

Bruce Intro

Agenda Introduction Presentation Doug Cornelius, Chief Compliance Officer of Beacon Capital Partners Bruce Carton, Editor, Securities Docket Questions and Answers — (anonymous) Slides — now available on front page of Securities Docket www.securitiesdocket.com Conclusion

Bruce intro

Webcast Series

- Series of webcasts every other week
- Next: February 24, 2009
 - « Liability of Professionals in the Financial Crisis »
 - Stuart Grant, Grant & Eisenhofer P.A.
 - Michael Young, Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP
- www.securitiesdocket.com/webcasts



Bruce intro



Bruce intro, briefly give my bio and Doug's--turn over to Doug



Doug--Web 2.0 is broad definition and pulls in lots of different activities and web sites

<u>Web 2.0</u>

- Notifications
- Interactivity

Doug-- Focus on two aspects of how Web 2.0 can help you and how web 2.0 is different from Web 1.0

Notifications - Web sites have transformed to publishing platforms. They do a much better job of notifying you when there is change to the site.

Interactivity – The web is no longer a read only environment. You can interact with web pages, turning them from a static page to a communications tool.

Web 2.0

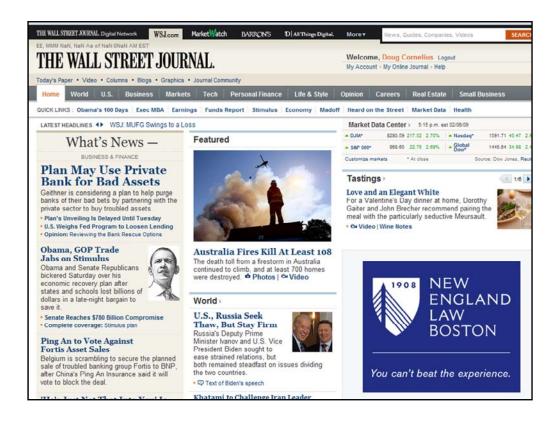
- Interactivity
 - -Networking
 - -Marketing
 - -PR

Why should you care about web 2.0?

This interactivity, these communications allows networking, marketing and public relations in new ways that we think are very valuable to securities and compliance professionals.

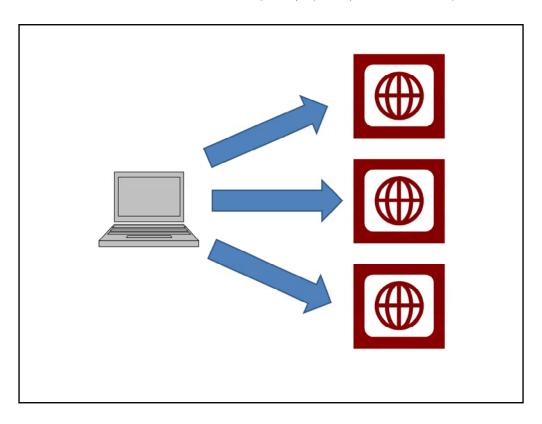


Web 1.0 was like the newspaper. You needed to go to it to read it. And it was read only.

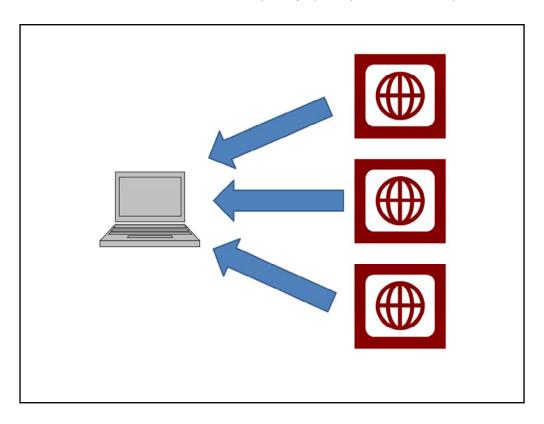


Web 2.0 is like WSJ.com

The news can be sent to you. the site lets you know when new information is available It is interactive. You can comment back and interact with the information



Doug-In the web 1.0 world, you had to go and find the information you wanted. Web surfing



Doug-In the Web 2.0 world, the information you want is sent to you



The driver beyond this is a function called RSS.

Really

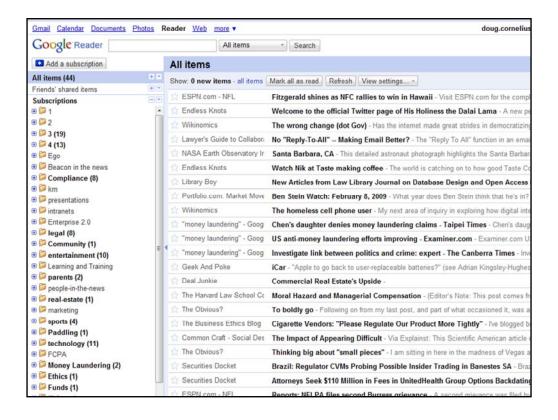
Simple

Syndication

Part of the function of website with RSS functionality is that they will send out a notification that there is new content.

You will see this orange symbol all over websites indicating that they will send you notifications of new content.

The most recent versions of Firefox and Internet Explorer will also display this orange RSS symbol in the address bar when it discovers RSS feeds on a website.



The you need to use RSS is a RSS feed reader. It is the application that receives the update notification and allows you to read and organize the feeds.

It is much like an email in-box.

Outlook 2007 has one built in. Internet explorer has one built in.

But the most popular reader is Google Reader (and its free and web-based so you do not have to install anything on your computer.)

This is a snapshot of my RSS feedreader. I organize my feeds around priority and topic. The feed reader lets you know how many new items are in each.

I subscribes to over 300 sources. Some publish several times a day. Some once a day, others are once a week or even more sporadically.

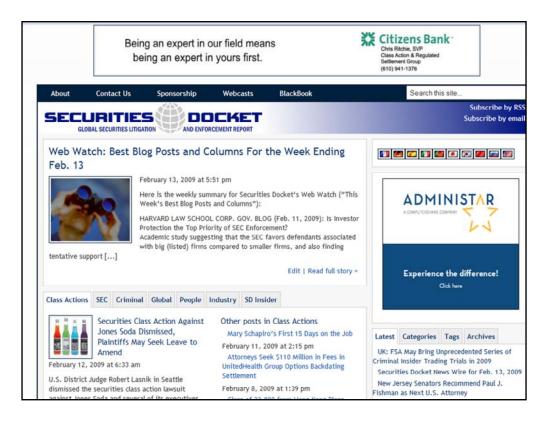
Saves me time by not having to go to the sites. They come to me.



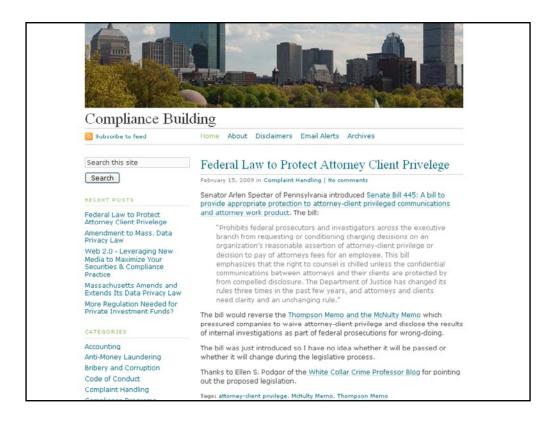
Bruce—Another Google reader, mine. Shows different way to collect info and display it. Hundreds of feeds, can go through very quickly to find the dozen or so each day out of thousands that are important to SD readers.



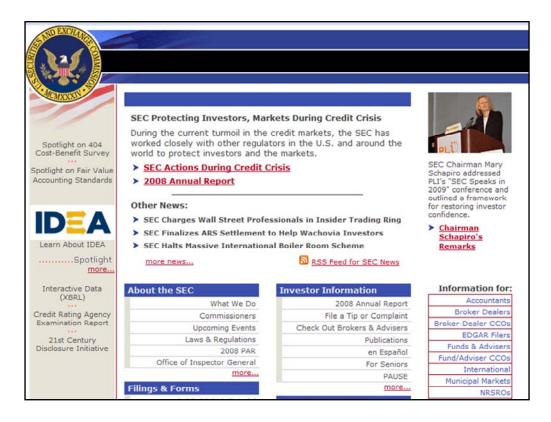
Bruce—My Google reader 10 mins later.



Bruce—types of web 2.0 type content grow daily—hopefully this one looks familiar.



Bruce—here is Doug's recently rolled-out blog.

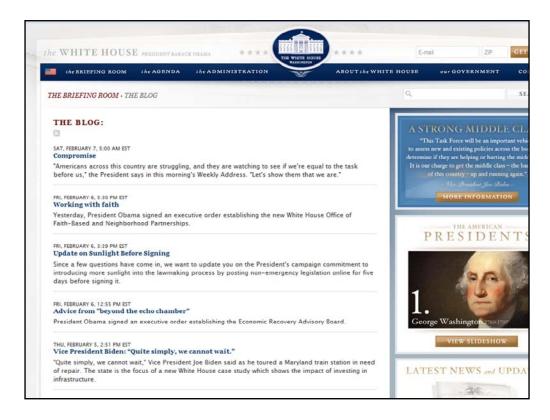


Bruce--SEC—pushed out info via RSS feeds

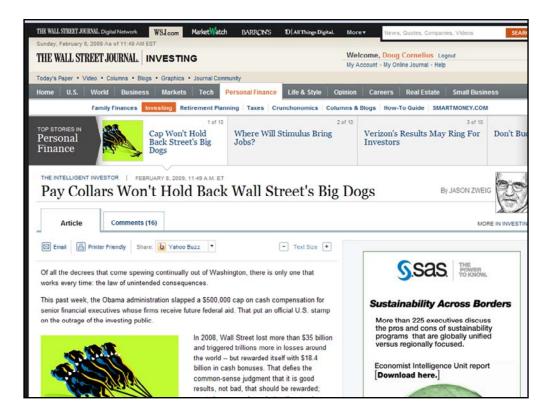


Doug--We now have a Web 2.0 president.

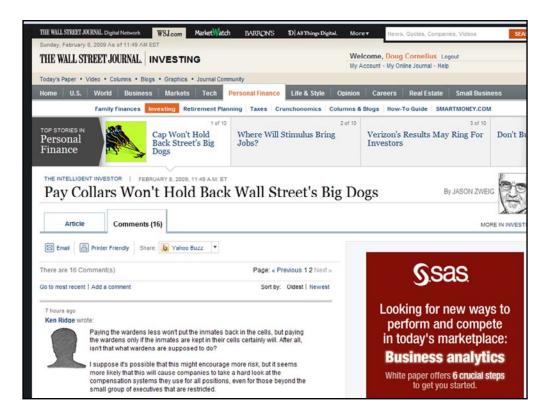
There were many news stories about how President Obama used Web 2.0 as part of his campaign. He has now included it as part of communication as president.



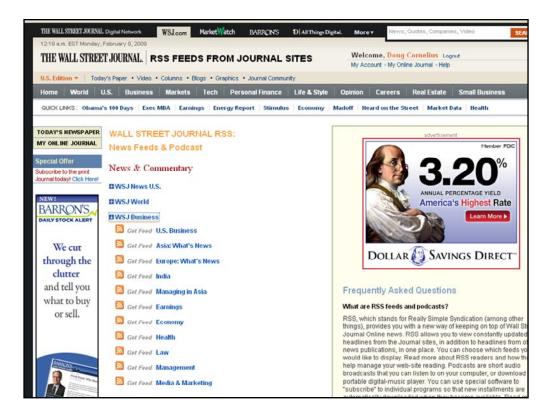
Doug--You can see that the White House is publishing news stories through their blog.



Going back to the Wall Street Journal and WSJ.com you will see that most stories on the website.



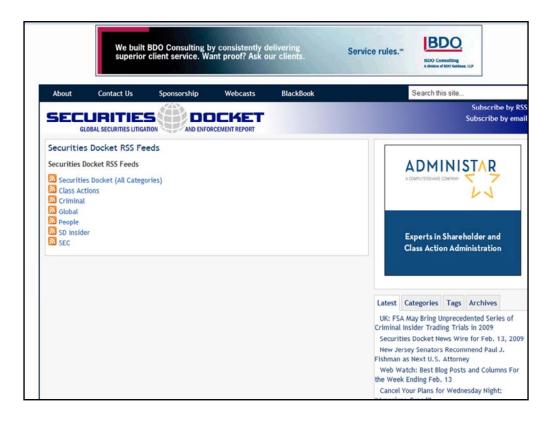
Allow you to proved comments on the story and interact with other readers and the author.



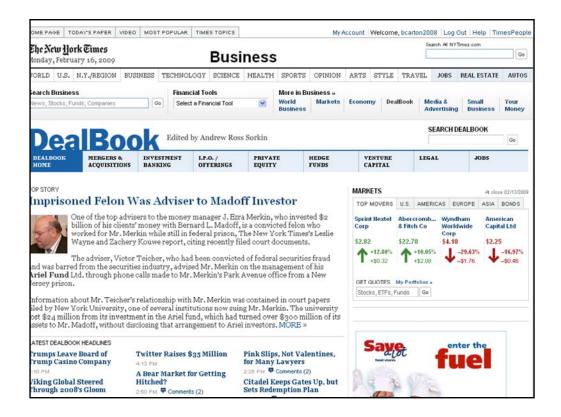
Also, WSJ.com pushes a lot of their news content through RSS feeds. They have a long menu of RSS feeds that can help you focus your new sources.

The WSJ.com also has many columns that are clearly labeled as blogs.

What is the line between traditional media and Web 2.0? Where does one stop and the other begin?



Bruce—Same for a small publication like Securities Docket—RSS feeds be category



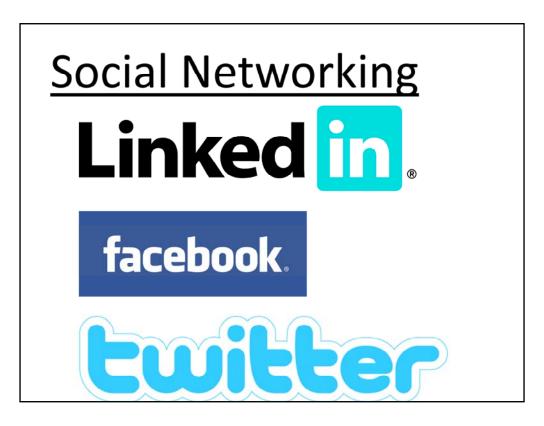
Bruce—again, where does old media/new media start and stop? Dealbook, by NYT



Bruce-- SEC's RSS feed, so seeing examples of blogs, news websites, and now data/info sources



Bruce--Another kind of RSS feed—search results on daily basis



Doug--Lets turn to Social Networking side of Web 2.0.

These are sites focused around the individuals instead of information sources.

Currently the three most relevant of these platforms for professionals are LinkedIn, Facebook and Twitter.

Are these social network site for real? Are they a fad?

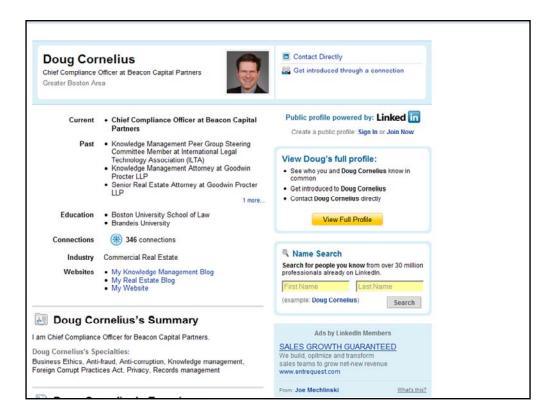
People are joining in droves. 100s of millions of people are using them



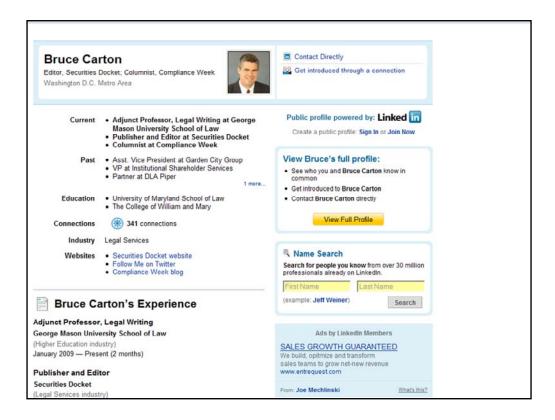
- 25 million members
- growing at a rate of more than one million new members a month
- (one every two seconds)

LinkedIn focuses on being a professional social network site

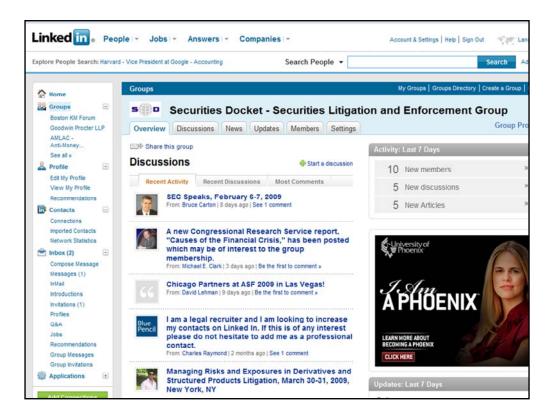
Poll audience for users



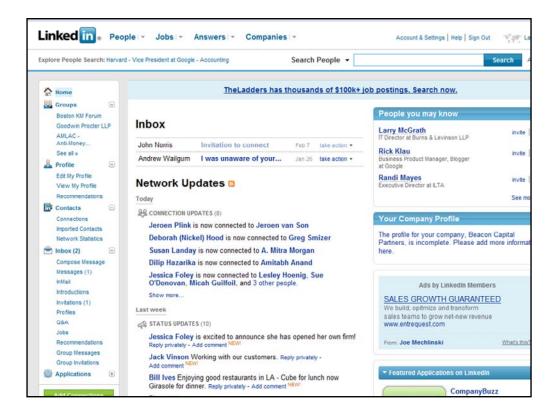
This is my public listing in LinkedIn. It is basically an online resume that allows you to connect your listing with other people you know. They will receive updates when information about you changes.



Here is the listing for bruce



Bruce—good example of where things like LinkedIn are going. Groups, discussions, news....



You can also see that you can get the updates from your connections through RSS. There is the orange RSS symbol for your network updates.



Bruce—Integration of blogs and LinkedIn



- Real-time short messaging service
- "What are you doing?"
- 140 characters
- · Over 3 million twitterers

Twitter is the one of the fastest growing social networking sites.

It is incredible simple compared to may other sites, which makes it very easy to use and very easy to leverage.

You send out 140 character messages.



- Samuel Morse tapped out this historic message upon inventing the telegraph:
 What hath God wrought?
 22 characters long.
- Alexander Graham Bell's first words on a telephone:
 Mr. Watson, come here, I want to see you.
 41 characters.
- Neil Armstrong upon walking onto the moon:
 That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.

 58 characters.

Many people focus on this 140 character limit and wonder if you can you say anything meaningful in 140 characters?

They did.

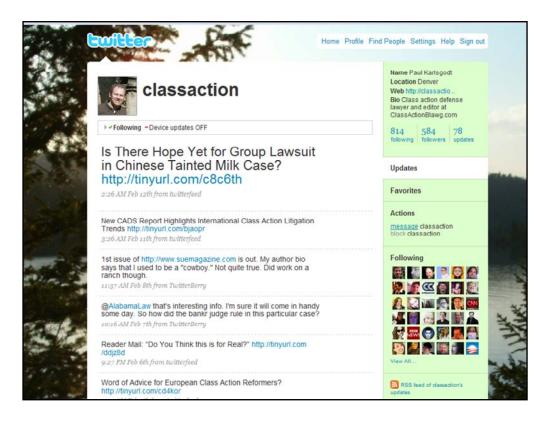
I am a lawyer by training, but I am not paid by the word. I have found twitter a wonderful way to stay connected with people in the compliance field.



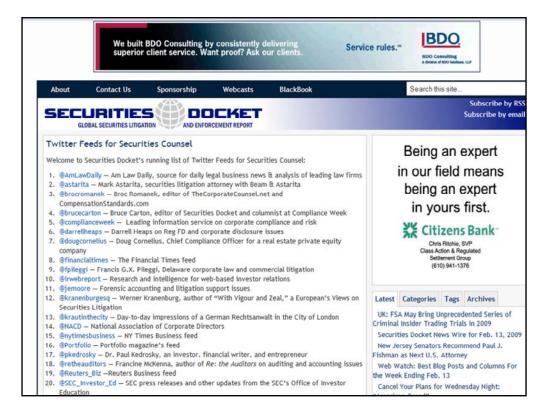
- Why??
 - -Networking
 - -PR
 - -Distribution/Marketing



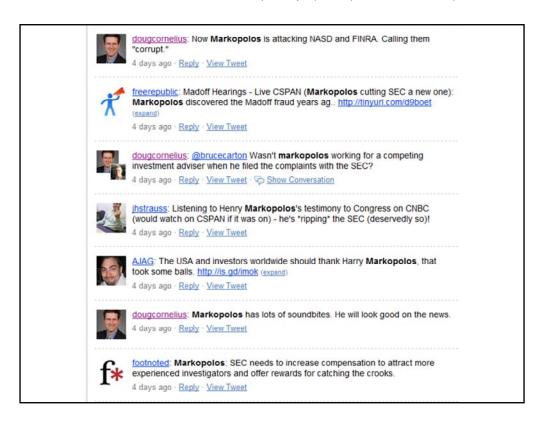












One Example of the use of Twitter

During the Markopolos congressional testimony, Bruce and I were sending messages back and forth across Twitter, along with many others, reacting to his testimony and the testimony of the SEC officials.

I think Bruce even tried to mention this during his interview on Fox Business after the testimony but didn't manage to squeeze it in.



- 150+ million members
- They can't all be college students
- They are your employees

DOUG

Facebook

Huge site that is THE main way for college-aged students and law students to communicate.

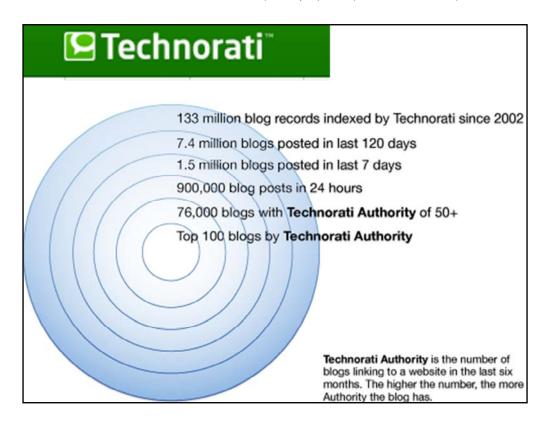
Not yet at the point of critical mass for lawyers. But as new associates arrive we get closer and closer to the critical mass point. As more of this population enters your organization and enter the securities and compliance field, the more it is being used.

I polled the summer associated class at Goodwin Procter. 2/3rds of them checked facebook at least every day.

Poll audience for users



This is my facebook page from a few days ago. It has status updates, communication with my friends. It also acts as an aggregator, pulling information from other social networking sites like JD Supra and Dopplr.

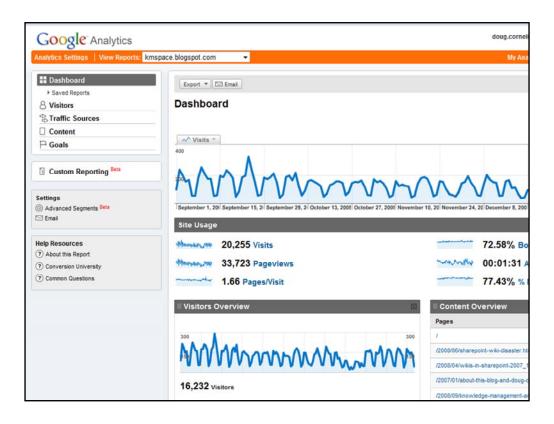


Technorati is blog tracking service and released their 2008 State of the Blogosphere with some startling numbers.

1.5 million blogs are updated at least weekly

900,000 blog posts every day

There is a lot of great content out there

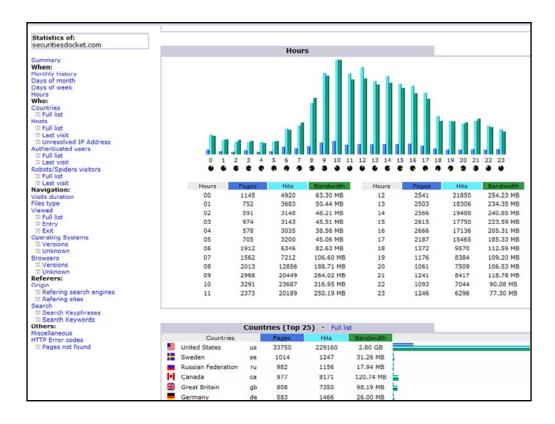


This is a traffic report for my knowledge management blog.

See the peaks and valleys.

The valleys are the weekends and holidays, the peaks are workdays.

This content is being consumed as part of people's workday.



Bruce—Securities Docket stats by hour

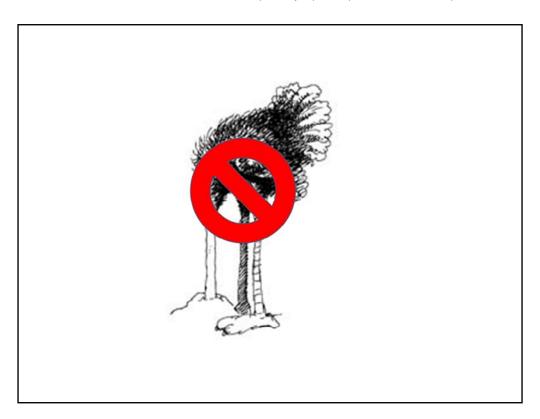


Lets shift the conversation from how this can help you, to how these affect each of your organizations.

As with email 10-15 years ago, companies are expressing concern about how these sites will negatively impact their companies.

Hopefully we showed you some of the great things these sites can do for you. They are powerful.

And you should focus on telling the people within your organizations what they should do and what they should Not do with these tools.

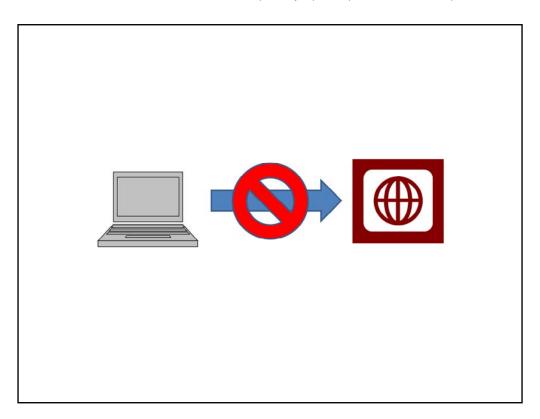


Doug— Ignoring the presence of Web 2.0 and putting your head in the sand is not a good approach.

People in you organization are using these tools to consume information. And very likely they are also using these tools to produce information.

A sizable chunk of the people in your organization use Facebook on a regular basis.

Someone in your organization has a blog.



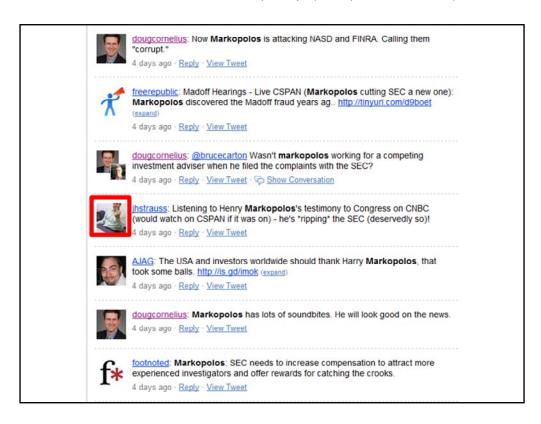
Dealing with Web2.0 by blocking is poor policy choice.

There are lots of companies that just deny access to Web 2.0 sites.

[Doug] ran an informal study of law firms and found that 1/3 block access to some popular Web2.0 sites like Facebook, YouTube and MySpace.

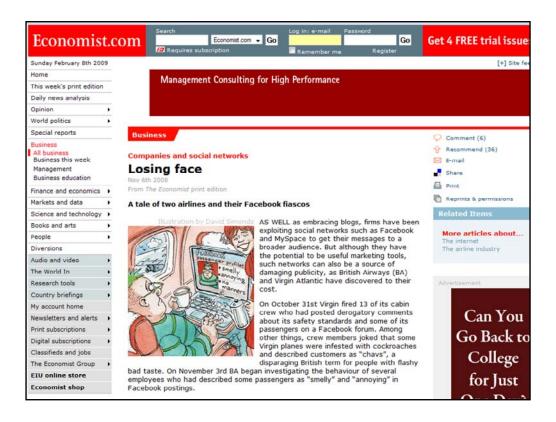
- 1.It blocks access to good information
- 2. For recent college graduates, Facebook is THE way they stay in touch with each other.
- 3.Employees do not need the office to access the internet. With WiFi, inexpensive home access, and mobile devices provide many ways for your employees to connect and use Web 2.0 sites. You do not need your organization for internet access.

If they identify themselves as an employee of your company, that affects you. Even if they do not identify themselves as an employee of you company, people may still know the link of find the link. Anonymity often gives people a false sense of security that has them say things they would not say if it was clearly associated with them.



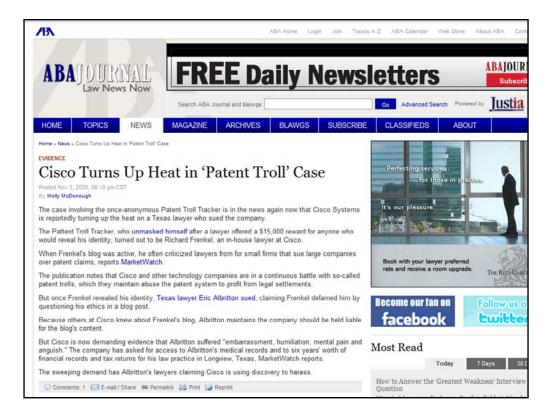
Example of problems and why you want a policy.

This is the Twitter stream the markopolos testimony we showed earlier. If you look at this picture in the middle, you can see that twitterer expressing his displeasure by raising his middle finger.



Another example of a failure of policy and education.

This past fall, flight attendants for British Airways complained that their passengers were "smelly" and "annoying" on Facebook. Separately, employees of Virgin Atlantic posted derogatory comments about safety standards for the airline and described their customers as "chavs."



Another example is the previously anonymous blogger on the Patent Troll Tracker blog. The blogger anonymously attacked law firms and companies that he thought abused the patent system.

The blogger finally got unveiled as an employee of Cisco. That reined in a bunch of legal action on Cisco. By the way Cisco embraced the blogger and had a great web 2.0 policy. They decided to change the policy and stop anonymous blogging.

You may also notice that the ABA Journal, the main publication for the American Bar Association, has a presence on Facebook and Twitter.

Guidelines for Web 2.0

- Maintain Confidentiality
- Securities laws
- Financial Performance
- Identify yourself
- Disclaimers
- Be respectful
- Anonymous Contributions
- Use of logos or service marks
- Copyright

Doug—

Here are some guidelines when creating and/or publishing content online:

Think first. Remember you are publishing in a public forum, so don't publish anything that you wouldn't want to be viewed by your colleagues or the general public.

Maintain Confidentiality. Identities of our investments, investors and business partners must be held in confidence to the extent appropriate for that relationship.

Securities laws. It is very easy for these types of communication to violate securities laws.

Financial Performance. Do not make statements about the financial performance of the company.

Identify yourself. If you are commenting or publishing on topics related to your job, identify yourself as an employee of the firm.

Disclaimers. You should make it clear that you are expressing views that are your own and not those of the Company.

Be respectful of your colleagues, the Company, and our competitors. Rumors and gossip spread like wildfire on the Internet. Do not contribute anything that violates the Company's sexual harassment policy or similar human resources policies.

Copyright. Comply with copyright laws. "fair use" doctrine is rarely a useful defense in the commercial contesxt

Use of logos or service marks. The company's logo or service mark cannot be used without the written permission of the General Counsel.

Anonymous Contributions. The same cautions and restrictions on communications apply to supposedly "anonymous" blogs, comments, or posts, since there almost nothing is truly anonymous on the internet.

Guidelines for Web 2.0

- Register blogs
- Register Twitter
- · Comments on your blog
- · Comments on other blogs
- Company name and logo

Doug-

Here are some guidelines when creating and/or publishing content online:

Register Blogs. Particularly if the bog content is related to their job, the company or the industry. Up to you if its approval process. What you really want is to know it exists. Have someone in legal or compliance subscribe and make sure it is complying with your policies.

Register Twitter. Since twitter is micro-blogging, monitor the feed.

Comments on your blog. Some do not allow comments. I think they give great feedback. And allow you to connect with people interested in the topic.

Comments on other blogs. Treat comments on other blogs with the same policies as if the comment were a post on your blog.

Company name and logo. For blogs by individuals, you probably want to discourage using the company name in the URL of the blog and discourage use of the company logo. Employees come and go. You would not want an exemployee (especially a bitter one) using your company's intellectual property.



Bruce-moderate Q&A



Bruce--conclusion