything about it.

But the idea is, let's just make it so that out of the box, without any changes, without any customer having to do anything, they would get the best results possible.

And I've got more slides. If you go into your binder there, this is tab 14, Your Honor. Mr. Cue goes in and describes the process by which they think about and they choose the default.

And, you know, we've made these next -- these are obviously in the record, Your Honor. But it describes how they think about the default, the process they go through to decide who to get the default.

THE COURT: So is it a fact question for me to resolve now or at trial as to whether -- I mean, you've
suggested it's pretty easy. At the end of the day, the default is helpful, but it's not -- doesn't foreclose anybody from switching over to a different search engine.

Government says, "Look, it's a really sticky -there's a real sticky quality to it. A lot of people just don't switch even if it's easy to switch."

Is that not a fact question $I$ need to ultimately decide at a trial?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: No.

I mean, there is certainly no -- there's no debate that there's value to it and that there are definitely incremental volumes of query that you pick up.

If I may, Your Honor --
THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: -- hand up, these are a set of a slides based on evidence in the record.

This is a little bit of what we talked about before, Your Honor. This provides market share numbers for Google versus Bing. And highlighted there, we have Bing's share versus Google's share on Windows, and then it compares it with macOS and others.

And then the other share -- the other slides there show you, contrast for you the default status of Bing on Windows devices and the lack of default status for Google.

So, yes, defaults matter. But is the record in
this case undisputed that Google gets a lot of traffic on places where it's not the default? The absolutely.

Microsoft has the default on all of those Windows devices, and yet people search for Google.

So the idea that somehow Google shouldn't be allowed to compete when Apple comes to it and says, "I have a default. I'd like you to compete for it" -- and, Your Honor, I want to hand up, and we have a slide on this as well, but it's not for publication.

This is a letter that was written by Mozilla's counsel to the United States Department of Justice one month before this lawsuit was filed. And in this letter, Mozilla describes to the Department of Justice, in great detail, the issues that will occur and befall Mozilla if they are not allowed to have Google as a potential competitor to be the default on their browser.

And we asked Mozilla's CEO the same set of questions about the default. The concept of a default search has always been there. When we made a computer product, Firefox 1.0 , the prevalent or the existence of multiple search engines in the product has always been there.

They promote and they've got various other places where you can find other search engines on their browser, but there's only one default.

You want the browser to work when it starts. And so the default's in Firefox, the default's in the search box, the Awesome Bar, they call it in Firefox, is what happens if the user makes no choice.

We're very big on choice, and so it's always been a key principle of our search philosophy that users have a choice. We try make it easy for people to pick a different search engine if they want it.

I asked her, "Has Mozilla ever considered offering a search engine choice screen to users?
"Our experience is that, you know, people like opening up the browser and being able to do what they want to do. So, yeah, we thought about it from the very early days and decided the best consumer experience was to have the default, the thing that people who don't want to think about search engines expect, and then to make it very easy after that.
"Consumers are a force. They make decisions about what works for them, and so we're always trying to balance what it is that makes a product work, that consumers vote and say, 'This is helping me.' How are we moving our mission forward in those products?
"And so we felt, A, consumers are choosing Google. We're making search easy for them, and we added choice in a product in a way that no one else had or even thought of.

We're making it easy. That's a pretty good balance." So, again, product design decisions made by third-party browsers that Your Honor said are not before you. They haven't sued them. There's nothing anti-competitive.

And Mr. Dintzer, I think, even acknowledged, well, yeah, Apple could make Google the default. They're apparently hung up on the fact that the contract just provides what they're going to do with Google.

There's nothing nefarious about the contract saying, "Okay. We're going to pay a rev share. And as part of this, here's what our obligation is. If the search comes in the Safari box, we're sending it to you."

It doesn't bar Apple from providing another search bar that defaults to Google, a different search widget. It doesn't bar Apple from preloading Bing on the devices. All these other things. It's not an exclusive agreement like any other agreement that they cite.

Mr. Dintzer made reference to $Z F$ Meritor, to Dentsply, to LePage's. Your Honor, I implore you, go back and re-read those cases carefully. I know you've read them. Those cases all involve situations like Microsoft, where those monopolists were able to leverage their monopoly to impose restrictions on their customers.

None of those cases involve a situation like this,
which is a lot closer to EpiPen, where the customer comes and says, "This is how $I$ want my product to work. This is how I want the competition to work. Please compete for that product, even if that means the monopolist wins and the rivals lose out."

THE COURT: So is it a fact question then if this was a race -- say it's a 400-meter race. Is it a fact question of whether the default puts Google ahead by 200 meters?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Absolutely not. Absolutely not.
And there's no -- there is no -- well, I'm sorry. You said it was a how-many-meter race?

THE COURT: 400 .
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Yeah, there's no -- there's certainly no factual dispute that the default is a 200-meter advantage.

But what we, I think what we can say is, you can rely on -- or the browsers here have every incentive to make sure that there is competition in search.

Apple doesn't want to wake up one day and find that Google is the only person they have to deal with in search.

THE COURT: But $I$ guess the government's response is, "Sure." I don't think they're disputing that Apple, Mozilla, they have every incentive to ensure they have the
best search engine installed in their browser.

I guess the question is, even with that being the case, to use my tortured hypothetical or tortured analogy, is there ever a scenario in which somebody who's starting at the beginning and who has a 200-meter disadvantage could ever win the 400 -meter race if they're starting halfway behind?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Yeah, and the answer is -- well, the answer is yes because --

THE COURT: No matter how much -- you know, maybe even if you give the person who's at the starting line better shoes or give them, you know, a few -- a fewer less hurdles to jump over, whatever the case may be.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: And the answer to that is yes. Google was 200 meters behind in 1998. Google was 350 meters behind in 2008 when it introduced Chrome after years and years of monopoly behavior by Microsoft on Internet Explorer. Google was 350 meters behind in a 400 -meter race, and they've come around and they've surpassed them, okay?

There is -- and I want to touch on something, because Mr. Dintzer keeps harping on 12 years of anti-competitive conduct, 12 years, 12 years.

This is a monopoly maintenance case, not a monopoly acquisition case. They've never told us when Google first became a monopolist, but it was more than

12 years ago, okay?
They won't identify, like, when Google specifically, but 12 years ago, Google's market share was very, very high. So even under their theory, whenever this conduct supposedly crossed the magic line, Google was already ahead, Google was already ahead.

So Google was ahead back in the 2000 s when they had almost none of this distribution. They've never said -and you can check him because they're always very careful about this. They've never said Google acquired its monopoly because of any contract. They've never said that. And that's really, really important.

Now, they try to suggest -- they cite the language in Microsoft around -- I'm going to try to get it right, Your Honor -- "edententialist." And I think it's really important to understand what the Court was talking about there, because there's -- people have been trying to blur this for years in the antitrust world.

There's two separate questions.
Has the plaintiff proved substantial anti-competitive effects? Which in Microsoft they did. There are extensive findings of fact not challenged on appeal in the case, and I'll hand these up, substantial findings of fact, where the District Court Judge concluded -- and Microsoft didn't challenge these on
appeal -- substantial findings of fact saying restrictive behavior led to shoot-up in IE share, reduction in Navigator share, or reduction in Java distribution, okay?

That was -- that met substantial anti-competitive effects.

The "edententialist" test language that comes at the end --

THE COURT: Right.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: -- is very, very different.
THE COURT: It's whether they collectively -- no?
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: I think what -- the argument, I believe, that Microsoft was making that was rejected there was, well, yeah -- and this goes to the triple bank shot, which I'm going to talk later with Mr. Sallet because he's got the ultimate triple bank shot for his case -- what Microsoft said there was, okay, even if we've reduced the browser share or we've reduced Java, you know what, that stuff was never going to become the middle ware threat we thought that would actually become a means to reduce the application's barrier at entry and erode our monopoly power. So even if we did all this stuff, it turns out not to have mattered.

And the Court there said, wait a minute, time out, that's -- we're not going to reward you from, sort of, like killing off all of this supposed potential competitive
technology before it had a chance to flower. That's not the test. That's a separate test --

THE COURT: Right.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: -- than the effects test. So I just wanted to make sure we sort of had that point.

THE COURT: Mr. Schmidtlein, I'm going to just ask you to wrap up.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Okay.
The only last thing I'll repeat on is to, again, look carefully on this question of, can you sort of aggregate effects across? Because I know you had some exchanges about that.

And I think the answer is clear in Microsoft. Different categories of conduct cannot be aggregated. You have to deal with them individually. You might have a situation where most popular channel for distribution exclusive, let's just assume out, which was OEMs. Second most popular IAPs, we have restrictions there, problematic. Then we get to ISVs and anti-competitive conduct, not as much foreclosure.

I can look -- in that situation, I can look back and say, okay, maybe not on its own, but $I$ can look at the other effects there, because I have found that that conduct is illegal. It's not competition on the merits.

But then when they got to the ICP's conduct said,
anti-competitive conduct, I really don't see any real effects, nothing really of -- that, no liability.

So again, I think you do need to line these up all sort of individually. And if you conclude that any category of conduct on its own is competition on the merits, you surely cannot include that because that would be like saying, if Google had gone out, per Mr. Dintzer, and didn't have any exclusivity as to Apple, if Apple just chose us out of the blue, and we got all their search queries, you certainly can't come in and say, oh, well, when I look at Android, you have to look at the fact that Google won Apple on the merits.

Thanks for your patience this morning, Your Honor.
THE COURT: No. I appreciate it, Mr. Schmidtlein.
Before we adjourn, I want to ask Mr. Dintzer one question that I did not ask, and I should have, and I don't mean to open the door to another rebuttal here. But can I just ask you to address the point -- and I should have asked the question while you were up -- about switching that happens on Microsoft's browsers, the point that

Mr. Schmidtlein has made about, look, it's not as sticky as the government would have you believe, the defaults, because when we're looking at Microsoft's products, there's a large amount of switching that's happening to Google?

MR. DINTZER: So let's start at the beginning.

On places where Microsoft has the defaults on its browser, its usage, I believe Google's chart shows, its usage is significantly higher in places than it doesn't have the defaults, which shows that getting the default matters. So we believe that their numbers show defaults do matter, and that's -- the question of why people are changing defaults on Microsoft's computers is a more complicated one.

They do it, to some extent, but what happens is, to a significant extent is this, people decide that they don't necessarily like, especially the Internet Explorer and perhaps Edge, and they decide that they want a new browser, so they download the Chrome browser that comes fortified with Google as the default, and they start using that browser.

And it looks like, oh, well these people have chosen a new search engine, but that's not necessarily so. They have chosen a new browser. And it's the question --

THE COURT: But that assumes people can distinguish between the browser and the search engine.

MR. DINTZER: No.

Actually, it assumes the opposite, Your Honor. It assumes that people maybe can't.

And so when they're downloading -- they say, look, I'm not thrilled with my browser, it's kind of slow, I'm going to download Chrome or Firefox. Both of those
have -- they default to Google. And so Google likes to count those as people making the decision to use Google search. That's far from clear, certainly --

THE COURT: But even in your view, even if all of those folks who are downloading Chrome, it's because they think they're downloading the search functionality of Chrome or the search engine, they're still -- the evidence shows that the default is still meaningful, notwithstanding the degree of switching that's happening.

MR. DINTZER: Absolutely.
In fact, it shows what $--I$ mean, what could be if --

THE COURT: If it was 95 percent switchover, then perhaps you wouldn't have a leg to stand on, but it's less than that.

MR. DINTZER: It's -- and I think I know the number, but I'm not sure I'm allowed to say the number, so I'm not going to test the waters, but it's a significant number, compared to where Microsoft does not.

And the last thing is, it's easier to switch on a computer. So a lot of what the numbers that we're talking about are phones. And the fact that people are switching on a computer doesn't tell us as much about -- I mean, defaults are stickier on phones because they're smaller and people just -- they just want to press the buttons.

And so there are a number of reasons why. But the upshot is, is that that does not mean the defaults don't matter or that everybody loves Google so they should be allowed to be a monopolist.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. DINTZER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, everyone. Thank you very much for the presentations this morning.

So we will reconvene at 1:30 and we will then resume then. Thank you all very much. We'll see you shortly.

Don't wait for me, please.

COURTROOM DEPUTY: This Court stands in recess.
THE COURT: No need to wait for me. Thank you, everyone.
(Recess from 12:25 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.)

COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise. This Honorable Court is again in session.

THE COURT: Please be seated, everyone.
Thank you.

Okay. Welcome back, everybody.

Ready for round two?
Mr. Schmidtlein.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
I'm going to hand up two sets of slides that we've
prepared for this afternoon's argument while we get up and running here, Your Honor.

So we'll try to kind of, as we did this morning, talk a little bit about the framework. I know we've obviously covered some ground on that in connection with the issues we discussed this morning. I think some of it sort of overlaps. I don't think -- we're certainly not suggesting that a different framework applies.

THE COURT: Right.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: But I think you previewed at least one of the types of conduct that features very prominently or more prominently this afternoon than this morning, which is this question of product design, improvement, and things like that. So we'll spend -- we'll probably spend a little bit more time talking to you a little bit about that.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: I'm obviously happy to answer questions.

The conduct at issue in the Colorado plaintiff's case really involves four categories. The specialized unit product designs, and there are particular specialized units within Google that have been the focus of the states' allegations and in the case.

Google's data licensing agreement terms with
specialized vertical providers. If you hear me slip into SVPs, that that's what I'm referring to. And those are companies like booking. com or Expedia or others who provide kind of a specialized vertical search experience.

The third category in their claims involves SA360, which is a search engine marketing tool. This is software that advertisers can use to buy ads across different advertising platforms, and allegations or complaints they have about whether Google's SEM tool has adopted particular Microsoft ads features on the time frame that they would prefer.

Search distribution, also as part of their complaint, given that we talked about this morning, I'm not going to talk about it this afternoon. I know Mr. Sallet wants to talk about it. And, you know, I'll deal with that probably on rebuttal, because $I$ can anticipate what Mr. Sallet probably wants to say, which is, if for some reason any part of the search distribution, the DOJ case, survives summary judgment, somehow you should be able -they should be able to smuggle in any or all of the rest of their case sort of with that because of some effect that $I$, candidly, can't wrap my head around. But maybe we'll get to that later today.

So let's jump in. This is the framework. As we talked about this morning, our position is that in terms of
evaluating this anti-competitive effects question that Your Honor posed, there are two steps to it.

The competition on the merits step that we talked about, you know, obviously with a big lean this afternoon in on this product design question, because we do believe that product design cases have analyzed that question as a threshold question.

And it's not just sort of other Circuits and other courts that we have pointed to in our briefs. We've also talked about the Microsoft D.C. Circuit opinion and its treatment of various aspects of product design in that case.

Even if you get over that hurdle, you still have to show the substantial anti-competitive effects in the market. And we'll talk a little bit about that because our position is really with respect to all three categories of conduct I'm talking about this afternoon, plaintiffs' case fails on the second prong as well. And our position is that plaintiffs' case fails on the first prong at least on the first two, the product design and the data agreement.

So with respect to the product design challenge, let's start off with that one. The plaintiffs' position is, and they have to prove, consistent with this claim, that Google's design of certain specialized units is somehow not competition on the merits. And their position is that Google should have somehow designed these units differently
to provide more promotion of specialized vertical providers.
And then, secondly, that somehow a failure to provide more promotion -- because it's not as if they didn't provide any promotion. We've got some search engine results pages to show you, a little similar to what we did at the tutorial, to give that some context.

Their position is that if the SVPs had gotten more promotion, even though they're not competitors in the relevant market, according to them, that -- so that alone doesn't show anti- -- effects in the general search engine mark because they're not in the search engine market. So their theory goes, if I'd had that, then somehow that would have made me more attractive to partner with a search engine. And if I somehow done sort of some different or better partnership with a search engine, IE, Microsoft or Yahoo! or somebody else -- then that would have made the search engine more competitive, and that would have led to more competition in the general search engine market.

Mr. Dintzer made a remark this morning about how he thought the search distribution case was easier than the bank shot case that the DOJ had in Microsoft, because in Microsoft, the product that Microsoft -- or products they were trying to get rid of weren't actually in the relevant market. It was Java or it was Navigator.

I would suggest to Your Honor, if that was a bank
shot, this is a triple bank shot.
And unlike in Microsoft where there were lots and lots of internal documents within Microsoft saying, "Gee, you know what? These people have posed this threat to us. Even though they're not in the market, they posed this middleware threat. We better get rid of them because if they flourish, they will wind up being able to erode the applications' barrier to entry, which is so important to our monopoly position."

THE COURT: Can $I$ start out with a couple of fundamental questions?

One is, is it your position that the law in this area with respect to product design and, in fact, improved product design, that that is -- let me back up.

I don't think there's a factual dispute in this case that Google's introduction of verticals is a product improvement. Maybe I'm wrong. But I thought that was something that the Colorado plaintiffs have conceded.

If that is a concession, is it in your view that under the antitrust law, that that is a per se competitive practice, pro-competitive practice, or is it still subject to the kind of balancing inquiry that was done in Microsoft?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: If the -- the claim is that the harm or the effects in the market that the plaintiffs are focused on flows from the introduction of the new, improved
product, that is absolutely competition on the merits, that is privileged. That cannot, as a matter of law, violate the antitrust laws. That is our position.

We believe the D.C. Circuit's treatment in Microsoft is certainly consistent with that. And that is certainly the position adopted by various other courts, the Allied versus Tyco case being probably the most prominent. But we absolutely do believe that is the law.

And the way in which the D.C. Circuit analyzed some of the product improvement cases in there, I think, informs that. And I'm happy to sort of segue into that unless Your Honor has another question.

THE COURT: No.

I mean, I think -- if $I$ understand what you're saying -- I'm just looking for the right portion of the opinion.

But the bottom line is that there is a portion of the opinion that says, you know, courts are reluctant, and should be reluctant, to evaluate -- or view as anti-competitive product improvements, but that doesn't mean it is per se protected. And then sort of leaves it at that.

And then from time to time looks at product improvements without really necessarily talking about the actual balancing that they seem to suggest.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Yeah, I think --

THE COURT: Maybe -- I'm sorry. Hold on.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: I think, Your Honor, going back to the first slide we had up, I think I've got the quote -I may have the quote that you are looking for there in the second bullet under No. 1 .
"As a general rule, courts are properly very skeptical about claims that competition has been harmed by a dominant firm's product design changes."

Okay?

That can doesn't speak to improvements.
THE COURT: Right.
And I think that's the question, is that -- you're right. The Circuit said, "Courts are properly very skeptical about claims that competition has been harmed by competition has been harmed by dominant firm's product design changes."

It goes on to say, "This is all more true in a market such as this one in which the product itself is rapidly changing. Traditional deference to product innovation, however, does not mean that a monopolist's product design decisions are per se lawful."

And then the case that you've cited, Allied Orthopedics case from the Ninth Circuit, seems to acknowledge that the D.C. Circuit's decision in Microsoft may be a little bit different than its own.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: I think they're not sure if it's exactly analytically the same, but they come out the same.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: And I would actually suggest that -- I would actually suggest that the two courts are the same and here -- go ahead.

THE COURT: Because the examples that flow from that introductory -- those introductory legal principles, I don't think there's any real contention, there was any real contention in Microsoft that those were "product improvements." They were essentially just different ways of integrating the two products together, it seems to me.

But then when it came to the Java machine, there really wasn't any real question about anti-competitive effects. And, ultimately, whatever balancing that they may have suggested here early on in the opinion sort of disappears by the time we get to the Java machine discussion.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Yeah.

I mean, there's not sort of rigid --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: -- consistency, I suppose, in every respect.

But here's what $I$ guess I would say. The passage you just quoted about product improvement in Microsoft cites
several cases.

THE COURT: Right.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: I believe the Foremost case and Peripherals and California Computers.

THE COURT: Right.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: And I believe in all three of those cases, Courts reached sort of similar, I think, positions as to what we're advancing here, which is, if the product is, in fact, an improvement, then you're not going to wind up sort of doing any sort of a balancing test. And so those three cases, I think, are absolutely consistent with our position.

And, in fact, because those cases pre-dated the Allied case, when you read the Allied case, Allied, of course, looks back -- because these are all Ninth Circuit cases. Allied looked back at those.

THE COURT: They speak of it in terms of this associated conduct and whatever that means.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: That's right.
And they do talk about, if you have some other conduct that's really driving the anti-competitive effect --

THE COURT: Right.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: -- well, then the fact that it might be attached to a product design change doesn't necessarily immunize you.

And I think the Java example you pointed to is super important because, as you properly note, there are a couple of different instances, and we've sort of tried to summarize them on the screen here, of things that $I$ think the D.C. Circuit thought about or considered, arguably, as product design changes.

And the Java virtual machine is sort of the most, I think, squarely on point with our facts.

THE COURT: Right.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: In that instance, Microsoft developed a product that was an improvement.

I'm sorry. Go ahead, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm sorry.

I want to -- sorry.

Just in terms of staying with first legal
principles for a moment, let's say, hypothetically, I do get to the question of anti-competitive effect here, that I think that the Circuit requires me to at least consider it. In your view -- let me back up.

There are a number of instances in Microsoft where the Court's conclusions -- and essentially, it's essentially affirming what the District Court's findings of fact were. At least as $I$ read the District Court's opinion in that case, there weren't exactly a lot of citations to the factual findings in that case.

But all that said, in terms of anti-competitive effect, some of it seemed very theoretical; that because of this potential integration, it blocks another browser from being integrated into Microsoft's operating -- onto the desktop, for example, of a computer.

I guess what I'm wondering is, is that enough to establish anti-competitive effect, that is, the theoretical possibility, even though there may not be actual concrete facts to support that's in fact what is happening, or do I need a factual predicate in the record to point to to say, look, this product development is anti-competitive because it's having the effect that the plaintiffs say it is? It's a poorly-worded question, but hopefully you get my point.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: No; understood.

And I think the answer is, absolutely, you need to show an actual effect. This is not a merger case where we are trying to evaluate what are the likely future effects of what's going to happen in the market if the merger is allowed to be consummated. This is necessarily a backwards-looking exercise.

I mean, we've all been running around the country deposing SVPs. We've certainly gotten lots of documents from Microsoft and other general search engines.

Under this theory, the triple-bank-shot theory, they need to demonstrate, one, that these product -- this
product design has somehow resulted in a harm to an SVP even though the SVPs appear in search ads, they appear in organic search results and, as I'll show you hopefully in a bit, they also appear further into the Google unit.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: So you first have to show that. THE COURT: I mean, their contention is -- and, again, we're getting little bit further ahead than I mean to -- but their contention is, and at least there's some evidentiary support for the first proposition, which is SVPs have been weakened as a result of the design change because they now have to pay more per consumer, acquisition costs. In other words, because they are prior to the change -- in the old design, their ads were more prominent. Now it's a page removed, the SVPs are at least adversary affected in that one way.

Then the question -- that still doesn't answer the question, the ultimate question of, well, how is that anti-competitive in the markets that they've alleged?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: That's right.
THE COURT: And so my -- and I'll have this
question for Mr. Sallet, which is, is it enough to theorize that the weakening of these SVPs somehow makes them weaker in the view of the rival search engines?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Yeah. And the answer to that,
again, I think consistent with Microsoft, is that that's absolutely not.

I mean, I think in Microsoft, there were very specific findings that Judge Jackson made that the specific complaint conduct resulted in lower browser usage on Navigator. The markets flipped. IE was a distant second and it flipped. IE became first. And he found as a matter of factual record that there was causation, anti-competitive effect, between the conduct and the actual market impact.

They have to do the same here. They can't come in with an expert who just opines, as a matter of theory, I think that it's possible that if an SVP was weaker, then maybe they wouldn't do another deal with Microsoft.

Microsoft has dozens and dozens of deals with SVPs. They have lots of data that they help run specialized units that are as similar, if not identical, to what Google operates. They have not come forward with a single shred of evidence that an SVP didn't do a deal or that somehow the SVP would have helped improve Bing in some undescribed way and that that in turn would have made Bing a better competitor to Google. There is none of that.

And, again, $I$ don't mean to be a broken record. I talked this morning about the D.C. Circuit's finding with respect to ICPs, where the Court found -- and, again, focused on the District Court's failure -- or I shouldn't
say "failure." The District Court made a finding. I don't see that there is a connection between what the court found to be noncompetition on the merits, the restrictions on those ICPs from being able to work with other browsers, I don't see a connection between that and actual browser usage.

THE COURT: So what about the following thesis that, at least in my view, doesn't seem to be as developed, which is, Google fears -- or has concerns about SVPs because if customers understand the value of SVPs, they will skip over Google. They'll go straight to -- you know, they'll go to their browser, www.kayak.com, boom, I don't have to go to Google, bypass Google. It will reduce the number of users or inquiries that Google has, which, in turn, could impact -- well, that's how it affects Google, reduced queries.

So is that not enough in your -- in other words, there is some arguable harm to Google from users going directly to the SVPs that's been theorized here as the reason why Google might want to diminish the significance of SVPs in search results.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: So we absolutely agree with -our position is Google does compete with SVPs. We absolutely, sort of, agree with that.

But they say we don't for purposes of the relevant
market. They say they're not in the relevant market. So harming them all by itself doesn't answer the question. That's first.

Second, though, is, Google's response to that being: We're going to build a specialized unit that tries to, for example, when somebody says "hotels New York," we're going to show them hotels that are in New York. We're not going to just send them a bunch of blue links where you can go somewhere else to try to search for hotels in New York.

What Google has done is try to compete with them.
They're doing what you would want -- the antitrust laws would want Google to say, if you see a competitive threat, as Your Honor has posed, what do you do about it? Well, you try to answer the question yourself. There's absolutely nothing wrong with that.

And as Your Honor noted, what Google did was a product improvement. It enhanced Google's search to be able to better serve users who are making those queries. It --

THE COURT: Sorry.
So in the process, there is this -- you know, we've talked about that product improvement, quote, should be skeptical of. However, if there is associated conduct, then that could still be subject to Section II scrutiny.

It seems to me that to the extent that there is such conduct here, is the fact that Google has, I'll put
this just generally, discriminated against SVPs in two ways, and for reasons in which it's not clear to me why they've done it.

One is, SVPs cannot place ads in the vertical, in the specialized -- or on the first page. Once you put up search, the box comes up. You'll can correct me if $I$ am wrong, other ads can be placed in there but not of SVPs. Maybe I'm wrong about that. But I thought SVPs were shut out, whereas others are not. That's one.

Two, the other way in which they're discriminated against is that there's discrimination between verticals. So in hotels and airlines, for example, SVPs don't get to advertise in that box, but in vacation rentals, for example, my understanding is that Google does let them advertise in the box.

So is that not the kind of associated conduct that causes competitive harm that I can consider notwithstanding the fact that this is a product improvement?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Yeah; I don't think that qualifies as associated conduct, because what you're -I think what you're still articulating is itself the design of the product, okay?

I think associated conduct, I think the classic example of that are what are sometimes people refer to as the product hop drug cases; in other words, a branded
pharmaceutical manufacturer who faces competition from a generic introduces a new version.

THE COURT: And then withdraws the old one.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: And then withdraws the old one.

So in that situation, what you've really got is
withdrawing the vertical is the problem -- I mean, I'm sorry, the generic is the problem. It's not the introduction of the new version of the drug. That's,

I think, fundamentally different than what we're dealing with here.

What we're dealing with here really is unhappiness about the fundamental design.

THE COURT: Am I wrong that, for example, the hotel verticals that have up, you do -- Google does show ads in that vertical for some, of some advertisers, correct?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: I don't believe it's ads in this page that we're looking at.

THE COURT: Okay.
Not within the -- they're not ads of other providers in the box?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Not on this page.

Let me run through here and maybe that might help.
So what we're looking at here is, you know, an exemplar of --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: -- the first SERP that you would get with this query. And at the top you see ads, including ads by SVPs. Then you've got the Google -- they call this the "hotels unit."

THE COURT: Right, the unit.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: And then below that, you have what they -- you know, organic such results, which also include SVPs.

THE COURT: Right.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: So --

THE COURT: So to be clear, my question is, within the unit on that page --

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Yeah.
THE COURT: -- is there any advertising that's displayed in the unit on that first page?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: So on this page, and this is sort of a blow-up of that unit, these are Google generated results that are not ads.

If you click on this page, if you click on sort of the view 1, 209 hotels at the bottom there, in other words, you find this interestingly enough, you've chosen basically, when presented with three buckets, ads that you could search one of those places, Google's unit, where you can search, or the organics below where you can search. If somebody chooses this and they want to go deeper into it, this is the
page where more hotels, and here you do see ads.

THE COURT: Right.

And if you click on the hotel itself, it will give you options to go to the SVPs.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: And that's this page.
THE COURT: Right.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: So once you have actually
settled in on a hotel that you have enough interest in that you might want to book it, you click on that, we display SVPs.

And the complaint they have is, gee, we should somehow appear here.

Well, let me give you an example of, sort of, why that's a problem.

THE COURT: Can I ask a slightly different question?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Sure.

THE COURT: Which is above the unit, I understood the plaintiffs to say that SVP advertising, Google does not allow SVP advertising above the unit in certain verticals. So, for example, flights or hotels. Above-the-unit advertising, and you've got an example here where there is above-the-unit advertising, SVPs don't get that real estate?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: No. I mean, if we go back here.
THE COURT: That's a misunderstanding then on my
part.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Yeah.

If you go back to the page I've got up here, this is actually the full page, and those top two there are Expedia and Booking.com, those are ads and those are SVPs. So they are not excluded at all from this page except when Google's hotel unit, in other words, Google gets a query for hotels New York, Google's tested and said, I'm going to show the actual hotels.

THE COURT: And if there is a search done in something that prompts a vertical or a unit box to show up, is the SERP, will the SERP always appear in this fashion, that is, some advertising up top, the unit box, and then organic links, or are there instances in which there's no advertising even included above the unit?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: It depends. It's a good question because there are a lot of different technically like vertical units.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: I think with respect to the ones that are at issue in this case, I think there are ads that appear -- that are eligible to appear at the top. Certainly I know for local hotels and local services, and I believe there are instances where you can get it for flights, too. But you certainly have organic results below.

And, again, the claim in this case is not that we're excluding them from ads on the first page. What they're complaining about is --

THE COURT: Right, not being in the unit.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Well, they're complaining about this -- the first page of the unit, they say, Gee, there may be some information in here that Google got from us.

In other words, Google is gathering information about hotels from all sorts of different places, from the hotel. They may be crawling the web, getting information from the web about the hotel. They may be getting it from multiple different SVPs, lots of different places. They build this all out, and then they decide which pieces to spit out on this page.

But the fact that they're not providing some border with respect to the -- and, by the way, the star reviews there are Google reviews.

So what they're complaining about, apparently, is, we should have some reference on this page.

And the problem that you can see from this is, going back to the page, what we call the immersive's page where we do actually do display them --

THE COURT: Right.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: -- for this particular hotel, you'll see on this particular one, there are five hotels
offering the same price.

THE COURT: Or -- you mean not five hotels, but five different SVPs for the same hotel.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Correct. Correct. Thank you.
There are five different SVPs. And when I asked their witness, their expert witness, I said, "So tell me, what am I supposed to do -- what was Google supposed to do with this page if it has five different SVPs who all have that same price there?"

And his answer was, "I have no opinion on that. That's for remedy."

I said, "Well, what is the exact design? Explain to me what the alternative design was that Google refused to implement that you claim was better."

And the consistent answer from all of their witnesses has been, "I have no opinion on that."

THE COURT: Can I go back to the question I asked earlier, which is about this disintermediation theory.

I think we're in -- Google does not compete in the market for general search with the SVPs, nor advertising, at least as it's been defined. Maybe there's some broader digital ad market --

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: That's our position, correct. THE COURT: -- but that's not what's going on here.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Not for summary judgment. THE COURT: Right, not for summary judgment purposes.

But is there not -- again, you know, again, this is the theory, that Google is harmed by greater traffic to the SVPs and that Google's search dominance, if you will, gets weakened because fewer people are going to Google. That also means they're not going to Bing. But they're not going to Google, because they're going straight to the SVP web page.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: That's not their theory.
Their theory, very specifically, is an SVP by itself is incapable of competing with Google in a way that would erode its monopoly, because they know, they know that once they open that up, their proof of Google's monopoly power goes out the window. There's a zillion SVPs competing for all sorts of queries.

Think about Amazon.

THE COURT: Right. No, no.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Right?

They very, very intentionally pled this very narrow, relevant market specifically because the theory you're postulating there is a dead end for them.

And that is, candidly, like, one of our -- would be one of our theories at trial on relevant market is,

Google faces pockets of competition all over the place. And you have to look at all of those.

THE COURT: Your view is that there is no general search market --

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Correct.
THE COURT: -- per se?
There is just a market for digital ads, period.
And that includes not only SVPs but includes Facebook; it includes --

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: On ad sides.
THE COURT: On the ad side.
That's what I mean. If I said "general search," I meant "ad." Excuse me.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: On the ad side, there's a million places for advertisers to look to target particular users.

THE COURT: Right.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: And on the search side, for people like you and I, if we're going to look to search for something, depending on what we're searching for, we have all sorts of different options, not just limited to Bing, Yahoo!

THE COURT: So since we're talking about advertising, maybe this is a good time to segue to the Google 360 issues.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Okay.
THE COURT: At least as I understand it, your arguments are largely two.

One, that this is a transitory -- you know, to the extent it is and ever was anti-competitive, it's transitory.

And two is that even if it has -- even if it's more than transitory, the plaintiffs haven't carried any burden in showing what the anti-competitive harm is, right?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: That's correct.
THE COURT: So let's start with the second argument, which is, there is information in the record about how much Microsoft has estimated. Whether it's a "back of the napkin -- "back of the envelope, on the napkin" kind of estimate or not, there's some estimate that Microsoft's ad business has been harmed by not having realtime option in 360 for its ads, one.

Two, even if you were to dismiss that as weak, why isn't it sufficient that Google itself has evidence that its advertising revenue has improved by virtue of having realtime auction bidding for its ads? In other words, why isn't it a reasonable inference to think if Google's revenue would have gone up, so too would have Microsoft's, even if you're going to dispute with me how well the number has been produced.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Two points.

The auction -- the auction time bidding feature, they may be called the same thing, or sort of described, but it's not the exact same. I mean, one is a feature that Google built based on its own technology and using different parameters and features. It may be sort of in a similar way.

But Google's position is, these are not commodity products. They're not sort of the same thing. So proof that Google's introduction of it may have had some lift in Google's spend -- and, by the way, there's no evidence that whatever that lift was -- in other words, if this helps somebody bid more effectively on Google, there is zero evidence that a single advertiser left Microsoft and went to Google, as opposed to an advertiser saying, "Oh, this is allowing me to get more return to advertise more effectively. I'm going to spend less on Facebook, or I'm going to spend less on something else." There is zero causation.

THE COURT: But is there any dispute -- I'm sorry to interrupt, but is there any dispute that this sort of technology, and Google touts it, is -- permits or allows for more efficient ad placement and ad use by a company?

In other words, $I$ want to place an ad. It's much more effective for me to place the ad using -- on Google because of this technology than it would be on Bing.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Yeah, there's no evidence in the record as to how many people use it. There's no evidence in the record as to, again, causation. There really hasn't been any development by the plaintiffs in this case of what that actual effect has been.

And I will -- Your Honor, I will hand up to you the exhibit. This is the -- this is the napkin.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: This is the napkin, okay, that, basically, this entire causation theory hangs on. This is the napkin the plaintiffs have produced.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: And we asked, when you look at this email string, there are four individuals, all who worked at Microsoft at the time. Three of them we deposed. And we asked them, "Can you explain what this is based on?"

None of them had the details. Zero.

So, you know, the government --
THE COURT: Isn't that a weight issue than a --

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Absolutely not, Your Honor.
If this was -- and, by the way, this is what their expert witness relies on.

If you had an expert witness --
THE COURT: Which is why I've asked you about the flip side, which is that even if this is not enough, that,
you know, Google seems to have -- the evidence seems to be that Google has benefited from the technology.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Whether Google has benefited from the technology or not says nothing about whether they have benefited at Microsoft's expense and whether, whatever that benefit is, qualifies as a substantial effect on the advertising market.

By the way, this has -- they've made no connection of this to search. This all pertains to ads. So there is -- I would suggest to Your Honor, they had, as you are painfully aware, data that could fill a spaceship. They had data from Google. They had data from Microsoft.

They could have run any number of analyses to try to compare exactly what we're talking about here. They could have done an analysis of Microsoft. How did your advertising go before and after you did various things in a real study, something that you might actually find to be admissible at a trial. They had the exact same opportunity to look at Google's data to try to figure out, "Hey, since you introduced this and your SEM tools started using this, do we see, amongst the SA360 customers, do we see people moving their spend from one to the other?" Zero. Zero.

I respectfully submit to Your Honor Microsoft, the D.C. Circuit requires that type of evidence. They require some of it. You can't just have somebody come in and say,
"Gee, I think this might have improved our product," and that's all -- that's all I need to say.

That's certainly not enough to show a competitive effect marketwide, because even the little -- the numbers that they show there, I mean, Microsoft is a billion-dollar search ads company. So you couple that with the transient harm, and the numbers there only -- those numbers there, they refer to three features, not the one that's at issue.

THE COURT: Right.
Isn't there at a minimum evidence that Microsoft values this technology, that Microsoft -- at least Microsoft, whether it puts a number on it or not, there's evidence in the record as to, hopefully I'm not speaking out of school here, but about Microsoft's approach to Google at some point in time to develop this technology?

So, I mean, why isn't that sort of proof, in and of itself, that Microsoft views the technology that Google has as something that would have benefited them and made them more competitive in placement of ads?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: So I think the undisputed facts here are Microsoft claims to have launched this technology, I think the papers, they claim they launched this technology on their own ads platform in 2016.

They didn't come to Google and ask for it until 2019, okay?

And if $I$ can direct your attention to the slide we have up right now, this shows the various different ways that advertisers can buy ads. You've got what we call the ad platform front end. That's basically, you can go and buy Google ads directly. You don't need what they call an SEM tool to buy Google ads.

And, similarly, Bing ads has its own front-end tool.

THE COURT: Right.

But you would agree those are -- the big disadvantage of those tools is that they don't permit, as I understand it, the effectiveness of ad comparison across different platforms, right?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: But the overwhelming majority of ad spend in the United States does not go through the, SEM tools. The majority -- I can't say the percentage. It's in the briefs. The plaintiffs' experts have taken a position as to what percentage of ad spend goes through these tools.

I will represent to you it is somewhere between Adley Rutschman's and Austin Hays' batting average right now.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: So it is not 500, unfortunately. It's not 50 percent. So it is a fraction of the whole market. And if Microsoft thought this is such critical
technology, A, they could have come to us sooner; or if advertisers think it's such critical technology, they can go and spend directly on Microsoft.

THE COURT: And I'm not looking for numbers, but with respect to Google's own ads and the placement of ads on Google, is it the case that more of its advertisers place ads directly through Google ads or through SA360?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: I'm trying to remember if that number is even in the record --

THE COURT: If you know. It may not be. MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: -- at this point. But there is certainly no evidence -- the plaintiffs say, well, gee, it's costly to switch. Well, as I noted, the entire SEM market is a minority, and SA360 is only one part of that minority. Other SEM tools, at least one other SEM tool provider has the auction-time bidding.

THE COURT: Right.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: The others haven't adopted it yet, just like Google hasn't.

So, again, the notion that this delay, and it's not that -- Google's testing it. It's not that Google hasn't engaged with Microsoft on it. But this supposed delay, it can't translate into a substantial anti-competitive effect.

There's just no evidence that a single
advertiser -- and we subpoenaed dozens of advertisers in this case. We deposed advertisers in this case. Not a single one, not a single one said, you know what, I'm an SA360 customer, and if I'd had this technology sooner, I would have moved $X$ number of dollars to Microsoft.

We deposed Microsoft people. I don't believe there was any testimony of them identifying any advertiser who said I'm sorry, I'm going to have to leave you because I don't have this technology.

THE COURT: So I think what maybe I'm going to anticipate wrongly what Mr. Sallet will say, which is that even if that's so, that is, Judge, you have to assume -- or not assume, but for purposes of summary judgment in evaluating the conduct, you have to view that alongside Google's monopoly power in the general search market. So the fact that nobody has made the switch -- or let me put it differently. Sorry.

Nobody testified that we otherwise would have moved ad spend over to Microsoft, if we had this tool, doesn't win the day for you because ultimately, the ad placement still reflects the monopoly power Google has in the ad space and that this is just another way of reinforcing that monopoly power.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: I still think they have to make a prima facie showing that whatever this feature is, it
matters enough that it translates into some objective, identifiable conduct in the market.

THE COURT: So we've come full circle, because that's some of the issues I've had in trying to understand what the showing needs to be following Microsoft. Because seemed to be in Microsoft, some of it was theoretical, some of it was more concrete in terms of actual market impacts.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Yeah.

I mean, I think the judge there, again, presented with an array of conduct that both individually and collectively produced this very significant shift in usage was comfortable saying, I have substantial anti-competitive effects.
D.C. Circuit didn't rubber stamp all of it. D.C. Circuit went back and looked carefully.

And, again, the ICPs, not good enough. When the judge failed to make a finding that the ICPs had an actual effect, the judge said, I'm sorry, no liability for that.

So you're right, Your Honor. There wasn't sort of this very categorical specific -- and that's why I handed up, I think, earlier this morning, I handed up for you a series of slides that tried to excerpt a bunch of the factual findings, because, you know, as I'm sure you're doing the same thing $I$ am, which is flipping back between these very, very voluminous documents. And it's, you know,
it's challenging because there's lots of different conduct.
But I do believe that that rigor is required here.
And I don't believe -- I think they're trying to -- they're trying to hide behind the "edententialist" test. And I would submit to you that is not the test. That's not the test for substantial anti-competitive effects. That was the test to respond -- that was the response to Microsoft's -THE COURT: Causation argument.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: -- gee, you haven't shown that the monopoly would have fallen as a result of this. And that's not an argument we're making here. That's not the specific argument we're making.

I think the combination of, they've built four of the five, the other is being tested, this is sort of a temporary delay, and we've got a napkin and nothing else, I think under those circumstances, they absolutely fail the prima facie case. All right.

THE COURT: If there's anything else you want to add.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: The last thing I will add has to do with the data contracts, and I'll just make, sort of, a passing reference to that.

I mean, it really isn't featured very much in the complaint. It seems to us to be essentially, you know, SVPs provide data voluntarily to Google if they want to advertise
on Google. We need -- you know, to the extent they have, for example, hotel availability or pricing or, you know, various things, we say, you know, share with us the data you have with that. That will allow us to make better decisions for search results, will allow us to make better decisions for whether your ads are relevant.

THE COURT: Right.
I mean, $I$ don't know that it's that -- let me put it this way. I mean, I think the record is pretty clear that the SVPs feel that they have no choice other than to advertise on Google.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Right.

THE COURT: And that they could not operate without doing so, one.

And two, that not only do they turn the data over, but Google uses it not only with respect to SVP advertising but also for its own purposes.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: It uses it to improve its product.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: And, again, there's nothing anticompetitive about that.

Their beef, more or less, is well, gee, we wish you would pay us for it.

THE COURT: Can I ask you this?

Is there in the record any evidence -- you've talked about partnerships between SVPs and Microsoft. But is there a similar term in those contracts, to your knowledge, that SVPs provide data to Microsoft in exchange for -- I shouldn't say in exchange -- as a term of advertising with Microsoft?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Absolutely. Absolutely.
They absolutely provide the data, because Microsoft needs the data, too. They need the data to be able to know whether to service them --

THE COURT: And are the terms, to your knowledge, of those -- of the data agreements insofar as whatever those partnership agreements are, do they allow Microsoft to use the data for its own purposes?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: As --

THE COURT: In the same way that Google does?

That is to say --
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: There is no claim in this case that somehow Google is limiting the data in a way that is blocking Microsoft from being able to do whatever it wants with the data.

I don't know that the contracts are 100 percent identical. There is one $S V P$ who gets paid for reviews data.

THE COURT: Right.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: A very, very modest amount of
money to supply -- to be the exclusive supplier of reviews to Microsoft, because unlike Google who collects its own reviews, Microsoft doesn't do that.

THE COURT: Last question.

Is there any anti-trust consequence, in your view, to the testimony that was supplied by Microsoft that somehow their weakened position makes them less attractive to exclusive deals with SVPs?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Well, given Microsoft's sordid history with exclusive deals, it's a little bit ironic that they would like to try to lock up content exclusively on their -- as one -- on one of their units.

But the fact that they've failed to be able to do that is nothing more than a reflection of a rational economic choice by an SVP.

In other words, if I'm an SVP, I can't imagine somebody at an SVP going to their boss saying, I've got a great idea. Let's give all of our data exclusively to Bing and not give any of it to Google. That's a winning strategy for us, because we will somehow make Bing so strong that they're going to be a much more effective provider in search.

I mean, that's nothing more than saying, you know, Google is very, very attractive. Google sends these SVPs a ton of business for free. There's a lot of organic links
down there that get clicked on. And they don't have to advertise.

If the advertising is not what they call "ROI positive," in other words, if they're not making money on the ads, they won't advertise. They advertise on Google because it's good for their business.

So all of that, the fact that somebody would say, you know what, I'm not going to -- I'm not going to forego that, that's a reflection of Google's quality.

Now, they can grouse and say, oh, well, it's because Google is so big. It's because Google does a really, really good job.

Anyway. Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Schmidtlein.

All right. So let's just take about ten minutes so our court reporter has a moment or two.

So it's about 2:25 now. We'll resume just a little after 2:35. Thank you all very much.

COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise.

This Court stands in recess.
(Recess from 2:28 p.m. to 2:39 p.m.)
COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise. This Honorable Court is again in session. Be seated and come to order.

THE COURT: Please be seated, everyone.
Thank you.

All right. Mr. Sallet, we're ready when you are. MR. SALLET: Your Honor, my colleague is going to hand up some slides. As with the practice throughout the day, there are some that are redacted, under seal. I will speak to those, but they will not be publicly displayed, and I will try to use descriptions that don't go farther than the kind of descriptions used throughout the day.

Your Honor, our complaint is filed on behalf of 38 jurisdictions. And if I make a point, Mr. Schmidtlein very generously introduced the lawyers at his table. We have lawyers from many states, some of which are at the table, some of which are in the back of the court who worked hard on these papers over the holiday season. And we've worked together because we think it's important that the Court understand that, as you do, that we have brought a separate complaint, because we are alleging a bigger, broader set of anti-competitive conduct, and we believe looking at all of that conduct and how it works together is necessary to understand the full scope and the full harm of Google's actions.

Your Honor, our position today is very simple. We believe Google has provided no basis for this Court to determine that any of the conduct on which we rely is incapable of creating anti-competitive effect. And we believe Google has provided no basis for this Court to
say that we should be barred from introducing at trial evidence of how the pieces of this conduct work together and each contribute to the overall harm that's created.

For purposes of summary judgment, we believe that taking the factual disputes in our favor and along with reasonable inferences, we have demonstrated a triable case in which we do establish a prima facie case that includes three pieces of harm. My counting is slightly different than Mr. Schmidtlein's, but it's just because the categorization is slightly different.

One, are the Search Distribution Agreements that was the subject of discussion this morning. Second is a set of SVP conduct that we believe works together; namely, the exclusion in some verticals from prominent parts of the $S E R P$ of SVPs, hotels, flights, local search, local services, but also the fact that in order to purchase certain kinds of ads, Google requires -- this is uncontested for the purpose of this motion -- requires that $S V P s$ turn over data that is used by Google for its own purposes and that limits how SVPs can use that data on a differentiated basis with other general search engines.

And third category, SA360, where we believe -- and Your Honor correctly anticipated our view -- that with the advertising monopoly that is unquestioned for purposes of this motion, because there's no challenge to market
definition, and with the conduct that we believe informs the Search Distribution Agreements, advertisers have been limited in their choice, limited in their ability to use a general search engine that's an alternative to Google, and, therefore, Google is able to have a free hand with which to conduct -- engage in additional harm. It's got a free hand because advertisers, and very importantly, Google concedes for this motion, SVPs are among the largest advertisers on Google, the advertisers find themselves weakened and their choices weakened by the Search Distribution Agreements. They are further weakened by the SA360, and I will show you a timeline that $I$ think absolutely disputes the story of kind of collegial working along throughout 2019 and '20. And then when it comes to the SVPs who are harmed as advertisers through the search distribution agreements, harmed as advertisers through the addition of SA360 conduct, then face another set of conduct that limits them and rivals from working together to boost competition. That is our case. And, Your Honor, because Google takes the position that there is no anti-competitive effect anywhere, it has never in its papers engaged with our notion that anti-competitive effects in one can work with anti-competitive effects in another, even though, as Your Honor noted, at least in two places, actually, with

Microsoft -- well, let's take ISVs. The Court very clearly looked at the effect with the ISVs of the other kinds of agreements.

Google says, as a matter of law, it's not permissible to do that. Microsoft does do it.

THE COURT: I think, Mr. Sallet, what Google says or Google's position is, not that there can't be that sort of synergistic quality to anti-competitive effects; in other words, there are some circumstances in which some small anti-competitive conduct that has a minor effect on the market can be amplified by related conduct. And the example there is obviously there were three main channels; one and two were anti-competitive, so that made three anti-competitive too.

I think the question is slightly different, which is that if there are different kinds of -- different types of conduct --

MR. SALLET: Yes.
THE COURT: -- and maybe you disagree with this analysis, and $I$ was going to ask you to also address your view of EpiPen and what $I$ read earlier.

But if there's different types of conduct and if the Court concludes that one type of conduct, say, for example, product development, innovation, that is not anti-competitive, whether somehow that can be pulled up as
also having an anti-competitive effect because some other type of conduct does have an anti-competitive effect.

MR. SALLET: They would have to work together, Your Honor.

We -- our case is that they work together.
But let me, if I could, go -- Your Honor, there's an old joke among politicians. They say if they're the last speaker at a long dinner late into the evening, they get up and they say, "We're at the point in the program where everything that can be said has been said, but not by everybody."

That's the way I feel confronting the Microsoft framework, so $I$ hope you'll allow me just to take a minute and talk about it.

Google is trying to jump the queue. It is trying to create a new first phase in a three-part test. The three part -- the three procedural steps in Microsoft are very plain. Prima facie effect is anti-competitive effects -prima facie case is anti-competitive effects. That's the very first sentence of the very first principle when it goes through its principles.

Then a monopolist gets to give non-pretextual pro-competitive justifications. And if it does that, then the Court weighs.

Google is trying to come to a world in which, if
it can show something about products without looking at anti-competitive effects, it can block the government from ever introducing evidence of anti-competitive effects, where what the Microsoft court said was, "We want to look at anti-competitive effects first, and then the monopolist can put in a defense of justification."

THE COURT: But even the Microsoft court did not say that conduct that it deemed lawful, conduct it deemed to be competitive --

MR. SALLET: Yes.
THE COURT: -- like the Java machine, the Court didn't say, "Well, I'm going to view the Java machine's anti-competitive effects," because there were. I mean, obviously, it's a better machine; and so, therefore, it has some anti-competitive effects at least on the competitor -MR. SALLET: Yes. THE COURT: -- maybe not on the marketplace. MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: But it didn't then sort of shoehorn and pull that up and say, "All right. Well, look, the anti-competitive effects here are also true for the product development because there is, you know, bad action going on elsewhere."

There has to be room, it seems to me, under Microsoft's framework, for there to be some lawful conduct
that doesn't then get piggybacked onto the unlawful conduct. MR. SALLET: The question, Your Honor, is: How do we decide what's lawful?

In the Java discussion, what the Court said very plainly -- and it's the end of a sentence that Google quotes but doesn't reference. It talks about the "JVM, however, does allow applications to run more swiftly, and" -- one of the most important conjunctions used in the Microsoft opinion -- "and does not itself have any anti-competitive effect."

The Court starts that passage by saying, "In order to violate the antitrust laws, the incompatible product must have an anti-competitive effect that outweighs any pro-competitive justification."

Then it talks about the product.
So when we're talking about lawful, Your Honor, what the Microsoft court is telling us, that there is some kinds of practices that it looks at, and courts look at it and say, "Well, okay, they don't have anti-competitive effects."

But what Microsoft doesn't do is to say, "We skip looking at anti-competitive effects."

Here's an example, Your Honor.
People say, I think Your Honor this morning,
"Well, lower prices might be non-predatory."

Lower prices might be -- you know, maybe that's not -- maybe that's legal.

It's legal if one examines and finds no anti-competitive effects.

In this courthouse, the Surescripts case involving the FTC involves loyalty discounts. I'm no expert in that case. But loyalty discounts are lower prices, but they come with conditions that impact competition adversely.

This was the case that the FTC brought against Intel some years ago. Loyalty discounts.

So one can't do what Google is saying. Google is saying, "Look at us and look what we designed. And maybe we talked to one other party, and you can tell whether there's anti-competitive effects."

No. What Microsoft does, and it's very intentional about this, is to ask: "Okay, what's the effect on the competitive world in which the monopolist is operating?"

And that competitive world view is capacious, right? In Microsoft, that's not even just looking at inside the operating system. It's looking at browsers, Internet access providers, application developers.

So, Your Honor, our view simply is, as with this Java example, there are circumstances where the Court absolutely does find no competitive effects.

We do not believe, as a matter of summary judgment
law, that can be said about any of the conduct that we allege here, including the search distribution agreements.

THE COURT: Can I give you -- and I'd like to get to the merits in a moment here.

MR. SALLET: Yes, sir.
THE COURT: But the Java machine is one.
You know, the IEK --

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: -- and the offering of the IE, you know, access kits --

MR. SALLET: Yes.
THE COURT: -- and Internet Explorer --

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: -- free of charge or even at a negative price --

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: -- again, the Court there says, "Look, that's allowed."

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: Even if you're a monopolist, you can give things away for free.

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: And it didn't then say, "Well, wait a minute. You know, by Microsoft giving things away for free,
that actually is anti-competitive because it's engaging in all this other anti-competitive conduct."

They didn't do that.
MR. SALLET: Correct.

I'm not saying that that's what they should have done.

What I'm saying is Google is wrong, as a matter of law, in suggesting that there's ever a way to say a plaintiff, the government, cannot introduce evidence of anti-competitive effects.

In that case, the IEK, if one looks at pages 41 and 42 of the conclusions of law that are cited in the paragraph that you're viewing, it appears that what the District Court did was to center not on giving away stuff for free, but the exclusive distribution agreements.

And so it's not surprising that the D.C. Circuit said, "Well, this other stuff, there was no real finding of anti-competitive effects attached to it. But as to the exclusive dealing arrangements, that's Category $V$ in the IAP list."

Well, it goes on and finds there is anti-competitive effects.

So, Your Honor, just to be clear, I am not suggesting that it is required that the Court find anti-competitive effects, but, rather, that the question of
whether conduct is lawful turns on whether, for example, the lower price is by itself.

The case law tends to use this word: Well, a price simply, merely, without anything else. Courts assess that, and they can find no anti-competitive effects. But they always need to look to see whether it connects to other conduct --

THE COURT: Sure.
MR. SALLET: -- that creates the effects.
THE COURT: Sure, but usually the conduct is

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fairly explicit --
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MR. SALLET: Yes.
THE COURT: -- in other words, and direct --
MR. SALLET: Yes.
THE COURT: -- such as lower price if there's an exclusive --

MR. SALLET: Yes.
THE COURT: -- arrangement.
A lower price if you buy a different product, some kind of tying agreement.

MR. SALLET: Yes.
THE COURT: Look, I think the question, to put it very concretely, is this, Mr. Sallet -- again, this is all hypothetical.

Say I were to agree with Google that, for example,
there has not been shown anti-competitive effect with respect to, say, the $S V P$ theory.

Does it then fall out of your case in a way that, if we move to a trial on the other two aspects of it -- that is, the market -- the -- sorry, the distribution agreements and SA360, that that's the only -- those are the only two issues that then could be considered for purposes of whether there's a Section II violation?

MR. DINTZER: Of course.

THE COURT: Or do they all rise and fall together,
in your view?
MR. SALLET: I don't believe they all rise and
fall together, but $I$ do believe they all rise and that there's a factual issue around what the effects would be; that would be decided at trial.

So I want to give you a case, Your Honor. It's the case that's called Namenda. It's slide 7 in your packet.

It's an unusual case, perhaps, but it has one -this is a case, Your Honor -- this is very important -- that Google relies on, $I$ believe it's page 8 of its reply, okay? Google cites this approvingly.

And at the top of the slide, this is what --
Google has a parenthetical that says, "Concluding defendant's hard switch crossed the line from persuasion to
coercion was anti-competitive."

But what it doesn't do is tell you what the Second Circuit actually said about the hard switch.

This was a drug called Namenda. There were two kinds.

THE COURT: Right.
MR. SALLET: What the Court looks at is the combination of the conduct. And this is a situation where the Court thinks neither standing alone is anti-competitive.

THE COURT: Actually, I disagree with you or the Second Circuit in saying that that is the kind of conduct that you can consider together. I mean, that's a case in which --

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: -- you know, the patent period was about to expire. It was one -- two pills. They developed a one-pill formulation, and just as the patent was going to expire, they withdrew the two-pill formulation so that the generic could not enter the market.

MR. SALLET: Yes.
THE COURT: So everybody now had to move over.
And the Court said, look, introducing the one-pill formation on its own, nothing wrong with that, that's competitive, but when you are forcing -- when you are withdrawing the two-pill formulation for no other reason,
apparent reason, than just blocking your competition, the generics, then that's anticompetitive.

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: And that makes sense to me. And

I don't think anybody -- even Mr. Schmidtlein -- would disagree with that.

MR. SALLET: So then let me talk about the conduct in this case that we allege.

We allege -- well, actually, Mr. Schmidtlein, I think, I could be wrong on this, and I apologize if I am, I thought you used the term "array of conduct" when you were talking about the Microsoft case. But if Mr. Schmidtlein did, his expert certainly did, and I'd like to show you --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Because you turned,

I didn't hear what you had said, Mr. Sallet.
MR. SALLET: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: What did you say? Because you turned the other direction.

MR. SALLET: "Array of conduct."
THE COURT: Array, okay.

MR. SALLET: So on slide 6, this was an expert, Professor Elzinga, who was testifying about the SVP conduct. So, actually, it was me. I took this deposition.

I asked him, "Wouldn't one create a but-for world by starting with the allegations of exclusionary conduct?"

He says, "Yes. I think it's difficult to define precisely what we mean by the but-for world here because the allegations cover an array of conduct, not all of which I'm examining."

This is correct, we are alleging an array of conduct. And no Google expert looked at the relationship between the three forms of conduct. But I'd like to take a minute and describe them.

The first step is the Search Distribution
Agreement. It is our contention -- Mr. Dintzer talked about it, I'm not going to repeat it -- that the effect of those is to help Google maintain its monopoly power in a manner that deprives its rivals of users and limits their scale.

That acquisition of continued or even higher monopoly power, as I said before, gives Google a free hand. Because now when it's dealing with advertisers or users, they don't have a competitive alternative of the kind they might have had in a but-for world. That's the allegation. And this then plays into the other pieces. So let's start with SA360.

SA360, one of the things we hear from Google is, well, you know, nobody wanted the Microsoft ad features. Now, I'm going to show you a timeline before we finish, Your Honor, that shows that's not true, what Google's narrative is, but it's very important.

When Google uses one set of conduct to push advertising rivals to the edge of the marketplace so they don't have many users, which makes it not very attractive to ads, and then says, well, there's not much demand for it, that, at the minimum, is highly ironic.

Google is engaged in the conduct that causes them to be less competitive and then uses it as an excuse to favor itself in a tool that's designed precisely to offer advertisers the benefits of Google and its rivals. That's one example.

Yes.
THE COURT: So in your estimate, I mean, Mr. -I guess I'd ask you to do two things:

One is, Mr. Schmidtlein said that there's nothing in the record that shows an advertiser who came in and said, well, if $I$ had the $S A 360$ tool and the realtime auctioning for Microsoft, I would have shifted some of my ad spend to Microsoft. One, he says there's no evidence of that. I guess the question is, do you agree?

And, two, in your view, does it even matter if there is nothing like that in the record?

MR. SALLET: Your Honor, it doesn't matter, because, Your Honor, when there's a monopoly, it means there's not a lot of competition. So a consequence of that is there's not a lot of evidence of how competition
operates. It's the effect of the monopoly, so it's not very surprising that there's not a lot of evidence. But there is more than enough facts to demonstrate that there is impact, and I'd like to go through a few things. And I think this supports both disputed facts and a reasonable inference.

In our statement of material facts 104 , Google's own calculation auction-time bidding results in a 15 to 30 percent increase in conversions and ad revenue.

Conversions in this instance might be, for example, a sale, does someone come and buy something? Now, Google says that's --

THE COURT: Mr. Sallet.

MR. SALLET: I apologize.

THE COURT: That's okay. I want to just get on with where you are.

So you say 104?

MR. SALLET: Yes.
THE COURT: Okay. This is your fact 104?
MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: Correct. Okay.

MR. SALLET: Okay.
Then 105, which is disputed, Your Honor, this is a factual dispute, we believe the evidence shows, we intend it to show that numerous advertisers determine that the lack of SA360 support for auction-time bidding on Microsoft ads
resulted in less efficient Bing campaigns. That's 105. 106, Google gives a description -- I won't read it, it's under seal -- of the importance of the feature and estimates how much of the spend on Google ads is run through its auction-time bidding.

And then, Your Honor, there's another point to which you came to. In November of 2019, Microsoft Office to pay for the support of this auction-time bidding feature, and Google dismisses that.

This evidence shows, supports a reasonable inference at summary judgment, that the tool would be a benefit to advertisers and that Google -- well, let's say it this way -- was not as interested in supporting it as it makes out in its reply papers.

And we believe it demonstrates that there is harm to Microsoft in its inability to provide advertisers with this tool through SA360.

THE COURT: Can $I$ ask you, do you think this conduct can stand alone? In other words, say, again, hypothetical world, I conclude that the distribution agreements are not anti-competitive, can this stand alone, in your view?

MR. SALLET: I believe that it cannot be denied at summary judgment, because you've -- because we would then have a situation, Your Honor, where we have SA360 and SVP
conduct. We would show that they worked together. Google, having never credited any anti-competitive effects, has said nothing in its papers to doubt our assertion that they would work together.

Would it be as strong a case as if search distribution were in it? I'm not debating that point. But they don't actually attack any combination of conduct. And so I do not believe, Your Honor, that there would be any basis to keep us from going to trial on the conduct.

But, Your Honor, could I go to another example of the array of -- okay.

In fact, Your Honor, if I could, could I stay on SA360 for a second? I'd like to show you three slides which are a timeline. They're all under seal. It's 14, 15, and 16 in your deck. And I'd like to just highlight a couple of the dates.

On slide 14, in September 2019, Google introduces its auction-time bidding. Mr. Schmidtlein said, well, where was Microsoft? Well, no, they didn't show up and ask that they be supported first, I guess. But in September 2019, Google integrates it and finds the benefits that we've noted.

Then comes November. This is slide 15. There's a request for support of 27 features that were viewed by Microsoft as equivalent to features already supported by

Google. Doesn't happen. Microsoft Office to pay. The suggestion is dismissed.

And then in January of 2020 , something very important -- and this document was in the record and we've passed it up separately to you, but you can see what Google says to Microsoft in January of 2020 , a statement that goes right to the heart of Google's notion that advertisers weren't interested in it, because the conversation is about advertiser outreach.

And then on the next slide in September 2020 --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Just to be clear.
MR. SALLET: I apologize.

THE COURT: In other words, what you're saying is that this document, I'm not sure $I$ have it in front of me, but the document suggests that what Google said to Microsoft was stop asking advertisers to lobby you.

MR. SALLET: Yes.
THE COURT: You, Google.
MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: And want to start lobbying us.

MR. SALLET: Yes.

And the timeline is important here, because in November of 2019 , Google decides it's not going to support the Microsoft features. Doesn't tell Microsoft until March. So in January, it says, well, don't have advertisers come to
us, trying to keep the heat off Google before it informs Microsoft that it's not getting the support.

THE COURT: So here's a question. So should I view this through the lens of $a$, sort of, refusal to deal paradigm, you know, leave aside for the moment whether Google has some business justification for refusing to develop this, but is that the paradigm under which $I$ ought to look at this or some other paradigm?

MR. SALLET: I think the paradigm is the Microsoft paradigm. The Microsoft paradigm is, is the conduct exclusionary in the sense that it creates anti-competitive effects?

It's open to Google in the rebuttal stage to come and say we had really good reasons we didn't want to ever hear from advertisers at the beginning of 2020. That is open to them. They argue it as if they don't get to say that upfront, they never get to say it. They absolutely get to do that.

But then the Court, if that's done, would have to weigh the pro against the anti-competitive effects.

THE COURT: But -- okay. I mean, it just seems to me that -- and maybe I'm overthinking it -- is that there ought to be some construct around it, and this seems to me to be a classic refusal to deal.

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: In other words, we are refusing Microsoft's overture to improve our product in a way that would benefit us, Microsoft. And one response that Google could say is, we don't have to do that.

MR. SALLET: Correct. And it would not fall --
THE COURT: And that seams to me to be a classic sort of refusal to deal case.

MR. SALLET: It's not, Your Honor. Could I explain why?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SALLET: The classic refusal-to-deal cases, Trinko, Aspen, Lauderdale's, Comcast versus Viamedia, Lorain Journal. Lorain Journal is very important.

In Lorain Journal, it's not treated as a refusal to deal case, but the -- it's a local newspaper and a local radio. The newspaper says to advertisers, I won't sell your ads if you do business with the radio station. The Supreme Court says, illegal.

But here's the thing about Trinko. Trinko deals with a circumstance, linkLine as well, where a company wants nothing to do with another company, nothing. In both cases, an FCC reg, a federal communications commission reg requires some kind of dealing.

But in the Trinko court, Verizon never voluntarily would have dealt with this other company.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SALLET: And the Trinko opinion goes into the Prudential considerations if a judge had to construct a relationship.

The Trinko construct does not apply where a firm engages in voluntarily dealing. And here, Google voluntarily went into the business of supplying a cross-platform tool whose only value was to provide access to it and its competitors. It is to be assessed under the Microsoft framework, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. SALLET: So another example of how the conduct fits together is the question of partnerships and SVPs between -- yes, sir.

THE COURT: Before you go there, let me ask one fact question and one practical question.

The fact question is, what -- I'll ask it in reverse. What are we doing here if it is undisputed that Google is going to install the very auction time bidding that you have complained it hasn't done since -- it wouldn't have even been 2019, maybe, but say at the earliest in 2019, when it also came online for Google, what are we doing here, and what do we need a trial for, and what remedy is even on the table -- and I understand that's in the future, if we get there -- if Google has already come to parity or to
offer parity to Microsoft in terms of ad support through SA360?

MR. SALLET: We would do three things, Your Honor, at the liability phase.

Google -- Microsoft, excuse me, went in 2019 and asked for 27 features.

On the timeline that $I$ showed you, you'll see the date of what happened on slide 16 on September ' 20 where Google makes an offer to develop some of those, a minority, but seemingly conditioned on the fact that Microsoft gives up the others.

So the first question we would look at is, what's the continuing pattern of conduct that is anti-competitive, not just this one feature?

Secondly, we would ask ourselves, as to the feature, the auction-time bidding that -- what harm accrued during the time of delay, right? Justice delayed is justice denied, and at the moment we have a denial.

But if Google somehow has a deathbed conversion in August of this year and says, "We'll support it," that by itself does not erase the continuing harm of past action.

And then, third, we're talking about ads that improve -- that new features get established all the time. So Google could be playing or a monopolist could play a shell game. You want 27. I'll give you two here, two here,
two here. Now five more come down. I'll give you three here, such that there's a rolling pattern of exclusion. This would all be -- these would all be important issues to delve into at trial.

And we believe there is harm and it would be continuing. And, frankly, such support, if accorded right before trial, would actually demonstrate that Google could have done it all along and that it would make our case of delay.

But, Your Honor, could I go? I know I'm about halfway through my time.

Let's talk about SVPs for a minute.

We don't attack the universals. That's a product feature. We don't attack it in any way. The record is very clear on this.

What we say is that in selected verticals, Google has made a combination of actions that take the SVPs off a prominent part of the $S E R P$ in order to display information that's different than the kind of information that's shown in the text ads or the blue links, the organic links that come below, okay? That's not made up.

Statement of material facts 33, undisputed for purposes of this motion. Over time, Google has altered its SERP for commercial queries to increasingly display its own search universals above the unpaid blue links. But we are
not attacking the introduction. But sometimes in some verticals, that's coupled with exclusion from the vertical itself.

Our view, Your Honor, is that --

THE COURT: Excluded from the SERP, not from the vertical altogether.

MR. SALLET: I apologize. From the universal. I misspoke.

That the -- the universal is introduced, no problem. It's then coupled with the exclusion from the universal.

THE COURT: Mr. Sallet, can I ask you the following, which is, the theory -- your contention is that this was done to weaken SVPs.

MR. SALLET: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: How does that square with what doesn't seem to be a motive to weaken the SVPs? And the reason I say this is everybody agrees that the SVPs are among the largest advertisers on Google.

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: Right?

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: So what advantage is there to Google? What incentive is there to Google to sideline advertising by SVPs?

MR. SALLET: It forces them to buy the monopoly text ads.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Do what?
MR. SALLET: It induces them to buy the monopoly text ads instead of appearing for free in the universals.

So statement of material facts 166 , the demotion of blue links --

THE COURT: But $I$ thought the SVPs were going to do that anyway.

MR. SALLET: Well --

THE COURT: In other words, I thought the complaint was, "We want to advertise with Google."

MR. SALLET: Yes.
THE COURT: And by doing this, it's just that our ads had been moved to a different place.

I don't think the SVPs would say, "We're not" -well, for example, there's not evidence, as I understand it -- and you tell me if $I$ 'm wrong -- that, for example, the price of those above the unit ads has increased following the redesign.

MR. SALLET: Your Honor, here's what evidence shows, and I could give you some numbers.

What happens is, you take SVPs from appearing for free off a prominent part of the SERP. You demote the blue links so fewer people look at them. It's very --

THE COURT: Right.
MR. SALLET: And I won't go through this, but -okay. And the effect --

THE COURT: I got all that.
MR. SALLET: -- is that the demotion has forced SVPs to purchase more ads from Google to maintain visibility. That's what Google agrees to for purposes of this motion in paragraph -- in statement of material fact 166.

So what Google has done is it's monopolized the text ad market to other conduct, both search distribution and SA360. Then it engages in additional conduct that this says, "Forced SVPs to purchase more ads." That's Google's motivation.

Second motivation -- but could I just -- one -could I return just to the question of product design? Because I would like to make this plain. We do not believe the exclusion of the SVPs is product design. We don't believe it. We think it's pretextual. Under the rebuttal framework of Microsoft, it has to be non-pretextual. And this is what -- why we think that.

Your Honor, Google makes a lot of having this very robust, multifactor process for deciding on product design like the universals. There's something called an ablation study. There's an experiment. There's an internal
committee. There's a launch report. You've got sal- -you've got consumer survey. Very robust.

But when it comes to these exclusions, in its summary judgment papers, Google has not identified a single experiment, study, or test assessing the difference in user satisfaction between the presence or the absence of an SVP in a SERP feature, and yet that is the gravamen of our allegation.

THE COURT: Help me understand this, Mr. Sallet, because if -- because $I$ thought the theory was slightly different, which was, $I$ thought it was that the demoting of the SVPs somehow maintained Google's monopoly and search.

MR. SALLET: It does. And let me.
THE COURT: Hold on for a moment.
MR. SALLET: It's a fair point, Your Honor.
I want to just -- $I$ was just wanting to make the point that even in a world of product innovation, we think this is not product innovation. It's clearly contested.

But let me go to that point --
THE COURT: But hang on.
I mean, a monopolist doesn't violate the Sherman Act by doing things necessarily that enhances its bottom line.

MR. SALLET: No.
THE COURT: You can charge monopoly rates. You
can develop a product that makes your rivals' product incompatible, right? That's all fair game.

So why is it not fair game to redesign the SERP and to introduce units that cause an SVP to have to advertise or spend more to get above the unit? I don't understand why that -- okay. Maybe there's harm to the SVPs, but they're not a competitor.

MR. SALLET: Right.

THE COURT: So where's the competitive harm in that?

MR. SALLET: The competitive harm is this:
There's a natural incentive for SVPs and general search engines to work together. They each have something the other doesn't.

General search engines, in a competitive world, multiple general search engines would have users. And SVPs want to find new customers. So they want to find people who might not know that they carry a certain product or don't know them at all. So the SVPs want to be present when users are using general search engines, okay?

But the other way -- and this is also uncontested in the record. The general search engines have a reason to want the SVPs.

General search engines crawl the web. That's great. If $I$ post a blog and I want everybody to see it, I'm
giving it away for free, I would love to have a general search engine think I'm relevant to a user query. In my case, it would be unlikely, I admit.

But what the general search engines can't do and what Google has never spent the money to invest is get the specialized data.

THE COURT: Right. They can't get the realtime data. But, again, I think that even further underscores the point $I$ was asking about earlier, which is, what is the incentive of Google to weaken the SVPs?

One, it's not -- I don't know why you would do something to weak your most -- one of your better advertisers.

And, two, importantly, as you've just said, if the idea is to weaken the SVPs, why would you want to weak a source of data that's vital to the operation of your search engine?

MR. SALLET: If weakening them makes you more money and --

THE COURT: What's the proof of that?
MR. SALLET: That's -- well, we will introduce evidence.

But the statement 166 that $I$ think it is, where Google agrees that the effect of this is that they buy more ads.

But, Your Honor, I want to come to the partnerships point. You've asked me about it.

If $I$ could ask you to look at page 11 of the slides. This is under seal. I'm going to try to be very careful about this. Because this is evidence of why Google is worried and why it would take action.

What's happening here is there's a company that's out of market, okay? I'm not going to name the company, but --

THE COURT: Tell me the page again.
MR. SALLET: I'm sorry. It's slide 10.
And it's discussed in our opposition on pages 45 and 46 .

Okay. There's this company that's out of market. It wants to provide information to people who use, for example, smartphones, okay?

It wants to take -- get content from SVPs because it thinks users will like them.

The SVPs have a lot of content online. People haven't installed their apps. The SVPs still have it.

What happens here -- and this is a bank shot. It's a Google bank shot -- is Google goes to the OEM, the manufacturer of the smartphone, invoking its revenue sharing agreement to limit, to get so that the OEM limits the ability of the out-of-market firm to have robust $S V P$ data
available to users. It's very plain.
THE COURT: How does that work? Maybe I'm not following.

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: I mean, how does an OEM prevent a third-party application from acquiring data?

MR. SALLET: And --

THE COURT: What about the agreement with Google would allow Google to insist that the OEM can prevent that kind of data acquisition by a third party? I don't understand that.

MR. SALLET: And I'm going to try to answer your question as well as $I$ can without revealing the sealed data.

We discuss it in our opposition. It's listed here.

But what happens is, the revenue share agreement provides limitations on certain other activities. And what happens in this instance is the invocation of the revenue service agreement has the effect on the OEM of worrying that if it empowers this out-of-market rival with all of its data from SVPs, it will run afoul of the revenue share agreement.

So it does have the power to decide what apps appear on its devices and which ones it wants to partner with. And so what it says it you've got to scale back the use of $S V P$ data.

Now, Your Honor, I'm simply citing this because I think this shows motivation of Google to try to limit the SVPs from working with partners -- that's our theory -- in a manner that would provide users with greater information.

This is one example. And if $I$ might, Your Honor, could I go to the other one?

If you go back to slide 9, so in the United States, Google is an established and durable monopoly, but it's not true everywhere.

In Japan, for example, there's one of the rare countries where Google has a real advertising rival. It's called Yahoo! Japan. It's separate from the U.S. Yahoo! But it's real competition there.

And when it is in the unusual position of being not dominant, this is an internal slide that shows the importance of SVP partnerships. That's what's in statement of material fact 191. It's not redacted. I won't read the rest. But what this shows is that in the usual circumstance where Google is more of a challenger than an incumbent, it thinks about how to work with SVPs.

If you look at the slide, there's the logo of a very prominent $S V P$ that appears in the center of it. And the text on the left emphasizes why working with these SVPs would be beneficial to the search function.

And so what we have is two natural experiments.

There's more, Your Honor, but two natural experiments, which really, I believe, would pass muster for summary judgment. When Google is more of challenger, it wants to think about working with SVPs. When it's an incumbent and a new kind of way of providing data -- information to users comes along, it invokes a distribution agreement to limit that.

THE COURT: I guess I'm confused about -MR. SUNSHINE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- two key things.

One is, you seem to suggest that because they've demoted SVPs in this particular way, that they are no longer working with them. Surely, they are.

MR. SALLET: Not working with them, Your Honor? THE COURT: That they're not working with them. But surely, they are.

MR. SALLET: Absolutely.

THE COURT: Google continues to have partnerships with SVPs.

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: Whether the terms are more or less favorable to SVPs seems to me to rise and fall on market dynamics that are relevant in the United States, one.

Two, we've spent a lot of time talking about -well, we've spent some time talking about what are anti-competitive effects other than the ones that $I$ thought
were you primary --

MR. SALLET: So can I come --

THE COURT: -- which is that Google's treatment of SVPs through this new product design weakens SVPs by weakening SVPs in two ways.

One, SVPs invest less money in structured data.

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: And, two, that because they have been weakened, they are less attractive to other general search engines --

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: -- to partner with.

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: I am having a lot of trouble following that, other than just being able to logically explain it, because it seems to me, at least as far as I can tell, the sole basis for those two leaps from treating the SVP poorly to making them less favorable to -- or to harming search because they're less favorable to general search, is nothing more than the theorizing of your expert, without any factual support.

And I have looked at the expert report. It just sits there without citation to any other evidence in the record.

MR. SALLET: Yes, Your Honor. Let me give you
some evidence.

But, first, can I set the concept here? And I perhaps have not gotten to it as quickly as Your Honor would have liked.

What we posit is that in a competitive marketplace, SVPs and rivals would be able to create stronger partnerships than they do today. We believe -- and Your Honor alluded to this -- that what Google has done is degraded both sides of that bargain, right? There's a deal to be made between rivals and SVPs.

Google has used different tactics to degrade both.
THE COURT: But in what way?

MR. SALLET: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Tell me how.

MR. SALLET: Okay.
THE COURT: Because the undisputed evidence is, one, Microsoft has lots of partnerships with SVPs.

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: It gets data from SVPs, right?
MR. SALLET: Yes.
THE COURT: That's undisputed.

Two, Microsoft has recently signed up with an SVP that, as $I$ understand it, is exclusive to Microsoft, a local. Maybe I'm misunderstanding the relationship between that new SVP and Microsoft, but I thought it was an
exclusive relationship with Microsoft. So how -- I don't understand your theory compared with the facts on the ground.

MR. SALLET: Yes. I'm going to take the rivals and then the SVPs in that order, if that's okay, because it's the combination of the two.

The rivals have fewer users to provide because of the other anti-competitive conduct. And this statement of material fact, 189, has quotes from Microsoft, very specifically on this point. This is clear -- this is clear evidence that Google's conduct has made rivals less attractive to SVPs.

But the simple articulation of this is, if the conduct limits --

THE COURT: You'll forgive me.
I thought that testimony is to exclusive contracts.

I mean, the testimony was in the context of exclusive agreements. It wasn't partnerships as a whole. It was exclusive agreements with SVPs. Microsoft was saying, because we don't have the same market penetration as Google, we are in a weaker position to have exclusive agreements with SVPs, which, frankly, makes sense.

MR. SALLET: I believe, Your Honor, that a reading of that record shows that the weakness is not limited to
exclusives, but exclusives were used as an example by the witness.

In other words, if Microsoft has no presence in one part of the business because it has no users, then it is weaker positioned, whether it's an exclusive or not.

THE COURT: This goes back to a question $I$ put on the table and then interrupted you, I think. I'm sorry.

What is your thesis as to how SVP partnerships with Microsoft could be improved?

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: What's the material in that?

MR. SALLET: Yes. They could be improved if the elimination of exclusionary impacts on Microsoft led it to be able to acquire more users and close the scale gap. And it could be improved if the SVPs were not limited in two different ways.

We've talked about the visibility limits and the increased customer acquisition costs. But what we haven't emphasized is that there's also the question of data.

And, again, we have --
THE COURT: Let me ask you, Mr. Sallet, is there a single $S V P$ representative that has said on this record, since Google's launching of these verticals in which we are excluded in the way that you've said in some of them, that it has been harder for us to form the kind of partnerships
with Microsoft that we would like to have or with DuckDuckGo, has anybody said that?

MR. SALLET: Here's what's been said. You may regard this as not responsive. But $I$ want to tell you on the record what's in the record, and we think it's very important.

On page 47 of our opposition --
THE COURT: Brief or Statement of Facts?

MR. SALLET: Of our opposition, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Opposition brief?

MR. SALLET: Yes, sir, yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SUNSHINE: And now I'm going to have to look at it, Your Honor, in case there's some chance I misremembered the number. But let me look.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm on page 47.

MR. SALLET: Your Honor, I apologize.

THE COURT: I mean, you write here on page 47 that, "Similarly, here, the issue is not whether Google's conduct has foreclosed any partnership, but, rather, whether but for Google's conduct, more or stronger partnerships would be likely."

And, again, that goes to the question I'm asking you, which is: Is there any evidence?

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: All you need is one --

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: -- one SVP representative who says,
"Before Google made the change, we were a much more attractive partner to Microsoft. But since then, we have been degraded in the following ways that makes us less attractive to Microsoft, DuckDuckGo, or me or whoever it may be."

Is there any such testimony?

MR. SALLET: The closest we have, Your Honor, appears at the top of page 47. It's a block quote. An SVP executive is asked, "How would the world change if there were equal-sized players?"

And the answer is -- and I'm going to not quote it, but $I$ think $I$ can characterize it as, "You might see more differentiation in the consumer experience."

In other words, he's being asked to posit how the relationship would affect working with rivals and what would the outcome --

THE COURT: Isn't that evidence to support your distribution theory and not your SVP theory? In other words, okay, I understand he's saying this, but it seems to me that is a reflection of theory one, which is the distribution monopolization through the tie-ups for default -- excuse me, not tie-ups -- through the default
agreements, not the maltreatment of SVPs in the way that you've suggested.

MR. SUNSHINE: So there's one very important -first of all, raising the cost to the visibility limits does, in fact, impact the SVPs, having them spend money on the monopoly, which obviously affects the resources that they have available.

But in addition, in the question of having to turn over data as a requirement to buy certain ads, this is statement of material facts 183: "Google also mandates that the SVPs provide it with data." Exactly the formulation of that is not on the record. But if Your Honor would look at it, and goes on and says, "Thus restricting SVP's control over the valuable data."

So I believe a reasonable inference from this is that the SVPs are limited in the way they can use data with third parties.

THE COURT: But wasn't that the case before?
MR. SALLET: Before these requirements?
THE COURT: No.

In other words, hasn't it always been with the case, pursuant to partnerships with SVPs, that SVPs have to provide data? Or are you suggesting that somehow when the SERP changed and disfavored SVPs, that somehow then the data requirements changed?

MR. SALLET: Your Honor, I'm suggesting that Google is using its monopoly power, gained through other means, because the SVPs have no other choice. And there's evidence in the record from two SVPs on this precise point, that the SVPs give Google data to use for its own purposes and then in a manner which limits their ability to work with other SVPs, that they would not do in a competitive market. I believe it's statements of material fact 183 and 184 -THE COURT: So, okay.

MR. SALLET: -- testimony from SVPs.

THE COURT: That's a competitive market for what? In other words --

MR. SALLET: Correct. Great.

THE COURT: Okay. So you've identified direct harm to SVPs.

MR. SALLET: Right.

THE COURT: Okay. Fine. But that's not who your theory revolves around.

MR. SALLET: Correct.

THE COURT: We're not here to protect the SVPs.
MR. SALLET: That's right.
THE COURT: We're here to protect three markets
that you've identified. And I'm still having trouble understanding how this ties up with those markets.

MR. SALLET: It ties up this way. This is an
inference, Your Honor.
If -- suppose in a competitive market there were multiple general search engines with significant collections of users, and one of them had a demographic that skewed much younger than the others.

In a competitive marketplace where the SVPs control the data, they could go to that -- let's call it search engine B. I don't know. I didn't mean Bing, so I'll call it $D . I$ don't mean DuckDuckGo. I'll mean $Z . I$ don't think there is a $Z$-- and say, you know, you have a lot of young users.

So for hotel rooms, we're going to create a differentiated offer. We're going to give you prices that only you have as part of a student discount, and we're not going to give it to Google or anybody else.

They could create that kind of consumer differentiation in a competitive marketplace. They can't do it given the uncompetitive demands that Google places on them now that controls their data and its use with third parties. That's the kind of competition that one could expect.

THE COURT: I thought I heard you say that previously, which is that somehow the data agreement --

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: -- the data-sharing agreement limits
the SVPs, and now we're really getting a little far afield here, but limits how they can share their own data.

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: How's that? And where's that in
the --

MR. SALLET: It's in statement of material facts 183. It's in the description of what kind of data must be provided to Google and the relationship of that data to data that applies to any competitor.

THE COURT: But all that says is -- I mean, I'll just call it a, sort of, a favored nation clause. MR. SALLET: Correct.

THE COURT: And why is that a problem?
MR. SALLET: Because it means you can't create a specialized offering with a different general search engine. THE COURT: Sure, it does. I mean, it couldn't be exclusive.

MR. SALLET: Correct.

That's right, you can't -- yes, Your Honor. It's like an MFN in this sense. You can't go and say to somebody else, look, I'm going to make you an offer, you're the only person who's going to get the student discount. THE COURT: Is there record evidence that SVPs have asked for a different contract term and Google has refused?

MR. SALLET: Yes. There is evidence that they pushed back and said, this isn't reasonable commercial value, and there's evidence that they would not do it in a competitive marketplace, and they're only doing it because they have no place else to go but Google. That's, I believe, paragraphs 183 and 184. Yes. I'm sorry. 184 and 185.

THE COURT: Right. 184 talks about complaints generally.

MR. SALLET: Yes. And 185.

This is an SVP that very specifically says that it has no place else to go and so it gives into data terms that it would not agree to in a competitive marketplace.

And combined with the other conduct, Your Honor, this has more than enough potential, we think, for purposes of summary judgment, we've demonstrated a prima facie case that the combination of conduct in here has degraded the ability of input suppliers -- that's basically what an SVP is in terms of content -- and Google rivals to work together in a way that would benefit competition with stronger partnerships.

So, Your Honor, if $I$ might, there's one last point. I said I was going to take you through the array of conduct and the ways it works. We've talked about SA360, Google taking advantage of demand it has lowered. We've
talked about SVPs in multiple ways. We've talked about SA360, but there's a last one.

The SA360 and SVP conduct makes the rivals weaker still. So take SA360. There's already weakness from the Search Distribution Agreements, but then SA360 operated in a way which we believe does not include any pro-competitive justifications that disadvantages Google rivals even more.

The additional weakness from these two pieces of conduct feed back into future Search Distribution

Agreements. It comes full circle. The Search Distribution Agreements give Google a free hand to engage in this additional conduct, and the additional conduct weakens rivals and makes it harder for them to get scale that would make them competitive for future distribution agreements.

This is the feedback loop that we discuss on page 27 of our brief.

THE COURT: Can I ask you a different question?

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: That's similar to the one $I$ asked just a few moments ago, which is, is there any record evidence that an SVP has gone to Google and said, we would like to negotiate whatever agreement we have with you to allow us to place ads in the units and gone to them and done that, and Google has said, no, absolutely not? Is there any evidence that Google has refused to deal on that issue?

Because $I$ will tell you, as you know, there is evidence that that very kind of negotiation happens with the rival about --

MR. SALLET: Yes.
THE COURT: -- right?
MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: So is there evidence that that hasn't -- or has happened and Google hasn't agreed to even bargain on the issue?

MR. SALLET: I want to -- could I rephrase your question, Your Honor? Because as Mr. Schmidtlein said -no, I just don't want to give you an incorrect -- because in like the hotel unit, there are no ads, so the request would be, would we be eligible to appear?

THE COURT: Right.
MR. SALLET: It wouldn't be a request that the ads be placed for the first time. So I just want to say --

THE COURT: No.
But I don't see why -- I mean, look, Google can -they've designed it. If, for example, the SVPs came to them and said, Google, we'd like to be in the units, what's it going to take? Maybe they would be able to negotiate some. But I'm not sure that's even happened.

MR. SALLET: Because of the continued dominance.
We know that SVPs have said they wanted more. We
know -- there's record evidence that they want more from Google.

THE COURT: But the SVPs aren't without leverage, Mr. Sallet. They aren't. They are not shrinking violets here, because they have a valuable commodity that Google wants, and that is realtime data.

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: Google doesn't have that. They have admitted it. They can't get it by crawling the web. They need to make these partnerships with SVPs and others to get it.

MR. SALLET: Yes.

THE COURT: So it's not as if they are fully at the mercy of Google to strike agreements about ad placement, ad price, what have you.

MR. SALLET: Your Honor, we believe the facts will show that they do not have the bargaining leverage they would have in a competitive market and they, therefore, are agreeing to terms of which they complain, and there's a very specific example involving a different SVP.

There are these ads called local services ads that appear at the top of the page. Your Honor asked this morning, well, aren't there some ads at the top of the page? I think Your Honor was referring to these so-called local services ads.

THE COURT: Right. That's what $I$ was talking about, the Chicago plumbers.

MR. SALLET: Yes, exactly right. Those are local services ads.

As you know, our view is that the SVPs are degraded because they're not allowed to buy the ads featuring their own name and the traffic can't go to their own website, okay? There is in the record, and I don't have a citation for it, but I'm sure one of my colleagues will hand it to me, an SVP that tried to see if that could work even given the limitations, and concluded it could not. And it was unable to get a different way to appear in those ads.

So we have an SVP that tried to work in the system and we have an experiment, $I$ think it was 2019, and it didn't work. So that the SVPs -- well, the SVPs are practical. The same executive whose testimony is on 147 -page 47 of the opposition, later in his testimony -- and this is actually on a slide, let's see if $I$ can find it -talked about -- well, let me just say it plainly.

Businesspeople faced with a dominant monopoly don't spend a lot of time creating business strategies that they think are built for a world that does not and will not exist, and that's the testimony. And that's just a practical fact of business life, and it's totally understandable.

So, Your Honor, I know I am over time, and I wondered if $I$ could just take one more moment just on the question of disputed facts because it's obviously a critical issue for summary judgment.

We think there are critical disputed facts throughout the case. On SA360, we believe that it's nearly impossible for online marketers to avoid advertising on Google, making use of SA360 vital. We cite many advertisers. This is statement of material facts 106, talking about the essential nature of Google's advertising. Google disputes this. This is a question for trial.

Secondly, Google -- there's a kind of ad -- Google says some ads that we say are unsupported are supported. There's a real dispute about this, Your Honor. I think what's happening is there's a new version of SA360, there's an old version. The new version supports that the old ones don't. So it's not clear to us. There is now a dispute about whether SA360 fully supports some features, and that's a disputed fact.

I've talked about other disputed facts around switching costs, around the importance of -- around the expected performance and efficiency enhancements of these features.

On SVPs, I've given you an example out of Japan. I've given you an example out of the use of the RSA with an

OEM. We've just talked about testimony from an SVP. And I've noted for you the uncontested, for this purpose, notion that the visibility limits increase SVP customer acquisition costs and the limitations on the use of the data. And I've tried, Your Honor, with hopes of some success, of demonstrating that Google's conduct weighs down both sides of the perspective bargaining table.

And, Your Honor, I think this is important. What Google is doing when it's saying let's slice the conduct into different pieces is trying to prevent us, and frankly, the Court, from looking at all the relevant evidence. If you've got two parties to a deal and you're adversely affecting both, it's clearly legitimate to look at them together. That's what we believe is an example of our case.

And then, Your Honor, there are, of course, in the default agreements, a series of disputed facts. One that comes from us, I mean, I won't repeat what Mr. Dintzer said, but -- and Mr. Schmidtlein has disputed this, right? But we take as relevant Google's prediction that it would lose a lot of search traffic if a competitor was a default search engine.

DOJ says, look, the preset default search engine is the most efficient and effective way. Google argues that that's wrong. That's Google's right. That's what the rebuttal case is all about, but it's clear that these are
clearly disputed facts for purposes of trial.
So, Your Honor, I would just make one last point. In thinking about the standard of summary judgment, which I will say Your Honor knows better than $I$ do, the importance is of the disputed facts but also inference. Inference is not unimportant, and it's simply the application of the kinds of expertise that experts have and that lawyers can think about as a matter of logic.

But the only point $I$ want to make is that in the Microsoft case, on pages 106 and 107 , the Microsoft court says we have found a causal connection between Microsoft's exclusionary conduct and its continuing position in the operating systems only through inference.

Inference is legitimate. It has to be reasonable. But we believe, Your Honor, that the disputed facts and the reasonable inferences more than support the view that a factfinder at trial could find a prima facie case that involves all of the conduct working together in adding to harm.

Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Mr. Sallet, thank you very much; I appreciate it.

All right. Mr. Schmidtlein.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: All right.
I am -- I know I've told you before, be wary of
lawyers who say they're going to be brief because that's -that rarely -- we rarely keep that promise. But given your patience today, I am actually going to try to adhere to that.

Just a couple of things, Your Honor.
First, I think Mr. Sallet, you heard say on a number of occasions, "We're not complaining about the universal. We're not taking issue with the universal."

That -- what that really translates into, "We don't disagree that it was a product improvement."

This was a product improvement. What they disagree with is, when you look at this -- and I've confirmed, Your Honor, there are no ads in this. In other words, the hotels can't buy ads in this, okay?

THE COURT: Is that right?
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Correct.
THE COURT: There's no advertising in the units, period?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Not on this page.
THE COURT: Right. No. I got it, because --
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: So there's no advertising here. Query "hotel in New York," Google is ranking hotels based upon all sort of data that it has that it believes -including, you know, information about maybe where the person is who submits the query, all sort of things. They
are ranking and trying to come up with --
THE COURT: So what you're saying is if $I$ put in the search, I'll get Holiday Inn; Mr. Sallet puts, it's going to be the Waldorf that comes back?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Potentially. Potentially, that's exactly right, Your Honor.

MR. SALLET: Your Honor, we would object to that.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: That is potentially correct, Your Honor.

What Google is doing here is -- and really this is what -- this is what their case boils down to. If you go back here, they've got ads at the top that they are buying because they're making money; they're converting. It's beneficial to them, as you said.

What they're unhappy about -- and they have organic results below, okay?

THE COURT: Can I ask you, is it an undisputed fact that with respect to the main universals, flights, hotels, local, that SVPs have the opportunity to advertise above the unit in the way that you've shown --

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Correct.
THE COURT: -- here?
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Correct.
THE COURT: That's undisputed?
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Absolutely. Absolutely.

And what they want is, you know, they bid up there; they get placement at the top.

If their results or the quality of their website is good, they're at the bottom -- not the bottom, but they're below the universal.

And what they're really unhappy about is, this universal, this page here competes with them. They'd like to turn the clock back to just free links.

And Google introducing this to compete with them on the merits, they don't like. And that is exactly what Microsoft says. That's that sort of product improvement, there is not a case anywhere that says -- so here's Google -- and this is what he said to you. He said, "You know what? Google never tested the version of the product that we say is better."

How could that rule possibly work? That Google is supposed to, before it can release a new product, a new iteration of a universal, it has to dream up every possible hypothetical iteration of the product that a competitor might object to. When you read, like, the Allied versus Tyco case, that's exactly why the Ninth Circuit and Areeda \& Hovencamp say that can't be the rule.

So if you have a product improvement -- and Java, if you go back and you look at the District Court and the D.C. Circuit, the Court specifically said there, it's a
product improvement because, yeah, you know what? The applications that will run on this that are written to the Java virtual machine, they run faster.

The Court also found -- and I think the findings of fact, I've got. But it's probably in our belief. But the findings of fact, if you look at the District Court, also were on Java. Microsoft could have also made it compatible with Sun at virtually no cost. There wasn't a problem. This wasn't an accident or an oversight. They intentionally didn't do that because they didn't want to help this competitor.

So Google is not obliged to try to predict or help every single product design that somebody might actually dream up. So that's number one.

Number two, really appreciate, obviously, your careful attention to what $I$ know is an absolute mountain of paper back there and all the exhibits.

Your questions to Mr. Sallet about the data agreements are right on point. There is not -- they basically are now coming forward to suggest that some sort of MFN provision in Google's agreement, which is basically, "Hey, if you offer data, some category type of data to somebody else, you have to make it available to us, too. Whether we use it or not or how we use it is another question, but we want to make sure you're not disadvantaging
us with somebody else."
No evidence that anyone complained about that. You're absolutely right on that.

You pressed him on that question, and he gave you kind of a vague, "Well, there was an advertiser who claimed that if there was more competition and alternatives, then maybe the terms would be better."

Well, that's a pretty -- that's basically just saying, "Well, gee, if I had two search advertisers who were closer in share, maybe I'd have better terms."

Nobody has come and said, I would like that provision loosened in some way because I've got some harebrained idea that I'm going to cook up some new feature with someone else that $I$ don't want to give to you, Google. Zero evidence. Zero evidence that Microsoft ever asked for that either. So the data-sharing agreements fail entirely.

And then we get to SA360. And, again, we've heard a lot about advertisers. And I've handed you the documents suggesting, "Well, gee, you know, people can't figure out ways to figure out what the spend shift would be. And, you know, we can get an inference from all of these things."

Your Honor, my colleagues, these good people here, we ran all over the United States during COVID taking depositions, subpoenaing people from all over the place, okay? The time for the evidence, you know, is now.

It's great to write a complaint that theorizes about these things. It's great to write an expert report, pay an expert who can concoct just about anything.

And I'm glad to see that you have the same reaction $I$ did. I asked that expert witness in a deposition: "Name for me any advertiser that failed to switch or, you know, was somehow harmed by these things."

Nothing.

So now is the time. You can have an inference, but you've got to have some evidence that you actually can infer from. They've got nothing.

And I guess I'll just leave you with -- you know, Mr. Sallet spent a lot of time up here trying to weave all of these different pieces, what $I$ call the triple bank shot.

You may remember, back in the 1990s, there was a famous McDonald's commercial with Larry Bird and Michael Jordan. And it started off as a game of shot-making with easy shots. And the winner would get the McDonald's lunch. And by the end, bird and Jordan are outside the arena on top of some sky scape scraper saying, "Off the backboard, off the scoreboard, off the this, nothing but net."

I would suggest to you Mr. Sallet is trying the equivalent of that. And with all due respect to Mr. Sallet, he's not Larry Bird, and he's not Michael Jordan.

This theory is unlike anything I've heard of or seen. It requires real evidence, and they have not produced it for you.

Thank you for your patience today, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Schmidtlein.

All right. Thank you, all. I really appreciate it. This has been informative and interesting, to say the least. So thank you, everyone.

Let's just briefly talk about next steps. And this is, of course, divorced completely from whatever the decision may be on summary judgment.

We have sort of two open matters.
One is the various motions in limine on the experts.

And then, two, we've got the sanctions motion. So let's take what $I$ think is, arguably, easier of the two, and that's the Daubert motions.

You all had communicated to us that there was an ideal date by which $I$ would rule on those. And making no promises in terms of your trial preparation, what is that ideal date?

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Your Honor, I don't -- I believe that the plaintiffs have suggested that, because we had discussed at some point a date by which we would submit to
you sort of summaries of expert reports, that sort of resolving the scope of the Dauberts might be -- you know, might impact how we prepare those summaries.

Google's position is, we'll prepare the summaries.

THE COURT: Do we have a date for the summaries?

MR. DINTZER: July 18th.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: July 18th.
And Google's position, quite frankly, Your Honor,
is: Decide the Dauberts whenever you want to decide the Dauberts. I mean, we're not sitting here on, going to stand on format and say, "Well, we can't submit these things until you've decided the Dauberts." So we'll submit those -- or we'll deal with those whenever you're ready to deal with them.

I will say, I think there's an argument that actually some of the Daubert motions might go away, depending on how you rule on summary judgment. Obviously, they all go away if you grant summary judgment.

But if there are -- there actually are pieces of the Dauberts -- or Dauberts that would probably go away or be much more limited depending on some of your rulings if you were to grant some of the motions.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: So a long way of saying, decide the Dauberts, from our position, you know, whenever you can.

MR. DINTZER: And, Your Honor, we did put that date forward in the sense that, obviously, if there aren't experts, if any of the experts are removed, then the parties wouldn't have to write their summaries.

We didn't suggest that that should drive the process. So, obviously, we are sympathetic to the Court's burden and willing to deal with the Dauberts at the Court's -- I mean, obviously, we're going to start preparing them for trial. That would help us --

THE COURT: Just to put a fine point on this, all of your experts, regardless of who they are -- understand that they need to be available in the month of September, early October.

That's not an issue, correct?

MR. DINTZER: That's not an issue for us, Your Honor, although --

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. DINTZER: -- that does -- there's -- I just put a bookmark there on the trial length that we -- and a request that we'd like to talk about.

But, no --
THE COURT: You're not going to lengthen it, are you? You want to narrow it to a few weeks?

MR. DINTZER: Well, what we'd like to do is begin the discussion of how long it might take. And what we'd
like is, we could engage in that discussion with Google and then put -- submit something to the Court. When we talked about this, I think it's about two years ago -THE COURT: Not quite.

MR. DINTZER: -- and you asked me for a certain amount of time, and $I$ put it in. Then you put a certain amount of time in the records as a placeholder, I believe. So it's something that would help us prepare our presentations and the like if that's a conversation we could have now.

THE COURT: Okay.

Well, $I$ don't know that we need to have it today. But $I$ will state the obvious, which is that there have been events since we've met and you all entered that -- we entered that scheduling order that have changed the composition and complexion of my docket.

MR. DINTZER: And we understand that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: We'll do what we can.

MR. DINTZER: What we ask -- our ask right now is simply maybe we have a date that we put on the calendar in the next two weeks that we could talk to Google, we could get our positions and then we could file something.

THE COURT: Okay. Let's -- yes. But let's circle back to that in a moment.

MR. DINTZER: Sure.

THE COURT: While you're up there, Mr. Dintzer. MR. DINTZER: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Let's talk about the sanctions motion. MR. DINTZER: Sure.

And actually, even before that, if $I$ could answer a question that you asked maybe an hour and a half ago for citations with respect to Apple's foreclosure, if I could just give that to you so the Court would have it on the record. It's in plaintiffs' brief at 47,48 , and the COMF at No. 475.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
MR. DINTZER: Sure.

Yes, Your Honor, with respect to sanctions.
THE COURT: So I've read the papers, and I think the question is twofold. One is -- and the second question really, in some sense, drives the first.

What is the purpose, do you think, that will be served by a hearing? And, two, what possible remedy do you think could be informed by having a hearing?

MR. DINTZER: The hearing would give the opportunity -- so there's two parts of our request.

First, we've asked for some chance to take a $30(\mathrm{~b})(6)$ and from declarations. That would help us to help the Court understand the breadth of the conduct. The hearing would allow us to present some of that. But also it
would allow -- it would allow us to show the Court what the evidence is and to hear from the witnesses.

In the communicate-with-care discussion, at one point, I believe the Court said, you know, before I could issue sanctions of this type, $I$ would want to have a hearing. And so one of the considerations is, is the understanding that if the Court felt the hearing was necessary, we believe that the Court can rule on what we've provided and conclude that sanctions are necessary. They've destroyed documents.

THE COURT: But what would they look like? I'm just trying to -- you know, we're talking about a lot of work for what, at the end of the day, is not a request for dismissal. It's not going to be a request for an adverse jury instruction because there's no jury. I'm not -there's not legal fees at issues here. Maybe you want the costs for filing a motion.

So what is there that you think is proportionate to the conduct, even if $I$ were to agree with you that it's intentional, that would cause you to think that we ought to spend some more energy about -- on this issue?

MR. DINTZER: Well, first, there is the finding that Google has destroyed documents and the Court saying that they're sanctioned. We believe that there is value in that in and of itself that parties -- I mean, I'm going
state the obvious here -- should not destroy documents and hide the fact that they're destroying documents. So we believe that even if there was no remedy, that that is of true value, that a record needs to be made that they have done this.

But beyond that, Your Honor, we can ask for adverse inferences. There's case law that says we can ask for adverse inferences. And we believe that given the scope of this, and we're not talking like three documents ended up in a shredder, given the years of this, the planning that went behind it, the depth of this, that that should be something that we should be able to seek. And other remedies, potential shift in burdens.

And so the first step, of course, is to get the finding of sanctions, which we believe, like I said, the Court could do on the filings that we've done, or we'd be happy to have argument on it.

The remedy for that presumably would be tied to the breadth of it. If the Court doesn't feel it needs a hearing, we would still want to have this opportunity to get the declarations and to get a $30(\mathrm{~b})(6)$ so we can complete the record.

But we believe that -- I mean, there's no doubt that they destroyed documents. I mean, and they've already been sanctioned by one court. They've done it improperly.

They've -- I mean, they're in the wrong.

The Court should sanction -- as a first step, the Court should sanction them so that we're clear that doing this is wrong.

And then the second step is what kind of -- what could the Court do to try to balance the loss of years and years of documents? An adverse inference, a shift in burdens. And as we go forward and we find out the breadth of what they've done, which is what our request for the 30 (b) (6) and the declarations, then that helps us inform what the ask would be.

THE COURT: Okay.

I mean, let me just -- we're all together so I'll just share with you what my impressions of this are.

I guess the impressions are threefold. One is, you're right, I think, that there are un -- highly likely, I shouldn't say that -- highly likely that there were chats that were relevant that were not preserved. You know, given the number of people, number of custodians, the topics, the fact that you've shown that some custodians were cognizant of the fact that, you know, the off-switch meant that they weren't being preserved, it's certainly a reasonable inference that there was -- that had Google preserved all of that, there would be some additional relevant material. I'm not prepared to say how much or how important. That's
one.

Two, I think the communications from Google, particularly to the Department of Justice in this case, informative, but not fully so, okay? The portions that are arguably left out, specifically what the specific policy was and practice was with respect to turning it off, isn't explicitly stated, not clear to me that that was intentional to do that.

Third, which is, it's not as if they didn't provide a lot of -- you know, some degree of information, whether it's to your colleagues in another investigation, or to the Texas plaintiffs who are plaintiffs in this case, about the functionality here.

There are numerous statements about how at least when the switch is on, that preservation, how it would be conducted. There is some express statements that are acknowledged by particularly Texas, about -- agree, it's in a different case -- about the treatment of the off switch and what that meant for preservation.

And if one of Google's lawyers is to be believed, an express statement to Department of Justice lawyers shortly after this suit was filed in a separate investigation -- well, I'm sorry. A statement by a Google lawyer that's reflected in an affidavit and in the investigative phase of the state's case here in which a
lawyer has said that we said, you know, we expressly said during the meeting that if the thing was set off, if the chat function was off, they weren't going to be preserved. I believe that's right.

So, yeah, this was in the DOJ ad tech investigation, pardon me.

MR. DINTZER: Right.
THE COURT: So -- and I will say, I don't fully agree with the plaintiffs' position that it doesn't matter what you did or didn't know. And I say that because if you did know and didn't do anything about it, it's a little hard to say that -- well, let's put it differently.

If you did know and you didn't say anything about it, whatever harm there is today could have been staunched much earlier. So those are the things that I've come away with from these sanctions motions, the sanctions papers.

Now, do we need a hearing -- do we need discovery and a hearing to sort of flesh those impressions out further? I guess the question to you is, what do you think?

MR. DINTZER: Well, so, I mean, I guess there's two questions, Your Honor. I mean, if the Court will indulge me, I'll respond to what the Court said, but if not, I mean, I understand the Court's impressions.

We have been in front of the Court for two and a half years now. And, I mean, it's a rhetorical question,
but it's not really. If we had genuinely known that they were destroying documents of chats from amongst their people, I mean, genuinely had this as an understanding, oh, they're destroying these chats, I would hope that the Court would believe that neither $I$ nor anyone on my team would say, oh, that's fine. So we did not have -- however they want to piece these together, we did not have active knowledge of any of that. There's not even a claim that we had active knowledge.

THE COURT: And to be clear, just when you say "we," you mean the lawyers in this room?

MR. DINTZER: Yes, or the lawyers on my team.

THE COURT: And whether something like this could be -- knowledge could be imputed through other plaintiffs, to other parts of Department of Justice even within the Antitrust Division.

MR. DINTZER: Even if it could, and we don't believe it can, even if it could, okay, they're destroying documents inconsistent with a promise that they made about preserving things. And the fact that they're saying it's okay because we left some breadcrumbs, it's not. They did not write --

THE COURT: To be clear, I'm not saying it's okay, Mr. Sallet [sic]. And I'm not saying that's an excuse. What I'm suggesting is that it bears on the ultimate remedy,
if there is to be one.

MR. DINTZER: And I appreciate that.

The second thing is, there's no assertion that we knew that their people were flipping this off so that they could have discussions which they intentionally -especially which they intentionally wanted to preserve, I mean, not preserve because they knew that could be discoverable. That's -- I mean, no one claims we knew that. And that's about as bad as you can get.

And so the first question, I understand the court wants to go -- is asking us about remedy. But the first step is, they should be sanctioned. I mean, they should -even if we couldn't come to a remedy. And so we would say -- and we're happy to have the hearing before the decision about whether they should be sanctioned, but we believe that -- I mean, the destruction of documents, the intentional hiding of information by the employees, if not Google, and they're responsible for them, is --

THE COURT: Are there a core of witnesses, document custodians for whom that question of whether they turned the switch off is more important than others?

MR. DINTZER: Well, I would say that the ones who are likely to appear at trial, they have some bearing, but I would -- the problem with it is this. There are somebody who we said, look, there's not many documents for Fred, and
so we're not even going to depose Fred because the documents don't look so good. But it may be that the reason that there were no documents for Fred is because Fred spent all his time in the off-setting where he made sure that nothing was preserved.

So there might be -- he might have been a fabulous witness that we would have deposed that would be coming to trial. So, I mean, that's one of the -- that's always the problem, and it's the problem for the people who destroyed the documents, that they create a situation where we don't know what was destroyed.

It's almost certain that some material since these people were in fact using this to hide their chats from discovery, it's almost certain that something would have been useful. And whether it would have added more witnesses, $I$ can only assume yes.

So what we would ask for is, the first thing is they rely on the fact that they sent out a letter and notice to all their people, and yet they won't share it with us and they say, well, it's privileged. And they argued that, okay, we have a challenge that it's privileged, but they can't rely on it, they can't use it as a sword and a shield. If it's privileged, they can't rely on it, or they can give it to us, we can find out what they said to their people. That's one.

Two is the people who are testifying for them and the people who still work for them, we should get declarations from them and have them say under oath whether they did this or not. We know some from the Epic case, we should have a complete record.

And the third one is a $30(\mathrm{~b})(6)$. And in that, we won't list the questions, but we can explore it. We can gather that information. If the Court feels that a hearing is not necessary and especially if the Court is willing to take notice of what happened in the Epic case, the transcripts and everything, and we understand that the court is pressed on time, we could take this information and create a submission and at that point, you know, either an argument or maybe it's not even necessary, but we think that the very first step in all of this is, at least should be, that they be sanctioned. If that decision needs to come after the steps to gather more information, then we understand that as well. But those are our asks.

The hearing is -- I mean, as in any argument, is really for the Court's benefit. If the Court believes that it's better for us to gather this stuff and submit it or a different method of providing this information, then we understand that and will work with the Court in the best way to do that.

THE COURT: Okay.

All right. Mr. Schmidtlein, do you want to be heard? Or Mr. Sallet? I didn't mean to skip over you, but -- or...

MR. CAVANAUGH: Your Honor, Bill Cavanaugh on behalf of Colorado and Nebraska.

Your Honor, on your question about what should the remedy be, I think that's going to turn to large extent on what arguments and contentions are made at trial and then for Your Honor to take that in consideration in judging credibility of witnesses and in the findings of fact.

So I think it will end up being quite specific as to what the remedies should be based on what arguments are made. If argument is made about the absence of evidence, well, there's a reason for that. There's a reason there's an absence of evidence.

And the Court can take that into consideration in determining the credibility of a witness and in making findings of fact. So I think -- I don't think the issue of remedies needs to be dealt with in the near term.

I do think the issue -- to Mr. Dintzer's point, I think the issue is, has there been sanctionable conduct here? That does need to be determined in the short term. What the remedies are, $I$ think that's probably well down the road, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Cavanaugh.

Mr. Schmidtlein.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Briefly, Your Honor.
I know you haven't asked for argument on the motion. I guess just a couple of things that $I$ want to make clear for the record here today.

We'd categorically reject Mr. Dintzer's framing and characterization of intentional destruction. What we're disagreeing about here is methods of preservation, okay?

Just so the record's clear, the idea that there were people at Google intentionally destroying documents we categorically reject. We don't think they've established that.

But to your points about sort of the timing and what -- you know, what we sort of do next, I tend to agree with Mr. Cavanaugh that, at the end of the day, you can evaluate, if we have a trial, if whatever issues are left, whatever witnesses get called at any trial, you can evaluate -- you're going to have to -- I guess they're going to ask you to instruct yourself; but you're going to have to evaluate sort of where that fits into the ultimate evidence. I don't think we need a hearing on that sooner rather than later. I know you've got a lot on your plate. And I think that, you know, sort of evaluating all that can wait until trial, quite frankly.

I think the questions that you've asked are fair
ones around you do need to establish prejudice. And, you know, we've put before you the record of how relevant -I mean, it's not as if chats were not preserved here. There were a lot of chats preserved and actually reviewed and very few produced and none yet substantively used in the case.

I know you can always sort of wonder, well, gee, maybe there's other stuff out there.

There's no evidence in the record in this case that anybody here, a custodian in this case, was intentionally flipping, you know, the settings on and off to avoid discoverable evidence in these cases.

Are people aware of the preservation if they're talking about sensitive things? Of course, they are. Of course, they are.

But there's no evidence of anybody who is a witness in this case intentionally trying to avoid or destroy evidence that would be relevant to these proceedings. And I think that is something that we trust that you're going to evaluate as you try to figure out, A, is it sanctionable conduct? Because you have to find prejudice there. And then, B, what, if any, remedy is appropriate? But, you know, we leave that in your good hands.

THE COURT: Okay.
I guess one last question for the plaintiffs; and
that is, are you asking for a sanction, if any, in connection with the summary judgment motions?

MR. DINTZER: If I could just ask the Court for a little clarity.

When you say --
THE COURT: Well, what $I$ mean by that is, you know, say, ultimately, you're going to ask for something that you've suggested, which is some kind of adverse inference or some kind of change in burden or even if that could even be an appropriate sanction. Is that something you want me to consider as a matter of -- in connection with the evidentiary presentation at summary judgment? Or are you content to just let this ride until having a remedy at trial?

MR. DINTZER: Our feeling on this, Your Honor, is that we hope we've convinced you that we should win on the summary judgment motion and it not be necessary.

If the Court were to find that summary judgment were to be granted against the DOJ Plaintiffs because of an absence of evidence on a particular point, then clearly the fact that Google's employees may have destroyed those documents to ensure that there was an absence of evidence -we don't believe there is. We believe that there is -- that we've provided enough record evidence that the Court doesn't need to get there. But if the Court did get there, so I
hate to put it like that, but that is where we are left. THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DINTZER: If the Court did get there and was prepared to provide -- to rule against the DOJ Plaintiffs because of an absence of a material fact because we hadn't supported some fact, then the fact that there's document destruction and sanction hanging over the defendants, that obviously would need to be resolved.

THE COURT: Okay.
MR. DINTZER: That's what $I$ would --
THE COURT: That's a fair answer.
MR. SALLET: Mr. Cavanaugh is going to let me come back up.

During this substantive argument, at one point Mr. Schmidtlein got up and said, Your Honor, in Microsoft, there's evidence. There's no evidence here.

In Microsoft, the CEO of Microsoft wrote some emails that were very damaging. Since that time, people have learned different ways not to have information recorded.

We believe that there's an odd paucity of evidence supporting what Google claims are pro-competitive justifications.

Your Honor, because of our view of the law, we think that need not be resolved for summary judgment. So
we're perfectly willing to believe that even if they could show something at trial, that would not affect whether we can create -- can assure a prima facie case.

But, Your Honor, if the Court believes that there is -- that Mr. Schmidtlein's point is important that there's an absence of evidence, particularly as to pro-competitive justifications and that factors into the Court's thinking about whether we pass muster on summary judgment, then we would have a circumstance where the question of the chats could become very important to the question of -- to the issue of disputed facts at trial. Because of our view of the law and the facts, we believe that is not necessary. But I wanted to simply get a specific identification to support Mr. Dintzer's approach.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Very briefly, Your Honor, the -we've -- I'm not going to give the highlight reel of everything we've talked about today. But you've heard argument today on a lot of legal issues. You've heard argument around what are the legal significance of certain undisputed facts.

The question of whether the browser agreements are competition on the merits, there's no chat that's going to change that. The Safari default, the Mozilla, the Firefox default, those operate the way they are. The contracts are what they are.

THE COURT: Right.
MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: The substantial foreclosure on Android, you've got the data on that.

Are the verticals product improvement, all of those issues.

THE COURT: Yes.

Look, I think at the end of the day what we're talking about, most likely, is intent evidence. That's obviously -- it's not as important here as it would be in a criminal case. I get it.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: Right.
THE COURT: But it could be part of the background and relevant to --

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: I don't agree with that.

My point simply is, you'd have to conclude -- and there's D.C. Circuit law on this, where courts have granted summary judgment in the face of a sanctions motion. And they've done it because they've concluded that whatever inference from whatever spoliation they may have found could not disturb the undisputed fact or the legal hole in the case, and that is our position.

THE COURT: Understood.

MR. SCHMIDTLEIN: But, obviously, we trust you to adjudicate that.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay.
All right. Well, $I$ think we'll just leave it
there. Let me give it some further thought after having talked to you all, and we'll let you know what to do.

MR. DINTZER: Could I just put one more thing in front of the Court just so we...

With respect to Google has recently produced more documents that we had not gotten in fact discovery that they indicated was a mistake and a failure for them to do it.

We have so far received 173,000 pages, 32 banker boxes equivalent. We are in the process of reviewing them, of course. And at this point, we have not made a determination. But, of course, with this kind of a production, I mean, we all know the drill. We may need to re-open depositions and the like. And I just want to put -you know, we're trying never to surprise the Judge. So I just wanted to put that on your radar.

THE COURT: Okay.
That's unwelcomed news.

All right. So stay tuned. We'll get you some further information about next steps as soon as we can. I'm not here next week, so it may not be next week but certainly soon after.

Thank you, everyone. Have a good evening and rest of your day. Thank you.

Please don't wait for me, everyone.
COURTROOM DEPUTY: And this Court stands in recess.
(Proceedings concluded at 4:30 p.m.)

## C ERTIFICATE

I, William P. Zaremba, RMR, CRR, certify that
the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-titled matter.

Date:__April 13, 2023


William P. Zaremba, RMR, CRR

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|  | 681470177177211 |  |  |  |
| 193/11 193/13 193/25 | ${ }^{738}$ |  |  |  |
| - 19441319419418194120 | 77/23 7888781/780/1 |  |  |  |
| 197/11 1977/11 197/25 | 81/7 82/3 84/7 89/1 <br>  |  |  |  |
| 198/20011242023 | 99924 100/22 101/5 |  |  |  |
| 20219 $203 / 12036$ $203 / 1020418205 / 4$ | 1021106117 106/21 |  |  |  |
| 205662067 206112 | 110/3 110/20 113/15 |  |  |  |
| 221/13 227/12 229/16 | +1996 191924 120/2 |  |  |  |
|  | $1266129912134 / 13$ |  |  |  |
| 150/19 1867/ 229/19 | 134/16 146/6 146/20 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {York [5] } 134461347}^{23345}$ | 157/13 158/8158/21 |  |  |  |
| $1344913998211 / 22$ | ${ }^{1595 / 23160120160025} 16$ |  |  |  |
| you [574] ${ }^{\text {cou }}$ [1] | $164116164 / 23164424$ |  |  |  |
| 14274 |  |  |  |  |
| you'd [2] 10611237/15 | $173123174 / 2217516$ |  |  |  |
| 53/19 60/18 135/6 | 175/35 176/8176/10 |  |  |  |
|  | 181/3182/10 183/4 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {c/ }}$ you're [44] $19 / 1124118$ | 183315184421185122 |  |  |  |
| 29/2 32/17 51/20 68/18 | ${ }^{186 / 15189 / 191911}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{73311276122781 / 781 / 1}$ | 192/13 193/25 194/3 |  |  |  |
| 87/2598/898/3399/10 | 194481941/3195124 |  |  |  |
| - $99 / 1912125141246112$ | 199/12 200/1 $201 / 1$ |  |  |  |
| $142723144 / 2315219$ | ${ }^{205111200631420320322}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 206124 208/12081/14 |  |  |  |
| 212/2 $2141 / 25215 / 3$ | - 20952099820915 |  |  |  |
| 218/13 219/22 221/1 <br> 224/16 232/18 232/19 | 210/20 211/5 211/13 |  |  |  |


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