

Micron documents for which it was requested. See Additional Order on Non-Party

(1) Micron will suffer serious competitive harm if the documents at issue are disclosed to the public; (2) the information contained in these documents is secret; and (3) the risk of harm is not outweighed by the importance of the information to the matter to be decided by the Commission.

A. Public Disclosure of Confidential and Proprietary Information of the ADT Group and JEDEC Would Cause Serious Competitive Injury to Micron

Several of the documents listed as potential trial exhibits contain confidential information relating to the proceedings and technical discussions of the ADT group.³ For example, document number MFTC229045-65 is a presentation regarding various features proposed for inclusion in future DRAM products. Other documents include meeting minutes and reports of the ADT Board of Directors. See, e.g., MFTC222388-92; MFTC237994-95; MFTC239117-19. As set forth in the Donnelly Declaration, disclosure of these documents threatens to cause Micron serious competitive injury. ADT could potentially lose trade secret protection for its technology, and competitors might gain the ability to copy or exploit the ADT technology. For this reason, the ADT members have agreed to treat ADT proprietary information as confidential and limit its distribution to a need to know basis.

One document, numbered MFTC044034-35, contains a recent and detailed technical discussion relating to DDR2 DRAM memory involving participants in JEDEC. Such discussions are confidential and competitively sensitive. As the allegations against Rambus in this matter demonstrate, companies that develop competing non-JEDEC

³ ADT is a research collaboration of numerous companies, including Micron, Intel, Elpida, Infineon, Hynix, and Samsung, engaged in the development of future advanced DRAM technology.

memory technology could use such information to the competitive detriment of Micron and other JEDEC members.

Micron believes that the duration of in camera treatment for ADT and JEDEC confidential and proprietary information should be 5 years. Micron respectfully reserves

pricing information will provide Micron's competitors with an undue advantage in competing for future sales and will allow Micron's competitors to incite Micron's current customers by suggesting that they have been treated less favorably by Micron than have other Micron customers.

With respect to production decisions and product allocation, Micron competes not only on the quality and performance of its products, but also on its ability to provide products in quantities and on schedules that meet customer demands. Public disclosure of Micron's production plans and capacity constraints could cause it serious competitive injury by allowing its competitors to exploit such information in their dealings with Micron's customers.

Micron believes that with respect to these internal documents, in camera treatment for a limited period of 5 years is appropriate.

C. Disclosure of Draft Micron License Agreements and

D. Public Disclosure of Micron's Confidential Customer Communications Would Cause Micron Serious Competitive Injury.

Many of the documents contain confidential information communicated to Micron by customers or other third parties. For example, some documents contain sensitive information concerning prices offered to specific customers. See e.g. MU00033793; MU00312535-61; MU00312531. Other documents contain information about customers' plans and demand forecasts for particular products. See, e.g., MU00310522-23, MU00323350.

As stated in the Donnelly Declaration, public disclosure of this information would cause Micron serious competitive injury. Meeting customer needs and requirements necessarily entails the exchange of confidential customer information. Micron's relationship with current customers – as well as its ability to attract future customers – would be seriously undermined if customers believed that confidential information they provide to Micron would be publicly disclosed.

Micron believes that in camera treatment of this information for an indefinite period of time is warranted for several reasons. First, the information is highly sensitive. Second, Micron has no reasonable means of ascertaining when and if customer information is no longer confidential.

E. The Documents at Issue are Secret

As discussed above and in the Donnelly Declaration, the confidential nature of the documents for which Micron seeks in camera treatment is maintained through various means.

Proprietary information that Micron possesses from the ADT group is protected by a confidentiality provision and distributed on a very limited basis. In addition, documents within Micron that relate to strategic marketing, production, pricing and product development plans are similarly closely guarded and disseminated on a need to know basis. Sensitive customer communications and competitive intelligence are also treated confidentially.”

F. The Risk of Harm to Micron, as a Third Party, is not Outweighed by the Importance of the Information to the Matter to be Decided by the Commission

In camera treatment requests by third parties “deserve special solicitude. As a policy matter, extensions of confidential or in camera treatment in appropriate cases involving third party bystanders encourages cooperation with future adjudicative discovery requests.” Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., 103 F.T.C. 500 (1984). Because Micron is a third party to this proceeding and has cooperated with Rambus’ and complaint counsel’s discovery requests, its request for in camera treatment should be looked upon more favorably than the request of a party, which may unfairly seek to shield its own competitive information while receiving the information of the other parties. See H.P. Hood & Sons, Inc., 58 F.T.C. 1184 (1961).

The documents in question appear to be of limited relevance to Rambus’ arguments, as demonstrated by the fact that few, if any, have been used in the hearings to this point.⁴ Even if Rambus does seek to make use of these documents, placing them under in camera protection will not reduce their usefulness to Rambus in making its

⁴ However, Micron understands that a number of these documents have been admitted into evidence by stipulation.

arguments. Under the circumstances, the balance of considerations clearly favors protecting Micron's legitimate interest in the confidentiality of these documents.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Micron's Motion for In Camera Treatment should be granted.

By _____
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Dated July 29, 2003

MU00179517

3. The following documents, identified by Bates number, shall receive in camera treatment for an indefinite period.

MU00033793
MU00312531
MU00310522-23
MU00323350
MU00312535-61
MU00311978-81
MU00311977
MU00310759-60
MU00178789

Dated: _____

Chief Judge Stephen J. McGuire

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Wilson D. Mudge, hereby certify that, on this the 29th day of July, 2003, I caused copies of the foregoing NON-PARTY MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC.'S MOTION FOR IN CAMERA TREATMENT to be served by the method indicated upon the following:

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