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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

CHILDREN'S ONLINE PRIVACY PROTECTION RULE COMMENT P994504

CLARIFICATION OF COMMENTS OF THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY AND INFOSEEK CORPORATION

Washington, D.C.

Wednesday, July 14, 1999

PROCEEDINGS

2 (11:11 a.m.)

MR. BATES: Thank you. I just want to make the point that we've made consistently. And we've talked to, I think, everyone here before about this, that we think we have probably the best site going for children on the Internet. And we feel that we should be in the business of getting people to go to our site, not put barriers in the way of people coming to our site. We feel that basically e-mail verification is the way to go, and that's obviously represented in our comments.

We think stopping children or putting tough barriers in the way from getting to our site is going to have the reverse effect of what you all want, and that's basically our argument today.

So, anyway, with that, Eric, I'm going to let you walk through your demonstration.

MR. ALEDORT: First of all, I'd
like to thank you for meeting with us. This
is very helpful to walk through our
perspective, even though it is reflected in
our comments and obviously some of you heard
it before. We are very proud of the way
we've designed our registration system to
make three different pathways for different
age groups, one for children, one for teens
and one for adults, and I just want to walk
you through what it looks like today. And
this is also a reflection of how it works
across the Go network which would include
ESPN, ABC, ABC News, was well as Disney.
So you went to Disney.com on July
13, screen shot. This is of our home page
and we've redesigned the site fairly
recently, so we have lots of different
channels to go to. You can go to any of
these shannels and there's our privacy

COMMISSIONER ANTHONY:

Just a

policy.

1 minute. Where?

MR. ALEDORT: Well, these are all 2 channels.

COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: Privacy

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MR. ALEDORT: The privacy policy is right down here. And you'll notice we are rolling out with the one-click concept or the net wise which is to provide safety information as well as tools on every single page of our site. So we basically combined privacy policy and Internet safety information. So it will be a page that contains our privacy policy as well as links to Center for Missing and Exploited Children and other content about Internet safety.

So, if you were to go to one of our popular areas, this is television. This is the selection of various activities you can do within Disney television. We've lost the footer down here but that's the same footer.

Across the board to a privacy policy and

1 | Internet safety.

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And what I wanted to show you was if you go on a Disney channel, this is the Zoog page. I don't know if any of you have seen Zoog. Zoog is on the Disney channel and it is actually interactive television where children can play games and participate on the web site and that participation is reflected on the show the next week.

So it's very exciting and people have really received it well. As you know, we require a restriction for any of the interactive components such as chats, bulletin boards, ——— participating in the contents.

So you've arrived at Zoog and you've decided it's time to register because you want to send a card to someone, you want to post a message, or you want to participate in a chat. And you come to our registration page and this is a page we've rebranded for ESPN or for ABC. But the page is essentially

the same and has the same information.

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And there's a small description of what you can do if you register, enter contests or participate in chats, bulletin boards, other fun activities, send ——— cards, which are interactive, reading cards, receive updates from Disney.com and much, much more.

It also says that Disney.com registration gives you a Go network access. And this is an important point that you have one registration name. You've collected the information once from a user, not every time you have to go anywhere in the network, and that registration is valid and ----.

The information isn't shared within the network. It is one database. So, if you're the user and you've gone to ESPN, you can use your user in any password to go post a message on ESPN or play a game on ESPN if it's a game that needs to be a registered game or joint contest. And that's across the

1 board.

The database doesn't get shared.

The database is only accessed by the user when the user identifies himself and says I am Eric A, here's my password. It goes and checks the database and says yes, you are the user; you may participate in the activity.

And across the network we have the same policies, which is, if you are under 13, we never send you an e-mail. We never market to you. We never share that information with an outside party, period.

MR. BATES: So if you were in ESPN they would know you were 13 and you would have to follow the same restrictions you and I ----?

MR. ALEDORT: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: Never send an e-mail, never market.

MR. ALEDORT: Never market. Never market in any way, shape, or form, and never share the information. We never share the

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       information for anybody. That's not just for
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       13, but that's true across the board.
                 MR. SILVERMAN: Even within the
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       company, right, Eric?
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                 MR. ALEDORT:
                              Yeah.
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                 MR. SILVERMAN: So you don't even
 7
       share it within Disney. So it wouldn't be
 8
       necessarily sent over to, like, the theme
 9
       parks or something like that to market?
                                                 So
       none of that information moves even when --
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                 COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: So it's only
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       online keeps it and that's it?
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                 MR. ALEDORT: Online keeps it.
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       you are an adult, for example, and you've
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       decided that you would like to get e-mails
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       about new activities of the Walt Disney
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       Company.
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                 COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: You can opt
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       in?
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                 MR. ALEDORT: You can opt in.
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       the parks, for example, would come to us and
22
       say we have a great new millennium exhibit.
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- 1 Please add us to your standard monthly 2 e-mail. But we sent it out. We don't transfer the information to parks and say you send out an e-mail. We control the user 5 information and how people receive information from us. 6 7 COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: All right, but under 13 you do not share your info even 9 with your parks? 10 MR. ALEDORT: Well, that's true for 11 anyone. There's no sharing. 12
 - MR. ALEDORT: But we do send
 e-mails to teens and adults so long as
 they've agreed to accept. Kids can agree to
 receive e-mails from us except of service
 outage. We would send a technical e-mail.
 Your user name is invalid; would you please
 select a new one? Our system is down, we're
 sorry. Those are the only things that would
 be reported as a security issue. That's the
 only time we would contact them.

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So you've decided you want to register. You've told us that you're a child. This is the information and this is a Zoog-themed registration, but all the registration information is the same across the network. So, no, ESPN doesn't collect more information than ABC and ABC doesn't collect information from Disney. It's one database, one collection of information.

So you have a first name and a last name, an e-mail address and a parent's e-mail address, a ZIP code which will allow personalization of your letter. So we can immediately know that you're in San Marino, California, and here's today's weather if you want to go create your own home page, gender, which is optional, and the birthdate.

The birthdate is basically another check to see if someone has said, for example, they're 18 but they put in an under12 birthday. They get bounced with this page. It says I'm sorry, you've told us

- you're under 12. You can't register as a teen.
- COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: Where do they do that in the first place?
- 5 MR. ALEDORT: This is where they do 6 it. This is the --
- 7 COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: This is the 8 first place?
- 9 MR. ALEDORT: We just filled it in.
- MR. BATES: The point you want to

 make here, Eric, is that we have made all the

 other sites adhere to our Disney.com site.
- MR. ALEDORT: Go and ESPN and ABC

 now are limited in the information they can

 collect. Even though they're not

 specifically directed to children, we wanted

 to roll out a universal policy with the

 concept that you collect as little
- information as necessary to allow them to
- 20 register. And if they want to do something
- 21 else where they might need more information,
- 22 you could ask for it at that time.

We really do not want to house tons of information and that's also one of the reasons we really do not want a credit card.

We don't want the credit card information.

We think that's a hurdle for people to say I don't want to give my credit card to buy something; forget about giving my credit card to have an e-mail.

name because we don't want them to use their real name and then a password. And we sent this message which comes on the screen, gives your name, you've registered, a little blurb about what you can do. And then it confirms again that we're going to send the parent or guardian an e-mail confirming registration.

The parent or guardian has to respond back to the e-mail and accept registration before it's a valid account.

And until that happens, a child cannot post a message on the bulletin board, cannot enter a chat room and send a message. They can read

1 chats, but they can't participate. And they 2 don't have a valid ----. COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: Let's go 3 4 back to the previous page and let me see what 5 the registration page looks like. Can you take us back there? 6 7 MR. BATES: Eric, can we put these 8 pages up? 9 MR. ALEDORT: I think in our 10 comments we have a registration page, also. 11 It's a ---- book because it's not the Zoog 12 page, but I think we have a registration 13 page. 14 MR. SILVERMAN: There you go. 15 this is a classic. This would be the Disney, 16 just the Disney.com, as opposed to Zooq. They changed the color basically to make it 17 18 fit in. But it's the same information. 19 COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: Let me ask 20 you this: Do you market to the parents? 21 MR. ALEDORT: No. We would market

to the parents if the parent has registered

as a separate user, but we do not take the parents' e-mail address and send them that information. We view the receipt of the parent's e-mail address as solely to validate the account.

And we're very pleased with the success in terms of number of verifications.

We're at about a 40-percent verification rate, which for e-mail response is very high. And for us it validates the idea that parents are taking this seriously and responding and saying yes, I want my child to participate or no, I don't, but a 40 percent rate, at least, is enough of an interaction.

MR. DeSANTIS: So the 40 percent is people who respond one way or the other?

MR. ALEDORT: No, no, the 40 percent are saying yes.

MR. DeSANTIS: Okay. Of the remaining percent, how many are saying no and how many are just lost in space?

MR. ALEDORT: That's a very good

- question and I have been pressing our
 engineers to be able to answer that question.

 It's a complicated excuse, basically, but
 they couldn't read the token between a no
 versus a no response and they're working to
 fix that.
 - Obviously something we are also very interested in knowing to gage the success of the whole process.
 - COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: So the other 60 percent are either no or no response?
- MR. ALEDORT: That's right.
- COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: You don't
- 14 know which?

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MR. ALEDORT: Right. As soon as I can get that information from our engineers, we'll let you know. But we think we've done a very good job of designing a fairly easy, unobtrusive process for kids to be able to come and use the interactive activities on our site without asking for too much information but having a base minimum for

security purposes and protection purposes that will allow the kid to use the site, allow us to contact a parent, or cut off their registration.

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If, for example, someone is constantly sending out harassing e-mail from their e-mail account and we got complaints about that, we would be able to send the e-mail to that person and the parents. You are not conforming to our house rules, the things you're supposed to do. Please discontinue doing whatever it is you're doing. And if they don't we would have the right to say okay, you're not a valid user anymore because you've violated our rules. And that's it. Really, it's a short presentation.

We are also very pleased with the way we've been able to get our sister sites to basically live up to our standards and, recognizing that ABC News isn't a site directed towards children, it still is

important for us that we have a uniform policy on data collection since data is a sensitive subject. And I don't think you can really differentiate between a site that's just a news site versus a site where some children will come to. We think that's also an issue for our ESPN office.

MR. SILVERMAN: I can say coming from one of the business units that limiting ourselves in terms of what we'll do in terms of marketing does have an impact. It's great to be able to market and it's an important way to do it, but we've said no to ourselves across our sites. And I think that's clearly showing that we're willing to take a hit to make sure that this self-regulation works well. It's not in our self-interest necessarily, but we're willing to clearly do it even at a risk potentially of less ability to market.

COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: Let's go to the next page just a minute and let me ask

again why you feel that this is a reasonable way to avoid child cheating. I don't know what else to call it.

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MR. ALEDORT: Well, let me actually go back one step before we go forward. We believe that if a child has, since we have no database --

COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: I see here.

MR. ALEDORT: Right. We believe exactly that if a child has said to us that they are a child the likelihood of them lying on stage two and basically trying to circumvent this system at that point is fairly low because you can easily just say I'm an adult. Then there's no way technologically for us to confirm whether someone is an adult or a child. That system does not exist until there is something like a uniform protocol for digital signatures or some way to have every person in the world in a database, which I think wouldn't necessarily make people happy.

commissioner anthony: But let's say the child says okay, I'm a teen. Click here.

MR. ALEDORT: Well, actually, since

it's Power Point it's not live links. But what would happen is you would get the same screen because we still ask for the parents' e-mail address because we inform the parent that a user who has identified themselves as a teen who is their child or ward. If your child or ward has identified you as their parent or guardian, they are registering. This is an informational e-mail that says parents, you should know that your teen has registered and this is what it means. We're going to send them e-mails informing them about our products.

COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: Do you tell them that their child has registered as a child under 12 or a teen?

MR. ALEDORT: Yes.

COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: You give

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them the category in which the child has attempted to register?

MR. ALEDORT: Exactly.

MR. SILVERMAN: But if they're

5 under 21, clarify that they would have to --

MR. ALEDORT: Yes, if they're under

12 they cannot actually do anything without

the parent responding affirmatively. If

you're a teen, you have access, but it's an

informational e-mail to the parent.

MR. SILVERMAN: And is notified.

MR. ALEDORT: The parent is

13 notified.

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MR. SILVERMAN: Under 12, the

parent has to respond.

16 CHAIRMAN ANTHONY: But a parent is
17 notified if someone attempts to register as a
18 teen?

MR. ALEDORT: Yes.

MR. DeSANTIS: And if a child

21 attempts to register as an adult --

MR. ALEDORT: But writes in their

birthday as their actual birthday, they get
bounced to -- it basically says sorry, you

are a child.

MR. DeSANTIS: Your screen is still the same, though.

MR. ALEDORT: The screen is still the same except there is no parenting ---- for an adult.

MS. ARMSTRONG: When is the parent notified?

MR. ALEDORT: Immediately. The
e-mail goes out immediately. And we've
looked into and are willing to discuss
whether there is some time lag that is
appropriate. I know one of the concerns was
if you send it immediately you can receive
that e-mail as you're still online, and
there's some risk that the child will then
respond to that e-mail. Even though from our
point of view, if they've been honest enough
to admit that they're a child, there's no
incentive for them to basically self-validate

what they've already said. Okay, my mommy

- 2 and daddy need to know about this. And,
- 3 | hopefully, they've given the correct address.
- 4 MR. SILVERMAN: I said under 12
- 5 before. I mean under 13.
- 6 CHAIRMAN ANTHONY: Have you
- 7 experienced any children attempting to
- 8 register as teens that you've been able to
- 9 bounce? And do you know how many bounces
- 10 you've gotten?
- MR. ALEDORT: Why would we bounce
- 12 | them? If you're a teen --
- CHAIRMAN ANTHONY: No, a child
- 14 | under 12, 12 or under, attempting to register
- 15 | either as a teen or --
- MR. ALEDORT: Oh, it's an
- 17 | automatic. We don't track.
- 18 | CHAIRMAN ANTHONY: You don't track
- 19 | the bounces?
- MR. ALEDORT: It's just part of the
- 21 system, so it would immediately send it to
- 22 you. So our engineers don't even have that

record. It would be like an invalid ZIP code. It would give you an --- where you just say sorry, you have to re-enter it.

CHAIRMAN ANTHONY: Have you even estimated the cost of an oral or faxed response from the parent?

MR. ALEDORT: We have not looked into how much --

CHAIRMAN ANTHONY: Or an 800-line or to a fax response? Do you know what your cost would be?

MR. ALEDORT: It would obviously depend on the number of users. If you had 50,000 people, you could probably do a five-person phone bank. If you have three million users, you probably need an entire customer support center to do that. So we think the cost is potentially high.

We're actually more concerned about the ---- barrier that people will say you know what, my parent is never going to phone. They're never going to print out this form.

I don't have a fax at home. I can't actually get this in. So I'm not going to spend time at Disney. I'm going to go to XXX.com because I don't have to do anything. I don't have to identify myself as a child and I can see whatever I want to see.

I mean, our view of the Internet is once you have access to the Internet by having a dial-up account there's all kinds of information and content that is appropriate and is not appropriate. And by raising the hurdle of getting into the appropriate content we are very concerned that people say, you know what, it's too much trouble. I'm a parent. I don't have a fax machine at I'm not going to take this into the office and remember to do it, and my child, therefore, doesn't get access to the good content of the people that are trying to differentiate between a child, a teen, and an adult. And they should just go off and go to other places.

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So we view it not as a hard dollar cost but both as a psychological and customer cost that people will just not come. And that for us is of much more of a concern than 35 people in South Carolina answering the phone.

COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: I understand that. Tell me how that can be applied across the board in a rulemaking situation, how we can deal with other companies whose content --

MR. ALEDORT: We think we're very happy with the report that came out this week that self-regulation really is gathering some steam and people have really stepped up to the plate, at least on the big web sites, to try and institute privacy policies and be more uniform than certainly a year ago.

And, as you know, we've also now decided that we're not going to accept advertising or advertise on web sites. We even think that other groups do the same.

That will have an immediate economic effect on how people do business. We are basically saying we're not going to accept revenue.

And it was like what we did with pornographic advertising. That would have been about nine months ago. We don't accept pornographic advertising anywhere within Go. That had a real dollars and cents hard cost to us, and we did it because of policy reasons.

that will happen. One, I think that
consumers will demand that you have a clearly
posted privacy policy because this is
something that people think about. It's in
the newspapers all the time. I think that
the public awareness campaign the FTC has
been really instrumental in has been very
helpful to raise the level of concern on this
issue.

As a consumer, well, I look for it because I have to look for it, but it's also something that I expect to see. I think

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legislation requiring a privacy policy is difficult to enforce and puts up barriers to the way people choose to do business that may not be helpful in the expansion of the Internet. I think it really should be driven by the customer demand and also the fact that the Internet is global means that it's very hard for us to impose our legislation on the Internet. And this is the problem that the Europeans are faced with today.

So we think it's really going to be driven by consumers as well as companies, good-acting companies like ourselves, that will say this is the way that we have to do business. And I think if you get all portals, which represent probably 80 or 90 percent of the Internet traffic that touches each one of those sites to do the same thing, that would be incredibly compelling and will force people to re-evaluate.

Your goal is not that the privacy policy says one thing or another, that it's

just an honest disclosure of what people do.

We obviously support that. I think the OPA

has been successful in getting people to join
and roll out those things.

The next area is the not for profit web sites. There are a lot of people that just aren't as aware of the necessity for it because it's the learning process.

CHAIRMAN ANTHONY: In this area of the children's interactive sites and web sites that we're dealing with and the verifiability of a parental consent, are there rules that we should think of that would be applicable to everyone across the board?

MR. BATES: One thought we had, and I think this is ——— be reflected by the kind of verification that you would have to get ——— more information ———.

MR. ALEDORT: Both collects more information and uses it differently. I mean, we feel that by saying we never shared this

information and we never use it for marketing purposes should allow the kind of lower level parental verification since what we're just doing is letting the kid participate.

And I think it makes sense to say, if you're going to share your list with somebody or start marketing to the children directly, you should have a higher standard. You should have to get a signature on that because that's a much more intrusive use of data than to allow someone to post a common bulletin.

with it and think it makes sense. So you're a business and you can say okay, I understand the parameters which I can go by. I can be very pure and say I'm just going to collect the base information to allow the child to participate. Or I want to do more, but that means either as in cost or has the potential to drive people away from my site.

I think that would be a very

1	reasonable way to effectuate the goal which I
2	think is to not have people misuse the
3	information, not erect barriers so that the
4	children never find the good content, which
5	is something we're concerned about.
6	CHAIRMAN ANTHONY: Katherine, do
7	you have any questions?
8	MR. DeSANTIS: I don't think I have
9	anymore right now.
10	COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: I'd like to
11	read the comment you made. Toby, you know
12	more about this probably than we do at this
13	point, and I'm sure you've been looking at
14	the comments. Do you have questions that we
15	should be asking?
16	MS. LEVIN: I do.
17	COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: That would
18	be helpful to us to know because you're going
19	to get your shot at us again. So it's better
20	for
21	MS. LEVIN: But I'm wondering in

fairness to the company, to Disney, we would

be raising them at the workshop next Tuesday in great detail and with all of the companies that have asked to participate. And so at that point Eric could respond to them in that context and I don't think there will be any surprises. We're going to actually circulate a list of questions, general questions, for the sessions. And in that context I think we'll be able to ask. I feel a little bit awkward asking them to do it on the spot here.

MR. BATES: Are there some things we should be thinking about?

MS. LEVIN: I was going to suggest that, and Commissioner Anthony has just hit on the top issue, which is the verifiability issue. And we will try and pin down that more in terms of what basis is there for confirming that it's a parent, not a child, that has supplied the information?

COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: And that continues to trouble me because very skilful

children can cheat on an e-mail, they can cheat on a fax, and they can cheat on a telephone call. That does not take a rocket scientist. But I think the balancing of the verifying parent is the ----.

MR. ALEDORT: And our concern, just frankly, is that we think it's just great that we're getting a 40 percent response and we think, for example, if a parent responds to an e-mail and then you send another e-mail back to try to verify that it's the parent, we think that response rate will drop off dramatically. Even 40 percent ---- 90 percent positive response. I'm very worried, and we tried to think creatively about what information would only a parent know. When was the child's first DP shot? But most parents wouldn't know.

COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: We wouldn't know either ---- verify.

MR. ALEDORT: Exactly. So, I mean, we've really tried to think of a way to ask a

question that only a parent would know. I
think you're right. Any really smart kid can
get around that. And we also believe
fundamentally that, since you have no way of
really knowing if it's a child, an adult, a
dog, you just don't know. If the child has
said they're a child, there's no reason for
them to go around the rules after that point.

COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: If the child has said he's a teen.

MR. ALEDORT: And you're absolutely right. And until there's a day that you have a link between a birthdate and a name, basically, without going down to give me your Social Security number and then checking the government Social Security database on every registered user to participate in a web site, we think that the best way to do it is roll it out slowly.

There are digital signatures.

That's a great thing to do when people adopt that. There are a lot of technological

advances that will happen we can't even imagine in a year or two years.

But I would hate to ask for more now, like a Social Security number that the child is not likely to know, and then it's another piece of data that you have in your database that you don't want people to have access to.

MS. LEVIN: Can I ask one technical question on your specific example? If the child goes in as a child with their birthday and then decides uh-oh, I've got to get parental permission; I don't really want to do this. Goes back out, goes back in and using the same e-mail address, but changes the birthdate, do you have a system whereby you can check that to block their re-entry using that e-mail address?

MR. ALEDORT: We are working on that. It is a harder engineering feat than I had thought, unfortunately. If a child has entered a birthdate, once they enter that

birthdate they can't change it in that session. They can close the browser and come back as somebody else. We have not been able to because we don't capture that e-mail address unless it's been submitted. So you don't grab that screen until someone says submit.

MS. LEVIN: Right, but I'm thinking they would have submitted it and then you kickback and say you're ----.

MR. ALEDORT: Once they submit it, we totally have the ability to do that. But if they haven't submitted it, it's basically an error message that says sorry, you're ----register as a teen ----. And then we don't have that. We haven't collected anything at that point because we don't want to be collecting information when people mistype things. You'll then have a database that basically is meaningless because you'll have all the errors in it.

So we haven't found the technical

solution for that question. I think it's all a matter of time. And, obviously, we would prefer to know. If our policy is not to send an e-mail to a ten year old, I'd prefer to be sure that I'm not doing that. But today we obviously have now spent a couple of years working on these issues. We think that specifically what we're doing with the information is the right process.

ask you for curiosity. If you don't market to children and you don't share the information with other people who market to them, how are you making this online database pay for itself?

MR. ALEDORT: Well, the database is a full database, so it would include adults, teens, and children. They just are flagged separately and used separately. There's one database. We don't have three different databases. So the database is necessary just to keep track of your registered users,

whether they're paying subscribers to

Disney's Club last or whether they're people

who want to participate in ESPN's fantasy

games or whether they just want to post a

message on the family bulletin boards.

So, since the database is absolutely required, we don't try to monetize the database and say each user is worth \$10.

I mean, I think Wall Street looks at companies and their registered bases and does monetize that. Whether that actually translates into hard dollars remains to be seen.

You're right. It's a cost to us, children filling up our database, because we can't use it. But, since we are the Walt Disney Company, and we're held to higher standards than anyone else, we do that, anyway. We were doing this three years ago. We actually had 16 was our cutoff because no one ever really thought about the right ages. And we never marketed to anyone who was under

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16, and they just got flagged and that's how they were treated.

MR. DeSANTIS: Now, when you say you don't market to people, that means there is no e-mail marketing or there is no marketing of any kind on the site?

 $$\operatorname{MR}.\ \operatorname{ALEDORT}:\ \operatorname{Well},\ \operatorname{the\ site}\ \operatorname{is\ the}$$ site. We do not block advertising.

COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: I think that the marketing and advertising being the same

1 thing. Can you distinguish it?

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MR. ALEDORT: We do. For us and what I think direct mail, it's really ---it's e-mails. Here's, you know, you are a user at Disney.com. And you've said I'm interested in movies. So every time we release a movie, you'll get an e-mail.

Tarzan's coming out. Here's a little teaser clip of it and here's a link to where you can find out where it's playing in your area.

That to me is marketing.

Advertising is just part of the site and we have a clear part that's designated for ads. And in various places we choose to have ads or not have ads. It's just like on television. They're even during the children's programming blocks. There are advertisements because otherwise, you couldn't --

COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: So you're talking about direct marketing.

MR. ALEDORT: We were really --

1	COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: Apart from
2	the site.
3	MR. ALEDORT: That's right, direct
4	online marketing.
5	MS. ARMSTRONG: What about offline?
6	MR. ALEDORT: Offline, we do not
7	share our database with other groups.
8	MS. ARMSTRONG: But yourselves.
9	MR. ALEDORT: We don't have a home
10	address. We don't have a home address.
11	Obviously, our business units have pressed me
12	for years saying well, I want the home
13	address and I want the Social Security
14	number. It would really make it easier for
15	us to award them the card that they won in
16	the contest.
17	And I've said well, I'm sorry. If
18	they are a winner, for example, let's say
19	you're a child who's participated in a
20	contest and you win a trip to France. You
21	don't actually win anything until we contact
22	your parent by e-mail. We send your parent

an affidavit that they do print out and sign and send that into us because those are people that we want to use their name and likeness to say I'm a winner and I've won the big Disneyland Paris trip. And we need to be able to verify that they are the parent in order to send someone a ticket. And we can't get under the COPPA rules offline contact information without the parent giving it to us.

MS. LEVIN: The parent can give you all of the information?

MR. ALEDORT: That's right, but the kid can't, and we don't ask the kid to. And I think that goes to Richard's sliding scale description that, if you're collecting an e-mail address and a first name and a last name, we would argue that a parent sending back an e-mail is sufficient. If you're asking for give me your street address and ZIP code so I can send you things, we would say you know what, if you want that

2.1

incremental information, you need to incur
the cost of having a fax machine. And if
they don't fax it in you can't get that
information. And we think that that's a fair
and business-friendly perspective so that the
business makes the decision do they want to
just let the person use their site,
basically, or do they want to have -- for a
contest, we would always do that because we
always want to make sure that the person is
the person they've said they are and that
they have the right to receive the prize and
you're going to use their name in some
advertising.

COMMISSIONER ANTHONY: So on contests you have the capacity to have a written response from the parent?

MR. ALEDORT: Because you have one winner or ten, the volume is so significantly reduced. We don't do it for entrants. We do it for winners. And that's just the cost of what I've told our business units who want to