



June 07, 2023

The Honorable Lina M. Khan, Chair  
The Honorable Rebecca Slaughter, Commissioner  
The Honorable Alvaro Bedoya, Commissioner  
Federal Trade Commission  
600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20580

CC:

Olivier Sylvain, Senior Advisor to the Chair  
Benjamin Wiseman, Acting Associate Director, Division of Privacy and Identity Protection

Dear Chair Khan, Commissioner Slaughter, and Commissioner Bedoya,

We, the undersigned groups, write to emphasize the importance of developing specific, concrete civil rights protections in the Federal Trade Commission's (FTC's) ongoing Commercial Surveillance and Data Security Rulemaking (ANPR).<sup>1</sup> We applaud the Commission's broad efforts to rein in unfair and deceptive commercial surveillance practices. In order to protect civil rights in a data-driven economy, the forthcoming proposed rules must clearly prohibit discrimination as an unfair trade practice.

As documented throughout the many comments submitted in response to the FTC's ANPR, the effects of discrimination still define the lived experiences for many people in the United States. Despite decades of effort to root out and redress discrimination, people who are marginalized because of race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, including pregnancy, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability status, or income continue to experience discrimination when accessing basic goods and services, seeking economic opportunities, and pursuing safe and healthy lives.

In particular, the comments document how the widespread use of automated, data-driven technologies by companies to shape key decisions about people's lives can

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<sup>1</sup> Federal Trade Commission, *Trade Regulation Rule on Commercial Surveillance and Data Security*, 87 FR 51273 (Aug. 22, 2022), available at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/08/22/2022-17752/trade-regulation-rule-on-commercial-surveillance-and-data-security>.

exacerbate structural discrimination. Today, many of the technologies that actively contribute to discrimination in credit, employment, education, housing, and healthcare rely on a range of basic statistical models and more complex machine learning and other artificial intelligence techniques. But even as commercial practices evolve, the underlying material harms to consumers as a result of discrimination persist.

As a recent joint statement from the FTC, CFPB, EEOC, and DOJ makes clear, automated systems can contribute to unlawful discrimination.<sup>2</sup> The statement clarifies that federal agencies have existing authorities to “ensure that these rapidly evolving automated systems are developed and used in a manner consistent with federal laws.”<sup>3</sup>

We agree that these existing authorities must be used to their fullest extent to combat discrimination. But it is also true that existing civil rights laws and regulations have not kept pace with technological changes. As a result, “we must consider what other legal protections currently exist outside of direct civil rights statutes.”<sup>4</sup> In order to ensure that these technologies do not harm people of color and other protected classes, specific FTC intervention is necessary.

To firmly protect civil rights in the forthcoming rulemaking process, the FTC must:

- 1. Issue a specific rule prohibiting discrimination as an unfair practice under the FTC Act.**

Discriminatory practices often easily satisfy the statutory unfairness test. We strongly agree that “[w]hen a business substantially injures a person *because of who they are*, and that injury is not reasonably avoidable or outweighed by a countervailing benefit, that business has acted unlawfully.”<sup>5</sup> The FTC has applied this simple, straight-forward framework in *Passport Auto*,<sup>6</sup> and should enshrine this reasoning into a clear rule. Public

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<sup>2</sup> Joint Statement on Enforcement Efforts Against Discrimination and Bias in Automated Systems, CFPB, DOJ, EEOC, FTC, April 25, 2023, available at [https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/ftc\\_gov/pdf/EEOC-CRT-FTC-CFPB-AI-Joint-Statement%28final%29.pdf](https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/ftc_gov/pdf/EEOC-CRT-FTC-CFPB-AI-Joint-Statement%28final%29.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*

<sup>4</sup> Rebecca Kelly Slaughter, Janice Kopec, Mohamad Batal, *Algorithms and Economic Justice: A Taxonomy of Harms and a Path Forward for the Federal Trade Commission*, 23 Yale J.L. & Tech 1, 38 (2021), available at [https://law.yale.edu/sites/default/files/area/center/isp/documents/algorithms\\_and\\_economic\\_justice\\_master\\_final.pdf](https://law.yale.edu/sites/default/files/area/center/isp/documents/algorithms_and_economic_justice_master_final.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> Federal Trade Commission, Statement of Commissioner Alvaro M. Bedoya Regarding the Commercial Surveillance Data Security Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, Aug. 11, 2022, available at [https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/ftc\\_gov/pdf/Bedoya%20ANPR%20Statement%2008112022.pdf](https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/ftc_gov/pdf/Bedoya%20ANPR%20Statement%2008112022.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> Federal Trade Commission v. Passport Automotive Group, Inc., Case No. 8:22-cv-02670-GLS (D. Md. 2022), available at

policies, statutory interpretation, market dynamics, and longstanding FTC practices support this approach.

Such a rule would provide a systemic regulatory response to many forms of discrimination that data minimization efforts alone cannot provide. For example, even robust, laudatory efforts at data minimization do not reach, or explicitly exempt, public records, criminal and eviction records, employee records, or other de-identified records. But these are precisely the types of records that frequently drive discriminatory outcomes when they are used to train and validate algorithmic systems.

## **2. Issue a specific rule requiring reasonable and appropriate measures to detect and address algorithmic discrimination in sensitive domains.**

Given the urgent harms that algorithmic discrimination poses to consumers, the FTC should require companies to take affirmative and proactive measures to identify and redress discrimination in their use of automated systems. Failure to do so should constitute an unfair practice. This approach bears resemblance to the FTC's long-standing data security work, which has led companies to employ reasonable and appropriate measures to protect consumers' data. In the context of discrimination, such measures could include routine and ongoing quantitative and qualitative assessment of model performance across demographics; evaluation of multiple models to determine if there exists less discriminatory, but similarly effective, alternative models; and evaluation of training data for representativeness and bias. Demographic testing and evaluation for discrimination throughout the model development pipeline is necessary.

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The FTC should ensure that these specific anti-discrimination rules proceed as their own Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM), separate from other potential data security and privacy rulemakings. There are at least two reasons to do so. First, each proposed rule would be simpler and provide more regulatory certainty. For example, the relevant definitions required for regulations on discrimination are quite contextual and distinct from those for data security and privacy. As former FTC Commissioner and current CFPB Director Rohit Chopra notes, “[m]arkets work best when rules are simple,

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[https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/ftc\\_gov/pdf/Complaint%20Passport%20Auto%20Group%2C%20Inc.%2C%20et%20al..pdf](https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/ftc_gov/pdf/Complaint%20Passport%20Auto%20Group%2C%20Inc.%2C%20et%20al..pdf).

easy to understand, and easy to enforce.”<sup>7</sup> A large, multi-issue rule would be needlessly complex. Second, the rulemaking process would be significantly easier for FTC staff to manage, and for interested stakeholders to engage in. Separate rulemaking processes that focus on different issues would lead to more targeted engagement and ultimately better considered outcomes.

Thank you for your attention to these matters. For any questions or further discussion, please contact Logan Koepke (logan@upturn.org), David Brody (dbrody@lawyerscommittee.org), and Frank Torres (torres@civilrights.org).

Sincerely,

Access Now  
Algorithmic Justice League  
American Atheists  
American Civil Liberties Union  
Anti-Defamation League  
Asian Americans Advancing Justice - AAJC  
Center for Democracy & Technology  
Center for Digital Democracy  
Center on Privacy & Technology at Georgetown Law  
Communications Workers of America  
Data & Society Research Institute  
Demand Progress Education Fund  
Electronic Frontier Foundation  
Electronic Privacy Information Center  
Equality California  
Fairplay  
Fight for the Future  
Free Press  
Government Information Watch  
Information Trust  
Japanese American Citizens League  
Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies  
Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under Law  
Muslim Advocates

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<sup>7</sup> Rohit Chopra, *Rethinking the approach to regulations*, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, June 17, 2022, available at <https://www.consumerfinance.gov/about-us/blog/rethinking-the-approach-to-regulations/>.

NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Center, Inc.  
National Fair Housing Alliance  
National Health Law Program  
National Hispanic Media Coalition  
National Housing Law Project  
National Urban League  
National Women's Law Center  
Open Technology Institute  
PFLAG National  
Public Knowledge  
Reproaction  
Restore The Fourth  
The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights  
UnidosUS  
United Church of Christ Media Justice Ministry  
Upturn  
Workplace Fairness