

EXHIBIT G

Google Street View Funding Report

December 7, 2023 - June 7, 2023

Purpose of Work:

Despite decades of digital platforms monetizing user data that is collected for other purposes, consumers still lack choice and control over the personal information they provide to companies. The U.S. lacks clear standards that dictate acceptable data collection and use, leaving companies' data practices largely unmitigated and consumers in the dark about how their information is used.

Companies take advantage of the current notice-and-choice-based privacy paradigm, in which they can ask for and use the information they want as long as they receive consent. As a result, digital platforms grow by burdening consumers to read lengthy privacy disclosures and provide informed consent, rather than taking responsibility themselves to determine a business model that is not reliant on rampant and unnecessary data collection. Once digital platforms amass data, it becomes easier to grow, feeding a positive feedback loop of data-based dominance.

Tech companies collect data that may go beyond the bounds of what is reasonable and necessary to provide their core product or service because they can, and it benefits them to do so. Reasonable data uses are up to the company's discretion.

While California, Colorado, and other states have passed privacy laws, comprehensive federal privacy legislation is imperative to curtail digital platforms' widespread data abuses and to protect consumers everywhere, not just in certain states.

Public Knowledge works toward protecting consumers' privacy by advocating for data minimization, meaningful consent, and effective user privacy controls. Consumers should have the right to access the information a company has about them and to correct, delete, and move that information across platforms. PK supports a comprehensive federal privacy law that allows for states to expand on those baseline protections and ensures a private right of action so that consumers can act when others cannot on their behalf. PK also believes that agencies must be entrusted with broad rulemaking authority to regulate different types of digital platforms and harms that may arise as technology evolves. Going a step further, PK advocates for a regulatory agency with the expertise and the tools to address the problems posed by big platforms, including privacy, should be created. PK created a proposal for such an agency in 2019.

Projects & Outcomes:

Privacy & Congress

At the end of 2022, Public Knowledge invested resources in its advocacy for Congress to pass the American Data Privacy and Protection Act (ADPPA). The bill would introduce stronger online protections for minors, including a ban on targeted advertising for anyone under 17 years old,

and install strict limitations for the collection, use, and sharing of private information. Public Knowledge led a coalition letter to Speaker Nancy Pelosi, signed by over 20 public interest, labor, consumer advocacy, and civil rights groups, urging Speaker Nancy Pelosi to move the ADPPA to a vote by the full House of Representatives. In 2023, PK is continuing to push for the reintroduction of the ADPPA. Representatives McMorris, Rodgers, and Pallone are still invested in moving ADPPA through the House and are continuing to closely partner with PK to accomplish that goal. Over the first six months of this Congress, this has included seven hearings on the House Energy and Committee on the topic of data privacy and tech accountability. PK works these hearings to help build consensus and educate new Members of Congress and the public about ADPPA and other policy solutions.

Public Knowledge continues its push for comprehensive privacy legislation for the United States. The Senate continues to work on the Kids Online Safety Act (KOSA), as well as an update of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA). PK has met with Senate staff to advocate for a comprehensive approach; KOSA has caused significant division within the privacy community because of its duty of care requirement. PK is continuing to monitor the bills movement to see what changes are occurring.

During this time period, Public Knowledge advocated against two bills that would endanger consumer privacy: the STOP CSAM Act and the EARN IT Act. By discouraging the use of end-to-end encryption, these bills will weaken the privacy and security of everyday personal communications without any net benefit to public safety or the protection of the victims of CSAM.

In March, Public Knowledge President & CEO Chris Lewis testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy, and Consumer Rights, for the "Reining in Dominant Platforms: Restoring Competition to our Digital Markets" hearing. Chris urged Congress to work across the aisle to rein in Big Tech, arguing for pro-competition legislation; transparency; consumer protection laws and rules, including a comprehensive privacy law; and a sector-specific digital regulator.

During this time period, PK submitted a letter to the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Privacy, Technology & the Law for its Artificial Intelligence Oversight Hearing. The letter shares Public Knowledge's proposal for a digital regulatory agency to address new concerns posed by the rise of artificial intelligence products.

Privacy & Federal Agencies

In January, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) opened a Request for Comment on privacy, equity, and civil rights. Public Knowledge submitted comments, identifying several ways personal data has been weaponized against marginalized communities to cause real-world harm, and presenting its argument for a comprehensive privacy law that protects all people, regardless of race, gender, sexual orientation, or religious identity..

Also in January, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) opened a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) to update its data breach reporting requirements. Public Knowledge released a statement in support of the NPRM, and submitted joint reply comments with Electronic Privacy Information Center, Center for Democracy and Technology, and Privacy Rights Clearinghouse. These reply comments urged the FCC to prioritize protecting consumers by incentivizing the industry to improve its data security practices, by offering the industry guidance based on trends the Commission sees from its required breach reporting, and by equipping consumers to protect themselves when their data has been compromised.

In March, Public Knowledge joined privacy and consumer advocacy groups in filing reply comments in response to the Federal Communications Commission's Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on unlawful text messages. The comments make an argument for stronger rules to protect people from unwanted and illegal text messages.

Other

In March, Public Knowledge co-hosted an event entitled "The Next Wave of Technology Regulation: The Need for New Authorities in the U.S. and Beyond." The event explored the need for a strong sector-specific regulator for the digital space to address privacy, competition and a range of novel consumer protection issues.

During this time period, Public Knowledge has escalated its strategic work on privacy issues related to artificial intelligence (AI) and other emerging technologies. Public Knowledge has held several internal learning sessions, produced analytical writing, and taken part in panel discussions. In January, Competition Policy Director Charlotte Slaimain and President & CEO Chris Lewis attended the Consumer Electronics Show on behalf of Public Knowledge. Chris, Charlotte, and Senior Policy Counsel Sara Collins also spoke at several events exploring privacy implications of emerging technologies and the need for both a comprehensive privacy bill and an expert digital regulator agency. All three continue to be resources for reporters and journalists covering these policy areas. In May, Public Knowledge hosted an Emerging Tech conference at Georgetown Law. This conference explored policy implications (including privacy policy) related to the growth of AI, virtual and augmented reality, and decentralized web technologies.

In March, Legal Director John Bergmayer published a blog post analyzing Apple's App Tracking Transparency tool, ultimately using it to support Public Knowledge's argument for a digital regulatory agency and comprehensive privacy legislation to protect consumer privacy.

Future Plans:

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) has launched a Request for Information about companies that track and collect personal information. The request asks to understand the full scope and breadth of data brokers and their business practices, their impact on the daily

lives of consumers, and whether they are all playing by the same rules. Public Knowledge is currently preparing to file comments in this proceeding.

Public Knowledge will begin planning in summer of 2023 for an early 2024 convening called Knowledge Exchange. Its format is intended to build strategic, intergenerational bridges between the youth organizing advocates for privacy and kids safety with Public Knowledge's traditional digital rights community of policy experts. Public Knowledge is also preparing to host a three-day conference in late 2023 or early 2024 to discuss its proposal for a digital regulatory agency and details on agency design and policy development.

Public Knowledge will continue to work with the federal agencies and Congress to achieve better privacy protections.

Key Staff:

- Michele Ambadiang, Events & Development Manager
- John Bergmayer, Legal Director
- Sara Collins, Senior Policy Counsel, PK Lead on Privacy
- Harold Feld, Senior Vice President
- Nick Garcia, Policy Council
- Greg Guice, Director of Government Affairs
- Chris Lewis, President & CEO
- Lisa Macpherson, Senior Policy Analyst
- Will McBride, Digital Content Manager
- Charlotte Slaiman, Competition Policy Director
- Shiva Stella, Communications Director

Public Knowledge
Profit and Loss
December 2022 - April 2023

	<u>Total</u>
Income	
4000 Grants & Contributions	1,006,582.88
Total Income	<u>\$ 1,006,582.88</u>
Gross Profit	<u>\$ 1,006,582.88</u>
Expenses	
5001 Salaries and Benefits	36,932.15
Total Expenses	<u>\$ 36,932.15</u>
Net Operating Income	<u>\$ 969,650.73</u>
Other Expenses	
9000 Overhead Allocation	13,578.81
Total Other Expenses	<u>\$ 13,578.81</u>
Net Other Income	<u>-\$ 13,578.81</u>
Net Income	<u>\$ 956,071.92</u>

Thursday, Jun 01, 2023 08:15:45 AM GMT-7 - Accrual Basis