UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

Plaintiff,

Dentered:

Ocivil No. 84-0496 KN (Mcx)

Plaintiff,

Dentered:

ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERING GEOLOGISTS,

Defendant.

COMPETITIVE IMPACT STATEMENT

Pursuant to Section 2(b) of the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act, 15 U.S.C. § 16(b)-(h), the United States submits this Competitive Impact Statement relating to the proposed Final Judgment submitted for entry in this civil antitrust proceeding.

I

NATURE AND PURPOSE OF THE PROCEEDING

On January 24, 1984, the United States filed a civil antitrust Complaint alleging that the Association of Engineering Geologists ("AEG") conspired with its members to restrain competition among engineering geologists by unreasonably

restricting advertising, price competition, and solicitation in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1.

The Complaint alleged that, beginning at least as early as 1976, and continuing up to and including the date when the Complaint was filed, AEG and its co-conspirators violated the Sherman Act by adopting ethical rules prohibiting commercial advertising; requiring that members charge only those fees for engineering geology services which are customary in their respective areas; prohibiting the submission of price proposals where price is the overriding or primary consideration in the award of the work; prohibiting members from reducing charges after being informed of proposals of other engineering geologists; and prohibiting solicitation of engineering geology engagements. The Complaint further charged that the members of AEG agreed to abide by these rules and that members of AEG who violated these rules were subject to suspension or expulsion. The effects of the conspiracy have been to unreasonably restrict advertising, price competition, and solicitation in the sale of engineering geology services and to deprive consumers of engineering geology services the benefits of free and open competition in the sale of such services.

The relief sought in the Complaint was that AEG be required to cancel any provisions of its Code of Ethics and every other resolution or statement of policy which has the purpose or effect of unreasonably restricting advertising, price competition, or solicitation by members of AEG. The Complaint further asked that AEG be enjoined from adopting or following any similar program.

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Entry of the proposed Final Judgment will terminate the action, except that the Court will retain jurisdiction over the matter for further proceedings which may be required to interpret, enforce or modify the Judgment, or to punish violations of any of its provisions.

II

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRACTICES INVOLVED IN THE ALLEGED VIOLATION

The Government contends and was prepared to show at trial:

- 1. AEG is a nationwide private trade organization whose Executive Director resides in Brentwood, Tennessee. It has approximately 2,700 members in the United States with varying degrees of expertise in engineering geology, hydrogeology, and engineering geophysics.
- 2. AEG members compete with each other in a wide variety of civil engineering activities such as the investigation of foundations for dams, bridges, and buildings; the evaluation of natural conditions along tunnel, pipeline, canal, and highway routes; the exploration and use of rock, soil, and sediment for use as construction material; the investigation and development of surface and groundwater resources; and the evaluation and control of landslide, flood, and earthquake hazards to permit safe development of urban areas.
- 3. Beginning at least as early as 1976, AEG conspired with its members to restrain competition in the sale of engineering geology services in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act. At

that time, defendant adopted the Articles that are part of its current Code of Ethics. In 1978, AEG adopted Guidelines to these Articles. AEG's Code of Ethics, including both Articles and Guidelines, restricts advertising, price competition, and solicitation by requiring that all members adhere to provisions which explicitly state that the engineering geologist:

- shall not use any commercial advertising;
- shall charge "customary" fees and shall not make price the "overriding" or "primary" consideration; and
- shall not, where negotiations proceed on the basis of prequalification, solicit engineering geology engagements after being advised that "another engineering geologist has been selected, " is "under contract for the same work, " or has made a "study and report on a specific project."
- This conspiracy deprived consumers of engineering geology services of the benefits of free and open competition in the sale of such services and prevented members of AEG from making their services readily known to consumers and available on such terms and conditions that reflect the unilateral competitive judgment of members.

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EXPLANATION OF THE PROPOSED FINAL JUDGMENT

The United States and AEG have stipulated that the Court may enter the proposed Final Judgment after compliance with the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act, 15 U.S.C. § 16(b)-(h). The proposed Final Judgment provides that its entry does not constitute any evidence against or admission by either party with respect to any issue of fact or law.

Under the provisions of Section 2(e) of the Antitrust
Procedures and Penalties Act, 15 U.S.C. § 16(e), the proposed
Final Judgment may not be entered unless the Court finds that
entry is in the public interest. Section XIV of the proposed
Final Judgment sets forth such a finding.

The proposed Final Judgment is intended to ensure that AEG and its sections completely eliminate all formal or informal rules or ethical codes which prohibit commercial advertising, price competition, or solicitation in the sale of engineering geology services and that members of AEG and purchasers of engineering geology services are made aware that such forms of competition are permissible.

A. Prohibitions and Obligations

Under Section IV of the proposed Final Judgment, AEG is enjoined from (1) continuing, initiating, or furthering any plan, program, or course of action which has the purpose or effect of suppressing or discouraging commercial advertising, price competition, or solicitation in the sale of engineering geology

services; and (2) adopting or seeking adherence to any code of ethics or collective statement which has the purpose or effect of suppressing or discouraging commercial advertising, price competition, or solicitation in the sale of engineering geology services, or which states or implies that such advertising, price competition, or solicitation is unethical, unprofessional, or contrary to any policy of AEG.

Section V of the proposed Final Judgment requires AEG to cancel various Articles and Guidelines to its Code of Ethics which prohibit commercial advertising, price competition, or solicitation in the sale of engineering geology services and to eliminate every other statement, resolution, rule, or by-law which has the purpose or effect of suppressing or discouraging commercial advertising, price competition, or solicitation in the sale of engineering geology services, or which states or implies that such advertising, price competition, or solicitation is unethical, unprofessional, or contrary to any policy of defendant.

Section VI of the proposed Final Judgment requires AEG to (1) send to each of its members a copy of the proposed Final Judgment and an accompanying letter which explains said Judgment; (2) attach to each copy of its current Code of Ethics and Professional Practice Guidelines a statement that nothing in said Code or Guidelines prohibits commercial advertising, price competition, or solicitation in the sale of engineering geology services, and that such advertising, price competition, or solicitation is not unethical, unprofessional, or contrary to any policy of AEG; and

(3) publish in <u>The Professional Engineer</u> and <u>The Professional</u>

Geologist a notice explaining the Final Judgment to the public.

Section VII of the proposed Final Judgment requires AEG to certify annually for a period of ten years that it does not have in effect any plan or course of action which suppresses commercial advertising, price competition, or solicitation in the sale of engineering geology services.

Section VIII of the proposed Final Judgment requires AEG to

(1) send a copy of the Final Judgment to each new member; and (2)

state in any subsequent edition of its Code of Ethics or

Professional Practice Guidelines that commercial advertising,

price competition, or solicitation are neither prohibited by the.

Code or Guidelines nor contrary to any policy of AEG.

Section IX of the proposed Final Judgment requires AEG to submit semiannually for a period of five years to the Department of Justice copies of correspondence with its members concerning any principle of policy or collective statement pertaining to advertising, price competition, or solicitation by engineering geologists.

B. Scope of the Proposed Final Judgment

Section XII of the proposed Final Judgment provides that the Final Judgment shall remain in effect for 10 years.

Section II of the proposed Final Judgment provides that the Final Judgment shall apply to AEG and to AEG's officers, directors, agents, employees, sections, committees, successors, and assigns, and to all other persons in active concert or

participation with any of them who shall have received actual notice of the Final Judgment.

C. Effect of the Proposed Judgment on Competition

The relief in the proposed Final Judgment is designed to ensure that through unfettered advertising, price competition and solicitation, engineering geologists have the opportunity to make their services known on such terms and conditions as reflect their unilateral competitive judgment, and that consumers have the opportunity to select and receive engineering geology services on the basis of free and open competition.

Three methods for determining compliance with the terms of the Final Judgment are provided. First, Section X provides that AEG is required to file each year a report setting forth the steps it has taken during the prior year to comply with the provisions of the Final Judgment. Second, Section XI provides that, upon reasonable notice, the Department of Justice shall be given access to any of AEG's records relating to matters contained in the Final Judgment and permitted to interview any officers, employees, and agents of AEG. Finally, Section XI also provides that, upon written request, the Department of Justice may require AEG to submit written reports about any matters relating to the Final Judgment.

The Department of Justice believes that this proposed Final Judgment contains adequate provisions to prevent further violations of the type upon which the Complaint is based and to remedy the effects of the alleged conspiracy.

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REMEDIES AVAILABLE TO POTENTIAL PRIVATE LITIGANTS

Section 4 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 15, provides that any person who has been injured as a result of conduct prohibited by the antitrust laws may bring suit in federal court to recover three times the damages suffered, as well as costs and reasonable attorney's fees. Entry of the proposed Final Judgment will neither impair nor assist the bringing of such actions. Under the provisions of Section 5(a) of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 16(a), the judgment has no prima facie effect in any subsequent lawsuits that may be brought against AEG.

V

PROCEDURES AVAILABLE FOR MODIFICATION OF THE PROPOSED JUDGMENT

As provided by the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act, any person believing that the proposed Final Judgment should be modified may submit written comments to Gary R. Spratling, Acting Chief, San Francisco Field Office, Antitrust Division, U.S. Department of Justice, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, P. O. Box 36046, San Francisco, CA 94102, within the 60-day period provided by the Act. These comments, and the Department's responses, will be filed with the Court and published in the Federal Register. All comments will be given due consideration by the Department of Justice, which remains free to withdraw its consent to the proposed Judgment at any time prior to entry. Section XIII of the

proposed Final Judgment provides that the Court retains
jurisdiction over this action, and the parties may apply to the
Court for any order necessary or appropriate for the modification,
interpretation or enforcement of the Final Judgment.

VI

ALTERNATIVE TO THE PROPOSED FINAL JUDGMENT

The alternative to the proposed Final Judgment would be a full trial of the case. In the view of the Department of Justice, such a trial would involve substantial cost to the United States and is not warranted since the proposed Final Judgment provides all the relief that the United States sought in its Complaint.

VII

DETERMINATIVE MATERIALS AND DOCUMENTS

No materials and documents of the type described in Section 2(b) of the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act, 15 U.S.C. § 16(b), were considered in formulating the proposed Final Judgment.

Respectfully submitted,

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/s/ James E. Figenshaw

Attorney for the Plaintiff United States of America

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