

# FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION



## Performance Plan

Fiscal Year 2005 through Fiscal Year 2006

&

President's Management Agenda

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### Annual Performance Plan Objectives by Program FTE

#### Consumer Protection Mission

	Fiscal Year 2005				Fiscal Year 2006			
	CP Obj. 1	CP Obj. 2	CP Obj. 3	Prgm. Total	CP Obj. 1	CP Obj. 2	CP Obj. 3	Prgm. Total
Advertising Practices	6	55	2	63	6	55	2	63
Marketing Practices	11	109	4	124	11	109	4	124
Financial Practices	8	66	2	76	8	66	2	76
Enforcement	3	50	2	55	3	50	2	55
Planning & Information	43	3	4	50	43	3	4	50
International Consumer Protection	2	6	1	9	2	6	1	9
Consumer & Business Education	0	0	16	16	0	0	16	16
Economic & Consumer Policy Analysis	0	4	1	5	0	4	1	5
Program Management	6	17	3	26	6	17	3	26
CP Mission Support	33	95	15	143	33	95	15	143
<b>Total Mission</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>567</b>

#### Maintaining Competition Mission

	Fiscal Year 2005				Fiscal Year 2006			
	MC Obj. 1	MC Obj. 2	MC Obj. 3	Prgm. Total	MC Obj. 1	MC Obj. 2	MC Obj. 3	Prgm. Total
Premerger Notification	15	0	9	24	15	0	9	24
Merger & Joint Venture Enforcement	11	168	11	190	11	168	11	190
Merger & Joint Venture Compliance	1	11	1	13	1	11	1	13
Nonmerger Enforcement	8	108	7	123	8	108	7	123
Nonmerger Compliance	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
Antitrust Policy Analysis	2	3	2	7	2	3	2	7
Other Direct Mission	3	14	3	20	3	14	3	20
MC Mission Support	14	102	11	127	14	102	11	127
<b>Total Mission</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>507</b>

**Fiscal Years 2000 - 2006  
Annual Performance Measures**

	<b>FY 2000 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2001 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2002 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2003 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2004 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>
<b>Consumer Protection Mission</b>							
<b>Goal 1: Prevent fraud, deception, and unfair business practices in the marketplace.</b>							
<i>Objective 1.1—Identify fraud, deception, and unfair practices that cause the greatest consumer injury.</i>							
Measure 1.1.1: (FY 2001-2006) Annual number of consumer complaints and inquiries entered into database.	----	430,000	680,000	944,000	994,000	750,000	825,000
Measure 1.1.2: (FY 2003-2006) Annual number of consumer complaints and inquiries related to identity theft entered into database.	----	----	----	321,000	314,000	300,000	350,000
<i>Objective 1.2—Stop fraud, deception and unfair practices through law enforcement:</i>							
Measure 1.2.1: (FY 2000-2006) Dollar savings for consumers from FTC actions which stop fraud.	\$265 million	\$487 million	\$561 million	\$606.3 million	\$349 million	\$400 million	\$400 million
Measure 1.2.2: (FY 2001-2002) Total expenditures of deceptive or unfair advertising campaigns stopped.	----	\$86 million	\$40 million	----	----	----	----
Measure 1.2.3: (FY 2003-2006) Number of data searches conducted by FTC and other law enforcement personnel of the FTC's Consumer Sentinel.	----	----	----	27,685	87,000	26,000	32,000
Measure 1.2.4: (FY 2003-2006) Number of data searches conducted by law enforcement personnel reviewing the FTC's Identity Theft complaints.	----	----	----	2,167	2,120	1,850	2,100
<i>Objective 1.3—Prevent consumer injury through education:</i>							
Measure 1.3.1: (FY 2000-2006) Number of education publications distributed to or accessed electronically by consumers.	11.0 million	15.0 million	19.3 million	28.0 million	26.5 million	20.0 million	25.0 million
Measure 1.3.2: (FY 2003-2006) Annual number of education publications related to Identity Theft distributed or accessed electronically.	----	----	----	3.0 million	3.7 million	3.0 million	3.3 million
Measure 1.3.3: (FY 2003-2006) Annual number of Spanish-language education publications distributed or accessed electronically.	----	----	----	458,000	737,000	500,000	550,000



**Fiscal Years 2000 - 2006  
Annual Performance Measures**

	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target
<b>Maintaining Competition Mission</b>							
<b>Goal 2: Prevent anticompetitive mergers and other anticompetitive business practices in the marketplace.</b>							
<i>Objective 2.1—Identify anticompetitive mergers and practices that cause the greatest consumer injury:</i>							
Measure 2.1.1: (FY 2001-2006) Percent of HSR second requests resulting in enforcement action.	----	68%	68%	70%	55%	60-80%	60-80%
Measure 2.1.2: (FY 2000-2003) Number of nonmerger investigations opened per year.	25	56	59	50	----	----	----
Measure 2.1.3: (FY 2004-2006) Percent of nonmerger investigations which result in enforcement action.	----	----	----	----	63%	60-80%	60-80%
<i>Objective 2.2—Stop anticompetitive mergers and practices through law enforcement:</i>							
Measure 2.2.1: (FY 2000-2006) Positive outcome of cases brought by FTC due to alleged violations.	95%	94%	100%	100%	100%	80%	80%
Measure 2.2.2: (FY 2000-2003) Dollar savings for consumers resulting from FTC actions stopping anticompetitive mergers.	\$2,980 million	\$2,500 million	\$726 million	\$292 million	----	----	----
Measure 2.2.3: (FY 2004-2006) Volume of commerce in markets in which FTC took action to prevent anticompetitive mergers.	----	----	----	----	\$8.5 billion*	\$40 billion	\$40 billion
Measure 2.2.4: (FY 2001-2004) Dollar savings for consumers resulting from FTC actions stopping anticompetitive nonmerger activity.	----	\$157 million	\$86 million	\$211 million	----	----	----
Measure 2.2.5: (FY 2004-2006) Volume of commerce in markets in which FTC took action to prevent anticompetitive conduct.	----	----	----	----	\$2.6 billion*	\$20 billion	\$20 billion

\*External factors may cause the results for Measures 2.2.3 and 2.2.5 to fluctuate significantly from year to year. Therefore, it is more appropriate to evaluate the Measures results over a greater period than one year. See *Federal Trade Commission Performance and Accountability Report for Fiscal Year 2004* at 51-52.

**Fiscal Years 2000 - 2006**  
**Annual Performance Measures**

	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target
<b>Maintaining Competition Mission</b>							
<b>Goal 2: Prevent anticompetitive mergers and other anticompetitive business practices in the marketplace.</b>							
<i>Objective 2.3—Prevent consumer injury through education:</i>							
Measure 2.3.1: (FY 2001-2003) Quantify number of education and outreach efforts.	----	Determine Baseline (141)	285	306	----	----	----
Measure 2.3.2: (FY 2001-2006) Quantify number of hits on antitrust information on FTC Web site.**	----	Determine Baseline (2.6 million)	4.4 million	Over 10 million	----	10 million	10 million
Measure 2.3.3: (FY 2004) Measure and establish appropriate targets for the number of hits on the FTC antitrust Web site relevant to business and legal communities.	----	----	----	----	7.7 million	----	----
Measure 2.3.4: (FY 2004) Measure and establish appropriate targets for the number of hits on the FTC antitrust Web site relevant to policy makers and the general public.	----	----	----	----	0.3 million	----	----

\*\*For FY 2004, Objective 2.3 has two different components – educating the legal and business communities about enforcement policies and standards to facilitate compliance with the law, and (2) educating the public in general, as well as policymakers, about the benefits of competition. For this reason, the FTC established two performance measures based on the volume of traffic on the FTC’s Internet site. See *Federal Trade Commission Strategic Plan, Fiscal Years 2003 - 2008* at 17. While the underlying rationale remains sound, this distinction has proved far more difficult to implement than first anticipated. Much of the antitrust-related content on the FTC’s Internet site, such as press releases and speeches, is of interest to the general public as well as the business and legal communities. Some material is likely relevant primarily to the business and legal communities, very little (e.g., the FTC’s “Plain English Guide to the Antitrust Laws”) could be said to be of interest only to the general public. Because it is therefore very difficult to make a meaningful distinction between the FTC’s relative success in educating the business and legal communities versus the general public, the agency will discontinue Measures 2.3.3 and 2.3.4 and will re the FTC Web site. See *Federal Trade Commission Performance and Accountability Report for Fiscal Year 2004* at 55-56.

## Consumer Protection Mission

**Goal 1: To prevent fraud, deception, and unfair business practices in the marketplace.**

**Objective 1.1: Identify fraud, deception, and unfair practices that cause the greatest consumer injury.**

**FY 2005 Budgeted Resources: 112 FTE \$23,032,000**

To identify the most prevalent and serious forms of fraud, deception, and unfair business practices, the FTC relies on its consumer complaint database, which is accessible to an increasing number of law enforcement partners. The FTC's database has grown dramatically in past years, and the FTC staff has recruited many new law enforcement partners at home and abroad.

The FTC has created the largest database of consumer complaints in the world. Complaints are collected by the FTC's Consumer Response Center, which responds to calls to its toll-free numbers and to postal and online complaints. The FTC also receives complaint data from a broad array of public and private organizations in the United States and Canada. Through May 2004, the FTC's database had captured more than 3.6 million entries.

The FTC shares complaint data through *Consumer Sentinel*, a secure Web site that provides access to fraud and identity theft complaints to more than 1,200 law enforcement organizations in the United States, Canada, and Australia. *Consumer Sentinel* is a unique and effective enforcement tool that permits law enforcers to access this data at their desks. Although the FTC is not empowered to act on behalf of individual consumers, consumer complaint data obtained through *Consumer Sentinel* enables the FTC and its law enforcement partners to coordinate enforcement efforts and to identify and target the most serious consumer problems. The FTC also will continue to work with its international partners to access and share the information contained in *econsumer.gov*, an FTC-created Web site where consumers can file cross-border complaints.

The FTC will continue to expand the complaint database and increase its use by recruiting and training additional law enforcement partners. The FTC also will continue to improve its use of its rich store of data by identifying repeat offenders and sharing this information with other law enforcers. Further, the FTC will build on its capacity to analyze data quickly to respond to frauds and identity theft in their incipient stages and help prevent consumer injury. The data will be used to provide more information to the public – giving consumers information to protect themselves from scams and identity theft, and informing public policy discussions about consumer protection issues in the marketplace. The FTC will continue to collect data on consumers' experiences and general inquiries through appropriately crafted follow-up surveys, copytesting, and other methods of monitoring the marketplace to better target enforcement and education resources. The FTC also will continue to enhance its capacity to track and analyze privacy-related complaints more effectively.

In 2005, the FTC will continue to measure its performance by reporting the annual number of consumer complaints and inquiries entered into the database relating to identity theft. This information directly supports criminal prosecutions as the agency's law enforcement partners with criminal jurisdiction search the database to identify malfeasors and victims in connection with investigations or prosecutions.

Finally, the Consumer Protection Mission will review its programs in light of the consumer fraud and identity theft surveys of several thousand consumers initiated in FY 2002. The results of the FTC staff's identity theft survey, released in September 2003, showed that 27.3 million Americans have been victims of identity theft in the last five years, including 9.9 million in the last year alone. In August 2004, the Commission released the results of a second FTC staff survey, this time providing statistical analysis of consumer fraud in the United States. This second survey showed that nearly 25 million adults – 11.2 percent of the adult population – were victims of consumer fraud other than identity theft during the year studied (2002-2003). The FTC is examining the survey results to determine whether certain classes or types of consumers are not represented in the database. The FTC will continue to review its enforcement efforts to ensure that it is addressing the most costly and prevalent forms of fraud, deception, and unfair business practices. The surveys may allow FTC staff to better assess the nature and prevalence of identity theft and to judge the effectiveness of agency efforts to assist and educate consumers, identity theft victims, law enforcement officials, and industry representatives.

#### Privacy Issues

The FTC will continue to focus on its privacy agenda in FY 2005. The Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003 (FACT Act), which was signed into law on December 4, 2003, makes sweeping changes and additions to the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA). The primary features of the FACT Act include making the existing preemption provisions permanent and adding several provisions to combat identity theft and to enhance accuracy and consumer access to credit information. The FACT Act requires more than 20 new FTC rules and 8 studies. The FTC has completed 10 of the rules, another three have been proposed, and five studies have been published. The FTC will engage in a number of the rulemakings and other proceedings with the Federal Reserve Board and other bank regulators. One of the rulemakings currently underway includes a rule to be promulgated with the federal banking agencies to establish "red flags" marking identity theft for financial institutions. The FACT Act also makes the FTC a participant in the newly created Financial Literacy and Education Commission.

The FTC also will maintain its scrutiny of the privacy implications of new and emerging technologies, and continue to implement the December 2002 amendments to the Do Not Call (DNC) provisions of the Telemarketing Sales Rule (TSR). The FTC will devote resources to identity theft and credit reporting matters. The FTC will also scrutinize whether companies are complying with the Safeguards Rule and bring enforcement actions if necessary. The FTC will continue to use its data mining and analytical skills to develop custom investigative reports that will enable criminal law enforcement agencies to identify and prosecute appropriate identity theft cases.

### Unsolicited Commercial E-Mail (Spam)

The Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act of 2003 (CAN-SPAM Act), which was signed into law on December 16, 2003, addresses a wide range of practices in the sending of spam. The CAN-SPAM Act prohibits falsifying either the content or the source of e-mail; prohibits abusive means of obtaining e-mail addresses to send a high volume of unwanted messages; requires that commercial e-mail be so identified; requires senders of commercial e-mail to allow recipients to “opt out” of future e-mail messages; and requires a warning label for e-mail with sexually oriented material. The CAN-SPAM Act directed the FTC to report to Congress on the feasibility of a Do Not Spam Registry (issued in June 2004) and creates new enforcement approaches and penalties.

Hundreds of thousands of unsolicited commercial e-mail (spam) messages are forwarded to the FTC daily by groups and individuals worldwide. Since 1998, the FTC has maintained an electronic mailbox ([spam@uce.gov](mailto:spam@uce.gov)) to which Internet customers are encouraged to forward spam. As of January 2005, that mailbox contained more than 180 million spam messages. This spam is stored in a searchable database enabling the FTC staff to track trends and identify law enforcement targets. In January 2005, the Commission filed suit against a network of individuals and corporations distributing pornographic spam, alleging that they had violated nearly every provision of the CAN-SPAM Act. The court issued a temporary restraining order the day the complaint was filed; litigation is ongoing. The FTC will continue to work to expand the database’s capacity and further develop the capabilities to search and analyze the data contained there.

#### **1. GPRA Five-Year Strategies**

- Expand the FTC’s comprehensive information system (consumer complaint database) to keep pace with the global marketplace.
- Strengthen capabilities to analyze the increasing volume of complaint data.
- Continuously upgrade *Consumer Sentinel’s* services to assist law enforcement partners.
- Ensure the privacy and security of database information.
- Search for better methods of collecting information to keep abreast of new consumer protection problems in traditional markets and electronic markets.
- Continue to integrate e-government initiatives into the expanse of mission activities.

#### **2. FY 2005 Implementation Plan**

- Conduct rulemakings and studies as required by the FACT and CAN-SPAM Acts.
- Recruit new partners in the United States and abroad to contribute complaint data to *Consumer Sentinel*; add to the group of state, local, federal, and international law

enforcement agencies accessing information in *Consumer Sentinel*; and train new partners so they can take full advantage of its features.

- Facilitate the exchange of data with law enforcement officials in other countries; and expand the use of *econsumer.gov* by recruiting additional partners, providing more information on the Web site, and increasing complaint collection and sharing.
- Enhance analysis of data to make it more useful to private and public sector partners.
- Enhance the capacity to collect privacy-related complaints in the database.
- Increase the number and utility of identity theft complaints in the database.
- Monitor the marketplace to identify allegedly illegal practices that may not be fully captured by the database by, for example, using technology to monitor the Internet and conduct carefully crafted surveys.
- Collect data on consumers' experiences and general inquiries through surveys, focus groups, research, readability studies, and other methods of monitoring the marketplace in order to better target enforcement and education resources.
- Identify consumer protection issues emerging as a result of changes in the marketplace, particularly those arising as a result of technological innovations, and explore these issues through public workshops, hearings, surveys, etc.
- Follow a basic standard of data quality, including objectivity, utility, and integrity for the information used in measuring performance.

### **3. FY 2005 Performance Measures**

#### **In FY 2005, the agency will:**

- Increase the number of consumer complaints and inquiries in the FTC's comprehensive information system by at least 750,000.
- As part of the increase in total consumer complaints and inquiries, enter at least 300,000 consumer complaints and inquiries relating to identity theft.

The FTC continues to focus law enforcement resources on the most serious consumer protection problems identified through its consumer complaint database. The data enables the FTC to rapidly detect and respond to fraud, deception, and other illegal practices, and to help prevent consumer injury in a timely fashion. Furthermore, by broadly sharing its fraud complaints through *Consumer Sentinel* with external partners, the FTC can enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies across the United States, Canada, and Australia. The FTC also continues to focus on identity theft and uses its resources to collect information from identity theft victims and share that information with its law enforcement partners.

#### **4. Program Evaluations**

- Explore whether the results of the consumer fraud and identity theft surveys should be used to evaluate the representative value of complaints entered into the database and whether an increase in the number of complaints is due to an increase in the occurrence of fraud or an increase in the reporting of fraud by consumers.
- Assess whether the FTC's law enforcement and education efforts are addressing the leading problem areas identified by the complaint database.
- Determine the extent to which *Consumer Sentinel* services are used by law enforcement partners.
- Review current functions, determine what changes or upgrades to the databases would be helpful, and implement those changes.
- Assess privacy and security protections for the database by reviewing complaints, if any, and evaluating the policies in place.

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**Objective 1.2: Stop fraud, deception, and unfair practices through law enforcement.*****FY 2005 Budgeted Resources: 405 FTE \$81,765,000***

The FTC operates a wide range of programs to help stop fraud, deception, and unfair practices. The FTC will continue to focus efforts on consumer privacy, high-tech fraud, deceptive marketing of health care products and services, subprime lending, deceptive debt counseling services, and international law enforcement, among other areas.

Privacy

The FTC will continue to highlight the protection of consumers' private information in FY 2005. The agency's approach in this arena will encompass both enforcement and education, as the FTC focuses on telemarketing, spam, identity theft, and pretexting, as well as enforcement of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA), the TSR, and the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act including the Safeguards Rule. The TSR was amended in December 2002, and the FTC will continue initiatives to maintain a centralized National Do Not Call Registry and enforce violations of the Rule. The FTC also will work to enforce new rules promulgated pursuant to the CAN-SPAM Act. Other enforcement efforts in privacy will center on cases involving sensitive personal or financial information, and claims touting the privacy and security features of products and services.

E-commerce

The FTC has been mindful that the growth of e-commerce may spur the growth of online fraud and deception. Law enforcement resources will be used to attack new forms of complex and fast-moving high-tech fraud, a continued growth in deceptive online health claims, and online privacy practices that violate Section 5 of the FTC Act. As needed, the FTC will continue to train its law enforcement partners to keep pace with technology-based scams. We also will continue to attack deceptive and unfair practices involving phishing and spyware, adware, and other software that is loaded on personal computers without users' consent, that gathers and sends information about users to third parties, or adversely affects the computers' functioning. As the Internet grows, so do the FTC's coordinated law enforcement efforts to meet the resulting consumer protection challenges. For example, the Commission continues to work with its federal, state, and local law enforcement partners on the Spam Task Force.

Health Care Products and Services

The deceptive marketing of products that may affect consumer health and safety remains an FTC priority. The FTC focuses on dietary supplements and other health products promoted on the Internet. Consumer demand for such products is increasing, and fraudulent or deceptive claims about these products can pose risks to consumers' well-being.

Deceptive Lending Practices and Other Credit Schemes

For most consumers, access to credit is essential to full participation in the nation's economy. Some unscrupulous lenders, however, deceive consumers about loan terms, rates, or fees.



Bogus organizations target consumers with bad credit or significant consumer debt, promising to help them manage their debt or obtain credit otherwise unavailable to them. Consumers may pay hundreds of dollars for these services, only to receive nothing in return, or worse, to see their credit damaged even further. In recent years, the FTC has paid particular attention to the subprime lending market, including obtaining one of the largest judgments for consumer redress in agency history. The FTC also has focused on deceptive credit counseling practices, taking legal action that ultimately put one of the biggest players in this area out of business. The FTC will continue enforcement efforts in collaboration with other law enforcement agencies and outreach to industry and consumers as it monitors deceptive practices in the subprime lending market.

### Globalization

As the marketplace becomes more global, the FTC is involved on two fronts: law enforcement and policy development. With respect to law enforcement, cases increasingly involve an international component as defendants, their operations, or their assets are moved offshore. This makes it difficult to locate and stop scams or to provide redress to consumers. The FTC is meeting these challenges by building international partnerships to assist in identifying and pursuing these cases. As the FTC continues to develop initiatives relating to cross-border fraud, it will work to measure and report its performance in this area. On the policy side, the FTC is promoting international development of market-oriented consumer protection policies.

#### **1. GPRA Five-Year Strategies**

- Lead a nationwide attack on telemarketing fraud by continuing to coordinate federal and state law enforcement sweeps, and by using *Consumer Sentinel* data to identify targets and coordinate with other federal and state agencies to prosecute actions against these targets.
- Target high-tech frauds that have moved to the Internet and exploit other new technologies, and increase the agency's capacity to respond rapidly, with enforcement and other approaches, to these fast-moving technology-based scams.
- Develop additional international law enforcement arrangements to tackle the growing problem of cross-border fraud.
- Ensure that basic consumer protection principles are applied as new markets emerge, and develop policies to address new consumer protection issues resulting from changes in the marketplace.
- Monitor national advertising in print, television, radio, and online to identify illegal practices that may not be captured fully by the FTC's database.
- Focus law enforcement on violations that create the greatest risks to consumer health, safety, and economic well-being.
- Encourage self-regulation and private initiatives, where appropriate, in lieu of regulation or law enforcement.

**2. FY 2005 Implementation Plan**

- Target the most significant areas of telemarketing and other types of fraud.
- Stop the most pernicious Internet-related scams, such as unauthorized charges on consumers' phone bills through dialer programs, the misuse of pre-acquired customer account information, and deceptive spam, as they are identified through the *Consumer Sentinel*, the spam database, Internet surfs, and other monitoring activities.
- Enforce the provisions of the TSR dealing with pre-acquired account information; continue to implement TSR amendments creating a National Do Not Call Registry; and increase enforcement of privacy-related amendments to the TSR.
- Continue enforcement activities against deceptive subprime lending that target homeowners with low income or credit problems and deceive them about loan terms or give them loans they cannot afford to repay.
- Continue enforcement actions against credit counseling companies that misrepresent fees and services and harm consumers' credit.
- Continue enforcement activities against fraudulent and deceptive spam under the CAN-SPAM Act.
- Recruit new local, state, federal, and international law enforcement partners for anti-fraud initiatives and conduct joint enforcement sweeps with law enforcement partners.
- Further initiatives to fight cross-border fraud.
- Continue to monitor marketing and advertising to the Hispanic community, and bring cases against deceptive and fraudulent marketers who target Hispanic consumers.
- Continue to ensure that the FTC's Internet Lab keeps pace with technology and supports rapid response law enforcement capability.
- Target law enforcement efforts at advertising and marketing practices that are most injurious to consumers, including children; identify targets based on complaint data and other forms of monitoring.
- Identify industries where a high percentage of companies are not in compliance with provisions of consumer protection laws or regulations and bring those companies into compliance through law enforcement and business guidance, or by encouraging self-regulatory programs.
- Continue enforcement efforts against the abusive practice of pretexting that causes consumers concern about the security of their personal financial information, and bring cases involving sensitive information and claims touting the privacy and security features of products and services. Monitor companies' compliance with the Safeguards Rule and bring enforcement actions where necessary.

- Ensure that there is broad compliance with consumer protection laws, rules, and guides in the electronic marketplace; target law enforcement to the most serious violations.
- Implement regulations governing franchising, telemarketing sales, and telephone billing services.
- Address cutting-edge consumer protection issues in emerging areas – e-commerce, globalization, privacy of personal information, the marketing of new products and services, and newly deregulated services.
- Continue to monitor marketing and advertising that affects children, including marketing of violent entertainment products and alcohol.

### **3. FY 2005 Performance Measures**

#### **In FY 2005, the agency will:**

- Save consumers approximately \$400 million by stopping Internet scams and other types of fraud.

Preventing economic injury to consumers is the ultimate goal of the FTC's anti-fraud efforts. The FTC saves consumers money each time a fraudulent operator or business is stopped by successful litigation or settlement with the agency. The FTC increases these consumer savings by leading joint law enforcement initiatives with federal, state, and international partners. The amount of consumer savings will vary each year based on the number and types of fraud stopped.

Consumer savings are calculated by totaling the estimated annual fraudulent sales of defendants in the 12 months prior to the FTC's filing a complaint. The calculation actually may underestimate the agency's impact because it assumes that the fraud would have continued for only one more year and it ignores any deterrent effect of FTC enforcement. It provides, however, a uniform method for calculating savings and minimizes speculation about the likely duration of the fraud.

- Reduce consumer injury through law enforcement by providing law enforcement access to essential data through the *Consumer Sentinel*. In FY 2005, the goal is that FTC and other law enforcement personnel will conduct 26,000 data searches of the FTC's *Consumer Sentinel* complaints.
- Of those 26,000 data searches, 1,850 will be conducted by other law enforcement personnel reviewing the FTC's identity theft complaints.

The FTC's *Consumer Sentinel* and identity theft data provide a rich source of information for the FTC staff and its law enforcement partners as they investigate and pursue instances of potential fraud, deception, and unfair practices. The expanded access to and use of this information is critical as the FTC works to stop these practices. By tracking the number of accesses by both internal and external law

enforcement personnel, the FTC hopes to demonstrate the value of the information contained in these databases. Generally, those personnel who are accessing the system are seeking information directly relevant to enforcement action – whether they are building a case, investigating a company, identifying potential witnesses, or gathering information for a sentencing hearing. In particular, the FTC will track the number of accesses that external agencies perform of the identity theft data in evaluating the usefulness of its identity theft programs to outside law enforcement agencies.

#### **4. Program Evaluations**

- Assess the results of the consumer fraud and identity theft surveys and the overall trends revealed by review of the database.
- Assess the litigation success rate for obtaining preliminary relief in fraud cases.
- Determine the success of leveraging resources through coordinated joint law enforcement initiatives.
- Evaluate the success of self-regulatory programs.
- Determine whether there are new industries or areas of marketing that require law enforcement or that may be appropriate for self-regulation.

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**Objective 1.3: Prevent consumer injury through education.****FY 2005 Budgeted Resources: 50 FTE \$10,365,000**

The FTC's education efforts target identified areas of fraud, deception, and unfair business practices and areas where information gaps are greatest because of rapid changes in the marketplace, such as dietary supplements and other health products, new technology-based products and services, privacy of personal information, new types of payment systems, and global transactions. The agency creatively uses new technologies and public and private partnerships to reach new and under-served audiences, particularly those who may not seek information directly from the FTC.

The FTC will expand its consumer education program to reach these new audiences, build new partnerships to help distribute its messages, and continue to create and support education Web sites, including the international site, *econsumer.gov*. In addition, nearly every case that the FTC brings possesses a consumer education component – targeting the message to the fraud or deception that has occurred. The FTC staff's consumer fraud survey released in FY 2004 revealed that certain minority consumers are disproportionately victimized by fraud. To reach the expanding population of Hispanic consumers in the United States, the FTC instituted an Hispanic Law Enforcement and Outreach Initiative to monitor Spanish-language media and complaints and prosecute violators who defraud minority consumers. The agency has translated 125 consumer education materials into Spanish, and through conferences, workshops, and media outreach has increased its efforts to educate Hispanic consumers about their rights in the marketplace. The agency also cooperates with organizations such as the NAACP and the National Council of La Raza to work with minority communities, and partners with the Department of Defense on *Military Sentinel* – a resource for members of the military and their families. The FTC will continue to publicize its consumer complaint and identity theft Web site addresses and toll-free numbers in an ongoing effort to increase public awareness of its programs and inform the public of the ways to contact the FTC to obtain information or file a complaint. In carrying out these functions, the FTC strives to ensure that any publicly disseminated data or information subject to the Data Quality Act (section 515 of Public Law No. 106-554) meets basic quality standards. The FTC is also a participant in the Financial Literacy and Education Commission and will work to educate consumers about financial literacy.

**1. GPRA Five-Year Strategies**

- Focus consumer and business education efforts on areas where fraud, deception, unfair practices, and information gaps cause the greatest injury.
- Creatively use technology, including new interactive media, to extend the reach of consumer and business education.
- Increase public awareness of FTC's online education materials and the availability of its online complaint form and toll-free helplines to provide one-on-one information to consumers and increase data collection to support law enforcement.

- Encourage private and public partners to participate in education initiatives.

## **2. FY 2005 Implementation Plan**

- Deliver relevant information to more consumers, industry members, and law enforcement partners faster and more efficiently.
- Focus education on high-profile and emerging issues where consumer information gaps are greatest, and on frauds and deception that cause consumers the greatest financial injury.
- Implement a consumer awareness campaign to let consumers know that they should report their privacy-related complaints to the FTC and continue an outreach program to increase consumer awareness of the privacy information required by the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act.
- Continue education efforts to promote information security.
- Through greater outreach, lead more consumers to the FTC's Web site (*ftc.gov*), the "one-stop" government Web site for consumer information (*consumer.gov*) and the interagency Web site *firstgov.gov*.
- Expand coverage of FTC messages, including the online information and toll-free helplines, through marketing, new products, and technology.
- Continue efforts to identify and reach under-served audiences, businesses, and law enforcement offices.

## **3. FY 2005 Performance Measures**

### **In FY 2005, the agency will:**

- Provide education messages online and in print to 20 million recipients.

Education programs benefit consumers by alerting them to their rights under various consumer protection laws and providing practical tips on how to recognize and avoid scams and rip-offs. To reach the broadest possible audience, the FTC maximizes its use of the national media, the agency's *ftc.gov* Web site, and the interagency *firstgov.gov* Web site. The FTC's messages also reach the public through the Consumer Response Center and hundreds of partners who distribute FTC materials, link to the FTC Web site, or post FTC messages on their Web sites.

- As part of the 20 million education messages, provide education messages related to identity theft online or in print to 3 million recipients.

The FTC coordinates with other government agencies and organizations to develop and disseminate comprehensive consumer education materials for victims of identity theft and those concerned with preventing this crime. All of the FTC's credit-related publications, including its "bestseller," "Identity Theft: When Bad Things Happen to

Your Good Name,” will be edited this fiscal year to reflect changes in the law made by the FACT Act. All FTC publications are available in print and online. The FTC also distributes CDs containing our ID theft bestseller, thus enabling other federal agencies to print and distribute it. Consequently, the distribution numbers reported in this measure are likely underreported.

- Continue to build the agency’s Hispanic Outreach Program and, as part of the 20 million education messages, provide Spanish-language education publications to more than 500,000 recipients.

The FTC began this program to reach the growing Hispanic population in the United States. The Commission has made consumer information available in Spanish, has conducted outreach to Spanish-language media, and has built partnerships with organizations, businesses, and leaders in the Hispanic community. In FY 2004, the Commission conducted a Spanish-language fraud awareness campaign that consisted of print, online and radio communications aimed at the Hispanic community in eleven media markets. The FTC continues to expand the dedicated space on its Web site devoted to Spanish-language information and to promote its Spanish-language complaint form. To date, the FTC has produced nearly 100 consumer and business education pieces in Spanish, and will continue this important initiative.

#### **4. Program Evaluations**

- Determine the number of publications distributed or accessed online to evaluate outreach efforts and identify topics of particular consumer interest.
- Assess whether the appropriate mix of media is being used to communicate consumer education messages and whether the FTC is making the best use of the available media and technology.
- Assess the number and range of public and private organizations that partner with the FTC to do outreach; the more private and public partners the FTC has, and the larger those partners are, the greater its potential to reach different types of audiences, both business and consumer.
- Determine whether the FTC needs to reach new audiences, in light of any changes in demographics, advertising, and marketing practices, and as a result of any further information from the consumer fraud and identity theft surveys.
- Review the focus of FTC education efforts and adjust them based on changing consumer and business needs.
- Continue to assess the consumer education needs of the Spanish-speaking population. Census data shows that the United States has a large and growing Spanish-speaking population. Because these consumers may not speak English or are non-native speakers of the language, they may be less aware of the nuances and the complexities of disclosures, advertisements, or other aspects of consumer

transactions. The FTC's Hispanic Initiative assesses the vulnerabilities of this group and crafts an educational and enforcement strategy to meet their needs.

- Review trends or patterns in complaints, if any, filed under the Data Quality Act to determine appropriate techniques or strategies for improving the quality of publicly disseminated data or information that are subject to the Act.



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## Maintaining Competition Mission

**Goal 2: To prevent anticompetitive mergers and other anticompetitive business practices in the marketplace.**

**Objective 2.1: Identify anticompetitive mergers and practices that cause the greatest consumer injury.**

***FY 2005 Budgeted Resources: 54 FTE \$ 8,916,000***

The FTC seeks to identify mergers and business practices that are anticompetitive and to focus its investigative resources on those activities most likely to harm consumers significantly. The goal is to avoid overlooking antitrust problems by focusing too narrowly, but also to avoid spending resources unproductively by investing in too many investigations that do not yield evidence of a problem.

Most mergers are either competitively neutral or beneficial to consumers, but those few that are anticompetitive can impose significant costs on consumers. Mergers vary tremendously in their complexity and potential anticompetitive effect.

Identifying anticompetitive mergers is a top priority in the Maintaining Competition Mission. The premerger notification requirements of the Hart-Scott-Rodino (HSR) Act provide the FTC with an effective starting point for identifying anticompetitive mergers before they are consummated. Amendments to the HSR Act, effective in 2001, changed the criteria governing which mergers must be reported under the Act, but the amendments did not change the standard of legality for mergers. Consequently, the FTC now devotes more attention to the identification of unreported, usually consummated, mergers that could harm consumers. Despite the revised HSR filing thresholds and a general decline in merger activity from the historic peak levels reached during the late 1990's and 2000, the FTC continued to face a demanding merger review workload in 2001-2003. In addition, increases in economic activity generally and in the number of merger filings submitted during FY 2004 both foreshadow the beginning of a trend toward a higher volume of merger work for the FTC in FY 2005 and beyond.

The temporary decline in merger activity enabled the FTC to renew its focus on the nonmerger portion of its Maintaining Competition Mission. Beginning in 2001, the FTC increased significantly its efforts to identify appropriate targets for nonmerger investigations, making the balance between merger and nonmerger activities more consistent with historic patterns.

On the nonmerger side, no statutory program comparable to HSR exists to help antitrust enforcers identify anticompetitive business practices. The FTC must employ a variety of methods to identify potentially anticompetitive practices (for example, receiving consumer and competitor complaints, receiving referrals from other government agencies, and monitoring the trade press).

**1. GPRA Five-Year Strategies**

- Administer the HSR premerger notification program and track and maintain the timeliness of merger review under the program.
- Improve use of the initial 30-day period after HSR filings (or 15 days for a cash tender offer or a bankruptcy sale) to determine whether a merger is likely to harm competition, including reducing delays in interagency clearance (i.e., the process used by the FTC and the Department of Justice Antitrust Division to determine which of the two will investigate a particular transaction) and timely review of filings to avoid unnecessary extended investigations.
- Identify emerging trends and focus on potentially anticompetitive business practices or other issues that need to be addressed because of changes in the economy, technology, and the marketplace through hearings, task forces, Bureau of Economics studies, and other means.
- Continue to examine the scope of exemptions to the antitrust laws to identify possible categories of harmful conduct that, while ostensibly protected from antitrust challenge, are in fact not exempt from the antitrust laws.
- Refine the investigative and decisional tools used in both merger and nonmerger investigations through continuous learning.
- Continue to integrate e-government initiatives, such as electronic premerger filing, into the expanse of mission activities.

**2. FY 2005 Implementation Plan****A. All Programs**

- Ensure timeliness of review. Monitor the time and resources needed to conduct preliminary investigations. Review the progress of all ongoing investigations on at least a monthly basis. For mergers filed under the HSR program, maintain statistics on the average time needed to “clear” transactions that do not require further review. Review and analyze these statistics on a regular basis.
- Articulate FTC policies and procedures through speeches, electronic and print media, and other means to inform potentially aggrieved parties that they may lodge complaints with the FTC, as well as to help parties stay in compliance with the antitrust laws.
- Conduct economic studies of the effects of business actions on competition and consumer welfare.
- Follow a basic standard of data quality, including objectivity, utility, and integrity for the information used in measuring performance.

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**B. Identifying Anticompetitive Mergers**

- In the initial review of each HSR filing, determine compliance with reporting requirements; promptly assess whether further review is needed to determine if the transaction may be anticompetitive.
- For transactions requiring further review, use the initial HSR waiting period to investigate and reach a sound and well-informed determination of whether the proposed merger raises sufficiently serious threat of harm to consumers to expand the investigation by issuing requests for additional information (“second requests”) and seeking Commission approval for use of compulsory process authority.
- Continue to refine and improve procedures used in HSR merger investigations to avoid undue burden on merging parties while still obtaining the necessary information to fulfill the agency’s competition mission.
- To promote voluntary compliance with HSR premerger notification requirements, vigorously pursue violations. Monitor compliance of merging entities and fully investigate potential violations.
- Continue increased efforts to identify mergers that are not subject to HSR requirements but that are potentially anticompetitive, using techniques such as (1) monitoring the trade press and Internet resources, (2) responding to and following up on case leads from Congressional offices, other Executive Branch agencies, and state and local government, and (3) encouraging consumers, businesses, and the bar to notify the FTC of possibly anticompetitive mergers.

**C. Identifying Anticompetitive Conduct**

- Identify potentially anticompetitive nonmerger business practices through the same means used to identify potentially anticompetitive mergers not subject to HSR, as well as pursuing investigative leads developed by staff in other investigations, and using task forces to identify harmful practices in selected areas.
  - Devote additional scrutiny to selected issues or industry practices raising significant consumer concerns or involving potential for significant consumer injury. Continue in-depth studies of important competition issues.

**3. FY 2005 Performance Measures****In FY 2005, the agency will:**

- Continue effective screening of HSR premerger notification filings to identify those that most likely present antitrust concerns, so that between 60% and 80% of HSR requests for additional information result in enforcement action.<sup>1</sup> In conjunction with this

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<sup>1</sup> The FTC will compute this measure by dividing the number of second request investigations that result in enforcement action during the relevant fiscal year (without regard to when the investigation commenced), by the total number of second request investigations that concluded during the year with or without enforcement action (again, without regard to when the investigation commenced). “Enforcement

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measure, and to facilitate evaluation of results, the FTC will also report the number of second requests issued each year and the number of merger enforcement actions.<sup>2</sup>

- Effectively target nonmerger investigative resources, so that between 60% and 80% of nonmerger investigations in which the Commission issues a resolution authorizing the use of compulsory process result in enforcement action.<sup>3</sup> In conjunction with this measure, and to facilitate evaluation of results, the FTC will also report the number of nonmerger investigations opened and the number in which the Commission authorizes the use of compulsory process each year.

Both measures indicate the FTC's success in identifying matters for investigation that are likely sources of harm to consumers. A percentage below 60% may suggest that the FTC is targeting its resources ineffectively by investigating too many competitively benign mergers or practices, while a percentage higher than 80% may suggest that the agency is focusing too narrowly and thus allowing problematic merger transactions to go forward without sufficient review or limiting its focus to only the most obviously anticompetitive business practices.

#### **4. Program Evaluations**

- Review and refine data-monitoring systems relevant to (1) the timeliness of the HSR review process, and (2) the degree to which appropriate resources are being devoted to initial review of each matter prior to issuance of an investigative second request.
- Review significant deviations from the statistical benchmarks for timely and efficient review of merger transactions and take corrective action where necessary.
- Conduct periodic meetings between the Director of the Bureau of Competition and heads of litigation divisions to ensure that substantive standards are applied consistently and uniformly.
- Assess the significance (quantitatively in terms of the aggregate size of markets investigated and potential dollar savings to consumers, and qualitatively in deterrence value and precedential significance) of the matters investigated each year.

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action<sup>7</sup> includes Commission authorization of a complaint for preliminary injunction in federal court, issuance of an administrative complaint, a consent agreement, or the parties' abandonment of a proposed transaction based on FTC antitrust concerns.

<sup>2</sup>The FTC also investigates mergers that are not subject to HSR reporting requirements, but there is no benchmark directly comparable to the issuance of a second request in those matters, and the overall number of non-HSR merger investigations is too small to permit a meaningful statistical measure

<sup>3</sup>The issuance of a compulsory process resolution indicates that the Commission has found the matter to be serious enough to warrant the use of its compulsory process authority and also generally correlates with those investigations to which the agency devotes meaningful resources.

- Continue to seek improvements in the merger review process to improve further the effectiveness and efficiency of investigations; continue to collect public input to assist in enhancing and refining the process.

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**Objective 2.2: Stop anticompetitive mergers and practices through law enforcement.****FY 2005 Budgeted Resources: 409 FTE \$72,221,000**

The FTC seeks to stop anticompetitive mergers and practices through law enforcement activities. Maintaining competitive markets through effective antitrust law enforcement is integral to a healthy U.S. economy. The FTC's antitrust enforcement thus serves a vital role in protecting consumers' interests in lower prices, better quality, and greater innovation.

The FTC seeks to maintain an appropriate balance between its merger and nonmerger enforcement, although the resources available for nonmerger work fluctuate depending on the merger workload facing the FTC at any given time. Because of the short statutory time frame set out for HSR investigations, the FTC must reallocate resources from nonmerger enforcement to merger enforcement during periods of peak merger activity to meet the statutory deadlines. Over the decade ending in FY 2000, an unprecedented level of merger activity required the shifting of resources from nonmerger activities to the merger arena. While merger activity declined to a more manageable level after 2000, permitting renewed emphasis on the nonmerger area, recent increases in economic activity and in merger filings dictate a likely increase in merger activity and merger enforcement work by FY 2005.

In any case, merger enforcement responsibilities continue to place significant demands on the FTC's resources for the following reasons: (1) long-term trends suggest a continued upward trajectory in merger activity – particularly in the size, scope, and complexity of individual merger transactions; (2) the number of mergers raising antitrust concerns, not the overall number of filings, primarily drives the FTC's merger workload; and (3) challenging a consummated merger typically entails resource-intensive litigation.

Despite these challenges, the end of the decade-long merger wave in 2000 allowed the FTC to restore resources to its nonmerger priorities. Nonmerger investigations begun in FY 2001 and 2002 have been the primary source contributing to a roster of cases in administrative litigation exceeding that of any time in the past two decades. Among the areas that the FTC is currently addressing are the scope of antitrust exemption doctrines such as *Noerr-Pennington* and state action, restraints on competition among professionals, and anticompetitive abuses of the standards-setting process.

Two factors place increasing demands on the FTC's antitrust enforcement mission in both the merger and nonmerger segments. FTC antitrust investigations increasingly involve high-technology sectors of the economy, such as those that produce computer hardware and pharmaceutical products. Moreover, issues in antitrust matters increasingly intersect with intellectual property concerns, raising difficult questions about how to reconcile these two bodies of law, both of which have a goal of promoting innovation. As these trends continue, the FTC requires more and more specialized technical and legal knowledge and expertise. More FTC antitrust cases are requiring costly litigation to resolve. Changes in the thresholds

for HSR premerger notification requirements<sup>4</sup>, the FTC's pursuit of cases involving very large potential financial impact<sup>5</sup>, and the agency's increased focus on cutting-edge legal issues<sup>6</sup> all are contributing to a higher litigation workload. Effectively staffing and managing a substantially higher number of litigation matters presents a significant challenge for the future.

The FTC must also maintain an effective compliance program so that consumers receive the benefits of competition obtained through the FTC's investigation and litigation efforts. This objective focuses on devising and drafting effective compliance orders in individual matters, a highly fact-specific process. In addition, the agency conducts general and historical analyses on the effectiveness of various kinds of merger and nonmerger remedies, such as divestiture orders. The FTC also litigates, when necessary, to vindicate its authority to order relief to protect competition.<sup>7</sup> As the number and complexity of competition cases rise, so do the resource needs of the compliance program associated with those cases.

Merger enforcement saves consumers money by preventing price increases that likely would have occurred due to the loss of competition if the merger had gone forward unchallenged.<sup>8</sup> Nonmerger enforcement similarly benefits consumers by stopping anticompetitive activity that raises prices or otherwise restricts competition. While the FTC's actions undeniably bring significant benefits to consumers, the precise calculation of the savings of a specific action can be subject to many variables. Thus, while consumers benefit from FTC antitrust enforcement, it is very difficult to quantify that benefit. Consequently, the FTC will measure

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<sup>4</sup> Although the FTC receives notification of fewer proposed mergers in advance because of modifications in the HSR reporting thresholds, the agency continues to monitor unreported mergers. Unreported mergers are much more likely to have been consummated by the time the FTC can complete an investigation, so any such merger that threatens competition likely will require litigation, rather than a pre-consummation consent agreement, to obtain relief.

<sup>5</sup> Cases with broad financial stakes can bring tremendous benefits to consumers, but the financial considerations also significantly increase the respondents' incentives to contest the issues rather than settle. For example, in *Union Oil Company of California*, the FTC is litigating charges that the company illegally obtained patents on technology used to produce the low-emissions gasoline required in California to protect air quality. If the company is permitted to enforce these patents, its competitors would have to pay hundreds of millions of dollars annually in royalties for the technology, and about 90 percent of that cost likely would be passed on to consumers in the form of higher gasoline prices.

<sup>6</sup> Because the FTC has a unique responsibility to help shape antitrust law and policy, as well as enforce it, its cases sometimes focus on areas in which legal standards are not fully developed. Because liability may not be clear cut in these instances, costly litigation is more likely. Nevertheless, cases that add clarity to legal standards can have very substantial long-term benefits for consumers.

<sup>7</sup> In one recent case, for example, a Federal District Court ordered Boston Scientific Corporation to pay civil penalties exceeding \$7 million for failing to fulfill the obligations it agreed to as part of an FTC consent agreement. *United States v. Boston Scientific Corporation*, Civ. Action No. 00-12247-PBS, Memorandum and Order (D. Mass. March 28, 2003).

<sup>8</sup> Consumer harm from anticompetitive conduct most often takes the form of higher prices. In some cases, however, the harm may take some other form, such as curtailment of innovation that would otherwise result in new or better products in the future.

its performance in stopping anticompetitive mergers and practices by calculating the amount of commerce involved in markets in which the agency takes enforcement action. This approach should provide a useful means of evaluating the breadth and magnitude of the FTC's enforcement efforts, while avoiding unverifiable estimates of the resulting benefit to consumers.

### **1. GPRA Five-Year Strategies**

- Continue to benefit consumers in markets involving billions of dollars in annual sales by challenging anticompetitive mergers and conduct, negotiating consent orders, and winning litigated orders.
- Negotiate merger and nonmerger consent orders and win litigated orders that have significant remedial, precedential, and deterrent effects.
- Continue to implement findings from a series of informal discussions with outside parties on improvements to the FTC's merger investigation process, and the negotiation of remedies.
- Improve the integration of budget and performance by linking goals and objectives to results; develop improved processes for use and analysis of management data.

### **2. FY 2005 Implementation Plan**

#### **A. All Programs**

- Estimate the annual sales in markets in which the FTC took merger or nonmerger enforcement action.
  - Enhance the agency's intellectual property expertise in light of the increasing significance of patents and other intellectual property issues in antitrust cases.
  - Support antitrust litigation through a special litigation unit within the Bureau of Competition, staffed by attorneys with substantial litigation experience and expertise, to guide and advise staff conducting administrative or federal court litigation.
  - Support antitrust litigation by retaining qualified economists to serve as expert witnesses in trials.
- Enhance the FTC's ability to investigate and litigate complex matters involving high-tech segments of the economy by increasing technical support from independent industry experts.
- Continue support of the FTC's ability to litigate complex cases by investing in more sophisticated technology to support litigation, including document management and courtroom presentations.



- Participate in planning, developing, improving and conducting agency-wide training programs in economic analysis, negotiation, advanced legal writing, and litigation skills (including basic and advanced deposition practice, written discovery, basic and advanced trial advocacy), as well as mission-specific procedures and substantive law. Ensure that lead attorneys and managers collect any important lessons learned at the close of each significant negotiation and litigation and transmit them to appropriate personnel for incorporation in training programs and model pleadings.
- Review the progress of all ongoing investigations on at least a monthly basis. Monitor time and resource expenditures.
- Monitor the timeliness of administrative adjudication and issue to the public on a quarterly basis a status report on the progress of all cases before the administrative law judges.
- Collect data, for management review, regarding the FTC's efficiency in conducting investigations, such as (1) the amount of time required to complete the HSR review process, (2) the number of HSR matters requiring issuance of an investigative second request, (3) the number of HSR and significant nonmerger investigations that result in enforcement action, (4) the number of hours of staff time spent on investigations, and (5) other costs associated with investigations.
- Continue to invest in ongoing research and development in antitrust law and policy, including regular assessments of the effectiveness of past FTC enforcement actions. Integrate assessments of investigative and enforcement activity with new learning on law and economic policy to further the FTC's dual objectives of (1) bringing enforcement actions only when anticompetitive effects from the challenged practices or mergers are likely, and (2) not overlooking anticompetitive practices or mergers.
- Follow a basic standard of data quality, including objectivity, utility, and integrity for the information used in measuring performance.

#### ***B. Merger Enforcement***

- During the initial HSR review period, carefully identify those merger transactions that are likely to raise potentially significant competitive concerns. Employ HSR second requests and other appropriate investigative techniques during the extended HSR waiting period to obtain documents, testimony, and other evidence.
- Develop an updated model second request with annotations to increase understanding of the agency's merger review process among parties and practitioners.
- In non-HSR investigations, employ appropriate investigative tools other than HSR second requests, to obtain documents, testimony, and other evidence.
- To ease the burden on affected parties and increase internal efficiency in HSR merger investigations, seek methods to identify relevant materials stored electronically, improve the agency's ability to receive electronic productions, and develop instructions and specifications for electronic productions.

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- Develop and implement other changes in the merger review process that improve the effectiveness and efficiency of investigations.
  - Monitor compliance with FTC remedial orders in merger cases, including the implementation of divestitures, licensing, and other affirmative relief within required time periods. Seek civil penalties where appropriate if the respondent fails to fulfill its obligations under the order in a timely fashion.
  - Modify orders when warranted by changed conditions of fact or law or when otherwise required in the public interest.

### **C. *Nonmerger Enforcement***

- Employ appropriate investigative techniques, including compulsory process if authorized, to obtain relevant information and to assess whether the practice in question is harming consumers.
- Monitor compliance with FTC remedial orders in nonmerger cases. Seek civil penalties and other relief where appropriate if the respondent fails to fulfill its obligations under the order in a timely fashion.
- Modify orders when warranted by changed conditions of fact or law or when otherwise required in the public interest.

### **3. FY 2005 Performance Measures**

#### **In FY 2005, the agency will:**

- For cases in which the Commission finds reason to believe the law has been violated, achieve a positive result (including consent orders, litigation victories, and, for mergers, transactions abandoned based on FTC antitrust concerns) in at least 80% of those cases.
- Continue on track toward the FTC's goal to take action against mergers<sup>9</sup> likely to harm competition in markets with a total of at least \$200 billion in sales over the five-year Strategic Plan period. To meet this goal, the FTC will need to take action each year against mergers likely to harm competition in markets with an average total of \$40 billion in annual sales.

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<sup>9</sup>The FTC may prevent an anticompetitive result from a proposed merger by (1) conducting successful litigation to block the merger, (2) negotiating a settlement to resolve anticompetitive aspects of the merger while allowing the underlying transaction to go forward, or (3) identifying antitrust concerns sufficient to cause the parties to abandon the transaction without court action. The volume of affected commerce measure does not include transactions abandoned by the parties for business considerations unrelated to antitrust. Settlements are subject to Commission approval, and require sufficient supporting evidence for the Commission to have "reason to believe" that a law violation would occur.

- Continue on track toward the FTC's goal to take action to prevent or deter anticompetitive conduct in markets with a total of at least \$100 billion in sales over the five-year Strategic Plan period. To meet this goal, the FTC will need to take action each year against anticompetitive conduct affecting markets with an average total of \$20 billion in annual sales.

Because external factors, such as the level of merger activity occurring in the market, may cause results to fluctuate from year to year, the latter two goals are expressed in terms of an aggregate target for the five-year Strategic Plan period, rather than as annual targets.

#### **4. Program Evaluations**

- Assess the scope of the FTC's annual merger enforcement activities, as reflected by the volume of commerce on markets in which the agency took merger enforcement action. Determine whether the total volume of commerce in such markets is on track to reach \$200 billion over the five-year Strategic Plan period. Compare the likely consumer welfare impact in these markets to the resources spent on the mission.
- Assess the scope of the FTC's annual nonmerger enforcement activities, as reflected by the volume of commerce on markets in which the agency took nonmerger enforcement action. Determine whether the total volume of commerce in such markets is on track to reach \$100 billion over the five-year Strategic Plan period. Compare the likely consumer welfare impact in these markets to the resources spent on the mission.
- Evaluate effectiveness of FTC merger policy by conducting retrospective studies of FTC enforcement actions, or decisions not to take enforcement action, to determine if actual outcomes were consistent with the goals the Commission sought to achieve.
- Assess the FTC's efficiency in conducting antitrust investigations, explore ways to increase efficient use of investigatory resources, and explore whether efficiency in conducting investigations can meaningfully be measured.
- Explore methods of identifying when the FTC has achieved effective deterrence of anticompetitive practices in a market and tracking progress over time.

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**Objective 2.3: Prevent consumer injury through education.****FY 2005 Budgeted Resources: 44 FTE \$8,025,000**

The FTC increases awareness of antitrust law through guidance to the business community; outreach efforts to federal, state and local agencies, business groups, and consumers; development and publication of antitrust guidelines and policy statements; and speeches and publications. In carrying out these functions, the FTC strives to ensure that any publicly disseminated data or information subject to the Data Quality Act (section 515 of Public Law No. 106-554) meets basic quality standards.

**1. GPRA Five-Year Strategies**

- Continue to educate consumers and businesses about antitrust issues through traditional means such as guidelines, advisory opinions, speeches, studies, and other publications.
- Continue to enhance avenues of communication, such as email and the FTC Web site.
- Continue to provide advice about the competitive implications of proposed government actions to other governmental bodies upon request.
- Improve the FTC's capacity to promote consumer welfare by conducting workshops, hearings, and research projects that improve the agency's understanding of significant antitrust issues.

**2. FY 2005 Implementation Plan**

- Evaluate the need for and, as appropriate, develop and issue guidelines to help businesses understand and comply with the application of the antitrust laws in certain areas, such as horizontal mergers, international operations, intellectual property, and health care.
- Work with the Department of Justice to develop a Commentary on the 1992 Horizontal Merger Guidelines to bring greater transparency to the agencies' merger analysis by explaining more fully how the Guidelines are applied in practice.
- Continue to provide Commission and staff advisory opinions on competition issues; continue to provide guidance in response to informal telephone requests, particularly concerning HSR matters.
- Prepare advocacy comments to inform other governmental entities about competition issues, upon their request.
- Prepare amicus briefs addressing important competition policy issues under consideration in court proceedings.

- Monitor the content of complaints, press releases, and analyses to aid public comment to ensure they are “transparent,” that is, that they explain in sufficient detail and with sufficient clarity, the evidence and theory of a case, within the constraints of confidentiality. Expand the use of press releases and other public statements to explain why the Commission elected not to take enforcement action in certain matters to further improve the public’s understanding of the FTC’s enforcement policies.
- Make available prepared texts of speeches; as appropriate, develop other materials that explain FTC policies and procedures.
- Continue to have Commissioners and staff speak at and participate in seminars, panel discussions, and conferences to explain how the FTC analyzes mergers and business practices.
- Continue to conduct economic research to develop knowledge about how markets operate.
- Continue to support outreach efforts to international bodies to explain U.S. antitrust perspectives on competition theories and approaches; continue to aid the development of antitrust laws and programs in developing nations by participating in technical assistance missions.
- Make available on the FTC’s Web site (*ftc.gov*) the guidelines issued by the FTC, advisory opinions, advocacy comments, written releases, texts of speeches, Bureau of Economics Reports, and other materials that explain the FTC’s policies and procedures.
- Follow a basic standard of data quality, including objectivity, utility, and integrity for the information used in measuring performance.
- Continue to hold public hearings and workshops to expand understanding of increasingly significant public policy issues, such as factors that affect the price of refined petroleum products, and the implications of antitrust and patent law and policy for innovation and other aspects of consumer welfare.

### **3. FY 2005 Performance Measures**

#### **In FY 2005, the agency will:**

- Generate at least 10 million hits annually on the FTC’s Web site related to antitrust.

### **4. Program Evaluations**

- Assess whether education and outreach efforts target the right audiences and address the issues that have the most impact on the marketplace.
- Evaluate what antitrust content on the FTC Web site generates the largest amount of public interest, and why, and use this information in setting future priorities.

- Seek input from consumer groups, business groups, bar groups, and other FTC “customers” on the effectiveness of FTC educational efforts.
- Evaluate the transparency of FTC merger review policy by assessing the extent to which significant changes in such policy are communicated to stakeholders.
- Review trends or patterns in complaints, if any, filed with the agency under the Data Quality Act to determine appropriate techniques or strategies for improving the quality of publicly disseminated data or information that are subject to the Act.
- Review the results of major competition research initiatives to identify their usefulness in guiding FTC decisions and influencing other policymakers’ approaches to competition issues.

## Consumer Protection Mission

**Goal 1: To prevent fraud, deception, and unfair business practices in the marketplace.**

**Objective 1.1: Identify fraud, deception, and unfair practices that cause the greatest consumer injury.**

**FY 2006 Budgeted Resources: 112 FTE \$23,801,000**

To identify the most prevalent and serious forms of fraud, deception, and unfair business practices, the FTC relies on its consumer complaint database, which is accessible to an increasing number of law enforcement partners. The FTC's database has grown dramatically, with the number of complaints and inquiries entered increasing each year.

The FTC shares complaint data through *Consumer Sentinel*, a secure Web site that provides access to fraud and identity theft complaints to more than 1,200 law enforcement organizations in the United States, Canada, and Australia. *Consumer Sentinel* is a unique and effective enforcement tool that permits law enforcers to access data at their desks. Although the FTC is not empowered to act on behalf of individual consumers, consumer complaint data accessed through *Consumer Sentinel* enables the FTC and its law enforcement partners to coordinate enforcement efforts and to identify and target the most serious consumer problems. The FTC also will continue to work with its international partners to access and share the information contained in *econsumer.gov*, an FTC-created Web site where consumers can file cross-border complaints.

The FTC will continue its ongoing efforts to improve and expand the complaint database and increase its use by recruiting and training additional law enforcement partners. Further, the FTC will continue to build on its capacity to analyze data quickly to respond to frauds, deception, and unfair business practices, and identity theft in their incipient stages and help prevent consumer injury. The data will be used to provide more information to the public – giving consumers information to protect themselves from scams and identity theft, and informing public policy discussions about consumer protection issues in the marketplace. The FTC also will continue to use other means to collect data on consumers' experiences, including surveys, in order to better target enforcement and education resources. The FTC also will continue to enhance its capability to track and analyze privacy-related complaints.

The FTC will continue to measure performance by reporting the annual number of consumer complaints and inquiries entered into the database relating to identity theft. This information directly supports criminal prosecutions as the agency's law enforcement partners with criminal jurisdiction search the database to identify malfeasors and victims as part of ongoing investigations or prosecutions.

Finally, the Consumer Protection Mission will continue to review its programs in light of surveys and other data. In FY 2006, the FTC will initiate surveys to track progress in these areas and further refine the FTC's programs.

### Privacy Issues

Privacy issues will remain a priority during FY 2006. The FTC will continue work on the rulemakings and studies required under the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003 (FACT Act). The FTC also will maintain its scrutiny of the privacy implications of new and emerging technologies, and will continue to implement the Telemarketing Sales Rule (TSR). The FTC also will devote resources to identity theft and credit reporting matters. The FTC will continue to use its data mining and analytical skills to develop custom investigative reports that will enable criminal law enforcement agencies to identify and prosecute appropriate identity theft cases. The FTC also will continue working with the credit reporting industry to ensure the accuracy of consumers' credit information and consumers' access to such information. The FTC will also continue to scrutinize whether companies are complying with the Safeguards Rule and bring enforcement actions if necessary.

### Unsolicited Commercial E-Mail (Spam)

In FY 2006, resources will be devoted to the studies and enforcement initiatives required under the Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act of 2003 (CAN-SPAM Act). Hundreds of thousands of unsolicited commercial e-mail (spam) messages are forwarded to the FTC daily by groups and individuals worldwide. Since 1998, the FTC has maintained an electronic mailbox ([spam@uce.gov](mailto:spam@uce.gov)) to which Internet customers are encouraged to forward spam. This spam is stored in a searchable database, enabling the FTC staff to track trends and identify law enforcement targets when researching potential cases. In FY 2006, resources will be used to enhance the database that stores these messages. Expanding the database's capacity and further developing capabilities to search and analyze the data will improve the FTC's ability to generate cases, provide evidentiary support in litigation, and generate trend analysis.

#### **1. GPRA Five-Year Strategies**

- Expand the FTC's comprehensive information system (consumer complaint database) to keep pace with the global marketplace.
- Strengthen capabilities to analyze the increasing volume of complaint data.
- Continuously upgrade *Consumer Sentinel's* services to assist law enforcement partners.
- Ensure the privacy and security of database information.
- Search for better methods of collecting information to keep abreast of new consumer protection problems in traditional markets and electronic markets.
- Continue to integrate e-government initiatives into the expanse of mission activities.



## 2. FY 2006 Implementation Plan

- Continue work on rulemakings and studies as required by the FACT and CAN-SPAM Acts.
- Recruit new partners in the United States and abroad to contribute complaint data to *Consumer Sentinel*; add to the group of state, local, federal, and international law enforcement agencies accessing information in *Consumer Sentinel*; and train new partners in how to take full advantage of its features.
- Facilitate the exchange of data with law enforcement officials in other countries; and expand the use of *econsumer.gov* by recruiting additional partners, providing more information on the Web site, and increasing complaint collection and sharing.
- Enhance analysis of data to make it more useful to private and public sector partners.
- Enhance the capacity to collect privacy-related complaints in the database.
- Increase the number and utility of identity theft complaints in the database.
- Monitor the marketplace to identify allegedly illegal practices that may not be fully captured by the database by, for example, using technology to monitor the Internet and conducting appropriately crafted surveys.
- Collect data on consumers' experiences and general inquiries through surveys, focus groups, research, readability studies, and other methods of monitoring the marketplace in order to better target enforcement and education resources.
- Identify consumer protection issues emerging as a result of changes in the marketplace, particularly those arising as a result of technological innovations, and explore these issues through public workshops, hearings, surveys, etc.
- Follow a basic standard of data quality, including objectivity, utility, and integrity for the information used in measuring performance.

## 3. FY 2006 Performance Measures

### **In FY 2006, the agency will:**

- Increase the number of consumer complaints and inquiries in the FTC's comprehensive information system by at least 825,000.
- As part of the increase in total consumer complaints and inquiries, enter at least 350,000 consumer complaints and inquiries relating to identity theft.

The FTC continues to focus law enforcement resources on the most serious consumer protection problems identified through its consumer complaint database. The data enables the FTC to rapidly detect and respond to fraud, deception, and other illegal

practices, and to help prevent consumer injury in a timely fashion. Furthermore, by broadly sharing its fraud complaints through *Consumer Sentinel* with external partners, the FTC can enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies across the United States, Canada, and Australia. The FTC also continues to focus on identity theft and uses its resources to collect information from identity theft victims and share that information with its law enforcement partners.

#### **4. Program Evaluations**

- Explore whether the results of the original FTC staff consumer fraud and identity theft surveys, and any corresponding appropriately crafted follow-up surveys, should be used to measure the FTC's performance and further refine the FTC's programs.
- Assess whether the FTC's law enforcement and education efforts are addressing the leading problem areas identified by the complaint database.
- Determine the extent to which *Consumer Sentinel* services are used by law enforcement partners.
- Review current functions, determine what changes or upgrades to the databases would be helpful, and implement those changes.
- Assess privacy and security protections for the database by reviewing complaints, if any, and evaluating the policies in place.

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**Objective 1.2: Stop fraud, deception, and unfair practices through law enforcement.****FY 2006 Budgeted Resources: 405 FTE \$84,493,000**

The FTC operates a wide range of programs to help stop fraud, deception, and unfair practices. The FTC will continue to draw from *Consumer Sentinel* and other sources to remain flexible and focus efforts on the newest and most prevalent frauds, scams, deception, and unfair practices. The FTC will also continue to focus efforts on consumer privacy, high-tech fraud, deceptive marketing of health care products and services, subprime lending, deceptive debt counseling services, and international law enforcement, among other areas.

Privacy

The FTC will continue to highlight the protection of consumers' private information. The FTC's approach in this arena encompasses both enforcement and education, as the FTC focuses on telemarketing, spam, identity theft, and pretexting, as well as enforcement of the TSR, CAN-SPAM Act, Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA), and the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act including the Safeguards Rule. Other enforcement efforts in privacy will center on cases involving sensitive personal or financial information, and claims touting the privacy and security features of products and services.

E-commerce

As the continued growth of e-commerce may spur the growth of online fraud and deception, resources will be used to attack new forms of complex and fast-moving high-tech fraud, a continued growth in deceptive online health claims, and online privacy practices that violate Section 5 of the FTC Act. As needed, the FTC will continue to train its law enforcement partners to keep pace with technology-based scams. We also will continue to attack deceptive and unfair practices involving phishing and spyware, adware, and other software that is loaded on personal computers without users' consent, that gathers and sends information about users to third parties, or adversely affects the computers' functioning. As the Internet grows, so does the FTC's coordinated law enforcement efforts to meet the resulting consumer protection challenges.

Health Care Products and Services

The deceptive marketing of products that may affect consumer health and safety will continue to be an FTC priority. The FTC will focus on dietary supplements and other health products promoted on the Internet. Consumer demand for these products is increasing, and fraudulent or deceptive claims about the products can pose risks to consumers' well-being.

Deceptive Lending Practices and Other Credit Schemes

For most consumers, access to credit is essential to full participation in the nation's economy. Some unscrupulous lenders, however, deceive consumers about loan terms, rates, or fees. Bogus organizations target consumers with bad credit or significant consumer debt, promising to help them manage their debt or obtain credit otherwise unavailable to them. Consumers may pay hundreds of dollars for these services, only to receive nothing in return,

or worse, to see their credit damaged even further. In recent years, the FTC has paid particular attention to the subprime lending market, including obtaining one of the largest judgments for consumer redress in agency history, and the credit counseling services industry. The FTC will continue enforcement efforts in collaboration with other law enforcement agencies and outreach to industry and consumers as it monitors deceptive practices in these areas.

### Globalization

As the marketplace becomes more global, the FTC is involved on two fronts: law enforcement and policy development. With respect to law enforcement, cases increasingly involve an international component as defendants, their operations, or their assets are moved offshore. This makes it difficult to locate and stop scams or to provide redress to consumers. The FTC is meeting these challenges by building international partnerships to assist in identifying and pursuing these cases. As the FTC continues to develop initiatives relating to cross-border fraud, the agency will work to measure and report its performance in this area. On the policy side, the FTC is promoting international development of market-oriented consumer protection policies.

#### **1. GPRA Five-Year Strategies**

- Lead a nationwide attack on telemarketing fraud by continuing to coordinate federal and state law enforcement sweeps, and by using *Consumer Sentinel* data to identify targets and coordinate with other federal and state agencies to prosecute actions against these targets.
- Target high-tech frauds that have moved to the Internet and exploit other new technologies, and increase the agency's capacity to respond rapidly, with enforcement and other approaches, to these fast-moving technology-based scams.
- Develop additional international law enforcement arrangements to tackle cross-border fraud.
- Ensure that basic consumer protection principles are applied as new markets emerge, and develop policies to address new consumer protection issues resulting from changes in the marketplace.
- Monitor national advertising in print, television, radio, and online to identify illegal practices that may not be captured fully by the FTC's database.
- Focus law enforcement on violations that create the greatest risks to consumer health, safety, and economic well-being.
- Encourage self-regulation and private initiatives, where appropriate, in lieu of regulation or law enforcement.

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## 2. FY 2006 Implementation Plan

- Target for federal-state sweeps or other law enforcement initiatives, the most significant areas of telemarketing and other types of fraud.
- Stop the most pernicious Internet-related scams, as they are identified through the *Consumer Sentinel*, the spam database, Internet surfs, and other monitoring activities.
- Enforce the provisions of the TSR dealing with pre-acquired account information; continue to implement TSR amendments creating a National Do Not Call Registry; and increase enforcement of privacy-related amendments to the TSR.
- Continue enforcement activities against deceptive subprime lending that target homeowners with low income or credit problems and deceive them about loan terms or give them loans they cannot afford to repay.
- Continue enforcement actions against credit counseling companies that misrepresent fees and services and harm consumers' credit.
- Continue enforcement activities against fraudulent and deceptive spam under the CAN-SPAM Act.
- Recruit new local, state, federal, and international law enforcement partners for anti-fraud initiatives and conduct joint enforcement sweeps with law enforcement partners.
- Further initiatives to fight cross-border fraud.
- Continue to monitor marketing and advertising to the Hispanic community, and bring cases against deceptive and fraudulent marketers who target Hispanic consumers.
- Continue to ensure that the FTC's Internet Lab keeps pace with technology and supports rapid response law enforcement capability.
- Target law enforcement efforts at advertising and marketing practices that are most injurious to consumers, including children; identify targets based on complaint data and other forms of monitoring.
- Identify industries where a high percentage of companies are not in compliance with provisions of consumer protection laws or regulations and bring those companies into compliance through law enforcement and business guidance or by encouraging self-regulatory programs.
- Continue enforcement efforts against the abusive practice of pretexting that causes consumers concern about the security of their personal financial information, and bring cases involving sensitive information and claims touting the privacy and security features of products and services. Monitor companies' compliance with the Safeguards Rule and bring enforcement actions where necessary.

- Ensure that there is broad compliance with consumer protection laws, rules, and guides in the electronic marketplace; target law enforcement to the most serious violations.
- Implement regulations governing franchising, telemarketing sales, and telephone billing services.
- Address cutting-edge consumer protection issues in emerging areas – e-commerce, globalization, privacy of personal information, the marketing of new products and services, and newly deregulated services.
- Continue to monitor marketing and advertising that affects children, including marketing of violent entertainment products and alcohol.

### **3. FY 2006 Performance Measures**

#### **In FY 2006, the agency will:**

- Save consumers approximately \$400 million by stopping Internet scams and other types of fraud.

Preventing economic injury to consumers is the ultimate goal of the FTC's anti-fraud efforts. The FTC saves consumers money each time a fraudulent operator or business is stopped by successful litigation or settlement with the agency. The FTC increases these consumer savings by leading joint law enforcement initiatives with federal, state, and international partners. The amount of consumer savings will vary each year based on the number and types of fraud stopped.

Consumer savings are calculated by totaling the estimated annual fraudulent sales of defendants in the 12 months prior to the FTC's filing a complaint. The calculation actually may underestimate the agency's impact because it assumes that the fraud would have continued for only one more year and it ignores any deterrent effect of FTC enforcement. It provides, however, a uniform method for calculating savings and minimizes speculation about the likely duration of the fraud.

- Reduce consumer injury through law enforcement by providing access to essential data for law enforcement purposes through the *Consumer Sentinel*. In FY 2006, the goal is that FTC and other law enforcement personnel will conduct 32,000 data searches of the FTC's *Consumer Sentinel* complaints.
- Of those 32,000 data searches, 2,100 will be conducted by other law enforcement personnel reviewing the FTC's identity theft complaints.

The FTC's *Consumer Sentinel* and identity theft data provide a rich source of information for FTC staff and its law enforcement partners as they investigate and pursue instances of potential fraud, deception, and unfair practices. The expanded access to and use of this information is critical as the FTC works to stop these practices. By tracking the number of accesses by both internal and external law enforcement personnel, the FTC hopes to demonstrate the value of the information

contained in these databases. Generally, those personnel who are accessing the system are seeking information directly relevant to enforcement action – whether they are building a case, investigating a company, identifying potential witnesses, or gathering information for a sentencing hearing. In particular, the FTC will track the number of accesses that external agencies perform of the identity theft data in evaluating the usefulness of its identity theft programs to outside law enforcement agencies.

#### **4. Program Evaluations**

- Evaluate whether the results of the original FTC staff consumer fraud and identity theft surveys and any appropriately crafted follow-up surveys should be used to evaluate the overall trends revealed by review of the database or to measure the FTC's work. Determine whether the amount of resources dedicated to various programs should be altered or the programs' priorities modified, and create new performance measures, if appropriate.
- Assess the litigation success rate for obtaining preliminary relief in fraud cases.
- Determine the success of leveraging resources through coordinated joint law enforcement initiatives.
- Evaluate the success of self-regulatory programs.
- Determine whether there are new industries or areas of marketing that require law enforcement or that may be appropriate for self-regulation.

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**Objective 1.3: Prevent consumer injury through education.****FY 2006 Budgeted Resources: 50 FTE \$10,710,000**

Consumer and business education is the first line of defense against fraud, deception, and unfair business practices. The FTC's education efforts target identified areas of fraud and deception, and areas where information gaps are greatest because of rapid changes in the marketplace, such as dietary supplements and other health products, new technology-based products and services, privacy of personal information, new types of payment systems, and global transactions. The agency creatively uses new technologies and private and public partnerships to reach new and under-served audiences, particularly those who may not seek information directly from the FTC.

The FTC will expand its consumer education program to reach these new audiences, build new partnerships to help distribute its messages, and continue to create and support education Web sites, including the international site, *econsumer.gov*. In addition, nearly every case that the FTC brings contains a consumer education component – targeting the message to the fraud or deception that has occurred. To reach the expanding population of Hispanic consumers in the United States, the FTC instituted an Hispanic Law Enforcement and Outreach Initiative to monitor Spanish-language media and complaints, and prosecute those who seek to defraud this population. The agency has translated 125 consumer education materials into Spanish, and through conferences, workshops, and media outreach has increased its efforts to educate Hispanic consumers about their rights in the marketplace. The agency also cooperates with organizations such as the NAACP and the National Council of La Raza to work with minority communities, and partners with the Department of Defense on *Military Sentinel* – a resource for members of the military and their families. The FTC will continue to publicize its consumer complaint and identity theft Web site addresses and toll-free numbers in an ongoing effort to increase public awareness of its programs and inform the public of the ways to contact the FTC to obtain information or file a complaint. In carrying out these functions, the FTC strives to ensure that any publicly disseminated data or information subject to the Data Quality Act (section 515 of Public Law No. 106-554) meets basic quality standards. The FTC is also a participant in the Financial Literacy and Education Commission and will work to educate consumers about financial literacy.

**1. GPRA Five-Year Strategies**

- Focus consumer and business education efforts on areas where fraud, deception, unfair practices, and information gaps cause the greatest injury.
- Creatively use technology, including interactive media, to extend the reach of consumer and business education.
- Increase public awareness of FTC's online education materials and the availability of its online complaint form and toll-free help lines to provide one-on-one information to consumers and increase data collection to support law enforcement.



- Encourage private and public partners to participate in education initiatives.

## **2. FY 2006 Implementation Plan**

- Deliver relevant information to more consumers, industry members, and law enforcement partners faster and more efficiently.
- Focus education on high-profile and emerging issues where consumer information gaps are greatest and on the frauds that cause consumers the greatest financial injury.
- Continue a consumer awareness campaign to let consumers know that they should report their privacy-related complaints to the FTC and continue an outreach program to increase consumer awareness of the privacy information required by the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act.
- Continue education efforts to promote information security.
- Through greater outreach, lead more consumers to the FTC's Web site (*ftc.gov*), the "one-stop" government Web site for consumer information (*consumer.gov*), and the interagency Web site *firstgov.gov*.
- Expand coverage of FTC messages, including the online information and toll-free help lines, through marketing, new products, and technology.
- Continue efforts to identify and reach under-served audiences, businesses, and law enforcement offices.

## **3. FY 2006 Performance Measures**

### **In FY 2006, the agency will:**

- Provide education messages online and in print to 25 million recipients.

Education programs benefit consumers by alerting them to their rights under various consumer protection laws and providing practical tips on how to recognize and avoid scams, rip-offs, and deception. To reach the broadest possible audience, the FTC maximizes its use of the national media, the agency's *ftc.gov* Web site, and the interagency *firstgov.gov* Web site. The FTC's messages also reach the public through the Consumer Response Center and hundreds of partners who distribute FTC materials, link to the FTC Web site, or post FTC messages on their Web sites.

- As part of the 25 million education messages, provide education messages related to identity theft online or in print to 3.3 million recipients.

The FTC has coordinated with other government agencies and organizations to develop and disseminate comprehensive consumer education materials for victims of identity theft and those concerned with preventing this crime. The FTC's most popular publication, "Identity Theft: When Bad Things Happen to Your Good Name," is available in print and online. The FTC also distributes CDs containing this

publication, thus enabling other federal agencies to print and distribute it. Thus, the distribution numbers reported in this measure are likely underreported.

- Continue to build the agency's Hispanic Outreach Program and, as part of the 25 million education messages, provide Spanish-language education publications to more than 550,000 recipients.

The FTC began this program to reach the growing Hispanic population in the United States. Through this initiative, the FTC has made consumer information available in Spanish, has conducted outreach to Spanish-language media, and has built partnerships with organizations, businesses, and leaders in the Hispanic community. The FTC continues to expand the dedicated space on its Web site devoted to Spanish-language information, promote its Spanish-language complaint form, and work on translating all of the FTC publications into Spanish.

#### **4. Program Evaluations**

- Determine the number of publications distributed or accessed online to evaluate outreach efforts and identify topics of particular consumer interest.
- Assess whether the appropriate mix of media is being used to communicate consumer education messages and whether the FTC is making the best use of the available media and technology.
- Assess the number and range of public and private organizations that partner with the FTC to do outreach; the more public and private partners the FTC has, and the larger those partners are, the greater its potential to reach different types of audiences, both business and consumer.
- Determine whether the FTC needs to reach new audiences, in light of any changes in demographics, advertising, and financial and marketing practices, and as a result of any further information from appropriately crafted consumer fraud and identity theft surveys.
- Review the focus of FTC education efforts and adjust them based on changing consumer and business needs.
- Continue to assess the consumer education needs of the Spanish-speaking population. Census data shows that the United States has a large and growing Spanish-speaking population. Because these consumers may not speak English or are non-native speakers of the language, they may be less aware of the nuances and the complexities of disclosures, advertisements, or other aspects of consumer transactions. The FTC will continue to assess the vulnerabilities of this group and craft strategies to meet their needs. The FTC will also assess the vulnerabilities of other non-native speakers and then craft a strategy to meet their needs.

- Review trends or patterns in complaints, if any, filed under the Data Quality Act to determine appropriate techniques or strategies for improving the quality of publicly disseminated data or information that are subject to the Act.

## Maintaining Competition Mission

**Goal 2: To prevent anticompetitive mergers and other anticompetitive business practices in the marketplace.**

**Objective 2.1: Identify anticompetitive mergers and practices that cause the greatest consumer injury.**

***FY 2006 Budgeted Resources: 54 FTE \$9,200,000***

The FTC seeks to identify mergers and business practices that are anticompetitive and to focus its investigative resources on those activities most likely to harm consumers significantly. The goal is to avoid overlooking antitrust problems by focusing too narrowly, but also to avoid spending resources unproductively by investing in too many investigations that do not yield evidence of a problem.

Most mergers are either competitively neutral or beneficial to consumers, but those few that are anticompetitive can impose significant costs on consumers. Mergers vary tremendously in their complexity and potential anticompetitive effect.

Identifying anticompetitive mergers is a top priority in the Maintaining Competition Mission. The premerger notification requirements of the Hart-Scott-Rodino (HSR) Act provide the FTC with an effective starting point for identifying anticompetitive mergers before they are consummated. Amendments to the HSR Act, effective in 2001, changed the criteria governing which mergers must be reported under the Act, but the amendments did not change the standard of legality for mergers. Consequently, the FTC now devotes more attention to the identification of unreported, usually consummated, mergers that could harm consumers. Despite the revised HSR filing thresholds and a general decline in merger activity from the historic peak levels reached during the late 1990's and 2000, the FTC continued to face a demanding merger review workload in 2001-2003. In addition, increases in economic activity generally and in the number of merger filings submitted during FY 2004 both foreshadow the beginning of a trend toward a higher volume of merger work for the FTC in FY 2006 and beyond.

The temporary decline in merger activity enabled the FTC to renew its focus on the nonmerger portion of its Maintaining Competition Mission. Beginning in 2001, the FTC increased significantly its efforts to identify appropriate targets for nonmerger investigations, making the balance between merger and nonmerger activities more consistent with historic patterns.

On the nonmerger side, no statutory program comparable to HSR exists to help antitrust enforcers identify anticompetitive business practices. The FTC must employ a variety of methods to identify potentially anticompetitive practices (for example, receiving consumer and competitor complaints, receiving referrals from other government agencies, and monitoring the trade press).

## **1. GPRA Five-Year Strategies**

- Administer the HSR premerger notification program and track and maintain the timeliness of merger review under the program.
- Improve use of the initial 30-day period after HSR filings (or 15 days for a cash tender offer or a bankruptcy sale) to determine whether a merger is likely to harm competition, including reducing delays in interagency clearance (i.e., the process used by the FTC and the Department of Justice Antitrust Division to determine which of the two will investigate a particular transaction) and timely review of filings to avoid unnecessary extended investigations.
- Identify emerging trends and focus on potentially anticompetitive business practices or other issues that need to be addressed because of changes in the economy, technology, and the marketplace through hearings, task forces, Bureau of Economics studies, and other means.
- Continue to examine the scope of exemptions to the antitrust laws to identify possible categories of harmful conduct that, while ostensibly protected from antitrust challenge, are in fact not exempt from the antitrust laws.
- Refine the investigative and decisional tools used in both merger and nonmerger investigations through continuous learning.
- Continue to integrate e-government initiatives, such as electronic premerger filing, into the expanse of mission activities.

## **2. FY 2006 Implementation Plan**

### **A. All Programs**

- Ensure timeliness of review. Monitor the time and resources needed to conduct preliminary investigations. Review the progress of all ongoing investigations on at least a monthly basis. For mergers filed under the HSR program, maintain statistics on the average time needed to “clear” transactions that do not require further review. Review and analyze these statistics on a regular basis.
- Articulate FTC policies and procedures through speeches, electronic and print media, and other means to inform potentially aggrieved parties that they may lodge complaints with the FTC, as well as to help parties stay in compliance with the antitrust laws.
- Conduct economic studies of the effects of business actions on competition and consumer welfare.
- Follow a basic standard of data quality, including objectivity, utility, and integrity for the information used in measuring performance.

**B. Identifying Anticompetitive Mergers**

- In the initial review of each HSR filing, determine compliance with reporting requirements; promptly assess whether further review is needed to determine if the transaction may be anticompetitive.
- For transactions requiring further review, use the initial HSR waiting period to investigate and reach a sound and well-informed determination of whether the proposed merger raises sufficiently serious threat of harm to consumers to expand the investigation by issuing requests for additional information (“second requests”) and seeking Commission approval for use of compulsory process authority.
- Continue to refine and improve procedures used in HSR merger investigations to avoid undue burden on merging parties while still obtaining the necessary information to fulfill the agency’s competition mission.
- To promote voluntary compliance with HSR premerger notification requirements, vigorously pursue violations. Monitor compliance of merging entities and fully investigate potential violations.
- Continue increased efforts to identify mergers that are not subject to HSR requirements but that are potentially anticompetitive, using techniques such as (1) monitoring the trade press and Internet resources, (2) responding to and following up on case leads from Congressional offices, other Executive Branch agencies, and state and local government, and (3) encouraging consumers, businesses, and the bar to notify the FTC of possibly anticompetitive mergers.

**C. Identifying Anticompetitive Conduct**

- Identify potentially anticompetitive nonmerger business practices through the same means used to identify potentially anticompetitive mergers not subject to HSR, as well as pursuing investigative leads developed by staff in other investigations, and using task forces to identify harmful practices in selected areas.
  - Devote additional scrutiny to selected issues or industry practices raising significant consumer concerns or involving potential for significant consumer injury. Continue in-depth studies of important competition issues.

**3. FY 2006 Performance Measures****In FY 2006, the agency will:**

- Continue effective screening of HSR premerger notification filings to identify those that most likely present antitrust concerns, so that between 60% and 80% of HSR requests for additional information result in enforcement action.<sup>10</sup> In conjunction with this

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<sup>10</sup> The FTC will compute this measure by dividing the number of second request investigations that result in enforcement action during the relevant fiscal year (without regard to when the investigation commenced), by the total number of second request investigations that concluded during the year with or without enforcement action (again, without regard to when the investigation commenced). “Enforcement

measure, and to facilitate evaluation of results, the FTC will also report the number of second requests issued each year and the number of merger enforcement actions.<sup>11</sup>

- Effectively target nonmerger investigative resources, so that between 60% and 80% of nonmerger investigations in which the Commission issues a resolution authorizing the use of compulsory process result in enforcement action.<sup>12</sup> In conjunction with this measure, and to facilitate evaluation of results, the FTC will also report the number of nonmerger investigations opened and the number in which the Commission authorizes the use of compulsory process each year.

Both measures indicate the FTC's success in identifying matters for investigation that are likely sources of harm to consumers. A percentage below 60% may suggest that the FTC is targeting its resources ineffectively by investigating too many competitively benign mergers or practices, while a percentage higher than 80% may suggest that the agency is focusing too narrowly and thus allowing problematic merger transactions to go forward without sufficient review or limiting its focus to only the most obviously anticompetitive business practices.

#### **4. Program Evaluations**

- Review and refine data-monitoring systems relevant to (1) the timeliness of the HSR review process, and (2) the degree to which appropriate resources are being devoted to initial review of each matter prior to issuance of an investigative second request.
- Review significant deviations from the statistical benchmarks for timely and efficient review of merger transactions and take corrective action where necessary.
- Conduct periodic meetings between the Director of the Bureau of Competition and heads of litigation divisions to ensure that substantive standards are applied consistently and uniformly.

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action” includes Commission authorization of a complaint for preliminary injunction in federal court, issuance of an administrative complaint, a consent agreement, or the parties’ abandonment of a proposed transaction based on FTC antitrust concerns.

<sup>11</sup> The FTC also investigates mergers that are not subject to HSR reporting requirements, but there is no benchmark directly comparable to the issuance of a second request in those matters, and the overall number of non-HSR merger investigations is too small to permit a meaningful statistical measure

<sup>12</sup> The issuance of a compulsory process resolution indicates that the Commission has found the matter to be serious enough to warrant the use of its compulsory process authority and also generally correlates with those investigations to which the agency devotes meaningful resources.

- Assess the significance (quantitatively in terms of the aggregate size of markets investigated and potential dollar savings to consumers, and qualitatively in deterrence value and precedential significance) of the matters investigated each year.
- Continue to seek improvements in the merger review process to improve further the effectiveness and efficiency of investigations; continue to collect public input to assist in enhancing and refining the process.



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**Objective 2.2: Stop anticompetitive mergers and practices through law enforcement.****FY 2006 Budgeted Resources: 409 FTE \$ 74,517,000**

The FTC seeks to stop anticompetitive mergers and practices through law enforcement activities. Maintaining competitive markets through effective antitrust law enforcement is integral to a healthy U.S. economy. The FTC's antitrust enforcement thus serves a vital role in protecting consumers' interests in lower prices, better quality, and greater innovation.

The FTC seeks to maintain an appropriate balance between its merger and nonmerger enforcement, although the resources available for nonmerger work fluctuate depending on the merger workload facing the FTC at any given time. Because of the short statutory time frame set out for HSR investigations, the FTC must reallocate resources from nonmerger enforcement to merger enforcement during periods of peak merger activity to meet the statutory deadlines. Over the decade ending in FY 2000, an unprecedented level of merger activity required the shifting of resources from nonmerger activities to the merger arena. While merger activity declined to a more manageable level after 2000, permitting renewed emphasis on the nonmerger area, recent increases in economic activity and in merger filings dictate a likely increase in merger activity and merger enforcement work by FY 2006.

In any case, merger enforcement responsibilities continue to place significant demands on the FTC's resources for the following reasons: (1) long-term trends suggest a continued upward trajectory in merger activity – particularly in the size, scope, and complexity of individual merger transactions; (2) the number of mergers raising antitrust concerns, not the overall number of filings, primarily drives the FTC's merger workload; and (3) challenging a consummated merger typically entails resource-intensive litigation.

Despite these challenges, the end of the decade-long merger wave in 2000 allowed the FTC to restore resources to its nonmerger priorities. Nonmerger investigations begun in FY 2001 and 2002 have been the primary source contributing to a roster of cases in administrative litigation exceeding that of any time in the past two decades. Among the areas that the FTC is currently addressing are the scope of antitrust exemption doctrines such as *Noerr-Pennington* and state action, restraints on competition among professionals, and anticompetitive abuses of the standards-setting process.

Two factors place increasing demands on the FTC's antitrust enforcement mission in both the merger and nonmerger segments. FTC antitrust investigations increasingly involve high-technology sectors of the economy, such as those that produce computer hardware and pharmaceutical products. Moreover, issues in antitrust matters increasingly intersect with intellectual property concerns, raising difficult questions about how to reconcile these two bodies of law, both of which have a goal of promoting innovation. As these trends continue, the FTC requires more and more specialized technical and legal knowledge and expertise. More FTC antitrust cases are requiring costly litigation to resolve. Changes in the thresholds

for HSR premerger notification requirements<sup>13</sup>, the FTC's pursuit of cases involving very large potential financial impact<sup>14</sup>, and the agency's increased focus on cutting-edge legal issues<sup>15</sup> all are contributing to a higher litigation workload. Effectively staffing and managing a substantially higher number of litigation matters presents a significant challenge for the future.

The FTC must also maintain an effective compliance program so that consumers receive the benefits of competition obtained through the FTC's investigation and litigation efforts. This objective focuses on devising and drafting effective compliance orders in individual matters, a highly fact-specific process. In addition, the agency conducts general and historical analyses on the effectiveness of various kinds of merger and nonmerger remedies, such as divestiture orders. The FTC also litigates, when necessary, to vindicate its authority to order relief to protect competition.<sup>16</sup> As the number and complexity of competition cases rise, so do the resource needs of the compliance program associated with those cases.

Merger enforcement saves consumers money by preventing price increases that likely would have occurred due to the loss of competition if the merger had gone forward unchallenged.<sup>17</sup> Nonmerger enforcement similarly benefits consumers by stopping anticompetitive activity that raises prices or otherwise restricts competition. While the FTC's actions undeniably bring significant benefits to consumers, the precise calculation of the savings of a specific action can be subject to many variables. Thus, while consumers benefit from FTC antitrust enforcement, it is very difficult to quantify that benefit. Consequently, the FTC will measure

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<sup>13</sup> Although the FTC receives notification of fewer proposed mergers in advance because of modifications in the HSR reporting thresholds, the agency continues to monitor unreported mergers. Unreported mergers are much more likely to have been consummated by the time the FTC can complete an investigation, so any such merger that threatens competition likely will require litigation, rather than a pre-consummation consent agreement, to obtain relief.

<sup>14</sup> Cases with broad financial stakes can bring tremendous benefits to consumers, but the financial considerations also significantly increase the respondents' incentives to contest the issues rather than settle. For example, in *Union Oil Company of California*, the FTC is litigating charges that the company illegally obtained patents on technology used to produce the low-emissions gasoline required in California to protect air quality. If the company is permitted to enforce these patents, its competitors would have to pay hundreds of millions of dollars annually in royalties for the technology, and about 90 percent of that cost likely would be passed on to consumers in the form of higher gasoline prices.

<sup>15</sup> Because the FTC has a unique responsibility to help shape antitrust law and policy, as well as enforce it, its cases sometimes focus on areas in which legal standards are not fully developed. Because liability may not be clear cut in these instances, costly litigation is more likely. Nevertheless, cases that add clarity to legal standards can have very substantial long-term benefits for consumers.

<sup>16</sup> In one recent case, for example, a Federal District Court ordered Boston Scientific Corporation to pay civil penalties exceeding \$7 million for failing to fulfill the obligations it agreed to as part of an FTC consent agreement. *United States v. Boston Scientific Corporation*, Civ. Action No. 00-12247-PBS, Memorandum and Order (D. Mass. March 28, 2003).

<sup>17</sup> Consumer harm from anticompetitive conduct most often takes the form of higher prices. In some cases, however, the harm may take some other form, such as curtailment of innovation that would otherwise result in new or better products in the future.

its performance in stopping anticompetitive mergers and practices by calculating the amount of commerce involved in markets in which the agency takes enforcement action. This approach should provide a useful means of evaluating the breadth and magnitude of the FTC's enforcement efforts, while avoiding unverifiable estimates of the resulting benefit to consumers.

### **1. GPRA Five-Year Strategies**

- Continue to benefit consumers in markets involving billions of dollars in annual sales by challenging anticompetitive mergers and conduct, negotiating consent orders, and winning litigated orders.
- Negotiate merger and nonmerger consent orders and win litigated orders that have significant remedial, precedential, and deterrent effects.
- Continue to implement findings from a series of informal discussions with outside parties on improvements to the FTC's merger investigation process, and the negotiation of remedies.
- Improve the integration of budget and performance by linking goals and objectives to results; develop improved processes for use and analysis of management data.

### **2. FY 2006 Implementation Plan**

#### **A. All Programs**

- Estimate the annual sales in markets in which the FTC took merger or nonmerger enforcement action.
  - Enhance the agency's intellectual property expertise in light of the increasing significance of patents and other intellectual property issues in antitrust cases.
  - Enhance support of increased antitrust litigation through a strengthened special litigation unit within the Bureau of Competition, staffed by attorneys with substantial litigation experience and expertise, to guide and advise staff conducting administrative or federal court litigation.
  - Support increased antitrust litigation by retaining qualified economists to serve as expert witnesses in trials.
- Further enhance the FTC's ability to investigate and litigate complex matters involving high-tech segments of the economy by increasing technical support from independent industry experts.
- Continue support of the FTC's ability to litigate a higher number of complex cases by investing in more sophisticated technology to support litigation, including document management and courtroom presentations.

- Strengthen investment in planning, developing, improving, and conducting agency-wide training programs in economic analysis, negotiation, advanced legal writing, and litigation skills (including basic and advanced deposition practice, written discovery, basic and advanced trial advocacy), as well as mission-specific procedures and substantive law. Ensure that lead attorneys and managers collect any important lessons learned at the close of each significant negotiation and litigation and transmit them to appropriate personnel for incorporation in training programs and model pleadings.
- Review the progress of all ongoing investigations on at least a monthly basis. Monitor time and resource expenditures.
- Monitor the timeliness of administrative adjudication and issue to the public on a quarterly basis a status report on the progress of all cases before the administrative law judges.
- Collect data, for management review, regarding the FTC's efficiency in conducting investigations, such as (1) the amount of time required to complete the HSR review process, (2) the number of HSR matters requiring issuance of an investigative second request, (3) the number of HSR and significant nonmerger investigations that result in enforcement action, (4) the number of hours of staff time spent on investigations, and (5) other costs associated with investigations.
- Continue to invest in ongoing research and development in antitrust law and policy, including regular assessments of the effectiveness of past FTC enforcement actions. Integrate assessments of investigative and enforcement activity with new learning on law and economic policy to further the FTC's dual objectives of (1) bringing enforcement actions only when anticompetitive effects from the challenged practices or mergers are likely, and (2) not overlooking anticompetitive practices or mergers.
- Follow a basic standard of data quality, including objectivity, utility, and integrity for the information used in measuring performance.

#### ***B. Merger Enforcement***

- During the initial HSR review period, carefully identify those merger transactions that are likely to raise potentially significant competitive concerns. Employ HSR second requests and other appropriate investigative techniques during the extended HSR waiting period to obtain documents, testimony, and other evidence.
- Continue to develop an updated model second request with annotations to increase understanding of the agency's merger review process among parties and practitioners.
- In non-HSR investigations, employ appropriate investigative tools other than HSR second requests, to obtain documents, testimony, and other evidence.
- To ease the burden on affected parties and increase internal efficiency in HSR merger investigations, seek methods to identify relevant materials stored electronically, improve the agency's ability to receive electronic productions, and develop instructions and specifications for electronic productions.

- Continue to develop and implement other changes in the merger review process that improve the effectiveness and efficiency of investigations.
- Increase the agency's ability to identify, receive, and review information stored in electronic formats.
- Monitor compliance with FTC remedial orders in merger cases, including the implementation of divestitures, licensing, and other affirmative relief within required time periods. Seek civil penalties where appropriate if the respondent fails to fulfill its obligations under the order in a timely fashion.
- Modify orders when warranted by changed conditions of fact or law or when otherwise required in the public interest.

### **C. *Nonmerger Enforcement***

- Employ appropriate investigative techniques, including compulsory process if authorized, to obtain relevant information and to assess whether the practice in question is harming consumers.
- Monitor compliance with FTC remedial orders in nonmerger cases. Seek civil penalties and other relief where appropriate if the respondent fails to fulfill its obligations under the order in a timely fashion.
- Modify orders when warranted by changed conditions of fact or law or when otherwise required in the public interest.

### **3. FY 2006 Performance Measures**

#### **In FY 2006, the agency will:**

- For cases in which the Commission finds reason to believe the law has been violated, achieve a positive result (including consent orders, litigation victories, and, for mergers, transactions abandoned based on FTC antitrust concerns) in at least 80% of those cases.
- Continue on track toward the FTC's goal to take action against mergers<sup>18</sup> likely to harm competition in markets with a total of at least \$200 billion in sales over the five-year Strategic Plan period. To meet this goal, the FTC will need to take action each

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<sup>18</sup>The FTC may prevent an anticompetitive result from a proposed merger by (1) conducting successful litigation to block the merger, (2) negotiating a settlement to resolve anticompetitive aspects of the merger while allowing the underlying transaction to go forward, or (3) identifying antitrust concerns sufficient to cause the parties to abandon the transaction without court action. The volume of affected commerce measure does not include transactions abandoned by the parties for business considerations unrelated to antitrust. Settlements are subject to Commission approval, and require sufficient supporting evidence for the Commission to have "reason to believe" that a law violation would occur.

year against mergers likely to harm competition in markets with an average total of \$40 billion in annual sales.

- Continue on track toward the FTC's goal to take action to prevent or deter anticompetitive conduct in markets with a total of at least \$100 billion in sales over the five-year Strategic Plan period. To meet this goal, the FTC will need to take action each year against anticompetitive conduct affecting markets with an average total of \$20 billion in annual sales.

Because external factors, such as the level of merger activity occurring in the market, may cause results to fluctuate from year to year, the latter two goals are expressed in terms of an aggregate target for the five-year Strategic Plan period, rather than as annual targets.

#### **4. Program Evaluations**

- Assess the scope of the FTC's annual merger enforcement activities, as reflected by the volume of commerce on markets in which the agency took merger enforcement action. Determine whether the total volume of commerce in such markets is on track to reach \$200 billion over the five-year Strategic Plan period. Compare the likely consumer welfare impact in these markets to the resources spent on the mission.
- Assess the scope of the FTC's annual nonmerger enforcement activities, as reflected by the volume of commerce on markets in which the agency took nonmerger enforcement action. Determine whether the total volume of commerce in such markets is on track to reach \$100 billion over the five-year Strategic Plan period. Compare the likely consumer welfare impact in these markets to the resources spent on the mission.
- Evaluate effectiveness of FTC merger policy by conducting retrospective studies of FTC enforcement actions, or decisions not to take enforcement action, to determine if actual outcomes were consistent with the goals the Commission sought to achieve.
- Assess the FTC's efficiency in conducting antitrust investigations, explore ways to increase efficient use of investigatory resources, and explore whether efficiency in conducting investigations can meaningfully be measured.
- Explore methods of identifying when the FTC has achieved effective deterrence of anticompetitive practices in a market and tracking progress over time.

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**Objective 2.3: Prevent consumer injury through education.****FY 2006 Budget Resources:      44 FTE      \$8,279,000**

The FTC increases awareness of antitrust law through guidance to the business community; outreach efforts to federal, state and local agencies, business groups, and consumers; development and publication of antitrust guidelines and policy statements; and speeches and publications. In carrying out these functions, the FTC strives to ensure that any publicly disseminated data or information subject to the Data Quality Act (section 515 of Public Law No. 106-554) meets basic quality standards.

**1. GPRA Five-Year Strategies**

- Continue to educate consumers and businesses about antitrust issues through traditional means such as guidelines, advisory opinions, speeches, studies, and other publications.
- Continue to enhance avenues of communication, such as email and the FTC Web site.
- Continue to provide advice about the competitive implications of proposed government actions to other governmental bodies upon request.
- Improve the FTC's capacity to promote consumer welfare by conducting workshops, hearings, and research projects that improve the agency's understanding of significant antitrust issues.

**2. FY 2006 Implementation Plan**

- Evaluate the need for and, as appropriate, develop and issue guidelines to help businesses understand and comply with the application of the antitrust laws in certain areas, such as horizontal mergers, international operations, intellectual property, and health care.
- Continue working with the Department of Justice to develop a Commentary on the 1992 Horizontal Merger Guidelines to bring greater transparency to the agencies' merger analysis by explaining more fully how the Guidelines are applied in practice.
- Continue to provide Commission and staff advisory opinions on competition issues; continue to provide guidance in response to informal telephone requests, particularly concerning HSR matters.
- Prepare advocacy comments to inform other governmental entities about competition issues, upon their request.
- Prepare amicus briefs addressing important competition policy issues under consideration in court proceedings.

- Monitor the content of complaints, press releases, and analyses to aid public comment to ensure they are “transparent,” that is, that they explain in sufficient detail and with sufficient clarity, the evidence and theory of a case, within the constraints of confidentiality. Expand the use of press releases and other public statements to explain why the Commission elected not to take enforcement action in certain matters to further improve the public’s understanding of the FTC’s enforcement policies.
- Make available prepared texts of speeches; as appropriate, develop other materials that explain FTC policies and procedures.
- Continue to have Commissioners and staff speak at and participate in seminars, panel discussions, and conferences to explain how the FTC analyzes mergers and business practices.
- Continue to conduct economic research to develop knowledge about how markets operate.
- Continue to support outreach efforts to international bodies to explain U.S. antitrust perspectives on competition theories and approaches; continue to aid the development of antitrust laws and programs in developing nations by participating in technical assistance missions.
- Make available on the FTC’s Web site (*ftc.gov*) the guidelines issued by the FTC, advisory opinions, advocacy comments, written releases, texts of speeches, Bureau of Economics Reports, and other materials that explain the FTC’s policies and procedures.
- Follow a basic standard of data quality, including objectivity, utility, and integrity for the information used in measuring performance.
- Continue to hold public hearings and workshops to expand understanding of increasingly significant public policy issues, such as factors that affect the price of refined petroleum products, and the implications of antitrust and patent law and policy for innovation and other aspects of consumer welfare.

### **3. FY 2006 Performance Measures**

#### **In FY 2006, the agency will:**

- Generate at least 10 million hits annually on the FTC’s Web site related to antitrust.

### **4. Program Evaluations**

- Assess whether education and outreach efforts target the right audiences and address the issues that have the most impact on the marketplace.
- Evaluate what antitrust content on the FTC Web site generates the largest amount of public interest, and why, and use this information in setting future priorities.



- Seek input from consumer groups, business groups, bar groups, and other FTC “customers” on the effectiveness of FTC educational efforts.
- Evaluate the transparency of FTC merger review policy by assessing the extent to which significant changes in such policy are communicated to stakeholders.
- Review trends or patterns in complaints, if any, filed with the agency under the Data Quality Act to determine appropriate techniques or strategies for improving the quality of publicly disseminated data or information that are subject to the Act.
- Review the results of major competition research initiatives to identify their usefulness in guiding FTC decisions and influencing other policymakers’ approaches to competition issues.

## President's Management Agenda

In 2001, the Administration announced a strategy for improving the management of the federal government called the President's Management Agenda (PMA). It focuses on five areas of management weakness across the government for which improvements and the most progress can be made. Although the FTC has not yet been evaluated by OMB, the agency is committed to this strategy and is managing its resources effectively and achieving immediate, concrete, and measurable results in each of the five PMA initiative areas: human capital; competitive sourcing; e-government; financial management; and integration of budget and performance.

Demands on the agency have grown dramatically over the past decade as commerce has become increasingly electronic and the economy has become high-tech and global. During this period, the agency has found new ways to meet these growing demands and reach out to more consumers and businesses without an appreciable addition of personnel. To address these issues, the FTC has been engaged in long-term, concerted efforts to work smarter and more effectively. The FTC continues to work to improve management and program performance. The agency has a solid record of assessment, realignment, innovation, and improvement. There are several efforts underway to address, among other areas, recruitment and training, performance and costs, and reporting and systems. The FTC also is engaged in ongoing efforts to broaden the diversity of its workforce.

### **Initiative: Human Capital Management**

- **Knowledge Management.** The FTC is engaged in a systematic program to improve staff training of all types – professional, managerial, technical, and administrative. Training is a key component to working smarter and improving productivity. It is also critical in managing FTC attrition by developing staff knowledge that would otherwise be lost due to turnover. New and innovative training programs have resulted in increased interest and participation from all segments of the workforce. For the past five years, the FTC's training and development program has been guided by its Training Council, composed of representatives throughout the agency. In FY 2003, the FTC implemented its first e-learning (computer-based) program. E-learning offers an array of self-directed training opportunities in all mission-critical areas as well as personal and professional areas. A sampling of the areas covered by e-learning includes management effectiveness, leadership, team building, finance, accounting, communications, project management, strategic planning, administrative support, and a wide range of information technology classes. In FY 2004, the agency initiated Spanish language training to support its Hispanic law enforcement and outreach program.
- **Leadership.** As a key part of its management improvement efforts, the FTC implemented several training programs. The *Manager Series* is the cornerstone of the agency's management development and is mandatory for all supervisors and managers. The program focuses on employee relations, performance management, and labor relations. The *Leadership Series* introduces participants to contemporary issues and concepts for today's manager. The *Best Practices in Management and*

*Leadership Series* provides participants with current theory and best practice approaches to important areas of human resource management. The *Performance Management: Ideas into Action* emphasizes a comprehensive approach to performance management, from establishing performance plans through preparing performance evaluations. The course is based on a five-step performance management model and matches each step with the FTC's performance policy.

- **Performance Management.** The FTC completed a study of its performance management system. The study involved four steps: collecting information from inside and outside the FTC; identifying issues and possible solutions; obtaining input from FTC managers and employees on the identified solutions; and preparing a report with findings and recommendations. The final report recommended that the current system be retained with minor improvements. The study also served to focus managers on good performance management. As a result of manager input, guidelines were issued in FY 2003 to clarify and strengthen performance elements and standards for positions with the largest population of employees. Management-wide training on the updated performance management policy is continuing (see Leadership section above). Analyses on performance awards have been developed and circulated to senior management. In addition, a prototype report on performance trends has been developed and will be customized for each Bureau to use in FY 2005.
- **Core Competencies.** In the rapidly growing electronic and global marketplace, the FTC needs professionals with specialized skills to investigate complex economic issues and apply sophisticated legal precedents to antitrust and consumer protection litigation. Attorneys account for approximately 53 percent of the FTC's permanent workforce, and Ph.D. economists account for an additional 8 percent. These professionals are supported by staff with technical skills and expertise, such as paralegals, data analysts, and computer specialists, and a core complement of staff with management and operational skills. The FTC is working to recruit and retain highly qualified individuals by offering hiring and relocation bonuses, moving expenses, high starting salaries, and large cash awards, as well as non-monetary benefits such as time off, training and development opportunities, and assignments to high-profile cases. The agency is identifying core competencies to recruit applicants with specific knowledge and skills needed to support its mission, particularly in the legal area.
- **Recruitment Compliance Report Findings.** The FTC's Human Resources Management Office's (HRMO) Delegated Examining Unit (DEU) is responsible for the recruitment of economists, information technology professionals, and other occupations in the competitive service. A team from Office of Personnel Management (OPM) audited the DEU in June 2004. The audit team's final report reflected the DEU's overall compliance with the terms of the hiring delegation agreement. The team interviewed FTC managers who have made hiring decisions under DEU procedures and employees who were recently hired using these procedures. Based on these interviews, HRMO received high marks for customer satisfaction in its handling of the delegated examining process. During the on-site close-out, the audit team singled out HRMO's DEU case construction format for praise and noted they considered the format a "best practice" for consideration on a government-wide basis.

- **Continuing Assessment of Support Workforce.** Across the FTC, a number of support staff will retire over the next five years, and the development of new technology will allow for accomplishment of more administrative tasks electronically. The agency will transfer these support positions to the front lines of the missions, either in law enforcement or consumer education. The FTC is focusing on training and employee development for staff who are not yet ready to retire, but who are performing tasks that could be automated. It is also analyzing statistics for potential retirements among the supervisory and management ranks and developing strategies for knowledge management and succession.
- **Workforce Alignment.** The FTC conducted a study of legal support positions at the agency. The study focused on paralegals, investigators, merger analysts, and similar positions that provide direct support to the attorneys throughout the agency. It looked at which and how many different positions provide direct legal support, the grade levels and career ladders of the jobs, and the real and perceived differences among jobs with different classifications and titles. The study has helped the agency to structure the career ladders and provide standardized job descriptions. The FTC plans to expand on this study to identify specific tasks performed by staff working in different offices, identify the changing requirements of the work, identify skill gaps, and develop recruitment strategies for legal support positions.
- **Workforce Mix.** In 1996, the agency began an Honors Paralegal Program to relieve attorneys of the routine tasks in investigations and litigation that do not require a law degree, and to allow them to focus on complex matters of policy, analysis, and strategy. Honors Paralegals are recent college graduates, hired at the GS-7 level under expedited procedures of the Outstanding Scholar Program, and they generally work for the agency for one to three years under term appointments before moving on to graduate or professional school. The Bureau of Competition and Consumer Protection and the Office of the General Counsel participate in the program, which has approximately 50 Honors Paralegals at any given time. The Bureau of Economics established a similar program, focusing on recent college graduates with degrees in economics, to provide technical support to Ph.D. economists. The mix of new attorneys and economists and seasoned professionals is continuously being examined. The right mix is needed to develop and mentor new professionals, and to provide the expertise required to handle the complex challenges facing the FTC. Recruitment efforts are fine tuned by assessing the number of support positions and junior and senior professionals to best support the missions.
- **Delaying.** The agency also examined program decision processes to eliminate layers of review. For example, several years ago, the Bureau of Competition removed a level of management from its reporting structure which streamlined decision-making on recommendations to the Commission concerning investigations and litigation. The Bureau of Consumer Protection also streamlined review to ensure that actions were considered at an early stage, thus eliminating unnecessary work on investigations and projects. The Office of General Counsel capped the number of reviewers' signatures on official memoranda at two, speeding recommendations to the Commission and other agency actions. The General Counsel also delegated approval or decision-making authority to lower-level managers on several types of matters.

- **Restructuring.** In 1999, the FTC restructured its regional office system to use Full Time Equivalent (FTE) more efficiently. The agency closed two offices (Boston and Denver) located in areas of the country with a relatively low incidence of consumer fraud. The agency also consolidated regional competition mission FTE into three offices (New York, San Francisco, and Seattle) so they could handle resource-intensive merger cases more effectively. Previously, the FTC had also consolidated regional consumer contact functions into the FTC's centralized Consumer Response Center (CRC). The CRC now offers two toll-free telephone numbers that allow consumers from across the country to contact the FTC with fraud and identity theft complaints and requests for consumer education materials.
- **Telework.** In February 2003, the FTC initiated a two-year telework pilot program. Since its inception, 42 FTC employees have participated in the program under either an episodic or regular schedule. This represents 4 percent of eligible employees, well above OPM's minimum 2 percent threshold for telework participation. In FY 2004, the FTC was invited to speak at an OPM-sponsored telework conference to showcase its program and discuss how the agency met the 2 percent participation threshold in a short period of time. The agency plans to periodically survey participating employees and their managers to determine if changes to the program are warranted.
- **Overtime, Compensatory Time, and Credit Hour Policies.** Following a year of planning, the FTC implemented a revised overtime and compensation time policy to improve administrative efficiency of the process, and added a new credit hour policy. Before implementation, the HRMO conducted comprehensive briefings for management, staff, administrative officers, and timekeepers. HRMO will obtain feedback on the initial implementation process from managers and employees throughout the agency, and incorporate appropriate adjustments.
- **Senior Executive Service (SES).** In December 2003, HRMO informed FTC executives of a new SES compensation system proposed by the OPM. The performance-based pay system took effect in January 2004, and all FTC executives moved to an open pay range at their current rate of pay with some performance-based increases for certain individuals. After interim SES performance system regulations were published in July 2004, the agency sought certification from OMB and OPM for a higher pay range to compensate high-performing executives. Looking ahead to certification, HRMO is developing pay policies consistent with the draft compensation regulations, also published in July 2004.
- **Benefits.** The FTC implemented changes to various benefits provided by the federal government. Highlights of new offerings include Flexible Spending Accounts for health care costs, the Thrift Savings Plan Over 50 Catch-Up Program, an open season life insurance campaign, and employee retirement counseling.

**Initiative: Competitive Sourcing**

- **Federal Activities Inventory Reform (FAIR) Act.** The FTC identified 59 commercial FTE in its 2004 FAIR Act inventory (see <http://www.ftc.gov/ftc/who.htm> Special Notices). In the past four years, the FTC has increased its total 2000 baseline year's commercial FTE inventory of 33 by 79 percent. The agency plans to commence a comprehensive examination of its workforce functions to look for opportunities to compete commercial positions. One area of focus will be the functions currently performed by clerical and administrative staff who will retire over the next five years.
- **Reimbursable Support Service Arrangements.** The FTC streamlined clerical support, administrative, and technical functions, and replaced positions with reimbursable support service arrangements with other federal agencies. The areas in which these changes occurred include significant agency services such as payroll/personnel, accounting/payment system operations, health units, retirement counseling, and the transit subsidy program.
- **Performance-Based Service Contracting.** The FTC exceeded the Office of Management and Budget's 20 percent target of using performance-based contracts for services. The agency's largest service contracts are performance-based, including: the National Do Not Call Registry, Consumer Response Center, Computer Help Desk Services, and Consumer Redress Fund Administration.

**Initiative: Expanding e-Government**

- **National Do Not Call Registry.** The FTC commemorated the one-year anniversary of the National Do Not Call Registry in June 2004. The Registry makes it easier and more efficient for consumers to stop getting telemarketing calls they do not want. By the end of FY 2004, consumers had registered more than 64 million phone numbers with the FTC – 61 percent were registered on the Internet. Registration is free and is available in both English and Spanish. In FY 2004, the Association for Federal Information Resource Management awards committee recognized the FTC for its outstanding work on the Do Not Call Registry. The Registry also received an American Council for Technology Intergovernmental Solutions award at the 2004 Management of Change Conference.
- **e-Government.** The FTC has been a leader in the use of technology and the Internet to inform citizens of its mission without having to enlarge its workforce significantly. Starting in the mid 1990s, the FTC began building interlinked public consumer protection Web sites, many in connection with other domestic or foreign law enforcement agencies, to educate consumers and to collect and analyze data on a broad range of consumer protection issues, including high-tech fraud and identity theft. In FY 2003, the FTC premiered a redesign of its <http://www.ftc.gov> Web site. The redesign reflects the year-long effort of an agency-wide Web design working group. The redesigned site provides better navigation, a faster load time, and a cleaner look. In FY 2004, the FTC installed a new version of its search engine on the agency's Web site. The updated search engine allows more flexible searching, includes a large number of documents not previously indexed, and provides overall improved access to documents on <http://www.ftc.gov>.

- **Integrated One-Stop Systems.** The FTC Web site provides a wide array of information about the actions and operations of the agency, and direct access to consumer and business education information and publications. In the last several years, electronic distribution of education materials has surpassed print distribution. The site also permits citizens to file online complaints about consumer fraud and identity theft. These complaints are used to target the agency's law enforcement and education efforts. Consumers currently can access the Web site (including the complaint form) in four languages. Through the <http://www.consumer.gov/sentinel> link, consumers can view summary data collected by the FTC, such as the scams that garner the most consumer complaints; the scams that cost consumers most; the number of identity theft complaints, by state; the types of identity theft most frequently reported; and how to spot and avoid fraud and deception online and off. The FTC Web site also has a direct link to the government-wide public site, <http://www.firstgov.gov>, and to the Small Business Administration's (SBA) one-stop services: the U.S. Business Advisor (<http://www.business.gov>) and SBA's online business guide to legal and regulatory information (<http://www.businesslaw.gov>).
- **Citizen Information Access.** The FTC for many years has recognized that the complexity of the federal government makes it difficult for citizens to know where to go for information and assistance on consumer issues. In 1997, the FTC led a group of five agencies with consumer protection responsibilities to create a Web site, <http://www.consumer.gov>, as a "one-stop" link to a broad range of federal consumer information resources available online. *Consumer.gov* links to documents located on the Web sites of its participating federal agencies – which have grown from the original five to 180 agencies. This site has become the portal for interagency consumer information that the federal government provides to the public through <http://www.firstgov.gov>.
- **Cross-Agency Information Sharing.** The FTC Consumer Response Center receives consumer complaints and inquiries through two toll-free telephone lines and postal and electronic mail. Information from these complaints and inquiries is collected in a database, which contains approximately 4 million entries. The FTC also developed and hosts a secure Web site, *Consumer Sentinel*, that makes the consumer complaints accessible to other federal, state, local, and international law enforcement partners. More than 2 million fraud complaints in the database are accessible to approximately 1,150 law enforcement partners (*e.g.*, the FBI, the Postal Inspection Service, 50 State Attorneys General), and the more than 690,000 identity theft complaints are accessible to more than 1,200 domestic partners (*e.g.*, the Secret Service, Social Security Administration Inspector General, U.S. Attorney Offices). In FY 2004, the agency implemented a Web service to update the FTC Identity Theft database with records from the National White Collar Crime Center. Collecting this information in one database and sharing it electronically with other agencies reduces redundancy and helps the law enforcement community identify general trends in consumer issues, track the illegal activities of specific businesses, and coordinate investigations and litigation. In February 2003, *Consumer Sentinel* received an Excellence.Gov finalist award from the Industry Advisory Council's E-Gov Shared Interest Group, in partnership with the Federal CIO Council.

- **Electronic Filing of Premerger Information.** The Electronic Filing Application (e-Premerger) System became operational in June 2004. The system permits electronic filing of required information about proposed mergers and acquisitions under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Premerger Notification Act. A single integrated system is more efficient for business filers as well as taxpayers. Businesses need only file at a single location, and taxpayers do not need to support two redundant systems. The FTC has managed the development and deployment of this integrated bi-agency system and will operate this system on behalf of the FTC and DOJ. Electronic options allow businesses to select the submission method that is most effective and efficient for them, and reduces the government's administrative cost of reviewing and analyzing filings by reducing paper submissions.
- **Electronic Filing for Administrative Litigation.** The FTC implemented a consistent e-filing protocol for administrative litigation matters. E-filing will increase efficiency in the processing of adjudicative filings and in posting them to the FTC Web site. The new protocol will ultimately enable the FTC's Records and Filings Office to determine whether to discontinue scanning administrative litigation filings.
- **Reducing Litigation Burden.** The growing use of sophisticated electronic systems and software in litigation requires the FTC to keep its technology current to remain competitive in the courtroom. The FTC has developed the ability to interface with computerized document production systems that allow law firms to provide documents and information to the agency more efficiently. In addition, the agency is employing state-of-the-art computerized systems that support agency attorneys' litigation preparation and courtroom presentations.
- **Efficiencies in Public Comment Processing.** The FTC implemented a standard protocol for processing public comments on proposed agency actions, which includes receiving paper and electronic comments, scanning paper comments, logging into the agency's management information system, distributing them to staff, redacting personally identifiable information, formatting comments for posting on the FTC's Web site, and sending comments to the public record. The Records and Filings Office forwards comments to staff within 24 hours of receipt, and posts comments to the Web site within 72 hours. In one FY 2004 CAN-SPAM Act proposed rulemaking action, the FTC processed approximately 13,500 comments. The public submitted over 5,200 comments using a specialized FTC Web form on <http://www.regulations.gov>, the federal e-portal for rulemaking comments. Regulations.gov informed the agency that comments on the CAN-SPAM Act proposed rulemaking made up approximately 90% of all comments submitted on the Web site during April 2004. The FTC also attended interagency meetings of the eRulemaking Program. The planned Federal Docket Management System will greatly expand on the current capabilities of regulations.gov, and will enable federal agencies to organize and manage rulemaking dockets (including public comments) electronically.
- **Developing e-Procurement.** The FTC's planned and ongoing procurement enhancements are designed around the Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE), one of the Administration's e-government initiatives. As required by the IAE, the FTC uses the government-wide FED BIZ OPPS Web site. This site provides a single location at



which interested vendors can view and, if interested, respond to government requirements for goods and services. The FTC also converted to the Business Process Network (BPN) Web site, an expansion of the Central Contract Registration Web site, and has registered in BPN for intra-governmental transactions. This site provides federal agencies with a single source for vendor contact and payment information, and requires that each vendor maintain all appropriate information on a current basis. In addition, the FTC has implemented the new Federal Procurement Data System - Next Generation, a central system for consolidated collection of and access to statistical and management information related to government acquisitions.

- **Implementing e-Travel.** In FY 2004, the FTC began work to implement a Web-based e-travel system. It will provide FTC staff with an automated reservation system and a paperless travel order and voucher process, which will be fully integrated with the agency's core accounting system.
- **Information Requirements.** The FTC has initiated an agency-wide management information requirements project to provide managers with ready information to support data gathering and decision-making. An important goal of the project is to provide timely, accurate, and useful standard reports and ad hoc reporting capabilities.
- **Improving Productivity.** The FTC is embarking on development of an efficient and effective document management system, which will be deployed by the end of 2005. The fundamental system goal is to streamline and automate the process of sending documents and other information through any electronic channel (*e.g.*, Internet, database, e-mail), in any spoken language, regardless of its original data format. The cycle of creating, editing, approving, publishing, and removing outdated content traditionally has been time consuming and inefficient. The agency is re-engineering work processes to enable targeted and accurate interchange of electronic information without technological and administrative barriers. Users will be able to generate, publish, and find information with virtually no learning curve or technical assistance. By establishing consistent work flows and templates that cross organizational boundaries, the system will ensure that information from across the agency can be readily shared, re-used, re-combined, and re-purposed to a variety of uses.
- **Computer Security.** The FTC emphasized computer security during FY 2004. It strengthened security controls on individual desktop computers and improved controls to limit access to inappropriate Web sites. The agency's Information Technology Management Office (ITMO) implemented a Computer Incident Response Team, a comprehensive Disaster Recovery Plan, an Intrusion Detection System, and a Virus Vulnerability Scanning System. The latter two systems allow the FTC to automatically identify and mitigate threats to the agency's information technology infrastructure. An Inspector General audit concluded that the FTC improved computer network security in FY 2004. The agency also instituted a mandatory staff computer security awareness training program, as required by the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA).

- **Infrastructure Enhancements.** In FY 2004, the FTC researched, tested, and installed performance testing tools that allow real-time monitoring of information technology infrastructure, so that system failures are identified as they occur. In addition, the agency installed load balancer devices to support all Web servers. The load balancer distributes requests for services among a group of servers, resulting in a more responsive system in the event of a system failure. New redundant high performance servers were installed to improve the reliability and availability of the FTC's critical applications. In addition, ITMO implemented a Voice Over Internet Protocol Phone System, which operates on the agency's network instead of as a separate system, to improve efficiency.

**Initiative: Improved Financial Performance**

- **Audited Financial Statements.** Before there was a statutorily mandated requirement, the FTC prepared Audited Financial Statements in a timely manner that complied with government-wide accounting standards for eight consecutive years (1997 - 2004). Each year, the agency has received an unqualified opinion with no material weaknesses. The FTC's audited financial statements for FYs 2000 - 2004 can be viewed at <http://www.ftc.gov/oig/oigaudit.htm>.
- **Accurate and Timely Financial Information.** The FTC maintains a small, highly skilled, in-house financial staff and contracts with the Department of Interior's National Business Center for more routine accounting, payroll, personnel, and voucher payment services. The result is the best use of agency resources and a significant improvement in the accuracy and timeliness of financial data available to agency managers. The FTC meets all Treasury, OMB, and agency financial reporting deadlines.
- **Federal Accounting and Transaction Standards.** The FTC is in general compliance with all federal accounting principles and standards. The FTC's accounting system conforms in all material respects with the principles, standards, and related requirements specified in the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996. The Joint Financial Management Improvement Program has evaluated and qualified the American Management System's Federal Financial System (FFS) software, used by the FTC through the National Business Center.
- **Integrating Financial and Performance Management Systems.** The FTC maintains a data warehouse, updated daily, that accommodates both financial and program performance data. Costs are related to Mission activities in the data warehouse, which supports day-to-day operations. Efforts are continuing to improve the integration of the data by tying a broader range of costs (*e.g.*, training, information technology, performance awards, furnishings) to program performance activities in the financial system.
- **Purchasing Improvements.** The FTC improved financial services for credit card transactions. Financial staff were trained on a new and interactive online verification and reconciliation system for credit card transactions. Guidance and instructions were developed and issued. To ensure FTC credit card users are familiar with the new process, training and certification requirements were established. The FTC also expanded the use of GSA Advantage, an online supply purchasing system, to its operating bureaus. This

system permits online purchase of supplies at a competitive price through a streamlined and paperless acquisition process.

- **Cash Management.** The FTC implemented a paper check conversion process to deposit checks electronically with the Federal Reserve Bank to facilitate the processing of merger filing fees and other payments. This process saves staff time, provides an electronic record of deposits, and creates a seven-year archive of checks with a Federal Reserve sponsored deadline. Also, the FTC coordinated the seamless use of existing Treasury fee deposit and tracking capabilities to collect and track telemarketers' payments associated with the National Do Not Call Registry. In FY 2004, agency staff worked to improve the reconciliation processes of collected fee data entered into FTC systems with deposit records maintained by the Treasury. The agency also worked to ensure that it can track, through a secure database, certain payment information that may be too personal to house elsewhere.
- **Capitalization Improvements.** The FTC improved its policy for agency-wide capitalization of FTC-developed software and leasehold improvements. It also improved tracking of contract service obligations and expenditures that cross fiscal years.
- **Debit Cards.** The FTC is working with the Treasury Department and J.P. Morgan-Chase Bank to implement a debit card program. The debit cards can be used to provide non-employees, who are authorized to perform an official agency function, with a preset payment instrument in advance of their travel. As currently planned, primary debit card users would include witnesses and invitational travelers.

#### **Initiative: Integrating Budget and Performance**

- **Integrating Planning/Evaluation and Budget.** The FTC assigns responsibilities to its budget staff according to program area. The FTC's Budget Office works closely with the programs to build budget plans that ensure the most efficient use of the agency's resources to achieve the goals of the annual Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Performance Plan. The agency also monitors implementation of operating plans by programs through the use of financial systems and periodic reports. The Budget Office conducts detailed reviews of the status of programs' budget execution throughout the fiscal year to ensure that funds are sufficient to meet objectives. The FTC requires program managers to report on GPRA Performance Measures each quarter, and the FTC's Commissioners review this information twice a year.
- **Linking Goals and Objectives to Results.** The FTC published its Performance and Accountability Report (PAR) for FY 2004 linking the agency's goals, objectives, and performance to its audited financial statements. In addition, the FTC's Strategic Plan for FY 2003 - 2008, developed under the GPRA, identifies five-year strategies and performance measures that are an integral part of each fiscal year's budget request. The Strategic Plan articulates strategies and measures that effectively relate to outcomes and that integrate budget and performance. The annual GPRA Performance Plans provide an assessment of the savings and benefits to consumers and businesses expected from the requested level of resources. Budget requests tie to the GPRA objectives, and all requests

to increase resources are justified in the Performance Plan and tie to programs. The FTC's most recent PAR, Strategic Plan, and Performance Plans can be viewed at <http://www.ftc.gov/opp/gpra/index.htm>.

- **Aligning Budget Accounts and Program Activities.** The agency allocates resources to programs based on program goals and workload projections. As workload projections change throughout the year, the agency shifts resource allocations accordingly, making certain to comply with congressional parameters. The FTC uses its annual GPRA Performance Plan as the guideline to align agency resources to achieve targets. FTC budget staff work closely with program managers to ensure alignment of budget accounts, staff, and program activities to support program goals.
- **Integrating Technology.** The FTC implements a life cycle management approach to managing and developing agency technology. Through this approach, the agency identifies existing products and services, determines how frequently each should be reassessed, and schedules reassessments for the next several years. When a new project is proposed, technical staff evaluate its cost and relative need, and, if the project is justified, make a recommendation to senior program managers. Review and decision-making by program managers ensures that technological projects are aligned with the agency mission and integrated with performance in budget requests.
- **Improving Integration.** The agency is working to improve the link between performance and budget, both by refining the selection and the measurement of performance goals and measures, and by developing improved management processes for data use and analysis. Over time, this work will enhance agency performance by improving the quality, access, and timeliness of management information throughout the FTC.
- **Financial Management 5-Year Strategic Plan.** In FY 2004, the FTC adopted a 5-year strategic plan to institute a state-of-the-art, integrated core financial management system that encompasses accounting, budget, acquisitions, and performance measurement requirements. The goal is to offer FTC managers and staff accurate and timely financial management data, and flexible query and reporting tools in a one-stop, easy-to-navigate system.