

(c) Any election to have this section apply may not be revoked except with the consent of the Commission.

§ 1.96 Compromise of penalty.

The Commission may compromise any penalty or proposed penalty at any time, with leave of court when necessary, taking into account the nature and degree of violation and the impact of a penalty upon a particular respondent.

§ 1.97 Amount of penalty.

All penalties assessed under this subchapter shall be in the amount per violation as described in section 333(a) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, 42 U.S.C. 6303(a), adjusted for inflation pursuant to § 1.98, unless the Commission otherwise directs. In considering the amount of penalty, the Commission shall take into account:

- (a) Respondent's size and ability to pay;
- (b) Respondent's good faith;
- (c) Any history of previous violations;
- (d) The deterrent effect of the penalty action;
- (e) The length of time involved before the Commission was made aware of the violation;
- (f) The gravity of the violation, including the amount of harm to consumers and the public caused by the violation; and
- (g) Such other matters as justice may require.

[32 FR 8444, June 13, 1967, as amended at 61 FR 54548, Oct. 21, 1996]

Subpart L—Civil Penalty Adjustments Under the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996

AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 101-410 (28 U.S.C. 2461 note), as amended by sec. 31001(s), Pub. L. 104-134 (Apr. 26, 1996), 110 Stat. 3009 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 61 FR 54549, Oct. 21, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1.98 Adjustment of civil monetary penalty amounts.

Effective November 20, 1996, dollar amounts specified in civil monetary penalty provisions within the Commission's jurisdiction are adjusted for inflation in accordance with paragraphs

(a) through (l) of this section. The adjustments set forth in this section apply to violations occurring after November 20, 1996. The adjustments are as follows:

(a) Clayton Act section 7A(g)(1), 15 U.S.C. 18a(g)(1), adjusted from \$10,000 to \$11,000 per violation;

(b) Clayton Act section 11(j), 15 U.S.C. 21(j), adjusted from \$5,000 to \$5,500 per violation;

(c) FTC Act section 5(j), 15 U.S.C. 45(j), adjusted from \$10,000 to \$11,000 per violation;

(d) FTC Act section 5(m)(1)(A), 15 U.S.C. 45(m)(1)(A), adjusted from \$10,000 to \$11,000 per violation;

(e) FTC Act section 5(m)(1)(B), 15 U.S.C. 45(m)(1)(B), adjusted from \$10,000 to \$11,000 per violation;

(f) FTC Act section 10, 15 U.S.C. 50, adjusted from \$100 to \$110 per violation;

(g) Webb-Pomerene (Export Trade) Act section 5, 15 U.S.C. 65, adjusted from \$100 to \$110 per violation;

(h) Wool Products Labeling Act section 6(b), 15 U.S.C. 68d(b), adjusted from \$100 to \$110 per violation;

(i) Fur Products Labeling Act section 3(e), 15 U.S.C. 69a(e), adjusted from \$100 to \$110 per violation;

(j) Fur Products Labeling Act section 8(d)(2), 15 U.S.C. 69f(d)(2), adjusted from \$100 to \$110 per violation;

(k) Energy Policy and Conservation Act section 333(a), 42 U.S.C. 6303(a), adjusted from \$100 to \$110 per violation; and

(l) Civil monetary penalties authorized by reference to the Federal Trade Commission Act under any other provision of law within the jurisdiction of the Commission, adjusted in accordance with paragraphs (c), (d), (e) and (f) of this section, as applicable.

PART 2—NONADJUDICATIVE PROCEDURES

Subpart A—Inquiries; Investigations; Compulsory Processes

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- 2.51 Requests to reopen.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46.

Subpart A—Inquiries; Investigations; Compulsory Processes

§ 2.1 How initiated.

Commission investigations and inquiries may be originated upon the request of the President, Congress, governmental agencies, or the Attorney General; upon referrals by the courts; upon complaint by members of the public; or by the Commission upon its own initiative. The Commission has delegated to the Director, Deputy Directors, and Assistant Directors of the Bureau of Competition, the Director, Deputy Directors, and Associate Directors of the Bureau of Consumer Protection and, the Regional Directors and Assistant Regional Directors of the Commission's regional offices, without power of redelegation, limited authority to initiate investigations.

[48 FR 41374, Sept. 15, 1983, as amended at 50 FR 53304, Dec. 31, 1985]

§ 2.2 Request for Commission action.

(a) Any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or organization may request the Commission to insti-

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tute an investigation in respect to any matter over which the Commission has jurisdiction.

(b) Such request should be in the form of a signed statement setting forth the alleged violation of law with such supporting information as is available, and the name and address of the person or persons complained of. No forms or formal procedures are required.

(c) The person making the request is not regarded as a party to any proceeding which might result from the investigation.

(d) It is the general Commission policy not to publish or divulge the name of an applicant or complaining party except as required by law or by the Commission's rules. Where a complaint is by a consumer or consumer representative concerning a specific consumer product or service, the Commission, in the course of a referral of the complaint or of an investigation, may disclose the identity of the complainant or complainants. In referring any such consumer complaint, the Commission specifically retains its right to take such action as it deems appropriate in the public interest and under any of the statutes which it administers.

[32 FR 8446, June 13, 1967, as amended at 35 FR 10146, June 20, 1970]

§ 2.3 Policy as to private controversies.

The Commission acts only in the public interest and does not initiate an investigation or take other action when the alleged violation of law is merely a matter of private controversy and does not tend adversely to affect the public.

[32 FR 8446, June 13, 1967]

§ 2.4 Investigational policy.

The Commission encourages voluntary cooperation in its investigations. Where the public interest requires, however, the Commission may, in any matter under investigation adopt a resolution authorizing the use of any or all of the compulsory processes provided for by law.

[45 FR 36341, May 29, 1980]

§ 2.5 By whom conducted.

Inquiries and investigations are conducted under the various statutes administered by the Commission by Commission representatives designated and duly authorized for the purpose. Such representatives are "examiners" or "Commission investigators" within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission Act and are authorized to exercise and perform the duties of their office in accordance with the laws of the United States and the regulations of the Commission. Included among such duties is the administration of oaths and affirmations in any matter under investigation by the Commission.

[45 FR 36341, May 29, 1980]

§ 2.6 Notification of purpose.

Any person under investigation compelled or requested to furnish information or documentary evidence shall be advised of the purpose and scope of the investigation and of the nature of the conduct constituting the alleged violation which is under investigation and the provisions of law applicable to such violation.

[46 FR 26290, May 12, 1981; 46 FR 27634, May 21, 1981]

§ 2.7 Compulsory process in investigations.

(a) *In general.* The Commission or any member thereof may, pursuant to a Commission resolution, issue a subpoena or a civil investigative demand directing the person named therein to appear before a designated representative at a designated time and place to testify or to produce documentary evidence, or both, or, in the case of a civil investigative demand, to provide a written report or answers to questions relating to any matter under investigation by the Commission. Material for which a civil investigative demand has been issued shall be made available for inspection and copying at the principal place of business of the person or at such other place or in such other manner as the person and the custodian designated pursuant to § 2.16 agree.

(b) *Civil investigative demands.* Civil investigative demands shall be the only form of compulsory process issued in investigations with respect to unfair or

deceptive acts or practices within the meaning of FTC Act section 5(a)(1).

(1) Civil investigative demands for the production of documentary material shall describe each class of material to be produced with such definiteness and certainty as to permit such material to be fairly identified, prescribe a return date or dates which will provide a reasonable period of time within which the material so demanded may be assembled and made available for inspection and copying or reproduction, and identify the custodian to whom such material shall be made available. Production of documentary material in response to a civil investigative demand shall be made in accordance with the procedures prescribed by section 20(c)(11) of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(2) Civil investigative demands for tangible things will describe each class of tangible things to be produced with such definiteness and certainty as to permit such things to be fairly identified, prescribe a return date or dates which will provide a reasonable period of time within which the things so demanded may be assembled and submitted, and identify the custodian to whom such things shall be submitted. Submission of tangible things in response to a civil investigative demand shall be made in accordance with the procedures prescribed by section 20(c)(12) of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(3) Civil investigative demands for written reports or answers to questions shall propound with definiteness and certainty the reports to be produced or the questions to be answered, prescribe a date or dates at which time written reports or answers to questions shall be submitted, and identify the custodian to whom such reports or answers shall be submitted. Response to a civil investigative demand for a written report or answers to questions shall be made in accordance with the procedures prescribed by section 20(c)(13) of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(4) Civil investigative demands for the giving of oral testimony shall prescribe a date, time, and place at which oral testimony shall be commenced, and identify a Commission investigator who shall conduct the investigation

and the custodian to whom the transcript of such investigation shall be submitted. Oral testimony in response to a civil investigative demand shall be taken in accordance with the procedures prescribed by section 20(c)(14) of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(c) The Bureau Director, Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors of the Bureaus of Competition and Economics, the Director, Deputy Directors and Associate Directors of the Bureau of Consumer Protection, Regional Directors, and Assistant Regional Directors, are authorized to negotiate and approve the terms of satisfactory compliance with subpoenas and civil investigative demands and, for good cause shown, may extend the time prescribed for compliance. Specifically, the subpoena power conferred by Section 329 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6299) is included within this delegation.

(d) *Petitions to limit or quash*—(1) *General*. Any petition to limit or quash any investigational subpoena or civil investigative demand shall be filed with the Secretary of the Commission within twenty (20) days after service of the subpoena or civil investigative demand, or, if the return date is less than twenty (20) days after service, prior to the return date. Such petition shall set forth all assertions of privilege or other factual and legal objections to the subpoena or civil investigative demand, including all appropriate arguments, affidavits and other supporting documentation.

(2) *Statement*. Each petition shall be accompanied by a signed statement representing that counsel for the petitioner has conferred with counsel for the Commission in an effort in good faith to resolve by agreement the issues raised by the petition and has been unable to reach such an agreement. If some of the matters in controversy have been resolved by agreement, the statement shall specify the matters so resolved and the matters remaining unresolved. The statement shall recite the date, time, and place of each such conference between counsel, and the names of all parties participating in each such conference.

(3) *Extensions of time*. Bureau Directors, Deputy Directors, and Assistant

Directors in the Bureaus of Competition and Economics, the Bureau Director, Deputy Directors and Associate Directors in the Bureau of Consumer Protection, Regional Directors and Assistant Regional Directors are delegated, without power of redelegation, the authority to rule upon requests for extensions of time within which to file such petitions.

(4) *Disposition*. A Commissioner, to be designated by the Chairman, is delegated, without power of redelegation, the authority to rule upon petitions to limit or quash an investigational subpoena or civil investigative demand, but the designated Commissioner may, in his or her sole discretion, refer a petition to the full Commission for determination.

(e) *Stay of compliance period*. The timely filing of a petition to limit or quash any investigational subpoena or civil investigative demand shall stay the time permitted for compliance with the portion challenged. If the petition is denied in whole or in part, the ruling will specify a new return date.

(f) *Review*. Any petitioner, within three days after service of a ruling by the designated Commissioner denying all or a portion of the relief requested in its petition, may file with the Secretary of the Commission a request that the full Commission review the ruling. The timely filing of such a request shall not stay the return date specified in the ruling, unless otherwise specified by the Commission.

(g) *Public disclosure*. All petitions to limit or quash investigational subpoenas or civil investigative demands and the responses thereto are part of the public records of the Commission, except for information exempt from disclosure under § 4.10(a) of this chapter.

[45 FR 36342, May 29, 1980, as amended at 46 FR 26290, May 12, 1981; 48 FR 41375, Sept. 15, 1983; 49 FR 6089, Feb. 17, 1984; 50 FR 42672, Oct. 22, 1985; 60 FR 37747, July 21, 1995]

§ 2.8 Investigational hearings.

(a) Investigational hearings, as distinguished from hearings in adjudicative proceedings, may be conducted in the course of any investigation undertaken by the Commission, including rulemaking proceedings under subpart B of part 1 of this chapter, inquiries

initiated for the purpose of determining whether or not a respondent is complying with an order of the Commission or the manner in which decrees in suits brought by the United States under the antitrust laws are being carried out, the development of facts in cases referred by the courts to the Commission as a master in chancery, and investigations made under section 5 of the Export Trade Act.

(b) Investigational hearings shall be conducted by any Commission member, examiner, attorney, investigator, or other person duly designated under the FTC Act, for the purpose of hearing the testimony of witnesses and receiving documents and other data relating to any subject under investigation. Such hearings shall be stenographically reported and a transcript thereof shall be made a part of the record of the investigation.

(c) Unless otherwise ordered by the Commission, investigational hearings shall not be public. In investigational hearings conducted pursuant to a civil investigative demand for the giving of oral testimony, the Commission investigators shall exclude from the hearing room all other persons except the person being examined, his counsel, the officer before whom the testimony is to be taken, and the stenographer recording such testimony. A copy of the transcript shall promptly be forwarded by the Commission investigator to the custodian designated in § 2.16.

[32 FR 8446, June 13, 1967, as amended at 45 FR 36342, May 29, 1980; 61 FR 50645, Sept. 26, 1996]

§ 2.8A Withholding requested material.

(a) Any person withholding material responsive to an investigational subpoena or civil investigative demand issued pursuant to § 2.7, an access order issued pursuant to § 2.11, an order to file a report issued pursuant to § 2.12, or any other request for production of material issued under this part, shall assert a claim of privilege or any similar claim not later than the date set for the production of material. Such person shall, if so directed in the subpoena, civil investigative demand or other request for production, submit, together with such claim, a schedule of the items withheld which states indi-

vidually as to each such item the type, specific subject matter, and date of the item; the names, addresses, positions, and organizations of all authors and recipients of the item; and the specific grounds for claiming that the item is privileged.

(b) A person withholding material solely for reasons described in § 2.8A(a) shall comply with the requirements of that subsection in lieu of filing a motion to limit or quash compulsory process.

(Sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719 as amended (15 U.S.C. 45))
[44 FR 54042, Sept. 18, 1979, as amended at 45 FR 36342, May 29, 1980]

§ 2.9 Rights of witnesses in investigations.

(a) Any person compelled to submit data to the Commission or to testify in an investigational hearing shall be entitled to retain a copy or, on payment of lawfully prescribed costs, procure a copy of any document submitted by him and of his own testimony as stenographically reported, except that in a nonpublic hearing the witness may for good cause be limited to inspection of the official transcript of his testimony. Where the investigational hearing has been conducted pursuant to a civil investigative demand issued under section 20 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, upon completion of transcription of the testimony of the witness, the witness shall be offered an opportunity to read the transcript of his testimony. Any changes in form or substance which the witness desires to make shall be entered and identified upon the transcript by the Commission investigator with a statement of the reasons given by the witness for making such changes. The transcript shall then be signed by the witness unless the witness cannot be found, is ill, waives in writing his right to signature or refuses to sign. If the transcript is not signed by the witness within thirty days of his being afforded a reasonable opportunity to review it, the Commission investigator shall take the actions prescribed by section 20(c)(12)(E)(i) of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(b) Any witness compelled to appear in person in an investigational hearing may be accompanied, represented, and advised by counsel as follows:

(1) Counsel for a witness may advise the witness, in confidence and upon the initiative of either counsel or the witness, with respect to any question asked of the witness. If the witness refuses to answer a question, then counsel may briefly state on the record if he has advised the witness not to answer the question and the legal grounds for such refusal.

(2) Where it is claimed that the testimony or other evidence sought from a witness is outside the scope of the investigation, or that the witness is privileged to refuse to answer a question or to produce other evidence, the witness or counsel for the witness may object on the record to the question or requirement and may state briefly and precisely the ground therefor. The witness and his counsel shall not otherwise object to or refuse to answer any question, and they shall not otherwise interrupt the oral examination.

(3) Any objections made under the rules in this part will be treated as continuing objections and preserved throughout the further course of the hearing without the necessity for repeating them as to any similar line of inquiry. Cumulative objections are unnecessary. Repetition of the grounds for any objection will not be allowed.

(4) Counsel for a witness may not, for any purpose or to any extent not allowed by paragraphs (b) (1) and (2) of this section, interrupt the examination of the witness by making any objections or statements on the record. Petitions challenging the Commission's authority to conduct the investigation or the sufficiency or legality of the subpoena or civil investigative demand must have been addressed to the Commission in advance of the hearing. Copies of such petitions may be filed as part of the record of the investigation with the person conducting the investigational hearing, but no arguments in support thereof will be allowed at the hearing.

(5) Following completion of the examination of a witness, counsel for the witness may on the record request the person conducting the investigational hearing to permit the witness of clarify any of his or her answers. The grant or denial of such request shall be within

the sole discretion of the person conducting the hearing.

(6) The person conducting the hearing shall take all necessary action to regulate the course of the hearing to avoid delay and to prevent or restrain disorderly, dilatory, obstructionist, or contumacious conduct, or contemptuous language. Such person shall, for reasons stated on the record, immediately report to the Commission any instances where an attorney has allegedly refused to comply with his or her directions, or has allegedly engaged in disorderly, dilatory, obstructionist, or contumacious conduct, or contemptuous language in the course of the hearing. The Commission, acting pursuant to § 4.1(e) of this chapter, will thereupon take such further action, if any, as the circumstances warrant, including suspension or disbarment of the attorney from further practice before the Commission or exclusion from further participation in the particular investigation.

(18 U.S.C. 6002, 6004)

[32 FR 8446, June 13, 1967, as amended at 45 FR 36343, May 29, 1980; 45 FR 39244, June 10, 1980; 46 FR 26290, May 12, 1981; 50 FR 53304, Dec. 31, 1985; 61 FR 50645, Sept. 26, 1996]

§ 2.10 Depositions.

In investigations other than those conducted under section 20 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Commission may order testimony to be taken by deposition at any stage of such investigation. Such depositions may be taken before any person having power to administer oaths who may be designated by the Commission. The testimony shall be reduced to writing by the person taking the deposition, or under his direction, and shall then be subscribed to by the deponent. Any person may be compelled to appear and be deposed and to produce documentary evidence in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify and produce documentary evidence as provided in §§ 2.7 through 2.9.

[45 FR 36343, May 29, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 53304, Dec. 31, 1985]

§ 2.11 Orders requiring access.

(a) In investigations other than those conducted under section 20 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Commission may issue an order requiring any person, partnership or corporation being investigated to grant access to files for the purpose of examination and the right to copy any documentary evidence. The Directors, Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors of the Bureaus of Competition and Economics, the Director, Deputy Directors and Associate Directors of the Bureau of Consumer Protection, the Regional Directors, and Assistant Regional Directors of the Commission's regional offices, pursuant to delegation of authority by the Commission, without power of redelegation, are authorized, for good cause shown, to extend the time prescribed for compliance with orders requiring access issued during the investigation of any matter.

(b) Any petition to limit or quash an order requiring access shall be filed with the Secretary of the Commission within twenty (20) days after service of the order, or, if the date for compliance is less than twenty (20) days after service of the order, then before the return date. Such petition shall set forth all assertions of privilege or other factual and legal objections to the order requiring access, including all appropriate arguments, affidavits and other supporting documentation. All petitions to limit or quash orders requiring access shall be ruled upon by the Commission itself, but the above-designated Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors, Associate Directors, Regional Directors and Assistant Regional Directors are delegated, without power of redelegation, the authority to rule upon motions for extensions of time within which to file petitions to limit or quash orders requiring access.

(c) The timely filing of any petition to limit or quash such an order shall stay the requirement of compliance if the Commission has not ruled upon the motion by the date of compliance. If it rules on or subsequent to the date required for compliance and its ruling denies the petition in whole or in part, the Commission shall specify a new date of compliance.

(d) All petitions to limit or quash orders requiring access, and the Commission's responses thereto, are part of the public records of the Commission, except for information exempt from disclosure under § 4.10(a) of this chapter.

[46 FR 26290, May 12, 1981, as amended at 48 FR 41375, Sept. 15, 1983]

§ 2.12 Reports.

(a) In investigations other than those covered by section 20 of the Federal Trade Commission Act the Commission may issue an order requiring a person, partnership, or corporation to file a report or answers in writing to specific questions relating to any matter under investigation, study or survey, or under any of the Commission's reporting programs.

(b) The Directors, Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors of the Bureaus of Competition and Economics, the Director, Deputy Directors and Associate Directors of the Bureau of Consumer Protection, and the Regional Directors and Assistant Regional Directors of the Commission's regional offices, pursuant to delegation of authority by the Commission, without power of redelegation, are authorized, for good cause shown, to extend the time prescribed for compliance with orders requiring reports or answers to questions issued during the investigation, study or survey of any matter or in connection with any of the Commission's reporting programs.

(c) Any petition to limit or quash an order requiring a report or answer to specific questions shall be filed with the Secretary of the Commission within twenty (20) days after service of the order, or, if the date for compliance is less than twenty (20) days after service of the order, then before the return date. Such petition shall set forth all assertions of privilege or other factual and legal objections to the order requiring a report or answer to specific questions, including all appropriate arguments, affidavits and other supporting documentation. All petitions to limit or quash orders requiring reports or answers to questions shall be ruled upon by the Commission itself, but the above-designated Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors, Associate

Directors, Regional Directors and Assistant Regional Directors are delegated, without power of redelegation, the authority to rule upon motions for extensions of time within which to file petitions to limit or quash orders requiring reports or answers to questions.

(d) Except as otherwise provided by the Commission, the timely filing of any petition to limit or quash such an order shall stay the requirement of return on the portion challenged if the Commission has not ruled upon the petition by the return date. If it rules on or subsequent to the return date and its ruling denies the petition in whole or in part, the Commission shall specify a new return date.

(e) All petitions to limit or quash orders requiring a report or answers to specific questions, and the Commission's responses thereto, are part of the public records of the Commission, except for information exempt from disclosure under §4.10(a) of this chapter.

[41 FR 54485, Dec. 14, 1976, as amended at 45 FR 36343, May 29, 1980; 46 FR 26290, May 12, 1981; 48 FR 41375, Sept. 15, 1983; 50 FR 53304, Dec. 31, 1985]

§2.13 Noncompliance with compulsory processes.

(a) In cases of failure to comply with Commission compulsory processes, appropriate action may be initiated by the Commission or the Attorney General, including actions for enforcement, forfeiture, or penalties or criminal actions.

(b) The General Counsel, pursuant to delegation of authority by the Commission, without power of redelegation, is authorized:

(1) To institute, on behalf of the Commission, an enforcement proceeding in connection with the failure or refusal of a person, partnership, or corporation to comply with, or to obey, a subpoena, or civil investigative demand if the return date or any extension thereof has passed;

(2) To approve and have prepared and issued, in the name of the Commission when deemed appropriate by the General Counsel, a notice of default in connection with the failure of a person, partnership, or corporation to timely file a report pursuant to section 6(b) of

the Federal Trade Commission Act, if the return date or any extension thereof has passed;

(3) To institute, on behalf of the Commission, an enforcement proceeding and to request, on behalf of the Commission, the institution, when deemed appropriate by the General Counsel, of a civil action in connection with the failure of a person, partnership, or corporation to timely file a report pursuant to an order under section 6(b) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, if the return date or any extension thereof has passed; and

(4) To seek civil contempt in cases where a court order enforcing compulsory process has been violated.

[41 FR 54485, Dec. 14, 1976, as amended at 45 FR 39244, June 10, 1980; 50 FR 53304, Dec. 31, 1985]

§2.14 Disposition.

(a) When the facts disclosed by an investigation indicate that corrective action is warranted, and the matter is not subject to a consent settlement pursuant to subpart C of this part, further proceedings may be instituted pursuant to the provisions of part 3 of this chapter.

(b) When the facts disclosed by an investigation indicate that corrective action is not necessary or warranted in the public interest, the investigational file will be closed. The matter may be further investigated at any time if circumstances so warrant.

(c) The Commission has delegated to the Director, Deputy Directors, and Assistant Directors of the Bureau of Competition, the Director, Deputy Directors and Associate Directors of the Bureau of Consumer Protection, and Regional Directors, without power of redelegation, limited authority to close investigations.

[32 FR 8446, June 13, 1967, as amended at 42 FR 42195, Aug. 22, 1977; 48 FR 41375, Sept. 15, 1983; 50 FR 53304, Dec. 31, 1985]

§2.15 Orders requiring witnesses to testify or provide other information and granting immunity.

(a) The Bureau Director, Deputy Directors, and Assistant Directors in the

Bureaus of Competition and Economics, the Bureau Director, Deputy Directors and Associate Directors of the Bureau of Consumer Protection, Regional Directors and Assistant Regional Directors are hereby authorized to request, through the Commission's liaison officer, approval from the Attorney General for the issuance of an order requiring a witness to testify or provide other information granting immunity under title 18, section 6002, of the United States Code.

(b) The Commission retains the right to review the exercise of any of the functions delegated under paragraph (a) of this section. Appeals to the Commission from an order requiring a witness to testify or provide other information will be entertained by the Commission only upon a showing that a substantial question is involved, the determination of which is essential to serve the interests of justice. Such appeals shall be made on the record and shall be in the form of a brief not to exceed fifteen (15) pages in length and shall be filed within five (5) days after notice of the complained of action. The appeal shall not operate to suspend the hearing unless otherwise determined by the person conducting the hearing or ordered by the Commission.

(18 U.S.C. 6002, 6004)

[37 FR 5016, Mar. 9, 1972, as amended at 48 FR 41375, Sept. 15, 1983; 61 FR 50645, Sept. 26, 1996]

§2.16 Custodians.

(a) *Designation.* The Commission shall designate a custodian and one or more deputy custodians for material to be delivered pursuant to compulsory process in a investigation, a purpose of which is to determine whether any person may have violated any provision of the laws administered by the Commission. The custodian shall have the powers and duties prescribed by section 21 of the FTC Act. Deputy custodians may perform all of the duties assigned to custodians. The appropriate Bureau Directors, Deputy Directors, Associate Directors in the Bureau of Consumer Protection, Assistant Directors in the Bureau of Competition, Regional Directors or Assistant Regional Directors shall take the action required by section 21(b)(7) of the FTC Act if it is nec-

essary to replace a custodian or deputy custodian.

(b) *Copying of custodial documents.* The custodian designated pursuant to section 21 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (subject to the general supervision of the Executive Director) may, from among the material submitted, select the material the copying of which is necessary or appropriate for the official use of the Commission, and shall determine, the number of copies of any such material that are to be reproduced. Copies of material in the physical possession of the custodian may be reproduced by or under the authority of an employee of the Commission designated by the custodian.

(c) Material produced pursuant to the Federal Trade Commission Act, while in the custody of the custodian, shall be for the official use of the Commission in accordance with the Act; but such material shall upon reasonable notice to the custodian be made available for examination by the person who produced such material, or his duly authorized representative, during regular office hours established for the Commission.

[45 FR 36343, May 29, 1980, as amended at 46 FR 26291, May 12, 1981; 48 FR 41376, Sept. 15, 1983; 50 FR 53305, Dec. 31, 1985]

Subpart B [Reserved]

Subpart C—Consent Order Procedure

§2.31 Opportunity to submit a proposed consent order.

(a) Where time, the nature of the proceeding, and the public interest permit, any individual, partnership, or corporation being investigated shall be afforded the opportunity to submit through the operating Bureau or Regional Office having responsibility in the matter a proposal for disposition of the matter in the form of a consent order agreement executed by the party being investigated and complying with the requirements of § 2.32, for consideration by the Commission in connection with a proposed complaint submitted by the Commission's staff.

(b) After a complaint has been issued, the consent order procedure described

§ 2.32

in this part will not be available except as provided in § 3.25(b).

[40 FR 15235, Apr. 4, 1975]

§ 2.32 Agreement.

Every agreement shall contain, in addition to an appropriate order, either an admission of the proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law submitted simultaneously by the Commission's staff or an admission of all jurisdictional facts and an express waiver of the requirement that the Commission's decision contain a statement of findings of fact and conclusions of law. In addition, every agreement shall contain waivers of further procedural steps and of all rights to seek judicial review or otherwise to challenge or contest the validity of the order. The agreement shall also contain provisions that the complaint may be used in construing the terms of the order, and that no agreement, understanding, representation, or interpretation not contained in the order or the aforementioned agreement may be used to vary or to contradict the terms of the order; that the order shall have the same force and effect and may be altered, modified, or set aside in the same manner provided by statute for other orders; that the order shall become final upon service; that the agreement shall not become a part of the public record unless and until it is accepted by the Commission; and, if the agreement is accepted, that the Commission will place the order contained therein on the public record for a period of sixty (60) days for the receipt and consideration of comments or views from any interested person; and that the Commission thereafter may either withdraw its acceptance of the agreement and so notify the other party, in which event it will take such other action as it may consider appropriate, or issue and serve its complaint (in such form as the circumstances may require) and decision, in disposition of the proceeding. In addition, in appropriate circumstances the agreement may contain a statement that the signing thereof is for settlement purposes only and does not constitute an admission by any party that the law

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has been violated as alleged in the complaint.

[42 FR 3300, Jan. 18, 1977, as amended at 50 FR 53305, Dec. 31, 1985]

§ 2.33 Compliance procedure.

The Commission may in its discretion require that a proposed agreement containing an order to cease and desist be accompanied by an initial report signed by the respondent setting forth in precise detail the manner in which the respondent will comply with the order when and if entered. Such report will not become part of the public record unless and until the accompanying agreement and order are accepted by the Commission. At the time any such report is submitted a respondent may request confidentiality for any portion thereof with a precise showing of justification therefore, and the General Counsel with due regard to statutory restrictions, the Commission's rules, and the public interest will act upon such request.

[59 FR 34969, July 8, 1994]

§ 2.34 Disposition.

Upon receiving an executed agreement conforming with the requirements of § 2.32, the Commission may:

Accept it; reject it and issue its complaint; or take such other action as it may deem appropriate. If an agreement is accepted, the Commission will place the order contained therein and any initial report of compliance submitted pursuant to § 2.33 on the public record, and at the same time, will make available an explanation of the provisions of the order and the relief to be obtained thereby, and any other information which it deems helpful in assisting interested persons to understand the terms of the order. The Commission will publish the explanation in the FEDERAL REGISTER. For a period of sixty (60) days after placement of the order on the public record and issuance of the statement, the Commission will receive and consider any comments or views concerning the order that may be filed by any interested person. Thereafter, the Commission may either withdraw its acceptance of the agreement and so notify the other party, in which event it will take such other action as

it may consider appropriate, or issue and serve its complaint (in such form as the circumstances may require) and decision, in disposition of the proceeding.

[43 FR 51758, Nov. 7, 1978, as amended at 61 FR 50431, Sept. 26, 1996]

Subpart D—Reports of Compliance

§ 2.41 Reports of compliance.

(a) In every proceeding in which the Commission has issued an order pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act or section 11 of the Clayton Act, as amended, and except as otherwise specifically provided in any such order, each respondent named in such order shall file with the Commission, within sixty (60) days after service thereof, or within such other time as may be provided by the order or the rules in this chapter, a report in writing, signed by the respondent, setting forth in detail the manner and form of his compliance with the order, and shall thereafter file with the Commission such further signed, written reports of compliance as it may require. Reports of compliance shall be under oath if so requested. Where the order prohibits the use of a false advertisement of a food, drug, device, or cosmetic which may be injurious to health because of results from its use under the conditions prescribed in the advertisement, or under such conditions as are customary or usual, or if the use of such advertisement is with intent to defraud or mislead, or in any other case where the circumstances so warrant, the order may provide for an interim report stating whether and how respondents intend to comply to be filed within ten (10) days after service of the order. Neither the filing of an application for stay pursuant to § 3.56, nor the filing of a petition for judicial review, shall operate to postpone the time for filing a compliance report under the order or this section. If the Commission, or a court, determines to grant a stay of an order, or portion thereof, pending judicial review, or if any order provision is automatically stayed by statute, no compliance report shall be due as to

those portions of the order that are stayed unless ordered by the court. Thereafter, as to orders, or portions thereof, that are stayed, the time for filing a report of compliance shall begin to run de novo from the final judicial determination, except that if no petition for certiorari has been filed following affirmance of the order of the Commission by a court of appeals, the compliance report shall be due the day following the date on which the time expires for the filing of such petition. Staff of the Bureaus of Competition and Consumer Protection will review such reports of compliance and may advise each respondent whether the staff intends to recommend that the Commission take any enforcement action. The Commission may, however, institute proceedings, including certification of facts to the Attorney General pursuant to the provisions of section 5(l) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 45(l)) and section 11(1) of the Clayton Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 21(1)), to enforce compliance with an order, without advising a respondent whether the actions set forth in a report of compliance evidence compliance with the Commission's order or without prior notice of any kind to a respondent.

(b) The Commission has delegated to the Director, the Deputy Directors, and the Assistant Director for Compliance of the Bureau of Competition, and to the Director, the Deputy Directors, and the Associate Director for Enforcement of the Bureau of Consumer Protection the authority to monitor compliance reports and to open and close compliance investigations. With respect to any compliance matter which has received previous Commission consideration as to compliance or in which the Commission or any Commissioner has expressed an interest, any matter proposed to be closed by reason of expense of investigation or testing, or any matter involving substantial questions as to the public interest, Commission policy or statutory construction, the Bureaus shall submit an analysis to the Commission regarding their intended actions.

(c) The Commission has delegated to the Director, Deputy Directors, and Assistant Directors of the Bureau of Competition and to the Director, Deputy Directors, and Associate Directors of the Bureau of Consumer Protection, and to the Regional Directors, the authority, for good cause shown, to extend the time within which reports of compliance with orders to cease and desist may be filed. It is to be noted, however, that an extension of time within which a report of compliance may be filed, or the filing of a report which does not evidence full compliance with the order, does not in any circumstances suspend or relieve a respondent from his obligation under the law with respect to compliance with such order. An order of the Commission to cease and desist becomes final on the date and under the conditions provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Act. Any person, partnership or corporation against which an order to cease and desist has been issued who is not in full compliance with such order on and after the date provided in these statutes for the order to become final is in violation of such order and is subject to an immediate action for civil penalties. The authority under this paragraph may not be redelegated, except that the Associate Director for Enforcement in the Bureau of Consumer Protection and the Assistant Director for Compliance in the Bureau of Competition may each name a designee under this paragraph.

(d) Any respondent subject to a Commission order may request advice from the Commission as to whether a proposed course of action, if pursued by it, will constitute compliance with such order. The request for advice should be submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Commission and should include full and complete information regarding the proposed course of action. On the basis of the facts submitted, as well as other information available to the Commission, the Commission will inform the respondent whether or not the proposed course of action, if pursued, would constitute compliance with its order. A request ordinarily will be considered inappropriate for such advice:

(1) Where the course of action is already being followed by the requesting party;

(2) Where the same or substantially the same course of action is under investigation or is or has been the subject of a current proceeding, order, or decree initiated or obtained by the Commission or another governmental agency; or

(3) Where the proposed course of action or its effects may be such that an informed decision thereon cannot be made or could be made only after extensive investigation, clinical study, testing or collateral inquiry.

Furthermore, the filing of a request for advice under this paragraph does not in any circumstances suspend or relieve a respondent from his obligation under the law with respect to his compliance with the order. He must in any event be in full compliance on and after the date the order becomes final as prescribed by statute referred to in paragraph (b) of this section. Advice to respondents under this paragraph will be published by the Commission in the same manner and subject to the same restrictions and considerations as advisory opinions under §1.4 of this chapter.

(e) The Commission may at any time reconsider any advice given under this section and, where the public interest requires, rescind or revoke its prior advice. In such event the respondent will be given notice of the Commission's intent to revoke or rescind and will be given an opportunity to submit its views to the Commission. The Commission will not proceed against a respondent for violation of an order with respect to any action which was taken in good faith reliance upon the Commission's advice under this section, where all relevant facts were fully, completely, and accurately presented to the Commission and where such action was promptly discontinued upon notification of rescission or revocation of the Commission's advice.

(f) All applications for approval of proposed divestitures, acquisitions, or similar transactions subject to Commission review under outstanding orders, together with supporting materials, will be placed on the public record as soon after they are received

as circumstances permit, except for information for which confidential classification has been requested, with a showing of justification therefor, and which the General Counsel, with due regard to statutory restrictions, the Commission's rules, and the public interest, has determined should not be made public. Within thirty (30) days after such requests and materials are placed on the public record, any person may file formal written objections or comments with the Secretary of the Commission. Such objections or comments shall be placed on the public record except for information for which confidentiality has been requested, with a showing of justification therefor, and which the General Counsel with due regard to statutory restrictions, the Commission's rules, and the public interest, has determined should not be made public. Additionally, any communications, written or oral, concerning such proposed transactions, received by any individual member of the Commission, or by any employee involved in the decisional process, will be placed on the public record immediately after their receipt. In the case of an oral communication, the member or employee shall immediately furnish the Commission with a memorandum setting forth the full contents of such communication and the circumstances thereof, and such memorandum will immediately be placed on the public record. All responses to applications for approval of proposed divestitures, acquisitions, or similar transactions subject to Commission review under outstanding orders, together with a statement of supporting reasons, will be published when made.

[32 FR 8449, June 13, 1967]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 2.41, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

Subpart E—Requests to Reopen

§ 2.51 Requests to reopen.

(a) *Scope.* Any person, partnership, or corporation subject to a Commission decision containing a rule or order which has become effective, or an order to cease and desist which has become

final, may file with the Secretary a request that the Commission reopen the proceeding to consider whether the rule or order, including any affirmative relief provision contained therein, should be altered, modified, or set aside in whole or in part.

(b) *Contents.* A request under this section shall contain a satisfactory showing that changed conditions of law or fact require the rule or order to be altered, modified or set aside, in whole or in part or that the public interest so requires. This requirement shall not be deemed satisfied if a request is merely conclusory or otherwise fails to set forth by affidavit(s) specific facts demonstrating in detail the nature of the changed conditions and the reasons why these changed conditions or the public interest require the requested modifications of the rule of order. Each affidavit shall set forth facts that would be admissible in evidence and shall show that the affiant is competent to testify to the matters stated therein. All information and material that the requester wishes the Commission to consider shall be contained in the request at the time of filing.

(c) *Opportunity for public comment.* A request under this section shall be placed on the public record except for material exempt from public disclosure under rule 4.10(a). Unless the Commission determines that earlier disposition is necessary, the request shall remain on the public record for thirty (30) days after a press release on the request is issued. Bureau Directors are authorized to publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER announcing the receipt of a request to reopen at their discretion. The public is invited to comment on the request while it is on the public record.

(d) *Determination.* After the period for public comments on a request under this section has expired and no later than one hundred and twenty (120) days after the date of the filing of the request, the Commission shall determine whether the request complies with paragraph (b) of this section and whether the proceeding shall be reopened and the rule or order should be altered, modified, or set aside as requested. In doing so, the Commission may, in its discretion, issue an order

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reopening the proceeding and modifying the rule or order as requested, issue an order to show cause pursuant to § 3.72, or take such other action as is appropriate: *Provided, however,* That any action under § 3.72 or otherwise shall be concluded within the specified 120-day period.

(Sec. 6(g), 38 Stat. 721 (15 U.S.C. 46(g)); 80 Stat. 383, as amended, 81 Stat. 54 (5 U.S.C. 552))

[45 FR 36344, May 29, 1980, as amended at 46 FR 26291, May 12, 1981; 47 FR 33251, Aug. 2, 1982; 50 FR 53305, Dec. 31, 1985; 53 FR 40868, Oct. 19, 1988]

PART 3—RULES OF PRACTICE FOR ADJUDICATIVE PROCEEDINGS

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AUTHORITY: Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721 (15 U.S.C. 46), unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: 32 FR 8449, June 13, 1967, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes affecting part 3 appear at 50 FR 53305, Dec. 31, 1985.

Subpart A—Scope of Rules; Nature of Adjudicative Proceedings

§ 3.1 Scope of the rules in this part.

The rules in this part govern procedure in adjudicative proceedings. It is the policy of the Commission that, to the extent practicable and consistent with requirements of law, such proceedings shall be conducted expeditiously. In the conduct of such proceedings the Administrative Law Judge and counsel for all parties shall make every