

PUBLIC

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES**

<p>In the Matter of</p> <p style="text-align:center">The Kroger Company</p> <p style="text-align:center">and</p> <p style="text-align:center">Albertsons Companies, Inc.</p>	<p>Docket No. 9428</p> <p>THE KROGER COMPANY’S ANSWER AND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES</p>
--	--

**ANSWER AND DEFENSES OF RESPONDENT
THE KROGER COMPANY**

Pursuant to Rule 3.12 of the Federal Trade Commission’s (“FTC” or the “Commission”) Rules of Practice for Adjudicative Proceedings (the “Rules”), Respondent The Kroger Company (“Kroger”), by and through its undersigned counsel, hereby files the following answer to the Commission’s Administrative Complaint (the “Complaint”) against Kroger.

INTRODUCTION

The Commission challenges Kroger’s acquisition of Albertsons by distorting the competitive grocery landscape Kroger will face after the merger and introducing a novel “union grocery” labor market that is entirely inconsistent with the labor market in which the parties actually compete. The Commission’s challenge should be rejected.

First, Kroger entered into the agreement to merge with Albertsons (“Merger”) seeking to keep pace with an expanding set of competitors, extend its geographic reach, increase its operating efficiency, and lower its costs. From the outset, Kroger has publicly committed to reinvest the savings generated by the transaction to lower Albertsons’ prices, which will directly

PUBLIC

benefit consumers across the country. These efficiencies are not just aspirational; they are supported by Kroger's track record of lowering prices for consumers after past acquisitions, which the Commission's Complaint ignores.

Second, the Complaint is willfully blind to the realities of current grocery competition, insisting on maintaining its archaic fiction limiting grocery competitors to "supermarkets." In the face of the actual competitive dynamics faced by Kroger in 2024, this purported product market is artificially narrow and legally baseless. To put it more simply, the Complaint's view of the relevant market lacks any basis in the real world. Kroger and Albertsons operate in a fiercely competitive and rapidly evolving retail marketplace. The landscape of grocery shopping has expanded to a diverse assortment of grocery retailers beyond the "traditional supermarket." These options include club stores such as Costco and Sam's Club, big-box retailers like Walmart and Target, hard discounters such as Aldi and Lidl, and competitors like Amazon, which not only owns the natural and organic chain Whole Foods but also sells tens of billions of dollars of groceries through its ecommerce platforms, including Amazon.com. The Complaint's relevant product market, however, artificially excludes these real world options, Compl. ¶ 29, entirely ignoring competition from massive competitors like Costco, Sam's Club, Aldi, and Amazon.

Third, Kroger has already agreed to divest at least 413 stores as well as substantial additional assets to C&S Wholesale Grocers ("C&S"), the nation's leading grocery wholesaler. Although the Commission alleges that the "proposed acquisition would eliminate substantial head-to-head competition between Respondents in the communities in which both firms operate today," Compl. ¶ 40, each of the Complaint's allegations about the post-merger world—

PUBLIC

including its claims concerning competition, competitors, labor, market shares, and concentration—ignores the divestiture package. Instead of offering a cogent market analysis accounting for C&S’s role in the post-merger world, the Complaint frames the divestiture as irrelevant and bound to fail, citing a rare instance in which a divestiture buyer went bankrupt. But C&S is not a mom-and-pop operation or a risky private equity venture; it is a sophisticated, well-capitalized company with deep industry experience—the eighth-largest privately held company in the U.S. with nearly \$35 billion in annual revenue.¹ And the divestiture package that C&S will acquire is not made up of empty storefronts. In addition to the physical stores, it includes all the assets and personnel C&S will need to compete, including distribution centers to supply the divested stores, all employees working at the divested stores and distribution facilities in addition to strong teams with local, regional, and subject matter expertise, as well as well-established banners, several private label brands, division headquarters, and robust transition services.

Fourth, the Commission also purports to allege a myopic “union grocery” labor market that bears no relation to the market in which Kroger actually competes for talent. In reality, Respondents are miniscule players in the overall labor market, which includes grocery retailers, non-grocery employers, and non-union employers alike. Contrary to the assumptions underlying the Complaint’s product market, many associates hired by Kroger are entry-level workers with no prior retail grocery experience. In addition, the Commission ignores the reality that the bargaining leverage of the affected unions with respect to Kroger will likely *increase*

¹ *America’s Largest Private Companies*, FORBES, Mar. 2023, <https://www.forbes.com/lists/largest-private-companies/?sh=3d05a802bac4>.

PUBLIC

post-Merger as a result of the greater number of those unions' workers employed by Kroger. Finally, C&S will be stepping into the shoes of Albertsons for collective bargaining purposes in the areas in which it is acquiring divested unionized stores and/or distribution centers, meaning that – even crediting the Commission's improper market definition – the number of competitors will not change.

In sum, the Complaint alleges that the transaction is likely to harm competition, but it can only reach that “conclusion” by distorting the actual marketplace in which Kroger will compete. The harm imagined by the FTC is fanciful not only because it ignores the nation's largest grocery competitors, but also because it pretends that the divestiture package and C&S do not exist and constructs a purported labor market out of whole cloth. For these and other reasons, the Commission's challenge to the Merger lacks merit and should be rejected.

GENERAL RESPONSE TO THE COMMISSION'S ALLEGATIONS

Kroger generally denies each and every allegation of the Complaint not expressly admitted. To the extent Kroger incorporates the Complaint's headings and subheadings into this Answer, Kroger does so for organizational purposes only and does not admit any of the allegations in the Complaint's headings. To the extent allegations exist in any headings that Kroger does not incorporate into this Answer, Kroger denies the allegations in said headings. Use of certain terms or phrases defined in the Complaint is not an acknowledgement or admission of any characterization the Commission may ascribe to the defined terms. Kroger additionally denies that the Commission is entitled to any of the relief sought in the Notice of Contemplated Relief on page 24 of the Complaint. Kroger reserves the right to amend its Answer consistent with the facts discovered in the case as permitted by the Rules. Each

PUBLIC

paragraph below corresponds to the same-numbered paragraph in the Complaint.

SPECIFIC RESPONSES TO THE COMMISSION'S ALLEGATIONS

I. NATURE OF THE CASE

1. Kroger admits the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 1. Kroger states that the allegations in sentence 2 of Paragraph 1, including the term “supermarket,” are vague and ambiguous and denies the allegations on that basis. Kroger denies the remaining allegations contained in Paragraph 1.

2. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 2. Kroger states that the selective references to a publicly available document in Paragraph 2 are taken out of context, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, and refers the Court to the document itself for its full context. Kroger denies the remaining allegations contained in Paragraph 2.

3. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 3. Kroger states that the allegations in sentence 2 of Paragraph 3, including the term “traditional supermarket chains,” are vague and ambiguous and denies the allegations on that basis. Kroger admits that as of October 2022, Kroger and Albertsons combined employed over 700,000 workers and operated 4,996 grocery stores and 3,972 pharmacies in 48 states and the District of Columbia; otherwise, Kroger denies the allegation in sentence 3 of Paragraph 3.

4. Kroger admits that it has acquired companies over the past three decades, but otherwise denies the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 4. Kroger admits the allegations in sentence 2 of Paragraph 4.

5. Kroger admits that it competes with Albertsons in some communities, along with many other competitors. Kroger further admits that it lowers prices and offers quality products and services to compete for customers against a wide range of competitors, of which Albertsons is only one. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about

PUBLIC

the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentence 2 of Paragraph 5 to the extent they relate to Albertsons or are redacted, and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger states that the uncited and selective references to Kroger's documents in Paragraph 5 are taken out of context and misleading, and refers the Court to the documents themselves for their full context. Kroger otherwise denies the allegations in Paragraph 5.

6. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 6 to the extent they relate to Albertsons or are redacted, and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger states that the uncited and selective references to a Kroger document in Paragraph 6 are taken out of context and misleading, and refers the Court to the document itself for its full context. Kroger otherwise denies the allegations in Paragraph 6.

7. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 7. Kroger admits that it competes with many other competitors to hire and retain workers, including Albertsons, but denies that this competition is limited to other grocery stores or grocery workers. Kroger admits that it negotiates with local unions to arrive at collective bargaining agreements, which describe the terms and conditions of employment for workers to whom the collective bargaining agreements apply. Kroger otherwise denies the allegations in Paragraph 7.

8. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 8. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentences 2 through 3 of Paragraph 8 to the extent they relate to Albertsons or are redacted, and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger states that the uncited and selective references to a Kroger document in Paragraph 8 are taken out of context and misleading, and refers the Court to the document itself for its full context.

9. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 9.

10. Kroger admits that on September 8, 2023, it signed an Asset Purchase

PUBLIC

Agreement and Transition Services Agreement with Albertsons and C&S Wholesale Grocers, LLC (“C&S”) that includes the divestiture of at least 413 stores nationwide to C&S (the divestiture package remains subject to change), but Kroger denies the remaining allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 10. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentences 2 through 5 of Paragraph 10 to the extent they relate to C&S and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger states that the selective quotations of publicly available documents in Paragraph 10 are taken out of context, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, and refers the Court to the documents themselves for their full context. Kroger otherwise denies the allegations in Paragraph 10.

11. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 11.

II. JURISDICTION

12. Paragraph 12 contains legal conclusions to which no response is required. If a response is deemed required, Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 12.

13. Paragraph 13 contains a legal conclusion to which no response is required. If a response is deemed required, Kroger admits the allegation.

III. RESPONDENTS

14. Kroger states that the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 14, including the terms “traditional supermarket chains” and “union grocery workers,” are vague and ambiguous and denies the allegations on that basis. Kroger admits that as of January 28, 2023, it had over \$148 billion in sales, operated approximately 2,726 stores and 2,252 pharmacies in thirty-five states and the District of Columbia. Kroger further admits that it operates stores under the Kroger, Fred Meyer, QFC, Baker’s, City Market, Dillons, Food 4 Less, Foods Co., Fry’s, Gerbes, Harris Teeter, JayC, King Soopers, Mariano’s, Metro Market, Pay-Less, Pick ’n Save, Ralphs, Ruler, and Smith’s banners. Kroger states that the terms “supermarkets” and “retail

PUBLIC

pharmacies” are vague and ambiguous and denies the remaining allegations in sentence 3 of Paragraph 14 on that basis. Kroger admits that as of January 28, 2023, it had approximately 430,000 full- and part- time employees and that a majority of its employees were covered by over 300 collective bargaining agreements.

15. Kroger admits that Dillons Companies, including the Dillons, King Soopers, City Market, Fry’s, and Gerbes banners, was acquired in 1983. Kroger admits that JayC, including the JayC and Ruler banners, was acquired in 1999. Kroger admits that Pay Less was acquired in 1999. Kroger admits that Fred Meyer, including the Fred Meyer, Ralphs, Food 4 Less, QFC, and Smiths banners, was acquired for ~\$13 billion in 1999. Kroger admits that Baker’s was acquired in 2001. Kroger admits that Harris Teeter was acquired for ~\$2.5 billion in 2014. Kroger admits that Roundy’s, including the Roundy’s, Pick ’n Save, Metro Markets, and Mariano’s banners, was acquired for ~\$800 million in 2015. Kroger states that the selective quotations of a publicly available document in Paragraph 15 are taken out of context, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, and refers the Court to the document itself for its full context. Kroger otherwise denies the allegations in Paragraph 15.

16. Kroger states that the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 16, including the terms “traditional supermarket chains” and “union grocery workers,” are vague and ambiguous and denies the allegations on that basis. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 16 as they relate to Albertsons and on that basis denies these allegations.

17. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 17 as they relate to Albertsons, and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger otherwise denies the allegations in Paragraph 17.

IV. THE ACQUISITION

18. Kroger admits the allegations in Paragraph 18.

PUBLIC

V. THE PROPOSED ACQUISITION MAY SUBSTANTIALLY LESSEN COMPETITION IN LOCAL MARKETS FOR THE SALE OF FOOD AND GROCERY PRODUCTS AT SUPERMARKETS

19. Kroger states that the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 19, including the term “supermarket chains,” are vague and ambiguous and denies the allegations on that basis. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentence 4 of Paragraph 19 as they relate to Albertsons or are redacted, and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger admits that it competes with Albertsons, along with numerous other competitors, but otherwise denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 19.

20. Kroger denies the allegation in sentence 1 of Paragraph 20. Kroger admits that it owns the QFC and Fred Meyer store banners, has manufacturing and distribution networks to support its retail operations, and owns store banners that enjoy local brand recognition, but states that the other allegations in sentence 2 of Paragraph 20, including the terms “supermarkets” and “ecosystem of banners,” are vague and ambiguous and denies the remaining allegations on that basis. Kroger states that the selective quotation of a Kroger document is taken out of context and misleading, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, and refers the Court to the document itself for its full context. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentences 2 and 4 of Paragraph 20 as they relate to Albertsons or are redacted, and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger otherwise denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 20.

21. Kroger states that the allegations in sentences 1 and 2 of Paragraph 21, including the terms “supermarkets” and “geographic organizational units,” are vague and ambiguous and denies the allegations on that basis. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 21 to the extent they relate to

PUBLIC

Albertsons or are redacted, and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger admits that its retail stores are organized into “divisions,” which have some level of operational autonomy but also benefit from corporate level marketing, pricing and promotional strategies, and that it operates a loyalty program, offers insights products, and has a retail media network. Kroger further admits that its strategy includes creating a profitable flywheel where it prioritizes investments in lower prices and benefits for customers that will generate the greatest returns, which are then used to invest in additional lower prices and benefits for customers and associates. Kroger otherwise denies the allegations in Paragraph 21.

22. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 22 to the extent they relate to Albertsons and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger admits that its pharmacy customers generally visit stores more often and spend more during shopping trips than customers who do not visit pharmacies. Kroger otherwise denies the allegations in Paragraph 22.

23. Kroger states that the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 23, including the terms “these networks and services, “head-to-head” and “multiple dimensions,” are vague and ambiguous and denies the allegations on that basis. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentence 2 of Paragraph 23 to the extent they relate to Albertsons or are redacted and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger further states that the uncited and selective reference to a Kroger document in Paragraph 23 is taken out of context and misleading, and refers the Court to the document itself for its full context. Kroger admits that it competes with Albertsons, along with many other competitors. Kroger otherwise denies the allegations in Paragraph 23.

A. SUPERMARKETS ARE A RELEVANT PRODUCT MARKET

24. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 24.

25. Kroger states that the selective quotations of publicly available documents in

PUBLIC

sentences 1 and 2 of Paragraph 25 are taken out of context, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, and refers the Court to the documents themselves for their full context. Kroger states that the allegations in Paragraph 25, including the terms “supermarkets” and “other types of food retailers,” are vague and ambiguous, and that Kroger lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations as to companies other than Kroger, and on these bases denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 25.

26. Kroger states that the allegations in Paragraph 26, including the terms “Supermarkets,” “food and grocery shopping requirements,” and “substantial,” are vague and ambiguous and denies the allegations on that basis.

27. Kroger states that the allegations in sentences 1, 2, and 3 of Paragraph 27, including the term “Supermarkets,” are vague and ambiguous, and that Kroger lacks information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations as to companies other than Kroger, and on these bases denies these allegations. Kroger admits that it conducts price checks of products offered by many competing retailers, of which Albertsons is one, but otherwise denies the allegations in sentence 4 of Paragraph 27. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentence 5 of Paragraph 27 as they relate to Albertsons or are redacted and denies these allegations on that basis.

28. The allegations in Paragraph 28 constitute characterizations of legal analysis and/or conclusions not subject to admission or denial. If a response is deemed required, Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 28.

29. Kroger admits that there are differences between its stores and other retailers with which it competes to sell grocery products, but otherwise denies the allegations in Paragraph 29.

PUBLIC

30. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 30.

31. To the extent that the allegations contained in Paragraph 31 relate to third parties, Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of these allegations and therefore denies these allegations. Kroger denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 31.

B. LOCAL AREAS AROUND STORES ARE RELEVANT GEOGRAPHIC MARKETS

32. Kroger admits that consumers may shop for grocery products at retailers near to where they live or work, but otherwise denies the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 32. Kroger states that the allegations in sentences 2 and 3 of Paragraph 32, including the terms “supermarket,” “retail supermarket,” and “localized area” are vague and ambiguous and denies the allegations on that basis. Kroger further states that that the selective reference to Kroger’s documents in sentence 4 of Paragraph 32 is taken out of context, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, and refers the Court to the document itself for full context. To the extent that the allegations contained in sentence 4 of Paragraph 32 relate to Albertsons, Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of these allegations and therefore denies these allegations.

33. Kroger states that the allegations in sentences 1 and 2 of Paragraph 33, including the terms “localized markets” and “supermarket,” are vague and ambiguous and denies the allegations on that basis. Kroger denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 33.

C. THE PROPOSED ACQUISITION IS PRESUMPTIVELY UNLAWFUL

34. The allegations in Paragraph 34 constitute characterizations of legal analysis and/or conclusions not subject to admission or denial. Such sources speak for themselves, and Kroger denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith.

35. The allegations in Paragraph 35 constitute characterizations of federal agency guidelines not subject to admission or denial. Such sources speak for themselves, and Kroger

PUBLIC

denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith.

36. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 36. The remaining allegations in Paragraph 36 constitute characterizations of federal agency guidelines not subject to admission or denial. Such sources speak for themselves, and Kroger denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith.

37. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 37.

38. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 38.

D. THE PROPOSED ACQUISITION WOULD ELIMINATE HEAD-TO-HEAD COMPETITION BETWEEN RESPONDENTS

39. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 39. The allegations in sentence 2 of Paragraph 39 constitute characterizations of legal analysis or federal agency guidelines not subject to admission or denial. Such sources speak for themselves, and Kroger denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith.

40. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 40.

41. Kroger states that the allegations in sentences 1, 2, 4, and 5 of Paragraph 41, including the terms “aggressive” and “supermarket,” are vague and ambiguous and denies the allegations on that basis. Kroger admits that it checks the prices of many retailers selling grocery products, including Albertsons, and may sometimes change its prices in response to local competitor pricing, but denies the remaining allegations in sentence 3 of Paragraph 41. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentences 1 through 3 and 5 and 6 of Paragraph 41 to the extent they relate to Albertsons or are redacted, and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger further admits that it engages in base pricing and promotional pricing competition with many competitors, including Albertsons, but denies the remaining allegations in sentence 6 of Paragraph 41. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 7 of Paragraph 41.

42. Kroger states that the uncited and selective references to Kroger’s documents in

PUBLIC

Paragraph 42 are taken out of context and misleading, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, and refers the Court to the documents themselves for their full context. Kroger further states that the allegations in sentence 2 of Paragraph 42, including the term “traditional supermarket,” are vague and ambiguous and denies the allegations on that basis. Kroger denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 42.

43. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 43 as they relate to Albertsons or are redacted and therefore denies the allegations.

44. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 44 to the extent they relate to Albertsons or are redacted and on that basis denies the allegations. Kroger admits that it offers promotional pricing discounts on products to try to attract customers to Kroger stores and that it monitors the promotional offers of many competing retailers and routinely compares its advertised promotions and whether Kroger won, tied, or lost with respect to multiple retail competitors, not just Albertsons; otherwise, Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 44. Kroger further states that the uncited and selective references to Kroger’s documents in sentence 4 of Paragraph 44 are taken out of context and misleading, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, and refers the Court to the documents themselves for their full context.

45. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 45 to the extent they relate to Albertsons or are redacted and on that basis denies the allegations. Kroger states that the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 45, including the term “regular occurrence,” are vague and ambiguous and denies the allegations on that basis. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 5 of Paragraph 45.

46. Kroger admits that it competes with many retailers selling grocery products,

PUBLIC

including Albertsons, regarding the quality and variety of its products and offerings. Kroger states that the uncited and selective quotations of Kroger's documents in sentence 2 of Paragraph 46 are taken out of context and misleading, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, and refers the Court to the documents themselves for their full context. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentence 3 of Paragraph 46 as they relate to Albertsons or are redacted and therefore denies the allegations. Kroger denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 46.

47. Kroger admits that it recognizes the importance of freshness and assortment of fresh products to consumers, and that Kroger competes with a variety of competitors in this regard, but otherwise denies the allegations in sentences 1 and 2 of Paragraph 47. Kroger states that the uncited and selective quotations of Kroger's documents in sentence 3 of Paragraph 47 are taken out of context and misleading, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, and refers the Court to the documents themselves for their full context. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentence 4 of Paragraph 47 as they relate to Albertsons or are redacted and therefore denies the allegations.

48. Kroger admits that it monitors the branded and private-label products of many other retailers selling grocery products, including Albertsons. Kroger states that the uncited and selective quotations of Kroger's documents in sentences 2 and 3 of Paragraph 48 are taken out of context and misleading, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, and refers the Court to the documents themselves for their full context. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 4 of Paragraph 48.

49. Kroger denies that it determines which stores to remodel based on the presence of "robust competition." Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief

PUBLIC

about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentences 1, 2, and 3 of Paragraph 49 as they relate to Albertsons or are redacted and therefore denies the allegations. Kroger states that the uncited and selective quotations of Kroger's documents in sentence 4 of Paragraph 49 are taken out of context and misleading, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, and refers the Court to the documents themselves for their full context.

50. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentences 2, 3, 5, and 8 of Paragraph 50 as they relate to Albertsons or are redacted and therefore denies the allegations. Kroger states that the uncited and selective quotations of Kroger's documents in sentences 4, 6, and 7 of Paragraph 50 are taken out of context and misleading, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, and refers the Court to the documents themselves for their full context. Kroger further states that the allegations in sentence 8 of Paragraph 50, including the term "supermarkets," are vague and ambiguous and denies the allegations on that basis. Kroger admits that it recognizes the importance of superior customer service, and that Kroger competes with a variety of competitors in this regard, but otherwise denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 50.

51. Kroger admits that it competes for customers with various retail competitors, not limited to Albertsons, by offering in-store services such as meat-cutting, bakeries, Starbucks counters, floral counters, and pharmacies. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentences 2 through 4 of Paragraph 51 as they relate to Albertsons or are redacted and therefore denies the allegations. Kroger states that the uncited and selective quotations of Kroger's documents in sentence 5 of Paragraph 51 are taken out of context and misleading, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, and refers the Court to the documents themselves for their full context.

PUBLIC

52. Kroger admits that offering pharmacy services is an important way for it to attract customers and that Kroger competes vigorously with many pharmacies, including but not limited to Albertsons in some geographies, that attracting pharmacy patients can increase revenue for those patients who also are purchasing groceries, and that some pharmacy patients may visit its stores more often, but otherwise denies the allegations in sentences 1 and 3 of Paragraph 52. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentences 2 and 4 of Paragraph 52 as they relate to Albertsons and therefore denies the allegations. Kroger states that the uncited and selective quotations of Kroger's documents in sentence 5 of Paragraph 52 are taken out of context and misleading, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, and refers the Court to the documents themselves for their full context.

53. Kroger admits that it competes with various other pharmacies, including Albertsons. Kroger states that the uncited and selective quotations of Kroger's documents in sentences 2 through 4 and 6 of Paragraph 53 are taken out of context and misleading, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, and refers the Court to the documents themselves for their full context. Kroger denies the remaining allegations of Paragraph 53.

54. Kroger admits that competition from various other pharmacies incentivizes it to offer promotions and adjust pharmacy hours and staffing to be more attractive to patients. Kroger states that the uncited and selective quotations of Kroger's documents in sentence 2 of Paragraph 54 are taken out of context and misleading, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, and refers the Court to the documents themselves for their full context. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 54 to the extent they relate to Albertsons and on that basis denies these allegations.

PUBLIC

55. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 55.

56. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 56.

**VI. THE PROPOSED ACQUISITION MAY SUBSTANTIALLY LESSEN
COMPETITION FOR LABOR**

57. The allegations in Paragraph 57 constitute characterizations of legal analysis or conclusions not subject to admission or denial. To the extent a response is required, Kroger denies the allegations.

58. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 58. Kroger states that as of October 2022, Kroger and Albertsons combined employed over 700,000 workers across the United States, and that it competes with many employers, including Albertsons, to hire and retain workers, but otherwise denies the allegations in sentence 2 of Paragraph 58.

59. Kroger admits that it monitors wages and benefits of many employers to attract and retain labor, but otherwise denies the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 59. Kroger admits that it offers promotions, retention bonuses, and improved hours to retain high-performing workers. Kroger admits that it competes to hire workers from Albertsons and many other employers, including both retailers selling grocery products and others. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 59 to the extent they relate to Albertsons and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger otherwise denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 59.

60. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentences 2 and 3 of Paragraph 60 to the extent they relate to Albertsons and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger further responds that the selective quotations of uncited Kroger documents in sentence 4 of Paragraph 60 are taken out of context and misleading, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, and refers the Court to the document itself for its full context. Kroger denies the remaining allegations of Paragraph 60.

PUBLIC

61. Kroger denies the allegation in sentence 1 of Paragraph 61. Kroger admits that most of its employees are members of unions, predominantly the UFCW, and that it employs UFCW union members in 30 states. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the remaining allegations in sentence 3 and the allegations in sentence 4 of Paragraph 61 to the extent they relate to Albertsons and on that basis denies these allegations.

62. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 62 and denies the allegations on that basis. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 2 of Paragraph 62.

A. UNION GROCERY LABOR IS A RELEVANT MARKET

63. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 63 and denies that “Union grocery labor” defines a relevant antitrust market, or any economically meaningful market or set of workers. Kroger admits that it negotiates collective bargaining agreements with unions every three to five years, and that these agreements cover wages, benefits, and other workplace conditions. Kroger further admits that union members would not have to restart their five-year vesting requirement for multi-employer pension benefits if they move to another employer covered by the same union, but would lose such benefits if they leave for a non-union employer. Kroger otherwise denies the allegations in Paragraph 63.

64. Kroger states that it lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 64 to the extent they relate to third parties and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger admits that grocery worker pensions vest after a certain number of consecutive years of employment but otherwise denies the allegations in Paragraph 64.

B. LOCAL CBA AREAS ARE RELEVANT GEOGRAPHIC MARKETS

65. Kroger states that the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 65 are vague and

PUBLIC

ambiguous, including the terms “defined localized areas” and “union supermarkets”, and on that basis denies the allegations. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations of Paragraph 65 to the extent they relate to Albertsons and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger admits that it negotiates and enters into CBAs in localized areas of the country and that store-level hiring decisions are typically made locally, but otherwise denies the allegations in Paragraph 65.

66. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 66.

67. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 67.

C. THE PROPOSED ACQUISITION IS PRESUMPTIVELY UNLAWFUL

68. Kroger states that the allegations in Paragraph 68 are vague and ambiguous, including the terms “union grocery labor,” “union grocery employers,” “local CBA areas,” and “largest” for which no metric of measurement is defined, and denies the allegations on that basis. Kroger denies that “union grocery labor,” “union grocery employers,” and “local CBA areas,” constitute a relevant antitrust market, or any economically meaningful market or set of workers. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in sentences 1 and 2 of Paragraph 68 to the extent they relate to Albertsons and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger admits that it negotiates with local unions in many states but otherwise denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 68.

D. THE PROPOSED ACQUISITION WOULD ELIMINATE COMPTITION BETWEEN RESPONDENTS FOR UNION GROCERY LABOR

69. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 69.

70. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 70.

71. Kroger states that the allegations in Paragraph 71 are vague and ambiguous, including the terms “union grocery operators,” “union grocery workers,” and “largest” for which no metric of measurement is defined, and denies the allegations on that basis. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the

PUBLIC

allegations of Paragraph 71 to the extent they relate to Albertsons and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger admits that it negotiates collective bargaining agreements with local unions, that it competes with many employers, including Albertsons, to attract and retain labor, and that it investigates wages and benefits offered by various other employers in conjunction with these negotiations, but otherwise denies the allegations in Paragraph 71.

72. Kroger states that the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 72 are vague and ambiguous, including the terms “union grocery operations,” “simultaneously,” and “often” and denies these allegations on that basis. Kroger states that it lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentence 2 of Paragraph 72 to the extent they relate to unions and/or third parties and on that basis denies the allegations. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 3 of Paragraph 72. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentence 4 of Paragraph 72 to the extent they relate to Albertsons or are redacted and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 5 of Paragraph 72.

73. Kroger admits the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 73. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentence 2 and 4 of Paragraph 73 to the extent they relate to unions, workers and/or third parties and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger states that the allegations in sentences 2 and 3 of Paragraph 73 are vague and ambiguous, including the term “competing supermarket[s],” and denies the allegations on that basis. Kroger admits that unions leverage the fact that Kroger may lose sales to a broad range of competing retailers, but otherwise denies the allegations in sentence 4 of Paragraph 73. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 5 of Paragraph 73. Kroger further responds that the selective quotation of an uncited Kroger document in sentence 6 of Paragraph 73 is taken out of context and misleading, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, refers the Court to the document

PUBLIC

itself for full context, and denies these allegations on this basis.

74. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 74. Kroger admits that in January 2022, UFCW Local 7 struck Kroger's King Soopers stores in the Denver, Colorado area. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentence 3 of Paragraph 74 to the extent they relate to third parties and on that basis denies these allegations.

75. Kroger responds that the selective quotation of an uncited Kroger document in sentence 1 of Paragraph 75 is taken out of context and misleading, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, refers the Court to the document itself for full context, and denies these allegations on this basis. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentence 2 of Paragraph 75 to the extent they relate to Albertsons and on that basis denies these allegations.

76. Kroger responds that the selective reference to an uncited Kroger document in sentence 1 of Paragraph 76 is taken out of context and misleading, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, refers the Court to the document itself for full context, and denies these allegations on this basis. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentences 2 and 3 of Paragraph 76 to the extent they relate to Albertsons or are redacted and on that basis denies these allegations.

77. Kroger admits that it negotiated a new CBA with UFCW Local 7 that resulted in wage increases and safety protections, ending the January 2022 strike. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentences 2 through 4 of Paragraph 77 to the extent they relate to Albertsons and/or third parties and on that basis denies these allegations.

78. Kroger denies the allegations in sentences 1 and 2 of Paragraph 78. Kroger lacks

PUBLIC

knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentence 3 of Paragraph 78 to the extent they relate to Albertsons and on that basis denies these allegations.

79. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 79. Kroger further responds that the selective quotation of Kroger's document in sentence 2 of Paragraph 79 is taken out of context and misleading, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, refers the Court to the document itself for full context, and denies these allegations on this basis. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentence 3 of Paragraph 79 to the extent they relate to Albertsons and on that basis denies these allegations.

80. Kroger responds that the selective quotations of Kroger's document in sentences 2 and 3 of Paragraph 80 are taken out of context and misleading, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, refers the Court to the document itself for full context, and denies these allegations on this basis. Kroger denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 80.

81. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 81. Kroger responds that the selective quotations of Kroger's document in sentences 2 and 3 of Paragraph 81 are taken out of context and misleading, denies any characterization or description that is inconsistent therewith, refers the Court to the document itself for full context, and denies these allegations on this basis.

82. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 82.

VII. LACK OF COUNTERVAILING FACTORS**A. ENTRY WOULD NOT DETER OR COUNTERACT THE ANTICOMPETITIVE EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED ACQUISITION**

83. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 83.

84. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 84.

PUBLIC**B. RESPONDENTS CANNOT DEMONSTRATE EFFICIENCIES SUFFICIENT TO REBUT THE PRESUMPTION OF HARM**

85. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 85.

C. THE PROPOSED DIVESTITURE DOES NOT SUFFICIENTLY MITIGATE THE LIKELY ANTICOMPETITIVE EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED ACQUISITION

86. Kroger admits that it announced a divestiture of at least 413 stores and other assets across 17 states and the District of Columbia to C&S Wholesale Grocers, LLC on September 8, 2023 (the divestiture package remains subject to change), but otherwise denies the allegations in Paragraph 86.

87. Kroger admits that the proposed divestiture to C&S does not include stores in certain local areas where both Kroger and Albertsons currently have stores, because the presence of other competitors will continue to ensure robust competition post-merger, but Kroger otherwise denies the allegations in Paragraph 87.

88. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 88.

89. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 89. Kroger admits that on September 8, 2023, it signed an Asset Purchase Agreement and Transition Services Agreement with Albertsons and C&S Wholesale Grocers, LLC (“C&S”) that includes the divestiture of at least 413 stores nationwide to C&S (the divestiture package remains subject to change), but Kroger denies the remaining allegations in sentence 2 of Paragraph 89. Kroger further states that the allegation in sentence 3 of Paragraph 89, including the term “ongoing business unit,” is vague and ambiguous and denies the allegation on that basis. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentence 4 of Paragraph 89 to the extent they relate to C&S, Albertsons, or are redacted and on that basis denies these allegations.

90. Kroger admits that its proposed divestiture to C&S does not include every private label brand, every self-manufacturing facility, every data-analytics capability, or every

PUBLIC

regional and corporate support team but otherwise denies the allegations in Paragraph 90.

91. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 91. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentence 2 of Paragraph 91 to the extent they relate to C&S, or are redacted, and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 3 of Paragraph 91.

92. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 92. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentences 2 through 5 of Paragraph 92 to the extent they relate to C&S or are redacted, and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger further denies the allegations in sentence 6 of Paragraph 92.

93. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 93 to the extent they relate to C&S and/or Albertsons and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger admits that C&S has represented that it is a seasoned, well-positioned supermarket operator with an intent to operate any divested stores in the future, but otherwise denies the remaining allegations in Paragraph 93.

94. Kroger admits that it, Albertsons, and C&S have stated there will be no store closures as a result of the merger. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the remaining allegations in Paragraph 94 to the extent they relate to C&S or are redacted and on that basis denies these allegations.

95. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in sentence 2 of Paragraph 95 to the extent they relate to C&S or are redacted and on that basis denies these allegations. Kroger denies the remaining allegations of Paragraph 95.

96. Kroger denies the allegations in sentence 1 of Paragraph 96. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the remaining

PUBLIC

allegations in Paragraph 96 to the extent they relate to Albertsons and/or Haggen, or are redacted, and on that basis denies these allegations.

97. Kroger lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth or falsity of the allegations in Paragraph 97 to the extent they relate to Albertsons and/or Haggen and on that basis denies these allegations.

98. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 98.

VIII. VIOLATIONS**COUNT I - ILLEGAL AGREEMENT**

99. Paragraph 99 is a paragraph of incorporation to which no response is required. To the extent a response is required, Kroger incorporates by reference its answers to the allegations of Paragraphs 1 through 98 of the Complaint.

100. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 100.

COUNT II - ILLEGAL ACQUISITION

101. Paragraph 101 is a paragraph of incorporation to which no response is required. To the extent a response is required, Kroger incorporates by reference its answers to the allegations of Paragraphs 1 through 98 of the Complaint.

102. Kroger denies the allegations in Paragraph 102.

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

In asserting the following defenses, Kroger does not assume any burden of proof with respect to any issue where the applicable law dictates the burden of proof rests with the Commission. Kroger expressly reserves the right to amend or supplement its answer to assert additional defenses as they become known during discovery or otherwise available and does not knowingly or intentionally waive any applicable defense.

1. The Commission's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because the Commission fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

PUBLIC

2. The Commission's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because the Commission fails to define a relevant product or geographic or labor market or markets.

3. The Commission's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because the proposed acquisition will not substantially lessen competition in any relevant market, particularly when accounting for the proposed divestitures.

4. The Commission's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because the efficiencies and other pro-competitive effects resulting from the transaction will benefit consumers.

5. The Commission's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because the transaction will not harm competition or consumers due to competitor entry and expansion that is timely, likely, and sufficient to replace any competition purportedly lost as a result of the transaction.

6. The Commission's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because divestitures will eliminate any purported anticompetitive effects.

7. The Commission's claims are barred, in whole or in part, because filing this administrative action and granting the relief sought are contrary to the public interest.

8. To the extent that these proceedings are invalid because the Commission both initiated and will adjudicate the Complaint, having already prejudged the merits of the action, these proceedings would violate Kroger's Fifth Amendment Due Process right to adjudication before a neutral arbiter.

9. To the extent that adjudication of the Complaint by the Administrative Law Judge and Commission violates Article III of the U.S. Constitution and the separation of powers, these proceedings are invalid.

10. To the extent that constraints on the removal of the Administrative Law Judge and the Commissioners violate Article II of the U.S. Constitution, these proceedings are invalid.

PUBLIC

11. To the extent that these proceedings are invalid because they take place before an Administrative Law Judge rather than an Article III judge, these proceedings would violate Kroger's right to equal protection under the Fifth Amendment.

12. To the extent that Congress unconstitutionally delegated legislative power to the Commission, these proceedings are invalid.

NOTICE OF CONTEMPLATED RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Kroger respectfully requests that the Administrative Law Judge enter an order:

1. Denying the Commission's contemplated relief;
2. Dismissing the Complaint in its entirety with prejudice;
3. Awarding Kroger its costs of suit; and
4. Awarding such other and further relief as the Administrative Law Judge may deem proper.

DATED March 11, 2024

Respectfully submitted,



By: _____
Sonia K. Pfaffenroth
Arnold & Porter Kaye Scholer LLP
601 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
Telephone: 202 942 6831

/s/ Luna Barrington
Luna Barrington
Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP
767 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10053
Telephone: 212 310 8421

PUBLIC

*Counsel for Respondent The Kroger
Company*

Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that on March 11, 2024, I filed the foregoing document electronically using the FTC's E-Filing System, which will send notification of such filing to:

April Tabor
Secretary
Federal Trade Commission
600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Rm. H-113
Washington, D.C. 20580
ElectronicFilings@ftc.gov

The Honorable D. Michael Chappell
Chief Administrative Law Judge
Federal Trade Commission
600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Rm. H-110
Washington, D.C. 20580

I also certify that I caused the foregoing documents to be served via email to:

Charles Dickinson
James H. Weingarten
Emily Blackburn
Paul Frangie
Laura Hall
Janet Kim
Kenneth A. Libby
Eric Olson
Rohan Pai
Harris Rothman
Albert Teng
Elizabeth Arens
Jacob Hamburger
Joshua Smith
Katherine Bies
Katherine Drummonds
Lily Hough
Federal Trade Commission

eblackburn@ftc.gov
pfrangie@ftc.gov
llhall1@ftc.gov
jkim3@ftc.gov
klibby@ftc.gov
eolson@ftc.gov
rpai@ftc.gov
hrothman@ftc.gov
ateng@ftc.gov
earens@ftc.gov
jhamburgerl@ftc.gov
jsmith3@ftc.gov
kbies@ftc.gov
kdrummonds@ftc.gov
lthough@ftc.gov

Complaint Counsel

PUBLIC

600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20580
 Telephone: 202 326 2617
 cdickinson@ftc.gov
 jweingarten@ftc.gov

James A. Fishkin
 Michael G. Cowie
 Dechert LLP
 1900 K Street, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20006
 Telephone: 202 261 3300
 james.fishkin@dechert.com
 mike.cowie@dechert.com

Edward D. Hassi
 Debevoise & Plimpton LLP
 801 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
 Washington D.C. 20004
 Telephone: 202 383 8203
 thassi@debevoise.com

Michael Schaper
 Shannon Rose Selden
 J. Robert Abraham
 Natascha Born
 Marieugenia Cardenas
 Jaime Freilich-Fried
 Debevoise & Plimpton LLP
 66 Hudson Boulevard
 New York, NY 10001
 Telephone: 212 909 6000
 mschaper@debevoise.com
 srselden@debevoise.com
 jrabraham@debevoise.com
 nborn@debevoise.com
 mcardenas@debevoise.com
 jmfried@debevoise.com

George L. Paul
 White & Case LLP
 701 13th Street, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20005
 Telephone: 202 626 3656

Matthew M. Wolf
 Michael B. Bernstein
 Jason C. Ewart
 Joshua M. Davis
 Matthew M. Shultz
 Yasmine Harik
 Arnold & Porter Kaye Scholer LLP
 601 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20001
 Telephone: 202 942 5000
 matthew.wolf@arnoldporter.com
 michael.b.bernstein@arnoldporter.com
 jason.ewart@arnoldporter.com
 joshua.davis@arnoldporter.com
 matthew.shultz@arnoldporter.com
 yasmine.harik@arnoldporter.com

John Holler
 Arnold & Porter Kaye Scholer LLP
 250 W. 55th St.
 New York, NY 10019
 Telephone: 212 836 7739
 john.holler@arnoldporter.com

Mark A. Perry
 Luke Sullivan
 Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP
 2001 M Street NW Suite 600
 Washington, DC 20036
 Telephone: (202) 682-7000
 mark.perry@weil.com
 luke.sullivan@weil.com

*Counsel for Respondent The Kroger
 Company*

PUBLIC

gpaul@whitecase.com

*Counsel for Respondent
Albertsons Companies, Inc.*



By: _____
Sonia K. Pfaffenroth
Arnold & Porter Kaye Scholer LLP
601 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
Telephone: 202 942 6831

/s/ Luna Barrington
Luna Barrington
Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP
767 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10053
Telephone: 212 310 8421

*Counsel for Respondent The Kroger
Company*

PUBLIC

Certificate for Electronic Filing

I hereby certify that the electronic copy sent to the Secretary of the Commission is a true and correct copy of the paper original and that I possess a paper original of the signed document that is available for review by the parties and the adjudicator.

March 11, 2024

By: /s/ Sonia K. Pfaffenroth
Sonia K. Pfaffenroth