

ORIGINAL

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION**



)
In the Matter of,)
)
)
EQUITABLE RESOURCES, INC.,)
a corporation,)
)
DOMINION RESOURCES, INC.,)
a corporation,)
)
CONSOLIDATED NATURAL GAS)
COMPANY,)
a corporation,)
)
and)
)
THE PEOPLES NATURAL GAS)
COMPANY,)
a corporation.)

Docket No. 9322

PUBLIC

**RESPONDENTS' MOTION TO THE COMMISSION
TO REMOVE MATTER FROM ADJUDICATION**

Respondents Equitable Resources, Inc. ("Equitable"), Dominion Resources, Inc., Consolidated Natural Gas Company, and The Peoples Natural Gas Company ("Peoples") (collectively, "Respondents") move under Rule 3.26(c) of the FTC's Rules of Practice, 16 C.F.R. § 3.26(c), to remove this matter from adjudication. Respondents respectfully submit that the Commission should remove the matter from litigation to consider whether or not the public interest warrants further litigation in light of the dismissal on state action immunity grounds of the FTC's claims against the transaction by the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania (the "District Court") and the compelling benefits that the transaction would bring to the citizens and economy of western Pennsylvania.

BACKGROUND

On March 14, 2007, Complaint Counsel filed its administrative complaint. Respondents answered the complaint on April 9, asserting a number of defenses, including the state action immunity doctrine. On April 11, Complaint Counsel moved to strike Respondents' state action immunity defense.

On April 13, Complaint Counsel, proceeding under Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), filed a complaint against the proposed transaction in the District Court. Complaint Counsel asserted the identical claims that it asserts in these administrative proceedings. The Court ordered expedited briefing of the Respondents' motion to dismiss on state action immunity grounds. In light of the proceedings before the District Court, on April 16, the Commission stayed all briefing on Complaint Counsel's motion to strike, "until further notice," "pending the proceedings in the federal district court." That stay remains in effect.

On May 14, 2007, the District Court granted Respondents' motion to dismiss, holding that the state action immunity doctrine barred the FTC's claims against the proposed transaction. *FTC v. Equitable Resources*, No. 07cv0490 (Mem. Op.) (May 14, 2007) (attached as Exhibit A). Noting that the parties agreed on the legal standard, the District Court concluded that "the application of the legal standard [was] rather straightforward." Mem. Op. at 11-12. The Court held that each of the two prongs of the test for state action immunity – that there be a "clear articulation" of state policy to displace competition with regulation and that the state "actively supervise" that policy, *see California Retail Liquor Dealers Ass'n v. Midcal Aluminum, Inc.*, 445 U.S. 97, 105 (1980) – were readily met. *See* Mem. Op. at 13 ("Quite frankly, it is hard to imagine a more thorough 'articulation' of a state policy of regulation meant to take the place of free market competition than the overall comprehensive and pervasive governmental

regulatory scheme set forth in the [Public Utility] Code by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania”); *id.* at 18 (“It is obvious that the PUC is taking an active, hands-on approach to monitoring the transaction on an ongoing basis going forward, thus implementing the General Assembly’s intended agency oversight over the completed transaction.”). The District Court further held that “precedents of the United States Supreme Court and the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit” compelled the application of state action immunity doctrine to bar the FTC’s claims. Mem. Op. at 19; *see also id.* at 12, 16-18 (discussing *Yeager’s Fuel v. Pa. Power & Light Co.*, 22 F.3d 1260 (3d Cir. 1994)).

In addition to dismissing Complaint Counsel’s antitrust case on the merits, the District Court’s order had the effect of denying Complaint Counsel’s motion for a preliminary injunction.

ARGUMENT

In light of the District Court’s strong holding in favor of state action immunity, the Commission “should consider whether or not the public interest warrants further litigation.” Rule 3.26(c). Continuing to litigate on the merits in light of the ruling on the state action immunity defense would cause needless expenditure of time and resources of the Commission and the parties. Conversely, removing the matter from adjudication would cause no prejudice to the Commission, Complaint Counsel, or the parties.

It is important to note that the District Court’s decision went directly to the merits of Complaint Counsel’s antitrust claims. It was not, as is more typically the case, simply a denial of a motion for preliminary injunction. Rather, it was a dispositive ruling that Complaint Counsel’s antitrust claims could not go forward as a matter of law because of the state action immunity doctrine. Unless reinstated on appeal, the FTC’s claims against the transaction are

extinguished. Indeed, because it is a final judgment on the merits disposing of the same claims amongst the same parties, the District Court's order precludes the FTC's claims in the administrative litigation under the doctrines of collateral estoppel and *res judicata*. See, e.g., *Federated Dept. Stores, Inc. v. Moitie*, 452 U.S. 394, 398-99 (1981).

The Commission would also benefit from further discussion with the parties about the public policy implications of the substantial efficiencies that the proposed transaction would yield and the benefits that the proposed transaction would have for the citizens and economy of western Pennsylvania, including facts that emerged during the PUC proceedings and the District Court proceedings and that may not have been previously fully presented to the Commission previously. Simply put, it is not irrelevant that since the Commission voted out the complaint, the PUC has reviewed and approved the Pennsylvania administrative law judge's conclusions as to the existence of efficiencies and their impact on consumers. Nor is it irrelevant that a United States district court has reviewed the PUC's decision and found it to be "quite substantive" and to have been reached through a process that was "comprehensive," "open, thorough, and substantial." Mem. Op. at 9. There is no reason why the Commission should be deprived of the opportunity to revisit its prior determination to the contrary with the benefit of discussions with the parties before incurring the substantial expense of proceeding with this administrative proceeding and imposing such costs on the public.

The Pennsylvania PUC found, and the District Court emphasized, the "competition" that is at issue in the FTC's complaint benefits 500 commercial and industrial customers at the expense of more than 600,000 mostly residential customers. By contrast the transaction would lead to efficiencies that would benefit all customers. Those efficiencies,

which would in the aggregate amount to many tens of millions of dollars per year, would be in distribution,¹ gas gathering and supply,² and in overhead.³

The PUC found that the efficiencies that the transaction would yield would be passed back in large part to the customer base through the PUC's regulatory rate-making structure. The PUC, of course, is in a position to know the impact of its own administrative proceedings and powers. As a result of the rate case stay out (an agreement that Equitable entered into as a condition of approval of the transaction with the PUC that, if the transaction goes forward, Equitable and Peoples will not initiate proceedings to raise their rates until 2009), the vast majority of customers will avoid having a rate increase until late 2009. Without the stay-out agreement, both companies would in the near term seek, and obtain PUC approval for, a rate increase to address their current revenue deficiencies. Put another way, if the FTC prevails in blocking the transaction, western Pennsylvania would, according to the PUC, face rate increases. Thus, even if none of the efficiencies identified were ever realized, customers would directly and surely benefit from allowing the transaction to go forward. Indeed, it was this benefit that prompted the Commonwealth's Office of Consumer Advocate to support the transaction. Automatic passing through of efficiencies are particularly compelling in the Section

¹ As to distribution, the transaction would enable the combined company to avoid the cost of replacing aging infrastructure and of running overlapping facilities in certain areas, which the PUC found would save \$145 million over 20 years. Although Complaint Counsel asserts that these efficiencies are overstated because, it speculates, certain costs would be incurred to achieve them, Complaint Counsel in its District Court pleadings does not state that the costs necessarily eliminate any efficiencies. Thus, further information as to the costs, if any, of accomplishing this integration should be considered.

² In gas gathering and supply, the transaction would enable the companies to optimize the two companies' gas gathering infrastructure, which would increase capacity to gather local gas, thereby reducing the need for expensive interstate pipeline commitments. The PUC found that at least \$10 million per year would be saved, savings that Complaint Counsel's own expert concedes would be "potentially a significant benefit to the parties' customers."

³ Overhead costs of more than \$10 million per year would be realized through, among other things, elimination of redundant staffing and facilities.

7 analysis. *See, e.g., United States v. Long Island Jewish Med. Ctr.*, 983 F. Supp. 121, 149 (E.D.N.Y. 1997) (holding that promise to return \$50 million to the community from transaction efficiencies ensured that portion of savings would go to the public and was therefore cognizable).

Customers that purchase natural gas that is distributed over the companies' networks also will benefit directly from the efficiencies in gas supply and distribution that would be realized if the transaction goes forward. PUC regulations require the companies to supply gas *at cost* to customers to which they distribute gas. In other words, all savings in gas purchasing automatically and immediately go to the distribution customers that purchase the gas. To ensure that happens, the PUC monitors gas costs on a quarterly basis. Distribution customers accordingly are guaranteed 100% of the savings that the gas supply and distribution efficiencies would yield.⁴

Complaint Counsel argued to the District Court that the efficiencies here should be ignored because they are outside the relevant market, defined by Complaint Counsel as each individual service location of each individual customer that benefits from discriminatory discounts. This position runs counter to the Commission's policy expressed in the Merger Guidelines of crediting out-of-market efficiencies that are "inextricably linked" to a transaction and the relevant market. Merger Guidelines at 31 n.35. The Commission would be well served

⁴ The passing back of efficiencies would continue once the next rate case is initiated in 2009. At that point, the PUC will determine the costs and, applying the guaranteed rate of return, will decide the rates that need to be charged to generate the needed revenue. The efficiencies that had been realized at that time would serve to reduce the total cost base, thereby reducing the required revenue to meet the guaranteed rate of return and thereby reduce the approved rates below what they otherwise would have been. The net result of this would be that the companies' customers would benefit greatly from the transaction. Although it is true that some may see the end of discriminatory discounts and thus would pay more than they otherwise would for gas distribution, the vast majority of customers would pay less than they otherwise would. The total savings to customers would far exceed the total cost of the lost discriminatory discounts.

to revisit whether these efficiencies would benefit consumers, as found by the PUC, before proceeding with this adjudication.

CONCLUSION

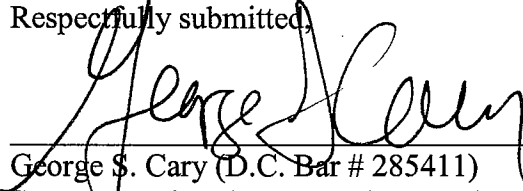
In light of these compelling circumstances, the Commission should withdraw the matter from litigation to consider, without the *ex parte* constraints of adjudicative proceedings, “whether or not the public interest warrants further litigation.” Rule 3.26(c). It likewise should do so to spare the Commission, its staff, and the parties the extraordinary distraction and expense of litigating the case on the antitrust merits where the District Court has ruled forcefully and conclusively that the state action immunity doctrine provides a complete defense to the FTC’s claims as a matter of law. Indeed, Complaint Counsel has already paid a private economist \$500,000 for a single expert report. If the adjudicative proceedings go forward, the costs on the FTC’s side alone will be many times that and, will start to approach the \$9 million that the FTC’s expert opines are the “additional revenues” that Equitable would collect through the elimination of discriminatory discounting.

A withdrawal of the matter from adjudication would not in any way affect the Commission’s ability to appeal the District Court’s dismissal should it choose to do so. Rather, one of the benefits of withdrawing the matter from adjudication would be that the Commission could consider the wisdom of such an appeal with the benefit of consultation with its staff and the parties, without *ex parte* constraints. In no other recent case where Complaint Counsel has not obtained an injunction against the proposed transaction has the Commission continued its administrative litigation pending appeal and there is no reason to deviate from that practice here.

For the foregoing reasons, Respondents respectfully submit that the Commission should remove this matter from adjudicative proceedings.

Dated: May 16, 2007

Respectfully submitted,



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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

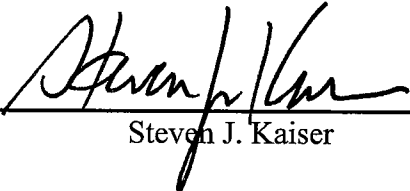
I HEREBY certify that copies of the foregoing RESPONDENT'S MOTION TO THE COMMISSION TO REMOVE MATTER FROM ADJUDICATION were served on the following persons this 16th day of May, 2007 as indicated below.

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Steven J. Kaiser

Exhibit A

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,

Plaintiff,

07cv0490

ELECTRONICALLY FILED

v.

EQUITABLE RESOURCES, INC, DOMINION
RESOURCES, INC., CONSOLIDATED
NATURAL GAS COMPANY, THE PEOPLES
NATURAL GAS COMPANY,

Defendants,

and

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY
COMMISSION and COMMONWEALTH OF
PENNSYLVANIA (through its Attorney
General)

Amicus Curiae.

**MEMORANDUM OPINION
GRANTING DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS (DOC. NO. 18)**

Defendants are public utilities which operate under the authority and regulation of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission ("PUC"), pursuant to the Pennsylvania Public Utility Code (66 Pa.C.S. §§ 101-3351), who seek to dismiss the Complaint (doc. no. 1) of the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC"). The FTC in its Complaint requests preliminary injunctive relief to halt an intra-state acquisition of defendant Peoples Natural Gas Company ("Peoples Gas") by

defendant Equitable Resources Inc. (“Equitable Gas”), that was recently approved by the PUC,¹

¹ The essential details of the transactions are not contested, and are adequately summarized in the PUC’s Amicus Curiae Brief at 9-10, as follows:

On March 31, 2006, Equitable Resources Inc. (Equitable), and The Peoples Natural Gas Company, d/b/a Dominion Peoples (Peoples) (collectively, the Companies), filed a Joint Application seeking the Commissioner’s approval of the transfer of all stock and rights of The Peoples Natural Gas Company to Equitable Resources, Inc., and for the approval of the transfer of all stock of Hope Gas, Inc. dba Dominion Hope, to Equitable Resources, Inc.

Equitable is a publicly held, Pennsylvania corporation formed in 1925 by the consolidation and merger of Equitable Gas Company and Monongahela Natural Gas Corporation with a corporate history dating to 1888. It is headquartered in Pittsburgh and is an integrated energy company, with an emphasis on Appalachian area natural gas supply activities including production and gathering and natural gas distribution and transmission. Equitable Gas is the operating utility division of Equitable. It provides natural gas service to approximately 257,000 customers in ten Pennsylvania counties, including the City of Pittsburgh, and to 13, 474 and 3,702 customers in West Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The Pennsylvania PUC has jurisdiction over Equitable Gas pursuant to sections 102, 501 and 1102 of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Code. 66 Pa.C.S. §§ 102, 501 and 1102.

Dominion Peoples, is a public utility corporation incorporated in Pennsylvania in 1885 that provides natural gas service to approximately 357,000 customers in 16 Pennsylvania counties. The Commission has jurisdiction over it pursuant to the Public Utility Code. *Id.* Dominion Hope is a natural gas public utility operating in West Virginia subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia. Dominion Peoples and Dominion Hope are direct, wholly-owned subsidiaries of The Consolidated Natural Gas Company, a holding company incorporated in Delaware. CNG is a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of Dominion Resources, Inc., a holding company organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

* * *

Under the terms set forth in the Joint Application, Equitable would acquire Dominion Peoples and Dominion Hope in a stock transaction under which Dominion Peoples and Dominion Hope would become direct, wholly-owned subsidiaries of Equitable. Under terms of the Stock Purchase Agreement, Equitable would acquire all of the outstanding capital stock of Dominion Peoples and Dominion Hope. The consideration for the stock acquisition is approximately \$970 million, which the parties stated was determined by competitive bidding and arms-length negotiations. Once the

after substantial and extensive documentation, hearings, and fact findings by Administrative Law Judge John H. Corbett, Jr. (the "ALJ") and by the PUC's subsequent Opinion and Order of April 13, 2007, ruling that said transaction was in the public interest.

The FTC complains that the PUC's approval of the stock transfer and acquisition by Equitable Gas would have a detrimental effect on approximately 500 Pennsylvania customers (who currently have "gas-on-gas" distribution competition); while on the other hand, the PUC focused its decision on the public as a whole (more than 600,000 Pennsylvania customers that will be favorably impacted by the transaction). Pennsylvania has a unique situation in that in a few locales there are two (2) gas distribution systems. This "gas-on-gas" distribution competition herein permits approximately 500 industrial and commercial customers to negotiate substantially lower prices from the currently separate Equitable Gas and Peoples Gas. In evaluating and approving the transaction, the PUC found that the benefit of gas-on-gas distribution competition to these 500 customers caused increased prices to the other 600,000 plus customers (primarily retail customers), and in the exercise of the PUC's statutory authority after consideration of a host of statutory considerations, concluded that this limited, and solely intra-state, gas-on-gas distribution competition was inefficient, and that the elimination of said competition through the proposed transaction would produce greater overall efficiencies, eliminate costly duplication, and be in the public interest, including the interest of the 600,000 plus customers who would be impacted.

transaction is completed, Dominion Peoples would continue to exist as a Pennsylvania public utility corporation and remain subject to regulation by the PUC. It would adhere to its existing tariff until changed upon approval of the PUC.

This Court grants the Motion to Dismiss (doc no. 18)² because the PUC's approval of the transaction qualifies for state action immunity. See California Retail Liquor Dealers Association v. Midcal Aluminum, Inc., 445 U.S. 97 (1980); Parker v. Brown, 317 U.S. 341 (1943). Further, the granting of the requested preliminary injunction would cause public harm by substantially delaying, and for all practical purposes barring, the implementation of the PUC's determination (PUC Opinion and Order, dated April 13, 2007) that the transaction is in the public interest.³ Said proposed injunction thus would interfere and abrogate the statutory duty of the PUC to protect the interest of the public in Pennsylvania.

A. General Assembly's Grant of General Authority to the PUC

Each of the defendants are public utilities within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and, as such, defendants are subject to the requirements of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Code (the "Code") (66 Pa.C.S. §§ 101- 3315), established by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ("General Assembly"). The Commissioners of the PUC are appointed by the Governor, confirmed by the Pennsylvania Senate, and serve as full-time government officials. 66 Pa.C.S. § 301. In general, the General Assembly, by enacting the Code, granted a broad public mandate to the PUC to regulate public utilities across a broad spectrum of

² Motions to dismiss are the proper procedural means to analyze the issue of whether the enforcement of federal antitrust laws should yield to a state regulatory decision. See Yeager's Fuel, Inc. v. Pa. Power & Light Co., 22 F.3d 1260, 1265 (3d Cir. 1994); and FTC v. Hospital Bd. of Directors of Lee County, 38 F.3d 1184, 1187 (11th Cir. 1994).

³ While the case is in the procedural posture of a motion to dismiss, this Court believes that it is informative to look ahead to the implications of the PUC's public interest determination on this Court's analysis of the fourth prong of the preliminary injunction standard, i.e., whether granting the preliminary injunction will further the public interest. See Rogers v. Corbett, 468 F.3d 188, 192-93 (3d Cir. 2006) ("A party seeking a preliminary injunction must show . . . the public interest favors such relief.").

activities, including safety standards, regulation of rates, competition, services and facilities, and the enforcement of the Code. 66 Pa.C.S. §§ 501, 1101-1102. In particular, the PUC is the state administrative agency specifically empowered by the General Assembly to regulate defendants in this case, and the PUC, in fact, has considered the joint application for approval of the merger of Equitable Gas and Peoples Gas, and has approved said merger in an 87 page Opinion and Order dated April 13, 2007.

Under this general and extensive authority, the PUC is expressly authorized by the General Assembly, pursuant to the Code, as follows:

- To grant certificates of public convenience, upon a determination by the PUC that said grant is necessary or proper for the service, accommodation, convenience or safety of the public. See 66 Pa.C.S. § 1103.
- To determine that rates are just and reasonable and in conformity with the PUC's regulations and orders. See 66 Pa.C.S. § 1301. This PUC authority includes regulation of rates for natural gas distribution service (see 66 Pa.C.S. § 2203(11)), and review and approval of gas supply costs for natural gas distribution customers. See 66 Pa.C.S. §§ 1307 (f), 1307(g), 1308, 1317, and 1318.
- To evaluate, and to approve or reject proposed acquisitions, or transfers of assets, or mergers of public utilities. See 66 Pa.C.S. § 1102.

**B. General Assembly's Grant of Specific Authority to the PUC to
Make Determinations on Scope and Nature of Competition
Through its Regulatory Authority**

The determination of the permissible and appropriate scope and nature of competition among public utilities, based upon the public interest, is within the jurisdiction of the PUC, and its "exclusive direction." City of Pittsburgh v. West Penn Power Co., 993 F.Supp. 332, 338 n.13 (W.D.Pa. 1997), aff'd 147 F.3d 256 (3d Cir. 1998), citing Peoples Natural Gas Co. v. Pa. PUC, 554 A.2d 585, 592 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1989), and 66 Pa.C.S. § 501(b).

Historically there was a time in which the PUC encouraged “gas-on-gas” competition in the 1980s and 1990s. Later, end-users of natural gas (generally, large industrial consumers) were able to acquire natural gas from producers and transport the natural gas supply via the interstate natural gas distribution system. This process was accelerated by a Pennsylvania statute, entitled the “Natural Gas Choice and Competition Act” (66 Pa. C.S. §§ 2201-2212 (effective July 1, 1999)), permitting all customers (i.e., large industrial and commercial customers, as well as retail customers) to acquire natural gas from independent suppliers which would be transported by their local natural gas distribution company. See also 66 Pa.C.S. § § 2204(a)⁴ and 2203(2).

As part of this new statutory scheme, the General Assembly mandated to the PUC the responsibility to evaluate, regulate, and make determinations relating to competition within the retail natural gas supply service market in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. See Ch. 22 of the Code, 66 Pa.C.S. § 2201-2212. And, as to proposed mergers under Chapter 11 of the Code, the General Assembly in the Natural Gas Choice and Competition Act in Chapter 22 directs the PUC to evaluate possible “anticompetitive or discriminatory” effects in the natural gas supply service market in its determination of whether to approve acquisitions, transfers of assets, or mergers of natural gas suppliers or natural gas distribution entities. 66 Pa.C.S. § 2210. (In

⁴ In relevant part, Section 2204(a) provides:

. . . [C]onsistent with this chapter, all retail gas customers of natural gas distribution companies . . . shall have the opportunity to purchase natural gas supply services from a natural gas supplier or their natural gas distribution company to the extent it offers such services. The choice of natural gas suppliers shall rest with the retail gas customer. The commission shall adopt orders, rules, regulations and policies as shall be necessary and appropriate to implement fully this chapter

particular, as applied to the case herein, the PUC since the passage of the National Gas Competition Act of 1999 consistently has determined that “gas-on-gas” distribution competition in overlapping service territories is “wasteful and a duplication of fixed distribution facilities.” See PUC Opinion and Order of April 13, 2007 at 56.) Section 2210 of the Code further grants the PUC authority to reject any acquisition, transfer of assets, or merger upon a finding of discriminatory or anti-competitive effects. 66 Pa.C.S. § 2210(b).

C. General Assembly’s Grant of Specific Authority to the PUC to Evaluate and Approve or Reject Proposed Acquisitions and Mergers

As discussed above, pursuant to a detailed and comprehensive statutory scheme established by the General Assembly, and implementing the policy positions of the General Assembly, the PUC is specifically charged to evaluate and investigate any proposed acquisition or merger to ensure that it is in the interest of the public and is not discriminatory or anti-competitive. To that end, Pennsylvania public utilities must file an application for PUC approval in the form of a certificate of public convenience, 66 Pa.C.S. § 1102, for any such merger or acquisition. City of York v. Pa PUC, 449 Pa. 136, 295 A.2d 825 (1972).

Following the statutory scheme for obtaining a certificate of public convenience, defendants filed an application for approval of the transaction, and the PUC evaluated and approved the transaction, as being in the public interest, pursuant to its authority under Section 1102 of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Code. See 66 Pa.C.S. §§ 1101-1104 (authority of the PUC to evaluate the nature and extent of competition among public utilities).

The express grant of statutory authority by the General Assembly to the PUC is set forth in Chapter 11 of the Code, which, in most relevant part, states as follows:

(a) General Rule - Upon the application fo any public utility and the approval of such application by the commission, evidenced by a certificate of public convenience first had and obtained, and upon compliance with existing laws, it shall be lawful:

* * *

(3) For any public utility or an affiliated interest of the public utility . . . to acquire from, or transfer to, any person or corporation, . . . , by any method or device whatsoever, including the sale or transfer of stock, and including a consolidation or merger, sale or lease, the title to, or the possession or use of, any tangible or intangible property used or useful in the public service. . . .

(4) For any public utility to acquire 5% or more of the voting capital stock of any corporation.

66 Pa.C.S. § 1102(a)(3) and (4).

In relationship to natural gas distribution companies specifically, the General Assembly through the Code provides that the PUC has authority to investigate and approve mergers and acquisitions of the assets of natural gas distribution companies. See 66 Pa.C.S. § 2210.

The statutory mechanism followed by defendants herein was to seek approval from the PUC, via a certificate of public convenience procedure. 66 Pa.C.S. § 1103(a); City of York, 449 Pa. at 140-41. In the Joint Application, Equitable sought approval to acquire the stock of Dominion Peoples and Dominion Hope, and Dominion Peoples and Equitable sought approval to transfer used and useful property by means of a stock purchase. Thereafter, there were public hearings and in excess of 500 pages of testimony and exhibits; Pennsylvania Office of Small Business, Pennsylvania Office of Consumer Advocate, consumers and interest groups, and many other interested parties were involved in the process; a Joint Petition for Settlement (which modified the Joint Application of defendants) was negotiated and agreed to by the PUC trial

staff, defendants, elected representatives, and others; briefing by those in favor and those opposing the Joint Petition for Settlement followed; a complete evidentiary hearing was held before an Administrative Law Judge who, in an 86 page Initial Decision, recommended to the PUC the approval of the Joint Application (as amended by the Joint Petition for Settlement) setting forth detailed findings of fact; and the transaction eventually was approved by the PUC in its Opinion and Order of April 13, 2007, after consideration of additional supporting and opposing papers.

D. Review of PUC's Process and Analysis

This Court finds that the PUC's comprehensive approval/certificate of public convenience process (described above in a summary manner) was open, thorough, and substantial, and brought before the PUC all interested parties who developed a full record necessary for the PUC to make an informed and conscientious decision, as envisioned by the General Assembly to implement its policy of regulation in place of competition. The Court also finds that the PUC's analysis was quite substantive - - seeking to fulfill its statutory mandate from the General Assembly - - to protect important state interests and the interests of the citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by pervasive regulation designed by the General Assembly to trump free market competition among gas distributors.

The Commission fulfilled its responsibility to evaluate the proposed transaction and to determine that the transaction is in the interest of the public, provides substantial benefits to the various stakeholders, and is not likely to produce overall discriminatory or anti-competitive effects. See 66 Pa.C.S. §§ 2210(a) and 2210(b).

The PUC in regard to the anti-competitive issues, as stated earlier, determined that the elimination of gas-on-gas distribution competition is not anti-competitive under the factual record presented, finding that gas-on-gas distribution competition is not economical and less efficient than retail gas supply competition. See PUC Opinion and Order of April 13, 2007, at 53-54. The PUC analyzed the transaction's market impact on gas-on-gas competition on the distribution side separate from its impact on the retail supplier side, and in conjunction with a host of other public and private interests and considerations.

In consideration of the Motion to Dismiss, the Court need not review the "correctness" of each of the findings of fact of the ALJ/PUC, especially as to the dispute over the gas-on-gas distribution competition issue. The Court described the process and analysis in the above detail to demonstrate that the PUC approval process relating to the subject transaction was thorough and substantive - - pursuant to state mandated authority from the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, setting forth detailed and specific state policies and procedure, enacted by the elected officials of the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania - - and in fulfillment of the PUC's responsibility to protect the public interest and further overall efficient, adequate non-discriminatory and competitive markets. And, importantly, after the consummation of the transaction, the PUC Order directs continued regulatory authority and oversight over defendants, and the PUC's statutory duty to protect the public interest will be ongoing to prohibit discriminatory and anti-competitive conduct. 66 Pa.C.S. §§ 501, 1307-1309, 1317-1318, 2203.

E. Standards of Review of the Motion to Dismiss

In deciding a motion to dismiss pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6), the Court accepts the well-pleaded factual allegations of the complaint as true, and draws all reasonable inferences therefrom in favor of the plaintiff. Armstrong Surgical Center, Inc. v. Armstrong County Memorial Hospital, 185 F.3d 154, 155 (3d Cir. 1999). A claim should not be dismissed for failure to state a claim unless it appears beyond a doubt that the non-moving party can prove no set of facts in support of its allegations which would entitle it to relief. Conley v. Gibson, 355 U.S. 41, 45-46 (1957); Marshall-Silver Construction Co. v. Mendel, 894 F.2d 593, 595 (3d Cir. 1990).

In making this determination, the court must construe the pleading in the light most favorable to the non-moving party. Budinsky v. Pennsylvania Dept. of Environmental Resources, 819 F.2d 418, 421 (3d Cir. 1987). As the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit explained:

A Rule 12(b)(6) motion will be granted “if it appears to a certainty that no relief could be granted under any set of facts which could be proved.” Evancho v. Fishe, 423 F.3d 347, 351 (3d Cir. 2005) (quoting D.P. Enter. Inc. v. Bucks County Cmty. Coll., 725 F.2d 943, 944 (3d Cir. 1984)). We must accept all factual allegations in [plaintiff’s] complaint as true, but we are not compelled to accept “unsupported conclusions and unwarranted inferences,” Schuylkill Energy Res., Inc. v. Pa. Power & Light Co., 113 F.3d 405, 417 (3d Cir. 1997), or “a legal conclusion couched as a factual allegation,” Papasan v. Allain, 478 U.S. 265, 286 (1986).

Baraka v. McGreevey, 481 F.3d 187, 195 (3d Cir. 2007).

F. Application of the State Action Immunity Legal Test

This case has brought before this Court excellent lawyers (and well-written briefs of the highest caliber) who generally agree on the legal standard, and the Court finds the application of

the legal standard to be rather straightforward. The two-part legal test is as follows: (1) does the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have a clearly articulated and affirmative policy of regulation in place of competition?, and (2) does the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania actively supervise that policy? California Retail Liquor Dealers Ass'n v. Midcal Aluminum, Inc., 445 U.S. 97, 105 (1980). See also Parker v. Brown, 317 U.S. 341 (1943); A.D. Bedell Wholesale Co. v. Phillip Morris, Inc., 263 F.3d 239, 254 (3d Cir. 2001); Yeager's Fuel, 22 F.3d at 1265.

As stated in the Yeager's Fuel case, the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, 22 F.3d at 1265 (quoting from FTC v. Ticor Title Ins. Co., 504 U.S. 621, 633 (1992)), the state action immunity principle is “based upon the principle of freedom of action for the States, adopted to foster and preserve the federal system.” Likewise, as discussed by the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit in the Lee County case, “the state action doctrine is intended to preserve the right of a state to provide for the well being of its citizens on a local level without being burdened by federal antitrust laws.” 38 F.3d at 1191.

Chief Judge Scirica of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit explained the state action immunity as follows:

To qualify as state action under the *Midcal* test, “the challenged restraint must be one ‘clearly articulated and affirmatively expressed as state policy.’” 445 U.S. at 104, 100 S.Ct. 937 (quoting *City of Lafayette v. La. Power & Light Co.*, 435 U.S. 389, 410, 98 S.Ct. 1123, 55 L.Ed.2d 364 (1978) (opinion of Brennan, J.)). A government entity need not “be able to point to a specific, detailed, legislative authorization” to assert a successful *Parker* defense. *Lafayette*, 435 U.S. at 415, 98 S.Ct. 1123. But it must be evident that under the “clear articulation” standard the challenged restraint is part of state policy. As the Supreme Court has stated, “*Midcal* confirms that while a State may not confer antitrust immunity on private persons by fiat, it may displace competition with active state supervision if the displacement is both intended by the State and implemented in its specific details.” *FTC v. Ticor Title Ins. Co.*, 504 U.S. 621, 633, 112 S.Ct. 2169, 119 L.Ed.2d 410 (1992).

