

2. Plaintiffs bring this action to recover for themselves and the Class they seek to represent damages they suffered during the Class Period as the result of BP 's illegal conduct.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. Plaintiffs bring this class action under Sections 4 and 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 15 and 26, to recover treble damages and obtain injunctive relief as well as reasonable attorneys' fees and costs with respect to injuries arising from Defendants' violations of the federal antitrust laws, including Sections 2 and 3 of the Sherman Act. 15 U.S.C. §§ 2, 3, and under Section 22 of the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. § 25, to recover actual damages resulting from injuries arising from violations of that Act.

4. The Court has federal question subject matter jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1337(a), Section 7 of the Sherman Act, and Sections 4 and 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 15(a) and 26, and Section 22 of the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. § 25(c). The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

5. Jurisdiction and venue are proper in this district pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2, 7, 15, 22 and 26, 28 U.S.C. §1391(b)(2), and 7 U.S.C. § 25(c), in that Defendants are found in, reside or transact business in this District, or because part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this District.

III. PARTIES

A. Plaintiffs

6. Plaintiff SchagrinGAS Co. ("Schagrin") is a corporation with its principal place of business in Middletown, Delaware. During the Class Period, Schagrin purchased propane

directly from Producers at prices that were artificially inflated as the result of Defendants' wrongful and illegal monopoly and corner detailed herein.

7. Plaintiff Styer Gas ("Styer") is a corporation with its principal place of business in Eagle, Pennsylvania. During the Class Period, Styer purchased propane directly from Producers at prices that were artificially inflated as the result of Defendants' wrongful and illegal monopoly and corner detailed herein.

8. Plaintiff Parke J. Patten, Inc. ("Patten") is a corporation with its principal place of business in North Haverhill, New Hampshire. It also does business as Patten, Inc. or Patten's Gas. During the Class Period, Patten purchased propane directly from Producers at prices that were artificially inflated as the result of Defendants' wrongful and illegal monopoly and corner detailed herein.

9. Plaintiff SHV Gas Supply & Trading SAS ("SHV") is a corporation with its principal place of business in Paris, France. During the Class Period, SHV entered into agreements to sell February 2004 TET propane in over-the-counter transactions. In order to cover its resulting short positions, SHV purchased propane directly from Producers at the end of the delivery month. These purchases were at prices that were artificially inflated as the result of Defendants' wrongful conduct and illegal monopoly and corner detailed herein. SHV was the specific subject referenced in a taped telephone conversation between a BP trader and voice broker at paragraph 134 below.

10. Schagrin, Styer, Patten and SHV are referred to collectively herein as "Plaintiffs."

B. Defendants

11. Defendant BP America, Inc. (“BP America”) was a wholly owned subsidiary of BP plc. BP America was a holding company incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware and headquartered in Warrenville, Illinois, within the Northern District of Illinois.

12. Defendant BP Corporation North America Inc. (“BP Corporation”) was a subsidiary of BP America at all times relevant herein.

13. Defendant BP International Services Company (“BP International”) was a subsidiary of BP America at all times relevant herein.

14. Defendant BP Products North America Inc. (“BP Products”), a subsidiary of BP America at all times relevant herein, maintained its principal place of business in Warrenville, Illinois. BP Products is one of the largest producers of natural gas liquids, including propane, in North America.

15. Defendant BP Energy (“BP Energy”) was a subsidiary of BP America at all times relevant herein.

16. Defendant BP America Production Company (“BP Production”) was a subsidiary of BP America at all time relevant herein.

17. Within and across the corporate structure of BP, there were a number of groups, business units, and teams that focused on specific aspects of the companies’ business. These groups and business units were not separate legal entities but rather existed within and across the various BP legal entities.

18. Defendant BP America, Defendant BP Corporation, Defendant BP International, Defendant BP Products, Defendant BP Energy, Defendant BP Production, and the groups, business units and teams described herein, are collectively referred to as “BP” or “Defendants.”

IV. THE NGL TRADING BENCH AND SUPERVISORY EXECUTIVES

19. The organizational group responsible on a global basis for overseeing BP’s trading activity was the Integrated Supply & Trading (“IST”) group. Within IST there were a number of regional business units. The regional business unit responsible for the trading of gas and power products, including propane, in North America was North America Gas & Power (“NAGP”). During 2003 and 2004, the team within NAGP focused on the trading of natural gas liquids, including propane, was known as the NGL trading bench (“NGL Trading Bench” or the “Bench”).

20. A separate regional business unit responsible for the production, transportation, and sales of natural gas liquids, including propane, in North America was the Natural Gas Liquids Business Unit (“NGLBU”).

21. During February 2004, the NGL Trading Bench was located in Houston, Texas, and employed approximately eight traders. All of the members of the NGL Trading Bench were employees of BP America Production, reporting to managers and other executives who were employed by other BP America subsidiaries. The NGL Trading Bench entered into contracts to purchase and sell propane on behalf of BP Products.

22. The NGL Trading Bench purchased and sold propane for use in BP Products’ wholesale and petrochemical businesses, and for speculative purposes to generate a profit.

23. Donald Cameron Byers (“Byers”) was the Chief Operating Officer of NAGP in both April 2003 and February 2004, and was later named the President and Chief Executive Officer of NAGP. Byers was responsible, among other things, for the development, implementation, and execution of trading and marketing strategies for NAGP and was an employee of BP International.

24. Martin Marz (“Marz”) was the Compliance Manager for NAGP during the Class Period. Marz sat on the NAGP trading floor and was an employee of another BP America subsidiary, BP America Production.

25. Timothy Bullock (“Bullock”) reported to the Chief Executive Officer or Business Unit Leader of NAGP. Bullock was an employee of BP International.

26. James Summers (“Summers”) was the Vice President of Natural Gas Liquids (“NGLs”) & Chemicals Trading for BP in February 2004, and reported directly to defendant Byers.

27. Mark Radley (“Radley”) was the NGL Trading Bench Leader for BP in both April 2003 and February 2004. Radley’s responsibilities included the development and oversight of the NGL Trading Bench’s trading strategies, and reporting to and seeking approval from executives who oversaw the NGL Trading Bench’s trading operations.

28. Dennis Abbott (“Abbott”) was the “second-in-command” of NGLs trading in February 2004, and acted as the Trading Bench Leader in Radley’s absence. Under the direction of, *inter alia*, Radley, Abbott actively participated in the execution of the monopoly and corner of TET propane detailed herein. In June 2006, Abbott pleaded guilty to conspiracy to

manipulate the price of February 2004 TET propane. Abbott faces up to five years in prison and a fine of up to \$250,000. He is presently cooperating with federal investigators.

29. Cody Claborn (“Claborn”) was the primary propane trader at BP from at least January 2003 to April 2005.

30. The DPA includes allegations regarding the conduct of BP Trader #2. According to the DPA, BP Trader #2 was a trader primarily responsible for trading ethane and other NGLs, as well as propane, during 2003 and 2004. During February 2004, BP Trader #2 assisted with the trading of TET propane and aided in the execution of the manipulation scheme. On information and belief, Plaintiffs believe that BP Trader #2 was Carrie Kienenberger.

31. The DPA also includes allegations regarding the conduct of BP Trader #3. According to the DPA, BP Trader #3 was primarily responsible for trading other categories of propane during 2003 and 2004, but also traded TET propane during the relevant time period. On information and belief, Plaintiffs believe BP Trader #3 was Timothy Moby.

V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

32. Plaintiffs bring this action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of the following class of direct purchasers (the “Class”) between January 7, 2004 and March 15, 2004 (the “Class Period”):

All persons or entities who: (i) purchased propane, including through agents, from any Producer, including but not limited to BP, for delivery between February 1, 2004 and March 15, 2004 at a price tied to February 2004 Mont Belvieu OPIS TET or non-TET pricing; (ii) purchased February 2004 TET or non-TET propane or financially settled a purchase or sale obligation for February 2004 TET or non-TET propane in over-the-counter trading; or (iii) entered into contracts in the futures market for February 2004 TET propane. Excluded from the Class are the Defendants and any parent, subsidiary, corporate affiliate, officer, director, or employee of any defendant.

33. The members of the Class are so numerous and geographically dispersed that joinder of all members is impracticable. The number and identity of Class members is unknown to plaintiffs, but can be ascertained from readily available information.

34. There are at least hundreds of individuals or entities who purchased propane during the Class Period directly from Producers at prices artificially inflated as the result of Defendants' wrongful conduct.

35. There are questions of law and fact common to all Class members, including:

a. whether Defendants monopolized or attempted to monopolize the market for February 2004 TET propane in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act;

b. the duration and extent of the monopolization or attempt to monopolize;

c. whether Defendants' conduct was the proximate cause of the increase in the price Class members paid to Producers for propane purchased during the Class Period;

d. whether the alleged monopolization or attempt to monopolize caused injury and damage to Plaintiffs and members of the Class, and the appropriate measure of such damages;

e. whether Plaintiffs and members of the Class are entitled to injunctive and other equitable relief; and

f. whether Defendants violated Section 22 of the Commodity Exchange Act, and if so, the appropriate measure of damages that each violation caused to Plaintiffs and members of the Class.

36. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of each of the members of the Class.

37. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class. There is no conflict of interest between Plaintiffs and other members of the Class. Plaintiffs are represented by sophisticated class action counsel experienced in representative litigation and antitrust law. Defendants have acted in an unlawful manner on grounds generally applicable to all members of the Class.

38. The questions of law or of fact common to the claims of the Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class members, so that certifying this case as a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.

39. For these reasons, the proposed Class may be certified under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23.

VI. INTERSTATE TRADE AND COMMERCE

40. At all times relevant herein, Defendants attempted to monopolize and did monopolize and corner the market for February 2004 TET propane with the purpose and intent of artificially inflating the price, and with the knowledge that their actions would artificially inflate the price for propane deliverable in February 2004 and purchased pursuant to long-term contracts and purchase agreements, as well as over-the-counter. TET propane is shipped and delivered within states and across state lines, and thus Defendants engaged in wrongful conduct that involved United States commerce among many states.

VII. SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

A. The Manufacture and Distribution of Propane

41. Propane is a by-product (referred to in the industry as a “co-product”) either from the refining of petroleum or from the fractionation of natural gas produced from natural gas

fields or wells. Fractionation is the process of separating certain gases such as propane, butane and ethane from natural gas.

42. As detailed below, the principal means of storing and transporting substantial quantities of propane around the country is through established storage and pipeline systems. These pipeline systems originate at underground storage caverns, called “hubs,” where large quantities of propane are collected from refineries, fractionation facilities, imports and gas fields. Existing pipeline systems within the United States feed separate geographic regions of the country.

43. In addition to pipeline systems, propane in any specific geographic region is available from two other sources; propane produced and sold directly from refineries and fractionation facilities located within the region, and imported propane transported by rail, truck, barge or ship to private storage facilities in the region.

44. Propane has two principal uses, as fuel for commercial and residential heating and in agriculture, particularly in the mid-Western and Northeastern United States, and in the production of plastics by the petrochemical industry. Commercial (including agricultural) and residential use represent approximately 60% of propane consumed. Petrochemical industry consumption represents the remaining approximately 40%. The demand for commercial and residential propane for heating is highly seasonal, peaking in winter. Petrochemical demand is more stable year-round.

B. The Nation’s Propane Pipeline Storage and Delivery Systems.

45. During the Class Period, two major propane storage and distribution hubs operated in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains -- Mont Belvieu, Texas and Conway,

Kansas. Major propane producers, including BP, had significant crude oil refining operations in or near Mont Belvieu, Texas, that fed propane into these storage caverns. In addition, BP had large natural gas and fractionation operations in the Gulf of Mexico area that also fed propane into the Mont Belvieu caverns.

46. TEPPCO Storage Partners LP and Duke Energy Field Services¹ co-owned several of the caverns located in Mont Belvieu during the Class Period. Propane stored in these caverns was referred to and traded in the industry as “TET propane.”² As detailed below, TET propane was shipped from Mont Belvieu through the Texas Eastern Products Pipeline Co. LLC (“TEPPCO”) pipeline system.

47. In addition to propane stored in the TET cavern (and delivered through the TEPPCO pipeline), Producers stored propane in other caverns at Mont Belvieu, which was then transported through other pipeline systems. These systems included, principally, the Enterprise pipeline system, which ran from Mont Belvieu down along the Texas Gulf Coast and into the mid-West, and the Dixie pipeline system, which ran through Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, and up into North Carolina. The propane stored in these caverns was referred to and traded in the industry as “non-TET propane.” The Mid-America Pipeline Company (“MAPCO”) pipeline system transports propane from the Conway, Kansas storage caverns through central portions of the country. Each of these pipeline systems services distinct geographic areas of the country.

¹ Duke Energy Field Services is a joint venture between Duke Energy Corporation and Philips Petroleum Company.

² The original owner of this cavern was the Texas Eastern Transmission Corp., or “TET.”

C. Market Participants for Propane

48. Various market participants were involved in the propane industry during the Class Period. As described above, Producers, including BP, produced propane either in natural gas fractionation facilities or oil refineries as a by-product of their refining operations. During the Class Period there were at least eight major producers of propane. BP was one of the largest. Producers sold propane to various other market participants, including Wholesalers and Marketers. Wholesalers purchased propane for resale to Marketers. Marketers were companies that bought propane either directly from Producers or from Wholesalers for sale and delivery directly to commercial and residential consumers.

49. Then, as now, pipeline companies did not take title to the propane. They charged government-set tariffs for transporting the propane. Brokers were companies that facilitated over-the-counter purchase and sale transactions between other market participants. Brokers also did not take title to the propane. Traders were companies that bought and sold propane in over-the-counter transactions. Traders did take title to the propane they purchased.

D. The TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area

50. During the Class Period, the TEPPCO pipeline serviced an area that included all or portions of the following nineteen states: Arkansas, Delaware, Southern Illinois, Southern Indiana, Kentucky, Southeastern Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Southern Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. These nineteen states and/or portions of these states, as well as the District of Columbia, are collectively referred to herein as the “TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area.” The TEPPCO pipeline either ran through these states, ran through states

contiguous to them, or was a major source of propane supply into these states and the District of Columbia.

51. The TET propane transported through the TEPPCO pipeline was the dominant source of supply in the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area. As described in detail below, throughout the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area, Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing was the benchmark price or index at which propane, regardless of the source of supply, was bought and sold.

E. The Supply and Delivery of Propane into the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area

52. There were three sources of propane into the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area.

(i) Propane from the TEPPCO Pipeline

53. Market participants purchased and took delivery of TET propane at terminals -- off-loading points along the TEPPCO pipeline.

(ii) Refinery Production

54. Producers also sold propane produced in refineries located in the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area.³ Market participants contracted directly with these Producers, and took delivery of propane at the Producers' refineries. During the Class Period, eighteen refineries, located in Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, operated within the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area. These refineries were responsible for approximately thirteen percent of the propane sold in the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area.

³ Only *de minimus* natural gas fractionation occurred in the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area during the Class Period.

(iii) Propane Imports.

55. Imported propane was also transported into the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area by Producers, Wholesalers and other market participants. Imported propane entered by rail, truck, barge or ship from Canada and other foreign sources, including Europe, Africa and South America. Points of entry in the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area for this imported propane were Virginia, New York, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Maine. During the Class Period, BP was a major Producer of propane from its natural gas fractionation facilities in Canada. BP sold propane it stored at the Sarnia, Ontario, Canada facilities for import into the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area and the State of Michigan. This propane was transported from Sarnia into the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area by rail and truck through points of entry in upstate New York and Vermont, and by rail, truck and barge into Michigan.

56. Imports were responsible for approximately thirty-one percent of the propane sold in the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area overall, but only approximately twelve percent of the propane sold in the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area excluding the six New England States. Imports from Sarnia constituted approximately forty percent of all imports into the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area.

57. Regardless of the source of supply, whether from Canada, South America, Europe or Africa, importers of propane bound for the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area and into the State of Michigan bought and paid prices for such propane based on Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing. Foreign producers, including BP, sold propane directly to Wholesalers, Marketers or other market participants based on Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing.

F. Over-The-Counter Transactions for TET Propane

58. During the Class Period, TET propane traded on an over-the-counter basis. Over-the-counter trades were transactions between two parties for a specified volume of TET propane, typically of a minimum of 1,000 barrels. In any given month, market participants bought and sold propane for delivery in either the current month or future (or “out”) months. Various market participants, including Producers, Wholesalers, Traders, and commercial buyers like petrochemical companies entered into trades for TET propane (“TET trades”). The parties to these transactions negotiated the price, arriving at a specified dollar value for the transaction.

59. During the Class Period, various available services -- including Chalkboard -- allowed buyers and sellers to post bids and offers for TET propane. Although these bids and offers were posted on an anonymous basis, once the parties closed the deal, the parties’ identities were then disclosed one to the other to permit them to finalize delivery and payment terms.

60. Counterparties also traded during the Class Period directly with each other. As with Chalkboard transactions, the terms of these directly negotiated transactions were also reflected in written negotiated contracts.

61. Over-the-counter transactions were also arranged through Brokers. As noted above, Brokers did not take title to traded propane; rather, they served instead to match supply and demand in the market. Brokers acted similarly to Chalkboard by maintaining anonymity (at their principal’s request). However, as with Chalkboard, the parties had to negotiate directly with each other to finalize delivery and payment terms.

62. Like any other market, the pricing of TET propane in over-the-counter trading during the Class Period was determined by supply and demand. Participants in the TET market

subscribed to various services to acquire a constant flow of information regarding available bids and offers over the course of the day. Defendants' manipulative accumulation of TET propane tightened the supply of TET propane and artificially raised February 2004 Mont Belvieu OPIS TET prices to supra-competitive levels. As set forth below, when participants in the market sought to settle their over-the-counter transactions, either financially or through covering by purchasing propane in the market, they were damaged as the result, inter alia, of having to pay these supra-competitive prices.

63. In addition, January 2004 New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) futures trading for February 2004 propane specified delivery to the TEPPCO system. Nearby futures prices (*e.g.*, prices for the next month out, namely futures trading in January for February propane) were affected by the Defendants' accumulation of their long position in February TET propane during the month of January. This illegal conduct drove up the nearby futures price in the NYMEX futures market, resulting in damages to NYMEX participants who had to settle their positions by paying the resulting inflated prices.

G. The OPIS Price Reporting System and Mont Belvieu OPIS TET Benchmark Pricing

64. The primary means for tracking and reporting propane over-the-counter transactions in the United States is the Oil Price Information Service, or OPIS. OPIS describes itself as the world's most comprehensive database and source of wholesale petroleum pricing and news information. On a daily basis, OPIS monitors more than 70,000 rack prices for multiple petroleum-based products, including heating oil, gasoline, diesel and propane. Market participants for propane subscribe to OPIS, or otherwise have access to OPIS daily pricing information.

65. During the Class Period, OPIS separately tracked pricing information for propane over-the-counter transactions of at least 10,000 barrels⁴ occurring for, *inter alia*, propane sold out of the Conway, Mont Belvieu TET and Mont Belvieu non-TET hubs. These transactions were either voluntarily reported to OPIS by one of the counterparties to the transaction, or were identified by OPIS representatives when canvassing the market over the course of a day.

66. At the end of each day during the Class Period, OPIS reported the high, low and average price (the mid-point between the high and low price) from among all confirmed over-the-counter transactions for 10,000 barrels or more entered into that day for, *inter alia*, Conway, TET and non-TET propane. For each of these hubs, OPIS separately reported the high, low and average daily prices on three types of over-the-counter transactions, “out” -- reflecting trading in the next month’s propane; “prompt” -- reflecting trading in the current month’s propane with delivery due within the next 72 hours; and “any” -- reflecting trading in the current month’s propane with delivery due at any time during the month, but typically occurring at or near the end of the month. The average OPIS “prompt” price reported daily for TET propane transactions was referred to in the industry as “Mt Belvieu OPIS TET.”

67. During the Class Period, OPIS was widely recognized as providing the most reliable and transparent pricing information available for propane transactions. OPIS was one of the leading reporting publications in the petroleum-based products industry. OPIS reports on its webpage that more than 100 billion gallons of fuel annually are pegged to OPIS benchmark prices. OPIS has been the industry benchmark for propane pricing since at least 1986. Prior to that time, there was no reliable public disclosure of propane transaction prices. The

⁴ There are forty-two gallons to a barrel of propane.

determination of prices charged to purchasers of propane was largely opaque and left to the discretion of Producers. Absent a public and respected pricing benchmark, there was no objective and publicly reported cross-check against which a customer could assess the reasonableness of a quoted price. By creating an open and transparent reporting system, OPIS brought uniformity and standardization to propane pricing.

68. OPIS daily reporting of prompt, any and out transaction prices for TET propane represented the most respected and comprehensive system for reporting open, transparent and arm's-length daily transactional prices for the dominant source of propane supply for the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area. As such, Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing was uniformly understood to be, and accepted as the benchmark or index price for propane produced or delivered in the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area. Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing not only set the price of TET propane sold from the TEPPCO pipeline; prices for propane sold from local refineries, storage facilities, and imported propane were based on it as well.

69. Defendants have admitted in the DPA that OPIS TET pricing was the industry pricing benchmark. For example, in ¶ 60 of the DPA Statement of Facts, BP admitted that:

BP also engaged in conduct to affect the daily and monthly price published by OPIS by posting bids significantly above the prevailing bid at certain times during the day or by attempting to prevent a transaction that otherwise would have affected the OPIS average price, from being reported. In the context of the market manipulation scheme, this conduct was intended to present false information to the market concerning the actual availability of TET propane, *was intended to subvert the integrity of the industry benchmark average price*, and was intended to defraud certain counterparties.

(Emphasis added.) *See, also*, DPA Statement of Facts, ¶¶ 8, 59, 61.

H. Supply Contracts and Purchase Agreements

70. Many market participants secured necessary supplies of propane for the winter heating season through long-term supply contracts, often negotiated during the preceding spring. Wholesalers and Marketers, for example, contracted with Producers and other Wholesalers for set amounts of propane, deliverable in designated amounts on a monthly basis at specified locations. Under the terms of supply contracts, as discussed below, the price the buyer paid was not pre-set at the time the contract was entered into, but rather was determined at the time of delivery based on contractual pricing formulas expressly tied to Mt Belvieu OPIS TET pricing. *See* Section I, Pricing Methods for Supply Contracts and Purchase Agreements, below.

71. In addition to purchases made pursuant to supply contracts, market participants also purchased propane as needed on any given day. The price term for these “purchase agreements” was determined at the time of delivery. As discussed at ¶ 73 below, the prices paid in these transactions were based on Mt Belvieu OPIS TET.

72. During the Class Period, market participants entered into supply contracts and purchase agreements directly with Producers for TET propane, for delivery at TEPPCO terminals, as well as for propane produced at refining facilities, or imported or shipped to private storage facilities located in the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area.

I. Pricing Methods for Supply Contracts and Purchase Agreements

73. During the Class Period, market participants principally used one of two pricing methodologies for propane sold in the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area under long-term supply contracts or pursuant to purchase agreements. These methods applied whether the propane was sold off the TEPPCO pipeline, from local refineries or imported to storage facilities. As detailed

above, because Mont Belvieu OPIS TET was the industry benchmark price in the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area, propane sold there was priced by express reference in the contract or purchase agreement to Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing -- for example, to the daily reported Mont Belvieu OPIS TET price in effect the day of delivery, the average of the preceding five or ten business day Mont Belvieu OPIS TET prices, or using some other formula based on Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing. Propane was also sold based on a daily set "rack" or "posted" price, which was also based on the daily reported Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing.

74. Sales prices for propane sold off of the TEPPCO pipeline also included transportation charges in the form of government-set fixed tariffs, set for each terminal point, and non-negotiable line loss charges, calculated to reflect propane lost from the pipeline during transportation. In addition, state and federal environmental fees were also added to all propane sold. The only discretionary pricing component was the "seller's margin" -- which reflected whatever markup the seller chose to add. All other costs were pre-set and controlled.

J. Petrochemical Industry Purchases

75. As noted above, the petrochemical industry consumes propane on a year-round basis. Pursuant to a process called thermal cracking, feedstock such as propane is "cracked" into, among other end products, ethylene, which is then used to produce plastics. Because of the substantial quantities of propane consumed by the petrochemical industry, the majority of ethylene crackers are located along existing pipeline routes or near ports. In the eastern portion of the United States, the majority of these facilities are located along the Gulf Coast or around the Enterprise pipeline system.

76. Petrochemical companies in the southeastern part of the United States price overseas propane imported from, for example, Africa and Europe, at Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing or a blend of Mont Belvieu OPIS TET and non-TET pricing. In addition, during the Class Period, petrochemical companies bought propane directly from BP at prices tied to Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing.

77. As set forth in detail below, through their monopolization and corner, Defendants drove up the prices of propane throughout the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area to supra-competitive levels. Direct purchasers throughout the region were injured.

VIII. DEFENDANTS' EXECUTION OF THEIR PROPANE MONOPOLY AND CORNER

A. Defendants' Trial Run of the Propane Monopolization and Corner in April 2003

78. Radley, the NGL Bench Leader, and members of the NGL Trading Bench conspired to manipulate the price of TET propane during February 2004 based, in part, on information and experience gained in April and May 2003 when members of the NGL Trading Bench attempted to manipulate the price of April 2003 TET propane. As discussed below, during April 2003, the NGL Trading Bench attempted to corner April 2003 TET propane by taking a large long position while simultaneously attempting to corner the supply of April 2003 TET propane inventory. Through this strategy, the NGL Trading Bench members sought to make money by holding back on their April 2003 TET propane inventory until the price increased based on the resulting lack of supply, and then selling to market participants who were short, and had to come to BP to cover their positions in April 2003 TET propane.

79. In pursuit of this strategy, going into April 2003, BP had established a significant long position in April 2003 TET propane. On April 2, 2003, in a taped conversation⁵ (a transcript of which is provided at Exhibit A hereto), Abbott called Claborn. Radley joined the conversation, which included the following statements:

Abbott: How does it feel taking on the whole market, man?

Claborn: Whew, It's pretty big man.

Abbott: Dude, you're the entire [expletive deleted] propane market.

* * *

Radley: Don't worry about it, it's the first two days of the month. Plenty of lead time for people to think that barrels will emerge and take a short position.

* * *

Abbott: No, I mean, it's cool, 100% of the open interest in propane probably, and uh 3% of the open interest in nat gas. . . . I dig it, it just, sometimes its hard, it just feels hard to take on the whole market sometimes.

* * *

Radley: Here's my one fear, and it's a significant fear. Everybody waits until the last [expletive deleted] day to cover, and then we get wound up in a [expletive deleted] bunch of legal disputes. That's my fear.

Abbott: Yeah.

⁵ Consistent with industry practice, during the relevant period, BP recorded the Trading Bench member's telephone conversations. Trading Bench personnel were fully aware that their conversations were being recorded. A true and accurate copy of all recordings cited herein (as made publicly available by the U.S. Commodities Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC")) were provided as exhibits to the CFTC Complaint, filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois on June 28, 2006 (the "CFTC Complaint"))

Radley: That's my fear. People don't cover, don't cover, then the last day they either default or come to us to get them out of it and then we have to try and basically set a price that seems fair. . . .

80. Based on the April 2003 attempt to manipulate the price of TET propane, members of the NGL Trading Bench booked a profit and learned information they later used during the February 2004 manipulation strategy. In particular, the NGL Trading Bench learned what they believed to be the "dead stock" level of TET propane, or the "minimum operating level" needed for the TEPPCO pipeline to function. The traders' perception of the dead stock level, later coupled with knowledge of the total TEPPCO propane inventory, led the NGL Trading Bench to believe they could estimate the total size of the available inventory of TET propane, thereby allowing them to estimate the total amount of propane they would have to purchase to corner February 2004 TET propane and effectuate a manipulation.

B. Defendants Effectuated the February 2004 Propane Corner as Part of Their Long-Term Goal to Be Able to Effect a Corner "At Will" in the Future

81. Defendants believed that the month of February would be more susceptible to a successful propane market corner than April had been. On or about February 4, 2004, Radley and Abbott discussed the attempt to manipulate or "squeeze" the price of April 2003 TET propane and the dead stock information they gleaned from the prior attempt, saying:

Radley: The second point is that ... I would imagine the minimum operating level at the end of Feb is higher than it is at the end of March or April because I think wholesalers –

Abbott: Have to have something on hand.

Radley: Have to hold barrels.

Abbott: In order to pump the first day.

Radley: Do you know what I mean?

Abbott: That's right.

Radley: So I think the minimum level might be a little higher than we're assuming based on what we experienced in April [2003].
When we squeezed the April/May.

Abbott: Right, right. Right, which was one of the reasons why it was harder to own all that April. It was harder. That's why we had to take on a little bit more than we thought we had to take on in April. . . . And that's why I think that 2 million, 2.1 million barrels as that min in Feb., I think that's real, man, I think that is the -- *that's the bottom at TET.*

(Emphasis added.) See transcript of February 5, 2004 conversation, attached as Exhibit B hereto and DPA Statement of Facts, attached as Exhibit E hereto, at ¶ 31.

82. Recorded conversations and internal documentation from BP make it clear that BP planned to implement additional TET propane corners in the future. For example, during a February 5, 2004 conversation with Abbott, Radley articulated the intent of the February 2004 TET trading strategy and the justification necessary to obtain approval for the strategy:

Two things I thought of. . . . One, in terms of whether we should do this or not in terms of talking to Jim [Summers] is that what we stand to gain *is not just we'd make money out of it, but we would know from thereafter that we could control the market at will.* If we never break the threshold, we'll never know what the answer is, do you know what I mean?

(Emphasis added.)

83. Later in the same conversation, Radley and Abbott reiterated the same point:

Abbott: Okay. That's something to think about. I like that idea. I like – well, that's one way to pitch it, anyway, that there's value in knowledge.

Radley: Yeah, even if it's just for ourselves in terms of do – you know, needing the extra push to go for it if we're a little uncertain. *You know, the payoff isn't just this year. It's saying for as long as we carry on trading.*

Abbott: Yeah, and that's . . . kind of what my attitude is.

(Emphasis added.)

C. Defendants' Trading Strategies in Executing Their February 2004 TET Propane Corner

84. As described below, and detailed in both recorded conversations and in an internal assessment undertaken by BP following the February 2004 manipulation to ensure the increased efficacy of future corners, Defendants combined a strategy of buying up TET propane with at least three related trading strategies in executing their February 2004 TET propane corner. They employed the first strategy in January 2004 (referred to herein as "Strategy #1), when they bought February "out" contracts, contracts for delivery of February TET propane. Using this strategy, Defendants ended the month of January with a substantial long position in February TET propane. A long position arises when a company incurs an obligation to buy and receive propane.

85. In February, Defendants employed two additional strategies. They increased their long position by buying February TET propane "any" contracts, namely February TET propane deliverable in February (referred to herein as "Strategy #2). In addition, based on their inside knowledge that, as the result of their monopoly and corner in February 2004 TET propane, they would artificially widen the spread (or price differential) between the February OPIS TET "any" price and the March OPIS TET "out" price over the course of February. Defendants also went long the February/March spread (referred to herein as "Strategy #3). In other words, Defendants went long (or bought) February TET and went short (or sold) March TET, intending to profit from the increased price spread their corner would create over the course of the month.

D. January Purchases of February TET Propane

86. In pursuit of Strategy #1, during January 2004, BP built a sizable “long” position in February 2004 TET propane. By building this position, Defendants got a jump start on amassing control of February 2004 TET propane before February even began.

87. During January 2004, Radley identified and discussed conditions relating to the TET propane market that would render the market ripe for manipulation. On or about January 8, 2004, during a regularly scheduled call, the BP Bench Leader stated to other employees located in Texas, Illinois, and elsewhere that the TET propane market was “vulnerable to a squeeze.”

88. On January 13, 2004, in a conversation with another BP employee, Radley stated that the propane market was “tight enough that if someone wanted to play games with it, potentially they could.”

89. From Wednesday, January 7 until Friday, January 30, Defendants steadily increased their long position in February TET propane. Defendants’ January purchases of February “out” propane coincided with the dates of the two recorded conversations quoted above. On January 8, Defendants had just completed a significant one-day purchase, roughly doubling the size of BP’s February TET long position from January 7. On January 13, Defendants began a second push to increase their long position in February TET propane, which continued until the end of the month.

90. Over the course of January, Defendants approximately tripled BP’s position in February 2004 TET propane. During January 2004 and the beginning of February 2004, Radley instructed the NGL Trading Bench to amass a significant position in February TET propane. By the estimate of Summers, entering February 2004, BP owned contracts for delivery for nearly

50% of all of the available February TET propane. In addition to contracts for delivery of physical barrels, the NGL Trading Bench also entered into financial or “swap” contracts that would increase in value if February 2004 TET propane prices rose.

91. As the result of this conduct, beginning on January 7, 2004, Defendants, by their conduct in furtherance of their manipulation scheme, artificially inflated, *inter alia*, the daily “out” prices reported by OPIS for Mont Belvieu February 2004 TET propane, injuring, among others, market participants who purchased February 2004 NYMEX futures contracts in January 2004, entities who sold February 2004 NYMEX futures contracts prior to January 2004 and were obligated to buy them back at artificially inflated prices to close their futures positions, and entities who bought February “out” propane in January based on Mont Belvieu OPIS TET inflated prices.

E. Defendants’ Manipulative Conduct Accelerated in February

92. Members of the NGL Trading Bench intended to earn a significant profit for BP by selling a portion of their February 2004 TET propane at the end of the month at prices inflated by their conduct, and then taking a small loss on the remaining barrels which would be carried into March. As such, the NGL Trading Bench recognized that they would purchase more propane than BP needed for its own business or commercial purposes, or could actively sell to counterparties during February. Furthermore, the NGL Trading Bench members could expect to profit personally by obtaining bonuses and other remuneration as a result of the anticipated profits BP would achieve through their market manipulation.

**(i) Defendants' Propane Trading
during the First Two Weeks of February**

93. Beginning on the first trading day in February (Monday, February 2), Defendants actively began to implement trading Strategy #2 (detailed in ¶ 85 above), namely, the aggressive purchase of February TET “any” propane. The strategy was intended to force other market participants holding short positions in TET propane at the end of February to purchase February 2004 propane from BP at an artificial and inflated price.

94. Between on or about February 5, 2004 and on or about February 9, 2004, the NGL Bench Leader directed the execution of the manipulation scheme by instructing Claborn, BP Trader #2 and BP Trader #3 to buy a significant amount of February 2004 TET propane without arousing the suspicion of other market participants.

95. By the end of the first week in February (Friday, February 6), Defendants had more than doubled the size of their February TET propane position, to approximately 2.75 million barrels.

96. An internal BP document (as quoted in the CFTC Complaint) described Defendants' employment of trading Strategy #3 (described in ¶ 85 above), namely going long the February/March spread:

In February, 2004 the NGLs trading bench entered into a strategy to create a long February - March spread. . . . The bench planned on holding a large portion of existing TET Mont Belvieu propane inventory. It was believed that the resulting lack of supply at TET would drive up prices, further widening the spread. The bench would then liquidate its inventory at higher prompt prices before the end of the February. It was expected that only a small portion of inventory would be rolled into March resulting in a minimal loss against a substantial gain.

(Emphasis in the CFTC Complaint).

97. Senior BP management were fully informed of, and authorized the execution of the propane monopoly and corner. For example, Radley and Summers met with Marz, Compliance Manager for BP's NAGP unit, to obtain approval to proceed. Marz not only gave his approval, he explicitly cautioned Trading Bench personnel to refrain from using certain words in conjunction with executing the scheme, including the word "squeeze." As detailed below, personnel from the Trading Bench also had multiple conversations with Byers during the Class Period about the manipulative scheme and its execution. *See e.g.*, ¶¶ 105, 113, 116-118 below. Byers was the Chief Operating Officer for the NAGP unit.

98. During and after the execution of the manipulation scheme, members of the NGL Trading Bench provided certain information to various BP executives and the BP Compliance Manager. Although the conduct violated BP's written policy, the BP Executives and Compliance Manager failed to report this conduct to authorities, take affirmative steps to ensure such trading strategies did not recur, and chose not to discipline any of the traders, managers, or the compliance official involved until the CFTC initiated an investigation. At no time during February 2004 did anyone at BP bring the scheme to the attention of the legal department.

99. During the second week of February, BP, by and through its employees following directions from Radley, continued its aggressive purchase of February 2004 TET "any" propane. Defendants ended the day on Monday, February 9 having increased their position through TET purchases of approximately 825,000 additional barrels.

100. At approximately 4:45 p.m. CST on February 9, 2004, Radley (who was on vacation, and thus was not in the office that day) called Claborn to get an update on the day's progress in executing the monopoly and corner. Abbott subsequently joined the conversation. A

transcript of this conversation is attached hereto as Exhibit C. During the conversation, Radley, Claborn and Abbott remarked that, among other things:

Claborn: How much we got on? I was just looking at that. You want to guess?
3.1.

Radley: You been busy today?

Claborn: Oh, yeah. Did it very quietly, ten lots, five lots, ten lots, fifteen here, five here. The biggest lot I think I bought was 75.

Radley: Off who?

Claborn: Morgan Stanley. We did get – right out of the chute we bought the 150s off Koch at 5/7/8.

Radley: Yeah.

Claborn: So we dropped that. And then it was just a bunch of little ones, the little guys. We did – Nordico (ph) did, God, 100 , probably 150, 175 smoothly. I mean there was no big lots, it's like fifteen here, ten here, then here, fifteen there. I did two Chalkboard deals all day.

Radley: Where was the spread at the end of the day?

Claborn: I would say conservatively probably around 6-1/4.

Abbott: 6-1/2, 6-1/4.

* * *

Abbott: I characterize it as I was kind of surprised we were able to get three hundred from the marketplace basically, maybe three, four hundred from the marketplace without moving it that much. I mean, we definitely were moving it at the end of the day. It was definitely firming up at the end of the day and it feels like it, you know, could – the market could have been anywhere, like sellers were at 65 cents or 62 cents, depending on where the market was, right?

Radley: Yeah.

Abbott: So it's kind of – it seems like something that will just kind of move fairly easily. And then there's one more seller out there that's Dow. I think Dow has one chunk they can do and it's about – maybe that's about it.

* * *

Abbott: I mean tomorrow – Tomorrow if we are able to buy another four or five hundred thousand barrels tomorrow from the marketplace, I would be genuinely shocked, I mean really shocked. So, you know, that's it. Then I think we're just kinda – we'll just have to play a waiting game and see, you know, how it's going to shape up.

Radley: Still remains to be seen, isn't it? Still need to see some of these shorts come in.

Abbott: Yeah, I mean I had – I mean, we –

Radley: Were we the only buyer today?

Claborn: Pretty much.

Abbott: Pretty much.

Claborn: There's a few other deals done besides us but nothing – not many at all. Just a few, not – I think you could put them all on one hand. It wasn't us, but –

101. Defendants recognized that the weather could affect the success of their manipulative scheme, as cold weather would cause demand to remain high throughout the month of February. As such, they further noted:

Radley: Well what about the weather outlook?

Claborn: Yeah, It's still good.

Abbott: The weather – yeah, I mean, the weather's still cold in the Northeast, I mean, the parts of the Midwest are now kind of just normal, normal temps is what they're forecasting, but the Northeast is still cold, still below and much belows. I mean, the other thing – I mean, the other thing that's – I mean, when you think about it, you know, we're not – talking with Cody [Claborn] here as we, you know, always talked about every single minute. But, you know, we're not going to take delivery of the stuff till February 29th, right? 27th, 28th.

Radley: Right.

Abbott: I mean, the shippers who are going to be required to ship, yeah, they're not going to feel, people aren't going to feel concerned until it's time, right?

Radley: Exactly.

Abbott: This could be the last week.

Radley: Sure, sure, that's right. That's absolutely right. There's no doubt about that.

102. Defendants closely tracked the conduct of shorts for February 2004 TET propane:

Abbott: There's absolutely shorts in the TET market, who will have to cover it. He [Trammogas] goes – so I mean he – he's not extremely bullish, but he just thinks that, you – I mean, hey, I mean it's at, you know, 78 percent of crude. I mean, it's not that cheap. It's not expensive.

Radley: No, no, no. There's a long way to push it without <unintelligible>.

Abbott: Yeah, yeah.

* * *

Radley: This moment don't forget that although we might have three point one million long, we haven't got 3.1 million of physical yet, right?

Abbott: No.

Claborn: No we got 2.4 million right now. It'll go down to 2.1 after it all priced from this point forward.

Abbott: Yeah.

Claborn: Well, it'll be about 2.2, I think.

Abbott: It can get pretty exciting if we continue – if we go off 3 million long. I mean, there will be – there will be – it will be exciting.

103. Finally, during the same February 9, 2004 telephone call, the traders identify the true nature of the scheme as one to “squeeze” other market participants:

Radley: Oh, it sounds pretty good, sounds pretty good. Something's got to give, doesn't it.

Claborn: Got to give.

Abbott: It could be very well, yeah, it could be very –

Radley: <unintelligible > very curious. You know, half of me is saying, look. The fact that nothing's really moved in terms of spread yet is good, because people aren't you know, looking for ways out or alternatives or backing out demand or that sort of thing, so that's kind of a good thing. The down side is, of course, it all happens at the last minute, it gets a bit messy, people start cheating, you know.

Claborn: Not delivering.

Radley: Not delivering. You know, it starts to look a little bit funny as well, that the spread, you know, just erupts at the last minute.

Claborn: And we don't get the price out on all this paper.

Abbott: Well, then it's a different thing. If we don't get a price out of this paper and we have –

Radley: The advantage of paper, is that we're selling at an index price, there's no complaints. If we squeeze it in the last four or five days of the month, forgive my French, it's going to be hard to say what's the fair price of the market at the time.

104. Defendants' described their efforts to deceive market participants into believing February 2004 TET propane was readily available, belying their active cornering activities. Specifically, Defendants caused offers to sell February TET propane to be presented to the market, but at prices set sufficiently above prevailing market prices so as to be unlikely to result in actual sales. This strategy created the appearance -- through the use of anonymous trading platforms like Chalkboard -- that there were potentially multiple suppliers of February 2004 TET propane willing to sell:

Abbott: I think as long as we continue to show two ways, I mean we continued to show offers today on the screen and we're showing offers just to get people comfortable with the idea of selling. So we're continually offering it at the same time we're trying to pick up volume today. And I think as long as you continue to show offers, then I think that's fair, you know. We're giving some people an out, okay?

Radley: Yep.

Abbott: It's not – it's not unfair. So we'll see.

Radley: Sounds good, guys.

105. As set forth in the CFTC Complaint, because of his use of the word “squeeze,” when he returned from vacation, Radley brought the above conversation to the attention of Summers. Summers testified under oath that he brought the conversation -- and Radley's use of the word “squeeze” -- to the specific attention of Byers and Marz. He further testified that all three individuals then reviewed the audiotape. Byers testified before the CFTC that Tim Bullock, then President of BP NAGP also became aware of Radley's description of BP's February 2004 TET propane strategy as a “squeeze.”

106. In the above quoted February 9 conversation, Claborn stated that BP owned 2.4 million barrels of TET propane inventory as of that day. Total TEPPCO system propane inventory fell slightly between February 9, 2004 and February 13, 2004, decreasing from just over 3.2 million barrels on February 9, 2004 to just over 3.1 million barrels on February 13, 2004. As of February 9, BP already owned approximately 75% of total February TET propane inventory.

107. During this same period, Defendants further increased their February position by over 1.4 million barrels. BP's position by the close of business on Friday, February 13 exceeded 3 million barrels. Thus, as of February 13, 2004, BP's position in February 2004 TET propane exceeded the *entire* TEPPCO system propane inventory.

108. Reflecting the strategy described at paragraph 107 above, between February 9 and February 27, 2004, members of the NGL Trading Bench caused bids and offers to be presented

to the market via Chalkboard which were designed to falsely reflect that there was more buying or selling interest in the market than actually existed. BP also engaged in conduct to affect the daily and monthly average price published by OPIS by posting bids significantly above the prevailing bid at certain times during the day or by attempting to prevent a transaction that otherwise would have affected the OPIS average price from being reported. In the context of the market manipulation scheme, this conduct was intended to present false information to the market concerning the actual availability of TET propane, was intended to subvert the integrity of the industry benchmark average price, and was intended to defraud certain counterparties. *See* ¶ 136 below.

109. As reported by OPIS, the average “any” price of February 2004 Mont Belvieu TET propane rose during the first two weeks of February, from a low of around 61 cpg to 70.125 cpg on Friday, February 13.

110. As the result of Defendants’ manipulative conduct described above, prices paid in over-the-counter transactions for TET propane during this two week period were artificially inflated. Market participants who purchased February 2004 TET propane directly from BP or any other Producer in over-the-counter trading were injured. As detailed above, the OPIS system reported daily average, high and low prices for Mont Belvieu TET propane over-the-counter transactions. Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing was the benchmark or index on which market participants throughout the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area bought and sold propane, whether delivered through the TEPPCO pipeline, or purchased from a refinery or imported from Canada or overseas. As the result of Defendants’ conduct, Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing rose to supra-competitive levels. These inflated prices reverberated throughout the TEPPCO Pipeline

Service Area, damaging market participants, including Wholesalers and Marketers, who purchased propane directly from BP or any other Producer through supply contracts and purchase agreements based on Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing.

**(ii) Defendants' Propane Trading
during the Third Week of February**

111. On Sunday, February 15, 2004, there was a rupture in the TEPPCO pipeline near Coshocton, Ohio. TEPPCO issued a press release that advised that operations of all terminals, including propane terminals, east of Todhunter, Ohio -- with the exception of Eagle, Pennsylvania -- would be suspended until the pipeline could be repaired. The pipeline rupture had the effect of increasing the amount of TET propane remaining in and available at the TET storage caverns. By February 16, 2004, the total TEPPCO system inventory had increased to over 3.3 million barrels.

112. In testimony before the CFTC, Summers acknowledged that even though, at the time the pipeline ruptured, Defendants' position in February 2004 TET propane was much greater than the demand initially anticipated by the Trading Bench, BP further increased its February 2004 TET propane position because of the rupture. He stated that if:

[BP] hadn't purchased that volume, then the short positions would be buying that volume from the marketplace, so we wouldn't be in a position to meet that demand. . . . If we had chosen not to buy it or in fact sell our position, *then the shorts could have covered a large portion of their positions at that time.*

(Emphasis added).

113. In a February 16, 2004, taped conversation, Claborn made it clear that Byers was being kept apprised of how the execution of the monopoly and corner was unfolding during the

Class Period. Specifically, Claborn said that “. . . he talked to Cameron,⁶ told him what we were doing, Cameron said just don’t try to bring any extra attention . . .”

114. Defendants continued their aggressive purchasing campaign of February 2004 TET propane between Tuesday, February 17 and Friday, February 20. During that week, Defendants -- by and through BP’s employees, under Radley’s direction -- purchased at least an additional 1.4 million “any” barrels of February 2004 TET propane. By the close of business on February 20, Defendants’ position in February 2004 TET propane had increased to just under 4.7 million barrels.

115. The total TEPPCO system propane inventory steadily increased from just over 3.4 million barrels on February 17 to just over 3.6 million barrels on February 20, 2004. The prices of February TET propane increased over the course of the week. Throughout this week, Defendants’ position in February 2004 TET propane continued to exceed the entire TEPPCO system propane inventory, at times by as much as one million barrels.

116. On February 19, 2004, at approximately 9:30 a.m., Byers, Marz, Summers and Radley met in Byers’s office to discuss the Trading Bench’s activities with respect to February 2004 TET propane. In that meeting, Radley informed Marz and Byers that BP’s position in February 2004 TET propane “exceeded the availability of barrels in the marketplace at that time.” Marz acknowledged that during the meeting they discussed the fact that Defendants’ TET position on that date exceeded 4.5 million barrels, and that the total available supply currently in TET storage was around 3.5 million barrels.

⁶ The only person with supervisory authority over the NGL Trading Bench that went by the name of “Cameron” at the time was Byers.

117. Radley informed Byers and Marz that the Trading Bench could unwind the large position it had built in February 2004 TET propane if that were Byers's and Marz's decision. Following the February 19, 2004 meeting, Defendants not only chose not to unwind BP's February 2004 TET position, they continued to *increase* their position in February 2004 TET propane.

118. At this same meeting, Byers, Marz and Radley also discussed the fact that the Trading Bench had exceeded the BP policy trading limit -- which exposed BP to levels of financial risk that could be maintained only with management approval. As detailed herein, following the February 19 meeting, Defendants continued to exceed this trading limit.

119. Defendants' conduct artificially inflated the Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing, raising the average reported Mont Belvieu OPIS TET "any" price from 67.125 cents on February 17 to 71.125 cents on February 20. As a result, Defendants also increased the spread between the price of February and March TET propane to supra-competitive levels, driving the spread to 9.63 cents on February 17 and to 12.44 cents by February 20.

120. By the third week of February, rumors were circulating among market participants that there was a corner on. As described in Section X below, purchasers had little recourse to alternative supplies in the short run in the face of ever rising prices. Little additional supply could or did come into the market to offset the Defendants' monopoly position, leaving daily over-the-counter trading constrained by the Defendants' grip on the February TET supply and injured by the resultant artificial and inflated prices. In addition, purchasers of February TET propane, bound by pricing terms in their supply contracts and purchase agreements tied to Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing, even if aware of pricing abnormalities, had little option but to

pay the artificially inflated prices. Defendants knew that as they drove up the price of Mont Belvieu OPIS TET, market participants throughout the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area would be and in fact were damaged as they sought to ensure the propane supplies needed to service heating and commercial demand in the region.

(iii) Defendants' Actions during the Final Week of February

121. On Monday and Tuesday, February 23 and 24, Defendants -- by and through BP employees and following Radley's directions -- further increased their position in February 2004 TET propane. Defendants bought February 2004 TET "any" propane at prices ranging on Monday from 73.5 to 75.125 cpg, and on Tuesday from 74.25 cpg to 78.25 cpg.

122. The OPIS average price for February 2004 TET propane on February 23, 2004 increased to 74.6875 cpg, an increase of 3.5625 cpg over the OPIS average February 2004 TET propane on February 20, 2004. Some TET propane market participants began to suspect BP might be affecting the price of February TET propane. For example, in an instant message between two market participants, the CFTC reported the following conversation:

Participant A: is this just an amazing short squeeze for feb TET? last kick at the TET cat combined with shorts or is something else miraculous going on?

Participant B: it bp - trying to squeeze – but the weather is not cooperating – not going to be like last year – and they have a huge position in a market that is .16-.17 backward.

Participant B: tet inventories built almost 500mb from firday [sic] thry [sic] sunday

Participant A: very nice! thnx

Participant B: you doing well?

Participant A: then the rascals use the hi TET numbers to try supporting pricing increases in Michigan and other places!

Participant B: tell you what if they push it up over here, Exxon and Kinetic will jettison (even more) their own product and BP will have lots of product to get next year's prebuy programs off to a start.

Participant A: a high priced start they'll have to pull that old "you should pay a premo price because of BP's exceptional service and reliability" cards [sic].

123. After 11:00 a.m. on February 24, BP employees, following directions by Radley, sold over 500,000 barrels of February 2004 TET propane at supra-competitive prices of between 79 cpg and 88.25 cpg. Reflecting BP's dominant and controlling position in February 2004 TET propane, on February 24, 2004, between 12:33 and 4:35 p.m., there were *no* offers on Chalkboard to sell February 2004 TET propane in volumes greater than 10,000 barrels *other than* those offers made by Defendants themselves at noncompetitively set inflated prices.

124. On February 24, 2004, Abbott sold 30,000 barrels to a counterparty. They agreed that the contract price for that propane was determined based on the OPIS daily average price for each subsequent trading day in February. The counterparty was not informed that BP was involved in posting "high floor" bids, "stacking" multiple offers and bids, "stepping up the price," posting deceptively low "wet" March offers⁷, or withholding supply from the market during the three-day contract term. BP's conduct had the affect of manipulating the OPIS average price for each pricing day of that contract, and defrauded the counterparty who purchased TET propane based on the OPIS benchmark.

125. On Wednesday, February 25, 2004, BP employees, following Radley's instructions, continued their aggressive purchase of February 2004 TET propane, buying more than 600,000 additional barrels at prices between 85.25 cpg and 91.25 cpg. As the result of their

⁷ A transaction for "wet" propane requires delivery of the propane on a specified date within the contract month.

illegal conduct, Defendants were able to force the purchase price for TET propane in the over-the-counter market to a reported OPIS high of 92.75 cpg.

126. On Thursday, February 26, 2004, Defendants purchased over 250,000 additional barrels of February TET propane at prices between 79.5 cpg and 84 cpg. In furtherance of the corner, they *refused to sell* any February 2004 TET propane to the market.

127. At certain times during late February, members of the NGL Trading Bench refused to sell TET propane inventory to counterparties as part of their strategy to drive up the price. Acting at the direction of the NGL Bench Leader, the traders at certain times refused to show offers or sell any of BP's TET propane, even though BP held contracts for delivery of millions of barrels, and in at least one instance a counterparty had offered "best bid."

128. For example, on February 23, 2004, Claborn stated to a counterparty:

Counterparty: Can you use any Dynegy propane?

Claborn: Yea

Counterparty: Do you have any TET you can sell?

Claborn: Thought you were asking me about Dynegy.

Counterparty: Well I am. I got a guy who wants to sell Dynegy and buy TET. Do you have any TET you can sell?

Claborn: Not right now, I don't, but I'll take the Dynegy side.

At the time Claborn refused to sell, BP's position exceeded 4 million barrels.

129. Similarly, on February 26, 2004, BP Trader #2 stated to a counterparty:

Counterparty: I'm looking for 5,000 barrels of TET propane, didn't know if you guys were selling or not.

BP Trader #2: No we're not right now, actually.

* * *

Counterparty: If you guys decided to come back in, I'm the best bid at five.

At the end of this conversation, BP held contracts for delivery of approximately 4.9 million barrels of February TET propane.

130. The total TEPPCO system inventory for that day increased to just over 4.3 million barrels of propane. As the result of the execution of Defendants' scheme, by the end of the month, BP owned over 88% of all February 2004 propane inventory in the TEPPCO system, and carried a position of over 5.1 million barrels.

131. At the beginning of February 27, 2004, the last trading day of the month, BP held contracts for delivery of approximately 4.9 million barrels of February TET propane. Early on that date, employees, following Radley's directions, purchased approximately 50,000 additional barrels of February TET propane before 9:00 a.m.

132. This meant that although BP already owned contracts for more than the deliverable supply of February TET propane on the last trading day of the month, they nonetheless bought more in an effort to ensure that they would be the only company in the market that could sell significant quantities of TET propane.

133. By 10:00 a.m., BP was the primary seller of February 2004 TET propane for any significant volume. BP employees, including Claborn -- acting at the direction of Radley -- were able to and did dictate the price of this propane as they released it for sale to, *inter alia*, shorts who needed it to cover their contractual obligations.

134. BP's market dominance was explicitly captured on a recorded conversation between Claborn and a voicebroker:

Voicebroker: Where's your next one?

Claborn: O.K. Confirm, Anadarko buys 25,000 physical TET Feb. at .8850

Voicebroker: Correct. . . . that was Paul.

Claborn: Next one is . . . uh89,89.

Voicebroker: .89?

Claborn: Yep.

Voicebroker: [Talking on other line]. . . .89. [To Claborn] Just one second. [On other line] You got one shot at it. [To Claborn] I'm telling people they got one shot.

Claborn: That's it.

Voicebroker: How's your day going, man? You're done by the way with SHV.

Claborn: SHV buys 25,000 at .89

Voicebroker: 89. Where's your next? 89 and a half?

Claborn: 89 and a half.

Voicebroker: All right. [On other line] .89 and a half, next [to Claborn]. . . .Are you just walking them up a half step?

Claborn: Now.

Voicebroker: For now, you are. . . .

Claborn: . . . yes.

Voicebroker: [on other line]. . . .89 and a half is next, his next offer comes in a penny higher. . . . Alright, I'll shoot it across to you . . . um . . . you're gonna get done.

Claborn: Oh, I know. But were are off that right now.

Voicebroker: Oh, you're off that right now?

Claborn: You want something, you bring it to me.

Voicebroker: Ok.

Claborn: Bring me the bid.

Voicebroker: O.K. Alright, thanks Cody.

See copy of transcript of this conversation, attached hereto as Exhibit D.

135. Later in the morning on February 27, 2004, Claborn stated to a voicebroker:

Voicebroker: Hey, um, do you have an offer? I got .90 bid by [Company C]

Claborn: Uh, .905.

Voicebroker: .905. Can you hang one second? [Talking on another line]905, he's about to hang up.

Claborn: No I'm not. Don't make me feel like the bad guy here.

Voicebroker: Would you do 50 [thousand barrels].

Claborn: 50? I'll do 50.

Voicebroker: He'll do 50. [Company D]'s telling him to buy it because there's nobody else out here that has any but you. F***, what's it gonna go to Cody? A buck?

Claborn: Don't tell him you said that.

Voicebroker: I didn't tell him that.

* * *

Claborn: Everything you say is recorded on all these lines.

Voicebroker: I hear you.

See DPA Statement of Facts, ¶ 55.

136. In addition to the telephone sales, on certain occasions BP was dictating the price of sales through the use of Chalkboard. During periods when there were relatively few sellers of February 2004 TET propane in the market, members of the NGL Trading Bench posted both bids

and offers on Chalkboard. At regular intervals, and usually after a single transaction in the market occurred, the members of the NGL Trading Bench, often working in a coordinated fashion, would withdraw the bids and offers and increase both the bids and the offers, thereby effectively “stepping up the price.”

137. On February 27, 2004, a counterparty located in the Northern District of Illinois holding a short position in February TET propane was forced to buy from BP Products at an artificial and inflated price:

Counterparty: We just did a deal on Chalkboard, do you want to do another 5?

Abbott: Another five, hold on . . . we’re at .925 for 5 [thousand bbls].

Counterparty: Holy smokes! Okay. What’s going on? Just people like me out there trying to find this?

Abbott: Yeah.

Counterparty: Well crap, I may have to, I gotta do something here. .925 is it?

Abbott: Yep

Counterparty: Jesus Christ, I don’t have a choice do I? Not really?

Abbott: Not if you need to cover.

Counterparty: I need to cover, why don’t we go ahead and do that.

See DPA Statement of Facts, ¶ 57.

138. Defendants were able to drive the reported OPIS high price for TET propane in over-the-counter trading up to 94 cpg.

139. As the result of Defendants’ illegal conduct, the daily reported Mont Belvieu OPIS TET average “any” prices rose substantially in the final week of February, from 74.9375 cents to a high of 89.50 cents. In addition, the February/March spread almost doubled, from 15.8

cents to a high of 29.1 cents. In contrast, the spread between the February price and the March price for propane sold out of the Conway, Kansas hub *fell* during this same period from 5.1 to 4.1 cents.

140. As the result of Defendants' illegal conduct described above, Mont Belvieu OPIS TET daily reported prices during this week were artificially inflated. Market participants who purchased February 2004 TET propane in over-the-counter trading were injured. In addition, market participants, including Wholesalers and Marketers, who purchased propane based on Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing, whether from TEPPCO, local refineries or as imports, were also injured.

**F. The Adverse Impact of the Corner
Continued after February 2004**

141. On March 1, 2004, the price of TET propane fell precipitously. The Mont Belvieu OPIS TET average price on Monday, March 1, 2004 was 61.75 cpg, almost 25 cpg below the Friday, February 27 average published price. The price for March 2004 TET propane continued to fall for the remainder of that week. By March 10, 2004, the price of March 2004 TET propane had fallen to 56.125 cpg.

142. Certain counterparties failed to deliver February TET propane to BP by the end of the month in satisfaction of their obligations. BP employees refused to accept late delivery at the lower March 2004 prices, and instead dictated that each counterparty that had failed to deliver February TET propane in a timely manner had to financially settle such contracts by paying the artificial and inflated February 27 OPIS high price – 94 cpg – to satisfy its obligation. BP employees, following Radley's directions, refused to negotiate on this price.

143. As noted above, multiple supply contracts tied the purchase price to, for example, the average or blended Mont Belvieu OPIS TET prices over a preceding five or ten business day period. Under this pricing formula, Defendants' monopoly and corner continued to inflict financial damage on these parties and entities in their direct purchases of March propane from Producers of TET propane up through and including Monday, March 15, 2004.

G. Damages in the non-TET Propane Market

144. As a result of the above manipulative conduct, additional supplies of propane were directed away from the non-TET caverns at Mont Belvieu and into the TET caverns in order to take advantage of the higher prices Defendants had caused as the result of their corner. This increase in supply of propane to the TET cavern occurred in several ways, including Producers who shipped propane to Mont Belvieu specifically designating that such propane was to be directed to the TET cavern rather than any other cavern, and entities who owned propane already stored in the non-TET caverns at Mont Belvieu physically removing that propane and transporting it, by truck, over to the TET caverns.⁸ Because of the sharp run-up in the price of TET propane during this period, there was an active effort to move propane from the non-TET to TET storage caverns. This had the effect of reducing the supply of available February 2004 non-TET propane and thus artificially increasing prices for that propane.

145. As a result, market participants who bought February 2004 non-TET propane pursuant to supply contracts, purchase agreements or at rack prices, for example off of the Dixie or Enterprise Pipeline Systems, paid inflated prices for that propane, and were damaged. In

⁸There were no pipelines connecting the non-TET and TET caverns at Mont Belvieu; therefore, any movement of propane from one cavern to another had to be done by truck.

addition, market participants who purchased February 2004 non-TET propane or financially settled a purchase or sale obligation for February 2004 non-TET propane in over-the-counter trading were forced to pay inflated prices, and were damaged.

IX. THE DEFERRED PROSECUTION AGREEMENT

146. On or about October 25, 2007, BP entered into a Deferred Prosecution Agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice (the “DOJ”). The DPA is binding upon Defendants BP America, BP Corporation, BP International, BP Products, BP Energy and BP International Services, collectively referred to in the DPA as the “BP Entities.” Pursuant to the DPA, the Department of Justice filed a criminal Information charging BP America with conspiring to commit offenses against the United States. In return for the DOJ agreeing to defer prosecution of these claims, BP America, *inter alia*, agreed to pay a monetary penalty of \$100 million and, separately, agreed to pay a total of \$53 million into a fund established for victim restitution.

147. Pursuant to the DPA, BP America admitted, accepted and acknowledged responsibility for the acts of its current and former officers and employees of the BP Entities as set forth in the Statement of Facts attached thereto as “Attachment A.” BP America further agreed that the factual statements set forth in the Statement of Facts were accurate. As such, in sum or substance, Defendants have admitted to the truth of the allegations found at paragraphs 17, 19, 20-25, 27, 30, 31, 78-82, 87, 88, 90, 92, 94, 98-100, 103, 107, 108, 111, 114, 118, 124, 127-129, 131-137, 142, 146 and 147 herein. A true and correct copy of the Deferred Prosecution Agreement with attachment A, Statement of Facts, is filed herewith as Exhibit E.

X. THE ABILITY FOR ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF PROPANE TO FLOW INTO THE TEPPCO PIPELINE SERVICE AREA TO UNDERMINE THE CORNER WAS EXTREMELY LIMITED

148. As detailed above, Defendants were able to acquire and control virtually the entire inventory of February 2004 TET propane. The size of this available inventory was limited by the size and storage capacity of the TET caverns. Defendants demonstrated over the Class Period that they were willing and able to, and did, buy up available supplies of TET propane that was delivered to the TEPPCO system, driving up prices for that propane. Market participants who were required by contract to deliver February 2004 TET propane therefore had no alternative but to purchase February 2004 TET propane from Defendants and others at the supra-competitive prices they imposed as part of their illegal monopoly and corner.

149. Throughout the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area, long-term supply contracts and purchase agreements tied the price of propane to Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing. Defendant's illegal conduct drove up Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing, and thus, the prices market participants were required to pay for propane throughout the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area. This was true for any increased propane supplies that might have occurred in the supply of propane into the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area during the Class Period.

150. There was little ability for alternative sources of propane supply to enter the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area in a timely manner in reaction to Defendants' monopoly and corner. Other pipeline systems could not have responded by transporting alternative supplies of propane into the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area because of physical limitations of pipeline system delivery. *See e.g.*, ¶¶ 47, 50 above. Refineries contributed only a small percentage of the total propane consumed in the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area. The bulk of refinery produced

propane was sold based on long-term supply contracts or purchase agreements at prices tied to Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing. The fact that propane is only a minor by-product of crude oil and natural gas refining imposed a further restriction on the likelihood or ability of refineries rapidly to shift to produce substantially increased amounts of propane in reaction to Defendants' corner.

151. The ability of propane imports from overseas to respond to Defendants' monopoly and corner was also extremely limited. Shipments of propane from Europe, Africa and South America take at least three weeks, making it impossible for importers to have been able to react in a timely manner once talk of the corner began to circulate among market participants. The only geographic location with propane for import into the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area that might possibly react in a timely enough manner to affect February 2004 propane supplies was Sarnia, Canada, and BP controlled virtually all propane out of Sarnia. Beyond these logistical considerations, like refinery propane, the bulk of imported propane during the Class Period was sold at prices tied to Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing, including the propane BP sold out of Sarnia into the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area and the State of Michigan.

152. In summary, Defendants drove up the pricing benchmark in the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area as the result of their illegal conduct. The short duration of the corner, directed to February 2004 propane, precluded the market from providing any meaningful substitute source of supply.

XI. MONOPOLY POWER AND THE RELEVANT MARKET

153. Over the course of the Class Period, BP owned and/or controlled upwards of 90% of all available February 2004 TET propane inventory, and obtained and held positions in February 2004 TET propane that exceeded the entire TEPPCO system propane inventory. As such, BP attempted to attain, did attain and did exercise monopoly power and control over the supply of February 2004 TET propane in the TEPPCO system. Based on this control, and through the monopolistic and manipulative practices admitted to in the DPA and detailed herein, BP was able to and did inflate the price of over-the-counter transactions for February 2004 TET propane and was able to and did drive up February 2004 Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing. Because Mont Belvieu OPIS TET pricing was the benchmark index on which propane in the TEPPCO Pipeline Service Area (the “Relevant Market”) and imports from Sarnia into Michigan were priced and sold, as a direct result of BP’s manipulative conduct, the price of propane throughout the Relevant Market was artificially inflated throughout the Class Period.

154. Defendants have already admitted in the DPA that due to BP’s conduct, from approximately February 12, 2004 through approximately March 2, 2004, the price of February TET propane was artificial and inflated by BP’s conduct. *See* DPA, Statement of Facts, ¶ 33

COUNT I

Against All Defendants (Monopolization - § 2 of the Sherman Act)

155. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each of paragraphs 1 through 154 above as if fully set forth herein.

156. BP willfully acquired, maintained, and exercised monopoly power over the market for February 2004 TET propane. As alleged herein, it did so by executing an unlawful

“market squeeze” or corner in the February 2004 TET propane market, thereby controlling and manipulating the available supply of February 2004 TET propane, and artificially inflating the price of propane sold in the Relevant Market and imported into the State of Michigan.

157. BP had multiple purposes for adopting its unlawful scheme. It sought to reap monopoly profits in the sale of TET propane in the February 2004 TET propane market (which it accomplished through the “market squeeze” or corner that was intended to and did eliminate competing sellers of this propane), and in the sale of propane from Sarnia, Canada that was sold at prices based on the index OPIS TET pricing. Defendants also sought to perfect the ability to control the TET propane market “at will,” allowing them to employ monopoly and corner strategies at opportune future times to obtain monopoly profits on a recurrent basis.

158. BP’s actions to acquire, maintain and exercise monopoly power, were not a consequence of superior product, business acumen, or historic accident. Its actions were the consequence of its consciously unlawful plan and practices.

159. Defendants’ actions are in violation of 15 U.S.C § 2 *et seq.*, in that they helped BP to monopolize the market for February 2004 TET propane by foreclosing competition, which in turn allowed BP to artificially inflate the price of propane sold during the Class Period at a level that would not be obtainable in a competitive market.

160. There is no pro-competitive justification for Defendants’ actions.

161. Defendants acted with an anticompetitive purpose and its actions had anticompetitive effects.

162. The foregoing acts and conduct by Defendants have restrained or prevented competition and threaten to continue to restrain or prevent competition.

163. The business of Defendants, their actions in pursuance thereof and their unlawful scheme are within, and directly affect trade and commerce among the several states.

164. Plaintiffs and members of the Class have been injured in their business or property by reason of Defendants' antitrust violations. Their injury consists of paying higher prices for propane than would otherwise have prevailed in a truly competitive market. Such injury is of the type the antitrust laws were designed to prevent. The antitrust injury to Plaintiffs and members of the Class was the direct and foreseeable result of the Defendants' multiple actions, as alleged herein.

165. As a consequence, Plaintiffs and members of the Class are entitled to a permanent injunction, restraining BP from engaging in additional anticompetitive conduct, to judgment pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 15 awarding Plaintiffs and members of the Class three-fold the damages sustained to their business or property, and to recover the costs and expenses of this action, including reasonable attorneys' fees.

COUNT II

Against All Defendants **(Attempted Monopolization - § 2 of the Sherman Act)**

166. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each of paragraphs 1 through 165 above as if fully set forth herein.

167. Defendants acted with specific intent to achieve (and did achieve) for BP monopoly power over the market for February 2004 TET propane.

168. Defendants engaged in manipulative and anticompetitive acts directed to accomplishing this unlawful purpose. As alleged herein, they did so by executing an unlawful "market squeeze" or corner in the February 2004 TET propane market, which enabled them to

control and manipulate the available supply of February 2004 TET propane, and artificially inflate the price of propane sold in the Relevant Market and imported into the State of Michigan.

169. BP had multiple purposes for attempting to achieve this monopoly power. It sought to reap monopoly profits in the sale of TET propane in the February 2004 TET propane market (which it would have (and did) accomplish through the “market squeeze” or corner that was intended to and did eliminate competing sellers in February 2004 TET propane), and in the sale of propane imported from Sarnia, Canada that was sold at prices based on the index OPIS TET pricing. Defendants also sought to perfect the ability to control the TET propane market “at will,” allowing them to employ monopoly and corner strategies at opportune future times to obtain monopoly profits on a recurrent basis.

170. There was a dangerous probability that Defendants would succeed in achieving monopoly power in the market for February 2004 TET propane through the unlawful acts alleged herein.

171. The business of Defendants and their actions in pursuance thereof and of the unlawful scheme described herein are within, and directly affect trade and commerce among the several states.

172. Plaintiffs and members of the Class have been injured in their business or property by reason of Defendants’ antitrust violations. Their injury consists of paying higher prices for propane than would otherwise have prevailed in a truly competitive market. Such injury is of the type the antitrust laws were designed to prevent, and flows from Defendants’ unlawful conduct in attempting to monopolize and corner the market. Such injury was the direct, intended, and/or foreseeable result of the Defendants’ conduct, as alleged herein.

173. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiffs and members of the Class are entitled to a permanent injunction, restraining BP from engaging in additional anticompetitive conduct, to judgment pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 15 awarding to Plaintiffs three-fold the damages sustained to their business or property, and to recover the costs and expenses of this action, including reasonable attorneys' fees.

COUNT III

Against All Defendants (Restitution/Disgorgement/Unjust Enrichment)

174. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each of paragraphs 1 through 173 above as if fully set forth herein.

175. Defendants benefitted from their unlawful acts through, *inter alia*, the receipt of overpayments by Plaintiffs and other Class members. It would be inequitable for Defendants to retain the benefit of these overpayments that were conferred by Plaintiffs and members of the Class on BP, or paid to Defendants pursuant to or as the result of the unlawful conduct described herein.

176. Plaintiffs and members of the Class are entitled to the establishment of a constructive trust consisting of the overpayments and/or other benefits to BP. These Defendants should contribute sums equal to the amount of all such overpayments and/or benefits received from which Plaintiffs and other Class members may make claims on a pro-rata basis for restitution.

COUNT IV

Against All Defendants (Commodity Exchange Act)

177. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each of paragraphs 1 through 176 as if fully set forth herein.

178. This claim is brought pursuant to 7 U.S.C. § 25(a)(1)(D) and 7 U.S.C. § 13(b), for damages caused by Defendants' manipulation of the price of NYMEX future contracts for February 2004 propane and of the propane underlying such contracts.

179. Plaintiffs and members of the Class purchased and/or sold contracts for future delivery in February of propane.

180. As alleged herein, Defendants had the ability to influence market prices for (a) NYMEX futures contracts for February 2004 propane; and (b) propane within the Relevant Market. This ability was demonstrated by BP's acquisition of control over the supply of February 2004 TET propane, and the resulting effect on the prices of NYMEX futures trading for February 2004 propane and the price of February 2004 TET propane.

181. In executing their "market squeeze" or corner strategy with respect to the market for February 2004 TET propane, Defendants intended to influence market prices for (a) NYMEX futures contracts for February 2004 propane; and (b) propane within the market for February 2004 TET propane.

182. During the Class Period, artificially inflated prices existed for (a) NYMEX futures contracts for February 2004 propane; and (b) propane within the Relevant Market.

183. Defendants caused these artificial prices by executing their monopoly and corner strategies with respect to the market for February 2004 TET propane, as alleged herein.

184. Plaintiffs and members of the Class who purchased February 2004 NYMEX futures contracts in January 2004, or who sold February 2004 NYMEX futures contracts prior to January 2004 and were obligated to buy them back to close their futures positions, paid prices higher than would have existed in a normal competitive market as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful manipulation, and are entitled to recover such damages pursuant to 7 U.S.C. § 25(a)(1)(D).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request judgment as follows:

- A. Certifying this action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;
- B. Declaring that Defendants violated and are in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act and common law alleged herein;
- C. Awarding three-fold damages sustained by Plaintiffs and members of the Class as a result of the anticompetitive conduct alleged herein under applicable federal or common law;
- D. Ordering injunctive relief, preventing and restraining Defendant BP and all persons acting on its behalf from further engaging in the unlawful acts alleged herein;
- E. Awarding Plaintiffs and members of the Class costs, interest, expenses, and reasonable attorneys' fees and experts' fees incurred in connection with this action; and
- F. Awarding such further relief as the Court may find necessary and appropriate.

JURY DEMAND

Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury.

Date: February 29, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ William H. London _____

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I did on this date cause true and correct copies of the foregoing Amended and Consolidated Complaint to be served electronically on counsel of record via this Court's ECF system. A paper copy was also sent via First Class Mail on the following party:

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Dated: February 29, 2008

/s/ Robert J. Wozniak
Robert J. Wozniak