Auerbach v. ICANN, Case No. BS074771 JUDGMENT

1 2 3 4 5	Cindy A. Cohn, State Bar Number 145997 Lee Tien, State Bar Number 148216 ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION 454 Shotwell Street San Francisco, CA 94110 415-436-9333 x108 (Phone) 415-436-9993 (Fax)  James S. Tyre, State Bar Number 083117 LAW OFFICES OF JAMES S. TYRE	LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR COURT  AUG. 0 5 2002  JOHN A. CLARKE, CLERK			
<ul><li>6</li><li>7</li><li>8</li></ul>	10736 Jefferson Blvd., #512 Culver City, CA 90230-4969 310-839-4114 (Phone) 310-839-4602 (Fax)	BY S. BARRETT, DEPUTY			
9	Attorneys for Petitioner Karl Auerbach				
0	SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA				
1	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES				
2   3	KARL AUERBACH, an individual,	Case No.: BS 074771	7		
4	Petitioner, v. INTERNET CORPORATION FOR ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS, a California Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation, Respondent	[PROPOSED] JUDGMENT GRANTING PETITIONER'S SUMMARY JUDGMENT MOTION, DENYING RESPONDENT'S SUMMARY JUDGMENT MOTION AND FOR ISSUANCE OF PEREMPTORY WRIT OF MANDAMUS  [THE HONORABLE DZINTRA JANAVS] Hearing date: July 29,2002 Time: 9:30 a.m. Department: 85			
3 4 5	i sit	filed a petition for Writ of Mandate to Compeland Documents of California Nonprofit Benefit			

Page 1

to Court order, Auerbach brought a motion for summary judgment against exporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) Petition. WHEREAS Respondent ICANN filed a cross-motion for summary judgment in favor of ICANN and against Petitioner Auerbach; WHEREAS the court has read and considered the papers submitted by the parties and the arguments presented at hearing on the cross motions for summary judgment on July 29, 2002 before Department 85 of this Court. Cindy A. Cohn of the Electronic Frontier Foundation and James Tyre having represented Petitioner; Jeffrey LeVec, Elwood Lui and Courtney Schaberg of Jones, Day, Reavis and Pogue having represented Respondent ICANN; WHEREAS in support of his motion for summary judgment Petitioner Karl Auerbach filed the Declaration of Karl Auerbach dated May 1, 2002; the Second Declaration of Karl Auerbach dated July 15, 2002; a Request for Judicial Notice and Objections to ICANN's Evidence; WHEREAS in support of its motion for summary judgment Respondent ICANN filed Declarations of Stuart Lynn, Louis Touton and Vinton Cerf on May 20, 2002 and filed Supplemental Declarations of Stuart Lynn and Louis Touton on July 15, 2002; WHEREAS the Court finds the following to be undisputed facts: over 6 other carolidates Petitioner Karl Auerbach was Selected to the Board of Directors of Respondent Internet online election in to Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) in October, 2000 by internet user vote. and has subsequently to Auerbach had previous to his election expressed some criticism of ICANN. ICANN is a California nonprofit public benefit corporation that, among other things, manages Internet domain names and numbers. It has presently 18 directors, 2/3 of whom reside outside U.S.

Auerbach v. ICANN, Case No. BS074771 JUDGMENT

Page 2

Ja

1

4

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Article V, Section 21 of ICANN's Bylaws provides that Directors of the corporation "shall have the right at any reasonable time to inspect and copy all books, records, and documents of every kind, and to inspect the physical properties of the Corporation (Auerbach's Separate Statement of Material Facts (Auerbach Fact) undisputed fact ¶ 8).

After ICANN's November 2000 Annual Meeting, Auerbach made an oral request to inspect and copy ICANN's General Ledger (undisputed Auerbach Fact ¶ 10).

On 12/3/00, Auerbach made a written request to inspect and copy ICANN's General Ledger and other records (ICANN's Separate Statement of Material Facts (ICANN Fact) ¶ 11).

Then-President and CEO of ICANN Michael Roberts responded on 12/6/00 that ICANN needed to establish a written procedure and related agreement (undisputed Auerbach Fact ¶ 12).

Auerbach re-iterated his request on 3/3/01, 3/4/01 (Auerbach Dec. Ex. 6, 8) and on 6/22/01 (undisputed Auerbach Fact ¶ 17).

Finally, on 9/2/01, approximately ten months after Auerbach's first request, ICANN presented its "ICANN Procedures Concerning Director Inspection or Records and Properties" (inspection Procedures) (Auerbach Dec. Ex. 19, 20).

The Inspection Procedures outline basic arrangements to be made for director requests for inspection, including that such requests shall be in writing and that the records be made available during normal business hours on a date convenient to the inspecting director.

Furthermore, section 5 of the Inspection Procedures provides that "[t]o the extent the [CEO], in consultation with the General Counsel of the Corporation, determines that compliance with any request for records necessarily involves issues of confidentiality, privilege, or privacy of a nature which requires limitation of or conditions on the Director's access or use of the requested records, the [CEO] shall advise the requesting Director of the issues which require the restrictions and the nature of any proposed restrictions on access or use. . . If the Director accepts the restrictions by countersigning the statement concerning limitations, the records shall be made available to the Director . . . ."

Section 6 of the Inspection Procedures provides that "[i]f the Director believes that any restrictions proposed by the [CEO] are unreasonable, the [CEO] shall submit the request to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for resolution," If the Director disagrees with the resolution of the Audit Committee, the director may appeal to the Chairman of the Board, and the entire Board, minus the requesting director, shall make a final and binding decision.

On 9/23/01, Auerbach again requested ICANN records including documentation regarding ICANN's funds, financial obligations, and concerning ICANN's relationships with its lawyers (ICANN Fact ¶ 14).

On 10/5/01, Stuart Lynn, President of ICANN, wrote Auerbach, stating that Auerbach's 9/23/01 request involved confidential information, that if Auerbach had questions about the confidentiality of certain information he should contact Lynn, and outlined measures that ICANN proposed to protect the confidentiality of that information. The measures included that the materials would be available at ICANN offices, that Auerbach sign a statement that he acknowledged his duty of confidentiality, that Auerbach must be present at the inspection, that he could be accompanied by an advisor if Auerbach submits information about the advisor in advance and the advisor agrees to confidentiality restrictions determined by ICANN's general counsel, and that Auerbach would be given access to the materials in paper form but not electronic form because of confidentiality concerns, that if Auerbach wanted to retain copies of the records he would have to request such and ICANN would determine whether the request

implicated confidentiality concerns, and that there were no limitations other than those identified in the letter (Lynn Dec. Ex. 10).

On 10/15/01, Auerbach responded, among other things, asserting that the restrictions imposed were improper and that he would not sign the letter (Lynn Dec. Ex. 11).

Lynn responded on 10/21/01 defending ICANN's restrictions and stating that he was referring the matter to the Audit Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of the Inspection Procedures (Auerbach Dec. Ex. 27).

On 10/27/01, Auerbach stated his need, among other things, to make copies of the documents and offered to give ICANN seven calendar days notice in advance of any disclosure of information that he learned from the corporate records (Auerbach Dec. Ex. 28).

Lynn did not agree to the compromise offered by Auerbach (Auerbach Dec. Ex. 29), the parties could not reach an agreement on the terms of the inspection, and Lynn referred the matter to the Board's Audit Committee for review (Auerbach Dec. Ex. 27, 30).

On 11/15/01, the Audit Committee "considered the lack of agreement on the arrangements, determined that the safeguards of Lynn's 10/5/01 letter were reasonable, and urged Auerbach to agree to them (Auerbach Dec. Ex. 30).

Petitioner filed the instant Petition seeking a Writ of Mandate commanding Respondent to make available to Petitioner for inspection and copying all corporate records which Petitioner sets forth in the Petition, or which Petitioner may request access to from time to time (Petition p. 14).

WHEREAS the court finds the applicable law to be as follows:

California Corporations Code section 6334 provides:

Every director shall have the absolute right at any reasonable time to inspect and

Auerbach v. ICANN, Case No. BS074771

JUDGMENT

copy all books, records and documents of every kind and to inspect the physical properties of the corporation of which such person is a director.

California Corporations Code section 6336(a) provides that upon refusal of a lawful demand for inspection, the court may enforce the demand with just and proper conditions.

Respondent contends that inspection rights of directors may be restricted by corporate inspection procedures and cites Chantiles v. Lake Forest II Master Homeowners Ass'n (1995) 37 Cal.Ap.4th and Havlicek v. Coast-to-Coast Analytical Services, Inc. (1995) 39 Cal.App.4th 1844 in support of its position.

Neither section 6334 nor section 6336(a) provide for or permit a corporation to impose restrictive conditions on directors' inspection rights and burdensome review when such rights are denied.

Chantiles involved a homeowners' association, the members of which have constitutionally protected privacy rights. After balancing these privacy rights against the director's rights to inspect the ballots, the court ordered inspection subject to court ordered procedures designed to protect the interests of all parties.

In Havlicek, the Court of Appeals noted that California had a public policy of broad inspection rights for corporate directors and held that California law favoring inspections by directors, rather than Delaware law, applied. The court acknowledged that the trial court could impose reasonable conditions on inspection and had broad discretion to fashion an appropriate protective order. Nevertheless, "upon a director's request for inspection . . . the corporation must demonstrate, by evidentiary showing that a protective order is necessary to prevent a tort against the corporation."

Neither Chantiles nor Havlicek as much as even suggest that a corporation may restrict

23

24

25

directors' inspection rights by "inspection procedures".

Article V, Section 21 of ICANN's Bylaws appears to be consistent with California law regarding directors' inspection rights.

Having considered the applicable law and the undisputed facts and presented herein, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED as follows:

## EVIDENCE:

- 1. Petitioner's Request for Judicial Notice and request for entry into evidence of the Declaration of Karl Auerbach dated May 1, 2002; the Second Declaration of Karl Auerbach dated July 15, 2002 is granted.
- 2. Respondent's request for entry into evidence of the declarations of Stuart Lynn, Louis Touton and Vinton Cerf on May 20, 2002 and filed Supplemental Declarations of Stuart Lynn and Louis Touton on July 15, 2002 is granted subject to the objections discussed below.
  - 3. Petitioner's Objections to Evidence are adjudged as follows:
    - a. Objections 1, 2 and 3 to the Declaration of Stuart Lynn are overruled.
    - b. Objections 4, 5, 6 and 7 to the Declaration of Stuart Lynn are sustained.
    - c. Objections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, to the Declaration of Louis Touton are systained.
    - d. Objections 14, 15 to the Declaration of Louis Touton are overruled.
    - e. Objection 16 to the Declaration of Vinton Cerf is sustained.

## B. CROSS MOTIONS FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

4. Paragraphs 3, 5, and 6 of the Inspection Procedures conflict with section 6334 and Art. V, §21 of the Bylaws by unreasonably restricting directors' access to corporate records and depriving directors of inspection rights afforded them by law.



- 5. Furthermore, Lynn's 10/5/01 letter violates both section 6334 and Bylaws Article V, Section 21 because it deprives Auerbach of the inspection rights he has under law and imposes such unreasonable requirements as having to sign a confidentiality agreement and having to pursue burdensome review in any effort to enforce his inspection rights.
- 6. Additionally, the Inspection Procedures here apparently have not even been adopted by the ICANN Board of Directors, but were promulgated by an ad hoc group of functionaries consisting of the Audit Committee, Louis Touton, Diane Schroeder, and Lynn (Auerbach Dec. Ex. 17, 18, 21).
- 7. Based on the undisputed facts, there is no triable issue as to any material fact and Petitioner Auerbach is entitled to judgment as a matter of law granting his Petition for Writ of Mandate.
  - 8. Respondent's Motion for Summary Judgment is denied.
- 9. That Petitioner be awarded costs in the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ and reasonable for a stronger fees in the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and
- 10. That, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 1097, this Court retains jurisdiction over the matter to insure compliance by Respondent, to resolve any issues concerning confidentiality and disclosure of documents, and, if necessary or appropriate, to impose fines and/or to make any orders necessary and proper for the complete enforcement of the writ.

## C. PEREMPTORY WRIT OF MANDATE

That a peremptory Writ of Mandate issue, ordering and directing Respondent immediately to make available to Petitioner for inspection and copying all corporate records of Respondent which Retitioner sets forth in Paragraph 16 of his Petition (as follows), or which Petitioner may request access to from time to time, as follows:

D

Auerbach v. ICANN, Case No. BS074771 JUDGMENT

a.	All requested documents that are not confidential (that is, subject to lega		
privileg	ge, privacy interests or legitimate corporate confidentiality concerns) and		
that currently exist in electronic format shall be sent in electronic form by ICANN			
to couns	sel for Petitioner no later than noon on August 2, 2002		

- b. All requested documents that are not confidential that do not currently exist in electronic form shall be made available to Petitioner for physical as reasonable of inspection and copying at ICANN's offices no later than Friday, August 9, 2002.
- Petitioner for physical inspection and to request copies at ICANN's offices no later than Friday, August 9, 2002. ICANN shall clearly indicate which of its specific records it reasonably believes are confidential (or which portions of documents) and on what basis it makes this claim. For instance, ICANN shall mark correspondence with its attorneys about specific litigation as "Confidential-Privileged."
- d. Should Petitioner wish to disclose records marked by ICANN as other than designate of Dr. confidential to anyone putside his agents and advisors, he shall give ICANN notice 10 calendar days prior to such disclosure. ICANN may then seek during the roday period. Dr immediate relief from this Court No particular form of notice is required, as long must be must be in writing and must do general disclose. Notice may be given by facsimile or e-mail to ICANN's President or counseland outside counsel. If ICANN's President or counseland outside counsel. If ICANN's President or counseland outside counsel and disclose until the Court rules of autority and disclose until the Court rules

Paragraph 16 of the Petition includes the following records are ordered

ICANN's General Ledger reports (chart of accounts, transaction journal,

Auerbach v. ICANN, Case No. BS074771
JUDGMENT

nt to this sadgement

and account balances) from corporate inception to the present (or as close to present as is reasonably feasible.)

- i. These reports should include, at a minimum, the following standard accounting reports.
  - a. Chart of Accounts
  - b. The daily transaction journal showing for each account in the chart of accounts all amounts and transactions that have been debited or credited to that account.
- b. Any supplemental accounting ledgers showing all funds or financial obligations held by ICANN but not listed in the General Ledger. This would include, but is not limited to, accounting ledgers pertaining to entities such as IANA, the Domain Name Supporting Organization (DNSO), and the Government Advisory Committee (GAC).
- c. With regard to employee hiring and employee policies:
  - i. The corporate employee handbook, if any.
  - ii. All materials, if any, that an employee of ICANN is expected to enter into when he or she is hired. These would include, for example, offer letter forms that are typically used, employment agreements, intellectual property agreements, non-disclosure agreements, and the like.
- d. With regard to ICANN's law firm:
  - i. Engagement letters
- ii. Conflict notices and requests for waivers that have been received from the law firm.

1	iii. Waivers granted by ICANN to the law firm.	
2	iv. Detailed invoices from the law firm since the inception of the	
3	corporation.	
4	e. Logs of all international travel not directly associated with one of the	
5	regular public meetings made by ICANN officers other than the President from	
6	January 1, 2001 until the present (or as close to present as is reasonably feasible).	4 8
7	January 1, 2001 until the present (or as close to present as is reasonably reasible).  Judge mont is granted and shall be entered as  the above / / / A fine of the content	sel "
9	Dated: 8/5/02  JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT	
10	JUDGEOF THE SUI ERIOR COCKY	
11		
12	Approval as to form:	
13		
14		
15	Attorneys for Respondent ICANN	
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

Auerbach v. ICANN, Case No. BS074771 JUDGMENT