

Overview

Objective – striking an appropriate balance between conflicting priorities:

- -- federal competition policy
- -- state regulatory policy

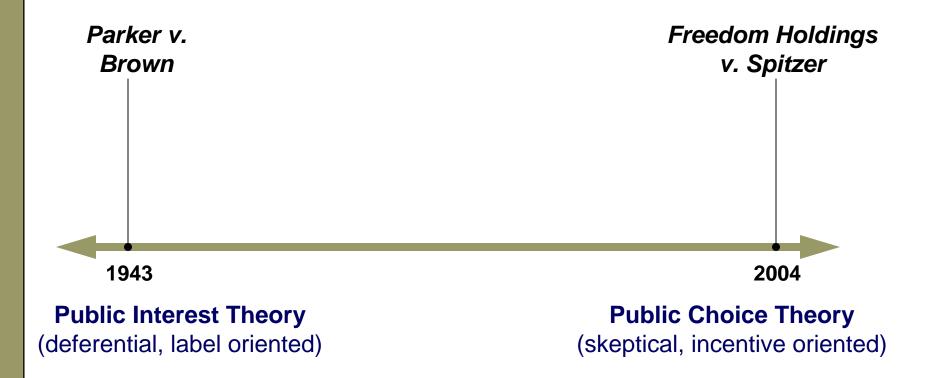
Guiding Principle – striking an "appropriate" balance depends on one's views on the role of government

Problems – doctrinal confusion results from:

- -- S. Ct.'s evolving views on the role of government
- -- S. Ct.'s failure to update its analytical framework



1943 - 2004





Parker v. Brown

Objectionable Restraint: state-supervised market sharing scheme for California raisins

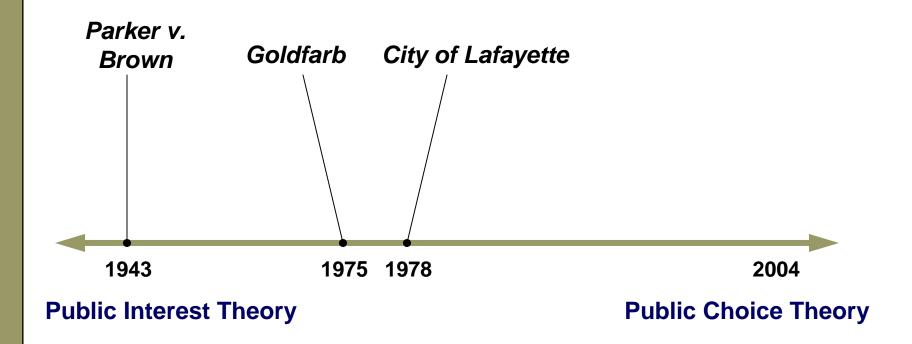
Key Holding: actions of the "state itself" not subject to federal antitrust enforcement

Confidence in Government:

- -- weak focus on federalism rationale
- -- indifferent to electoral accountability
- -- deferential to state oversight efforts
- -- deferential to purported state objectives



1970's





City of Lafayette v. Louisiana Power & Light

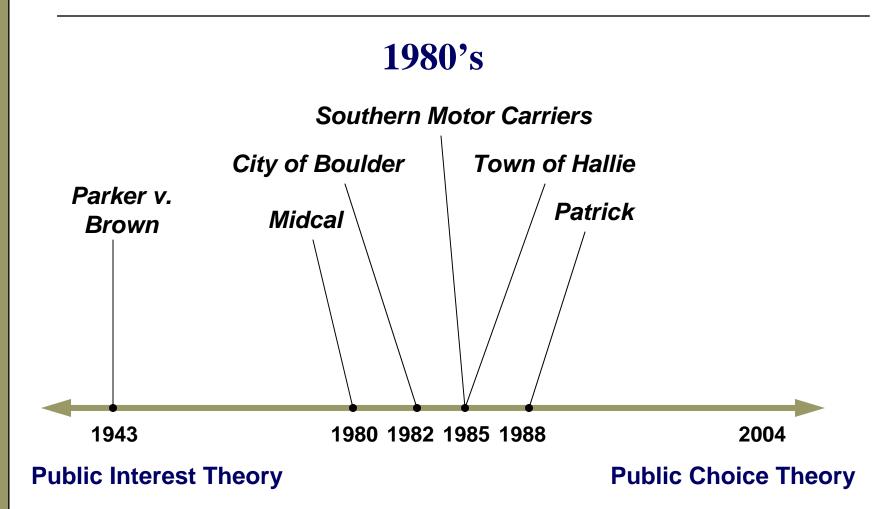
Objectionable Restraint: tying electric utility service to the purchase of monopoly gas and water service

Key Holding: municipalities not equivalent to the "state itself" for purposes of state action analysis

Breaks with *Parker* on: weak focus on federalism rationale

- -- federalist system recognizes only two sovereigns
- -- municipalities often pursue "parochial" interests







Town of Hallie v. City of Eau Claire

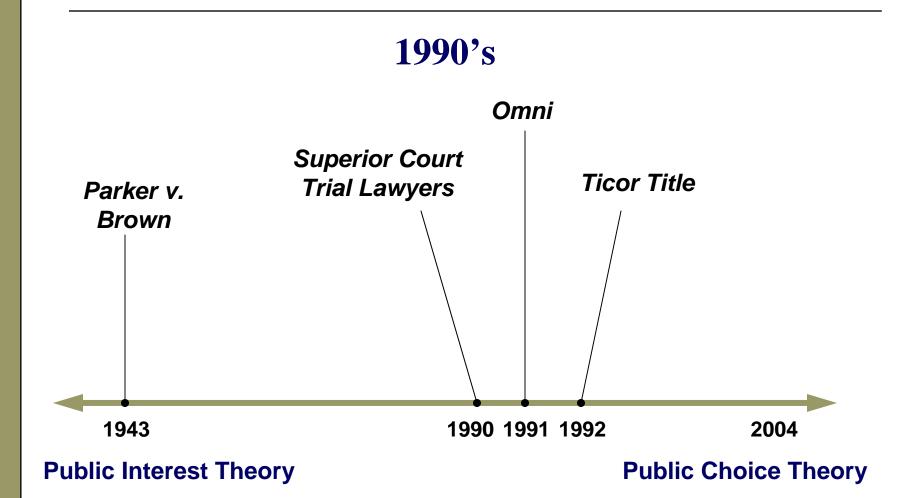
Objectionable Restraint: tying sewage collection and transportation to the purchase of monopoly sewage treatment service

Key Holding: municipalities not subject to *Midcal's* active supervision requirement

Breaks with *Parker* on: indifference to electoral accountability

- -- municipality presumed to act in the public interest
- -- because exposed to "public scrutiny" and checked "through the electoral process"







Objectionable Restraint: collective ratesetting for title searches and title examinations

Key Holding: "negative option" system does not satisfy the active supervision requirement

Breaks with *Parker* on: deference to state oversight efforts

-- mere *potential* for supervision is not sufficient





Freedom Holdings v. Spitzer

Objectionable Restraint: legislation implementing output cartel of foreign and domestic cigarette mfrs.

Key Holding: clear articulation requirement satisfied by conduct in furtherance of "legitimate" state policy goals and with a "plausible nexus" to those goals

Breaks with *Parker* on: deference to purported state objectives

- -- skeptical of state policy of sharing in private cartel's monopoly profits
- -- per package tax would have eliminated need for complex market sharing scheme



Analytical Framework

S. Ct's views on the role of government have evolved, but its analytical framework has not

Midcal factors applied pursuant to Public Interest theory, rather than Public Choice theory

Examples:

- -- interpretations of *Town of Hallie* "foreseeability" standard for clear articulation reflect deference
- -- interpretations of *Town of Hallie*



Analytical Framework

Midcal factors would be applied pursuant to tiered framdewtog &, Company of Company of the Compa