

In view of the appropriateness in referring to the FCC a matter requiring a resolution consistent with the FCC's regulatory responsibilities and concededly "beyond the conventional experience of judges," *Far East Conference v. United States*, 342 U.S. 570, 574, 72 S.Ct. 492, 494, 96 L.Ed. 576 (1952), the court requested the parties' written positions on referral. On February 21, 1986, the court and counsel met and discussed the method and scope of referral to the FCC, the necessity for surety, and the stay or dismissal of this action pending the receipt of the FCC's view.

Accordingly, the following is ordered.

1. The plaintiffs are to file a petition for declaratory ruling with the FCC on or before March 27, 1986.

2. The petition is to include a question inquiring whether, under the facts of this action as determined by the FCC, sections 3(b) and 3(c) of the Act and any DPUC decisions implementing those sections of the Act regulate interstate communications within the FCC's jurisdiction pursuant to the Communications Act of 1934 or pursuant to the rules, regulations, or decisions of the FCC adopted according to its authority.

3. The Stipulation filed December 19, 1985, shall remain in effect except that each plaintiff is ordered to post security with the clerk of this court on or before June 1, 1986, in the form of a renewable surety bond or letter of credit for the compensation payments to the defendant SNETCo envisioned by the Act and ordered by the DPUC. Sprint's security is to be in the amount of \$500,000. MCI's security is to be in the amount of \$1,000,000.

Rules 65(c) and 65.1, Fed.R.Civ.P., will apply to the posting of this security, including the eventual assessment as taxable costs against SNETCo for Sprint and MCI's expenses incurred in posting the security should the plaintiffs prevail in this action.

4. This order does not preclude any party from moving this court for relief from the stipulated stay during the pendency of this action.

5. Discovery and all pending motions are stayed until the FCC rules on the ordered petition.



**Alonzo STARKEY, James Goins, and John Corporal, all individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated**

v.

**TOWNSHIP OF CHESTER, a municipal organization and the Board of Supervisors of the Township of Chester.**

Civ. A. No. 86-0865.

United States District Court,  
E.D. Pennsylvania.

Feb. 25, 1986.

Action was brought challenging township's ordinance regulating pit bull dogs. The District Court, Katz, J., held that township could reasonably determine that pit bulls were dangerous.

Preliminary injunction denied.

#### **Constitutional Law** ⇐237

Township ordinance regulating the keeping of pit bull dogs could reasonably be found to relate to township interest in safety to preclude equal protection claim based on lack of similar regulation of other breeds in light of testimony of health officer and chief of police to their dangerousness. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 14.

Clinton L. Johnson, Chester, Pa., for plaintiffs.

Christopher J. Gorbey, Media, Pa., for defendants.

## MEMORANDUM

KATZ, District Judge.

Plaintiffs seek a preliminary injunction against a Chester Township Ordinance regulating Pit Bull dogs. Township of Chester, Pa. Ordinance No. 1-1986 (Feb. 6, 1986). Counsel advise that no reported case has considered the constitutionality of such a law.

The Ordinance defines the breed of dog by American Kennel terminology and seeks to reach dogs "bred for fighting." The key finding in the Ordinance is:

"Pit Bulls are considered dangerous dogs and potentially hazardous to the community."

Any Pit Bull running loose is subject to police action. Licenses for Pit Bulls may be purchased at fees ranging from \$500 per year for one dog to \$3000 for each Pit Bull above three. Pit Bull keepers must post a \$20,000 bond to cover injuries caused by their dogs. Pit Bulls must be confined in a secure place. Pit Bulls removed from confinement must be leashed and muzzled. A Pit Bull which attacks a person must be destroyed or removed from Chester Township. The Ordinance became effective February 12, 1986.

Plaintiffs attack the Ordinance as facially discriminatory for applying just to Pit Bulls, not other breeds of dogs, thus violating the equal protection rights of plaintiffs. There are also claims that the Ordinance violates plaintiffs' First Amendment rights, due process rights and the interstate commerce clause. Plaintiffs also claim that the Ordinance imposes license fees for Pit Bulls and for no other breed of dog and that these fees "are not reasonably related to the costs of the license fees ..." Complaint, at ¶ 26.

1. The experience of the Township Dog Control Officer ranked Pit Bulls at the top of the list of dangerous dogs. Minutes of Township Meeting, 2/6/86, Exhibit D, Motion To Dismiss. At the hearing, plaintiffs' counsel advised the Court that what led to the Ordinance were complaints that a Pit Bull, Grumpy, had attacked a child. Plaintiff Starkey testified at the hearing that its owner, Mr. Goins had not controlled Grumpy.

I find that plaintiffs' chances of prevailing on the merits are too slim to justify a preliminary injunction, weighing the harm to be suffered by plaintiffs from complying with the Ordinance against the risk of harm to the citizens of Chester Township if I grant the relief.

This Ordinance probably meets the traditional rational basis test for judging equal protection claims under the Fourteenth Amendment. *Barry v. Barchi*, 443 U.S. 55, 67, 99 S.Ct. 2642, 2650, 61 L.Ed.2d 365 (1979); *Northeast Bancorp., Inc. v. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System et al.*, — U.S. —, 105 S.Ct. 2545, 2555-56, 86 L.Ed.2d 112 (1985). In this sphere of social regulation, I properly defer to a legislative judgment of necessity and reasonableness.<sup>1</sup> *Keystone Bituminous Coal Association v. Duncan*, 771 F.2d 707, 718 (3d Cir.1985). The Chief of Police testified at the hearing that there were complaints of Pit Bulls chasing residents, including police, that Pit Bulls were the most dangerous breed of dog in his experience and that he recommended the Ordinance to the Board of Supervisors.

The Township could reasonably determine, as it did, that Pit Bulls are dangerous. The Township's Health Officer testified that the regulation was necessary in this densely populated Township; the Pit Bull bites to kill without signal. The Township does not have to regulate every dangerous animal at the same time in the same way to pass constitutional muster. The Township has not gone too far, insofar as the present record shows in regulating, licensing and charging fees for Pit Bulls.<sup>2</sup> *See Williamson County Regional Planning Commission v. Hamilton Bank*, — U.S. —, 105 S.Ct. 3108, 3122-24, 87 L.Ed.2d 126 (1985). The First Amendment

2. *Wackenhut Corp. v. Calero*, 362 F.Supp. 715 (D.C.P.R.1973) is different since the statute prohibiting the use of trained dogs by private detectives was not "reasonably necessary for the accomplishment of the governmental purpose..." 362 F.Supp. at 718 (emphasis in original) (citing *Bates v. Little Rock*, 361 U.S. 516, 80 S.Ct. 412, 4 L.Ed.2d 480 (1959)).

and Commerce Clause claims are frivolous on this record.

Accordingly, the motion for a preliminary injunction is DENIED.



**ANSALDO COMPONENTI,**  
S.p.A., Plaintiff,

v.

**UNITED STATES, Defendant,**

**Westinghouse Electric Corporation,**  
Defendant-Intervenor.

Court No. 84-9-01234.

United States Court of  
International Trade.

Jan. 17, 1986.

Action contested final results of administrative review of antidumping finding. Foreign exporter moved for judgment by agency record, and defendant intervenor, a domestic corporation, opposed motion and sought affirmance of administrative review under challenge. The Court of International Trade, Ford, Senior Judge, held that exporter's failure to produce information requested by International Trade Association completely justified Commerce Department's use of best information available in reaching its determination of dumping margin with respect to sale of large power transformer; exporter was either conspicuously uncooperative with Commerce Department during course of underlying reviews, or laboring under severe misconceptions as to administrative procedure involved in administrative United States antidumping law.

Administrative review results affirmed; action dismissed.

### 1. Customs Duties ⇐21.5(3)

Statements alleged "related party relationship" between foreign exporter's predecessor and foreign exporter's principle home customer market, within meaning of 19 CFR § 353.22(b), generally precluding sales between "related" parties in determination of foreign market value, and Tariff Act § 771(13), governing inclusion of term "exporter" for purpose of determining United States price; statements outlined pattern of common ownership and control, where both companies were financially controlled under various entities, by Italian government, there was no competitive bidding between foreign exporter and other home-market manufacturers for sales to exporter's principle home-market customer, and future contracts were allocated and prices established on predetermined basis. Tariff Act of 1930, § 771(13), as amended, 19 U.S.C.A. § 1677(13).

### 2. Customs Duties ⇐21.5(5)

After specified period within which information requested by International Trade Association must be provided, Association must refuse to consider untimely submitted information and instead rely on best of information available. Tariff Act of 1930, § 751(a), as amended, 19 U.S.C.A. § 1675(a).

### 3. Customs Duties ⇐21.5(3)

Exporter's failure to produce information requested by International Trade Association completely justified Commerce Department's use of best information available in reaching its determination of dumping margin with respect to sale of large power transformer; exporter was either conspicuously uncooperative with Commerce Department during course of underlying reviews, or laboring under severe misconceptions as to administrative procedure involved in administrative United States antidumping law. Tariff Act of 1930, § 776(b), as amended, 19 U.S.C.A. § 1677e(b).

### 4. Customs Duties ⇐21.5(3)

Exporter's failure to ever respond to either Treasury Department or Commerce