

## MERGER ANTITRUST LAW

LAW 1469  
Georgetown University Law Center  
Fall 2025

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 3:30 pm – 5:30 pm  
Dale Collins  
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[www.appliedantitrust.com](http://www.appliedantitrust.com)

### CLASS 2 ASSIGNMENT

#### Instructions

Submit by email before class on Thursday, August 28 (optional in Week 1)  
Send to [wdc30@georgetown.edu](mailto:wdc30@georgetown.edu)  
Subject line: Merger Antitrust Law: Assignment for Class 2

#### Assignment

Time: Late 2014 (The deal was actually signed on January 30, 2015)  
Calls for a memorandum to the client

Albertsons has just approached Safeway with a very attractive purchase offer. Safeway recognizes that, regardless of how attractive the purchase price is, its shareholders will receive nothing unless the deal closes.

Alice Smith, the general counsel of Safeway, has asked you (an antitrust attorney at Able and Baker LLP) to send her a short memorandum describing how the antitrust laws might apply to the proposed transaction, the process that the FTC will use in reviewing the merger, and the possible outcomes of the review. Smith knows that you have no data on possible store overlaps and have not conducted any analysis. Smith wants something concise yet rigorous that she can share with Safeway's senior business leaders about how the FTC is likely to approach the transaction.

NOTE: The transaction is highly confidential, so it is essential that you do not disclose the parties' identities in the memorandum and instead use code names. The client informed us that the code name for the transaction is Project Ceres and that the code names for Albertsons and Safeway are Bertie and Alexandra, respectively. Be sure to use them, not the actual names, in the memorandum. As a general rule, you should always use the codenames that the client supplies. In any event, never include the actual name of the counterparty in a confidential transaction in a memorandum or email. If the client did not provide one, create one.

Safeway and Albertsons are two, very large supermarket chains that operate in the United States and overlap in a significant number of geographic areas. Safeway operates 1,335 stores in 20 states and the District of Columbia, 13 distribution centers and 20 manufacturing plants, with approximately 138,000 employees. Albertsons operates 1,075 stores and 14 distribution centers in 29 states, with approximately 115,000 associates. The offer price is over \$9 billion.

If you would like further background information on the Albertsons/Safeway deal, see the optional case study on Canvas or AppliedAntitrust.com. There is no need for you to look at these materials unless you are so inclined. All you need to know for the memorandum is that Albertsons and Safeway are major supermarket chains and that they overlap in some cities.