UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BEFORE THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

In the Matter of	PUBLIC VERSION
ASPEN TECHNOLOGY, INC.,	Docket No. 9310
Respondent.	
)	

NON-PARTY BP AMERICA, INC.'S UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR IN CAMERA TREATMENT OF BUSINESS DOCUMENTS DESIGNATED AS HEARING EXHIBITS

Pursuant to Rule 3.45 of the Federal Trade Commission's Rules of Practice, 16 C.F.R. § 3.45(g), non-party BP America, Inc. ("BP") respectfully requests that this court issue an order directing *in camera* treatment of the business documents that Complaint Counsel and Respondent Aspen Technology, Inc. ("AspenTech") have each designated as potential evidentiary exhibits in the hearing of this matter scheduled to commence on May 26, 2004. If any of the documents for which BP is seeking *in camera* treatment were to become a part of the public record in this proceeding, BP's ability to compete in the production of its products, or to negotiate on price or other terms with third party vendors of technology products, including AspenTech, would be seriously harmed.

All of the documents for which BP is seeking *in camera* treatment are confidential business documents of BP that have never been released outside the company, other than in response to the subpoenas duces tecum issued by the parties. For these reasons, BP respectfully requests that this court afford its confidential business documents *in camera* treatment for a period of five years. In support of this motion, BP

attaches hereto the Affidavit of Michael J. Knight, an employee of BP Oil International with knowledge of the harm BP will incur if its documents become public.

Complaint counsel and counsel for AspenTech have stated that they do not intend to oppose this motion.

BACKGROUND

BP is a third party witness in this proceeding. [**REDACTED**].

BP'S CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS DESERVE IN CAMERA TREATMENT UNDER THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION'S RULES OF PRACTICE

The information contained in the documents for which BP is seeking *in camera* treatment is highly competitively sensitive. If these documents were to become available to BP's competitors, [REDACTED] BP would suffer serious and immediate harm to its ability to compete if this information became known to its rivals. [REDACTED] BP has taken every possible step to insure the secrecy of its confidential documents. For these reasons, BP's documents should be afforded *in camera* treatment.

A. Disclosure of the Information Contained in BP's Documents Could Result In Serious Competitive Injury to BP

In camera treatment is warranted if public disclosure will likely result in a clearly defined, serious injury to BP. In re Dura Lube Corp., 1999 F.T.C. Lexis 255, *6. A corporation can demonstrate the risk of a clearly defined, serious injury by showing that "the information in the documents is 'sufficiently secret' and 'sufficiently material' to its business that disclosure would result in serious competitive injury." In re Rambus, 2003 WL 21008650 (F.T.C. April 23, 2003); see also In re Bristol-Myers Co., 90 F.T.C. 455, 456 (1977); H.P. Hood & Sons, Inc., 58 F.T.C. 1184, 1188 (1961). Among the factors the court will consider in evaluating whether the information in BP's documents is

"sufficiently secret" and "sufficiently material" to warrant in camera treatment are the extent to which the information is known outside of BP's business, the extent of the measures taken by BP to guard the secrecy of the information, and the value of the information to BP's competitors. *See In re Bristol-Myers Co.*, 90 F.T.C. at 456-57. The potential loss of a business advantage has been recognized as a serious injury meriting *in camera* treatment of business documents. *In re Hoechst Marion Roussel*, 2000 FTC Lexis 138, *7 (2000).

The documents discuss several issues of competitive significance to BP.

[REDACTED] The loss of a business advantage has been recognized as a clearly defined, serious injury that warrants *in camera* treatment. *In re Hoechst Marion Roussel*, 2000 F.T.C. Lexis 138, *7.

BP would also suffer serious competitive harm if its competitors were to learn the information contained in its documents. **[REDACTED]** BP's competitors ordinarily would have no way of knowing this information. If BP's rivals learned this information, BP would be seriously and immediately harmed in its ability to compete in the production of its products.

The attached Affidavit of Michael J. Knight explains in detail the potential harm to BP if the information contained in each of the documents were to become public.

B. The Public Interest in Disclosure of BP's Documents is Outweighed By The Likelihood of Serious Competitive Harm To BP

BP deserves "special solicitude" as a non-party to this proceeding requesting *in* camera treatment for its confidential business information. See Kaiser Aluminum & Chem. Corp., 103 F.T.C. 500, 500 (1984). None of BP's confidential documents would enhance the public's understanding of the issues in this case if they were made part of the

public record in this proceeding. The information contained in BP's documents is also not likely to be necessary to explain the rationale for the court's decision in this matter. Public release of the documents would inflict serious competitive harm on BP. The balance of interests favors *in camera* treatment of BP's confidential documents. *See In re General Foods*, 95 F.T.C. at 355.

C. BP Has Shielded The Confidentiality Of Its Documents

BP has taken all possible steps to protect the confidentiality of its documents. All of the documents for which BP seeks *in camera* treatment were produced to the parties only under compulsory process and pursuant to the Protective Order Governing Discovery Material issued by the court in this matter on September 16, 2003. All of the documents were designated either "Confidential" or "Restricted Confidential – Outside Counsel Only" under the terms of the Protective Order. Other than in response to the subpoenas duces tecum issued by the parties in this matter, none of BP's documents has been disseminated outside of BP. As described more fully in the attached Affidavit, many of the documents were circulated to only a small number of recipients within BP because of the sensitivity of the information contained in the documents and the risk of competitive harm to BP if the contents of the document became known to BP's competitors or suppliers. BP has taken all possible steps to shield the confidentiality of its documents.

D. BP's Documents Should Be Afforded *In Camera* Treatment For Five Years

BP respectfully requests that its documents be afforded *in camera* treatment for five years from the date an order issues. **[REDACTED]**

CONCLUSION

BP's documents qualify for *in camera* treatment under the standards set forth in the Commission's Rules of Practice and prior FTC cases. Accordingly, this Court should extend *in camera* protection for a period of five years.

DATED: April 23, 2004 Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Pamela L. Taylor_

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Mildred L. Calhoun BP America 4101 Winfield Road Mail Code 5 West Warrenville, IL 60555

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[PROPOSED] ORDER

Upon consideration of Non-Party BP America, Inc.'s Unopposed Motion for *In Camera* Treatment of Business Documents Designated As Trial Exhibits, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the following documents are to be provided *in camera* treatment for a period of five years from the date of this order:

EXHIBIT	PRODUCTION BATES NUMBERS
A	CX1037-001 – CX1037-003
В	CX1038-001
С	CX1040-001
D	CX1041-001 – CX1041-002
Е	CX1043-001 – CX1043-007
F	CX1044-001 – CX1044-002 .
G	CX1045-001 – CX1045-003
Н	CX1046-001 - CX1046-004
I	CX1047-001 – CX1047-002
J	CX1048-001 – CX1048-005 .
K	CX1050-001 – CX1050-002 .
L	CX1051-001 – CX1051-004
M	CX1052-001 – CX1052-005
N	CX1054-001 – CX1054-007
0	CX1055-001 – CX1055-002
P	CX1056-001 – CX 1056-003
Q	CX1058-001 – CX1058-005
R	CX1059-001 – CX1059-002
S	CX1060-001 – CX1060-017
T	RX1372-001
U	RX1373-001 – RX1373-002
V	RX1374-001
W	RX1375-001 – RX1375-003
X	RX1376-001 – RX1376-003

Stephen J. McGuire
Chief Administrative Law Judge

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on April 27, 2004, I caused an original, two copies and one electronic copy of the public version of Non-Party BP America's Unopposed Motion For *In Camera* Treatment Of Business Documents Designated As Hearing Exhibits, as well as a verification that the electronic copy is a true and correct copy of the paper original, to be filed by hand delivery and electronic mail with:

Donald S. Clark Secretary Federal Trade Commission 600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W. Room H-159 Washington, DC 20580

I also certify that on April 27, 2004, I caused two copies of the foregoing motion to be filed by hand delivery with:

The Honorable Stephen J. McGuire Chief Administrative Law Judge Federal Trade Commission Room H-112 600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W. Washington, DC 20580

I also certify that on April 27, 2004, I caused one copy of the foregoing motion to be served by hand delivery upon each person listed below:

Phillip L. Broyles Assistant Director Federal Trade Commission 601 New Jersey Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20001

Peter Richman (through service on) Vadim Brusser Federal Trade Commission Room NJ-7172-A 601 New Jersey Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20001 I also certify that on April 27, 2004, I caused one copy of the foregoing motion to be served by first class mail upon:

Mark W. Nelson Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton 2000 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20006

/s/ Pamela L. Taylor_____

Pamela L. Taylor Bell, Boyd and Lloyd LLC 70 West Madison Street, Suite 3200 Chicago, IL 60602-4207