

## Federal Trade Commission

## § 3.11

3.72 Reopening.

### Subpart I—Recovery of Awards Under the Equal Access to Justice Act in Commission Proceedings

3.81 General provisions.

3.82 Information required from applicants.

3.83 Procedures for considering applicants.

AUTHORITY: 15 U.S.C. 46, unless otherwise noted.

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

### 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 effort at each state of a proceeding to avoid delay.

#### § 3.2 Nature of adjudicative proceedings.

Adjudicative proceedings are those formal proceedings conducted under one or more of the statutes administered by the Commission which are required by statute to be determined on the record after opportunity for an agency hearing. The term includes hearings upon objections to orders relating to the promulgation, amendment, or repeal of rules under sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act and proceedings for the assessment of civil penalties pursuant to § 1.94 of this chapter. It does not include other proceedings such as negotiations for the entry of consent orders; investigational hearings as distinguished from proceedings after the issuance of a complaint; requests for extensions of time to comply with final orders or other proceedings involving compliance with final orders; proceedings for the promulgation of industry guides or trade regulation rules; proceedings for fixing quantity limits under section 2(a) of the Clayton Act;

investigations under section 5 of the Export Trade Act; rulemaking proceedings under the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act up to the time when the Commission determines under § 1.26(g) of this chapter that objections sufficient to warrant the holding of a public hearing have been filed; or the promulgation of substantive rules and regulations, determinations of classes of products exempted from statutory requirements, the establishment of name guides, or inspections and industry counseling, under sections 4(d) and 6(a) of the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939, sections 7, 8(b), and 8(c) of the Fur Products Labeling Act, and sections 7(c), 7(d), and 12(b) of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act.

[45 FR 67319, Oct. 10, 1980]

### Subpart B—Pleadings

#### § 3.11 Commencement of proceedings.

(a) *Complaint.* Except as provided in § 3.13, an adjudicative proceeding is commenced when an affirmative vote is taken by the Commission to issue a complaint.

(b) *Form of complaint.* The Commission's complaint shall contain the following:

(1) Recital of the legal authority and jurisdiction for institution of the proceeding, with specific designation of the statutory provisions alleged to have been violated;

(2) A clear and concise factual statement sufficient to inform each respondent with reasonable definiteness of the type of acts or practices alleged to be in violation of the law;

(3) Where practical, a form of order which the Commission has reason to believe should issue if the facts are found to be as alleged in the complaint; and

(4) Notice of the time and place for hearing, the time to be at least thirty (30) days after service of the complaint.

(c) *Motion for more definite statement.* Where the respondent makes a reasonable showing that it cannot frame a responsive answer based on the allegations contained in the complaint, the respondent may move for a more definite statement of the charges against

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it before filing an answer. Such a motion shall be filed within ten (10) days after service of the complaint and shall point out the defects complained of and the details desired.

[32 FR 8449, June 13, 1967, as amended at 43 FR 11978, Mar. 23, 1978; 50 FR 53305, Dec. 31, 1985]

#### §3.11A Fast-track proceedings.

(a) *Scope and applicability.* This section governs the availability of fast-track procedures in administrative cases where the Commission files a collateral federal district court complaint that seeks preliminary injunctive relief against some or all of the conduct alleged in the Commission's administrative complaint. The Commission will afford the respondent the opportunity to elect such fast-track procedures, subject to the conditions set forth in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, in cases that the Commission designates as appropriate. In cases so designated, the Commission will provide written notice to each respondent at the time that it is served with the Commission's federal district court complaint for preliminary injunctive relief. Except as modified by this section, the rules contained in subparts A through I of part 3 of this chapter will govern fast-track procedures in adjudicative proceedings. Discovery will be governed by subpart D of this part, and the Administrative Law Judge may exercise his plenary authority under §3.42(c)(6) to establish limitations on the number of depositions, witnesses, or any document production.

(b)(1) *Conditions.* In cases designated as appropriate by the Commission pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, a respondent may elect fast-track procedures:

(i) if a federal court enters a preliminary injunction against some or all of the conduct alleged in the Commission's administrative complaint; or,

(ii) where no such injunction is entered, if the Commission determines that the Federal court proceeding has resulted in an evidentiary record that is likely materially to facilitate resolution of the administrative proceeding in accordance with the expedited schedule set forth in this section. The Commission will provide each respond-

ent with written notice of any such determination.

(2) *Election.* A respondent that determines to elect fast-track procedures shall file a notice of such election with the Secretary by the latest of: three days after entry of a preliminary injunction as described in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section; three days after the respondent is served with notice of the Commission's determination under paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section; or three days after the respondent is served with the Commission's administrative complaint in the adjudicative proceeding. In proceedings involving multiple respondents, the fast-track procedures set forth in this section will not apply unless the procedures are elected by all respondents.

(c) *Deadlines in fast-track proceedings.*  
(1) For purposes of this paragraph, "triggering event" means the latest of: entry of a preliminary injunction as described in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section; service on the last respondent of notice of the Commission's determination under paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section; service on the last respondent of the Commission's administrative complaint in the adjudicative proceeding; or filing with the Secretary by the last respondent of a notice electing fast-track procedures.

(2) *Proceedings before the Administrative Law Judge.* In fast-track proceedings covered by this section:

(i) The scheduling conference required by §3.21(b) shall be held not later than three days after the triggering event.

(ii) Respondent's answer shall be filed within 14 days after the triggering event.

(iii) The Administrative Law Judge shall file an initial decision within 56 days following the conclusion of the evidentiary hearing. The initial decision shall be filed no later than 195 days after the triggering event.

(iv) Any party wishing to appeal an initial decision to the Commission shall file a notice of appeal with the Secretary within three days after service of the initial decision. The notice shall comply with §3.52(a) in all other respects.