1	FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
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3	REBATE DEBATE
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9	San Francisco, California
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11	Friday, April 27, 2007
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13	9:00 a.m.
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24	Official Reporter: Adrian Edler
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## PROCEEDINGS

four panels, what we'd like you to do if you do have 1 questions is to use the question cards that are in your 2 3 packets. If you do, just jot down your question and 4 waive it in the air, and Linda Badger will be roaming the aisles and you can pass it to her, and she'll get it to 5 the moderator. But don't worry, if there's a need for б 7 extra question cards we've got more on the table over there by the water. 8

9 In the last panel of the day there's going to 10 be a substantial period of time set aside for audience 11 participation also. That will be kind of an open mic, in 12 which you'll get a chance to make a comment or ask a 13 question of one of the panelists.

Everyone's input here is really important. I know we have very limited spots as far as panelists are concerned, and so unfortunately I had to turn down some requests. But we really want your input, so it's important for you to use those question cards, or participate in the open mic at the end of the day.

Also keep in mind that there's a court reporter, and so if you -- right up front, so if you are speaking sometime during the day you're going to have to talk through a mic so he gets -- so he hears what you have to say. And also if you speak, please identify yourself, that's important also. We will be, all the

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larger, but if you go down the hall either direction
 you'll find them.

3 Also, I'm sure you've all seen the literature 4 table outside. We've got a lot of brochures and other items that may be of interest to you. One particularly 5 neat thing is the what we call the 'business briefcase,' б 7 which is this. I imagine they're already all taken by This is a little thing that looks like a business 8 now. card, but it's actually a CD with several dozen of our 9 10 most popular brochures on it.

And another item on there is our ID theft --[microphone interference] -- I'll keep my arm down, is our ID theft magnifying glass, and the magnifying glass comes in very handy for looking at all that fine print on the rebate forms.

Lastly, I'd like to introduce a few of the FTC
staff who are here today, so in case anybody has any
questions for FTC staff or just general orientation.

19 Linda Badger, you saw.

20 Dean Graybill, from our offices there.

21 Kerry O'Brien, is right there.

22 Evan Rose, is in front here.

And, Lesley Fair, who you've already heard talkon the phone, is there.

25 And, Mitch Katz (phonetic), is here also, he's

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with our press office.

Thanks again for coming today. 2 3 And I would like to present now Jeffrey Klurfeld, who is the Director of the FTC's western region 4 here in San Francisco. 5 б [Applause.] 7 WELCOMING REMARKS FROM THE FTC MR. KLURFELD: As Matthew indicated, I am 8 9 Jeffrey Klurfeld, and I have the honor and privilege of serving as the Director of the Western Region of the 10 Federal Trade Commission. And I also welcome you to the 11 12 Rebate, which we are pleased to be hosting here in San Francisco. 13

Over the years the Federal Trade Commission has 14 15 brought a number of enforcement actions to remedy problematic rebate practices. Because consumer 16 17 complaints persist, however, we thought we might take a 18 different approach, and that is by bringing everyone 19 involved in the rebate process, from the manufacturers and retailers who determine to offer the rebate, to the 20 21 fulfillment houses who perform the back office paperwork, 22 to the consumers who wait and sometimes wait and wait for receipt of their rebates, to discuss problems and 23 24 solutions in a 360 degree forum or debate.

In hosting this forum, I'm reminded of an

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advice book that my wife made me read when we were 1 confronting the challenges of our three somewhat 2 exuberant adolescent children. And the title perhaps 3 4 expresses some of the themes in the debate of rebates, and perhaps also some of the perceptions regarding the 5 role of government. The title of the book is, Get Out Of б 7 My Life, But First Can You Take Cheryl And Me To The Mall? 8

9

[Laughter.]

10 MR. KLURFELD: You thought these were going to 11 be just dry, desicated, opening remarks. Since this is 12 also an election season I thought I might also introduce 13 some presidential history into my remarks that might also 14 reflect this tangent, and hopefully these anecdotes will 15 also entertain you.

When I think of free and competitive markets I 16 17 immediately think of Theodore Roosevelt, who was really larger than life and truly a champion of vigorous free 18 19 markets. And as you know, he was apostrophized as the "Trust Buster." Indeed, his daughter Alice, whom Teddy 20 could not manage, although he could manage the 21 22 government, perhaps, and whose antics would have made her 23 the poster kid for a tabloid press if there had been one 24 at that time, she remarked that her father wanted always to be the bride at every wedding and the corpse at every 25

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1 funeral.

His cousin, Franklin Roosevelt, might be placed 2 3 at the other end of the spectrum. Franklin loved 4 regulating the economy and imposing codes and other government restrictions on entire industries. 5 But Franklin got his comeuppance, and not just from the б 7 Supreme Court. He often was at the receiving end of Eleanor's, his wife, her rapier wit. And here is a true 8 story. After FDR's first election he took residence in 9 the White House. Eleanor thought it would be desirable 10 to get a physical check-up, and at that time there wasn't 11 12 a physician who was resident in the White House, so she had to go out of the White House, which she did. After 13 14 returning from her appointment she went to see Franklin 15 in the oval office. He asked her if everything had gone well, "yes," she said, then Franklin asked her if the 16 17 doctor had said anything about, quote, "her big fat ass." 18 Without missing a beat, Eleanor replied, "No, Franklin, 19 your name never entered the conversation."

20

[Laughter.]

21 MR. KLURFELD: Now, I have a housekeeping 22 detail, and that is -- whoops. It's part of my duties to 23 animate and pump you up in the morning. We really do 24 want to hear from all of you, and we have designed a 25 rebate form of our own, hold it up, it's in your packets.

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And what we would like you to do is to fill it out, and you will notice that there are a place where you can indicate what your three biggest gripes are with rebates. It's essential that you provide this to us, if you are willing to do so, in anticipation of the last panel, when we are going to reveal the results. You can either put it in the boxes, which Matthew will now point to.

8 MR. GOLD: One right over there by the water, 9 and one on the other box on the tables over there.

10 MR. KLURFELD: I have the honor of, you know, 11 turning the letters to get a vowel, or something like 12 that. Or you can give it to Kerry, Linda, or Matt, whom 13 I also would like to recognize for their yeoman-like 14 work, as well as other members of my staff, in organizing 15 this.

16 So before you go to lunch, if you could 17 complete that out and give it to them, that would be 18 great.

And then I am also privileged to introduce our first speaker. She is Eileen Harrington. Eileen is the Deputy Director of the FTC Bureau of Consumer Protection in Washington, and in that capacity she is the nation's number two consumer protection enforcement official. Her presence here today is eloquent testimony to the importance of this event. Often people do not live up to

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their reputations when you get close. In Eileen's case 1 this is certainly not true. She personifies intelligence 2 3 and insight, she also has grace and gumption, and the 4 American people is indebted to her for her strong and able leadership. Among her many distinctions is her 5 service to America for her role in establishing the б 7 national Do Not Call Registry, and that is a gift that continues to give, as we know. 8

9 Anyway, it's my pleasure to turn the podium 10 over to Eileen.

11

[Applause.]

12 MS. HARRINGTON: Thank you very much, Jeffrey. I'll just get the mic up here. It really is 13 such a privilege to be here today with all of you. And I 14 15 want to begin by echoing and maybe even elaborating on what Jeffrey said about the incredibly good work that the 16 17 team that has organized, that really conceived of this gathering and has put it together, have done: Matthew 18 19 Gold, Linda Badger, Kerry O'Brien are the rebate team in our western regional office. And they, although we all 20 serve the public and we are one FTC, I would say they own 21 22 this issue and have done such good work developing principles, reaching out, learning, listening, and 23 leading. 24

25

And so I want to commend them as well as my

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other colleagues who are playing leadership roles here 1 today: Joe Mulholland from our Bureau of Economics is out 2 from Washington; Lesley Fair, who is simply the most 3 4 talented person at the Federal Trade Commission in a whole stable of talented people there's nobody like 5 Lesley, as you will see later on; Mitch Katz is here from б 7 our Office of Public Affairs; Dean Graybr4o.from our western region also will be presenting today. And if 8 I've left anyone out in terms of the leadership group, I 9 apologize. But what a good group, Jeffrey, you and Erica 10 have here. 11

12 We're here today to do two of the things that -- to serve two of the functions that the Federal 13 Trade Commission carries out that we value highly and 14 15 take seriously. One of those is to study the marketplace, to understand what it is that's happening, 16 17 to learn from people who are directly effected and are participating, so that we can do our jobs better. 18 And 19 the other function that we are here to carry out, and that we take so seriously, is our function in the area of 20

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practices in the marketplace, is the enforcement prong. 1 And this morning I am announcing that the FTC has reached 2 and is issuing today two consent decrees with companies 3 4 to correct deceptive or unfair practices that they engaged in, we allege, in connection with rebate offers. 5 And Matt has the press releases, which he'll be passing б 7 out so that you can read them, and pay absolutely no attention to what it is that I'm about to say. 8

[Laughter.]

9

The first of the consent 10 MS. HARRINGTON: agreements that we're announcing this morning is with 11 12 InPhonic, which is the largest online seller of cell phones and cell phone calling plans. The settlement with 13 InPhonic stands for the principle that consumers must be 14 15 put on notice in advertisements that offer rebates that 16 the terms of the rebate program may be unusual, 17 complicated, significantly different than what a consumer might reasonably expect from reading the advertisement of

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to adequately disclose, was with the hyperlink on the 1 website to the terms and conditions of the rebate offer. 2 The hyperlink did not satisfy the Commission standard for 3 4 adequate disclosure under Section 5. The best articulation of that standard is in some work that really 5 was groundbreaking, that was done as a result of this б kind of workshop that the Commission held in 2000, and 7 that resulted in the development of a really important 8 publication, The Dot Com Disclosure Guide, which is in 9 the business briefcase that we have out front. So if you 10 haven't picked up that little disk that Matthew held up, 11 12 do it, and look at the Dot Com Disclosure Guide, because in this case that is really the basis for the 13 Commission's analysis that the disclosures were not 14 15 adequate.

16 Let me read to you from the Dot Com Disclosure 17 Guides, which say that, 'you have label the link to convey the importance, nature, and relevance of the 18 19 information it leads to. That is, the label should make clear that the link is related to a particular 20 advertising claim or product, and indicate the nature to 21 22 be found by clicking on it. Some text links may provide 23 no indication about why a claim is qualified, or the 24 nature of the disclosure. In most cases simply 25 hyperlinking a single word or phrase in the text of an ad

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The Soyo settlement stands for the principle 1 that rebate delivery promises have to be met. 2 The 3 promises you make you have to keep them. Now, the 4 Commission has made this point in earlier settlements and it restates it in this case, where the promise was that 5 consumers would receive their rebate within ten to twelve б 7 Ninety-five percent of consumers who receive weeks. rebates in this promotion received them outside of and 8 beyond the twelve-week outer limit that was promised. 9 The average was twenty-four weeks, and some waited for a 10 year. Not good. 11

12 Now, we are very proud of our folks in the western region who did these cases. The Commission will 13 stay on the beat in this and other areas, but really 14 15 would be happy to never again bring another rebate enforcement action. And that's why we're here. We want 16 17 to understand from the people who are most knowledgeable what the best practices are. We want to talk about how 18 19 the best practices might get even more best. We want to 20 understand what the consumer perspective is. And we want to, as Jeffrey said, work with all of the stakeholders to 21 22 see to it that rebate offers which have tremendous benefit for manufacturers, for retailers, for consumers, 23 24 alike, are made in a way that satisfies the promise and 25 does not cause us down the road to have to announce more

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## PANEL 1: AN OVERVIEW OF REBATES

2 MR. MULHOLLAND: Good morning. I'm on? Okay. 3 Good morning, I'm Joe Mulholland. I'm an economist at 4 the Bureau of Economics and the Federal Trade Commission. 5 And I'll start off by saying I too would like to thank 6 Matt, Linda, and Kerry for putting together this 7 conference and for inviting me out here to moderate.

The issues raised by rebates are important and 8 9 have a good deal of economics content. The Bureau of Economics hosted a conference last week that featured a 10 number of prominent behavioral economists who discussed 11 12 the research into various psychological aspects of consumer behavior, and the policy implications of the 13 14 findings for consumer protection policy. One important 15 area of research involved the way consumers make correct, incorrect, and often overly optimistic projections of 16 17 their future behavior. One manifestation of which, of course, is the failure to follow through on the initial 18 19 intention to redeem a rebate.

This first session here seeks to set the stage for the ensuing discussion of the various policy issues involved involving rebates by describing how rebates work, how they evolved, how they're used by consumers, and how they effect the profitability of the various stage of the product stage chain.

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1I think our three panelists are ideally2situated to provide this kind of overview for this3session. We're going to first of all look at consumer4behavior, how consumers respond to rebates, and how often

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consumer psychologist, and what I really care about is
 understanding what drives people's purchase and
 redemption behavior in the rebate context.

4 So I'm going to show you results from two sources of data. I've got some industry data, over 3,000 5 promotions which can give insights into incremental sales б 7 and redemption. And then I run some experiments with people, with their own real money, with over 1,000 8 9 consumers trying to look at what mechanisms are kind of influencing their purchase decisions and their redemption 10 behavior. 11

12 So I'm going to start off here with some 13 industry data. Sorry. Whereabouts is the? Oh, I didn't 14 see that. Right there? Oh, all right, very good, okay. 15 So what I'm going to show you first is some industry data 16 from over 3,000 promotions. Sorry for the feedback here. 17 Okay. Can you hear me still? Okay.

So what we have here, we have the percent 18 19 sales. So this is basically what the industry will call lift or increase in sales. And what I'm plotting here is 20 the lift that occurs from a \$1 rebate. What I have along 21 22 the bottom here is what that \$1 rebate represents as a 23 percentage off the list price. So down here we have say 24 a 25 percent discount, which means it would be a \$1 rebate on a \$4 offer. Here we'd have a 50 percent 25

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discount, so it would be a \$1 rebate on a \$2 offer, etcetera. And what you find here is people are very sensitive to the change in the discount percentage. So this is still all just a \$1 offer, but as that \$1 represents a greater percentage of the list price people respond to that offer.

7 Now what we're going to show next is what happens when you increase the absolute size of the rebate 8 and go to a \$5 offer. And what we'd expect is we'd see a 9 big jump in lift because it's five times larger the 10 offer. What we find is there is an increase, but it's 11 12 not a very strong increase. It's significant, but the point here is that it kind of shows the same pattern as 13 14 the \$1 offer. So people are incredibly sensitive to the 15 percentage of the list price that the rebate represents. 16 [Tape interference.] Jesus, sorry. Very sensitive. But 17 they're not that sensitive to the absolute value.

And so here's the \$10. Of course, you don't see a lot of \$10 offers that represent more than 50 percent of the list price, which is why it just stops here. And then there's a \$20 offer.

22 So the point here is that it's the percentage 23 of the discount, not necessarily the absolute value of 24 the rebate that seems to be driving the incremental 25 sales. All right. And that they're increasingly

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had from buying the offer to mailing. And when we give
people more time they become more confident. So, again,
confidence goes up and as a result you see higher
purchase rates. And so what you've got here is over time
as you increase the time you've got more people buying,
but there's also the effect of the size of the discount
percentage maintained. All right.

So you can either increase the size of the 8 9 discount percentage, you can also give people more time. And the point here is that people tend to discount effort 10 that occurs in the future. When things are 21 days away, 11 12 ah, no problem, it seems easy, you know. What we call a temporal construal effect in psychology, that explains 13 when things are far in the future we basically abstract 14 15 them and they seem really easy. All right.

16 The other thing which I won't show on a graph 17 here is if you conceal the application requirements people become more confident and they're more likely to 18 19 buy. So I manipulated whether or not there was a 20 detailed description of all the things they had to do to redeem the rebate, whether that was present or absent 21 22 when they made the purchase decision. And when you 23 disclose what's required to be done confidence drops, 24 less people buy. Okay. So the point here is that when you don't disclose the effort it's not salient. 25 And

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combine the fact that if it's far in the future it seems really easy. So you really do have to give consumers, you know, really detailed information in order for them to really improve their calibration.

So the question now is what drives redemption 5 So the point here is being highly confident б rates? 7 doesn't necessarily predict your redemption behavior. So what I've done here is I've grouped the people that 8 9 actually were successful in redeeming in dark, the people that weren't successful redeemers in light blue. And if 10 I go back and say well maybe the reason that they didn't 11 12 redeem was that, sure average confidence was high, but the people that didn't redeem were probably lower in 13 their confidence than the ones that were successful. 14 And we find, no, that's not the case. There's no difference. 15 So being highly confident is not predicting what you're 16 17 going to do. The people that failed to redeem were just as confident as those that were successful. All right. 18 19 And when we look at their redemption rate estimates, 20 again, there's no difference.

21 So this is what we call like a mis-calibrated 22 consumer. You're highly confident, but your own 23 probability of redemption is in fact very low. All 24 right. And so this is an overconfidence problem. 25 And so the question is, what's driving

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they start and they realize, wow, how much work it is, they get done sooner, they don't delay in finishing the process. So there's a backlash effect.

I've got to wrap up. So I'm just going to go
to the last points here. I'd be happy to talk with any
of you if you have questions.

7 Repeat purchase. Among redeemers it was 40 We had people return and had a chance to 8 percent. purchase the same offer again. So we wanted to look at, 9 you know, do you learn from your mistakes. 10 Nonredeemers, only 8 percent of those bought. 11 But the 12 people that were successful, 40 percent of them bought. 13 If you're in the high effort group you're much less 14 likely to buy.

So the point here is that if you're ranking the effort up on people there's an opportunity that you could actually be increasing your redemption rates, rather than decreasing them, and then you're angering people and they're not buying the second time around. So there's no loyalty.

21 So just to wrap up. Confidence in redeeming 22 drives purchase. Consumers tend to be overconfident, 23 it's a function of the discount percentage, the deadline 24 length and the disclosure of the application 25 requirements, many fail to initiate the application

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process. And so maybe we're over-emphasizing the role of effort here. Much of breakage comes from people that never initiate the process, they didn't experience any effort. So increasing or decreasing the amount of work they do won't influence those people because they're not even starting the process.

And then high-effort rebates can be risky, can
motivate higher redemption rates, there's a backlash
effect that we found, repeat purchase, less likely.

10But when we disclose the effort required that11backlash effect goes away. Why? We're not violating12expectations, people know what they're getting into.

13 So sorry for to rush through that. But I'd be 14 happy to speak with any of you. And for those of you in 15 industry, love to hear of your results show these 16 patterns or if they differ. Thank you.

17 MR. MULHOLLAND: Now we're going to talk about the nuts and bolts of the fulfillment process itself for 18 19 rebates. And here is Tom Diffley. Tom is Executive Vice-President of Business Development at Helgeson 20 Enterprises. He has ten years of experience in promotion 21 22 fulfillment with multiple service providers, providing 23 directly -- working directly with large and small 24 retailers, and market package goods, consumers electronics, and wireless services. 25

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1 MR. DIFFLEY: Good morning. My name's Tom 2 Diffley, and I have been in promotion fulfillment for the 3 last ten years. So I thought I would start by 4 introducing you to promotion fulfillment. And there are 5 a number of terms that we use within our industry that 6 you may or may not have heard before. So I thought it 7 might be helpful if we would start with those.

8 First of all, customers are the people with 9 whom we are interacting, as opposed to the general pool 10 of consumers. You can think of a customer as somebody 11 who has actually made a purchase from one of our clients.

12

A client are the people who hire us. And in most cases they are manufacturers, service providers, and retailers or E-tailers. And these are also companies who fund the rebates. So they are the people, they are the people who are paying the customers.

Fulfillment company, what we are, we are the third party who processes the request from the customers and we ship whatever it is that the customer wants back to those customers. We're also known as fulfillment houses, fulfillment services providers, or FSPs, and we're also simply called rebate processors.

24 Promotions are what these customers get25 involved in. And I specialize in consumer-based

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fulfillment and consumer-based promotions. There are other types of fulfillment out there. But these consumer-based offers call to action the customer to buy a product or service right now. These are also called promos, offers, deals, rebates.

And a rebate is a particular type of promotion where the customer receives a rebate check or a rebate card back by mail. These are also called MIRs, or mailin rebates.

And a premium offer is a slightly different type of offer, and that's where the customer receives an item back by mail, or I guess via any courier. But this is as opposed to a rebate check.

And then invalid submissions are submissions 14 15 that we have received from customers, but the customers didn't do everything that they were supposed to do. 16 This 17 is as opposed to customers who simply didn't participate in the process. But these customers who have mailed to 18 19 us and didn't do what they are supposed to do, those submissions can be called invalid, disqualified, 20 unqualified, rejected, non-compliant, a number of 21 22 different expressions. But they all mean the same thing.

First of all, what are fulfillment companies and what do we do? We get involved when our clients or our prospective clients want to run a promotion and they

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require a third party like us to process the submissions. 1 2 The companies running rebates typically don't have the facilities or the interest or the systems in place to 3 process rebates, so they hire us to take over that, to 4 take over all that interaction with the customer. And 5 what we do, is we set up all of the different customer б 7 contact points. So where the customer may believe that he or she is dealing with a manufacturer or a service 8 provider or a retailer or E-tailer, they are actually 9 10 dealing with us.

11So we are the PO Box, we are the telephone12number, the email address. And we are also the

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a status inquiry. And then after a customer has participated we also support that customer via the phone or via the web. And if the customer has made a mistake we help that customer understand what the requirement was that he or she missed, and we help him or her get the materials together.

7 There are a few things that we are not. We are 8 not the organization that creates the promotion. Our 9 clients create the promotions. We are not out there, in 10 most cases, actively promoting promotions. Typically our 11 clients and prospective clients come to us with a need 12 already.

We do not make the rules for qualification. We follow the rules. We can advise our clients on how to set up the rules to make things less burdensome for the customers, and make it a more pleasant experience. But ultimately it is the client who makes that decision.

I'm not advancing.

18

We do not have a financial stake in the promotions. And I read on, I read on blogs, I read just a number of different things out there, even some published statements by politicians, that seems to imply that we have some motivation to disqualify customers who send in. We process submissions, and it isn't of any interest to us whether the customer qualifies or

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disqualifies, we are process -- or we are paid to process submissions and take telephone calls. So whether we are mailing a check or whether we are mailing a reject letter to that customer is immaterial to us. We will get paid either way.

And also I get all sorts of telephone calls from prospective clients, from the press, people asking me -- they almost always lead with the same question, especially the press -- and the question is what

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at rebates today we're probably all thinking about
 consumer electronics and rebates on hardware and software

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shipping and handling. When you took a look at the 1.95
 to get the Tony the Tiger pack to you, or the 3.95, that
 was, that was our part of it. So the 3.95 was our
 shipping and handling and we were shipping and handling.

It's also possible that they've evolved from 5 try-me-free offers, which were pretty common with б 7 packaged goods, where if you bought two of the packaged good you would get the cost of one of those back by mail. 8 And it's possible that you folks who offer consumer 9 electronics products saw those offers, saw they were 10 effective, and just got rid of the whole buy two of them 11 12 and get the cost of one back by mail.

And then also I think they've evolved from coupons. And that it's coupons are a promotional tool that were simply not available with some of these consumer electronics retailers up until even just a few years ago.

In the last ten years I've seen a number of changes with mail-in rebates. Years ago the rebate amounts were quite small, it was very common to see one \$2 to \$10 rebates. You may see a few of those today. But for the most part the rebate amounts are considerably higher now.

24There's another type of offer which is pretty25common now, too, and those are rebates on services, as

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opposed to just rebates on products. And with services will typically come probation periods where you ask the customer to wait a period of time to prove that you are still on contract, or a customer in good standing, before you're eligible for the rebate.

Ten years ago there was another type of б 7 promotion, which was you would mail away for a kit, or you would mail away -- what was really popular was 8 mailing away for a cookbook. Some of these offers would 9 take place around the holidays, they were extremely high 10 volume offers. And that type of promotion has 11 12 essentially been eliminated by the web. There is absolutely no need to mail away for those items any more. 13 You can go download those items on the web now. 14

Ten years ago there were, there were essentially a lack of, well, the technology didn't exist to communicate with a customer in a couple of additional ways that we're able to do today. For example, IVR wasn't as popular, so we're now able to make IVR

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And this is something that I find is almost ironic, but the same small office home office products that have become so popular with rebates, and that have been the highest volume rebaters, are actually the products, and the services that made it possible for customers to voice their concerns about rebates.

And on average what I watched, in a wellconstructed offer roughly 90 percent of customers will qualify. In other words, if we receive 100 pieces of mail about 90 percent of those pieces of mail will qualify. And I haven't seen that number change much over the past 10 years.

And then I can speculate a little bit about how rebates will continue to change, at least some things that I hope are going to change. I hope that clients will -- our clients will continue to fund rebates faster so that we can get checks out to customers more quickly.

18 There is a great deal of pricing pressure on 19 us, the fulfillment companies. So I suspect that we'll 20 see more and more outsourcing of various parts of our 21 process.

22 Premium items today exist, but I think they're 23 almost going to go away. A couple of different factors: 24 their shipping expense, the availability of the product. 25 Now let's say laptop batteries, for example, are really a

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1 Matt and Kerry and Linda and Joe for inviting me here to 2 speak. I didn't realize they were turning people down 3 for panels, or I might be out there with you. And things 4 like that.

5 I've been asked to kind of come and comment 6 about ten reasons why, why do we do this, and what 7 motivates us from a manufacturer's perspective and 8 things. You've gotten a lot of insight already from the 9 previous speakers.

The thing and in Tim's position, the first 10 reason, and by far the most powerful reason is what we 11 12 call demand generation. If the three rules of real estate are location, location, location, the three rules 13 for us as rebate providers is demand generation, demand 14 15 generation, demand generation. To draw attention to your products to increase sales to get the lift that Tim 16 17 talked about.

I also wanted to touch on why we do it. Also I will be speaking to some of the challenges we see when we do it. We obviously want to do it. They allow us to target and see a return on an investment on an effort, on a promotion. What do you get back for what you've done. You see the lift and you can measure it and quantify it.

It's challenging to administer, because onereason we're here debating, consumers sometimes find the

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process frustrating.

We also in a regulatory environment have not 2 3 only the Commission watching us, but numerous state 4 regulators and enforcers, and a plaintiff's bar looking at you carefully. And there are numerous state statutes 5 around price optics and things, so things you can do in б 7 general you'd like to nationwide you have to watch your marketing collateral. HP is gifted with a very vibrant 8 and lively channel, which helps us a great deal with 9 that, because they actually practice and work in those 10 areas and can often inform us of those concerns. 11

12 And speaking of that, I would note as I got here without the hearing the FTC standard disclaimer 13 I would offer one of my own, I'm going to 14 about things. do my best to answer your questions and talk about our 15 practices. I have some limits around confidentiality and 16 17 privacy of our resellers and customers that may limit what I can say here today, or how far my comments might 18 19 be read.

20 Number two, is the competitive response. 21 What's going on there is not only that boy we're doing it 22 because my brother's doing it, and I know how much Lesley 23 and Eileen love hearing that explanation. But it also 24 goes into the area of rebates allow somebody,

25 particularly with a long lead time and sell-in, like with

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a lot of our products, to react to things in the marketplace. Someone may be coming out, someone who may have provided this laptop to the FTC. Because of the nature of their selling motions on the internet can price and do things much more dynamically than somebody who operates primarily through a channel.

So throwing a rebate at something, promoting it
and developing it allows you to help respond to pricing
pressure and makes of technology that's out there.
That's something that's very important to us.

Number three, improve and change the customer 11 12 This touches on what Tom was talking on of experience. premium products primarily. A lot of our rebate offers 13 14 when they were premiums in the premium area give you a 15 taste or example, a prime example is an HP media pack of new and different paper. Maybe you will use your 16 17 technology in a way you hadn't envisioned before. Maybe we'll give you some software that will expand the time 18 19 you spend with it, and surprise and delight you with how you'd do it. 20

21 I would take a little issue with one of the 22 things Tom said about the web doing it in because it's

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it's very hard to control your target and demand on it. 1 2 Word gets out about these things. And we have had a lot of dissatisfaction from our channel and from customers 3 when you run short of the product. And even when you 4 5 follow your mail order rule and do everything and notify you're going to get it to them, if people want their б 7 Halloween cookbook and pumpkin printing card ideas they really, you know, and marketers heard me explain this, 8 they don't want it in November. Right? So it is a risk

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about an advertised or promoted rebate it allows their 1 customer service representative to say, hey, you know, 2 3 you're interested in that, here's a complimentary 4 product, or here's something else that may help a talented reseller who manages a market basket approach to 5 a customer a way to maximize their interest, and б 7 hopefully add greater services or products to what their customer might be leaving their store with. 8

9 For us, obviously, and again mindful of 10 concerns over consumer privacy, and HP is a strong opt-in 11 company, you checked off the box and hopefully you will 12 invite us to entice you with more rewarding and 13 delightful offers about the product you just purchased 14 from us, and you'll do that as part of the rebate 15 service.

16 Tom also talked about web fulfillment. And 17 that interaction where you're now being sent messages back and forth, it's an idea to show you that we progress 18 19 and care. And the point was also made about particularly 20 in technology products we give you the means to communicate with us and talk with us about it, and 21 22 customer touch in developing some of the ways to help 23 teach you and familiarize you with the capabilities of 24 your product.

25 Market expectations. This is a kind of general

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For The Record, Inc. Expects you to do it. Again, rebates in the auto (301) 870-8025 - www.ftrinc.net - (800) 921-5555 Industry is a prime example. Being invited to come speak At this panel has caused me to focus a little bit more at

at this panel has caused me to focus a little bit more at Whetenalmizheanonforthese doffersso Acroubhetoeverekneago

well over seven years, I am amazed at hearing why people 1 submit rebates and what they do with them. And we get, 2 you know, we do get complaints, plenty of them. 3 But we 4 also get lots of thank you's. And it is fascinating to me how internal domestic economics, you know, somebody --5 we have acquaintances who use it to fund college б 7 education. I find that not advisable, but interesting, 8 interesting.

9

[Laughter.]

10 MR. PATTERSON: There are others who use it for 11 a night out, you know, comes in, thank you, kind of 12 thing. Also people who count on it. Again, in a 13 business like ours with a consumable business attached to 14 it to fund the next purchase of the consumable, and it 15 kind of makes them feel better about spending that kind 16 of money on that. Just kind of interesting.

17 Finally, or not finally, next, the brand. Classic area here is bundled rebates, where if you can 18 19 present a compelling package of rebates to a reseller or 20 to customers you might draw more attention in a Sunday circular, you might draw it in store. It might be 21 22 very -- somebody might realize, oh HP, they do hand-helds 23 as well. The Commission knows all about that. But you 24 have a chance to kind of hopefully aggregate your share 25 of eyeballs or your share of customer awareness.

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1 It's something as an adult survivor of a 2 kitchen remodel, why all the appliances in my kitchen I 3 couldn't make a decision, but oh there was a group rebate 4 on it.

Being it's time to wrap up. The final one is a 5 marketing alliance idea. The best example in technology б 7 that many of you are familiar with, and regulators are familiar with, is the internet service provider offer 8 9 that drew a lot of attention at the height of the dot com boom, and continues, that you try and partner with 10 another brand that's on the move or on the rise, and it 11 12 shows that you are compelling and interesting in today's 13 market.

Many of you have one of these. I'm holding up a cellular telephone. For the record, that is turned off, Lesley. And you're aware that you see the service provider and the handset provider put something together to kind of make a really compelling choice in that kind of thing.

20 So the final thing to wrap up, for those of you 21 who are bored in your next conference call, go to 22 YouTube, search the word *rebate*, and you'll see something 23 that will touch on Tom's point about how long these have 24 been around. And, again, observe all intellectual 25 property laws. You will see a Bill Cosby ad for a Texas

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Instruments personal computer touting a mail-in rebate. 1 It's got to be early Cosby Show era, and he's sitting 2 there and the bulk of the commercial is explaining how to 3 4 file for a rebate, like you call, and it's totally different from where consumers are now. And thinking 5 about it you'll also see a Portugese hand game called б 7 Rabatae (phonetic), and then you will, you will also see a five-minute seven-second blues jazz riff from a 8 disgruntled customer of a cellular telephone rebate, 9 which is entertaining, and, again, puts something towards 10 the manufacturers of something else we need to be aware 11 12 of of how someone can comment on what we're doing.

13 14 Thanks

[Applause.]

MR. MULHOLLAND: Thanks, Stuart. We're going
to open it up for questions. And I wanted to start with
a visitor.

18 Thank you very much. My name is MR. SYME: 19 John Syme, I'm a lawyer with the Department of Justice from Canada. And I had a question for Professor Silk in 20 relation to how consumers value rebate offers as compared 21 22 to offers of a straight sale price type representation. 23 And I'm wondering whether or not there are any studies that look at that issue, and look at sort of transaction 24 utility in terms of, for example, on a given product 25

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whether or not a consumer would value a rebate offer of say 40 percent at say and compare that to say a 30 percent or 20 percent straight sale price offer on that same product.

5 MR. SILK: To my knowledge there's nothing 6 that's done that. I've run some studies where I had the 7 same percentage off, and I ran it as a sale versus a

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So this data is available to the client at 1 reporting. 2 And part of it is reinforced through the all times. invoicing process, because when we're looking for funding 3 we have to provide invoices to the client for those 4 customers who've qualified as well as the supporting 5 documentation or, yeah, I guess the supporting data, for б 7 those qualifying customers.

8 Does that answer the question?

MR. MULHOLLAND: Yeah, okay.

9

10 MR. PATTERSON: So I guess my answer is pretty 11 much the same. I mean, we manage our rebate vendor of 12 which there is normally primarily only one, for 13 simplicity sake, in the consumer space at least. You 14 know, there are regular audits to see how well they're performing and how soon we're getting things out. There

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would make to that kind of treatment to customers is you 1 are serious about your brand and in your interest it is 2 3 far less expensive to pay a rebate to a nonqualified 4 person than to anger a customer who potentially needs to come back and buy your brand again. And that tends to be 5 our philosophy going forward with the eye towards there б 7 is the issue on the other side of consumer fraud. That there are people who are brilliant at working ours or our 8 9 fulfillment house's systems to get more than they're entitled to by leaps and bounds. So it's a tension 10 11 there.

12 MR. MULHOLLAND: We have room, we have time for 13 one more question. Is there any question from the 14 audience?

MR. GLASSER: Well, first I'd like to just say
very quickly to Mr. Silk -- I'm sorry? Oh yes, Roy
Glasser, E-journalist and consumer advocate.

First, I got to speak very quickly to Mr. Silk.
I was very impressed with everything you said, but my
research doesn't match yours.

I find that there are three types of rebate people. One of those, one is people who are buying something they really need like a washing machine or a refrigerator, and their response is going to be one kind. The second kind of rebate are the free after rebate, and

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the response from that is going to be much higher. 1 And the third kind I would refer to simply as the casual 2 3 rebate, and that kind of response is going to be much 4 lower, some of those people don't care. And in both of the last two categories there are people who specifically 5 are looking at the price because -- I'll get to that in a б 7 moment, but they are looking at the price and decide to buy solely on the price instead of and knowing they're 8 9 not going to submit the rebate.

As far as the price goes, I see that even though items are coming up for sale and it's illegal to change the list price for the sale, the list prices are being changed for the sale, as though there's a difference in mark. Sometimes it goes up, sometimes it goes down.

I'd like to speak very quickly now to 16 17 Mr. Diffley. You said that you don't have an interest in disqualifying rebates. You're an exception, sir. 18 Some 19 of the rebate processors advertise the high rejection 20 rates as high as 25 percent that they have, in order to solicit business. I don't want to mention a company 21 22 because someone from Parago will be here speaking, but 23 this is happening, and not just from one company.

24 So if I could? Well, I've taken up enough 25 time. Somebody else wants to speak.

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MR. MULHOLLAND: Well, thank you very much. 1 This marks the end of this session. I'd like to thank 2 all three panelists. I think this was very informative. 3 4 [Applause.] 5 MR. MULHOLLAND: And very much sets the stage for the remaining sessions. We'll take a 15 minute break б 7 now. And I would remind you again about filling out that survey, because that would really help for the afternoon 8 session. 10:30. 9 Okay, 10:30, please for coming back. 10 11 (BREAK) 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 PANEL 2: REBATES: OPEN THE ENVELOPE AND CUT THE

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## CHECK: WHAT COULD GO WRONG?

MS. O'BRIEN: -- Federal Trade Commission, and

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1 consumer.

We also have with us Hal Stinchfield, who is a recognized expert in the field of rebate advertising. Currently he's working as a consultant working with marketers to develop and deliver more consumer-friendly rebate offers. So Hal today is sort of our eyes of the industry.

8 And finally, with us is my colleague Dean 9 Graybill of the FTC. And he's going to be giving us a 10 sort of law enforcement view of rebate advertising, and 11 explain some of the bad consequences that can be 12 [microphone interference] that fail to keep their rebate 13 promises.

14 Of course, we all know the saying we learn from 15 our mistakes, and hopefully during this panel we'll be 16 able to learn from the mistakes of others.

So without further ado, I'll put on Joe,
[microphone interference] before I get electrocuted.

19 MR. RIDOUT: Good morning. Can everybody hear 20 back there? Might give it a little more. Thanks a lot for having me. It's a great honor to be here. My name's 21 22 Joe Ridout. I'm with Consumer Action, as was mentioned. 23 We're a consumer defense and education group that sends out about two million pieces of free information to 24 25 consumers and other groups all over the country, and up

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We're seeing a couple of retailers getting out of the 1 rebate business, but many retailers still see rebates as 2 3 attractive because they get to induce sticker swoon, the 4 opposite of sticker shock, and entice consumers into buying products they might not always have been disposed 5 to do so. Retailers can reap the benefits of advertising б 7 a lower price than they necessarily have to deliver to 8 everyone.

Consumers for their part can find a terrific 9 deal on certain items, but they often face a series of 10 confusing and irritating obstacles in order to claim 11 12 their rebate. For example, a rebate customer customarily must save the receipt, obtain the proper form or forms, 13 14 fill out the paperwork completely, enter the product 15 codes or offer codes, dissect the box the item came in, and submit the proper UPC code, send in all the 16 17 documentation under the deadline, wait for a check to arrive months later probably will look a lot like junk 18 19 mail, and then cash or deposit the check before it 20 expires in a short amount of time. So consumers are 21 faced with what seems at times like an endurance race of 22 hoop jumping, and it's not a surprise that problems arise 23 along the way.

24 It's no secret that many rebate companies try 25 to encourage mistakes on the part of consumers. We

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recently saw on the part of Parago, the company behind 1 Circuit City rebates, receive patent number 7120591 for a 2 3 rebate processing system. This is from the application: 4 'The rebate processing system provides a user friendly interface, yet retains hurtles sufficient to maintain 5 breakage.' Breakage, of course, rebate denials. б 7 Consumers do make mistakes, and that's a lot of the reason why rebates go bad, to be sure. But that's just 8 9 part of the story. And there are a lot of companies spending a lot of time and money trying to maximize how 10 many of those mistakes consumers can make, and increase 11 12 breakage, or rebate denials.

13 This is more from the application. 'By 14 requiring post-purchase activities, the rebate offer 15 attempts to reduce the number of successful rebate 16 claimants.' And it goes on, 'Because rebate programs 17 offer the potential for breakage, manufacturers can offer 18 more valuable rebates compared to a straight reduction 19 product price.'

20 So it's no secret. Some rebate companies 21 freely admit that they are in the business of 22 discouraging or denying rebates, as much as they are in 23 the business of fulfilling rebates. And to be sure, some 24 consumers are trying to game the system as well. It's 25 not as though there's one party completely out to dupe

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the other, it's more the system being a game than consumers or the industry trying to game the system. There's a number of consumer websites out there, for example, that try to identify free after rebate items, or even unusual circumstances where someone could actually make money by buying a product, presuming that all the rebates go according to plan.

So sometimes, in some ways rebates can 8 9 represent a strange convergence between consumers who want something for nothing and companies who want to give 10 nothing for something that they promised as part of the 11 12 original deal. So not surprising, this leads to a lot of problems. And I'll go into discussing how these impact 13 14 consumers, and what we've heard from people about these 15 experiences.

16 As I said, we maintain a hotline at Consumer 17 Action where people call in and report what kinds of experiences they have, negative or positive. Some of the 18 19 main rebate issues we hear are about items that were purchased as a gift, and they failed to qualify for the 20 rebate because the original box went to the gift 21 22 recipient, and they were unable to redeem their rebate. 23 Rebate checks that were supposed to be mailed within say 24 three months and arrived say nine months. These are all garden-variety complaints. We get forms that were 25

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1 properly completed but then denied.

Some of the more interesting ones involve a 2 3 problem with the packaging or lack of information about 4 what the rebate form should include. We heard from one consumer recently who bought a memory card and was 5 eligible for two different \$20 rebates. On each form he б 7 had to put the serial number of the card. He couldn't find out where exactly the serial number was, so he 8 included the number on the side of the box thinking it 9 would be the best solution. It turned out the number was 10 etched on the card itself, and it was a number you 11 12 couldn't actually see with the naked eye, you needed a magnifying glass to see it. So better disclosure in 13 these kinds of cases about where to put the pertinent 14 15 information on rebate forms is really the least we should 16 expect going forward.

17 Some consumers, it's interesting, find rebate forms so confusing and so intimidating that they enlist 18 19 the help of salesmen of the product at the point of sale to help them fill out the rebate forms. 20 And this, in 21 itself, can create more problems should the salesman fail 22 to fill out the form properly himself. Because we've 23 heard, like I said, we've been hearing increasingly from 24 consumers who have tried to get someone where they bought 25 the cell phone or bought the computer to fill out the

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1 form for them because the consumer approaches sometimes a 2 rebate with the sense of impending disaster, and they try 3 to minimize the chance of that. But sometimes the 4 salesman makes the same mistake filling out the wrong 5 forms, switching a number, in this case the same result, 6 a denial is what happens to the consumers.

And if the rebate is so confusing that people at the point of sale can't fill them out properly, here we have a serious problem, and there's no reason that these kinds of problems should be affecting people, if people even selling the products are having difficulties filling out the rebate form.

We heard a little earlier about how rebate 13 14 companies are replacing check rebates with prepaid gift 15 cards. It's certainly a trend that we're hearing about. And some consumers have been frustrated by this, because 16 17 for example in California many people are aware or they've heard that gift certificates can expire in 18 19 California. But they're not aware that bank-issued gift 20 cards can, they certainly can, they usually begin to expire after six months, and that's the case with most of 21 22 these prepaid gift card rebates as well. So many 23 consumers are surprised to see their rebate dying a slow 24 death when they thought it was just a gift card, a credit card, that would be just as useful and have the same 25

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longevity as a normal credit card or normal gift
 certificate from a store. That's not the case. And it
 takes some people by surprise.

I should add there's been something of a 4 backlash against rebates lately. Best Buy and Office Max 5 are examples of a couple of retailers who really have б 7 washed their hands of rebates and have tried to get out of the business, because they found that so many consumer 8 complaints were beginning to drag down the retailer's 9 reputation. Others like Staples have moved towards 10 11 processing rebates electronically, and removing some of 12 the possibilities for things to go wrong. And really all rebates could be processed online. Although as I'll 13

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about these guys as well. They were offering substantial 1 rebates for purchasing a cell phone, often \$200 or \$300, 2 and the catch was the rebate form had to be submitted no 3 4 later than seven months, and that sounds pretty fair. But the problem was it couldn't be submitted any sooner 5 than six months. So it was a maddeningly small window, б and it was one of those offers that not surprisingly led 7 to widespread denials. There's a saying in the tech 8 industry, it's called, 'Broken As Designed,' Broken As 9 Designed. And this is a good example of a rebate that 10 was broken as designed. People were not supposed to 11 12 complete this, and it was designed with the intent of maximizing denials, rather than maximizing fulfillments. 13

We've been getting a lot of complaints about 14 15 some -- a problem with direct rebate processing company called OnRebates. And it's interesting because this kind 16 17 of represents a strange convergence between mail-in rebates and the new electronically-submitted rebates. 18 19 With some of the OnRebate submissions they really are 20 kind of like a Frankenstein-like hybrid of the worst elements of a mail-in rebate and an electronic rebate. 21 The way it works with many of the rebates is the consumer 22 23 has to go online, fill out a complex registration form, 24 and then receive an email from the company acknowledging that the registration's complete, email the company back, 25

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1 information without a lot in it for them. Sometimes that 2 personal information can be just as much value as the 3 rebate itself.

4 But we're encouraged by what the FTC is doing to defend consumer rights. We're very encouraged by the 5 steps they've taken that were mentioned earlier this б 7 morning. We're also encouraged by some state actions, such as New York with AB8436 that requires strict 8 deadlines for sending rebate checks, requiring forms to 9 be more accessible to people who want to fill out rebate 10 forms, and that companies have to accept copies of 11 12 receipts rather than original receipts. These are fairly common sense solutions that can help consumers avoid 13 these kinds of problems. 14

15 I should add that consumers themselves have been taking matters into their own hands to some extent. 16 17 Consumer-generated websites like Fat Wallets, Slick Deals, or Rebate Place, all have helped share in 18 19 disseminating information about how to contact rebate 20 fulfillment houses, tips on how to make sure your rebate gets to the finish line, and which companies tend to 21 22 cause the most problems, so that some of these problems 23 can be avoided or at least identified.

24 So that's about all I have here. And I thank 25 you very much.

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[Applause.]

Next will be Hal. So thank you. 2 MS. O'BRIEN: 3 MR. STINCHFIELD: Today I'll give you a brief 4 introduction of my background, so that you can see the perspective from which I'm looking at this topic. 5 We'll talk about some of the most common misconceptions about б 7 rebates; consumer and marketer challenges with rebates; some of the fulfillment provider issues; what I think 8 9 needs to change in order to help improve this process; and when a marketer knows that they're headed for 10 trouble. 11

12 I'll start by dispelling any rumors and suggest that, yes, I have been in the business for 30 years. 13 And, frankly, the Federal Trade Commission was not 14 15 interested in all in rebates when I began, and there's a very good reason for that. Rebates were a quarter, that 16 17 was a 25 cent piece. Our biggest issue in that day, by the way, was when a quarter got sealed into a coin card, 18 19 inserted into a number 7 envelope, and labeled on the outside of it, and somewhere in the mail stream someone 20 would take that envelope and slug it like that and make 21 22 the quarter come out the other end and that was a mail 23 theft, and that was about it. So there wasn't much fraud 24 back then.

25

I have managed over 50,000 rebates and consumer

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1 promotions for the Carlson Marketing Group; as an equity partner for Young America; also for Boomerang Marketing, 2 which was an E continuity startup, which was the original 3 transmission of proofs of purchase over the web; and also 4 as the senior vice-president for Marketing Services. And 5 today my interest is on educating marketers on how to do б 7 a better job with these offers so they can increase their efficiency, effectiveness, customer satisfaction 8 (inaudible). Clients include Symantec Corporation, 9 United Health Care, Lorillard, PayPal, Pfizer, and a few 10 11 others.

12 There is one project that I'm working on right 13 now that's kind of interesting. I'm working for a prime 14 contractor to the federal government on a one billion

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specific, they're not marketer-specific, and they're not retailer-specific. They're all program-specific, and every program is different. And so they have to be analyzed on a one-on-one basis. So all this hubbub about the consumer complaints and what not are somewhat generalized. And we can go through some examples there.

7 All problems and all issues are emanated from offer structure, offer communication, and offer 8 I'm sorry HP is in the room right now, but 9 execution. this could have been anybody's, as could the next 10 subsequent six slides. So try to disregard the names 11 12 here. But when I first looked at this I saw that I could buy a monitor for \$599, but after a \$350 rebate I could 13 actually get it for \$199. And the fact of the matter is 14 15 that that's not true. I have to buy the monitor, I have to buy the tower, I have to buy a printer, I have to buy 16 17 Turbo Tax, and probably submit my first born in order to get that down to \$149. Now this may not be considered 18 19 deceptive by the Federal Trade Commission, but I can assure you that in many state jurisdictions it is in fact 20 illegal, just by the way it's positioned. And so we want 21 22 to watch out for offers like that.

This next one is extraordinarily challenging for consumers in the software space, where a lot of the software folks were saying, free, free, free, free, free,

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but if you read the fine print down below here you find 1 out that you not only have to purchase their product and 2 submit their proof of purchase, but you may have to 3 4 submit a competitive proof of purchase from a product that you purchased over a year ago. I can't find 5 receipts of purchases I made last week, let alone a year б So I say that that's a little difficult, especially 7 aqo. in a condition where it's in such fine print here that 8 you're telling the consumer here that they can get it for 9 Sure they can get it for free if they submit their 10 free. proof, the receipt, and the receipt from a previously 11 12 purchased product. So we kind of want to watch out for offer structure and communication that looks like this. 13

Communication piece I'm generally referring to, however, is the copy on the mail-in certificate, which is where a great deal of the deception occurs, or perceived deception occurs. I try to be balanced in this issue, so I say "perceived" as well.

Here's another offer where I thought I could get a Sonic Care probably for about \$15, because if I submitted the middle panel I could get a \$10 rebate, and if I submitted on the lefthand side I could get a \$5 coupon off, excuse me, \$10 coupon off -- I haven't

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that you can either have one or the other, either the 1 rebate or the coupon but not both. Now that's a little 2 problematic because this offer was delivered in a free-3 4 standing insert would probably hit a circulation of 52 million pieces. So what I'm essentially doing is I'm 5 going to alienate about a half a million people who may б 7 have been interested in this offer just by including some small type thing here that says I can only have the 8 rebate or the coupon, but not both. 9

10 This next one, I don't remember the, I don't remember the manufacturer here, but let me just indicate 11 12 one challenge here. Not only is this fairly busy both on top as well as on that lower righthand panel, but here's 13 a problem for a manufacturer. This manufacturer is 14 15 simply asking for the consumer to fill in their name, 16 address, city, state, and zip code, and the UPC symbols 17 from the products they purchased, when in reality all they have to do is go to the store, look for those 18 19 products, fill out the UPCs, and go get their \$35 virtually with no proof of purchase. So we try to act a 20 21 little bit balanced here to say it's not the fulfillment 22 provider, it's not the retailer, it's not the marketer. 23 Marketers have issues as well with the way they structure 24 their offers, sometimes to the point where that's going to cost them a lot of money. 25

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1 out how to recommunicate them.

2 And we saw the printer offer, so I won't go 3 through that.

And the most challenging consumer offer these days that I hear about is a rebate request invalidated for a legitimately attempted purchase. They actually went out and did this and for some stupid little minor reason that really wouldn't affect the marketer's budget they got disqualified.

We also hear, you know, if a manufacturer 10 offers a rebate, and I hear this from governmental 11 12 agencies and the press all the time, if a manufacturer offers a rebate why do they make it so difficult to 13 comply with? So we're kind of shooting ourselves in the 14 foot when we make these offers but we don't do them in 15 such a way that's going to encourage compliance and high 16 17 customer satisfaction, and still be affordable and efficient for the manufacturer. It absolutely has to 18 19 change.

20 Rejection letter copy; offer expiration dates 21 too short, not enough time, you see that, there's a lot 22 of legislation on that; unclear offer copy; and offer 23 limits enforced but not obviously communicated -- that's 24 the fine print on the bottom that says limit one per 25 household but nobody ever sees it so they submit in four

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1 times for it.

The marketer challenges I experience, and 2 3 things that my clients will come to me about will be, you 4 know, many rebates fail before they begin. They don't have in-house expertise to design consumer-friendly 5 offers, or the created is relegated to an agency, or as б 7 is most common, they operate in silos. You have marketing, you have sales promotion, you have consumer 8 9 affairs, you have finance, and you have treasury, but they never talk about what's going on. So the programs 10 really have to be evaluated both before they're delivered 11 12 and afterwards. And in many organizations it's so political that the cross-referencing of those 13 14 communication pieces never takes place. And, again, 15 they're usually calling me when it's too late, after the phones have been ringing off the hook or they're hearing 16 17 from some governmental agency.

18 Fulfillment providers are also a challenge. So 19 we can't throw all the mud at them. They rarely get to review the offer copy in advance. Sometimes they don't 20 even know about an offer until they start receiving the 21 22 mail, and they go, what's this? And then they have to go 23 through their setup procedures. They usually aren't 24 considered at all during the development process, they're sort of the last one on the end of the totem pole. And 25

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often reject thousands of consumer requests, perhaps as the original specifications called for, but not understanding that they're alienating half of the marketer's constituency. The margins are thin so they don't often have time to pick up the phone and call and say, you know, we're getting too many complaints here.

7 And it's difficult for fulfillment providers to understand how vocal consumers can be. So that needs to 8 9 change. I think they should at least be supplied with the offer copy in advance of the offer so that they can 10 have a look at it, maybe give you guys some feedback 11 12 about what might work and what might not work. The processing agreement must specify what threshold a 13 14 fulfillment house must notify a marketer, and that's as a 15 percent of invalids to valids, so that they're not disqualifying the 50,000 out of a 100,000 that we talked 16 17 about before, Matt.

18 Marketers must be made aware the consumer 19 complaints might not only cause consumers to stop buying 20 their products, but it could also be unlawful behavior, 21 as is the case in Section 5.

I would also encourage marketers to use more common sense. If it looks problematic, it probably is. And the fulfillment industry must pay closer attention to the problems inherent in the traditional

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mail-in process that caused all of this attention in the 1 first place. I mean it really is a joint effort between 2 marketers, advertising, fulfillment providers, to sort of 3 4 get together and say, geez, why would it take 18 weeks to fulfill something? You know, is that intentional, is it 5 deceptive, are we telling the consumer? б Is it full 7 disclosure? This is going to be an extraordinary issue in the gift card space and the prepaid space, both 8 closed-loop and open-loop, when we get to the point where 9 we're talking about dormancy fees, we're talking about 10 maintenance fees, we're talking about split-tender where 11 12 they can't use the extra four bucks left on the card. Ι mean this is extraordinary, I mean it's extraordinary. 13 Sure that's a valuable and efficient tool, but if you 14 15 don't disclose to the consumer what the condition is for which they're getting this card, don't bother, stay away 16 17 from them.

Fulfillment also should be more innovative in coming up with more consumer-friendly processes. That is happening, for those of you who don't know, it is literally possible to submit a rebate today, submit for a rebate today, and get it back tomorrow. That technology exists, and there are a few pioneers out there who are doing it.

Marketers need to take a more proactive role in

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training their marketing and promotion personnel, and in their sales promotion personnel. People don't do this on purpose. We don't design offers that alienate the consumers. I said once in Business Week that that would be akin to brand suicide. We know that most of them are not doing it on purpose. So let's change that, and train the personnel who are handling these offers.

8 We also need to perform analyses that will lead 9 to measurable and actual improvements in their 10 promotions. So let's look at the data, analyze it, get 11 it objective in nature, and present it to whoever's 12 responsible for executing these offers. Usually senior 13 management has to get involved to break through some of 14 the political silos that exist in some marketers.

I contend that each successive offer has to have a higher customer satisfaction rate than the previous offer. And I think marketing departments need to listen more closely to their internal and external contact centers.

I'm doing what Tom did earlier, sorry, missingmy slides here. Okay.

When do marketers know they're in trouble? If they hear from Matthew, that's a problem. If more than 3 percent of their consumers are on any given program are invalidated. Tom cited 10, it really depends on both

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offer structure, size, how many proofs, and so on and so 1 But a good benchmark, you want to look at about a 2 forth. 3 percent maximum. So if you're going over that -- I 3 4 evaluated about 25 for a pharmaceutical firm and 24 of them were well beyond that, starting at 300 percent 5 greater than that and going up. So this happens all the б 7 time, and it comes partly from the fact that a lot of the sales promotion departments and marketers have 8 disappeared these days, so there's really kind of nobody 9 minding the store. 10

If you hear from a state senator or Better 11 12 Business Bureau, if more than 1 percent of your consumers are contacting your contact center, internally or 13 externally, and oh by the way, those numbers are usually 14 15 not aggregated, so you have an internal call center, you have a fulfillment call center, and you have an external 16 17 call center, each of them are getting 2 percent, 2 percent, nobody's saying that oh my God 7 percent of our 18 19 consumers are really angry with us and our offerings. 20 And those things have to be looked at.

If you haven't done training sessions for your marketing and sales promotion and agency personnel, you absolutely must begin to do so using real live data, and kind of blurring those political lines internally, and say, okay, this is for the good of the company. It

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1 doesn't matter who did it or whose fault it is, or why 2 this happened, we have to break through that clutter and 3 get it done and just plain educate.

And then if you don't have regular reviews with your call center and fulfillment suppliers to find out what's gone wrong, so that you can aggregate that data and continue training and your continuous improvement.

8

9

And that's it.

[Applause.]

MS. O'BRIEN: Thanks, Hal. Next up is DeanGraybill.

12 MR. GRAYBILL: Good morning. Use this one I should start out with the standard disclaimer 13 here. 14 that any statements I'm going to make are not necessarily reflective of the Commission. I'm the only one required 15 But what I'd like to do is really 16 to say that. 17 give you first a very general overview of what are the laws that even apply here. You know, in some areas like 18 19 mail orders, we have a rule that's very specific about 20 things you got to do and the hoops you got to jump through. Here that's not the case. So what you see is 21 us applying two very basic doctrines. 22

23 One is deceptive acts and practices. Frankly, 24 I view this as a common sense sort of thing. Now, it may 25 have very difficult applications, but the idea is are you

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making a representation, express or implied, that leaves a net impression about the value of this rebate or the ease of it, or the hoops you've got to jump through.

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4 And then there's another lesser used doctrine called unfair acts or practices, which is reserved more 5 for the situation where the harm isn't really stemming б 7 from what people were told so much as the seller has done something to structure the transaction that puts 8 consumers in a bind they can't get out of. A good 9 example of that is, you know, they tell you well you got 10 to send in the UPC code, but it turns out that a lot of 11 12 people don't get a box that has a UPC code on it. You know, that's a structural problem with the offer. 13

Over the years we've brought a lot of cases 14 15 against a lot of types of firms. We don't discriminate, we welcome all comers. Bumble Bee Tuna, actually that 16 17 was one of my favorites, where it was an offer you got 75 cents off on your next purchase. So you take the can 18 19 home and you got to peel the thing off, and then turn it around to look what that offer is, the 75 cents off if 20 you buy 5 cans of tuna. So that was a very popular 21 22 promotion.

And it's funny, for whatever reasons you see a lot of, a lot of things in the tech area. I don't know, I'm sure there's reasons for that that are beyond me.

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any signal that there's any mention of important 1 conditions or considerations. But in 4 point type at the 2 3 very top there was a bunch of gobbledygook which, again, 4 you would need a microscope to discern. It goes gobble, gobble, gobble, then it goes down and says, 'Requires 5 Compuserve activation.' Even then it's not telling you, б 7 what, a month? A free activation? For a month? Or what That's the entirety of the disclosure in that ad. 8 is it? 9 So that was one problem.

In fact there were some very important 10 conditions having to do with this. One was that well you 11 had to spend the money, \$869 up front, and then send in 12 two different rebates to get your money back. 13 That was The more important thing was it required a 14 one thing. 15 three-year subscription to Compuserve Internet Service at 16 the cost of \$21.95 a month. Now, or you could pay \$792 17 if you wanted to for that. And that wasn't all, you also if you decided to cancel out of that Compuserve thing you 18 19 lost the rebate. And on top of that you had to pay another \$50 cancellation fee. So again, it's not a 20 21 judgment about the wisdom of an offering like that, it's 22 the fact that nobody understood this. Nobody really was 23 made to understand that at the point of sale.

24 Now, I want to say one thing just in the 25 middle, and that is, you know, FTC has had a pretty

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vigorous enforcement program, but none of it indicates any institutional opposition to the idea of rebates. Frankly, we're just neutral. We're just neutral about that like we are about everything in life. You know, it's if people -- well, maybe that's not true.

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until you got to about the fourth disclosure page, the fourth hyperlink, which, by the way, was a page that you didn't have to go through before ordering, that you finally got all the stuff.

So that already gave notice about the use of 5 hyperlinks as a -- and also the hyperlinks itself, and б 7 here's the important point, there wasn't those warnings and red flags around the hyperlink indicating read this, 8 this is important. And actually if you looked at the 9 order in Buy Dot Com, it didn't condemn the use of 10 hyperlinks but it said you better say something like, 11 12 'Owner's cancellation requirement, read here.' It wasn't quite that draconian, but I mean it was something like 13 that, because people, you know, you don't always hit 14 15 hyperlinks, you don't always know how important it is. 16 You sort of assume they're going to tell me at some point how important these caveats are. 17

18 Another reason InPhonic should have, and I'm 19 not trying to paint a picture of evil here, I'm just 20 saying this was not really cutting edge law in a way when 21 we came out with InPhonic, because we also in May of 2000 22 had come out with this thing, and again it's in the 23 business card thing you have where Eileen already quoted 24 from it. But there's actually two or three pages on hyperlinks alone. And the sort of thing you should think 25

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about before using that as your exclusive route to tell the truth. And you can also go to FTC.gov, which by the way is a wealth of information on these subjects and you print off a copy of this tonight if you want to.

Here I'll just quickly say, what did the 5 hyperlinks say? Well, it's like Eileen said, it just б basically said there's a rebate. I mean these two things 7 where it said \$90 customer mail-in rebate. 8 If you noticed there was a hyperlink you could get more 9 information, but it certainly didn't send up any red 10 flags that you better take a look at this in detail, 11 12 otherwise.

There were some other aspects to the InPhonic 13 case which also appear in other cases. And that is there 14 15 was also a matter of, I think I'll just flip through this stuff, again, there was this aspect, as was mentioned 16 17 before, about InPhonic, where there's just this weird 180 day to 210 day window of time, no earlier, no later. 18 You 19 had to have proof of continuous wireless service, you got 20 disqualified if you changed your phone number. And then there was also a twist in that case where they actually 21 22 told people, hey you know what, if you don't quite get 23 this right the first time we're going to help you out. 24 They didn't, not many times, at least. So let's say you 25 happened to forget to put your email address on the

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thing, it would reject it. They had big red stamps going reject. And telephone number, they would crater that one, too, right there. Ineligible or incomplete forms, did that.

Here was an example of that thing I was talking 5 about before, which is an unfairness, which is there was б 7 also a problem of they had some things were somewhat standard, you know, the UPC code and this, this, and 8 9 this. Also you were supposed to send in a guide to wireless service. And, you know, not all customers would 10 get that stuff. So and then they would just 11 12 automatically, you know, reject it. And they are 50 percent. Now you've been hearing these figures about 13 14 well what's the trigger point where you should start 15 worrying, or at 10 percent has something gone wrong: 50 percent of InPhonic customers that had sent in a rebate 16 17 got rejected. When you got something like that something ain't right. 18

Last subject, and I'll quick speed through this, is just the idea of late fulfillment not going well. And InPhonic had, you know, sometimes -- you've heard much more wisdom on that than I can give you -small companies can get in over their head, large companies don't make it a priority, whatever. The Soyo case was mentioned, where 95 percent of Soyo's rebates

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1 were late.

There was another case that was done by our San 2 Francisco office which I thought was, I didn't have 3 4 anything to do with, but it was I thought a great case, or interesting case, in that it was Comp USA. And Comp 5 USA is a retailer, and they were advertising a б 7 manufacturer-funded rebate. And they made a promise, rebate checks will be mailed in six to eight weeks. 8 And what happened there is that to put it simply a great many 9 rebate checks were received as much as six months or more 10 past that deadline, and some just weren't gotten at all. 11 12 And frankly I think it was a case where the people handling the rebates, the QPS, which was the 13 manufacturer, you know, they were in trouble, and they 14 15 were having trouble with all sorts of things in the 16 company, and they were going to go bankrupt ultimately.

17 But you can ask yourself, well wait a minute, Comp USA is a retailer. Was it fair to hold them 18 19 responsible for the problems of the manufacturer? Let me just say that in this case as in all cases, you know, we 20 really are reasonable people, we hear the best arguments 21 22 all sides can give, and frankly in this case the 23 Commission went out of its way in the complaint to signal 24 the reasons. And one, I forget the verbiage, what it 25 Comp USA had knowledge and continued to advertize was.

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the same promotion up until just before QPS went
 bankrupt.

I would simply, I think that's pretty much it 3 4 for me. I would say that if you want more knowledge about the cases we do, the FTC.gov website is a great 5 One little research tool I used is that in every б wealth. 7 one of these cases, and I haven't mentioned two-thirds of them, are accompanied by press release, and very often 8 electronically online on FTC.gov the press release of the 9 company as well by electronic copy of the actual 10 complaint and the order. Maybe not in some of the older 11 12 cases, but almost in the last five years I think all of So you can go to FTC.gov, look for 'newsroom,' 13 them. which is where you get the press stuff, and it's 14 15 searchable by term, you can put in 'rebate,' or if you 16 know you want to see Comp USA type in 'Comp USA,' it will 17 bring up the press release, it will give you a chance to actually print out as well the pleadings and it's 18 19 something where you can sort of fill in the details as to 20 how we view these things.

21

Thank you.

22 [Applause.]

23 MS. O'BRIEN: If you, can you hear me? We have 24 a couple of questions from the audience.

25 Start off with Joe, if you're ready. Do you

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have an interest in helping consumers, so if you hear
 from consumers about maybe interest in your organization
 actually help them individually?

4 MR. RIDOUT: At times we'll contact a retailer or fulfillment house to try to mediate when the problems 5 We can't do as much as the Federal Trade б have arisen. 7 Commission or say the state Attorney General can do, because we don't have any jurisdiction like that. 8 But we 9 can try to mediate in a reasonable way so that it wouldn't get to the sort of the complaint where it would 10 have to be brought to the attention of those 11 12 organizations. But we do try to help, yeah.

MS. O'BRIEN: Great. And just so you know the FTC we welcome complaints from consumers, that's how we know the cases to bring.

16 I'm not sure who exactly this is directed to,
17 but I'll just ask the question so anyone can answer.
18 Copies of receipts present problems of consumer fraud, do
19 you think consumers should shoulder some of
20 responsibility?

21 MR. RIDOUT: Well, I don't think anyone would 22 disagree with that. That sounds like -- consumers 23 certainly have to shoulder some of the responsibility. 24 But there certainly are methods by which you could 25 securely determine if a copy of a receipt represented

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fraud, just an honest attempt to safeguard one's material in the event of a rebate form getting lost. There's certainly easier ways to do it, but consumers have to bear responsibility, but making a copy of a receipt I don't think presents an inordinate opportunity for fraud with the other safeguards in place.

MS. O'BRIEN: What is the NTIA?
MR. STINCHFIELD: The National
Telecommunications and Information Administration
division of the Department of Commerce.

MS. O'BRIEN: And I think this is probably directed at Hal. Have you seen that practices have changed on a national level because of the recent Connecticut law and Rhode Island law regarding rebates?

MR. STINCHFIELD: I think that because of all media attention, marketers are getting smarter about this, but it's kind of slow to come. The fulfillment industry is also getting a little bit smarter with electronic transmission of proofs of purchase and the submission of electronic rewards back to the consumer by ACH and other mechanisms that speed up the turn time.

I think with Senator Schumer, attention by the Federal Trade Commission, Better Business Bureaus, other Attorneys General, that in general the industry's getting smarter, it just has to accelerate that speed of

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1 copy in order to drive them down.

I'm not sure exactly what this 2 MS. O'BRIEN: 3 question is but I'll read it, because I've been having a 4 hard time understanding it. What is legally objectionable about requiring that consumers comply with 5 all disclosed terms of a rebate offer? Mr. Ridout paints б 7 a view of rebates that suggests that no reasonable person would attempt to participate in a rebate offer, then once 8 9 consumers, I'm not sure, who to get to determine which requirements they comply with. Does that make sense? 10

MR. RIDOUT: Not exactly. I didn't mean to 11 12 leave the impression that we felt that consumers should not comply with rebates, or that a reasonable consumer 13 would steer clear of them. Merely we were highlighting 14 15 some of the problematic areas that have befell consumers who have complied with what they thought were the 16 17 reasonable terms presented, that turned out to not be reasonable or turned out to be not complied with by 18 19 either the rebate fulfillment house or someone else down the line. 20

But rebates in and of themselves we don't have any objection to, per se, merely the way that some of them have been unfairly presented and unfairly processed at times.

25

MS. O'BRIEN: And as Dean was saying earlier, I

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1 mean we're not really -- the FTC hasn't made a value 2 judgment on the term so far, it's whether consumers are 3 actually understanding them when they buy the product.

4 MR. RIDOUT: If you look at some of the reforms that some companies like Staples looked at the consumer 5 complaints associated with rebates being their number one б 7 complaint they received from their clientele, then they reformed their rebate procedures a great deal. And 8 that's really exemplary, as far as we're concerned, and, 9 you know, they've reduced the complaints they've received 10 enormously. 11

12 So rebates can work very well. But it's 13 interesting to look at those that don't and figure out 14 why.

MS. O'BRIEN: I don't know if any of you know the answer to this question, but can a rebate, a company that's offering a rebate actually refuse to mail to a PO Box?

19 MR. STINCHFIELD: You know, that's a good I think if it's clearly stated on the order 20 question. form they're within their rights to say so, but I would 21 22 pretty much caution against it, and work rather than on 23 an elimination routine that precludes or prevents or 24 makes it more difficult for a consumer to write different PO Boxes down in order to defraud the company and get 25

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multiple requests. They have to be careful there.

On the NTIA initiative it so stated in the rule 2 3 making that PO Boxes are generally not allowed, that they 4 generally would not constitute a U.S. household. However, there were exceptions, like territories in 5 Alaska and Indian Reservations and the like. I don't б 7 think we have to go that far. A fulfillment provider could suggest send back a letter asking for either a 8 rural route or a street address. I mean that's one 9 10 possible out. 11 MS. O'BRIEN: All right, thank you. I think 12 that's the end of our time for this panel. 13 [Applause.] 14 MS. O'BRIEN: We're going to take another short 15 break and reconvene at 11:45. And I encourage you again 16 to fill out your survey forms. 17 (BREAK) 18 19 20 21 PANEL 3: THE FUTURE OF REBATES 22 MR. GOLD: Our last panel of the morning is 23 called The Future of Rebates. We're going to be looking 24 at this topic from two different angles. First, we're going to hear from Matthew Edwards, who is an assistant 25

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professor in the Department of Law in the Zicklin School of Business at Baruch College in New York City. Professor Edwards has written an article called, 'The Law, Marketing, and Behavioral Economics of Consumer Rebates' that will soon be published in the Stanford Journal of Law, Business and Finance. And I would certainly commend it to you once it's published.

One of the topics that he addresses in his 8 9 article is the recent state laws and the increasing activity among state legislators in enacting and 10 proposing laws in the area of rebates. As we heard in 11 12 the last panel, there is no federal law that specifically governs rebates. Some states, though, have legislated in 13 this area, and there's been quite a bit of legislative 14 15 activity on the state level just in the last year or two. 16 And Matt Edwards' presentation is going to focus on state 17 laws, both existing and pending, in the area of rebates.

18 Our second presentation is going to be by Chris 19 Quinlan, who is co-founder of PlusNet Marketing, which is 20 a promotion marketing company in Wilmington, Delaware. PlusNet has developed an online rebate redemption model 21 22 that he'll describe, which is very easy to use and 23 attractive in a lot of ways from the consumer 24 perspective. Chris is going to be describing in his presentation how his company's web-based rebate 25

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redemption model alleviates a lot of the issues about
 which consumers have complained over the years regarding
 rebates.

Now, that's not to say that the online
redemption model answers all of the problems from the
consumer's standpoint. And Eileen Harrington, who is our
Deputy Director in the Bureau of Consumer Protection of
the FTC in Washington, D.C. is going to be addressing
some of those issues, and reacting to the issues that she
hears in the first two panels.

One interesting facet of PlusNet Marketing's online redemption model is providing consumers with a variety of payment possibilities, alternative methods of payment for their rebate. And these raise certain disclosure issues, and Eileen, among other things, will be discussing some of those disclosure issues raised by those payment methods, such as gift cards.

18 So let's start out with Matt Edwards.

19 [Applause.]

20 MR. EDWARDS: It's an absolute delight to be 21 with you here today to talk about rebates. This is an 22 informal presentation on a paper that I'm working on. I 23 have a longer paper that is coming out very soon in the 24 Stanford Journal of Law, Business and Finance, as Matt 25 Gold pointed out. And you can tell I'm from academia,

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because if you want a copy of that paper once it's published I'd love to send it to you, just give me a copy of your email address and your address, and I'll send it to you for free. It's just you tell me who you are and I mail it to you for free, which is a little bit different from some of you are used to dealing with.

7 When I was writing my first paper I found out 8 about a large consulting firm that had done a study on 9 rebates, and I thought it might be interesting to get 10 their information, so I contacted them and said, you 11 know, I'm writing this little academic paper, it would be 12 nice to just see your report, and they told me it's 13 \$15,000.

14

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[Laughter.]

15 MR. EDWARDS: And I explained that I work for the City University of New York, and I teach 16 17 underprivileged kids, and that sort of thing, and they explained to me it's \$15,000. So we do things a little 18 19 bit differently. You give me your address and I actually just send you stuff for free. Oh yes, and this is 20 informal, don't cite, quote or distribute, it's not ready 21 at that stage. In fact, after I finish I'm going to have 22 23 to ask you to forget that you've ever seen me.

24 [Laughter.]

MR. EDWARDS: Okay. We've heard about all the

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problems of rebates. Usually articles about rebates in

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to be the most egregious, the most egregious problems.

Rebate price advertising, New York, California, 2 3 Oklahoma, all require that if you advertise a rebate you 4 make it very clear that the rebate redemption is required in order to obtain the advertised price. So this is a 5 price advertising statute that these three states have, б 7 that basically says you have to clearly say this is price, this is the rebate, so it's a price after rebate. 8 9 New Jersey assembly just passed a bill in January, 71 to 8, and it's pending now before the New Jersey senate. 10

11 A lot of this stuff is in flux, so it's 12 important in whatever state you're operating in, or if 13 you're operating nationally that you consult an attorney, 14 and not me, to make sure what you're doing is legal.

15 I'm not going to go through the California, 16 read the California code to you, but it's basically just 17 says that you have to be very clear, that you have to 18 clearly and conspicuously make it known that to obtain 19 the price advertised you have to mail in a rebate. So 20 that's the California law, and there's other states with 21 such laws.

22 Connecticut by regulation, and Rhode Island, 23 have even tougher rebate advertising laws. And 24 effectively -- and I want to thank Matt Gold for pointing 25 this out to me because I sort of misstated my initial

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draft in my paper, Connecticut and Rhode Island actually 1 make it an unfair or deceptive act just to advertise the 2 price with price after rebate. So effectively rebate 3 4 price advertising, price rebate final price, is unlawful in Connecticut and Rhode Island. That is a very, very 5 strong approach, and it's an unusual approach in the law. б 7 So you can't advertise in Connecticut, you know, rebate price after rebate. 8

9 There was a proposal in Maryland just like that, that was stalled, and there's some proposals right 10 now pending in Massachusetts for the same thing, where 11 12 you can't advertise the price after rebate. And the idea is that it is inherently misleading to consumers because 13 14 they can't understand the whole thing of a price and then a rebate, and then a price after rebate, this is 15 something that they somehow they grapple with and can't 16 17 really comprehend.

I'm going to quickly go through this. There's 18 19 some laws that have long been on the books. One in 20 California, it's called the subsequent event law, there's a law that says that you can't offer -- you can't tell 21 somebody they'll receive a rebate if receiving a rebate 22 is contingent on a later event, meaning something else 23 24 has to happen to get the rebate. But the California 25 courts have held that this does not apply to traditional

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1 mail-in rebates, even though by the text of the law it 2 would seem that the fact there's a subsequent contingent 3 event, mailing in the rebate, that it would apply to 4 rebates. So just in the interest of comprehensiveness I 5 put this in, but it doesn't really apply to rebates.

Maine and New York now have laws that ensure б 7 that rebate forms will be provided to consumers in an timely manner. So these are things about consumers 8 showing up and saying I want to do the rebate but I show 9 up at the store and there's no forms, and it's difficult 10 to obtain forms. California had such a 11 12 provision in its vetoed bill. There's been proposals of this kind in Arizona, Massachusetts and Texas. 13 So these 14 are the types of things where people saying I want to redeem but I can't get forms. So these are rules saying 15 that if you're going to say you're offering a rebate you 16 have to make sure that you have the forms available. 17 Α pretty reasonable requirement. 18

19 New York's approach, which I won't go into 20 detail, obviously it's a lot of text on that slide, it 21 basically says that you have to have the forms there 22 where somebody makes the purchase, or you have to have 23 some sort of method for them to generate the form. And a 24 rebate offeror can comply with the statute simply by 25 providing sufficient forms based on reasonably

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anticipated sales. So you don't violate the law if in 1 New York if you provide sufficient rebate forms based on 2 what you anticipate, and it turns out that you run out, 3 4 that's okay, that's a safe harbor in the law. But if you anticipate having 20,000 come in, 100,000 people come in, 5 and you put out 5 forms, that would be violating the law. б 7 And there's provisions in the law for internet and telephone sales. And these violations can give rise to 8 9 damages of \$100 to \$1,000 per violation, under the GBL.

There's been almost no litigation or no cases 10 under these provisions yet. They're very, very new. 11 12 And, in fact, for those of you who are really interested there's another New York general business law, 391, with 13 14 exactly the same number that has to do with the sale of 15 used clothing. And somehow the New York legislature when they passed this new statute didn't realize they were 16 17 giving two different laws the same number. Just something for any lawyers in the room, something of 18 19 interest.

20 Rebate redemption time periods. New York now 21 requires that you give people at least 14 days to redeem 22 their rebates. California would have given consumers 30 23 days. Schumer, Senator Schumer recommended 30 days. And 24 there's a proposal pending right now in Massachusetts 25 that would give consumers a full year, and hearings are

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being held this month that would require a year. And 1 this is very interesting, it builds on Professor Silk's 2 fascinating presentation earlier which the general 3 4 feeling in legislatures is let's legislate longer periods, but the behavioral economics evidence and the 5 marketing research indicates that longer deadlines might б 7 not necessarily be beneficial. And I rely on Professor Silk's research in this area in my paper, that longer 8 deadlines might not be beneficial. But that's what 9 consumers think they want, so that's what the legislators 10 are pushing for are long, long deadlines, even though 11 12 that might actually decrease redemption and increase breakage. 13

14 There's also rebate payment periods. New 15 York's new law requires payment within 60 days. After somebody satisfies the rebate requirements California 16 17 would have required 30 days. A proposal is now pending in Florida, for those of you who want to lobby the 18 19 Florida senate, that would require payment in 15 working days. And then there were a couple of other proposals. 20

21 So these are things saying you have to pay 22 people quickly, which, of course, the problem, as you 23 know better than I do, these short payment periods may 24 create complications between rebate offerors and 25 fulfillment centers, and it may not be possible to pay

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people that quickly. But legislators are getting into
 the act, they want to mandate rapid payment of rebate
 rewards.

4 Rhode Island requires rebate offerors to accept copies of receipts now. So in Rhode Island you have to 5 take a copy of a receipt. New York, there's a proposal б 7 pending that would require the provision of duplicate receipts, and of course many firms are already doing that 8 There's many rebate offerors that provide 9 on their own. duplicate receipt for rebate redemption, Best Buy, 10 Circuit City, there's other firms that do this. 11 And 12 California also had a similar thing saying that you either have to accept duplicate receipts or accept 13 14 copies, you have to provide receipts or accept copies. 15 So this is the whole problem of people saying well I have the receipt but I need to hang on to the receipt in case 16 17 I return the goods, or I need multiple receipts because there's multiple rebate offers, and that's a frustration 18 19 some consumers have claimed, saying there's multiple 20 rebate offers but they need original receipts for each one of the rebate offers. And so this would ameliorate 21 22 that complaint to some extent.

Now, a ban altogether. In my paper, which I
wrote a long time ago, I said this is not even an issue,
so therefore it's not even really worth discussing,

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nobody's interested in banning rebates. But there are 1 proposals pending now in New York and Massachusetts that 2 3 would require payment of rebates at the point of sale. 4 That is effectively a ban on rebates, if you require payment at the point of sale. In the past in New York 5 this has not been successful. In New Hampshire it has б 7 not been successful. I have no indication of whether it will or will not be successful in Massachusetts, I doubt 8 9 it. But this is the type, that's probably the most radical remedy, it would effectively be a ban on rebates 10 if they require payment at the point of sale. 11

12 But there are things pending now in New York 13 and Massachusetts requiring instant payment. And in many 14 of these proposals legislators simply cite the newspaper 15 articles that we've all read, and they cite those newspaper articles as evidence, and those newspaper 16 17 articles as many in the room know are quite insipid and quite lacking in any sort of sustained reasoned 18 19 discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of 20 consumer rebates.

There's other miscellaneous proposals that have floated around in different states. Some proposals have said you have to give people a way of checking on the status of their rebates, some sort of mandatory method for checking on the status of the rebate. The second one

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is some sort of clear marketing of rebate reward checks. 1 This is part of the whole junk mail thing that the checks 2 look like junk mail. I'm very, very sympathetic to the 3 4 complaints that consumers have about all of these things. Some of the complaints seem to be a little odd to me, the 5 whole check is junk mail kind of you have the picture of б 7 the consumer getting something in the mail and oh what's this, you know, I think people can recognize a check in 8 9 the mail. But some people say it looks like junk mail, so maybe there should be clearer markings on rebate 10 reward checks. 11

12 And then the last thing is something that touches on what we talked about earlier, is requiring --13 forbidding rebate offerors from requiring too much 14 15 personal information. They say, you know, they ask for everything on these forms. I've filled out a lot of 16 17 rebates. I have not seen that they require an excessive amount of personal information, but some states have said 18 19 that they want to limit the amount of information that could be required. 20

21 So then the question becomes for people at the 22 FTC and at the state level, the bigger question stepping 23 back is is this a good thing where we have 50 different 24 states where different legal approaches might be tried on 25 regulating rebates. On the one hand it gives you a good

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chance to experiment with different approaches, which is 1 always a good thing in legal regulation. On the other 2 hand it could complicate things for national retailers 3 and rebate providers to have 50 different state laws to 4 So the question is would a single federal 5 follow. approach be better, some sort of best practices, would б 7 that be better, a state model law. What would be the best way for the whole industry? On the one hand you 8 wouldn't like a strict law, but maybe a strict law that's 9 the same everywhere would be easy to work with rather 10 than a mishmash of strict laws and relatively lenient 11 12 laws.

And building on Professor Silk's point, the 13 14 question about creating what legislators think are 15 consumer-friendly rules that actually have an adverse 16 impact on consumers, you know, requiring so much, 17 requiring levels of disclosure that might have an adverse impact, requiring deadlines that would end up making 18 19 rebate offers not feasible. So the question is are we 20 really helping consumers with some of this legal 21 regulation, and what is the optimal level of regulation 22 to ferret out the most egregious rebate conduct without 23 deterring honest retailers and rebate offerors from 24 providing something to consumers.

25 And then the last thing is more of an FTC

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thing, and also with the states, what is the better way 1 to deal with this sort of thing, is it through litigation 2 3 under unfair and deceptive trade statutes, simply picking 4 out the worst players and having law suits against them. Or would it be better to legislate across the board or 5 have a regulation across the board. And those are always б difficult questions to answer, whether it's better to 7 regulate via litigation or some sort of legislation 8 9 across the board.

As I said, I'd love to have further contact 10 with all of you. And if you want to get a copy of my 11 first paper just stop by, I'll give you my card. And I'm 12 going to write a follow-up piece, I'd love to send that 13 to you and get input as well, because it's very difficult 14 15 sometimes in the little office with no window to get an idea of what's going on in the real world. So I just 16 17 sort of make stuff up.

18

[Laughter.]

19 MR. EDWARDS: And it's slightly better to 20 actually talk to people that work in the business than to 21 invent things, even though it might be less amusing 22 personally.

23 Thank you.

24 [Applause.]

25 MR. GOLD: Next up we're going to have Chris

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1 Quinlan.

2 MR. QUINLAN: After Matt's presentation I'm 3 kind of hoping I have a job next year with everything 4 that's going on.

5 I'm going to talk to you a little bit about the 6 process that we go through at PlusNet. First I'm going 7 to give you a little background on the company, and then 8 actually run you through a demonstration.

9 Basically what we've tried to do is transform 10 the rebate industry from our side and the consumer 11 behavior side, from a breakage model to a redemption 12 model. And breakage for us is the uncashed funds, or 13 unused funds on cards.

A little bit about the company, we were the first to launch in '99 an online rebate process at Rite Aid Corporation, we were the first to offer a completely online solution to redeem end value and actually validate and fulfill the rebates electronically. And our technology is free to the consumer.

This sort of, you know, the old way versus the new way, if you will. In fact, I have a couple things here. Traditionally you have to cut out UPCs, mail in all kinds of information. We've kind of taken that down to one process where you can actually use this receipt to actually go online. You can mail in the receipt at the

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1 yet, but we're working on it.

8

This is what I'm going to walk you through, in terms of what the customer sees. One key point is that actually we can actually project redemption rates as well as sales rates, because of the historical POS data that we get from the retailers. And it can be done by category and/or brand.

So in this case the consumer makes a purchase at Comp USA, either online or in the store, they're told

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rebates paid, it shows the rebates not approved. Also with this slide if there was a multiple purchase piece, buy the printer, buy the laptop, buy the monitor, if you bought two of the three but didn't buy the third it would tell you right there what you needed to do to make that additional purchase.

7 This is sort of where we're headed after the 8 assumption that the consumer actually makes their 9 purchase online, or redeems the rebate online, or mails 10 it in, and they've got a valid rebate.

Let me get to my page. And this is where we 11 12 think the sort of the next generation of what we're doing It's a rebate option acceptance maximization. 13 is headed. 14 The platform provides the options for the consumer when 15 they're actually validated for their rebate to get multiple payment options. So in this case what we do, we 16 17 take the vendor product information, the rebate amount, the demographics that were collected earlier, the 18 19 transaction profile of the consumer based on previous 20 transactions, we put it through the system, and then understand that these offers on the righthand side are 21 22 the most likely to appeal to that consumer. Okay.

23 So if a 37 year old male goes in to purchase a 24 Epson printer we'll change on the fly here to HP. So 25 what happens is we know what they purchased, they've got

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1 behavior.

And at this point in time the consumer actually chooses a card, and if they use the card in a certain period of time at Comp USA or at Comp USA dot com they get a 10 percent discount off their order.

Again, everything that we're doing today is б 7 either under patent protection already or actually in the process of being patented. In our situation we believe 8 that everybody wins, because the consumer wins. 9 There's a complete transparent process for the consumer to see 10 all through the steps as to where they are with their 11 12 The retailer wins because they don't have any of rebate. the backlash or brand suicide, as Hal mentions. And then 13 14 the manufacturer wins obviously because of all those reasons. And we have a happy customer that actually buys 15 more product from that brand and from that retailer. 16

17

18

That's pretty much it.

[Applause.]

MS. HARRINGTON: I'm going to stay seated right here, because I need to read my notes. I've been taking furious notes as our first two panelists presented, to provide hopefully some useful further questions, reactions, responses, so that you can watch at least in real time how one person who works at the FTC might think about some of these developments as they are playing out.

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First, let me turn to Matt's wonderful 1 2 presentation about developments in state law and respond with some thoughts about those. My first thought was 3 4 that one of the things that makes as I listen to Matt talking about enactment of specific state laws and 5 consideration of other legislative and regulatory б 7 provisions at the state level, my first thought was that one of the things that makes the Federal Trade Commission 8 perhaps a somewhat different governmental entity is our 9 10 very heavy reliance on economic analysis and our valuing 11 of that as we go about thinking about what the most sensible approach is to government intervention in the 12 marketplace. 13

We, sometimes to the consternation of our
critics, take quite a while in our formulation of
marketplace issues and our response to those. And one of

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valuable prospect that you're trying to protect in the
 first place, which is the prospect of good value for
 consumers.

And so as I listen to the description of various state efforts to regulate in this area, my question is what do the economics tell us about that particular approach.

8 So let's look first at the category of price 9 advertising. We heard that there have been enacted laws 10 that say that you cannot advertise at all the price after 11 rebate. And I'm wondering, and maybe somebody here knows 12 the answer to this, Joe, are you here still? No, Joe 13 Mulholland?

MS. ABRAHAMSON: I know the answer to thequestion.

MS. HARRINGTON: Well, let me -- is Joe Mulholland here? Rats. I'm wondering what we know about what's happening in Connecticut, where the law apparently prohibits advertisements of price after rebate. What is the answer to my question?

MS. ABRAHAMSON: Actually, there's a slight
misstatement of the law. What the law says is that -MS. HARRINGTON: Okay. Can everybody hear?
SPEAKER: No, you need a microphone.
MS. ABRAHAMSON: No one has ever said that to

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And the question, the way that we would look at this always is under the Section 5 standard that Dean so well explained, and that is whether there is material information that is misrepresented or that is not adequately disclosed in a way that in light of the overall impression left by the ad causes consumers to be misled.

And I'll put in another plug just using that 8 example for what we think is the value of the elastic 9 principle that is set forth in Section 5 of the FTC Act. 10 So rather than prohibiting a particular kind of claim, we 11 12 would look at the claim or the information that's provided in light of the entirety of the ad and ask what 13 a reasonable consumer would understand the claim or the 14 15 advertisement to mean. So that would be a concern I think that we would have, and a reason why generally 16 17 speaking in the area of price advertising you don't see a lot of activity from the Federal Trade Commission. 18

19 Now, you might say well but you do have these 20 guides on price advertising, and what I would say is yes 21 we do, and those guides were promulgated a long time ago. 22 And if you go to our website and look at our enforcement 23 agenda and study our casework you won't find press 24 releases announcing FTC enforcement actions based on our 25 deceptive pricing guides, or any of the other pricing

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1 guides. Which isn't to say that we never would do such a 2 thing, but we have a concern, a real concern about 3 unintended consequences that can flow from this kind of 4 regulation. And we've learned, I think everyone has, and 5 as the school of law and economics has grown up over the 6 years I think everyone has learned. And so hopefully we 7 benefit from that.

I was interested in the laws that require 8 9 rebate form availability and provide the safe harbor for reasonable expectation of response. That reminded me, 10 you know, of the whole issue about rain checks a number 11 12 of years ago. Same kind of issue. There were efforts made to require that retailers either have insufficient 13 supply to meet 100 percent of the demand that item that 14 15 was advertised, or that if rain checks were offered that there be some reasonable expectation, that there be some 16 17 requirement that they have at least enough of the item on 18 hand to meet reasonable expectation. There were efforts 19 made, and maybe there are laws on the books in states, that essentially would prohibit the use of offer of rain 20 21 checks, and say instead you have to have enough product 22 on hand to meet 100 percent of the demand. Well, the 23 unintended bad consequence there was that consumers then 24 never had the opportunity to buy the item on sale, because no retailer wanted to run the risk of not having 25

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1 think we would likely say, at least I would likely say, 2 and I finally probably should issue the disclaimer that 3 these comments reflect my views and not Dean Graybill's

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Chris, what an interesting model. It was innovative and interesting. And one of the questions that I had, and you people from the industry in the room can tell me this, is the word breakage a relatively recently developed term or has that always been around?

6 MR. STINCHFIELD: It's always been around. The 7 confusion becomes the difference is between the --

8 MS. HARRINGTON: Hold on, Hal, we're going to 9 get a microphone. Hal answering the question is the word 10 "breakage" new, or is it being used more often than 11 previously.

MR. STINCHFIELD: Hi, this is Hal Stinchfield. MS. HARRINGTON: Or why am I hearing it all the time this year, and I never really heard much about breakage before?

MR. STINCHFIELD: That's a good question. It refers to the financial model dealing with the subject of mail-in rebates. And there are two terms here. One is breakage, which is the enticement of a product sold as a result of the enticement of a rebate offer but not actually redeemed. So that renli26.000 0.0ET1.00000 0.00000

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after rebates as a form of (inaudible), and I think that has raised the visibility, as has the value of rebates over the past several years going from a hundred million dollars to six billion dollars.

5 MS. HARRINGTON: Thank you. Slippage, 6 breakage, you know, disease-age, it sounds like we could 7 be at a personal injury law conference.

One thing that I was interested in was Chris's 8 9 comment that the online program he was describing has the potential to shift rebates from a breakage model to a 10 redemption model. And I was just -- I thought back to 11 12 Professor Silk's presentation about the finding that those who don't redeem are more likely to avoid the next 13 offer, if I think I've characterized that -- and just, 14 you know, how then if that's the case making that shift 15 from breakage to redemption might be a smart thing from 16 17 the manufacturer's point of view, would stands to reason, and would help to avoid what I guess Hal referred to as 18 19 brand suicide, perhaps.

Then as I watched the presentation on how the online redemption works or might work, one thought that I had is that as whether for an online redemption or any other purpose a lot of information is gathered from the consumer who is going to make the redemption request, would there be instances where it would appropriate to

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actually look forward over lunch to talking to some of my 1 2 colleagues about what they think about that. I asked the question without offering a conclusion. 3 4 MR. QUINLAN: By the way, it does say that. 5 MS. HARRINGTON: It does? It actually says, "no б MR. QUINLAN: Yes. 7 thanks, I prefer another payment option" if they click, "no." 8 9 MS. HARRINGTON: Okay. Well, good qualification, is that enough? Then that's my question, 10 is that enough? Did I get it, would I get it, should I 11 12 get it? I don't know. 13BT198.0000 495.96 (Rebat (MScarther Rolf Centre). Okiafyt. catellel., gidned ) FIF (EThlas) 0000 0.000

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listening to these presentations about how we might view
 them.

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[Applause.]

4 MR. GOLD: Thanks everybody for those 5 presentations. I've gotten a number of questions from 6 the audience, and we've got time for at least a couple of 7 them.

First, following up, Eileen, with what you were 8 discussing about the additional offers that are provided 9 to consumers in PlusNet's model. One member of the 10 audience wonders since the consumer signed up for a 11 12 rebate and goes on to redeem the rebate, and Comp USA or PlusNet gives them the -- it says, 'requires consumers to 13 submit to a sales pitch and see other promotions in order 14 15 to get a rebate,' should this be disclosed somehow ahead of time. And the second question is, is this an unfair 16 17 practice?

MS. HARRINGTON: Well, the nature of this whole site is marketing. I'm not sure that some disclosure that somebody is going to make offers on this site is material information, the disclosure of which is needed to prevent some kind of consumer injury or harm, or the likelihood of harm. So my initial response to that is no, no, and no.

25

MR. QUINLAN: The other thing is the consumer

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1 always has the option --

17

2 MS. HARRINGTON: Does anyone else think 3 otherwise from the FTC? We could have a little debate 4 right here.

5 MR. QUINLAN: The other thing is the consumer 6 always has the option in the end and be to get the check. 7 So if they go through the process and don't decide to 8 purchase anything and/or don't decide to even a gift card 9 they can get paper checks.

Okay. Another member of the 10 MR. GOLD: audience, this one's directed to Matt Edwards. Talking 11 12 about the Connecticut and Rhode Island laws, which prohibit essentially doing the math at a retail 13 establishment. Is a website, do you know whether a 14 15 website with an order page is considered a retail 16 establishment under those laws?

MR. EDWARDS: No, I don't know.

And this one for Chris Ouinlan. 18 MR. GOLD: Do 19 you, I think you mentioned during your presentation that even though you've got the online option, something like 20 28 percent of consumers still send in prefer to do it by 21 22 mail, do you have any idea why 28 percent of consumers 23 still want to do it the old-fashioned way rather than 24 doing it online? And also is this number consistent or has it been changing? 25

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MR. OUINLAN: Well, the first part is it's 1 definitely been changing, it's been going down. 2 So the online submissions have been rising. As I said, the 3 4 updated numbers throughout April 15th across three different classes of trade, which is drug, grocery, 5 consumer electronics, is 75-25. One of the things that б we learned, and it's a while back, but with price line 7 there's a lot of backlash because people couldn't 8 actually go to a computer, and if they didn't have a 9 computer they couldn't bid on milk. So I'm assuming that 10 those same people don't want to go online and submit 11 12 their rebates, they want to just mail it in the oldfashioned way. The only difference is it's a much more 13 simplified process, because all they really have to do, 14 15 and in some cases with their loyalty card number attached we don't even need their name and address, we get that 16 17 file from the retailer with the transaction.

So all they actually have to do is drop the receipt into the mail and we process it for them. All we're doing is taking the receipt information on a mailin and punching it into the system, data entering it.

22 MR. GOLD: Okay. And the question that I have 23 for you, Chris, is I think part of your model or one of 24 the attractive things parts of your model for consumers 25 is the high percentage of consumers presumably who will

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attempt to redeem, and the relatively low redemption rate -- low -- relatively high redemption rate and the relatively low denial rate. Have you gotten any pushback [sic] from clients or potential clients who were concerned about these things?

6 MR. QUINLAN: No, the redemption rates haven't 7 changed materially. And I think, I forget who was 8 talking, I think it might have been Tim Silk, the whole 9 idea is it's the rebate ratio that drives the redemption. 10 It's the percentage of the cash that they're going to get 11 back whether they're going to mail it in or do it online 12 really hasn't materially changed the rate, if you will.

So we have -- the other side of that coin is we 13 can project, if a vendor has a budget and they were doing 14 15 \$50 rebates but didn't have any visibility into that, we can actually give them visibility to actually show them 16 17 what their potential redemption rate's going to be based on their historical PLS data. So we can actually help 18 19 them manage that cash flow. So if redemption did go up, 20 is my point, we could rachet back the potential rebate, and they'd understand it could still stay within that 21 22 budget.

23 MR. GOLD: How about the other half, the low 24 rate of, relatively low rate of rebate redemption 25 denials?

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MR. QUINLAN: Well, again, we got into the 1 business based probably on the consumer side of things, 2 And our whole idea was to make it easier for 3 more so. 4 the consumer, so we don't have a rejection rate that's very high because it's sort of infallible information 5 that's being passed back and forth between us in the б 7 retail end or vendor. MR. GOLD: Okay. I'd like to thank our panel 8 I think that's all we have time for. 9 aqain. 10 [Applause.] MR. GOLD: As we speak, a phone call is coming 11 12 into the cell phone that it's vibrating, and there are a couple of calls that whoever's missed. Did anybody 13 14 misplace a Samsung telephone? I will continue to hold 15 onto it. We're going to reconvene at 2:00 o'clock. 16 You 17 can leave your folders here. 18 [LUNCH] 19 20 21 INDUSTRY SOLUTIONS: EXPLORING BEST PANEL 4: 22 PRACTICES IN REBATE PROMOTIONS 23 MS. BADGER: My name's Linda Badger, and I'm a 24 staff attorney at the western region of the Federal Trade Commission. And now that you're all full from lunch, I 25

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1 was going to say now that you're all full from lunch we 2 can start with the meat and potatoes panel, which is 3 hearing practical solutions to the rebate problems we've 4 all been talking about this morning and this afternoon.

First, we're going to hear best practices from 5 a manufacturer's point of view. Manufacturers are б 7 ultimately responsible for every aspect of rebate promotions, from designing and advertising them to 8 funding them and to having them fulfilled. And to give 9 us this front-line perspective we're very pleased to 10 welcome Mr. Christopher Ekren, who is the Senior Vice-11 12 President and Deputy General Counsel of Sony Electronics.

13

14

So take it away, Chris.

15

[Applause.]

16 MR. EKREN: So thank you, Linda and Matt, and 17 also everyone here. Sony views this area of great 18 importance, and we really appreciate the chance to 19 participate in this activity.

20 So obviously I'm with the law department at 21 Sony. But the rebate responsibility is a corporate 22 responsibility, it's not something that the law 23 department owns or runs. But it's something that we're 24 very intimately involved with, as a corporate culture 25 we're part of a team. As an in-house lawyer I am part of

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1 metrics and reporting.

2 The vendor selection is the most important aspect of this, because you really do have to put your 3 company's reputation and your reputation with your 4 consumers in the hands of a third party. 5 And we're a large company. So some of the б things we're going to talk about here are perhaps not 7 relevant to every organization. But from our perspective 8 we felt, because we have many divisions that, for 9 example, a camera division, or a PC division, etcetera, 10

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1 30 marketing groups, everybody tried to have their own 2 coupon to fill slightly different parameters, different 3 ideas of sort of what the marketing edict was going to 4 be, what you are trying to drive there. And from an 5 efficiency standpoint we found that once you learn 6 certain lessons you should probably just continue to 1 leverage those and not recreate the wheel.

But we also took into account what our vendor, 8 I mean our resellers were telling us about what's easy 9 for them to explain and administer, and what consumers 10 can understand. And I think one of the lessons, and we 11 12 constantly battle this, it's never one battle, is try to keep things very simple. Because while I think a lawyer 13 can understand a certain level of language and perhaps 14 15 I'd like to think most of our employees are sort of in the marketing area have college degrees and have a 16 17 certain level of expertise in language, that isn't necessarily the demographic that's going to be 18 19 interacting with the form.

20 One of the things we did as an online pre-21 qualification, and I know a number of vendors support 22 this, it almost seems a little bit counter-intuitive to 23 require or suggest, and it's actually a suggestion, not a 24 requirement, somebody to go online and fill out or answer 25 the questions they'd be answering anyways if they were to

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fill out the coupon and mail it in, and then determine 1 whether in fact they are qualified for the rebate. 2 Because if someone can fill out a coupon properly why 3 4 would they have to go through an online process. So it's an optional thing, but what we often find is people don't 5 read carefully the instructions. Sort of going through б 7 this process as part of the submission process actually helps them determine something that perhaps they can cure 8 a better document so that they don't get rejected and 9 they can get their money, or whatever they're looking 10 for, as quickly as possible. 11

12 So I would recommend that. It's something that the team told me really is kind of a tweak to the process 13 that may seem a little bit counter-intuitive, but really 14 15 does seem to help. From a retailer's standpoint, and I think there's been a lot of progress in this area, a lot 16 17 of legacy systems perhaps don't support every capability that you'd want to have to completely consistently 18 19 represent rebate terms. So there's always an issue, well 20 you only have 50 words, what can you fit in here, because we can only put so much on this little rebate slip. 21 And 22 that's how our company's going to do rebates, it's our 23 way, or we're not going to do rebates with you, Sony.

I think that what it requires is teamwork and partnerships so that when the retailers are doing their

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implementation and you do negotiate with them about what really the consumer has to see, and make sure that that does get supported through their IT people and their system people.

5 From an inventory standpoint, when you're 6 having a product that people are seeking to receive, you 7 obviously need to have the products available. And that 8 may seem extremely simple, and why can't that happen, but in a place like Sony that has a very complicated supply

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Balancing that need with the need to be responsive to the deadlines that we've committed to is something that we spend a lot of time thinking about and put in the process for.

5 But anything that is customer related does take 6 a priority from a vendor standpoint, and it's a slightly, 7 it's a different process because vendors are commercial 8 companies and we have a contractual relationship with 9 them where we can build in exactly what the payment 10 expectations might be.

So I talked about reporting at the very beginning, in terms of how our CEO does get a roll-up report that talks about how we are performing to our promises, and also internally, yo7get thad1h jmerT1.agb,ks ab16000 3

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1 I'll show that a little bit later.

I do want to also add here there have been 2 3 discussions throughout the morning regarding valids and 4 invalids, and the rates, and those types of things. And while we're not yet to the 3 percent industry-wide that 5 Hal mentioned, we're getting closer. And it's really the б 7 culmination of a couple of things, one has been the promotional design. And that's been talked about 8 throughout the morning, how critical that is to really 9 drive the percentage of invalid claims down lower and 10 lower, because the promotion rules become much clearer, 11 12 and it becomes much easier for the consumer. We have also, through the technology, used a 13

14 rules-based transaction processing engine that we 15 developed, again, for accuracy. So the point is to 16 really focus in on accurately processing the rebates, and 16 if they are valid, pay them, pay them quicklo000wgm quickceetting ci

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1 the purchase date was outside of the promotional rules. 2 You find those are the top four reasons for invalids. In 3 a lot of cases the consumer, for instance, it was a 4 missing store receipt, has the opportunity then to send 5 that store receipt in and for that claim to be converted 6 from an invalid status to a valid status and get the 7 check out.

8 So there's a lot of best practices from a 9 processing perspective. I'm just going to focus in on 10 four today in recognition of the time here. Those four

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data that they've got. And in many cases, and I'm going 1 to show you an example of the Staples situation, if that 2 3 online process has happened within say a couple of hours 4 after the actual purchase we already have access to the transaction data to be able to indicate to the consumer 5 right there on the spot whether their claim appears to be б 7 valid or invalid, based on a combination of the transaction number as well as the products that were 8 9 purchased in that transaction.

Once we've received the point of sale data and 10 therefore have the transactional data, which is the proof 11 12 of purchase for the rebate, then we can move it very quickly through the process. One of the things that we 13 have to be very careful about is fraud. And one of the 14 15 aspects that we look at specifically for paperless is 16 returns. And so in many cases the submission will be in 17 essentially a hold period for the term of the return Therefore, if the consumer were to take the 18 window. 19 product back they would get their full refund of the purchase price, we would be able to validate that against 20 21 the transaction data and it wouldn't get the rebate.

And of course the flip side is true as well. If they have not returned within that window, then the rebate check is sent out immediately. We obviously try to keep this a very tight window.

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1 accurate.

And finally, brand extension. From that I mean 2 3 that it really, because it's a good consumer experience, 4 elevates the client's brand in the eyes of the consumer. And actually what we're finding is that this is driving 5 loyalty, loyalty of that consumer, frequency and recency б 7 of purchases. And, in fact, one of our best clients, Ace Hardware, recently launched Ace Rewards, which is their 8 9 loyalty program, and they have integrated paperless rebates into that solution so that their loyal members 10 are receiving all of the benefits of paperless rebates. 11

12 The experience, you saw it this morning, this is very similar in the case of Staples easy rebates. 13 And there was a comment made earlier about how Staples has 14 15 done a good job of working through some of the consumer experiences, and we've worked with them since 1999 in 16 17 partnership to really move that along quite quickly. Staples easy rebates, which most people do know, is 18 19 really the culmination of those efforts, and is a solution that works very, very easily. There is very 20 little information for the consumer to have to enter in. 21 22 And the key here is Staples makes sure it is very, very 23 clear on the rebate form the two pieces of information 24 that are required in order to claim that rebate: that 25 being the transaction number and the promotion code, both

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1 of which are printed on the receipt.

Moving to turn times. The faster that we can 2 3 pay the consumer the better the experience, no question 4 there. We have been working diligently with our clients to bring that down, and we are now seeing in some cases 5 turn times from the postmark date to the date they have б 7 the check in their hands as little as 21 days. So we've made substantial improvement there. There are many 8 clients that are not there yet, that we continue to work 9 on, and some that simply won't be able to get all the way 10 down to 21 days, but that we can continue to make faster. 11

We have in the process removed several steps. You see in the middle, Linda commented on we're doing the nitty gritty, and in the middle you see some of that nitty gritty detailed. And we have removed several steps from 1999 till today, and automated those into the technology in order to compress that time frame.

To give you an idea, in 1999 it was estimated 18 19 that the turn time as described, as I explained, was 12 In 2007 we now are best practices getting 20 to 16 weeks. down under 4 weeks, which could represent up to 75 21 22 percent decrease in that turn time. We actually find 23 with our clients right now across the board that north of 24 90 percent of valid claims the check is actually out the door and in their hands in less than 6 weeks. So we're 25

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continually working to improve that, but it's coming down
 substantially.

The third area is submission scanning. 3 And 4 this is something that we've put in place here over the last couple of years. And rather than simply keying in 5 the contents of the envelope and then bagging up the б 7 paper, if you will, and storing it out into a warehouse, we moved to scanning. This has allowed us to really 8 literally take the entire contents of the envelope, as 9 well as the outside of the envelope itself, create a 10 digital image of all of that information, and key in off 11 12 of the digital image. This actually has resulted in several benefits. The integration with data entry 13 actually has yielded efficiencies, we're actually able to 14 15 key the information in much faster, as well as improved accuracy. Rather than the data entry clerk looking down, 16 17 they're literally they have the scanned image and the data entry screen side by side. And as a result we've 18 19 actually seen a nice increase in data entry accuracy.

The other area of benefit is in the call center. The images are available to the customer services representatives within that transaction. So when a consumer calls the customer service representative can pull that up on their screen and they're looking at exactly what the consumer sent in. So while I'm not

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going to talk about consumer best practices, certainly a 1 consumer best practice that has been talked about a lot 2 3 is photocopy everything that you mail in. The beauty of 4 that is the consumer's now looking at the photocopy, the customer service representative is looking at exactly 5 what was sent in, and we can resolve the issue, whether б 7 it's that the consumer did not send something in and we can discuss what they need to send in, or whether we, in 8 the case Sony just described, you know, perhaps the error 9 was not significant enough and we've been informed by our 10 client to pay the rebate claim. 11

12 Third, we've talked a lot about this today, 13 promotion design. And we've seen lots of examples, and 14 certainly this is a horrible one, and blends in all of the instructions to the consumer as well as the terms(4)TjET1.00000

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claim online. You know, we still have to get the terms and conditions in there, but if you were to read these, and you'll have an opportunity to when the presentation is made available, it's quite simple, it's quite straightforward, there's not a lot of difficult language in there. So that certainly has helped tremendously, versus burying it deep inside some terms and conditions.

So those are the four areas I wanted to talk 8 about today. I, too, look forward to the question and 9 answer session. We are making strides. We've made a lot 10 of strides over the last eight years as an industry. 11 12 There are still things obviously we can do to make this better. But just the fact that we're talking about it 13 14 now is great. And the application of technology through a partnership between the clients and the processors is 15 really going to help us get there. So thank you very 16 17 much.

18

[Applause.]

19 MS. BADGER: Thanks, Mike. And that reminds me 20 of our admonition that mouse print is for rats, so avoid 21 it.

22

[Laughter.]

23 MS. BADGER: Our third panelist represents the 24 retailer's point of view, and often retailers catch the 25 heat for botched rebate programs even though they're just

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selling through products that carry a manufacturer's
 rebate. Customer complaints are bad for business, and
 costly as well.

Costco has a really intriguing before and after saga of how it tamed the rebate beast. And here to tell you the story is Joe Grachek, Vice-President and Merchandise Accounting Controller for Costco Wholesale Corporation.

9

10

Thanks, Joe.

[Applause.]

MR. GRACHEK: All right. Good afternoon, 11 12 everyone. I wanted to give you a little bit of a story about Costco's journey through the mail-in rebate world 13 14 and how we've went down one pathway and ultimately by 15 doing what we thought was the best for members, best for shareholders and our employees, and our suppliers, came 16 17 to some conclusions that we probably didn't think we were going to come to. 18

19 So Costco's all about maximizing the value to 20 our members, our customers, and minimizing the cost of 21 the expense or the administration of doing business for 22 ourselves and for our suppliers. So that's the 23 fundamental principle that we begin this process with.

A few years ago Costco developed software and systems with our fulfillment partner to be able to use a

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point of sale as the beginning of the rebate process. 1 So we began using essentially printing a rebate receipt with 2 3 each receipt at the warehouse. Many of you may have seen 4 those if you shop at Costco. Initially it was a mail-in rebate program that was quite successful because it did 5 make it easier for our members to submit rebates, but б 7 it's evolved into an electronic rebate program that has really become popular and have been a fan favorite with 8 9 our members.

Essentially we worked with all of our 10 suppliers, and with few exceptions our suppliers have 11 12 joined us in this program where Costco has essentially manages all the rebate programs independent, so we don't 13 14 have 200 supplier programs that are running through our 15 We have rebate programs that run through our warehouse. warehouses to our members that Costco manages 16 17 unilaterally, with few exceptions. All rebates are set up internally at Costco. The rebates are in the point of 18 19 sale system, and they are electronically transmitted to our fulfillment partner who takes a submission from the 20 members, bumps it up against the database at the point of 21 22 sale, returns it to us for a validation process, and 23 ultimately is funded and remits to the members. So it's 24 a pretty quick and easy process.

25

One quick thing, the members this morning were

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talking a little bit about security of information. 1 The system we developed resides within the Costco system, and 2 so it has all the same internal controls as all our 3 4 financial systems, and other internal company controls. So it's very secure information. Plus because we're 5 fortunate enough to have a membership base that we're б 7 dealing with, the members really aren't required to put anything that's not already known, basically name and 8 address, into the system, and that's just for the 9 remittance of the check. So when the member files for a 10 reimbursement or rebate it's fulfilled to the address 11 12 they select, but no additional information has to go into the system. 13

From an internal administration perspective, Costco sets up the rebate program, Costco runs it through our buildings, Costco charges the suppliers the expense for running that rebate program, and Costco is then essentially in the control of assuring the highest levels of fulfillment as well as operating the program and efficiently as possible to reduce everyone's expenses.

Here's a copy of the rebate receipt that's printed out on the membership, and I don't know how well you can see it, but it's pretty similar to other point of sale receipts that are printed out.

25 Our goal is to maximize the fulfillment, reduce

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suppliers pay the set-up fee, the suppliers pay the transaction fee to administrate the program. So we want to make sure the suppliers are vested in the program financially in order for them to run a program through our systems.

6 Kind of our redemption rates as it stands 7 today. It's a confusing slide. But basically if you 8 look at \$5 rebates, in our automated system today we get 9 a return of about 40 percent redemption, and that's with 10 an easy online methodology, as well as the option to mail-in, about 40 percent. \$25 rebates, about 48

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Let's see, I guess the biggest thing for us is 1 someone mentioned earlier today if the members have a bad 2 3 experience with a rebate program that might influence 4 their decision to purchase in the future. And I think we take that really seriously at Costco. It's a big deal to 5 We don't want to offer any program that our members б us. can't be thrilled with, and that we can't support at the 7 highest level. So we feel like we've been able to do 8 9 that through our fulfillment partner and our internal systems that we've developed, but also we're finding that 10 when you do it the right way there's just a chance there 11 12 might be a better way to spend those dollars between you 13 and your supplier partners. And so stay tuned on that, and we'll see what 14 15 rebates go in the future. Thank you. 16 [Applause.] 17 MS. BADGER: Thanks, Joe. And just for all of you that need some dessert after lunch we have some 18 19 cookies on the side here where the coffee was, and those 20 cookies were purchased from Costco. 21 [Laughter.] 22 MS. BADGER: So, thanks, Joe, on both accounts. 23 Finally, we're very pleased to welcome 24 Ms. Linda Goldstein. Ms. Goldstein serves as the Vice-25 President of Government and Legal Affairs for the

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Promotion Marketing Association, and is also a partner with the law firm of Manatt, Phelps, and Phillips. And in her remarks Ms. Goldstein will unveil for the first time, your moderator hasn't even seen them yet, the PMA's new guidelines for rebate promotions.

6 So welcome and many thanks for speaking with us 7 today.

8

[Applause.]

9 MS. GOLDSTEIN: Thank you. And we're delighted to be here on behalf of the Promotion Marketing 10 Association. Every one of these events where we can get 11 12 industry and government together to talk about the issues and collaborate on solutions, I think we have a wealth of 13 experience in learning that it tends to solve the problem 14 15 efficiently with everybody's interest in mind. So we're glad to be here participating at yet another stellar 16 17 event.

Actually, let me just begin. I am here today 18 19 representing the Promotion Marketing Association. And let me just tell you a little bit about who we are, 20 because I think that will help explain some of the 21 22 perspective that we took in defining best practices. We 23 are the leading trade association representing the 24 promotion marketing industry. Our members are quite We have a lot of package goods companies, 25 diverse.

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retailers, online marketers. But in addition to the 1 marketing segment of the community we also have promotion 2 agencies, fulfillment companies, and so really companies 3 4 that touch the rebate process from different sectors come into play in our association. And so that forces, as 5 you'll see, some of what we're trying to identify to be a б 7 little bit more general than the individualized specific programs that you've heard about thus far. 8

We're not new as an association to trying to 9 deal with rebate issues. Actually for a very long time 10 there's been a joint initiative between the PMA and the 11 12 United States Postal Inspection Service, a rebate fraud data center whose objective was to detect, deter, and 13 prevent rebate fraud, and actually they maintained a 14 15 database of people who through a variety of parameters that were established were suspected of or were 16 17 determined to have committed some kind of a rebate fraud. 18 These people were identified and asked to sign voluntary 19 assurances of discontinuance. And it's a quite effective 20 program in combating consumer fraud.

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is a problem, a real problem for businesses.

2 So, as I said, some of our key learning points, 3 just from that experience were that rebate fraud is real, 4 that businesses can be victims too, and that ultimately 5 consumer protection needs need to be properly balanced 6 against the need to prevent customer fraud or fraud on 7 the businesses.

In thinking about how to approach the best 8 9 practices we took some considerations both from the marketer's side and from the consumer's side. We believe 10 that rebates are a valuable promotional vehicle that 11 12 benefits both marketers and consumers. For consumers there's a high perceived value, it's a genuine savings, 13 14 and I think as you heard this morning, if the experience 15 is good it's likely to stimulate future purchases.

For businesses, it's a highly effective marketing tool. I've put some numbers up here just to show the magnitude of rebates that are issued each year. I'm going to caveat it by saying these are unaudited figures, and really just designed to be illustrative rather than to be quoted.

I think the key issues for consumers, and what we've heard from our members where problems occur, are if the terms of the rebate offer are unclear or ambiguous,

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1 And I think it's also important as we get into this process to recognize that a one size fits all approach 2 I think the panel, this afternoon's panel 3 doesn't work. 4 demonstrates it in and of itself that different businesses, depending on their size, depending on the 5 nature of the products or services that they're offering б 7 on their demographics, may have different approaches. Online certainly is an efficient way, but for some people 8 9 that may not be an effective way for them.

So I think, again, we just looked at this from 10 the standpoint of standardized language, standardized 11 12 mechanical or operational procedures, could be problematic for all businesses concerned. And I think we 13 also have to recognize that rebate practices are 14 15 evolving, and as technology changes practices change to accommodate that. And so any regulation, legislation, or 16 17 even best practices has to be sufficiently fluid to accommodate those evolving practices. 18

19And we do need some conditions and restrictions20to protect against consumer fraud, but those have to be21balanced against the need to provide for appropriate22consumer protection.

23 We are concerned, there has been a marked 24 increase in legislative trends, rebate bills that have 25 been proposed, many have not passed, but they continue to

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come and they continue to become more restrictive. And from a business standpoint our concern is if as we've seen in other areas, like gift cards or sweepstakes, we end up with inconsistent state regulations, what that will likely mean is that marketers will offer these programs less frequently. And for consumers that's not a positive output.

And so we really hope that maybe today is the 8 start of a process to see just how far self-regulation 9 can go if different parts of the industry come together 10 to develop best practices. And I really feel the need to 11 12 say that what we're going to share with you today is just one group's point of view. And I think there are lots of 13 different perspectives that will have to weigh in before 14 15 we can finally get a complete picture.

So in developing these practices, which I also 16 17 want to say continue to be a work in progress in part because we really wanted to hear a lot of what was 18 19 discussed today and take that back to our members and see 20 how we might improve on what we're thinking thus far, but 21 we've focused on three aspects of the rebate offer: the 22 structure of the offer; the communication of the offer; and the fulfillment of the offer. 23

24There are some general overriding principles,25they sound logical and intuitive, but I think they're

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imposed, or limitations, no duplicate copies, or things like that, have a reason or a basis to prevent fraud, those should be acceptable. But the idea of preventing fraud shouldn't be used as a basis to impose unreasonable conditions.

In terms of communicating the offer, and I б 7 think here is where we really need to have some flexibility, and we intentionally have not specified 8 manner, time, or placement of disclosures, because it 9 will vary. Some of the disclosures will be very material 10 to the purchase decision. Other disclosures are very 11 12 important once the consumer needs to go through the process of claiming the rebate, and that should dictate 13 where and how those disclosures are made. 14 But as a 15 general rule, marketers should ensure that all relevant 16 information about the rebate offer is communicated at the 17 appropriate time. And, again, as I say, that can vary.

18 The terms of the rebate offer should be 19 presented in language that's clear, that's unambiguous, 20 and easy for the consumer to understand and follow.

We do think that there are certain material terms and conditions of the offer that should be disclosed in all instances. And those would include the time; the identity of the product or products, in other words, to be specific about which one, which products or

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provide in order to claim their rebate. And any material
 exclusions, limitations, or restrictions.

3 Two principles we wanted to highlight outside 4 of the general requirements for clear and conspicuous disclosure of material terms, is to really focus on not 5 misrepresenting the out of pocket cost to the consumer. б 7 So if the law permits we think it's a best practice to disclose both the pre-rebate price and a post-rebate 8 9 price so that the consumer knows exactly what each element of the transaction is. And if the receipt of the 10 rebate is contingent on the consumer fulfilling certain 11 12 requirements, for example, if it's a rebate on a computer but you've got to be a member of an online service for a 13 certain period of time, that should really be highlighted 14 15 prominently in the advertising, because that may be a 16 material inducement to the purchase.

17 On the fulfillment side, obviously the rebate offer should be fulfilled in accordance with the offer 18 19 terms and conditions. They should be honored within the time period specified, which should be of a reasonable 20 21 They should be delivered to consumers in a nature. 22 manner that we can reasonably expect that the consumer will receive the rebate. So in some manner that's not 23 24 likely to be perceived as junk mail by the consumer, but 25 something that would indicate to the consumer that the

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contents of that envelope are important and that it would
 be worth the consumer's while to open them.

If the marketer will be relying on a third 3 4 party to handle the fulfillment, again, we don't think it's our role to set forth specific requirements for 5 third party fulfillment, but we do believe that our б 7 members should conduct some due diligence on the third party to ensure that they have the financial resources 8 9 and the personnel necessary to meet anticipated demands. And that there should be a formal contract with the third 10 party that sets out the expectations of both parties and 11 12 what the respective obligations of both parties would be.

We think that the marketers need to work with their third party fulfillment companies to make sure that when there's an expected surge of consumer requests or interest in the rebate that that third party fulfillment company knows. So often some of the problem thgicu

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1 hand to meet those anticipated surges.

2 The marketers, or their third party fulfillment 3 company should have reasonable processes and procedures in place to detect rebate fraud. We've learned through 4 the experience from the rebate data fraud center 5 experience that there are some indicators that you can б 7 give to your third party fulfillment company that can be early warning signs that there might be some fraud 8 9 occurring.

10 The marketers should maintain clear records of 11 the transaction. Consumers should be provided with 12 reasonable cost-free method of making inquiries about 13 their rebate, so there should be a cost-free customer 14 service system in place with appropriate hold times and 15 appropriate personnel to handle the inquiries in a timely 16 manner.

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MS. BADGER: After hearing from all of our 1 panelists on best practices, I think that we can sum it 2 3 up in one word, and that's CARE. And I came up with a 4 nemonic because I basically can't help myself. C, be consumer friendly, make sure to keep the terms and 5 conditions simple, something that consumers can follow, б 7 and communicate clearly with your consumer. A, be attentive, look for signs that problems are starting and 8 nip them in the bud. R, be responsible, and we saw that 9 from our manufacturer and retailer panelists today. 10 Take responsibility for all the facets of rebate fulfillment, 11 12 don't just pass the buck, or rebate promotion. And E, where possible use electronic submissions, they're really 13 great for consumers, speed up the process, keep them 14 15 informed, and it seems to cut back on the costs of rebate promotions as well. 16

17 So with that, I want to thank the panel as I've 18 learned a lot today, and I know that everyone in the 19 audience has. And thanks for your great presentations.

[Applause.]

20

21 MS. BADGER: And we have a lot of questions. 22 And we have several questions that focus on what happens 23 when the rebate check is not cashed by the consumers. So 24 perhaps Mike Reynolds from Parago could start first and 25 tell us what the policy is from the rebate processor's

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really need to have in place a parallel program for how that property will be handled for escheatment purposes. And it's no longer a situation where that can be a windfall to the marketer if those checks are uncashed. In fact, it can create greater headaches and greater potential liability for the marketers.

MS. BADGER: Okay. The next question again for
Mike I think is how can a manufacturer like Staples, one
of your clients, gain access to your reports on
redemptions and submissions and so forth?
MR. REYNOLDS: How can Staples get it?
MS. BADGER: Staples, one of your clients.
MR. REYNOLDS: How do they get the data?

14 MS. BADGER: Right.

MR. REYNOLDS: Not the manufacturers butStaples themselves?

MS. BADGER: It says, 'How can a manufacturer
gain access to Parago's reports for redemptions,
submissions, etcetera?'

20 MR. REYNOLDS: We provide reporting, Sure. extensive reporting back to our clients on a weekly 21 So if the client is Staples then the reporting 22 basis. 23 goes back to Staples. In some cases the manufacturer who 24 may be sponsoring that rebate promotion through Staples wants to get the data as well, and basically that's just 25

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in cooperation with Staples. If our contract is directly 1 with Staples it's their data, it's not ours, we don't 2 have the ability to do anything with that without their 3 4 permission. So typically what will happen is the manufacturer will work with Staples, and if that approval 5 is given then we're more than happy to provide all of the б 7 data to the appropriate manufacturer. And our reporting system is designed in such a way that it's very easy to 8 9 split out the reports by manufacturers.

10 MS. BADGER: Okay. And I'll throw this out to 11 anyone who wants to answer it. One of our audience 12 members wants to know, could you describe and/or give 13 examples of what a contingent rebate is?

14

Linda?

15 MS. GOLDSTEIN: Well, there are many examples, but I think the one that is most common is you purchase 16 17 product and that product may be linked to a service. So an example might be purchasing a phone and signing up for 18 19 wireless service and the rebate you only become eligible 20 for the rebate if you've remained a subscription member of that service for a certain number of months. 21 So that 22 the rebate -- the purchase itself is not qualifying you 23 for the rebate, there's some additional obligation that 24 has to be satisfied that won't occur until some point in 25 the future.

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Okay. And another audience member 1 MS. BADGER: would like to know whether rebate checks are subject to 2 mail order rule, the FTC has a mail order rule, and 3 the 4 it provides that if you're going to send something late you have to give notice, and also after a while you have 5 to give an opportunity to cancel. It does not -б 7 although it could apply to or does apply to merchandise 8 premiums.

9 So if it's a product, then it applies. But if 10 it's cash, it doesn't.

And the second part of the question is what 11 should a manufacturer do when it's not making the stated 12 time period for mailing the rebate checks? And here the 13 admonition is don't put down something that you can't 14 15 meet. If you really can't meet the eight to ten weeks then don't make the claim, and certainly don't continue 16 17 to make the claim if you find out that there's going to be major delays or problems in meeting your promise. 18 And 19 if something happens then use every reasonable effort 20 that you can to notify consumers of what kind of delay they're looking at. 21

The next question is one for Mike Reynolds of Parago. And it says, 'Some fulfillment houses outsource data entry to data entry companies and use contracted home workers to enter data, and how does Parago control

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1 that type of environment for accuracy and shrinkage of
2 lost materials?'

3 MR. REYNOLDS: That's a great question. At 4 Parago we have never used home workers. And largely the industry has moved away from that practice. 5 We have never had that. We do use some outsource partners for б 7 parts of the process. And those partners must meet specific guidelines in order to work with us, including 8 things that would fall into the integrity camp, we do 9 substantial checks on them before they're ever allowed to 10 have any part of the rebate process. 11

12 But to the second part of the question, the key here is two things: one, the outsource partner must be 13 14 keying directly into our transaction processing platform. 15 They cannot key into their own technology and then send us a file, for instance. So it must be keyed directly 16 17 in, and therefore we are able to control that experience, and control the accuracy of in this case the data entry 18 19 component of that. And then, two, we actually have substantial measurements in metrics that we use for our 20 outsource partners on a monthly basis. And where they 21 22 may be under our service level requirements, then quite 23 frankly they are released as a partner and we no longer 24 work with them.

25

So we have some very, very stringent guidelines

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in place. And the use of those partners has helped tremendously in terms of the speed and efficiency that I've talked to, as well as a comment that Linda made in terms of the seasonality of the business, and the peaks and valleys, if you will, in terms of the volume. It allows us to ramp up very quickly to accommodate the peak seasons and the peak volume that comes as a result.

8 MS. BADGER: Thank you for that. The other 9 question we have is I think for Costco, and it says, 10 'Have you eliminated mail-in rebates totally?'

MR. GRACHEK: We still have a small percentage 11 12 of the actual mail-in. It's eligible for everyone to mail in just because there could be and there are members 13 14 that prefer that method of submitting. So the lion's share of all of our submissions are online, but we will 15 still offer that to members because there's always a few 16 17 members that prefer to do it that way. So it's member's preference over anything else. 18

19 MS. BADGER: And I think the second part of 20 that question is, 'Do most of your manufacturers give 21 equal rebates given your new procedures, or have they 22 decreased the value of the rebates offered?'

23 MR. GRACHEK: I think that what happens is as 24 you evaluate the system you look at the cost of the 25 transaction, the cost of administration, and the

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So original information isn't nearly as important as it used to be because the system data allows us to do a much better job of protecting our dollars than the old manual way of asking for original data.

5 MS. BADGER: Isn't the retailer really in a 6 very good position to use electronic rebate programs, 7 because they have access to the data from consumers?

Well, I mean we're in a unique 8 MR. GRACHEK: 9 position because we're a membership club, and that makes it easier for us. I'm sure grocery would have another 10 story to tell, or non-membership entities. But you can 11 12 still tie your exposure to your purchases or to your sales to your customers, and you can tie it by location, 13 14 by date, by name in some cases because there's warranty and everything else that has to go through it. 15

16 So I think for bigger dollar purchases with 17 bigger rebates, even the non-member retailers have 18 customer data that I think is helpful. So it's just kind 19 of the focus from the retailer. You're right, the 20 retailer has to focus on this because the manufacturer in 21 most cases doesn't have the ability to focus on it.

22 MR. REYNOLDS: Can I just add two pieces there? 23 One, is that we have seen over the last few years many 24 retailers taking a best practice, that being that they 25 actually print out at the point of sale a specific rebate

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receipt. Therefore, the original receipt, purchase
 receipt, is still in the hands of the consumer, and the
 rebate receipt is used for submission on the rebate.
 That's point number one.

Point number two to your follow-up question, 5 Linda, is absolutely the beauty of the retailer is that б 7 they've got the transaction data, and within that transaction data it includes the purchased products and 8 So that is the best validation source by 9 their SKUs. far, and moving more to electronic submission is just a 10 logical approach. The difficulty is really for 11 12 manufacturers selling through a lot of different retail channels, and that's much more difficult, because that 13 14 data is not readily available.

MS. BADGER: Okay. Well, we're out of time for this panel. We'll have a 15 minute break. Come back at 3:30. I want to thank our panel once again for a wonderful presentation.

19 [Applause.]

20 21 [BREAK]

22 PANEL 5: THE REBATE DEBATE: LEGISLATE,
23 LITIGATE OR LOSE REBATES?
24 MS. FAIR: Thank you for taking your seats so
25 we can start our last panel of the day. I'm Lesley Fair,

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1 I'm an attorney with the Bureau of Consumer Protection in 2 Washington. And is there a better place for me to be on 3 business for a couple of days than with my brothers and 4 sisters with the West Coast Regional Office of the FTC.

5 I'm also honored to be joined by some real big 6 names in this area. We've basically been tasked with one 7 of two things. The first thing we've been told to do is 8 either, here is our choice, come up with a solution to 9 the rebate questions addressed all day. Or number two, I 10 think it was figure out how Sanjay stayed so long on 11 American Idol.

12

[Laughter.]

MS. FAIR: So we've decided to take the easier
task, and these three panelists will be discussing
potential solutions today.

16 I am honored first to my right is Norma Garcia, 17 a Senior Staff Attorney with the West Coast Regional Office of Consumer's Union, the nonprofit publisher of 18 19 Consumer Reports magazine. In the house I grew up in, 20 second I quess to either Dear Abby or Holy Scripture, was Consumer Reports magazine. I think sometimes my mother 21 thinks I work for Consumer Reports magazine. 22 So let's

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Next to Norma is Ed Kabak, who is the Chief Legal Executive for the Promotion Marketing Association based in New York. Before he took that position he had extensive legal background in the advertising marketing and promotion area. Ed is also a published author, a book collector, and sort of a well-known raconteur, so we're looking forward to the comments that he has today.

Finally, at the end of the row, Jeff Greenbaum, 8 a partner in the New York law firm of Frankfurt Kumit 9 Klein & Selz. Jeff is the former chair of the Consumer 10 Affairs Committee of the New York City Bar. He's also a 11 12 member of the Promotion Marketing Association's Government and Legal Affairs Committee. He also, to be 13 frank, has one of the most facile and interesting minds 14 of any attorney I know, which means that both it's always 15 interesting and stimulating to talk to him, and also by 16 17 the end of the conversation I feel like I'm back in the middle of a law school exam. So we have a lot to look 18 19 forward to from these three great panelists.

I want to call your attention to the little form, the results of our -- the questions that were asked today. But before I do that, I really want to share one form with you that I really thought had some amazing, amazing results. Let me just read it to you briefly. It said the top three problems, this person said the top

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four problems, sorry, we're not doing that, but what we 1 do know is according to our very unscientific study, what 2 3 a shock, I'm not suggesting that there might be a little 4 bit of home team bias here, but the number one problem, according to the attendees today, was drum roll please, 5 consumer error. Second, drum roll, consumer rebate б 7 fraud. And then we had a tie about for third, complex and confusing offers, delays in processing, and the 8 9 problems with inconsistent industry standards with a need for industry standards. As I said, were we to have a 10 hundred consumers or a hundred law enforcement officers, 11 12 a hundred other people in the audience, perhaps we might get a slightly different response. But certainly this 13 14 lets us know a little bit about where folks are coming 15 from.

So let me start with just that question. I am not Miss Cleo, we've already sued her, but something tells me when I ask Norma Garcia if she -- if her top three were the same as those top three, I don't think I'm going out too far on a limb, to suggest she might have some slightly different perspectives. Norma, what were your -- how do you perceive these top three?

23 MS. GARCIA: Well, I'm happy to say you're not 24 on the limb alone. We certainly see these as concerns 25 that would naturally arise in the context of individuals

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to these top three? 1

MR. GREENBAUM: Well, I think that, and who 2 3 knows whether this falls in the top three or not, but the 4 advice that I give to clients is that, and I think it's a critical thing that really has to come out of this day, 5 which just as an aside I'm so happy to be a part of this, б 7 this is really one of the most incredible days in terms of just the depth of the content, I mean the really 8 9 unbelievable way we've covered this material, and I just really want to compliment you guys, because I feel like 10 all I do is go to conferences on advertising and this is 11 12 just, you know, one of the only ones that I've ever haven't left the room for two hours to make phone calls. 13 So I really want to compliment you. 14 15 MS. FAIR: I'm a little concerned, because I'm 16

often speaking at those conferences, Jeff.

17

[Laughter.]

18 MR. GREENBAUM: I would never, I would never 19 leave the room for Lesley.

What I would want to say is I think the 20 critical issue here is training. And it's training 21 22 marketing people. In-house lawyers and outside lawyers when they're faced with these issues, if they're faced 23 24 with a draft of a TV script or a produced TV commercial, or a draft of a print ad, or a program that's already 25

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been developed and out there and now we're trying to 1 figure out how to advertise this thing. And if the 2 3 lawyers are getting involved in the process at this point 4 it's just way too late. We see all those disclosures thrown up there on the screen and you go lawyers are 5 faced with programs that they're just not able to б 7 advertise. So I think that one of the things that lawyers really need to do is get with the marketing 8 9 people before these programs are developed and sort of talk through, well if you're going to do this program 10 let's talk about what it's going to mean in terms of how 11 12 are we going to inform consumers in a clear and understandable way how this program is going to work. 13 Ιf you run a print ad with seven different rebate offers 14 15 with bundling eleven different products that involve 16 service credits and mail-in rebates, and in store instant 17 rebates in some circumstances, you're never going to be 18 able to advertise that thing properly.

So I think that one of the big messages here is that in order to get something clear you're going to have to start early on in the process. And if you teach the marketing people, you know, what are the limits of what you can advertise in a clear way, it's going to solve a lot of these other problems.

25

MS. FAIR: Let's talk about when we look at

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every step of the way, let's talk first about consumer 1 Regardless of whether this is an accurate 2 education. 3 reflection, I think we would all agree that it's just 4 good policy, it's good business, to do whatever can be done to educate consumers. I think Marcy Sims already 5 took the an educated consumer is our best customer, I б 7 would have preferred that for an FTC slogan, but they've already got that. 8

9 How do we educate consumers? Assuming that 10 that's at least part of the issue here, what are the 11 effective ways do you think, and let me start with you, 12 Norma, to educate consumers?

We think it's very important for 13 MS. GARCIA: 14 consumers to be educated, but they need to be educated 15 about something that really works. If we're talking about educating consumers about a process that's too 16 17 complex or too cumbersome, then what's the point. In the first place, we have to have a process that works for 18 19 consumers. Ultimately the consumer is your customer. 20 When consumers are unhappy you're going to be unhappy. It's going to impact your bottom line. So I agree with 21 22 Jeff. When it comes to making sure that the people who 23 are responsible for getting the message out there have 24 the advice that they need on the front end to do it effectively and to do it within the confines of the law. 25

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cumbersome. One of the things that came out of, I guess Tim Silk's presentation, is one of the main reasons why rebates aren't fulfilled is procrastination on the part of consumers. That doesn't excuse the failure to make appropriate disclosure when those kinds of situations take place.

But education is certainly something that can
be done in little -- even in pamphlets or in a website
posting, and I think PMA from its standpoint will
probably do the same kind of thing on its website.

MS. FAIR: How many, how many consumers go tothe PMA website, though?

MR. KABAK: You know, we have an educational 13 14 foundation, so we are thinking actually of doing it, you 15 know, going forward with actually a separate educational website. We do have the Consumer Week website as well, 16 17 for National Consumer's Week, so we do have already a consumer website to deal with coupon counts, we deal with 18 19 the coupon counts. Yeah, we're a trade association as well. 20

21 So, yes, the best solution for education really 22 is self-reliant publication by the marketers I think, and 23 that could be done in any number of a kind of ways.

24 MR. GREENBAUM: I would say that consumer 25 education is absolutely consistent with what advertising

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is about. Advertising is consumer education. And
advertisers haven't done their job properly if they
haven't clearly and accurately told consumers what it is
they're going to get, and what the terms are, what the
terms they're going to have to follow in order to get
those things.

7 So what I would say is this is the third event that I've been to this week, and no one has asked the 8 question that was asked at the other two events, which is 9 how small can I make the disclosures in my advertising. 10 And, you know, the response is as you would expect, which 11 12 is well you have to educate consumers, are consumers going to see the disclosures, are they going to read 13 them, and are they going to understand them. 14 And I think 15 that consumers don't need to look to other places to other organizations to educate consumers, they actually 16 17 have to do it in the advertising.

18 And I think the thing that I would say that's 19 absolutely critical, and one of the speakers but I can't remember who said it, which is you got to listen to what 20 the consumers are saying. One of the pieces of advice 21 22 that I give clients is read your consumer complaints, 23 aggregate your consumer complaints. If people are 24 complaining that they're not getting their products on time you got to look at, you got to look at that problem. 25

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decisions about what consumers really need to know.

2 Often cases you can cut a disclaimer in half and suddenly 3 turn it into something that is actually understandable to 4 consumers.

So I think the first thing I would say to a 5 marketer is take a look at your disclaimers, are people б 7 really going to be able to wade through it, and if not, take a hard look and start to cross some things out, 8 start to eliminate, find the right time to disclose each 9 piece of information. The point that Linda made in her 10 presentation about the best practices was there's no one 11 12 right answer about when information needs to be It's going to depend on the type of terms and 13 disclosed. 14 the type of offer, and I think you have to take a hard 15 look. If you take a one size fits all you create this giant long paragraph that, you know, sort of makes you 16 17 feel better that you've included every possible scenario that could possibly need to be included, you're going to 18 19 have a disclosure that's probably not going to make 20 anyone happy.

21 So I say start with less, and really figure out 22 what are the critical things that consumers need to know.

23 MS. GARCIA: I think the governing principles 24 have to be that the disclosure must be simple, it must be 25 clear, and it must be accurate. And if you use those as

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your guiding principles I think you will come to the sort of conclusion that Jeff is suggesting here, and that is you're making sure that people know what they should know in a way that they can actually understand it. Otherwise there's really no point to even writing the words if they're not words that can communicate meaning.

7 MS. FAIR: I think one thing that crossed my mind, I know a number of you in the audience were present 8 9 about five or six years ago at an event called 'Disclosure Exposure' that the Federal Trade Commission 10 put on with the National Advertising Division of the 11 12 Better Business Bureau. And we gave kind of a bad example of an ad and had three leading ad agencies and 13 their attorneys redo it. And I thought the interesting 14 15 thing that they raised is the minute you start talking about what should be in the big block of text you're kind 16 17 of on the wrong path already. That the best way to do it is to incorporate it into the offer itself, whether 18 19 that's fonts, whether that's color, how that's done. But 20 how do you get the point across that disclosure doesn't have to be done at the bottom of the page or in a 21 22 superscript, how do you convey that?

23 MR. GREENBAUM: I think one thing I would say 24 is that just incredibly revealing study that the FTC did 25 in connection with the review of the endorsement guides.

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1 is a solution by itself.

What's important, really, is the kind of selfregulatory standard, and education, and compliance, and better knowledge by all the parties.

5 I just don't see it as a solution to deal with 6 the problem. Because I think even in areas where there 7 has been enforcement in many cases there's not 8 necessarily intentional misrepresentation. But there are 9 errors, and there are mistakes, and the FTC is a very 10 judicious arbiter of when and under what circumstances to 11 bring cases.

So I don't think using an increased lawenforcement standard is necessarily the way to go.

14 MR. GREENBAUM: I think the thing I would say 15 is certainly the law enforcement that's happened has been tremendously effective and influential to marketers, and 16 17 I think that we hear you. I think that when the FTC takes action, whether it's a report, or whether it's a 18 19 workshop, or whether it's a new guide to industry that's 20 issued, I think we really hear you and we really try to make adjustments based on that, and try and learn from 21 22 So I think that what the FTC's doing is working, and it. 23 I think that this workshop -- or at least it's the 24 beginning of a process that is working. And I think that 25 something like this now is going to have some effect,

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1 it's going to take some time for industry to digest it 2 and work on technological changes, work on just different 3 kinds of approaches. But I think it's a good productive 4 process.

One more point. Coming from many 5 MR. KABAK: years of being General Counsel different places, I mean б 7 when the FTC goes after a company, a significant company, or even a publically traded company and obtains a five to 8 9 ten million dollar judgment from it, people pay attention to that. Lawyers and outside counsel usually walk around 10 corporations with a news clip of that in their pocket. 11 12 It's a very, very effective remedy when you're advising 13 clients.

MS. GARCIA: From our perspective, law enforcement actions act as a deterrent to the sorts of practices that really take advantage of consumers. It sends a clear message to practitioners that they need to do something differently. So there's an educational component to it as well, as Jeff mentioned.

There's also another component that's really important from the consumer perspective. And that is that it creates consumer confidence in the regulatory agencies that are charged with protecting the public around these business practices. And from our perspective that's a really good thing as well.

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MS. FAIR: Another thing that's been raised, I guess kind of akin to the nutrition labeling on the back of a can of soup or a can of beans, what about the possibility some folks suggested of some kind of standardized rebate form? Do you think that's part of the solution, not part of the solution?

7 MR. GREENBAUM: I think it's not part of the I think that what we would say is that there's 8 solution. a lot of different kinds of companies out there doing a 9 lot of different kinds of offers with a lot of different 10 kinds of products. I think the FTC has long believed in 11 12 not stifling creativity, but basically using Section 5 as a way to look at practices and determine whether 13 14 something's either deceptive or unfair. I don't think that, you know, either self-regulatory organizations or 15 the government should -- needs to at this point set-up a 16 17 nutrition label. I think there's lots of different ways that we can accomplish a goal of clear communication, and 18 19 I think we have to continue to explore that.

20 MR. KABAK: I would just say the one size fits 21 all does create a problem in a lot of areas, including 22 the area of services, particularly when you're selling 23 services, not just products, it's very, very complex.

24 MS. GARCIA: I think even if you're not moving 25 towards standardized forms or language there should be an

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1 effort to move towards standardized simplicity, and 2 easing conditions for consumers in order to redeem their 3 rebates.

MS. FAIR: Some other people suggested FTC guidance, possibly rule-making. What about that as a solution, a possible solution to the problem?

7 MR. GREENBAUM: I think this may be a good time 8 to mention, again, sort of Connecticut and Rhode Island. 9 I think that there is certainly concern on the industry part to the extent that the states started to continue, 10 continue to get into the business of adding new rebate 11 12 restrictions, new rebate requirements, that are conflicting with other states, and are conflicting with 13 14 general industry practice. Because what you're going to end up with is companies being forced to add more 15 disclosures and to make their offers more complicated. 16

And one of the questions that Eileen raised that I don't think we got an answer to, which I wanted to at least give my point of view on, which is that I think that the effect that we've seen in Connecticut and Rhodees, and are

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rebates and if they're effective standards, I think 1 2 you're going to see less movement in the states to try and pass laws to deal with the problems that arise in the 3 states. So to the extent that the FTC can take a 4 5 leadership role in creating standards that are protective of consumers but at the same time leave room for the б 7 marketplace to work, I think you're going to see a positive effect in the states. 8

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So I think that what we're doing here is a positive step. Letting regulations, letting selfregulation have a chance, as Linda mentioned in her presentation, is a good one. And I also think let technology have an effect, because it think that it will have a big one.

7 MS. GARCIA: Well, rebates have been around for a while and there have been many opportunities to self-8 9 regulate, and unfortunately those haven't always been To the extent they have been successful, 10 successful. developing rules and guidelines really would be 11 12 consistent with those best practices. So those companies that are already engaging in those practices really have 13 14 nothing to fear by the passage of or adoption of 15 additional rules.

There's plenty of room in this for everyone. 16 Ι 17 mean obviously technology will evolve, and the FTC hopefully will be very cognizant of that and leave room 18 19 in whatever rules they create to add some flexibility for 20 those sorts of developments. But self-regulation from our perspective hasn't worked, and to the extent that it 21 22 has worked it shouldn't conflict with any strong rules 23 that are put in place by the FTC.

24 MR. KABAK: I would say going back to the same 25 issue that it's important to give industry always a

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intriguing ideas. What do we do right now, however, for the 20 percent of Americans who are not online, typically more likely to be older Americans or lower income Americans?

5 MS. GARCIA: One way to deal with that is by 6 offering a rebate right at the cash register. That's the 7 great equalizer, right? It doesn't matter whether you 8 have a computer at home or if you even know how to use 9 one, you're going to get your rebate right when you 10 purchase that product. So that's one way to do it.

Another way perhaps is to have the next best thing, which might be a kiosk located in a store that the consumer can then go to, punch in a code, get the rebate check. This is one way to certainly diminish the digital divide.

I think the one -- a couple 16 MR. GREENBAUM: 17 concerns that I have, the first that I'm concerned with any steps we take that is going to take -- that are going 18 19 to take away the value of rebates to consumers who you're 20 getting the greatest value to them. I admit that I bought an expensive electronic product recently and it 21 had a fairly long rebate period and I said I'll get to 22 it, I'll get to it, and I admit that I forgot to send the 23 24 rebate form in. So, you know, I think that maybe I'm not the one, I'm not elderly, and I have online access, so 25

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1 [Laughter.]

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MS. FAIR: But I think that raises the issue.

- 3 I think Ed, he used -- he dropped the F bomb there,
- 4 federal legislation. Some companies say, my gosh we have
- 5 a crazy quilt of state by state legislation. Other folks

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1 law that protects consumers, isn't it a good thing that 2 consumers in California have the same protections as 3 consumers in New York or Connecticut? I mean that's not 4 a bad approach. So obviously we have to look at what 5 sort of federal proposal we're talking about here. But 6 that's not necessarily a bad approach.

MS. FAIR: Well, I have a few final questions
at the end, but I want to give the audience a chance to
ask questions since we have such esteemed experts.

I also get to channel my inner Oprah, so let me get the microphone, and trust me, I do have an inner Oprah, to see what questions the attendees have for the three experts we have on the panel.

Questions? Dr. Silk?

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to give them a chance to self-regulate, I don't even think they've had a chance yet, it's not consolidated. So like how long do we wait for that to happen?

So I know that you have to give freedoms to the firms. I want to give freedom to the firms. But there is a behavioral advantage for all consumers to be able to identify is this a rebate program. That's what you want to do, you're trying to target these promotions.

9 And I don't think the instant rebate is part of 10 the issue, because rebates are a price discrimination 11 tactic, and there's nothing wrong with that, we have

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1 gave of the stop sign, and the reason why it's effective 2 is because it actually communicates what it needs to 3 communicate. So to the extent that rebates can be 4 standardized to communicate essential information to 5 consumers that's a good thing.

6 MS. FAIR: Other comments or questions? And if 7 you could identify yourself?

MS. BIXLER: Diana Bixler. And I'm a marketing 8 9 lawyer. And I would say that one of the things that rebates communicates to consumers, when you use that 10 term, is that they need to submit something afterwards to 11 12 obtain the dollar value benefit of that. So to the extent that you're suggesting that all, quote, rebates 13 14 should be payable at the point of purchase you're 15 essentially saying there will be no rebates, and basically removing that option from the option to 16 17 promotional incentives that marketers have always 18 enjoyed.

19 The idea, I mean absent saying instant rebate, 20 everybody always assumes, or I hate to put thoughts into 21 people's minds, but increasingly recently states have 22 been adding a statutory definition of rebate, and in 23 every case it calls for submission of something after the 24 purchase to obtain the incentive to obtain the 25 promotional value. And should you have to give it to

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package but there's still going to be people that are
 going to smoke.

3 So I think it is important to realize that 4 there are limits to what marketers can do. And we can be 5 reasonable and we can be clear about our offers, and we 6 can look to make them better and clearer and easier to

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But I do think it's not just about the empirical data, it's about what would a reasonable person looking at that offer and that ad believe. And I think that that's in some level equally important, if not more so, because that's the legal standard, than what percentage of the breakage there is.

7 What happens when the consumer MS. GARCIA: tries to follow instructions that are just so complex 8 that no one can figure them out. I know of a case where 9 an individual was trying to redeem her rebate, she 10 couldn't figure it out, she went back to the store to get 11 their advice on how to do it, they thought they gave her 12 the right advice, and guess what, it was wrong, she 13 14 couldn't collect. This happens.

15 So when we ask ourselves, our consumers of course consumers have an obligation to follow 16 17 instructions. Everyone has that obligation. But what instructions are we giving them? Are they instructions 18 19 that the reasonable consumer can follow? I certainly 20 hope so, because if not they start complaining. And when they start complaining that adds heat under you, and 21 22 that's not a good thing for you either.

23 MS. FAIR: We have a question here. If you'll 24 identify yourself?

25

MR. WOODWARD: Hi, Greg Woodward, IMR Group. I

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just wanted to make two comments. First of all, I agree completely with the concept that technology is really the solution. And the second piece that the industry should regulate itself, and I think that's important.

The number one thing is to be able to make the 5 consumer happy while allowing the manufacturers to б 7 benefit from the value of breakage, or the rebate versus the instant discount. We've developed that solution. 8 9 And basically you mentioned something about the microphone, you mentioned an in-store kiosk and that's 10 what we're going on lines with. We're preparing to 11 12 launch an online solution and an in-store solution, which is real time, which operates as a service to the consumer 13 14 for a fee, like a Coin Star machine would. This model is 15 designed to stay ahead of legislation in the areas of liabilities and things like that. More importantly, it's 16 17 protected by an international portfolio of patents and also can be implemented in the retail space without 18 19 modifying any existing systems.

20 So there's a technology solution.

25

21MS. GARCIA: Can I ask you a question? What22are you fees like?

23 MR. WOODWARD: We don't charge fulfillment fees24 to the manufacturers.

MS. GARCIA: How about the consumer?

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MR. WOODWARD: Eight percent. 1 2 MS. GARCIA: Eight percent of the total rebate? MR. WOODWARD: Coin Star's 8.2. 3 It's an option 4 to mail it in now. You can get a hundred percent on a store gift card and the retailer pays the fee. So this 5 is something we started talking about at CES in January, б 7 and hopefully the technology, hopefully your solution will happen, the technology will solve the problems. 8 9 MS. GARCIA: Thank you. 10 MS. FAIR: Another question here? MR. LAVERTU: Hi, my name is Fred Lavertu and 11 12 I'm from (inaudible). And I hope you'll allow me to be your (inaudible) to your inner Oprah. It's a joke, I'm a 13 married man, I'm taken. 14 15 [Laughter.] MR. LAVERTU: About the notion that the -- and 16

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my wife will read this, true, and, hi, Suzy, by the way.

suicide, and yet they still go on, how realistic is it to expect the industry to regulate itself when the practices themselves are first of all hurting themselves but still go on, but obviously there's a profit motive behind it. So how can we, or what can we or the industry offer to do, or prepare to do, to regulate itself?

7 MR. GREENBAUM: You know, I think those are obviously great questions, and I think that there are no 8 easy solutions. And I think this is one step among many 9 steps to try to look for a solution. I mean certainly 10 you can post speed limit signs on the highway, but unless 11 12 Lesley's driving you to work in the morning the federal government is not going to ensure that you don't go over 13 the speed limits. 14

So I think that there is not one easy way to 15 16 solve the problem and I think that federal legislation or 17 a patchwork of state legislation is not going to solve 18 the problem either. We're still going to have problems. 19 We're still going to have offers that are confusing. And I think that the better solution is certainly this kind 20 of discussion, education, and looking to technology to 21 22 sort of enable marketers in a cost-effective way to make 23 the consumer better.

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answer, and given that it's a U.S. problem I'm not going 1 to comment on it, but what -- you've sort of answered my 2 question, but what can the industry do? I mean I realize 3 4 that you cannot stop me from driving my car 200 miles an hour if I feel like it, but as the people who are driving 5 the car, what do you propose to do to help solve the б 7 In other words, are you going to slow down? matter? Or how are you going to do it. 8

MR. GREENBAUM: Well, you know, I'm not, look, 9 I'm not here representing a specific company, so I don't 10 think that I actually have specific proposals that I want 11 12 to make on behalf of anyone other than to say that I think that these kinds of issues are the part of the 13 14 discussions that companies are having. Companies really 15 truly are looking for solutions and they don't want unhappy consumers. And I've never once had a discussion 16 17 with a client ever where they said what can we do to make people not redeem this offer. And, you know, oh what 18 19 great news, suddenly this rebate offer didn't cost us 20 anything.

I think that the reality is these companies want repeat customers, they don't want the brand suicide. But I think the reality is is that change takes time and change is often very expensive, especially when you're talking about the redesign of big company systems and

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websites and all that. But I think we're moving in the right direction. And I think some of the changes we've seen today are really incredible examples of what can be done, and I think that this is just the beginning of seeing a lot more of that, at least hopefully it is.

Time for one more question. б MS. FAIR: 7 MR. GLASSER: Hi, Roy Glasser. I spoke before. I'd like to say first that as a consumer I think that 8 something needs to be done. The regulation, I think 9 there needs to be some kinds of it. But as far as the 10 forms go, I think if they were templates and the 11 12 manufacturers could say well we'll pick this, this, and those conditions from it, and the wording was understood, 13 they could see the totality of what they might choose, 14 15 and they could then pick whatever they want to be smaller. But there has to be something. This concept of 16

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good thing to say there, which is this is not about 1 there's always going to be a small percentage of 2 companies that are the bad guys. This is not about the 3 4 bad guys. And we don't want to develop a system of best practices or legislate based on the sort of bad out-of-5 line acts of a few. We have to look at those people are б 7 going to be dealt with, there's sufficient authority both at the federal and state level to deal with it. And 8 really what we're looking at here is for the people who 9 are trying to do it the right way and who are looking for 10 solutions how can we best help them to do that. 11

12 I would just say self-regulatory MR. KABAK: actions have taken place in a lot of industries, you've 13 got (inaudible), you got NAD, Children's Food Initiative, 14 15 and they need to be followed and dealt with, but they are an intelligent way of motivating people who have a real 16 17 business and economic interest in proceeding fairly with consumers and honestly in a reasonable way to continue to 18 19 do business with the consumers that also like this 20 process, and without necessarily having the heavy hand of regulation and federal regulation brought down upon the 21 22 industry.

MS. FAIR: We have, I'm sorry, Norma?
MS. GARCIA: One last comment on that.
Developing laws or regulations that are designed to get

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at the practices of even just the bad actors, that's a good thing. If you're doing the right thing these are not going to impact you at all. They're going to clean up the industry, they're going to create greater consumer confidence, and that's all positive.

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for the consumers themselves to be better educated and
 learn to read better.

3 MR. GREENBAUM: I think this is a very, very

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web page. That web page will remain active for the
 foreseeable future.

Like I said, all the Power Point presentations
will be up in the near future, as will the transcript of
the event once it's ready.

And most importantly, the email address that б 7 many of you used to preregister will remain active. And we urge all of the attendees here who were not able to 8 participate, who couldn't comment or question as they 9 wish, to use that email address to submit a comment once 10 you've digested what went on here, and please let us 11 12 benefit from your thoughts on the matter. So anything you would like to send us by way of that email address we 13 14 would greatly appreciate.

15

MS. FAIR: What's the email address? Mvln198.OLA6/ ecordaddress we

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- 23 I, V, Oliver, a duly designated
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