

Indefinite *in camera* treatment is granted only in those "unusual" cases where the competitive sensitivity or the proprietary value of the information will not diminish with the passage of time. *In re Coca-Cola Co.*, 1990 FTC LEXIS 364, at *6-7 (Oct. 17, 1990). Examples of documents meriting indefinite *in camera* treatment are trade secrets, such as secret formulas, processes, and other secret technical information, and information that is undisclosed. See *U.S. v. [REDACTED]*

58 F.T.C. at 1189; *In re R.R. Donnelley & Sons Co.*, 1993 FTC LEXIS 32, at *3 (Feb. 18, 1993); *In re Textron, Inc.*, 1991 FTC LEXIS 135, at *1 (Apr. 26, 1991). Where *in camera* treatment is granted for ordinary business records, such as business plans, marketing plans, or sales documents, it is typically extended for two to five years. *E.g.*, *In re E.I. Dupont de Nemours & Co.*, 97 F.T.C. 116, 118 (1981); *In re Int'l Ass. of Conf. Interpreters*, 1996 FTC LEXIS 298, *13-14 (June 26, 1996).

The Federal Trade Commission strongly favors making available to the public the full record of its adjudicative proceedings to permit public evaluation of the fairness of the

A review of the documents submitted with the motion reveals that many of the documents

(NIH, "The Practical Guide: Identification, Evaluation and Treatment of Overweight and

ORDERED:



Stephen J. McGuire

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