## 1 CLOSING REMARKS

MR. BEALES: Thank you, Loretta, and thanks to all of you. This has been an extraordinary program. I want to thank the panelists, and I want to thank the FTC staff, who made it all possible. As the day concludes, I think that we're all walking away with a better sense of the role that technology is playing in this area, as well as how it can be made more effective as a consumer tool.

We began the day by reviewing the privacyenhancing technologies that were available to consumers during the last decade, and examining what has succeeded and what has not, and why.

Many of the early technologies were difficult for consumers to use, because the process took too many steps, or it was hard to understand. And consumers did not want to pay separately for a fix that many assumed was already integrated into the computers and applications that they purchased.

Some anti-virus software, or firewalls, had the added burden of requiring active monitoring by consumers for updates and patches. Sometimes security software was also incompatible with consumers' existing applications or operating systems, especially if they have older computers.

All of this can be very frustrating and

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overwhelming, especially to the number of consumers who are non-techies. The lessons from these experiences is that to be successful in the future, these technologies need to be easier for consumers to use, and built into their software and hardware. Otherwise, consumers won't use them, or if they do, they may not get the full benefit of the protections.

Academics who have studied consumer behavior in this area provided additional insight about how to increase the effectiveness of technology in protecting personal information.

For example, consumers may want to make different choices in different situations. It's difficult for them to focus on, and it's difficult for them to make global decisions about how information should be collected and used. Timing is everything.

The information that is given at the time of a specific transaction is likely to be much more effective in guiding decision-making than information that is presented in the abstract.

We also heard about factors that build trust online. These include ease of navigation, brand name, recommendations from others, the particular type of industry. Perhaps most important was the superficial look of a site. How the site looks, the colors, the

fonts, how professional it seems.

Now, that's at least a little disturbing, particularly in the context of our fraud cases. But unfortunately, it seems to be true. But it also creates an opportunity for manufacturers and vendors who are developing and marketing privacy technologies to do it in a way that appeals to consumers.

Technology is only part of the picture. Many of the strategies consumers should use to protect themselves don't involve the purchase of new or separate products, or services.

So, for example, consumers should know who they're dealing with before they give out personal information. They should not open e-mails -- and especially attachments -- from senders they don't recognize. They should use passwords effectively by combining letters with symbols, and keeping them in a safe place.

Clearly, however, the more things we ask consumers to do, the harder the task becomes. That's why technological solutions, where protections are built in and activation is simple, offer so much promise in helping consumers to protect themselves.

For managing digital identities, panelists examined various identity management systems, including

single sign-on, biometrics, and smart cards. We also examined recent work to develop principles in this area by the National Academy of Sciences, and by CDT.

We are clearly at a transition point, as we move to these more high-tech systems to identify us in so many of our daily activities. It's important to engage in a dialogue about how to build in protections at this early stage. It will only get harder if we wait.

Finally, we looked at safer computing, and what progress has been made in the last year in promoting a culture of security.

Some of us remember there was considerable discussion at last year's workshop, as at this one, about the needs for products and services that have built-in protections, which are automatic and easy to use.

Today, we learned that industry has begun to respond to this challenge, and that security technology is increasingly incorporated into the system by design, and not as an afterthought. For example, some ISPs have started to provide services with firewalls and virus protections included, as part of the package.

Panelists also discussed the importance of security benchmarks, such as those developed by the Center for Internet Security, which are already being implemented by at least one company.

So, thanks for coming. We hope to see you back on June 4th, when we will continue our discussion by focusing on the challenges that businesses face in protecting the information that they collect and maintain about consumers. I thank you all, and we will see you on June 4th.

(Applause.)

MS. GARRISON: Before we conclude, Commissioner Swindle has some remarks.

COMMISSIONER SWINDLE: I figure those of you who are still here are so damn tired you can't get out, and I might as well talk to you while you are here, a captive audience -- I am convinced we do have Baptists in the audience. You are so spread out from the main pulpit here, that you know, the preacher always reaches out to grab you.

I just want to make a few remarks of appreciation. First, Loretta, Toby, and James and the staff that worked on this, we had a great successful workshop here a week ago, I guess it was, and we've got another one, a smaller audience, but a different kind of an audience. I know I can speak for Tim and Howard, who has already said it, thank you so much for coming and hanging around and being a part, but more importantly, really contributing to this overall effort.

As I said, and was paraphrased here, this
effort is not a destination. It's a journey, and we have
all got to walk along that path, and we have got a lot of
stuff to do.

I am really impressed with some of the accomplishments that have been discussed here. You know, we have had some great companies in here talking today. We have had Microsoft and Dell and others, and I, unfortunately, had to miss portions of it. But the things that are being done by great companies in a great country are getting it done.

And as Andrew says, we ain't there yet, and we're not going to get there. If you're thinking we're going to find that we wind up somewhere and take our pack off and say, "Hey, guys, we did it," forget it. It's not going to happen.

And the way we're going to accelerate the journey and accomplish more during the journey is for Alan Paller and Andrew and all the non-government organizations to just keep the pressure up. As Alan said, we've got consumers now paying attention to this, and guess what? When consumers pay attention to it, big companies, big great companies, they pay attention, too.

And Jerry, I thank you so much. I am very familiar with Comcast. I was on Excite@home, and we all

1 went through that disaster. And they have come so far.

And things are different today, as several have pointed out, we are making progress. And you know, Howard Schmidt here, a dear friend of mine, and what a hell of a loss to the U.S. government for him to depart the scene -- but I know he's not very far away, and when we get in trouble, we will call him and he will come back -- but it's great to have him here.

Philip, Microsoft, great company. Would you please spend some time with me and tell me how I can stop these incessant messenger pop-up ads that I'm getting here in the past two weeks? I want a solution to that, or you can't leave the room. So that is high priority for a great company. You don't want an unhappy me.

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER SWINDLE: But seriously, Frank, I've got to comment on your saying that maybe consumers can't handle all this stuff. And I agree. This is all complicated stuff. Hell, I can't even get home usually by myself. It is a problem.

But I remember back when Henry Ford rolled out his first car. I'm the only one here old enough to say that. And there were people saying, "Oh, my God, you can't turn these dangerous vehicles -- they are very complicated, you can't turn them loose with the

1 consumers."

And then, when I was a young aviator -- before
I was an aviator, they came up with the airplane, and we
rolled those suckers out, and they said, "Good Lord, you
know, you can't do that. You can't turn those over to
normal human beings, you have to be elite to do this."
And you know, I remember one of the first rules they gave
us when we started flying, they said, "Never depart the
boundaries of the air."

(Laughter.)

COMMISSIONER SWINDLE: It's really bad when you do that, you know? But guess what? We did it. You know, we have got millions of cars flying around here, and yes, we crash a few every year, but isn't it amazing? It's like a beehive. It works.

I contend consumers can handle some of this stuff, and it won't be at the sophisticated level of a Microsoft, or a Sun, or whoever else, or IT center here at the Federal Trade Commission. But we can handle this, as consumers, we can do certain basic things that will take 80 percent of the risk out of it -- the vulnerability out of it.

I remember my early days in the Marine Corps, when I really can remember -- I couldn't remember those first two things; I lied there, but back to the

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confidence thing -- but in the Marine Corps, as a lieutenant colonel, just before retiring, I saw a personal computer. I actually saw one of these things.

I had never seen one.

We had a computer center, it had these big machines, and they whirred, and they had air conditioning, and those floors, that you lift up the panels, and all this stuff, and we were not -- us common folks were not even allowed to come in that room. And it was about 60 degrees in that room. I remember I did sneak in once. They ran me out, because I wasn't cleared for that.

We had a policy that there would be no proliferation of computers beyond the computer people, because guess what? The common people couldn't be trusted with them. Now, virtually every household in America has a small computer, and it's a hell of a lot more powerful than those big roomfuls than we had back there.

We can do this. We are going to do it because great companies and great non-government organizations are going to lead the way. The government is going to be here to hold workshops and facilitate things, and start fights, and things like that.

But you're going to lead the way. That's the

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1	only way. That's the American way. And thank you very
2	much for being here with us.
3	MS. GARRISON: Thank you.
4	(Applause.)
5	MS. GARRISON: Thank you very much, and a
6	special thanks to this panel, again, for their being
7	here, and for such a provocative discussion.
8	We look forward to seeing all of you on June 4,
9	for a continuation of this discussion.
10	(Whereupon, at 5:46 p.m., the meeting was
11	concluded.)
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