1	COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
2	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE
3	*****
4	In re: Herger of US Airways and United Airlines ********
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	Verbatim record of hearing held at
6	the Hyatt Regency, Pittsburgh
	International Airport, Pittsburgh,
7	Pennsylvania, on Wednesday,
8	September 13, 2000
•	9:30 A.M.
9	*****
10	MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
į	Hon. Richard A. Geist, Chairman
11	Hon. Russ Fairchild, Aviation Chairman
	Hon. Dick L. Hess
12	Hon. John Maher
	Hon. Joseph Markosek
13	Hon. Susan Laughlin
	Hon. Thomas Petrone
14	Hon. John Pippy
	Hon. Jesse Stairs
15	Hon. Samuel Smith
	Hon. Jere Strittmatter
16	Hon. Leanna Washington
17	AICO DDECENTO.
18	ALSO PRESENT: Eric Bugaile, Majority Executive Director
	Paul Parsells, Minority Executive Director
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22	Reported by:
23	Nancy J. Grega, RPR
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PAGE

## I N D E X (Continued) WITNESSES: Tony Fratto, Vice President, Government Affairs. Pittsburgh Regional Alliance Earl Hord, Director of Allegheny County Department of Economic Development

CHAIRMAN GEIST: Good morning everyone. 1 2 We're running a little late this morning. I think 3 US Air was late getting the Attorney General from Harrisburg over here. He's on his way over now. 4 5 Before I make any remarks then open this up, 6 I'd like the House Members and other staff who are 7 sitting in to introduce themselves and I'm going to 8 make some remarks and then turn it over to Russ 9 Fairchild who is the aviation expert on our Committee. 10 We'll start at my far right with Eric Bugaile. 11 REPRESENTATIVE PETRONE: Representative 12 Petrone from Pittsburgh, Allegheny and I thought I'd 13 drive to Cleveland fly anyway. 14 REPRESENTATIVE STRITTMATTER: Representative 15 Jere Strittmatter from Lancaster County. 16 REPRESENTATIVE SMITH: Sam Smith from 17 Jefferson County. 18 REPRESENTATIVE PIPPY: John Pippy, 19 Allegheny County and I represent this Airport region. 20 REPRESENTATIVE FAIRCHILD: Russ Fairchild, 21 Union and Snyder Counties. 22 REPRESENTATIVE HESS: Dick Hess, Bedford, 23 Fulton and Huntingdon County. 24 REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: Susan Laughlin,

Beaver and Allegheny Counties.

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REPRESENTATIVE WASHINGTON: Leanna
Washington, Philadelphia County.

MR. PARSELLS: Paul Parsells, Director of the House Transportation Committee for the Democratic side.

CHAIRMAN GEIST: Thank you all. Our Committee is very concerned about taking a look at this merger through the eyes of 203 House Members and the whole broad scope of the State of Pennsylvania and the effects it's going to have on the state. Living in Altoona, I've had the pleasure or displeasure of going through a huge railroad merger between Conrail, CSX and Norfolk Southern and I know some of the outcomes are good and some are bad and we have just gone through the merger of Keystone Bank and M&T in Altoona and I watched 350 jobs being ripped out of my city because of that merger. So, I guess maybe I'm just a little bit more sensitive right now to big mergers than I should be. We are going to hear the facts and by the time we get done with this process, with the help of Russ and John Pippy and others, we want to make sure that we file our support and/or questions before the merger finally takes place. not going to go on and on and run my mouth. I'd like at this time to offer the microphone to John Pippy

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before we turn it over to Representative Fairchild.

REPRESENTATIVE PIPPY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Welcome everyone. I'd like to welcome you to the 44th District and the new Hyatt Hotel. been a long time coming. It's very nice. very proud of the Pittsburgh International Airport and the role that US Airways play in Western Pennsylvania. One of the concerns, however, has been and will continue to be how this merger would affect the communities, not only surrounding the Airport which I represent but if you look at the delegation here, how it will affect all of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: The rural airports, the community airports, et cetera and not to mention the 11,000 jobs in this region. So, we look forward to the testimony and hearing from everyone. will be questions with our concerns but ultimately our goal is what is in the best interest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a whole and obviously each of us represents different interests of maintenance and training and all of those issues will come up. Thank you, Mr. Chairman for first bringing the Committee out. I'd also like to thank the Subcommittee Chairman, Russ Fairchild, for agreeing to hold this hearing. Mr. Fairchild has been very

involved in aviation over the years. He's someone we look to as to understanding the impact aviation has on our community and he has provided great leadership to us.

CHAIRMAN GEIST: Russell, it's all yours.

SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The Attorney General has not arrived yet. So, I'll pat some people on the back. I'd like to sincerely thank Chairman Geist who, unlike some committee people, try to do it all. Chairman Geist probably runs the most active committee in Harrisburg, Transportation. He has to wear a lot of hats. He is not only the representative in Harrisburg who champions the railroad industry, maybe some of you don't know he's also probably the largest bicycling fan and supporter in Pennsylvania and probably the largest in the United States. Thank you, Chairman Geist, for giving us the latitude to be here today. We appreciate your efforts.

My background is simply I got appointed when
I first came into the General Assembly on the
Transportation Committee and as a Subcommittee
Chairman, mainly because I had a private pilot's
license and also I serve on an Airport Authority Board.
Since then, I have become more and more embroiled in

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different aviation issues and presently serve also as a chairman of a select committee looking at alternatives for the Philadelphia International Airport and Leanna Washington serves as my Democratic Co-chair on that committee. We try to address these issues in a very bipartisan manner, taking a look at all sides of the issues and after the fact, finding, hopefully, recommendations applicable.

In the US Airways and United merger, there are issues here that I think not only affect Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Those issues, of course, are jobs, payroll, amount of investment that is made in an area and we certainly, every member of the House of Representatives must be aware of those consequences. I also look at it from a less provincial arena in that I look at something of this magnitude and say, how is it going to benefit all of Pennsylvania. Many of us in the General Assembly represent areas not close to Pittsburgh, not close to Philadelphia. However, all of us can say that we do indeed travel to these hubs to make connections when we take to the airways. So, I think probably some of the questions today are going to be geared toward those types of arenas. In other words, how is it going to benefit the consumer of Pennsylvania?

is it going to benefit the flyer of Pennsylvania as

far as the merger and the hub arrangements? With

that said, I see the Attorney General, I believe, has

arrived. While he gets ready to go, we had a couple

more members arrive, John Maher. John, welcome.

John also serves on the select committee with me. Any

other members that have arrived?

(No response.)

SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you.

Attorney General, when you are ready. Our first
testifier will be the Attorney General of Pennsylvania,
the Honorable Mike Fisher. I believe Mike probably
knows this area pretty well.

ATTORNEY GENERAL FISHER: Thank you,
Representative Fairchild and Representative Geist,
both of you Chairman of the Subcommittee and the
Committee respectively, and to all of the members of
the Transportation Committee. First of all, I want
to thank you for the opportunity to allow me to
address the acquisition of US Airways by United
Airlines. Joining me here today on the podium is
Jim Donahoe, who is the Chief of our Antitrust Section
in the Office of Attorney General. I am keenly aware
of the interest this merger has generated in
Pennsylvania, especially here in the Pittsburgh area

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which serves as the de facto headquarters for much of US Airways operation. I will talk today about the process we use in our office to review mergers and the actions which we can take.

I want to commend the Committee for holding this hearing because, in fact, there are various stated specific issues that have arisen and will continue to arise out of this merger.

Let me state at the outset that we are in the middle of a merger investigation which we are conducting jointly with the United States Department of Justice and 25 other states. And we are, together with New York, the leading state in the investigation. As Pennsylvania, of course, there is no state in the nation which will be impacted any more by this merger than our Commonwealth. Under the Department of Justice's Federal/State merger protocol, which governs multi-state merger investigations, we are required to keep all the information we've received from the parties confidential unless we would sue. to block the merger. Even then, the information can only be used in a context of a law enforcement proceeding. Therefore, I am not in a position today to discuss the information that we have provided so I also want to add that in making comments today, I'm not speaking for the United States Department of Justice or, in fact, any other state but I would also like to add that neither Pennsylvania nor any other state is bound to come to the same conclusion as the Department of Justice and we could decide to go in our own direction at the conclusion of this investigation.

Merger reviews are very intensive projects.

We often have to cram three years worth of work into three months. Typically, we want the views of all those affected by the merger, such as customers, suppliers and competitors. It's not uncommon when we reach the end of a merger review to have interviewed hundreds of people. While I cannot discuss who we have talked to already, I can report that we are well into the evaluation process.

In addition to the interview process, merger reviews involve attempting to learn the industry of the merging parties better than they know it themselves. We have begun that process as well. We look at market share and present data; how hard or easy it is to enter a market; and, we look at how the companies behave when faced with varying degrees of competition.

When we have concluded our review, we

determine whether the merger would have an adverse impact on competition. In simple terms, we try to answer the question, will the merging parties be able to raise prices? If there is a competitive problem, my office has the authority, under the Federal Antitrust Laws, to sue to block the merger. About 13 years ago we took such a step here in Pittsburgh when the parent company of Kaufmann's Department Store was acquiring the parent of Horne's. Also in 1989, we objected in Bankruptcy Court to Eastern Airlines sale of its hub in Philadelphia to US Air.

In any merger case there are three possible outcomes. These are general outcomes. One is that the merger does not present any competitive problems. That is unlikely here as many competitive problems have already been identified, such as travel between Pittsburgh and Chicago, as well as travel between Philadelphia and West Coast cities such as -- well, travel between Philadelphia and West Coast cities such as Los Angeles and San Francisco. In fact, the categorization of this acquisition as a merger between an East Coast airline flying north-south routes and an East-West airline really has largely evaporated as the examination and the explanation has

taken place as United and US Air are significant active competitors of each other. For example, let's take the Pittsburgh-Chicago route. Last year United carried 38.5 percent of the passengers on that route and US Airways carried 15.5 percent. If they merge, they're going to carry 95.4 percent of the passengers on that route. Currently, the two airlines charge \$198 for a 21-day advance fare which is good anytime, even without a Saturday night stay. In comparison, a 21-day advance fare good anytime on the Harrisburg-Pittsburgh route where US Airways has a monoply, cost \$412. That route is half the distance, for more than twice the price of the Pittsburgh-Chicago route.

A second possible outcome is that the parties will agree with the various government enforcement agencies on a consent decree. These decrees commonly address competitive issues. Examples of these would include divestiture of overlapping routes and hubs and/or prohibitions against anti-competitive conduct. In general, an example of this in airline cases would be prohibiting merging airlines from using their power under an airport lease to stop the addition of gates. A refusal to allow the addition of new gates would preclude the entry of new carriers to the airport. Consent decrees do not normally regulate the day to day

business operations such as where a hub will be located or whether maintenance or reservations will be conducted in certain locations. United's commitment to build a maintenance hub in Pittsburgh is a positive step for Pittsburgh, but it really doesn't address how any competition lost by the merger would be replaced.

Nevertheless, we will attempt to have any of the various economic commitments reduced to writing and placed in a consent decree if that's the path we end up choosing.

The third possible outcome is that the merger will not go forward and the United States will continue to have six major airlines competing for business.

Finally, much of the attention concerning
this merger has focused on hub cities like Philadelphia,
Pittsburgh and Chicago, and impact on large cities like
New York, Boston and Washington, D.C. I think it's
important to the members of this panel who represent
constitutencies all across Pennsylvania that we will
also be looking at impact on small cities like
Harrisburg, Scranton and State College and Lancaster,
as well as the impact of the merger on the 11
remaining Pennsylvania airports with scheduled air
service. To us, the impact on consumers traveling

from Allentown to Kansas City is just as important as the impact of consumers traveling from Philadelphia to San Francisco. We will invest the resources needed to analyze all the markets that could be impacted by this merger. It is important to remember that the proposed merger will affect domestic and international travelers coming to Pennsylvania as much as it will affect Pennsylvania consumers traveling throughout the country and internationally.

After all, the antitrust laws prohibit mergers where in any line of commerce or in any activity affecting commerce in any section of the country, the effect of such acquisition may be substantially to lessen competition, or tend to create a monoply.

That in a single sentence is what the antitrust process is all about. Mr. Chairman, we thank
you once again for the opportunity to appear here
this morning. We commend you for reaching out and
holding this hearing to gather the necessary information on behalf of your state House colleagues and
Mr. Donahoe and I will be glad not only to answer any
questions you have this morning but you should feel
free to contact us at any part of the process. We
will be glad to upgrade you to the degree possible that

we can on the processing steps that we are commencing taking. With that, I'll be able to answer any questions.

Attorney General. I have two short questions. One is
I understand that in these proceedings there is no
timeframe as far as completing the investigative work
and making recommendations or coming to findings.
Could you give us some kind of projected timeframe on
when the Pennsylvania and the U.S. Department of
Justice will be making their results known?

you're accurate. Generally speaking, there is no timeframe. We are cognizant, however, of the importance
of this merger not only to the proposed merging
parties but the people of Pennsylvania. We have done
everything as we can, as has the Justice Department,
within our resources to accelerate the process. One
of the advantages that the states, working with the
Department of Justice, is there is some duplication
but I would say it's still our best estimate that we
would be in some position to know which of the
directions we are taking near the end of this year.

SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you.

The other question I have is more of a broad based

policy question. In the airline industry it's no secret that all of the big guys are looking at mergers at this particular point. My question, and I understand every U.S. carrier would be evaluated the same, but given the scenario that perhaps KLM or some of the other large world carriers, British Airways, could enter into an agreement which would put our industry in jeopardy, who reviews those grievances?

process, the same process would apply in the review,

I mean if there is an impact. The mere fact that a

foreign corporation may acquire a U.S. company would

not divest in the Justice Department or our state,

if we had an interest in doing that. So, this same

process would apply. There are some other federal

laws in place that would govern.

SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: What about the two foreign companies?

ATTORNEY GENERAL FISHER: The two foreign companies, if you're talking about the two foreign companies, if there is an impact in the United States, we can play a role but the likelihood of that happening, unless there is signific domestic travel.

SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Questions?

CHAIRMAN GEIST: Mike, in the Norfolk

Southern-CSX merger, this committee made suggestions

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in the agreement to Washington. They were put into the final agreement, at least some of those, as commitments. They have only met two so far. They are not batting well. Will this process take place in this merger the same way and will the State of Pennsylvania have the opportunity to get written promises? I'm very very concerned about losing more flights out of Altoona.

ATTORNEY GENERAL FISHER: Representative Geist, that is one -- of course, I want to emphasize that that is the second scenario, the fact that if there is a consent decree worked out. That is the second scenario. One of the major advantages, as I see it, to our office not only being at the table but being one of the leading states in reviewing this merger is that if, in fact, the merger is to go through, and I emphasize that we are not at that point but if, in fact, the merger is to go through, those issues that are important to Pennsylvania from an air traveling standpoint, from the competition standpoint to access the various smaller airports, some of the economic terms, not all of them, but some of the economic terms, we will work very hard to make sure that the commitments are reduced to writing and put in black and white and then it then became a

consent decree, if that consent decree gets filed in a court and if, in fact, the provisions of that consent decree are violated, either us or the United States

Department of Justice has easy access to go back in court to seek the enforcement of a particular provision.

So, that's the advantage of us being at the table.

CHAIRMAN GEIST: I wanted you to say it.

Thank you.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Representative Petrone, but before you start, Representative Markosek has joined us. Welcome. Go ahead.

REPRESENTATIVE PETRONE: Good morning, Mr.

Attorney General. We are all familiar with how we got where we are. Most of us remember that US Air, the long history. I'm not even sure a merger of Lake Central and Mohawk Airlines, which became Allegheny, and Allegheny, I'm not even sure if they purchased or merged with Piedmont, which was a major acquisition for the East Coast in controlling routes. So, we are faced with -- we in Pittsburgh are looking for the protection of our home base which is US Air and certainly the jobs and the employee benefits that they represent. I know you probably can't comment on that but we're looking to see how this certainly will be affected because the benefits for at least Western

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Pennsylvania and certainly three counties of employees with US Airlines, it's a critical situation. So, are you familiar with any history of prior jointures of those airlines and how they were affected that we could look at how this would be affected?

ATTORNEY GENERAL FISHER: Well, we are somewhat familiar both from a vantage point of being a traveler living in this region but also from this review process. Mr. Nagin, who is here on behalf of the airlines, I'm sure, can give you some more specifics than I can. One thing to remember is back during the time, at least when US Air merged with Piedmont, there were at least double the number of airlines competing in this country but as the pool of airlines shrinks, you're getting closer, at least numerically from the market share standpoint which, under the Antitrust Laws, is what we are concerned about. So, the fewer airlines that you have in the marketplace, the less likelihood there is that people who are trying to travel by air are going to be able to get competitive prices. The additional factor is that the larger the player you become, there is nothing in our marketplace that prevents new entrance. The mere fact of size of the dominant players becomes a factor and the ability of new entrants to come in

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and actually compete for travel. So, that's why I said that if we get to the point where we're talking about conditions in this merger, then we would have to look very clearly to try because it's going -- this will be the dominant airline on the East Coast. is no question about that. We will have to look very carefully at ways to assure that new entrants get in the building to be able to get gates, either here or in Philadelphia and the problem today is not so much gates here in Pittsburgh, it's the fact that they can't land on the East Coast. There are no gates in Philadelphia for a new entrant who wanted to have takeoff rights here. There are very few places. These are the issues you have to look at when size gets so -the numbers get so small and size gets so large.

REPRESENTATIVE PETRONE: Thank you.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: We are going to try to keep on schedule, John.

REPRESENTATIVE PIPPY: General, given you can't discuss the process you are doing right now, what will be the distribution, for lack of a better term, of whatever decisions, whatever scenario -- obviously, you will make a public statement but any records or any information that can't be made public, who does that get sent to and particularly will the

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House Transportation Committee get a copy?

ATTORNEY GENERAL FISHER: There would be -let's assume that at the conclusion of our investigation, at the conclusion of the Justice Department's investigation, that we both concluded that there was no problem here and that the merger was to go through, in that likelihood, there would be no report. would be no information released because there would be no litigation. To the contrary, let's suppose that initially either Pennsylvania, another state or in combination with the Justice Department or the Justice Department itself chose to file suit to block the merger, obviously the information that was developed in the course of the investigation would be made public as part of that enforcement proceeding. So, it would be made public. In addition, some of the information, if it was in the middle of a consent decree, would be made public. To the extent that we would be able to testify about whether someone else told us, we are constrained with the agreement we have with the Department of Justice.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Questions? Representative Maher?

REPRESENTATIVE MAHER: Attorney General

Fisher, I want to complement you on the approach you are taking. It would have been all too easy to announce

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2 in that direction but the ramifications of this 3 proposed merger are so complex and important to Western Pennsylvania and across the state, I'm very appreciative that you are investing the effort to get 6 in an understand the airline industry. When you 7 speak about the ability of new entrants and concerns 8 about the future prospects of new entrants, beyond the 9 ability to access gates, something that we have 10 observed in years past have been that when a new 11 carrier, a discount carrier, arrives on the scene, 12 suddenly air fares that are across the state that 13 would rival the price to a ticket to London come down 14 and they come down remarkably for a period that just 15 happens to coincide with the extention of the discount 16 carrier and in my eyes, as a layman, that strikes me 17 as predatory to pricing policies which diminishes 18 competition but here you have a situation where it 19 actually serves to diminish competition. 20 possible to address that concern as part of the 21 consent decree, part and parcel with the merger? 22 We have discussed ATTORNEY GENERAL FISHER: 23

a position and then undertake the research filtered

that some preliminarily. I have discussed that with Mr. Donahue. We have discussed it with a number of the other state attorneys general. I think that is

a real concern to the concept and the utilization to me that looks like predatory pricing but those are some of the issues that we would like to look at. It's conceivable, however, that it may take some federal legislation to specifically ban that kind of price fluctuation as the laws are today. I'm not sure that the state -- I'm not sure that the state government could effectively pass that kind of law and have the law upheld. It's an issue that we are looking at and we are in discussion as to how to accomplish that, if that is the point we get to.

REPRESENTATIVE MAHER: Thank you.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you, Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL FISHER: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. We stand ready to assist you and answer any questions you may have during the course of this process.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: The next testifier will be Elizabeth Sarge Voras who is no stranger to aviation in any sense of the word. Liz basically is one of those people who we all rely on for our information coming from the administrative branch of government and she is the Deputy Secretary for Aviation with the Pennsylvania Department of

Transportation. I understand in the rear they are having some hard time hearing. If you can't hear, If you can't hear, raise your hand and I'll instruct ourselves or the speaker to speak a little more into the mike. Can you hear me okay? Liz, welcome and when you are ready.

DEPUTY SECRETARY VORAS: Anybody who knows me knows that my mouth is large enough. I wouldn't have to yell and scream that much plus I grew up with eight brothers and sisters. So, if I wasn't vocal, I didn't eat.

Good morning, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Subcommittee
Chairman, and Members of the Committee. Thank you
for the opportunity to appear before you this morning
to provide some information on our system of airports
in Pennsylvania and the concerns surrounding the proposed merger of United Airlines and US Airways. The
Commonwealth's air transportation system is complex
and diverse. Our airports range in size from the
small privately owned, public-use facilities with a
single based aircraft to the large hub airports of
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The focus of my comments
will be on the 16 airports in the Commonwealth that
provide scheduled passenger service as depicted here
on this display board. I apologize that you can't see

that but as you can see, we do have 16 scheduled service airports here in Pennsylvania. Diversity exists even among these 16 airports. And enplanements in 1998 varied from less than 10,000 at Franklin Venango Regional Airport to nearly 11.5 million at Philadelphia International. But even with the difference in enplanements, each airport remains critical to each region. Our system of airports is an economic engine, generating over 12 billion dollars annually in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In 1998 the two large hub airports in Pennsylvania accounted for 92 percent of enplaned passengers in Pennsylvania. We are one of the few states to have more than one connecting hub airports, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, both operated by US Airways. In other states that have more than one connecting hub airport, the hubs are operated by different airlines. For example, Ohio has Cleveland and Cincinnati operated by Continental and Delta respectively; Texas has Dallas-Fort Worth with American and Houston with Continental; Tennessee has Memphis operated by Northwest and Nashville by Southwest.

In October of 1999 US Airways and US Airways
Express together accounted for 72 percent of available

aircraft receiving capacity in Pennsylvania, with a somewhat greater share of capacity at the large hub and non-hub airports and a considerably lower share at the small hub airports. The larger share of US Airways seating capacity at Pennsylvania's non-hub airports, representing largely our smaller communities in Pennsylvania, reflects, for nine of the twelve non-hub airports, service only by US Airways. US Airways' services to these communities is related to their proximity to its two large hub airports in Pennsylvania.

This large presence of US Airways in Pennsylvania is both good news and bad news. First, the good news:

US Airways, through its hubbing, reservations, and maintenance operations in the state employs over 17,000 Pennsylvanians.

US Airways provides a higher level of service at its connecting hubs than would otherwise be economically justified from local demand, thereby offering superior service levels to Pennsylvanians.

Small communities that would probably otherwise not have commercial service are served by US Airways Express due to their proximity to the two Pennsylvania hubs.

Therefore, US Airways today provides

Pennsylvania with a critical link to the nation's

air transportation system.

US Airways contributes about 70 to 75 percent of the aviation fuel tax revenues used to support the Commonwealth Airport Development Grant Program. In a way, this could also be viewed as bad news in that we rely predominately on this airlines' fuel tax revenues for the development of Pennsylvania's airports currently.

On the other hand, the bad news is that:

US Airways have the highest average unit

cost of the nine major U. S. airlines, reflecting its

lower aircraft utilization rates which is flight hours

per aircraft, its mix of aircraft, and its short

average trip lengths. These factors together provide

basis for charging higher air fares. If you remember

when US Airways was created, that was the mainstay of

the market that they wanted to be in.

The short-haul nature of Pennsylvania's passenger markets, particularly to small, less populated communities in the Commonwealth and the surrounding states, contributes though to this relatively higher air fares in Pennsylvania. US Airways' short average trip length overall reflects

this service.

US Airways market concentration in

Pennsylvania has delayed the development of the

additional service by other airlines, particularly

low-fare airlines. The presence of airline competition

typically puts downward pressure on air fares.

Since many of the details for this merger have yet to be decided and many questions remain unanswered, the outcome of the proposed merger is uncertain. However, because of the significant presence of US Airways in Pennsylvania, it is critical that the possible impacts the proposed merger on the Commonwealth be closely examined. In particular, the administration has the following concerns:

As I stated earlier, the Commonwealth relies upon the tax generated by jet fuel sales to support its Aviation Development Program, which provides about 7.5 million dollars annually to improve and maintain our system of airports. Our concern here is whether United would continue US Airways' practice of utilizing Pennsylvania's airports to fuel its fleet.

Air fares in Pennsylvania, as was just discussed, remain problematic. Airline passengers migrate out of state currently to take advantage of lower air fares in bordering states where competition has forced

prices down. We will want to know what is United's plan, if the merger is approved, to enhance the competitive nature of airline service in Pennsylvania, thus insuring that Pennsylvanians can go anywhere they want to go at a rate they can afford to pay.

As part of their proposed merger, United revealed that they would sell part of the US Airways operation at Washington's Reagon National Airport to their new airline, DC Air. Which assets will this involve and how will this impact future service in Pennsylvania?

United did agree to freeze domestic pointto-point structured air fares on its routes for a
two-year period following completion of the merger
except to reflect increases in fuel costs and the
Consumer Price Index. Our concerns here would be,
what are United's plans for rates in Pennsylvania
following this two-year period? Are there other
methods to be used to increase costs to the users,
such as reducing the number of economy fare seats
available? What are their plans for rates on international flights? We would also want to know what
United sees as the future for air freight/air cargo
at our hub airports of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh,
Harrisburg and Allentown.

Also, what does United foresee happening with the current marketing agreement between US Airways and American Airlines and United's mileage sharing deal with Delta Airlines?

It is unclear whether United would need

US Airways pilot training base at Pittsburgh.

United's training base at Denver is one of the largest and most modern in the industry. Would United continue to use the pilot training facility at Pittsburgh or rely solely on their facility at Denver?

Both airlines currently have a presence at our large and small hub airports. These airports have a negotiated agreement for payments through rates and charges with the airlines to recover debt service for capital improvements. That's how most capital improvements at airports are funded. United Airlines has publicly committed that they will honor all US Airways lease commitments at Pittsburgh International Airport and Philadelphia International Airport unpon merger approval.

You should be aware that these concerns have been put forth to the Chairman of both US Airways and United Airlines, and we have received a written confirmation to the commitments that United has publicly made to our state.

As discussed, the merger would impact air

service, jobs, tax revenues and passenger traffic levels in Pennsylvania. Historically, consumers have not benefited from airline mergers and mergers have even resulted in the downsizing of other hubs. While United has promised a 160 million dollar investment at Pittsburgh for maintenance facilities, the decision on whether or not to support the merger of United and US Airways depends greatly on the answers to the remaining questions. Even though promises have been made for the two hub airports in the Commonwealth, there have been no assurances of maintaining connections to our smaller commercial service airports to connect our rural communities with the two hubs nor any assurances leading to the reduction of fares within the Commonwealth.

There are many aspects of this merger that must be considered and questions that are yet to be answered. Our attention must be focused on the impact of the Commonwealth's entire aviation system, the citizens it serves, and the 17 thousand US Airways employees that live in Pennsylvania. Pennsylwania's airports mean more than just dollars and cents to the Commonwealth. Our system of airports contribute significantly to the quality of life in Pennsylvania. Our airports support innumerable health, welfare, and

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safety-related activities throughout the Commonwealth.

Thank you once again for the opportunity to address

you here today concerning this matter of significant

importance.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you. Chairman Geist?

CHAIRMAN GEIST: Thank you very much, Liz. I have a couple of questions from your point of view. I'll probably ask the same questions of US Air. had a wonderful tour of the airport yesterday. was just grand. We found out that they are only at 65 percent capacity in landings and takeoffs. We also found that 30 percent of the people who travel, come here by commuter. After the parking situation yesterday, I can understand why. Through your eyes, why hasn't the airline industry marketed more commuter flights to increase capacity out of the hub airports? For areas like us, it's easier for us to go to Baltimore driving than it is to drive to Pittsburgh and it really mystified me that this is a hub airport. Through your eyes, why hasn't that happened?

DEPUTY SECRETARY VORAS: I would first state that it's a good thing that the congestion levels at Pittsburgh International are what they are. It's a

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very positive thing for the future of this airport in any merger situation with any airline because it shows there is a lot of capacity here for increased growth. I think that Pittsburgh International has been used, for the most part, as a thru-put type of airport. origin and destination right here in the Pittsburgh market -- I mean, I know I have said this before with regard to the other merger that took place in the Commonwealth in the last couple of years. The market in the end is what it is. . I don't know that it's so much a virtue of US Airways not doing particular marketing, a marketing job, as it is the nature of the market that is here in the Pittsburgh I would venture to say that if the market was here and the people were here, it would be marketed What you have to look for in this situation that wav. as relates to air fares is the load factors and how fully loaded the planes are. I often hear about, oh, the air fare from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, it's so high and yet every single time you are on one of those planes from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, the planes are booked solid. So, in the end, I believe this is America and the market will bear what the market will bear. I believe if the market is here, the planes will be loaded and they are loaded. It's a very

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intricate balance that is worked out and I don't begin to even know 10 percent of how they do what they do when they are determining their air fares. It's very complicated but I do know that there is a scientific approach that they use and they adjust it probably even more so than daily to make sure they are recouping their revenues.

CHAIRMAN GEIST: When we have the commission hearings, and for the past 21 years I have had the pleasure of going around and listening throughout the state, almost at every one of those we have had people say we need more commuter air service; we need more flights; we need flights east; we need flights We as a state need to make sure that our citizens have that service. If it's not provided by the major airports, then it should be, through the eyes of some, a service that we pay for out of kerosend fuel taxes on a subsidy basis. We're not going to get into that because the last time we did a major increase in Pennsylvania, the only people who didn't pay their fair share was the airline industry. So, once again, can we have an aviation plan that calls for service in rural communities rather than just the two major cities in Pennsylvania?

DEPUTY SECRETARY VORAS: I want to answer

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that by saying something that I've heard the Secretary say on many occasions. We in Pennsylvania enjoy a level of service, commercial service, to our communities that you rarely find in any other state in the entire country. It's something that I always want to bring up because I like to appreciate what we do have as opposed to what we don't have. There are a lot of Pennsylvanians that can get somewhere commercially because of the airport system we have. That developed over many years; US Airways commitment to serve those facilities in the manner in which they do evolved over many years but there is a price that we pay when you have that many airports, commercial service airports in Pennsylvania, and I don't just mean from a US Airways' perspective but from our perspective. That's why we are doing a system plan right now. We are in the process of spending close to two million dollars with FAA's help to do a true system plan in Pennsylvania so we can, for the next 15 to 20 years, project out what are the aviation needs here. even the right number? I'm not saying anything to you today that many people who have heard me talk, including the airports themselves, including the folks at Is 16 the right number? Maybe it's not. Maybe that number should be 14. Maybe that number

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should be 12. In the end you don't want to set yourself up for failure of your entire system by having a system that perhaps is too large and then none of us can keep up with the capital improvement needs. Right now, and I know Russ is aware of this and some of the other members are aware of this, we have commercial service airports in Pennsylvania that are, for the first time, coming to the Commonwealth. heard me explain how rates and charges work and it's a pay-as-you-go. It's like the Turnpike Commission. If the road makes sense, you build it as a toll road. If it doesn't, you don't. It's a philosophy I espouse. In our commercial service system right now we have airports that are coming to the Commonwealth for millions and millions of dollars in general fund dollars that I don't currently have to give them and those of you who are paying attention to this that it's looming on the horizon, whether it will be addressed by this administration remains to be seen, if the industry gets its act together quick enough, for improvements that heretofore would have been paid for through the airlines but the airlines can't be asked to pay for something that doesn't give them a return on that investment. They are the private sector. That's the way they operate. If we were all in

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business, we would want the same business deal. It's a phenomenon that is occurring right now in Pennsylvania with the commercial service airports that shows me that looming on the horizon are some big questions about how large should the system be; how improvements, big ticket items, terminal buildings, runway extensions, things that historically had made sense for the airlines to participate in because they could see the return on investment, they are saying, hey guys, you know, we are paying as much as we can here, i.e., that's what makes your air fares what they are. Your air fares in many respects are related to what the airport charges those airlines to be there and they are at a point of no return. So, they are coming to us for major dollars and it's something that we have to grapple with. It's a very delicate I believe we enjoy a level of service that most states do not enjoy currently. Some communities, and I know Representative Hess is probably aware of this, yourself, you are aware of this. The Johnstown Airport tried in the last three years to entice a carrier, a smaller carrier, lower fare carrier, to come to their community. In exchange for that, the carrier wasn't willing to just do it on a wink and a They wanted and needed to have commitment from

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that community for pre-purchase tickets for a certain amount of time and the community was unable to generate that business because the air carrier invests a lot of money when they decide to serve a new community. So, that did not come to fruition but it mostly was because the market wasn't there. I'm a firm believer that when the market isn't there, then there is some other phenomenon going on here. It's called supply It's real basic in economics. There is and demand. something there that causes that to happen. something at the federal level called essential air service. I know Russ is aware of this. The federal government actually physically, the FAA did to help communities who perhaps need a little nudge to develop a service or develop a demand and that is supposed to go away after a certain number of years. We talked about doing that in Pennsylvania. We have one airport, Venango, that has been in that program for quite some time. Venango's numbers are going down, not going up, even with the amount of money that is being used to subsidize that airline operation there. So, I believe in the market. I believe that in the end the market will bear what it will bear but it's something that we will talk long and hard with United about once the merger becomes -- I think they themselves, and I know

Sharon Taylor is here and I'm sure someone is here from United. A lot of these things they are still figuring out how it's all going to work. I don't know that they actually have all of the answers to all of the questions yet. As long as we are here and around, we will be pressing them for those answers. Let me assure you that we will do everything we can to be sure that most importantly the employees, the 17,000 employees, will be protected; that our commercial air service will be maintained and that the presence that US Airways has in Pennsylvania will continue under a new flagship.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you,
Elizabeth. I appreciate your testimony. I think you
raise very good questions. I assume that the
questions that were raised in your testimony have been
submitted to the players, asking for a response?

DEPUTY SECRETARY VORAS: Yes. They were verbally by the Governor on two occasions and the Secretary, Secretary Mallory, submitted them to the Chairman. United, we got a response from, Chairman Goodwin, in the last couple of days. It's more or less along the lines of what he has already publicly stated as his commitments to Pennsylvania, not so much the detailed responses that we are looking for.

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AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Would it be possible to have a copy of that forwarded?

DEPUTY SECRETARY VORAS: Yes, absolutely.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE SMITH: One quick, question. In spite of your long answer to the previous question, I just wanted to put on the record that for many of us that come from some of the more rural areas, I don't know that I really saw in your testimony that the commitment to maintain service at these outlying airports was part of what you are looking for and, as I say, in spite of your answer, I just kind of wanted to put that on the record. That's one of the major interests to those of us who come from some of the more rural areas. We certainly respect the health of the airline in the Pittsburgh market area and that it has a major impact on us. So, we want this to be healthy in terms of the overall impact of the particular merger. But the long term service in the rural areas is very important to us. I just kind of wanted to put that on the record. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you. The next testifiers will be Lawrence Nagin, Executive

Vice President and General Counsel for US Airways and

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Dan Walsh, Vice President for North America East
Region for United Airlines. While they are getting
ready to testify, I would like to mention that if you
would like your parking charge validated, see Lucinda in the back of the room. Just stand up a second,
Lucinda. I think that's a courtesy because of the
construction they are doing that maybe lets you park
out in Cleveland, as someone described. Gentleman,
when you are ready.

MR. NAGIN: Mr. Chairman, if I had known you were going to validate parking, I would have driven from Washington rather than flown today but we are delighted to be here. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Chairman Geist for holding these very important hearings and it's clear, your attentiveness and that of your entire subcommittee and committee. the testimony that we have heard thus far from Attorney General Fisher and from Secretary Voras underscores the interest and focus on a very professional level by two very important officials of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Their testimony was extremely accurate and very fair and having attended so many of these hearings on this transaction in various jurisdictions, it's very important to hear that type of focus and intention and you have the appreciation of the entire

US Airways family.

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Mr. Chairman, US Airways has a long history. Representative Petrone asked about the history of US Airways. Indeed, we are an amalgam of several local small companies from Allegheny to Mohawk to Empire to Piedmont which was purchased by US Air, Allegheny, which then changed the name of US Air-Lake Central and there are probably ten others that I haven't mentioned. So, we are an amalgam of all of these small carriers. We are the last of a breed, if you will, Mr. Chairman, of pre-deregulation carriers. came into being before deregulation was enacted in 1980 and of that group of pre-deregulation carriers, they sort of sort out into two major groups, if you The mega carriers, American, Delta, United, will: Northwest; and then sort of the nimble new entrants, the Southwest of the world, the Air Trans, the Jet Streams and then there is a group in the middle where US Airways finds themselves. We're neither mega carrier nor a nimble new entrant. In that group in the middle were the likes of Braniff, Pan Am and Eastern, all of whom have gone out of business. then there are two other carriers, TWA and Continental, who have gone through bankruptcy court protection not one time but two times and then there is US

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Airways. We are sort of the last of this group that does not have a huge broad network over which to expend our costs and as Secretary Voras so correctly stated, we are basically a local service carrier wearing the clothes of a big carrier. We have high costs, highly unionized, which we must support. no one's fault. We are a creation of what was going on in our industry before deregulation. In those days the Civil Aeronautics Board ruled the roost. So, if your costs went up by new labor contracts, you marched down to Washington to the CAB, demonstrated, and they rubber stamped your request and your fares were raised. This is how we kept the pace in the industry. No ones fault. It's what it was. No one was good; no one was bad. So, we are saddled with the cost structure of those regulated days in a deregulated atmosphere that calls for great nimbleness. I was fortunate enough in 1960 to come into this When we came in, there were very tough days company. for US Air and all of you know far too well the sadness of what happened here in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and this community and the Commonwealth was extremely loyal to the company and to our 17,000 employees who are citizens of the Commonwealth and the one thing that really struck us was a sense of community

here in Pennsylvania as a result of that and we respect and appreciate that loyalty and, I think, over the years US Airways has responded. We have expanded greatly, ordered new aircraft. Pittsburgh has three international flights a day to Europe by US Airways. That's unprecedented. Philadelphia is a major international gateway for US Airways and indeed service was maintained and proved to all of the communities we serve in Pennsylvania. But the fact of the matter is US Airways is being squeezed by the mega carriers and we had to expand and indeed it's that expansion concept that led to the merger.

The genesis, if you will, was last fall when Steve Wolfe, our Chairman, met with Jim Goodwin, the Chairman and CEO of United Airlines and that discussion was, they were talking about US Airways joining Star Alliance, which is a very very successful worldwide alliance. Jim Goodwin said to Steve Wolfe, we are really interested in getting US Airways but really, Steve, we want to think about buying your company and we'll get back to you. That was an eye opener and the Christmas holidays came and the millennium came and lo and behold late February, or March, Goodwin called Steve and negotiations started to occur and an announcement was made in May.

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Now, our Board of Directors had three very important considerations in mind when they entered into this transaction and those are the three constituencies of US Airways. No. 1, our employees. We have 40,000 employees, some 17,000 here in the Commonwealth. Would this be a slash or would this be a merger of growth and opportunity. That was addressed by United by saying not only are we contracturally obligated to a two-year job guarantee for everybody but on the date of the announcement, Jim Goodwin went beyond that and said that it's a permanent promise of a job because we are going to have growth. We are going to have expansion. We are looking at the seniority, ages of the various employee groups. We need these folks. We are going to have significantly more airplanes. We have to fly them. We have the airports. So, we are providing a job permanently.

Second, the consideration was what about our shareholders and a very very fair price was reached with respect to \$60 a share.

The third issue was the communities we serve, an issue of great importance in Pennsylvania as the testimony of General Fisher and Secretary Voras indicated. With regard to that, Jim Goodwin said that we are going to guarantee service. With regard

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to the questions that Representative Smith raised,

Jim Goodwin has promised that service will stay and
he was a very able representative of United who can
address that.

Importantly, when Steve Wolfe joined the company, I had the pleasure of being with him when the Governor paid a visit in Washington. The Governor said, Steve, you know, I know you are going to do great things but we need international development and in particular he talked about Pittsburgh. a route to Asia from Pittsburgh and Steve, who had met the Governor, said, Governor, really very respectfully, we have a lot of work to do and that's a stretch. We don't have an airplane to get there. He went through all the proper things and sort of politely told the Governor but really telling him, we don't have the breadth and the scope. Well, this transaction brings Asia to the doorstep of not only Pittsburgh but all of the communities we serve in the Commonwealth and I want to underscore that service level of what US Air is providing and what United has agreed to maintain service to these communities. Not to be nice to Representative Smith and your constituents, as wonderful as they are, but it works for the airlines. It is not a charitable institution.

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It works for the airline and provides an essential product.

Let's go down the cities that we serve here in the Commonwealth: Allentown-Bethlehem, Altoona, Chairman Geist, Altoona, Wilkes Barre-Scranton, Bradford, DuBois, and I hope I'm pronouncing that correctly, Erie, Franklin-Oil City, Williamsport, Johnstown, Lancaster, Harrisburg, York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading and State College. I appreciated Secretary Voras' statement that states cannot believe the service that the Commonwealth has but that's not because the people are gouged on high fares. People are flying because the service is there and the provision is they can go to either hub on either end of the state and go to an array of cities they would not otherwise have with a single carrier ability to So, folks in DuBois can go to Pittsburgh or Philadelphia and they can go anywhere on the US Airways system.

Now, with United Airlines, they are going to be able to go anywhere in the world. United is the largest carrier in the world with service to all of the continents. It is a terrific opportunity for economic expansion but at the same time we recognize that the business person who wants to go from

Harrisburg to Pittsburgh does not want to feel that they are gouged and indeed for people who are able to plan with an advanced purchase, 21-day or 14-day advanced purchase, there are prices that are very very competitive. On the same token the person who decides the day before they want to travel that they want to get on a plane and go to Pittsburgh or Philadelphia for a business meeting, indeed it is more expensive.

No one is saying it's a bargain. But that's the price a business person has to pay and it's a price that a business has to allocate for leaving that seat vacant and perhaps never sold for a last minute traveler and, yes, it's important, the advanced purchase of a flight to Paris but that is the nature of the beast.

On the other hand, the vast majority of people who are flying, let's say from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, are going beyond Pittsburgh to some 500 other destinations on 500 other flights on the US Airways system. Not all of them are in the local traffic. It's a complex process but certainly we at US Airways are sensitive with regard to the pricing. And we have the commitment of Jim Goodwin and United Airlines.

General Fisher talked about the spinoff of the new airline out of Washington and what impact that

would have on Pennsylvania. The positive is that

DC Air would be a newly created airline out of

Washington, D.C. will serve two cities in

Pennsylvania. It will serve both Pittsburgh and

Philadelphia. So, you will have a choice of not

only United but also DC Air, which is a separate

independent airline run by Bob Johnson, a very very

successful business person. He is Chairman of that

airline and a member of our Board. We are very proud

of that fact and we appreciate the opportunity this

merger will give to be able to launch Mr. Johnson and

DC Air as a competitive force in the industry.

that we serve will be well served by this merger. The fact that US Airways is the last midsized carrier, the fact that there are new entrants that provide service, the fact that Pittsburgh Airport, which is a superbly run airport under the leadership of Ken George has the ability to accommodate new entrants there with a surplus of gates which, Chairman Geist, really works for the Airport. They have the growth ability.

With respect to Philadelphia, there is a major expansion of ten additional gates being built and a 50-gate commuter or terminal being built, state

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of the art. The state has provided support for it. That will provide additional expansion in terms of competitive forces. We think all of this bodes extremely well for the Commonwealth. We are very proud of this merger. We are hopeful that in your consideration and deliberations that you will come to a conclusion that this works for you. There are issues here. Certainly, General Fisher has been a superb law enforcement officer, looking at this transaction, and I'm sure he's going to be very active and aggressive in protecting issues as he describes them for the citizens of the Commonwealth and we look forward to seeing a very successful merger and it doesn't come under the list of horribles so that the next time somebody else comes down the pike, it's something for you to consider. We think it works for the reasons I have discussed. delighted to respond to your questions or anything else. I enjoyed tremendously working with the Commonwealth and appreciate your interest and concern in holding this important hearing.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: We are going to hold our questions until Mr. Walsh testifies, after he testifies.

MR. WALSH: Thank you and good morning. I'd

like to begin by echoing Mr. Nagin's remarks as to the diligence and the air and spirit of openness that has prevailed at this hearing this morning, certainly by you, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Subcommittee Chairman. We feel very privileged and honored to be here today and the opportunity to discuss this in such an open atmosphere is greatly enjoyed. I'd also like to thank Attorney General Fisher and Secretary Voras for her remarks. They did frame many of the key issues that are at play during this process.

With that, let me formally say good morning to Mr. Chairman and members of the Transportation Committee. My name is Dan Walsh. I serve as the Vice President-North America East Region for United Airlines.

On behalf of United Airlines' more than 100,000 employees worldwide, I appreciate your invitation to discuss our planned acquisition of US Airways. This acquisition will make air travel more convenient for consumers by greatly expanding single-carrier, hassle-free service on thousands of routes.

We will literally bring the world to gateways across America, with a world-class set of services:

Single check-in, seamless booking, the industry's best airport lounges and a frequent flyer program that

offers more options to travel to more places throughout the world.

But today, I would like to spend a few moments discussing the particular benefits of the acquisition of the City of Pittsburgh and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. We believe the combined airline will deliver economic growth and new travel opportunities to consumers throughout the state.

Pennsylvania will play a critical role in United's overall service plan once the acquisition is approved.

But you don't have to take my word for it.

A letter of support signed by seventeen Pennsylvania congressmen to U.S. Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater and Attorney General Janet Reno states:

"United has committed to continue service to every community currently served by either United or US Airways following the merger. Because it is so important for Pennsylvania's small and medium-sized communities to have access to air service, United's promise that no communities will be dropped from the expanded network is critical.

I appreciate those kind words from

the Pennsylvania Congressional Delegation. Let me take a moment to expand upon them and the commitments United has made to Pennsylvania:

We will maintain hubs at both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

We will honor a pledge not to furlough any existing United or US Airways employees.

We will honor all US Airways' lease commitments at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia International Airports.

We will expand a major maintenance facility in Pittsburgh, where US Airways already employs nearly 5,000 maintenance employees.

We will renovate and upgrade four existing Pittsburgh hangers.

And we will retain the US Airways' reservation facility in Pittsburgh.

In short, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be a big winner from the acquisition.

In addition, competition will be enhanced as Mr. Nagin referred to a few moments ago. This, of course, is by the creation of a new airline, DC Air, that will offer service from the nation's capital through Reagon National Airport to many cities around the northeast, including Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

In summary, this transaction will result in improved inner service for Pennsylvania. It will ensure that both Pittsburgh and Philadelphia remain and grow as important passenger hubs. It will ensure thousands of jobs. It will ensure business access to the kind of high quality airline service that is essential to compete in today's global economy. It will provide seamless, convenient travel to Pennsylvania residents, offering the convenience of flying on one airline, whether across the country or around the world; and it will ensure healthy competition in the skies.

When United began service from this city almost a half of century ago, in 1956, we ran an ad introducing ourselves to the community. We said then, and I quote, "We recognize the privilege of serving the Greater Pittsburgh area carries with it the responsibility not only of providing good air service, but of being good corporate citizens of the community. We intend to demonstrate our appreciation by fulfilling both of these responsibilities to the best of our ability."

I reaffirm that pledge today, and I firmly believe that the combination of United and US Airways will be good for Pittsburgh and good for the citizens

of Pennsylvania.

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Again, thank you for inviting me to be here today to discuss how this acquisition will benefit Pennsylvania. I'll be happy to discuss any items on your mind or answer any questions the Committee may have.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you very much. Chairman Geist?

CHAIRMAN GEIST: Thank you, gentlemen, very much. We in Pennsylvania got much of the same togethetness, cheerleading, spin, promises and statements from Norfolk-Southern when they took over Conrail. were going to have so much more efficiency. They were going to create so many more jobs. They were going to take a million trucks off the road and yet we, as state representatives, have complaints from manufacturers, shippers and others and just recently DuPont finally took Norfolk-Southern to court because of their Why is it that these mega mergers, whether it's Union Pacific or whether it's Norfolk-Southern, why is it that they have so much trouble fulfilling all of the spin they put out beforehand? Now, we were danced and danced big time, by Norfolk-Southern and when you sit here and say you have all of these congressmen doing back flips, that makes me think this

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is the same deal we got with Norfolk-Southern, everything but the band playing. What's different?

MR. WALSH: Well, I can't -- I truthfully, Mr. Chairman, I cannot respond on behalf of any other company's attempted merger or promises previously made to the Commonwealth. I'm not capable of responding to that, whether they were rock solid or whether they fulfilled, I cannot speak to that. I can speak to United's track record. United has, in fact, digested a number of acquisitions along the way to our current size, the world's largest airline. Today we operate in that world of operations that do span the globe. We got there by acquiring very large components of other carriers. Whether or not that satisfies the definition of a mega merger, I'm not certain, but I can say to you that we are talking about thousands of employees, people, and hundreds of airplanes that we have integrated in the United Airlines fleet. We have done so successfully. We have honored all of our commitments in doing so. We have not done this once but three times.

MR. NAGIN: Mr. Chairman, if I might try to respond. I had the privilege along with Steve Wolfe to be employed at United Airlines for a number of years. Jim Goodwin and his fine staff are genuine

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people. They are the genuine article. When Jim Goodwin says something and his folks say something, it's something you can say, and I'm not comparing the Commonwealth to any other state, but it's a little bit like a Hoosier handshake; take it to the bank, No. 1. No. 2, this merger is not about spin and spiff and sandpipes. It's not about efficiency. It's not about reducing cost. It's an end to end merger. What it is is the name will be changed on the outside of the aircraft. It becomes United Airlines but the most important part of it is you are going to be having the benefits of the United Airlines system attached to US Airways system. So, when Governor Ridge talks about he wants service and how important it is to southwestern Pennsylvania, we understand that. You are going to get that. When United announced, they talked about the accessibility of Asia to Pittsburgh. It's unheralded. It wouldn't have happened without this merger. That means to all of the communities that I listed, they get the same benefits. This is not about how many freight cars one can retire. This is not on how many jobs can be eliminated. This is not about how many back office jobs can be cut and burned and taken out. This is not about shipping jobs offshore. All of the good folks

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are going to have jobs and they are going to have jobs with a thriving company. Now, compare and contrast that with the company that I described, and we are very proud of US Airways. We are very proud of the support we have here but we had to ask ourselves where are we going to be in the future and thus you have to ask yourself where you are going to be in the I don't think Bud Shuster is a pushover about the issues of selling and spiff and soundbytes on other I think he knows very well what happened and didn't happen on those mergers. I can't say what happened or didn't happen. If anything, the approach that has been taken in the Commonwealth with respect to this merger is absolutely bipartisan. It isn't a pro business elected representatives or it isn't pro labor representatives. It's a very bipartisan approach that looked at this, that spent a lot of time on it. That's why a hearing like this is important. At the end of the day, you shouldn't take my word or you shouldn't take United's word or Jim Goodwin's word. It will have to be measured not by what we say but what we have done. No one is going to try to sell you anything. That's where General Fisher comes into play and the United States Department of Justice and how the written commitment to the Governor from

Jim Goodwin comes into play and the ability that you all have to press the flesh and look everyone in the eye and get a feel for the players, the more comfortable you should get. At the end, it's your decision and your view. We are hopeful you will agree with us that it works. At the end of the day you will have to testify what happens, not by what I say here and United says.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you.

Mr. Walsh, you testified to the fact that Eastern,

Pan American, Braniff, those other airlines are no

longer in existence and I think we don't have to go

into detail on what happened to them. My question to

you is can US Air survive without this merger?

MR. NAGIN: We are not a failing company as defined under the case law or the department.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: I realize that.

MR. NAGIN: We are not. So, we're not in the question of are we going to go to the bankruptcy court but one has to ask themselves, what happened to other companies in a similar position.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: That's why I did.

MR. NAGIN: We can't tell you. I don't think anyone can say with any certainty that the market or

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the economy is going to be where it is today five years from now. I have no way of knowing that. I think logic says boats rise and boats don't rise. and you have to be strong. You have to be competitive. You have to have a broad network and product lines that support you when others are not doing well. We are the largest carrier in the eastern third of the United States. Yes, we do compete with United to Chicago and with other carriers that fly into Pittsburgh but United only has approximately two percent of the intra east coast service. We are in the high 30's someplace in terms of that total thing. protect ourselves with a broad based network and that has to impact something when the negative times come and the question is how strong we are at that time, what our cost structure is like, how we support ourselves, how the network supports itself, but are we ready for bankruptcy, absolutely not. issue is why would we not do this out of a position of a somewhat relative strength or relative lack of strength today as opposed to when it's too late and I understand, Mr. Chairman, your view with respect to that and we don't have to retread what happened in Eastern or Pan Am or Braniff but my recollection is, and I was in the industry at that time. Everyone was

wringing their hands. Well, it's too late; why didn't we know; why didn't we do this; why didn't we do that. Hopefully, everyone will have all of those experiences in mind and certainly US Airways has those experiences in mind as we approach United Airlines.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you. To sum up, you're doing this mainly because you have taken a look at the long range picture, where you started at, and the bottom line is there are going to have to be some drastic moves taken and this is your direction. Fine.

The other question I have is, and I understand it, and this would be directed to Mr. Walsh, your Chicago hub is probably very busy. I understand there are a lot of delays that might happen out of there. With Pittsburgh having under used capacity, if this merger goes forward, is there a good chance that some of those flights and that capacity would be directed either through Pittsburgh or Philadelphia?

MR. WALSH: Yes. Thank you for that question. It's absolutely true that Chicago O'Hare is a very dense operation today. In fact, it has operated for many years with a slot control operation which limits the frequency of departures and arrivals. Further, it is, from time to time, affected by ATC

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congestion in the center part of the U.S., as well as by weather. We would clearly see Pittsburgh because of its geographical location, a bit west of the coastline, as an opportunity to, in fact, carry some of the capacity which would be today carried over Chicago. This is a tremendous opportunity. In fact, I would characterize it in the context that it gives us flexibility. It gives us alternatives, something we don't have today, something we are very locked into in the Chicago operation and we have supported the Chicago growth of O'Hare and we have supported O'Hare as a good citizen and we will continue to do so. However, also as our good citizenship, there is an opportunity for us to maintain service to citizens of the U.S. without increasing density over Chicago skies, which this provides us that opportunity.

I would also say that we have announced even at the outset of the merger announcement some increases in flying. This is pretty much the west coast. It's to San Jose, Portland. Already, we are thinking opportunities in the context of expansion and growth using Pittsburgh as the vehicle.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you. I'm glad to hear that answer. I think just as you talk about the future in planning, that that bodes well for

Pennsylvania because of perhaps our long range planning of the capacity to help those who need the space. Certainly, some of our airports, as you know, has become problem areas.

MR. WALSH: Representative Fairchild, if I might just add one comment. There is also, as we look at the other hubs in this process as well, Philadelphia stands as an equally enriched opportunity for us to increase service over it and we have also announced increases in service over there. Clearly, its location closer to the coast provides for a north-south access but even our increases there have gone on an east-west basis as well. So, there is tremendous good news here for the state as well as for the two hubs or the two cities involved.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Just a quick yes or no. The maintenance facility for the air bus at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, they are going to be maintained?

MR. WALSH: What we have committed to is to renovate four hangers and to build an additional new hanger. It's an investment of \$160 million.

MR. NAGIN: One added thing there, for Philadelphia, we are in the midst of building a wide body hanger in Philadelphia, a new wide body A330,

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and that is going to be in Philadelphia. The construction is well underway there to compliment the international expansion that is going on.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Representative Petrone?

REPRESENTATIVE PETRONE: Mr. Nagin, I appreciate your candor and commitment to Pittsburgh and Allegheny County and our region and our state. I'm just curious about your views on this, what we are pursuing. Certainly, you must be aware that we are trying to advance a new prototype of travel called Maglev. We are talking about the connecting routes of all of these hub airlines and moving people through the state and eastern region quickly. How do you view us trying to attract this, to build it in Pittsburgh, and talk about things like going from Pittsburgh to Erie in a half hour; Pittsburgh to Philadelphia in an hour and a half? What effect is it going to have on Certainly, you must be considering these eventualities?

MR. NAGIN: I think it has a positive effect,
Representative Petrone. In fact, we had the opportunity when we operated our service from London to
Pittsburgh that Secretary Slater participated in the
ribbon cutting and Secretary Slater made specific

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reference, and Representative Pippy was there. made specific reference to Maglev and the importance of that to this community. In the end of the end, any transportation infrastructure benefits the others. So, if Maglev was there transporting people efficiently and effectively and economically, there is a S curve growth but there is a growth factor that affects all of the sectors, transportation, and you find in Europe where inter-city transportation is extremely effective on the continent, rail, especially now in light of the fuel crisis going on there. So, you have all of the wonderful inter-city trains going on there and at the same time, aviation has prospered. I think they work well together. Chairman Geist made reference with respect to what is going on in the -- subcommittee Chair Fairchild, in Pittsburgh, and how many people come from Pittsburgh to the airport and how many are thru put with respect to Secretary Voras. Well, if you have an efficient way to get from city center to the airport, it works and I know you have people from the business alliance here. You ask any future business seeking to locate anywhere and the first thing they are going to ask about is the transportation. They want to You have an airport -- they want a hub. have good surface transportation. These things are

terrific. We are very supportive and I think if we had an opportunity as a company to participate in Maglev discussions, we would. I think those things work.

REPRESENTATIVE PETRONE: Thank you. I believe that and we just opened a new busway which will hopefully improve the effectiveness of travel to the airport. Thank you very much.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Representative Pippy?

REPRESENTATIVE PIPPY: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. Mr. Walsh. The question I have is similar to what Secretary Voras mentioned earlier and that is the training aspect. I happened -- just by chance I was in Denver. I happened to be in Denver when the announcement was made and was watching it; heard about how wonderful the training facility you have in Denver is for pilots. Obviously, US Airways has a facility here in Pittsburgh. Given the growth, will that also include training? Can we expect to keep similar levels of training or how do you see the training? We haven't heard much about that and I will say I do appreciate your commitment with the maintenance but this is a question those out there would like to have more information on it.

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MR. WALSH: Yes, I understand. Thank you, Representative Pippy. The capacity that we will need to do training will increase. We will have a greater demand to have greater capacity. You are absolutely correct, that the facility in Denver is world class. It's without question seen as one of the finest facilities of its kind anywhere in the world. have 400 more airplanes. We will have 40,000 more employees in the company. We will have the requisite number of pilots in the company that come with that population. The demand for training will be great and to have it all concentrated in one place is probably, probably, not the conclusion we would want. At this juncture, we can't say how much capacity we will need. The facility we know exists here is a fine one and we are quite interested in examining that and understanding its potential role in our overall needs. At this juncture we cannot say exactly the outcome of that. However, it is a part of the transition plan which is already examining actions of this kind and others. The most important thing, I think, to say is put it in a context of our needs postmerger. Our needs will be to have more training capacity than what already exists here, which is a very fine facility. We are looking at it very closely.

REPRESENTATIVE PIPPY: What you are telling

me is we're still looking at it and at some point will

there be, will we know before the merger where you

are?

MR. WALSH: I'm not certain that you will, to be perfectly frank. I'm not certain we will be able to judge that answer between now and the closure of the merger.

REPRESENTATIVE PIPPY: Okay. The second question that relates to that, you said you will honor all US Air lease commitments at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Will that also include the training facility we have in Moon Township right beside the airport? You do have leases or US Airways has a lease with buildings, and the reason I bring that up, it's a local issue but it's an issue that literally affects this community and literally over a half a million dollars in leases alone and compounded with a multiplier factor of people coming in. That's why we have that interest.

MR. WALSH: I cannot speak specifically to that lease. The specific and known commitments have to do with the airport leases that exist at the two hubs. It's entirely possible that we will need those, that property, whether it's in its current use form or

not but at this present time I can't say whether that specific property will be needed.

REPRESENTATIVE PIPPY: I do appreciate your frankness.

MR. NAGIN: United has said publicly before that they would honor all leases and all contractural obligations. So, there is no intent to walk away from contractural obligations, financial obligations. So, all of those go from US Airways to United under the terms of the merger.

REPRESENTATIVE PIPPY: Thank you, gentlemen.

aviation Chairman Fairchild: Could you follow-up perhaps with the specifics? I know you are not aware of them now but could you perhaps follow-up with Representative Pippy on the specifics? Representative Maher?

REPRESENTATIVE MAHER: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I'm very pleased to hear and have reiterated a variety of commitments that Jim Goodwin has made, but if there is any CEO in the nation, we know that CEO's come and go and their cast of key players come and go with them. I would be happy to take the gentleman's word on that. On the other hand, by nature, I'm a CPA and that's the old trust to verify approach. I would like to understand if United is prepared to cast in concrete these commitments such as voluntarily

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entering into a consent decree, whether or not one might be necessary under the circumstances, so there is some mechanism to ensure that the commitments made by one gentleman and a variety of his representatives in a variety of forms in a variety of phrases can be

cast in a doable form that is enforceable?

MR. WALSH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Ι understand the question. I'd like to begin at a different place. The very first place to begin -you're right, CEO's do come and go. I'd like Mr. Nagin to comment but while CEO's come and go, the company survives during that and even endures during that period and the company becomes known for its reputation and for its standing and its honor. I sit here before the committee today and I can represent to you that United Airlines has for time immemorial has operated in the most honorable and forthright manner regardless who has been at the helm of our That's the way we do business. It's on the high road. We do business only that way.

Now, to your specific questions, we have a number of things already in writing as to the things

I have testified to today. The Department of Justice today is in the process, as we heard this morning from Attorney General Fisher, and that process along with

the work that the state's Attorney Generals are doing in cooperation and independent of that which the Department of Justice is doing and it's entirely possible that from that effort will come a requirement to put into writing certain requirements. Until we know the answer to that question, it's not possible for me to answer whether we would put it into a different doable form.

REPRESENTATIVE MAHER: I'm sorry, my question is not whether you might be required to do it but whether United would volunteer to put these commitments into a doable enforcement form?

MR. WALSH: I don't think we would volunteer as yet because we have as yet to work through the Department of Justice and with the states and until that process is completed, we have not discussed a voluntary request.

REPRESENTATIVE MAHER: If I might follow-up, these sorts of commitments doesn't sound much like a commitment absent a willingness to commit them to a form that is enforceable. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you. Representative Laughlin?

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: Yes. Mr. Nagin, you had said that if this merger does not go through,

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US Airways will not go into bankruptcy and the reason you want to do this is to be the best airline possible and I understand that but, Mr. Walsh, I want to ask you the same question. If this merger doesn't go through, is there a chance that United may go into bankruptcy or maybe even merge with another airline?

MR. NAGIN: Well, with respect to US Airways, Representative Laughlin, no, we're not on the steps of bankruptcy and we are not ready to shut our doors or anything like that but one must ask one's self if the merger doesn't go through, where does US Airways go and what does it mean to the communities and our employees and the important benefits that we do bring to the traveling public and if you look at the past as being a prologue, one has to consider that we're the last of these carriers who have not gone through bankruptcy or not gone out of business or downsized or disappeared from our lexicon that people fly on. not saying that. We are in a relative position of strength where we want to do something proactive that works and because this works for the communities we serve and all of the communities I listed in the Commonwealth and our employees, our shareholders, we think it's in everyone's best interest. United, they're not going out of business. If this field is

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precluded, so too would be precluded the public benefits they would bring as a result of this merger to communities such as the communities here in the Commonwealth. They are going to bring the world to the Commonwealth and vice versa and provide the level of service that we have been providing as US Airways within the Commonwealth and no other merger can achieve that result. No other merger can achieve these public benefits. That's why we think it works. Representative Maher, I think you asked about if we might be reducing things to writing. As a lawyer, the last thing I would want to do is craft something that would be here from here to whenever until they figure out the words. That's the tricky part. I'm not saying get it in writing. Maybe at the end of the day that is what happens, but we believe the most important issue is moralsuasion and moralsuasion occurs in hearings like this and publicity about these things and reducing these things to writing, reducing these matters to writing if that is indeed at the end of the day what the Commonwealth is concerned about, those are issues that have to be dealt with. No one is refusing to sign it because they are afraid to draft it or anything like that. I think United wants to see what the totality is and then they will address it.

think that is the testimony. No one is shying away from a commitment at the end of the day if you feel you need a commitment in writing. Certainly, Jim Goodwin has given several commitments in writing to the Governor and to the County Executive here and they are on record contracturally with many of those things and the transaction with regard to job guarantees, they are very public documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. So, no one is looking to waffle or run away from any of these issues at all.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Representative Strittmatter?

REPRESENTATIVE STRITTMATTER: Thank you, Mr. Nagin. Thank you, Mr. Walsh. I want to thank both of you for helping the Commonwealth. I'll let you finish.

MR. WALSH: Representative Laughlin, would you like me to comment on United's behalf?

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: Yes.

MR. WALSH: Whether the transaction that is before us today, the acquisition of US Airways by United occurs or not, United's financial health is very sound. We will be sound even after the transaction and I may take just a moment to comment on our ownership

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structure which is rather unique. We are more than 50 percent owned by our employees and I might add that the majority of those owners, fifty-three and a half or so percent of our company, are unionized employees and this gets to many of the questions you have asked today about the decisions rendered, about employment, the decisions rendered, the forthrightness about honoring commitments. Our employees have representation on the board, more than one, at the leadership level of the IAM and of the ALPA and they are, in fact, owners of our company. I think this reflects that our interests and our commitments we take very seriously. Furthermore, from a pure financial balance sheet, we are very very strong. So, regardless of whether or not we acquire US Airways, United Airlines is a very strong carrier and it has achieved that through the building of a network over many years. Ιn fact, when Mr. Nagin and Mr. Wolfe were at United, United saw some of its very greatest years of expansion during times when we grew our network to the size it is today.

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: I guess I just want to ask you one other question. If this merger does go through, I understand we have what, 65 percent capacity here. Will it become 100 percent then?

MR. WALSH: My goodness, now that is a question I'm not probably capable of answering off the cuff. I'll say this. At the heart of this transaction is growth. Mr. Nagin referred to it before. What is not at the heart of this transaction is cost cutting. What is at the heart of this transaction is opportunity and growth. Already you see some of that on the record for Pittsburgh and for the Commonwealth in general and Philadelphia as well. So, I think we would be pushing closer to the number you'd like, perhaps not at the speed you would like.

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: I hope we have enough parking spaces for that.

MR. WALSH: I would decline to comment on that.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you very much. I'm sorry.

REPRESENTATIVE STRITTMATTER: I deferred. I never got to speak.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: You may proceed.

REPRESENTATIVE STRITTMATTER: I'd like to thank both of you, Mr. Nagin and Mr. Walsh, for helping the Commonwealth. I believe your testimony

I'm from Lancaster County. That is one of the economic drivers that can fill your 65 percent. No parking spots needed if you can fly us from Lancaster to Pittsburgh and get your capacity up. We have a pentup demand. So, I would like to offer the invitation, if I may, to meet with you with our airport in Lancaster as well as our sister airport in Harrisburg, Allentown and Reading. That's where you will get a great deal of growth and we would like to help grow you and also have our counties prosper at the same time. Thank you very much.

MR. WALSH: We will follow-up on that invitation.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you, gentlemen. For the information of the members, even though we got started about 15 minutes late, we are now about an hour behind schedule. With that said, the next testifier is Dan Donatella who is Chairman of the Board of the Beaver County Commissioners. Dan, when you are ready, you may begin. Thank you for being here.

MR. DONATELLA: Thank you. Good morning
Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. I too,
like those who testified before me, want to thank this

committee for giving us the opportunity to come here to present our thoughts and, in effect, make a statement to you to investigate this matter. I certainly want to say hello to our representative, Susan Laughlin, from Beaver County. Beaver County is, of course, very concerned, Mr. Chairman, about the merger because I should tell you that we join Allegheny County and frankly the airport serves as our largest employer. We have over 3500 people from Beaver County that work here for US Airways. Obviously, we are quite concerned. We have all experienced in the valley the devastation of the steel industry in '82. We have all witnessed other mergers and normally when you talk merger, you talk job loss.

More than a year and a half ago as a County Commissioner I was summoned to a meeting with the County Commissioners at the time, Cramner, Dunn and Dawida, when US Airways was making a decision about expanding the facility at Pittsburgh International Airport. Needless to say, we were all very excited about that because we were told that was a \$604 million project that would enhance the training facility, the administration of US Airways and a new maintenance facility to house the air bus. We were told that this was necessary by US Airways to do this

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because they were going to acquire the air bus fleet and they said Pittsburgh International was completely inadequate. So, the decision by Steven Wolfe and US Airways was, in fact, to invest in the \$604 million dollar project. One of the things that was brought out, however, was that US Airways had not decided that Pittsburgh International was the place where that expansion would take place. Obviously, we were in competition with Charlotte, we were told. Mr. Wolfe indicated that to make the project successful that they would require about \$240 million of public funding. Since Beaver County has 3500 people that work here, obviously we were one of the bigger players at the table because Washington County, I believe, only has about 400 people and Butler and the other counties about 200. We were asked to put in the pot some \$10 million from our County of 186,000 people where 1 mill of tax is 1.8 million dollars. That was a significant piece of money but when we all sat around the table pondering how we were going to come up with the \$240 million with the threat of them leaving and going to Charlotte, I can tell you that from the Governor on down, every public official that I talked to earnestly sat down and tried to work out a financial package, even down to taxing, financing

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with Moon and Findlay Township to make it work. were all committed to making it work to entice US Air to stay here at Pittsburgh International Decause there were 12,700 jobs associated with this project. say that when we had concluded the tax package, that we felt that we could meet the \$240 million, at that time the commissioners changed hands and Chief Executive Roddey came on board and again, negotiations with them. The merger was announced. Frankly, I was startled because of the fact that in good faith for over a year we were working diligently to come up with a tax package to preserve these much needed jobs in Western Pennsylvania. My first reaction was, I didn't understand why that was taking place because there had been no inkling of information to us, the County Commissioners, that were meeting with all of the people in an attempt to come up with the funding. So, I was quite surprised by that. I could tell you that each year --Representative Pippy asked the question and rightfully so -- about the training facility here because I have done a lot of research in that year and a half. am a pilot myself. I have been in aviation 38 years. I'm very close to the aviation community and I was Director of our airport for over ten years. So, I do talk to a lot of airline people.

It's a big concern about the merger. Frankly, I'm told now we went from a \$604 million dollar project to one now where they will spend \$130 million on an air bus with \$30 million in renovations. We are even competing for that and listening to Chief Executive Roddey, that we were negotiating the best deal we could in order to sustain what jobs we could preserve.

You should know that with the merging of the airlines, I know that the Attorney General and the Justice Department in Washington concern themselves primarily with antitrust issues and rightfully so, to protect the consumer. However, on the local level we are concerned about the jobs and the economics.

Let me try to put it in perspective very briefly because, Mr. Chairman, I do want to read in a moment or two my statement for the record. I wanted to preface that reading with these remarks so you understand where I'm coming from. With the construction of the new maintenance facility, the new maintenance facility which was negotiated, Chairman Roddey said he did get a commitment from them to construct it here because of the fact that there are jobs associated with the maintenance facility. However, if you ask me the question as far as the economics are

concerned, there is no question about it, the expansion of US Airways for our region would have been the best thing because there would be nobody losing their job, 12,700. We would be undertaking a \$604 million expansion program. I am told the entire airport was a \$700 million project. All those construction jobs and the fact that we would have expanded with them being here, but that being said, we have to deal with reality and apparently the United Airlines as well as US Airways is dedicated to bringing this merger to a conclusion.

I'm here today to sound an alarm on an economic basis and what this means not only to Beaver County but to our region. I am confident that when this merger takes place that you should be aware that it is going to mean a loss of jobs. For instance, the training facility out in Denver right now, I can tell you I have talked to many of the hotels in this region. There are over 16,000 people that come to this airport for training on an annual basis. Think about the ripple effect and the domino effect. There are going to be many hotels in the area with empty rooms when the 16,000 leave to go to Denver for training. We'll lose over 200 jobs, over a hundred thousand dollars for dispatchers. That will no doubt

go to Chicago. This is my belief. So, we should know that with the merger, in addition to the anti-trust concerns, that it's going to mean a loss of jobs for not only Beaver County but for this region.

With that in mind, I would like to read a brief statement into the record officially. I too would be happy to answer any questions.

As I stated, Mr. Chairman, I'am Dan

Donatella, Chairman of the Beaver County Board of

Commissioners. It is indeed an honor and a privilege

for me to present testimony on this occasion to the

distinguished panel with regard to the proposed

acquision of US Airways by United Airlines.

As a commercial, multi-engine rated pilot with many years of association with the airline industry and more than 30 years of service, those appointed and elected to County government, I am not unmindful of its impact on our economy and the importance to our citizens of the good-paying, good-benefitted jobs that the airline industry provides, including US Airways and United.

A couple of years ago it was announced about all the changes contemplated in the makeup of US

Airways fleet of aircraft, and it became obvious that the maintenance facilities at its Pittsburgh hub would

be completely inadequate to meet US Airways' needs.

Recognizing that Pittsburgh would be in competition with other major US Airways' hubs for these facilities and the thousands of jobs they provide, Beaver County joined hands with Allegheny and other surrounding counties urging US Airways to construct these new facilities at its Pittsburgh International maintenance space.

The Beaver County Board of Commissioners, because of this concern, not only adopted supporting resolutions, but contributed financial support to Allegheny County for the conduct of a feasibility study which would demonstrate how the new maintenance hangars and other reservations and training facilities could be consolidated in a US Airways campus on the Pittsburgh International Airport.

We, along with our senators, congressmen, legislators and many other elected public officials and leaders of the business community, banded together to develop a method to provide some \$240 million of public monies towards this project and also urged state participation to help with the funding of this project which was estimated to cost in excess of \$600 million and would employ as many as 13,000 people.

Some referred to this as corporate welfare.

Call it what you wish, it's a fact of life today. Our region is in competition with others throughout the country and this is clearly the price of admission.

In the case of US Airways it was a sound investment in job preservation. All the while, the Airline was apparently in negotiation for its sale to United.

When the merger was announced, our strategy had to change. It was painfully clear that some of operations targeted for the US Airways campus would go elsewhere. The problem now was to salvage as many jobs as possible and through the good services of Allegheny County Executive, Jim Roddey, and others were able to extract a commitment from United to build a new wide body maintenance hangar at Pitt at a cost of approximately \$130 million, upgrade the existing hangars for an additional \$30 million and with modification, use the engine test cell currently in place.

The commitment would keep over 3,000 Beaver County citizens employed at the Airport and many more throughout the region.

Consolidation is taking place in almost every industry. The airlines will be no exception and while we would have much preferred to have US Airways and

its \$600 million complex in Pittsburgh, we are faced with economic realities of life and must make the best deal we can for our citizens.

It has been alleged that the merger will reduce competition and lead to higher fares. As many of you know, air fares between Pittsburgh and other destination cities are some of the highest in the country. It is difficult to believe that this merger could have a further adverse impact on air fares from and to Pittsburgh.

There are those that believe this merger will trigger others and, while that may be so, they should be considered on a case by case basis, each on its own merits.

Given my preference, I would have hoped that US Airways would remain a viable independent air carrier and that the development once envisioned for Pittsburgh would become a reality. My judgment tells me that it won't happen, that US Airways will not survive as an independent and that if it isn't courted by United, it will be someone else.

Although we know this merger, if successful, will undoubtedly cost our region several thousand jobs in the end, it is clear that we must work together to try and save at least a piece of the pie. That's why

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the Pittsburgh maintenance facility is and remains important to us.

I must trust the recommendations of Mr. Roddey and other officials that have been deeply involved with the discussions concerning this issue. Based on the information provided and the commitments made by United to Mr. Roddey and others, I would urge your favorable recommendation of this merger. That being said, Mr. Chairman, we are at a point in time right now where we do believe that if we listen to what we have heard here this morning from both United and US Airways, that if we don't allow them to merge, there could be some problems down the road, I don't think we are in a position to doubt that. would hope that we could preserve some of these jobs and for that we are grateful about the maintenance facility. So, for the record, I do want to make it be known that there are going to be some job losses. These are high paid jobs. We are going to lose out. With that being on the table, there is not much we can do about what the two airlines want to do. But in the spirit of cooperation and working not only with this committee and Attorney General Fisher and Janet Reno and the Justice Department, our local level is simply the County Commissioners. Our concern really is on

job preservation and economics. When they do consider this, the antitrust point of view, they don't concern themselves with the economics of it. So, I do want to thank this committee for taking the opportunity and for allowing me to at least enter something on the record on how we feel from the surrounding county and I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you for your thoughtful testimony. I understand that you are kind of between a rock and a hard spot. You can tell that you put a lot of thought, not only in your personal comments but the testimony. Thank you very much. Are there any questions?

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: Thank you very much,
Dan. I really appreciate your coming here and giving
your testimony. I understand we have one-fourth of
the employees working here at US Airways and I understand your concern about the maintenance facilities
and I can see where we are going to be losing a lot of
jobs. I hope we might be able to get that answer
today by Mr. Nagin or can you comment on his concerns
about what he says about the maintenance facility?

MR. NAGIN: I'd defer to United because they will be the succeeding company. I will defer to

Mr. Walsh.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: If we could, we are not going to get into a dialogue but I will give the courtesy of a short direct response to the question. Do you understand the question? If not, we will restate it?

MR. WALSH: I'm very sorry, could the question be repeated?

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: Commissioner

Donatella was concerned about the loss of jobs if

the maintenance facility is not being built as was

stated months ago with the \$240 million that we

were trying to put together and I think the state has

come through with a hundred million dollars and I'm

sure that the 240 was acquired by different sources.

So, he's concerned that the maintenance facility is

not going to be built and it's going to be elsewhere

and there is going to be a great loss of jobs. Like

he said, we have 3500 employees working here from

Beaver County. So, he's just concerned that they may

all lose their jobs. So, I'd like to have a little

explanation on that.

MR. WALSH: Well, one thing I cannot respond to is the forecast for jobs or the circumstances under which the jobs were forecasted to be certain under a

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plan that US Airways was contemplating before the merger. I can strictly respond in the context of our plans should the acquisition of US Airways occur.

There will be no job loss whatsoever.

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: Is that going to be in the contract? Is that going to be in writing?

MR. WALSH: Well, I believe it's already in the contract that outlines the transaction that is before the Department of Justice and has been filed with the SEC. Those commitments are in writing and, in fact, they are and Mr. Goodwin and our corporation has subscribed to the fact that there will be no job losses for either company. In a context of that plan, I can say to you today that there will be no furloughs.

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: Is there a good possibility that there is going to be hiring of more people?

MR. WALSH: The best answer to that is in our hearts, our plan is to grow this, see this acquisition as a source of growth and opportunity. Your question earlier, Representative Laughlin, is there opportunity, there is capacity still at Pittsburgh and could we see someday here in Pittsburgh additional service. I think the answer to that

question is yes. That is our intention. That is our hope. In fact, there could be job growth commensurate with that.

REPRESENTATIVE LAUGHLIN: Thank you.

MR. DONATELLA: Not to dispute what the gentleman said, I do believe they mean what they say, that there will be nobody losing their job. The question is, will you be transferred to Denver to hold that job? Will you be transferred to Chicago to hold that job or is the commitment going to be made that there will be no loss at Pittsburgh International? That's the issue. Again, Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. There are no further questions, I appreciate very much for having the opportunity to express myself publicly on the issue. I thank you and the rest of the committee for having me here.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you, sir.

We are going to deviate a bit from the way we generally do things. We are going to ask, and I understand it's been agreed to by the participants. We are going to ask three people to come up to the table and you'll still have the same amount of time for your testimony but then when we get into the question and answer period, perhaps we'll have a little better overall.

So, with that said, would Mr. Cliff Shannon, Executive

Director for the SMC Business Council please come forward; Robert Imperata, Executive Vice President of the Greater Pittsburgh Convention & Visitors

Bureau; and Tony Fratto, Vice President, Government Affairs, Pittsburgh Regional Alliance. Mr. Shannon, please lead off.

MR. SHANNON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. SMC
Business Council, formerly the Smaller Manufacturer's
Association, is a regional small business association.
Headquartered in Pittsburgh, SMC counts 5,300
Pennsylvania companies among its members, ranging from sole proprietorship to enterprises that employ 500
people. I want to thank you for the opportunity to present our views today, particularly as we represent a discreet number of tens of thousands of actual passengers out of Pittsburgh International Airport.

The quality and quantity of air travel service from Pittsburgh International Airport is of direct and vital importance to the region's business owners. Internet or no, the competitive demands of a global economy place an increasing premium on the availability of direct flights and connections around the country and around the world.

SMC's Chairman, for instance, is a selfemployed consultant who spends a large fraction of

his working life flying around the United States, seeking investors and customers for rapid-growth dot dash com companies. The SMC member who will succeed him as Chairman of our Association next year must travel several times a year to it's firm's subsidiary operations, which are located as far away as Australia. When SMC members gather to exchange ideas and socialize, conversations invariably touch on recent trips to Europe, Eastern and Western Europe, Canada, Asia, and more.

Against that background, the proposed merger of US Airways and United Airlines is of considerably more than passing interest. It appears today that the jointure has a number of important, positive attributes that should, we hope, earn its support from Pennsylvania small businesses.

Airport's status as a major hub airport. This status enables local business travelers to reach a variety of destinations more quickly and conveniently. Air travel access is a crucial service for literally thousands of smaller Western Pennsylvania businesses. As matters stand today, however, it is unclear that US Airways can make it as a stand-alone airline for many more years. Lacking hub operations here by a

major airline, flight options would be severely curtailed, and tens of thousands of smaller businesses would be negatively affected immediately. It would happen the same day.

Furthermore, Allegheny County's investment of more than \$800 million in building the most modern and efficient airport in the United States, if not the world, would be jeopardized if US Airways or another major carrier were not to carry on hub operations.

Not only would taxpayers be faced with a huge burden of repaying the bonds that were sold to build Pittsburgh International Airport, but the great hopes of sustained economic development along the airport corridor would be dashed, perhaps permanently.

Maintaining Pittsburgh International Airport as a major hub is the key to attracting new businesses, investments, and jobs, and to growing existing businesses in Southwestern Pennsylvania. Not only has United asserted its intention to maintain hub operations here, the initial merger announcement was accompanied by United Airlines expressing its intentions to add more flights and destinations from Pittsburgh International Airport.

I should add, too, Mr. Chairman, that the little discussion that accompanied the question about

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more service out of Pittsburgh strikes me and any other small business person as a natural. UAL's problems in Chicago with flight delay scheduling problems are well documented. Pittsburgh and our airport are located at the geographic intersection of United's hundreds of east-west routes and US Airways' well-developed network along the eastern seaboard. We have the terminal and runway space right now to accommodate more traffic, and unlike virtually every other major airport in the country, Pittsburgh International Airport could be expanded quickly and It is pretty easy to believe that the proeasily. posed merger offers the real possibility of Pittsburgh International Airport becoming an even more valuable resource for the merged airline and our region.

Before jumping ahead, there is a more immediate concern regarding plans for a new aircraft maintenance hang ar at Pittsburgh International.

Obviously, that project and the 5,000 high-paying maintenance jobs that depend on it are of paramount importance to the region. If the new maintenance facilities aren't constructed, there is a risk of losing most or all of the jobs, there will be permanent effects on hub operations here in the future, and the economic climate here will be negatively

affected. Put simply, the maintenance facility
modernization either accompanies the merger or the
merger is not in our region's best interest.

Clearly, we would all like to see a return to the ambitious development plan originally announced by US Airways. However, UAL's recently asserted commitment to proceed with a \$160 million in maintenance modernization, even as it has been pre-occupied with defending the merger in Washington, D.C., conducting sensitive labor negotiations, and coping with summer schedule disruptions, should be considered a very positive signal for the importance UAL attaches to maintaining a major maintenance facility here.

There are a lot of very large numbers that attend the proposed merger, between 11,000 and 12,000 US Airways' jobs in the region that amount to an annual expenditure of \$1 billion by US Airways, the nearly \$1 billion investment in Pittsburgh International Airport, the forecast of thousands of new jobs to be created along the airport corridors in years to come, particularly on the 10,000 publiclyowned acres that surround the airport, these are all awfully impressive figures for business owners throughout the region.

numbers that have a negative connotation for area businesses, numbers that almost certainly won't be improved by the proposed merger. I'm referring to the very high air fare structure that US Airways imposes on its Pittsburgh International operations. Adjectives like stratospheric leap to business traveler's lips when they think of air travel cost out of PIA. It's no surprise that the Ohio Turnpike hosts a steady stream of Western Pennsylvanians who make the two hour drive to Cleveland in order to save \$200, \$300, \$400, or even more on domestic flights.

Realistically, the proposed merger won't change the dynamics that sustain air fares here.

Until or unless additional competition is established at Pittsburgh International, fares will remain high.

That's why the other issues I've touched on are so vital to small businesses' support for this merger.

The high cost of flying from Pittsburgh are offset today by the number of destinations one can reach quickly and conveniently. It doesn't seem quite as expensive to board a US Airways flight at Pittsburgh International if you know that the airline is plowing hundreds of millions of dollars back into the regional economy.

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1 No chang iswithout challenges and problems 2 and risks and change is a process and we are at a very 3 scary point in that process. We need to do a lot of work before the process is over. But in this case, in 5 light of the commitments that have been made thus far 6 by the leadership of the two airlines that are propos-7 ing to merge, the balance of merit seem to fall 8 squarely on the side of supporting this merger. We'll 9 all be monitoring developments closely in the weeks 10 to come. But the joining of US Airways and UAL now 11 seems to be the best hope for maintaining both the 12 direct economic contributions US Airways makes to the 13 region's economy today and the competitive advantage 14 our businesses enjoy through its major hub operations. 15 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 16

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Mr. Imperata?

MR. IMPERATA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman,

members of the committee. Good morning, good

afternoon. I am Robert Imperata, Executive Vice

President of the Greater Pittsburgh Convention and

Visitors Bureau. I want to thank the committee for

giving us the opportunity to appear before you today

and express some views that are related to the proposed

US Airways/United Airlines merger and its potential

impact on the travel and tourism industry in our

region.

In Allegheny County alone, travel and tourism generates an economic impact of \$2.17 billion.

In the Pittsburgh region, which includes Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Armstrong, Lawrence and Washington Counties, the travel and tourism industry generates nearly \$2.8 billion. In our neighboring region, Laurel Highlands, the impact was \$1.4 billion in 1998. That brings the impact to more than \$4 billion in our region. These figures are taken from a study commissioned by the State of Pennsylvania through an organization known as D.K. Shifflet.

That translates to dollars spent on hotels, taxicabs, restaurants, services and retail stores. It also translates to spending at our museums and cultural attractions, audiences for our performing arts groups, visitors at our zoos, festivals and amusement parks, and nearly 40,000 jobs for the residents of Southwestern Pennsylvania.

Clearly, leisure and business travel plays a key role in the health and vitality of our economy but in order for the travel and tourism industry to prosper, we all need to maintain a world-class airport.

A world-class airport, paired with convenient, frequent and competitively priced air transportation,

I might add.

The first attribute is in place. Pittsburgh International Airport, under the leadership of Kent George, recently was rated best airport in the United States and third in the world by Conde Nast Traveler. It's the gateway through which hundreds of thousands of visitors from around the world make their way into the region.

We now have new direct flight service to

London, which when paired with direct international

connections to Germany, France and Canada, has given

this region tremendous new opportunities for marketing

the region to the international business and leisure

traveler.

And we have a tremendous visitor product that is attracting worldwide attention. The rich, unique town and country experience awaits travelers who fly into Pittsburgh, and then fan out into areas such as Laurel Highlands and our surrounding counties. The Pittsburgh region's cultural amenities, together with the soft adventure and outdoor activities of Southwestern Pennsylvania, lure visitors from around the globe, with great potential for expansion and growth.

The Greater Pittsburgh Convention and

Visitors Bureau, along with government and community leaders, has spent many years and dollars shaking off the region's outdated image and building international consumer and industry awareness of Pittsburgh,

Allegheny County and the entire region as a world-class destination.

In the business arena, Pittsburgh will soon be home to a \$328 million David L. Lawrence Center that will nearly triple our current exhibit space.

The new center gives the Greater Pittsburgh Convention and Visitors Bureau the opportunity to pursue larger, more prestigious, national and international conferences and trade shows that would not have previously considered Pittsburgh as a site for their event. As you know, this state has been very supportive financially and otherwise in the development of this new convention center.

In anticipation of the new convention center's opening, a number of hotels are under construction in Downtown Pittsburgh and along the airport corridor.

We are spending millions of dollars to bring Pittsburgh's travel and tourism attributes up to a new level of destination excellence. The region is gearing up for a surge in new business, and we are poised for tremendous growth in this region.

What is absolutely crucial to that growth is the strength and viability of our airport and our air service.

Any decrease in frequency or availability of direct domestic or international flights will certainly negatively impact the success of the new convention center, new stadiums, and our ability to attract sought-after conventions, again on a national or international level.

Frequency, accessibility, and competitive pricing are the factors in the domestic market, particularly in the convention and meetings industry; and direct, non-stop service is critical to the international market. Without direct flight service, international tour operators have no incentive to develop itinaries or packages that could include the Pittsburgh region.

Additionally, the availability and flexibility of frequent flyer programs is, as we all know, a deciding factor for both, the leisure and business traveler.

In short, a new venture that grows and enhances the frequency and range of cities served by direct flights, provides competitive prices to the consumer, grows our status and capabilities as an international hub will be good for the travel and

tourism industry.

That said, assurances need to be made on all fronts to protect the 11,700 individuals currently employed by US Airways and the economic development plans for Allegheny County. Anything less will be detrimental to the economic health of the region, and subsequently the ability of the region to attract business and leisure visitors. Thank you.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you.

Before we -- the final testifier on the panel, Tony,

I'm going to ask you if it would be all right if we

could enter your testimony officially into the record.

A lot of it, we have rehashed a lot of this but I

would sincerely like to give you a minute or two to

kind of sum up.

MR. FRATTO: That's one of the advantages of going third on the panel, following somebody like Cliff Shannon who eloquently touches all the bases.

I do represent the Pittsburgh Regional

Alliance. It's a marketing and business attraction
group in the region. I also represent the Greater

Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Allegheny

Conference on Community Development which is the chief
corporate civic group in the Pittsburgh region, the

Pittsburgh Technology Council and a number of other

groups in the region.

There are basically four points that have been touched on that we care deeply about. First is the increase in destinations. The increased number of one stop and nonstop domestic and international flights coming out of this airport are vital for many of the members. The hub status which was discussed earlier is vital because along with the hub comes jobs. We are closely monitoring the progress on the maintenance facility and other related jobs in the region, the maintenance facility preeminent among them.

And finally, as Cliff mentioned, there is tremendous concern over competitive pricing coming out of this airport on flights. While we understand that we are going to be a premium on flights coming out of this airport to maintain hub status, to maintain the flights that are generating here, the price increases are really dramatic and really have a severe impact on the bottom line for a lot of companies in this region. I gave similar testimony a month or so ago to the U. S. Senate Committee that was held here in town discussing the merger and since then have received a lot of anectdotal stories from a lot of companies. I'll relate one from a local company that

was considering moving their sales force into
Pittsburgh and in the process of analyzing the costs
and benefits of doing that determined that it not
only would not be a good business decision to move
that sales force into Pittsburgh, but it was probably
the best decision. It would save more money by
moving their entire operation out of Pittsburgh to
another area. Now, I don't have information about
what destinations they serve and so forth, but those
calculations are done by businesses everyday.

Again, I represent business groups in this region. It puts me in a rather curious position to be able to tell a private company not to charge what the market will bear but the unique relationship with public entities in this airport, all of the investment in this airport, it's a different kind of business. We really want to try to work to try to bring some competitive pricing into this airport.

I say that knowing that we have a unique relationship with US Airways. We consider US Airways a strong business partner in this region. We are proud to have them here. We think of US Airways as a Pittsburgh company. We know that they are headquartered in Virginia but we think of US Airways as a Pittsburgh company because of the number of jobs and

the community partnerships that they have been able to develop and the service they provide to our region. We hope we have the same relationship with UAL should a merger go through.

So, we have a strong interest in the financial and business success in this airline but there are a lot of companies who depend on air travel here. So, thank you. I'll be happy to respond to any questions you might have.

REPRESENTATIVE PIPPY: Mr. Chairman, I just want to thank all of the members for their testimony. Tony said it well. Cliff, any time you speak, there is not much to be said after that. We are fortunate to listen to all three of you.

(The following was submitted for inclusion in the record:)

Statement

Οf

Tony Fratto

Vice President, Government Affairs
Pittsburgh Regional Alliance

Wednesday, September 13, 2000 Before the

Committee on the Judiciary Transportation Aviation Subcommittee Pennsylvania House of Representatives

Αt

Pittsburgh International Airport

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Good morning Mr. Chairman, Representative Fairchild, and members of the Committee. My name is Tony Fratto and I am the Vice-President of Government Affairs for the Pittsburgh Regional Alliance. Thank you for giving me this opportunity today to address concerns related to the proposed merger of US Airways and United Airlines. I also would like to thank you for your sincere and persistent attention to economic development issues affecting this region. Your responsiveness to our concerns has been consistent and greatly appreciated. hearing today is evidence of your commitment. As you know, I represent the Pittsburgh Regional Alliance -- a business attraction and marketing group in this region, the Greater Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce -- our chief business advocacy group; the Pittsburgh Technology Council -- the largest regional technology trade group in the nation; and the Allegheny Conference on Community Development -- the leading corporate civic group in our region. By extension I also represent other pro-business, economic development

groups in southwestern Pennsylvania.

In fact, as a shared employee of these groups, I am in a unique position to outline the concerns of the business community and the greater economic development community in our region.

The health of Pittsburgh International Airport is vital to the business and economic development interests of southwestern Pennsylvania. The airport provides important links for our business community and jobs for thousands of families. For hundreds of thousands of air passengers every year, the airport provides the first -- and often the only -- window into this wonderful region of ours. Clearly, for the business and economic development communities of southwestern Pennsylvania, the airport is a preeminent asset that should be both protected and allowed to flourish.

The business community in southwestern Pennsylvania, while generally supportive of the proposed merger between United Airlines and US Airways, nonetheless has some concerns. Allow me to outline their four major points of interest:

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1. Increased Destinations: The prospect of increasing the number of direct and one-stop flights to domestic and international destinations from Pittsburgh International Airport presents a significant opportunity for our region. Even in the "New Economy" there is no substitute for efficient person to person contact in the business world. Our business community places great value on the ability to fly to key destinations. Our recent prolonged, but successful, fight to reinstate a direct Pittsburgh to London route is an excellent example of the importance we place on flight access. The proposed merger is expected to result in significant new flight opportunities -including destinations of high interest to the high tech community like San Jose, CA; Portland, OR; and Asia. We strongly support increased destinations and encourage our political leaders not to ignore the tangible benefits of these assets.

2. "Hub" Status. The maintenance and expansion of "hub" status for Pittsburgh International Airport is essential to our economic

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development efforts. While there are costs as well as benefits associated with hub airports, we all agree that the benefits outweigh the costs and stand strongly in support of retaining this status for Pittsburgh. United Airlines has publicly stated that they intend to expand and grow Pittsburgh International as a hub airport. We are hopeful that United is sincere. Increased flights and the preservation of jobs across the board are directly tied to our status as a hub airport. The costs associated with hub status have mainly to do with pricing, and I will address that issue later.

3. Maintenance Facility/Jobs. Each of our groups strongly encourages United Airlines to build a maintenance facility to accommodate the new Airbus jets at Pittsburgh International Airport. Without question, no other issue has been addressed with more concern or less information. Our local, state and federal political leaders, as well as labor and community leaders have all joined in unanimity in attempts to get

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this deal done. United Airlines has announced a commitment to build a maintenance facility at Pittsburgh International Airport should the merger succeed. We understand that discussions continue to move forward in trying to work out the details of this plan and we expect a positive conclusion. Our political leadership including Senators Specter and Santorum, our congressional delegation, Governor Ridge and Chief Executive Roddey, have all voiced our strong support for a positive decision on this issue. stand with them. Speaking personally, as a resident of western Allegheny County all my life, I know what the economic impact of losing these maintenance jobs -- and other airport-related jobs -- will mean to the viability of our communities. We must all be supremely diligent and persistent in affecting a positive outcome on this decision.

4. Competitive Pricing. I earlier mentioned pricing as a cost which mitigates the benefits of being a hub airport. Within the Pittsburgh business community no issue is certain to elicit more testimonials of

Pittsburgh International Airport. We recognize that we can expect to pay higher ticket prices in order to maintain flight access -- and the business community is willing to pay a premium for that benefit. But travel costs from the airport severely affect the bottom lines of many Pittsburgh area businesses and they're not happy about. As an advocate for business I am put in the curious position of objecting to a private company's right to charge what the market will bear. But clearly some effort must be made to reduce the size of the premium local flyers are forced to carry.

Finally, any assessment of this merger must include an analysis of US Airways' future prospects as a healthy and successful enterprise in the absence of joining with United Airlines. It has been no secret that US Airways has struggled to be consistently profitable due to a wide range of factors -- not the least of which is the high operating costs of Pittsburgh International Airport. An objective conclusion could be reached that US Airways'

ability to compete on its own in the current airline industry is precarious. If this airline were to collapse, the negative economic impact to the region would be catastrophic.

Speculation as to the benefits or detriments associated with the proposed merger might require a necessary leap of faith when

Business and economic development groups in southwestern Pennsylvania cooperate to an extensive degree -- especially when issues of such overarching importance as this proposed merger arise. I can assure you that we will continue to fight to see that the region's interests are advanced.

viewed in this light.

Chairman Geist, thank you again for holding this important hearing and for giving me the opportunity to address these issues. At this time, I am available to respond to any questions you may have.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you, gentlemen.

REPRESENTATIVE PETRONE: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I appreciate your testimony and your concern

for our region. As Mr. Imperata knows, we have been

involved for at least two decades in trying to get
this new airport and it certainly is a class airport.

We are certainly interested in keeping it humming as
the center of our engineer. We do hope that Mr. Nagin
keeps his commitment for the maintenance facility.

I think that's critical for us as well as the other
commitments with the merger. I think that is very
very important. We are going to be watching that
closely. Thank you.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you, Representative Petrone. Thank you, again. Excuse me, Representative Washington.

REPRESENTATIVE WASHINGTON: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. I just wanted to make the remark that though I am not on the Transportation Committee, however, today has certainly been an educational factor for me as it relates to the merger. Thank you very much.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Our last testifier is Earl Hord, who is Director of the Allegheny County Department of Economic Development. Mr. Hord, we would have had you in the last group but we only had three chairs.

MR. HORD: That's okay. We saved the best for last.

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AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Yes, we did. You may proceed.

MR. HORD: In deference to the time, I'm not going to read the full text. I would like to high-light some of the items I have contained in my testimony.

First, I'd like to thank you, Chairman

Geist and Chairman Fairchild and members of the House

Transportation and Aviation Committees for coming to

Pittsburgh to allow us to give testimony on something
that is of major importance to this region; we think,

to all of Southwestern Pennsylvania and to the

eastern part of the United States. For nearly the

past century in Pittsburgh, and I'm not going to go

into the history of the demise of the steel industry.

You are all aware. We hit the bottom. As a matter of
fact, local unemployment in the early 70's and late

80's reached unprecendented heights as the region

suffered the largest job loss per capita in the nation's
history.

We have overcome that. We have overcome it by focusing on education, research and development.

As a matter of fact, today more than 120,000 people are employed in the technology field. That is close to 12 percent of our total employment and 18 percent of

our income. We have made the change. We have made the turn.

Pittsburgh International Airport has been an important part of that whole process and the decisions facing us today are of major importance. United Airlines and US Airways are strong corporate structures. Each of them bringing a level of strength and a needed capacity for this region in order for it to continue to develop. Whether the merger occurs or does not occur, transportation in and out of this region is of major importance and whatever we do, we must maintain that facility, that capacity, to service the transportation needs or our region will suffer something even more devastating than that which we suffered during the demise of the steel industry.

We have been working to develop the land around Greater Pittsburgh Airport. The airport has approximately 10,000 acres. It provides a unique opportunity, unlike any other airport in this nation, to develop it and develop lands on the airport where we can provide synergy between transportation and the needs for transportation, feed the airlines and have the airlines feed the kind of companies that we can try and hope to develop in this region.

Plans are being finalized for an air cargo,

and air cargo of major importance for any airport and for any region. I was Chairman -- I'm sorry, I was the Commissioner for Aviation for the City of Chicago in my prior life. We built air cargo facilities thinking we were responding to more than what would possibly be demanded in the future. Before we had the building completed, we were way under. What that says to me is that in addition to transportation of people, transportation of cargo is central. Companies tend to want to locate in the areas where they can get their products and services out to the marketplace rapidly. Time is important.

So, you can easily understand that Pittsburgh International Airport is important to our region. In fact, it's important to the entire northeastern United States. First, I think we ought to be concerned about the 11,700 employees. We don't want to go back and repeat the losses we experienced during the dark days of the 70's and 80's. So, it's imperative that we require that there is a firm hard commitment that those jobs be retained, preferably, they be retained here in this region and at this airport.

Before Allegheny County throws its complete support behind the merger, it's imperative that we receive certain assurances. I will go down through

what those are. First, of major concern, is the 11,700 jobs. We need to have assurances and they need to be firm and hard and unequivocal that those jobs will remain in the Pittsburgh area.

Secondly, the taxpayers of Allegheny County provided the financial vehicle through the issuance of bonds for the construction of the \$8 million airport terminal. We obviously will have to have a commitment from United Airlines that those bonds and those commitments will be honored.

with the expectation that it was going to be a hub.

Millions of dollars were poured into this, state and federal funds as well as local funds. It's imperative again that this remain the hub. I think in my experience in working with the airline industry that the location of the Greater Pittsburgh International Airport, that its location and its capacity will allow it to accept whatever demands United may place on it to be a central hub and we can expand the utilization of the airport and make it more efficient.

By year's end, US Airways and United Airlines would have an extensive fleet of Airbus aircraft with numerous new aircraft on order. Both airlines have admitted to the need for a new hangar facility to

perform maintenance and safety checks on these aircraft. A skilled workforce is available, including more than 2,000 machinists, which is available right here and right now in Pittsburgh. We have the land capacity and we can raise the capital to expand the maintenance facility. We would urge that this be a firm hard commitment and requirement.

United Airlines has already addressed several of these issues. They have confirmed that it intends to assume US Airways' existing lease and guaranteed payment of all future debt obligations. They have also indicated its intention to maintain Pittsburgh as a hub status, at least at its current level. It even appears that the airline may expand service from Pittsburgh by adding additional domestic and international routes. That is another issue. We want Pittsburgh to remain a hub, not just for domestic flights. International flights are of major importance. They bring commerce and opportunity.

The really good news is that earlier this summer United Airlines announced it will proceed with a \$160,000 million expansion of the maintenance facilities by creating a new hangar and supplying some redevelopment at some of the others. However, the plans do not include a new training facility. Earlier

there was testimony about the commitment to a training facility here and there was talk about pilot training. What we do here is not just train pilots. We train entire crews as a unit which is a much more, we think, important reason for the training. The facilities are here. The capacity is here. Getting the employees in and out is available to United Airlines. We would urge that they give very serious consideration and indeed be one of the requirements that these training facilities be maintained and expanded to accommodate their expansion.

United committed to no furloughs of US Airways employees for two years after the merger. The airline has removed the two-year time limit and has indicated it will furlough no US Airways employees ever. How-ever, United has remained remained silent on the 600 training jobs, the 200 dispatchers and the 500 related support personnel employed in this region. We would love to have them required that the assurance for these jobs remain.

Mr. Chairman and Committee members, I ask
your assistance to strongly convey to your colleagues
in Harrisburg the importance for the needs for these
guarantees and assurances to preserve the economic
future of the region that is rich in resources. I

Hord.

thank you for the opportunity to speak today on behalf of the citizens of Allegheny County and I'll answer any questions that you may have.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you, Mr. Hord. Mr. Maher?

MR. MAHER: Thank you, Dr. Hord. You have -MR. HORD: Thanks for the promotion.
REPRESENTATIVE MAHER: I'm sorry, Director

MR. HORD: Okay.

REPRESENTATIVE MAHER: You certainly bring a wonderful perspective having had the opportunity to observe aviation activities both from the Pittsburgh perspective and the Chicago perspective and in this case it's got to be a probably unique ability to do that except for perhaps Mr. Wolfe who moved from company to company.

In any case, I think you were certainly very clear about the guarantees, the commitments, that you believe are desirable. Will you be comfortable with guarantees that are not enforceable?

MR. HORD: I have the greatest respect for United Airlines. Ironically, Mr. Wolfe was Chairman of United Airlines while I was Commissioner of Aviation in Chicago. When I came to Pittsburgh, I failed to

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mention that I served on the Airport Authority Board. When I came here, Mr. Wolfe is once again Chairman of one of the primary airlines. Realities of life are that the commitments that are made and the requirement to adhere to those commitments are influenced by economic conditions and justifiably so. So, if the most important guarantees are not in writing, then I would be very nervous. There are some assurances that, I think, that need to be made that will give the opportunity to compete effectively. You see the need for additional facilities is something that we can actually forecast clearly where there are going to be needs. We feel as though we are in competition with other airports. Listen to the questions. isn't a question of whether the facilities will be The issue is where. That's the assurance we are looking for.

REPRESENTATIVE MAHER: Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE PETRONE: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. Director Hord, I caught your reference and concerns about assurances for maintaining and guaranteeing jobs and we are concerned about the maintenance facility because that is the thrust of what we have been about for the last several years.

I also want us involved in this process while

we are trying to help it. Keep in mind some statements from some of the prior presenters that historically consumers have not benefitted from airline mergers. That's what it says. You, of course, have experience. I just want us all to keep in mind the fact that we used to have companies around here called Westinghouse and J&L Steel Corporation that were dominant in their field. They were healthy financially, some of them the rocks of Gibralter in this area and we hope that US Air does not go that route. Thank you.

MR. HORD: I join you with that whole plan.

I think though it's important to recognize one thing.

Pittsburgh International Airport is a very efficiently run facility. Its costs are competitive in operations and are dropping. Its location is crucial. We have exceptionally good weather. Its capacity, 65 percent of our capacity is currently being used, and we have capacity for additional runways. There is no reason why we shouldn't look toward United Airlines to look at Pittsburgh favorably. It's my intention to look very carefully and hard with them to get them to understand the value for expanding here.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Representative Pippy?

REPRESENTATIVE PIPPY: Mr. Hord, I want to

congratulate you on your appointment and we look forward to working with you. I'd also like to say to the Subcommittee Chairman, Chairman Fairchild, and Representative Geist. I sent them a letter asking for this hearing and I do appreciate not only their response but if you look at this committee, it's a bipartisan effort and it demonstrates that the players involved do so in a fair and equitable manner when there is a disagreement and they are frank and up front. Mr. Hord, congratulations again. We look forward to working with you. Mr. Chairman, thank you for having this meeting.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: Thank you.

(The following was submitted for inclusion in the record.)

## Testimony

Earl F. Hord, Director

Allegheny County Department of Economic Development before the

Pennsylvania House Transportation Subcommittee

## Aviation

on

September 13, 2000

Good morning, Chairman Geist, Chairman

Fairchild and members of the House Transportation

IM SEL-711 REPORTENS PAPER

Aviation Subcommittee, my name is Earl
Hord and I am Director of Economic
Development for Allegheny County and a
member of the Allegheny County Airport
Authority Board. On behalf of Chief Executive
Jim Roddey and all the citizens of Allegheny
County, I would like to thank the Committee
for this opportunity to present the County's
views on the \$11.6 billion proposal by United
Airlines to acquire US Airways.

For nearly the past century, Pittsburgh and the entire Southwestern Pennsylvania region have played an integral role in the industrialization of the employees of this nation, predominantly through the hard work and determination of the many manufacturing companies that once called Pittsburgh home. Heavy industry provided opportunity for goodpaying jobs and economic prosperity for many that worked in the local mills. However, in the early late 70s and early 80s that all began to change as the bottom dropped out of the steel industry. Local employment reached unprecedented heights as the region suffered the largest job loss per capita in

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the nation's history.

that major downturn by diligently focusing our efforts in new age manufacturing, education, research and development, and high technology. Those efforts have been paying off. More than 120,000 people are now employed in the technology field, comprising nearly 12 percent of our workforce and 18 percent of the local payroll. Our colleges and universities are world-renowned and we stand among the top ten centers in medical research.

Today, Pittsburgh is the corporate headquarters of nine Fortune 500 companies
including USX, Alcoa and H.J. Heinz. Several
multinational companies like Sony, Bayer,
and Nova Chemicals also maintain a large local
presence in the region. Technology and
innovation developed on the campuses of
Carnegie Mellon University and the University
of Pittsburgh have spawned an entire generation
of new firms, such as the Marconi Corp.,
Freemarkets and Medrad, that are revolutionizing
the use of new age technology and the Internet.

Pittsburgh International Airport has and will continue to play a vital role in the decisions of companies to locate and grow in our region. Our modern airport terminal is the gateway to the world not just for Pittsburgh, but southwestern Pennsylvania, northern West Virginia and eastern Ohio as well. It is an integral part of the economic fabric of our community, creating more than 18,000 direct airport-related jobs and accounting for more than \$3.5 billion a year in economic impact.

Our innovative airside/landside terminals, people movers and air mail have set modern standards for efficiency. This important model has not gone unnoticed. Since its construction in 1992, Pittsburgh International Airport has received accolades from several national media publications and just last year the readers of an international travel magazine voted it the best airport in North America and the third best in the world.

The airport has set the foundation for a multitude of development projects that will help stake Pittsburgh's claim as a

major force in the 21st Century. This summer we opened a Hyatt-Regency airport hotel and conference center located at the end of the airside moving walkway. Visitors can now travel to Pittsburgh and conduct business in world-class facilities without ever having to deal with the elements of weather. Earlier this summer we also opened the first of five buildings in our Airside Business Park. They offer companies a total of 400,000 square feet flex-office space and quick access in and out of the airport through corporate, private or commercial aviation means.

Plans are also being finalized for a new Air Cargo and Business Aviation Facility.

We will double our current air cargo capacity.

A new Army Reserve headquarters is currently under construction that will eventually house the command and control activities for a five-state area under the 99th Regional Support Command.

Additional negotiations are underway to construct 450,000 square feet of modern office space called the Ewing Technology Center off

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the Ewing Road Interchange. More than 2.5 million square feet of hotel, office and commercial development is also being planned off the McClaren Run Interchange.

Allegheny County is currently negotiating with Brant Motorsports of Morgantown, West Virginia, to construct the first fully-enclosed, full-sized indoor auto racing facility and multi-purpose entertainment center in the world. This 2.2 million-square-foot state-of-the-art racetrack will rely on the airport to transport auto racing fans and conventioneers to Pittsburgh on a year-round basis.

With more than 10,000 acres, Pittsburgh

International has virtually unlimited growth

potential. This includes both aviation-related

expansion and commercial development opportun
ities. Where other major metropolitan airports

find themselves landlocked, the sky is

literally the limit for Pittsburgh International.

Located roughly midway between New York and Chicago, Pittsburgh lies within one hour flying time of nearly 50 percent of the populations of both the United States and Canada, and 53 percent of the buying income of

the United States.

You can easily understand Pittsburgh
International Airport's importance to our
region and the entire NorthEast. The United
Airlines proposal to acquire US Airways
brings several important issues to the forefront. First of all, we are concerned about
the continued employment of the approximately
11,700 current employees of US Airways in
southwestern Pennsylvania. And second, we
are equally concerned about the status of
Pittsburgh International Airport as a
major national hub.

Before Allegheny County throws its complete support behind the merger of United Airlines and US Airways, it is imperative that a number of assurances affecting our region are contained in any Conditions of Approval, which the Department of Justice and Department of Transportation would make, if they should decide to grant approval for this merger. I request this Committee urge the Department of Justice to ensure the following items are addressed in their Order:

1.) Our region can ill afford to repeat

the hardship endured in the 70's and 80's.

One of our foremost concerns is for the approximately 11,700 individuals currently employed by US Airways at Pittsburgh International Airport. We need an absolute commitment contained in the Conditions of Approval of this merger that these jobs will be maintained in our region beyond United's initial two-year pledge.

- 2.) The taxpayers of Allegheny County provided the financial vehicle through bonds to fund the construction of the \$800-million Midfield Terminal Complex at Pittsburgh International Airport. US Airways is the principal guarantor of those bonds. US Airways presently uses nearly 90 percent of the midfield terminal and pays the majority of the outstanding debt, which totals over \$700 million. We need written assurances that United Airlines will assume US Airways existing lease and guarantee payment of all future obligations of US Airways.
- 3.) The new airport terminal (Midfield Terminal) opened in 1992 with significant state and federal support and with the

expectation that it would be a major hub.

US Airways currently operates approximately

515 flights a day to 110 non-stop destinations

throughout the US and Europe from this

airport. United Airlines must commit to

maintain at least the existing level of service,

and that commitment should be included in the

Conditions of Approval of the merger. On a

long-term basis, Pittsburgh must remain a

significant US domestic hub.

Airlines will have an extensive fleet of
Airbus aircraft with numerous new aircraft on
order. Both airlines have admitted to the
need for a new maintenance facility to perform
maintenance and safety checks on these aircraft.
A skilled workforce, including more than 2,000
machinists, is available right now in southwestern Pennsylvania to perform these tasks,
and the needed facilities have already been
designed for construction at Pittsburgh
International Airport. We ask your help in
urging United Airlines to follow through with
plans to construct this facility, and commit
to do so within two years of approval of the

merger.

United has already addressed several of these issues. The airlines has confirmed it intends to assume US Airways' existing lease and guarantee payment of all future debt obligations. United has also indicated its intention to maintain Pittsburgh's hub status at least at its current level. It even appears the airline may expand service from Pittsburgh by adding additional domestic and international routes.

And the really good news is: earlier this summer, United Airlines announced it will proceed with a \$160 million plan to expand maintenance operations and overhaul existing facilities in Pittsburgh subject to approval of the merger. However, the plans did not include a new training facility as contemplated by US Airways. The future employment and training of airline employees in this region is the major sticking point.

United originally committed to no furloughs of US Airways' employees ever. However,
United has remained silent on question of whether 600 training jobs, 200 dispatchers

and 500 related support personnel will remain employed in this region. We must have assurances these jobs will remain in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Chairman and Committee members, I ask

Mr. Chairman and Committee members, I ask your assistance to strongly convey to your colleagues in Harrisburg, the importance of the need for these guarantees to preserve the economic future of a region rich in resources. Pittsburgh is truly poised for takeoff.

Thank you for allowing me to speak today on behalf of the many citizens of Allegheny County and the workers who will be greatly affected by the outcome of these proceedings.

AVIATION CHAIRMAN FAIRCHILD: I would like to sincerely thank all of the testifiers for being here. You gave us a very professional presentation. Good luck in finding your car out at the parking lot. The hearing is adjourned.

(The hearing terminated at 12:35 p.m.)

\* \* \*

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I hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence taken by me in the above-entitled matter are fully and accurately indicated in my notes and that this is a true and correct transcript of same.

Naney J. Grega, RPR/mma