

§ 3.44

thereon except as ordered by the Administrative Law Judge. Rulings on all objections shall appear in the record.

(f) *Exceptions.* Formal exception to an adverse ruling is not required.

(g) *Excluded evidence.* When an objection to a question propounded to a witness is sustained, the questioner may make a specific offer of what he expects to prove by the answer of the witness, or the Administrative Law Judge may, in his discretion, receive and report the evidence in full. Rejected exhibits, adequately marked for identification, shall be retained in the record so as to be available for consideration by any reviewing authority.

[32 FR 8449, June 13, 1967; 32 FR 8711, June 17, 1967, as amended at 48 FR 44766, Sept. 30, 1983; 61 FR 50650, Sept. 26, 1996]

§ 3.44 Record.

(a) *Reporting and transcription.* Hearings shall be stenographically reported and transcribed by the official reporter of the Commission under the supervision of the Administrative Law Judge, and the original transcript shall be a part of the record and the sole official transcript. Copies of transcripts are available from the reporter at rates not to exceed the maximum rates fixed by contract between the Commission and the reporter.

(b) *Corrections.* Corrections of the official transcript may be made only when they involve errors affecting substance and then only in the manner herein provided. Corrections ordered by the Administrative Law Judge or agreed to in a written stipulation signed by all counsel and parties not represented by counsel, and approved by the Administrative Law Judge, shall be included in the record, and such stipulations, except to the extent they are capricious or without substance, shall be approved by the Administrative Law Judge. Corrections shall not be ordered by the Administrative Law Judge except upon notice and opportunity for the hearing of objections. Such corrections shall be made by the official reporter by furnishing substitute type pages, under the usual certificate of the reporter, for insertion in the official record. The original uncorrected pages shall be retained in the files of the Commission.

16 CFR Ch. I (1-1-01 Edition)

(c) *Closing of the hearing record.* Immediately upon completion of the evidentiary hearing, the Administrative Law Judge shall issue an order closing the hearing record. The Administrative Law Judge shall retain the description to permit or order correction of the record as provided in § 3.44(b).

[32 FR 8449, June 13, 1967, as amended at 61 FR 50650, Sept. 26, 1996]

§ 3.45 In camera orders.

(a) *Definition.* Except as hereinafter provided, material made subject to an *in camera* order will be kept confidential and not placed on the public record of the proceeding in which it was submitted. Only respondents, their counsel, authorized Commission personnel, and court personnel concerned with judicial review may have access thereto, provided that the Administrative Law Judge, the Commission and reviewing courts may disclose such *in camera* material to the extent necessary for the proper disposition of the proceeding.

(b) *In camera treatment of material.* The Administrative Law Judge may order material, or portions thereof, offered into evidence, whether admitted or rejected, to be placed *in camera* on a finding that their public disclosure will likely result in a clearly defined, serious injury to the person, partnership or corporation requesting their *in camera* treatment. This finding shall be based on the standard articulated in *H.P. Hood & Sons, Inc.*, 58 F.T.C. 1184, 1188 (1961); see also *Bristol-Myers Co.*, 90 F.T.C. 455, 456 (1977), which established a three-part test that was modified by *General Foods Corp.*, 95 F.T.C. 352, 355 (1980). No material, or portion thereof offered into evidence, whether admitted or rejected, may be withheld from the public record unless it falls within the scope of an order issued in accordance with this section, stating the date on which *in camera* treatment will expire, and including:

- (1) A description of the material;
- (2) A statement of the reasons for granting *in camera* treatment; and
- (3) A statement of the reasons for the date on which *in camera* treatment will expire. Such expiration date may not be omitted except in unusual circumstances, in which event the order

shall state with specificity the reasons why the need for confidentiality of the material, or portion thereof at issue is not likely to decrease over time, and any other reasons why such material is entitled to *in camera* treatment for an indeterminate period. Any party desiring, in connection with the preparation and presentation of the case, to disclose *in camera* material to experts, consultants, prospective witnesses, or witnesses, shall make application to the Administrative Law Judge setting forth the justification therefor. The Administrative Law Judge, in granting such application for good cause found, shall enter an order protecting the rights of the affected parties and preventing unnecessary disclosure of information. Material subject to an *in camera* order shall be segregated from the public record and filed in a sealed envelope, or other appropriate container, bearing the title, the docket number of the proceeding, the notation "In Camera Record under §3.45," and the date, if any, on which *in camera* treatment expires.

(c) *Release of in camera material.* *In camera* material constitutes part of the confidential records of the Commission and is subject to the provisions of §4.11 of this chapter.

(d) *Briefs and other submissions referring to in camera information.* Parties shall not disclose information that has been granted *in camera* status pursuant to §3.45(b) in the public version of proposed findings, briefs, or other documents. This provision does not preclude references in such proposed findings, briefs, or other documents to *in camera* information or general statements based on the content of such information.

(e) *When in camera information is included in briefs and other submissions.* If a party includes specific information that has been granted *in camera* status pursuant to §3.45(b) in any document filed in a proceeding under this part, the party shall file two versions of the document. A complete version shall be marked "In Camera" on the first page and shall be filed with the Secretary and served upon the parties in accordance with the rules in this part. Any time period within which these rules allow a party to respond to a document

shall run from the date the party is served with the complete version of the document. An expurgated version of the document, marked "Public Record" on the first page and omitting the *in camera* information that appears in the complete version, shall be filed with the Secretary within five days after the filing of the complete version, unless the Administrative Law Judge or the Commission directs otherwise, and shall be served upon the parties. The expurgated version shall indicate any omissions with brackets or ellipses.

(f) *When in camera information is included in rulings or recommendations of the Administrative Law Judge.* If the Administrative Law Judge includes in any ruling or recommendation information that has been granted *in camera* status pursuant to §3.45(b), the Administrative Law Judge shall file two versions of the ruling or recommendation. A complete version shall be marked "In Camera" on the first page and shall be served upon the parties. The complete version will be placed in the *in camera* record of the proceeding. An expurgated version, to be filed within five (5) days after the filing of the complete version, shall omit the *in camera* information that appears in the complete version, shall be marked "Public Record" on the first page, shall be served upon the parties, and shall be included in the public record of the proceeding.

[32 FR 8449, June 13, 1967, as amended at 52 FR 22293, June 11, 1987; 60 FR 37748, July 21, 1995; 61 FR 50650, Sept. 26, 1996]

§ 3.46 Proposed findings, conclusions, and order.

(a) *General.* Upon the closing of the hearing record, or within a reasonable time thereafter fixed by the Administrative Law Judge, any party may file with the Secretary of the Commission for consideration of the Administrative Law Judge proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law, and rule or order, together with reasons therefor and briefs in support thereof. Such proposals shall be in writing, shall be served upon all parties, and shall contain adequate references to the record and authorities relied on. If a party includes in the proposals information that has been granted *in camera* status