

1 **UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS**
2 **FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT**

3
4 August Term, 2016

5
6 Argued: December 9, 2016

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8 Decided: June 28, 2017

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10 Docket Nos. 16-2946, 16-2949
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14 **ALLCO FINANCE LIMITED**

15
16 *Plaintiff-Appellant,*

17
18 - v. -

19
20 **ROBERT J. KLEE, in his official capacity as Commissioner of the Connecticut**
21 **Department of Energy and Environmental Protection,**

22
23 *Defendant-Appellee,*

24
25 **KATHERINE S. DYKES, JOHN W. BETKOSKI, III, and MICHAEL CARON, in**
26 **their official capacities as Commissioners of the Connecticut Public Utilities**
27 **Regulatory Authority,**

28
29 *Defendants-Appellees.**
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32
33 **Before: CALABRESI, RAGGI, LYNCH, Circuit Judges.**
34 _____

35 _____
36 * The Clerk of Court is respectfully directed to amend the caption to conform to the caption above.

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3
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22 *support of Defendants-Appellees*.

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29 *Attorney General, for Amici Curiae States of Massachusetts,*
30 *New York, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington, and the*
31 *California Air Resources Board, in support of Defendants-*
32 *Appellees*.

1 CALABRESI, *Circuit Judge*:

2 Plaintiff-Appellant Allco Finance Limited (“Allco” or “Plaintiff”) appeals
3 from a final judgment entered by the United States District Court for the District of
4 Connecticut (Haight, *J.*), which dismissed two of Allco’s related, but not formally
5 consolidated, Complaints (“the Complaints”). The Complaints focus on
6 Connecticut’s implementation of Connecticut Public Acts 13-303 and 15-107,
7 which empower the state’s energy regulator to solicit proposals for renewable
8 energy generation, to select winning bids from such solicitations, and then to
9 “direct” Connecticut’s utilities to “enter into” wholesale energy contracts with the
10 winning bidders. One of the Complaints also challenges a separate Connecticut
11 program, the Renewable Portfolio Standard, which requires Connecticut’s utilities
12 either to produce renewable energy themselves or to buy renewable energy credits
13 from other renewable energy producers located in the region.

14 Allco brought these two actions against the Commissioners of Connecticut’s
15 state energy regulators in their official capacities (“the Defendants”), arguing that
16 the state programs violate federal law and the dormant Commerce Clause of the
17 United States Constitution, and that Connecticut’s implementation of the programs
18 has injured Allco. In addition to seeking damages and fees under 42 U.S.C.
19 §§ 1983 and 1988, Allco sought declaratory judgments that Connecticut regulators
20 had violated federal law in their implementation of the programs, and that any

1 contracts that arose out of solicitations conducted under Public Acts 13-303 and
2 15-107 were void. Allco also sought equitable relief in the form of an injunction
3 barring Connecticut from violating federal law in any pending or future
4 solicitation.

5 In each action, the Defendants moved to dismiss the Complaint for lack of
6 standing and for failure to state a claim. Allco opposed these motions, and moved
7 for preliminary injunctive relief. On August 18, 2016, in a single omnibus
8 decision, the district court granted Defendants' motions to dismiss the Complaints
9 and denied Allco's motions for injunctive relief as moot. Allco filed a timely
10 notice of appeal on August 23, 2016, and then, on October 3, 2016, filed a motion
11 for an emergency injunction pending this appeal. On November 2, 2016, a
12 motions panel of this court granted the emergency injunction and expedited this
13 appeal. We heard oral arguments on December 9, 2016, and vacated the
14 emergency injunction on December 12, 2016.

15 We now AFFIRM the district court's judgment. We hold: (1) that Allco
16 failed to state a claim that Connecticut's renewable energy solicitations conducted
17 pursuant Connecticut Public Acts 13-303 and 15-107 are preempted by federal
18 law, and (2) that Allco failed to state a claim that Connecticut's Renewable
19 Portfolio Standard program violates the dormant Commerce Clause.

1 **I. BACKGROUND**

2 **A. The Federal Power Act and the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act**

3 The Federal Power Act (“FPA”) gives the Federal Energy Regulatory
4 Commission (“FERC”) exclusive authority to regulate the sale of electric energy at
5 wholesale in interstate commerce. *See* 16 U.S.C. § 824(b)(1); *Hughes v. Talen*
6 *Energy Mktg., LLC*, 136 S. Ct. 1288, 1292 (2016). A “sale of electric energy at
7 wholesale” is defined as a “sale of electric energy to any person for resale.” 16
8 U.S.C. § 824(d). The FPA requires “FERC to oversee all prices for those interstate
9 transactions and all rules and practices affecting such prices,” and further
10 “provides that ‘all rates and charges made, demanded or received by any public
11 utility for or in connection with’ interstate transmissions or wholesale
12 sales . . . must be ‘just and reasonable.’” *FERC v. Elec. Power Supply Ass’n*, 136
13 S. Ct. 760, 767 (2016) (“*EP SA*”) (quoting 16 U.S.C. § 824d(a)). “If ‘any rate [or]
14 charge,’ or ‘any rule, regulation, practice, or contract affecting such rate [or]
15 charge’ falls short of that standard,” FERC “must rectify the problem: It then shall
16 determine what is ‘just and reasonable’ and impose ‘the same by order.’” *Id.*
17 (quoting 16 U.S.C. § 824e(a)) (alterations in original). Although the FPA “places
18 beyond FERC’s power, leaving to the States alone, the regulation of ‘any other
19 sale’—*i.e.*, any retail sale—of electricity,” *id.* at 762 (quoting 16 U.S.C. § 824(b)),

1 states may not regulate interstate wholesale sales of electricity unless Congress
2 creates an exception to the FPA. 16 U.S.C. § 824(b).

3 The Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act¹ (“PURPA”) contains such an
4 exception, permitting states to foster electric generation by certain power
5 production facilities (“qualifying facilities” or “QFs”) that have no more than 80
6 megawatts of capacity and use renewable generation technology. *Id.* § 824a–3; *see*
7 *id.* § 796(17)(A). A state may regulate wholesale sales of electricity made by QFs
8 by requiring utilities to purchase power from QFs at the utilities’ “avoided costs,”
9 which are the costs that the utility would have otherwise incurred in procuring the
10 same quantity of electricity from another source. *See id.* § 824a–3(b); 18 C.F.R.
11 § 292.304(b)(2). Section 210(a) of PURPA, 16 U.S.C. § 824a-3(a), also provides
12 all QFs with a guaranteed right to sell their energy and capacity to electricity
13 utilities at the utilities’ avoided costs. *See* 16 U.S.C. § 824a-3(b), (d); 18 C.F.R.
14 § 292.304(b)(2); *see also Am. Paper Inst., Inc. v. Am. Elec. Power Serv. Corp.*, 461
15 U.S. 402, 404–06, 417 (1983). PURPA imposes obligations on each state
16 regulatory authority to implement FERC’s PURPA regulations, 16 U.S.C. § 824a–
17 3(f)(1), and provides a private right of action to QFs to enforce a state’s obligations

¹ Although PURPA is technically one of several amendments to the Federal Power Act, *see* 16 U.S.C. §§ 791–828; PURPA, Pub. L. No. 95–617, 92 Stat. 3117 (1978) (codified in part at 16 U.S.C. § 824a–3), any reference to the “Federal Power Act” in this opinion excludes the sections of the Act enacted under PURPA.

1 under PURPA, *see id.* § 824a–3(h)(2)(B); *FERC v. Mississippi*, 456 U.S. 742, 772
2 & n.2 (1982).²

3 **B. The Interstate Electricity Market**

4 Three general categories of actors in the interstate electricity market are
5 relevant to this opinion: generators, load serving entities (LSEs), and transmitters.
6 *See Hughes*, 136 S. Ct. at 1292. Generators include power plants and other sources
7 of electricity production. LSEs, otherwise known as utilities, sell electricity at
8 retail to end users. *Id.* Transmitters transmit the electricity from generators to the
9 LSEs. *Id.*

10 “Until relatively recently, most state energy markets were vertically
11 integrated monopolies—*i.e.*, one entity, often a state utility, controlled electricity
12 generation, transmission, and sale to retail consumers.” *Id.* Over the past few
13 decades, however, many states, including Connecticut, have deregulated their

² The private right of action under PURPA has the following structure. First, “qualifying cogenerator[s],” such as Allco, “may petition [FERC] to enforce” a state’s requirements to comply with PURPA. § 824a–3(h)(2)(B). Then, “[i]f the Commission does not initiate an enforcement action . . . against a State regulatory authority,” such as the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, “within 60 days following the date on which a petition is filed . . . , the petitioner may bring an action in the appropriate United States district court to require such State regulatory authority . . . to comply with such requirements.” *Id.* The district court may then “issue such injunctive or other relief as may be appropriate.” *Id.* Additionally, FERC “may intervene as a matter of right in any such action.” *Id.*; *see Allco Fin. Ltd. v. Klee*, 805 F.3d 89, 92 (2d Cir. 2015), *as amended* (Dec. 1, 2015) (“*Allco II*”).

1 energy markets. *Id.* In deregulated markets, LSEs purchase electricity at wholesale
2 from independent power generators. *Id.* In order “[t]o ensure reliable transmission
3 of electricity from independent generators to LSEs, FERC has charged nonprofit
4 entities, called Regional Transmission Organizations (RTOs) and Independent
5 System Operators (ISOs), with managing certain segments of the electricity grid.”
6 *Id.* The New England ISO (“ISO-NE”), the transmitter involved in this case,
7 manages the grid in most of New England, including all of Connecticut.

8 Given the changes to the energy market that came with deregulation, FERC
9 altered its regulatory methods, and today it “often forgoes the cost-based rate-
10 setting traditionally used to prevent monopolistic pricing. [FERC] instead
11 undertakes to ensure ‘just and reasonable’ wholesale rates by enhancing
12 competition—attempting . . . ‘to break down regulatory and economic barriers that
13 hinder a free market in wholesale electricity.’” *EPSA*, 136 S. Ct. at 768 (quoting
14 *Morgan Stanley Capital Grp. Inc. v. Pub. Util. Dist. No. 1 of Snohomish Cty.*, 554
15 U.S. 527, 536 (2008)). Thus, in Connecticut and other states that have deregulated
16 their energy markets, interstate wholesale transactions typically occur through two
17 FERC-regulated mechanisms. The first mechanism is bilateral contracting,
18 whereby LSEs agree to purchase a certain amount of electricity from generators at
19 a particular rate over a specified period of time. *Hughes*, 136 S. Ct. at 1292. After
20 the parties have agreed to contract terms, FERC may review the rate to ensure it is

1 “just and reasonable” under 16 U.S.C. 824d(a). *See Morgan Stanley*, 554 U.S. at
2 531–32. If these bilateral contracts are made in good faith and are the result of
3 arm’s-length negotiations, FERC presumes their terms are reasonable. *See NRG*
4 *Power Mktg., LLC v. Me. Pub. Utils. Comm’n*, 558 U.S. 165, 167, 175 n.4 (2010);
5 *Morgan Stanley*, 554 U.S. at 545–48. Second, RTOs and ISOs administer a number
6 of competitive wholesale auctions. FERC extensively regulates the structure and
7 rules of such auctions, in order to ensure that they produce just and reasonable
8 results. *See Hughes*, 136 S. Ct. at 1293–94; *EPSA*, 136 S. Ct. at 769.

9 Allco’s first claim is that Connecticut’s renewable energy solicitation
10 program conducted pursuant to Connecticut Public Acts 13-303 and 15-107—
11 which aims to encourage the creation of new bilateral wholesale energy contracts
12 between LSEs and generators—violates the FPA and PURPA. As we shall see,
13 Allco has made several attempts to put forth that argument.

14 **C. Connecticut’s Renewable Energy Procurement Program**

15 1. The 2013 RFP, *Allco I*, and *Allco II*

16 In 2013, the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental
17 Protection (“DEEP”), which oversees energy policy and planning in Connecticut,
18 *see Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16a-3*, issued a memorandum setting forth the state’s first
19 “Comprehensive Energy Strategy,” which included findings and policy goals to

1 direct the state’s energy and environmental planning. *2013 Comprehensive Energy*
2 *Strategy for Connecticut*, Dep’t of Energy and Env’tl. Prot. (Feb. 19, 2013),
3 *available at* http://www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/energy/cep/2013_ces_final.pdf
4 (“2013 CES”). The 2013 CES articulates a commitment (a) to promoting
5 “diversification” of Connecticut’s energy generation sources in order to mitigate
6 “price and reliability risks,” *id.* at 81–82, and (b) to increasing renewable energy
7 generation in the state and in adjacent states in order to meet the requirements of
8 various environmental regulatory programs, such as the Global Warming Solutions
9 Act and the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, *id.* at 76 & n.20.

10 The Connecticut legislature enacted a statute that authorized the DEEP
11 Commissioner, “in accordance with the policy goals outlined in the [2013 CES],
12 adopted pursuant to [Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16a-3d],” (a) to solicit proposals for
13 renewable energy, (b) to select winners of the solicitation, and (c) to “direct
14 [Connecticut’s utilities] to enter into” bilateral contracts, called “power purchase
15 agreements,” with the chosen winners “for energy, capacity and environmental
16 attributes, or any combination thereof, for periods of not more than twenty years.”
17 Act Concerning Connecticut’s Clean Energy Goals, 2013 Conn. Pub. Acts 13–303,
18 § 6 (codified at Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16a-3f) (“Section 6”).³ Any contracts that were

³ As will be discussed further below, Allco alleges that this statutory authorization to “direct” utilities to “enter into” bilateral contracts, 2013 Conn. Pub. Acts 13-303, effectively allows the DEEP Commissioner to “compel” utilities

1 successfully negotiated between utilities and winning bidders also required the
2 approval of the Connecticut Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (“PURA”), *id.*,
3 the agency charged with regulating the two principal utility companies in
4 Connecticut.

5 In July 2013, the DEEP Commissioner solicited proposals, under Section 6,
6 from providers of renewable energy (the “2013 RFP”). Allco, an owner, operator,
7 and developer of various solar projects throughout the country, submitted
8 proposals for five solar projects, each of which had less than of 80 megawatts of
9 capacity, and therefore were QFs under PURPA. The DEEP Commissioner did not
10 select Allco’s projects. Instead, it chose two others: (a) a wind project located in
11 Maine called Number Nine Wind—which, with 250 megawatts of capacity, was
12 too large to be a QF—and (b) a QF solar project located in Connecticut, called
13 Fusion Solar, which was independent of Allco. The DEEP Commissioner then
14 “directed” the Connecticut utilities to execute power purchase agreements with the
15 generators that had been selected. PURA subsequently reviewed the resulting
16 contracts, and approved them.

17 Disappointed by its failure to receive a contract through the 2013 RFP, Allco
18 sued the DEEP Commissioner in the United States District Court for the District of
19 Connecticut, alleging that the DEEP Commissioner’s implementation of Section 6,

to accept the terms of selected proposals. Complaint ¶ 30, *Allco Fin. Ltd. v. Klee*,
No. 3:15-cv-608 (D. Conn. Apr. 26, 2015), ECF No. 1 (“*Allco III Compl.*”).

1 by means of the 2013 RFP, was preempted by the FPA. Allco complained that the
2 Commissioner’s implementation of the 2013 RFP had the effect of “fixing”
3 wholesale energy prices, a power that Allco alleged was reserved to FERC under
4 the FPA. Allco argued that the DEEP Commissioner’s actions could avoid
5 preemption by the FPA only if they were conducted in compliance with the limited
6 authority granted to Connecticut by PURPA to regulate some wholesale interstate
7 sales, and that the 2013 RFP failed to operate within the scope of this authority.

8 In addition to seeking damages and fees under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988,
9 Allco sought equitable relief to void the contract with Number Nine Wind⁴ and to
10 enjoin the DEEP Commissioner from violating the FPA or PURPA in any similar
11 procurement process in the future.

12 The district court dismissed the complaint for two independent reasons.
13 First, it held that Allco lacked standing because its injuries were not within the
14 FPA or PURPA’s “zone of interests,” and because its injuries were not likely to be
15 redressed by a favorable judgment. *Allco Fin. Ltd. v. Klee*, No. 13-cv-1874, 2014
16 WL 7004024, at *3–6 (D. Conn. Dec. 10, 2014) (“*Allco I*”). Alternatively, the
17 district court concluded that Allco’s claim failed on the merits because the State
18 Defendants’ “implementation of Section 6 does not seek to regulate wholesale

⁴ Allco explained that it did not seek to invalidate the Fusion Solar contract, because Fusion Solar was a QF under PURPA. *See Allco Fin. Ltd. v. Klee*, No. 13-cv-1874, 2014 WL 7004024, at *7 n.7 (D. Conn. Dec. 10, 2014) (“*Allco I*”).

1 energy sales but rather is a permissible regulation of utilities under the State’s
2 jurisdiction.” *Allco I*, 2014 WL 7004024, at *10.

3 On November 6, 2015, a panel of our court affirmed the district court’s
4 dismissal of the *Allco I* complaint on “alternative grounds.” *Allco Fin. Ltd. v. Klee*,
5 805 F.3d 89, 91 (2d Cir. 2015), *as amended* (Dec. 1, 2015) (“*Allco II*”).

6 Specifically, the panel determined (1) that PURPA’s private right of action under
7 16 U.S.C. § 824a–3(h)(2)(B), which was created to vindicate any rights conferred
8 by PURPA, foreclosed Allco’s claims under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988; (2) that
9 Allco had failed to exhaust its administrative remedies under 16 U.S.C. § 824a–
10 3(h)(2)(B), a prerequisite for its equitable action seeking to enjoin the DEEP
11 Commissioner from conducting future procurements that violate the FPA and
12 PURPA; and (3) that Allco lacked standing to bring a preemption action seeking
13 solely to void the contracts awarded to the successful 2013 RFP bidders, because
14 doing so would “not redress its injury, *i.e.*, its not being selected for a Section 6
15 contract.” *Allco II*, 805 F.3d at 94–98.

16 2. The 2015 RFP and the *Allco III* Complaint

17 While the *Allco II* appeal was pending, Allco filed another Complaint in the
18 District of Connecticut, this time against both the DEEP Commissioner and the
19 PURA Commissioners. The suit—which we will call *Allco III*—is one of the two
20 suits now before us on appeal.

1 The Complaint in *Allco III* focused on a draft RFP that the DEEP
2 Commissioner issued on February 26, 2015, soliciting a second round of interstate
3 wholesale energy generation proposals (“the 2015 RFP”) under Sections 6 and 7 of
4 Connecticut Public Act 13-303, as well as Connecticut Public Act 15-107.⁵ This
5 solicitation was to be closed to generators with less than 20 megawatts of capacity
6 and open to bidders with more than 80 megawatts of capacity—*i.e.*, it excluded
7 bids from smaller QFs and accepted bids from renewable energy generators too
8 large to be QFs. Although the 2015 RFP was to be accompanied by a
9 contemporaneous RFP open exclusively to bidders with 2–20 megawatts of
10 capacity, the amount of generation capacity solicited through that RFP was
11 smaller, and so Allco claimed it presented a less-valuable opportunity for Allco’s
12 facilities.

13 The draft 2015 RFP included new language stating that, “[t]his RFP process
14 . . . does not obligate [utilities] to accept any bid.” *Allco III* App. at 29. Allco
15 nonetheless alleged in its Complaint that DEEP “plans to issue the final request for
16 proposals, which is likely to be in substantially the same form as the draft
17 RFP . . . , in the spring of 2015 and *compel* wholesale energy transactions soon

⁵ Section 7 of Public Act 13-303 authorizes the DEEP Commissioner to select proposals including not only “Class I” renewable energy sources, but also large-scale hydropower. *See* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16a-3g. Public Act 15-107 further authorized the DEEP Commissioner to solicit proposals including certain energy storage systems. *See id.* § 16a-3j.

1 after it completes its review of proposals.” Complaint ¶ 30, *Allco Fin. Ltd. v. Klee*,
2 No. 3:15-cv-608 (D. Conn. Apr. 26, 2015), ECF No. 1 (“*Allco III* Compl.”)
3 (emphasis added).

4 Allco’s preemption argument in *Allco III*, with respect to the 2015 RFP, thus
5 differed slightly from the preemption argument it made against the 2013 RFP in
6 *Allco I* and *Allco II*. Instead of focusing on the allegation that Connecticut violated
7 PURPA and the FPA by “fixing” wholesale rates outside of PURPA, Allco put
8 forth the theory that Connecticut violated PURPA and the FPA because “the
9 outcome of the . . . RFP process will likely be the Commissioner’s decision *to*
10 *force* a utility to enter a wholesale power contract.” *Allco III* Compl. ¶ 43
11 (emphasis added). According to Allco, this “compulsion of transactions for
12 wholesale transmissions services,” *id.* ¶ 39, constitutes state regulation of
13 wholesale sales not authorized by PURPA, and therefore in violation of the FPA,
14 *id.* ¶¶ 43–45. Allco also argued that (1) minimum generation capacity limits placed
15 on the generators allowed to submit bids into the 2015 RFP and (2) the fees
16 charged to generators submitting bids constituted a regulation of the interstate
17 wholesale energy market in violation of the FPA. *Id.* ¶¶ 47, 53. Additionally, Allco
18 attacked Connecticut’s implementation of its Renewable Portfolio Standard
19 program (*see infra* Section I.C, discussing this claim), *id.* ¶¶ 63–71, and asserted
20 §§ 1983 and 1988 claims similar to those in *Allco I*, *id.* ¶¶ 72–80.

1 3. FERC’s Notice of Intent Not To Act, and the *Allco IV* Complaint

2 On November 9, 2015, several days after we issued our decision in *Allco II*,
3 and while the *Allco III* suit was still before the district court, Plaintiff filed with
4 FERC a petition for enforcement under PURPA, *see* 16 U.S.C. § 824a-3(h),
5 thereby pursuing the administrative remedy that the *Allco II* panel held had not
6 been properly exhausted. Allco’s petition alleged that both the 2013 RFP and the
7 2015 RFP violated or would violate PURPA, asked FERC to invalidate the 2013
8 RFP, and also asked FERC to enjoin Connecticut from proceeding with the 2015
9 RFP. Allco Renewable Energy Ltd., Notice of Petition for Enforcement, FERC
10 Docket No. EL16-11-000 (filed Nov. 9, 2015). On January 8, 2016, FERC issued a
11 Notice of Intent Not To Act on Allco’s petition. Allco Renewable Energy Ltd.,
12 Notice of Intent Not To Act, FERC Docket No. EL16-11-000, 154 FERC ¶ 61,007
13 (2016). The Notice expressed no opinion on the merits of Allco’s claims under
14 PURPA.

15 Claiming that it had now exhausted its administrative remedies regarding
16 both the 2013 RFP and the 2015 RFP, Allco filed, on March 30, 2016, the second
17 Complaint at issue in this appeal, which we will call *Allco IV*. While the *Allco III*
18 Complaint concerned only the draft 2015 RFP, the *Allco IV* Complaint, in addition
19 to addressing the (by then, finalized) 2015 RFP, also reached back to the 2013

1 RFP. The Complaint sought to invalidate the Number Nine Wind contract that
2 resulted from the 2013 RFP and to enjoin the 2015 RFP from proceeding.

3 As in the *Allco III* Complaint, the *Allco IV* Complaint asserted that
4 Connecticut was violating PURPA and the FPA by issuing an RFP under which
5 Connecticut would “compel[]” and “order” the utilities to enter into wholesale
6 energy contracts on a particular set of proposed terms. Complaint ¶¶ 8, 28, *Allco*
7 *Fin. Ltd. v. Klee*, No. 3:16-cv-508 (D. Conn. Mar. 30, 2016), ECF No. 1 (“*Allco IV*
8 *Compl.*”). *Allco* also argued that both the 2013 RFP and the 2015 RFP, by virtue
9 of the restrictions and fees imposed on bidders, regulated wholesale sales of
10 electricity, and that because they did not fit within the limited regulatory authority
11 over wholesale sales granted to Connecticut by PURPA, they violated the FPA.⁶
12 *Id.* ¶¶ 7–8, 48.

13 On July 11, 2016, *Allco* notified the district court that because the Number
14 Nine Wind contract had been terminated for reasons unrelated to *Allco*’s lawsuits,
15 *Allco*’s claims regarding the 2013 RFP were moot and it was proceeding solely on
16 its claims related to the 2015 RFP.⁷

⁶ Plaintiff subsequently moved for a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction in *Allco III*. These sought to compel Defendants to cease all activity in connection with the 2015 RFP.

⁷ *Allco*’s only remaining requests for relief pertaining to the 2013 RFP—*i.e.*, its request for a declaratory judgment that the 2013 RFP was preempted—do not require an analysis separate from that which we apply to its claims related to the 2015 RFP. We therefore only consider *Allco*’s claims that pertain to the 2015 RFP.

1 **D. Connecticut’s Renewable Portfolio Standard Program**

2 In its Complaint in *Allco III*, Allco claims that a separate Connecticut
3 program, the Renewable Portfolio Standard (“RPS”), Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16-
4 245a(b), violates the dormant Commerce Clause.

5 Connecticut’s RPS program requires utilities to have an increasing
6 percentage of their generation portfolios be “generated from” renewable energy.
7 Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16-245a(a). Connecticut’s RPS program allows utilities to
8 satisfy this requirement either by generating renewable energy themselves, or by
9 purchasing renewable energy certificates (“RECs”). *See id.* § 16-245a(b). (Each
10 REC represents one megawatt-hour of renewable energy produced by a third-party
11 generator.)⁸

12 “RECs are inventions of state property law whereby the renewable energy
13 attributes are ‘unbundled’ from the energy itself and sold separately.”
14 *Wheelabrator Lisbon, Inc. v. Conn. Dep’t of Pub. Util. Control*, 531 F.3d 183, 186
15 (2d Cir. 2008) (per curiam). As such, different states define RECs differently,
16 focusing on various attributes which they deem to be especially relevant.

⁸ Several other states have adopted similar programs. *See* Brief for Massachusetts et al. as *Amici Curiae* 2. (“Twenty-nine States currently have RPS programs. Many of those States, including State Amici here, allow the use of state-created RECs for compliance with at least part of their RPS programs’ renewable energy requirements.”).

1 Connecticut’s RPS program defines two types of RECs that count towards
2 the requirement placed on Connecticut utilities. Each of these involves particular
3 kinds of renewable energy generation technology that Connecticut is seeking to
4 encourage, *see* Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 16-245a(b) (limiting eligible RECs to those
5 produced by “Class I” and “Class II” generators), 16-1(a)(20)–(21) (defining
6 “Class I” and “Class II” RECs based on the type of renewable power generation
7 technology used). And each of these must be issued and tracked by the New
8 England Power Pool Generation Information System (“NEPOOL-GIS”), *see id.*
9 § 16-245a(b), an independent association of electric utilities, which was founded in
10 1971, and which is supervised by FERC, *see Braintree Elec. Light Dep’t v. FERC*,
11 550 F.3d 6, 9 (D.C. Cir. 2008).

12 The first type is a REC that is generated by a renewable energy source
13 located within the jurisdiction of ISO-NE (*i.e.*, Connecticut, Massachusetts,
14 Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and most of Maine). The second type is a
15 REC that is issued by NEPOOL-GIS for energy that may be imported into the ISO-
16 NE grid from generators in adjacent control areas, pursuant to NEPOOL-GIS
17 Operating Rule 2.7(c). Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16-245a(b). These adjacent control areas
18 include ISO-New York, the Northern Maine Independent System Administrator,
19 Inc., and Quebec and New Brunswick in Canada. Although Connecticut utilities
20 are free to purchase RECs that do not meet these requirements—for example,

1 RECs from generators which cannot transmit their energy into the ISO-NE grid
2 pursuant to NEPOOL-GIS Rule 2.7(c)—such RECs will not count towards their
3 requirements under the RPS.

4 Connecticut has articulated several reasons for incorporating these
5 geographic limitations into its RPS program. Central among these is the State’s
6 interest in encouraging the development of new renewable energy generation
7 facilities that are able to transmit their electricity into the ISO-NE grid. *See* The
8 Conn. Dep’t of Energy & Env’tl. Prot., *Restructuring Connecticut’s Renewable*
9 *Portfolio Standard*, at i (Apr. 26, 2013),
10 http://www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/energy/rps/rps_final.pdf; 2013 CES at 81–82.
11 Connecticut argues that increased in-region renewable energy production would
12 improve air quality for its citizens and protect them from price and supply shocks
13 that could result if, for example, there was a natural gas shortage or a nuclear
14 power plant were to go off-line. *See* 2013 CES at 82. The state contends that
15 placing regional limitations on RECs, if they are to satisfy the RPS requirement, is
16 necessary if the program is to help increase the development of renewable
17 generation facilities that are capable of effectuating these and similar goals.

18 Plaintiff, in its *Allco IV* Complaint, argues that it has been injured by two
19 different features of Connecticut’s RPS program, both of which, Plaintiff claims,
20 amount to discriminatory “regional protectionism” in violation of the dormant

1 Commerce Clause. First, Allco alleges that it has a solar power facility in Georgia
2 that has been discriminated against by Connecticut’s RPS program insofar as
3 Connecticut utilities cannot satisfy the RPS program’s requirements by purchasing
4 the Georgia RECs. Second, Allco argues that it has been injured by the fact that
5 renewable energy generators in adjacent control areas—though able to sell
6 qualifying RECs—must pay a fee to transmit their energy into the ISO-NE grid in
7 order to sell their RECs to Connecticut utilities pursuant to NEPOOL GIS Rule
8 2.7(c). Allco asserts that it owns such a renewable facility in New York, and that it
9 “will not deliver its electricity into the ISO-New England control area because of
10 the additional cost burdens involved in doing so.” *Allco III* Compl. ¶ 34.

11 **E. The District Court’s Decision in *Allco III* and *Allco IV***

12 On August 18, 2016, the district court dismissed both of Allco’s Complaints,
13 with prejudice, in a single ruling. *Allco Fin. Ltd. v. Klee*, No. 3:15-CV-608, 2016
14 WL 4414774, at *25 (D. Conn. Aug. 18, 2016).

15 With regard to Allco’s preemption claims, the district court dismissed them
16 for lack of Article III standing, finding that even though Allco had exhausted its
17 administrative remedies under PURPA,⁹ Allco nonetheless failed to demonstrate

⁹ The district court reviewed the enforcement request made by Allco to FERC and concluded that it was sufficiently broad to satisfy the exhaustion requirement with respect to both the 2013 RFP and the 2015 RFP, and that Allco therefore had satisfied the jurisdictional prerequisite we noted in *Allco II*. *Allco*

1 injury-in-fact or redressability. *Id.* at *19. With regard to Allco’s dormant
2 Commerce Clause claim, the district court found that Allco had standing to
3 challenge Connecticut’s RPS program. *Id.* at *22. It nonetheless dismissed the
4 claim on the grounds that “the dormant Commerce Clause does not apply . . .
5 because the RPS [program] creates a market for RECs, rather than impeding a
6 previously existing national market. Furthermore, Connecticut is not obligated to
7 pass the benefits of its subsidy program without restriction to those producing
8 clean energy in Georgia.” *Id.* at *25. Finally, having held that Allco’s preemption
9 and dormant Commerce Clause claims were not viable, the district court dismissed
10 Allco’s §§ 1983 and 1988 claims, and denied its motion for preliminary injunctive
11 relief as moot. *Id.*

12 Allco timely appealed on August 23, 2016, challenging the district court’s
13 dismissal of its preemption and dormant Commerce Clause claims, the district
14 court’s denial of its request for a preliminary injunction, and the district court’s
15 decision to dismiss the Complaints with prejudice.

Fin. Ltd. v. Klee, No. 3:15-CV-608, 2016 WL 4414774, at *7 (D. Conn. Aug. 18, 2016); *see Allco II*, 805 F.3d at 97.

1 **II. DISCUSSION**

2 **A. Standards of Review**

3 We review *de novo* a district court’s dismissal of a complaint for lack of
4 standing pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1), and for failure to
5 state a claim pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). *See Klein & Co.*
6 *Futures, Inc. v. Bd. of Trade*, 464 F.3d 255, 259 (2d Cir. 2006); *Chambers v. Time*
7 *Warner, Inc.*, 282 F.3d 147, 152 (2d Cir. 2002). “To survive a motion to dismiss, a
8 complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim
9 to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009)
10 (citations and internal quotation marks omitted). A claim is facially plausible
11 “when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the
12 reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.*
13 On *de novo* review, “[w]e are entitled to affirm the judgment on any basis that is
14 supported by the record.” *Crawford v. Franklin Credit Mgmt. Corp.*, 758 F.3d 473,
15 482 (2d Cir. 2014).

16 **B. Preemption Claim**

17 1. Standing

18 To establish Article III standing, Allco must demonstrate: “(1) *injury-in-fact*,
19 which is a ‘concrete and particularized’ harm to a ‘legally protected interest’; (2)

1 *causation* in the form of a ‘fairly traceable’ connection between the asserted
2 injury-in-fact and the alleged actions of the defendant; and (3) *redressability*, or a
3 non-speculative likelihood that the injury can be remedied by the requested relief.”
4 *W.R. Huff Asset Mgmt. Co., LLC v. Deloitte & Touche LLP*, 549 F.3d 100, 106–07
5 (2d Cir. 2008) (quoting *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560–61
6 (1992)). In its Complaints, Allco proffers several theories through which it has
7 suffered injury under the 2015 RFP. For example, it asserts that standing is
8 conferred by PURPA, the QF status of its facilities, reduced demand for electricity
9 it generates, and the charging of fees as well as the disqualification of certain Allco
10 facilities from the 2015 RFP. Because we find that the last of these theories
11 establishes a basis for Article III standing, we do not address the others.

12 a. Injury-in-Fact and Causation

13 Allco alleges, *inter alia*, that it has suffered an injury-in-fact because its
14 smaller generating facilities were excluded from the 2015 RFP by virtue of that
15 RFP’s minimum size requirement, and because the RFP imposed unlawful fees on
16 bidders—both of which, it alleges, violate the FPA. According to Allco, had the
17 2015 RFP been conducted in accordance with the FPA and PURPA, Connecticut
18 would have been required to accept bids placed by Allco’s smaller facilities, and
19 would have been unable to charge bidding fees. We find these claimed injuries to
20 be sufficiently “concrete” and “particularized” to qualify as injuries-in-fact. *See*

1 *Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins*, 136 S.Ct. 1540, 1548–50 (2016).¹⁰ Allco’s asserted injuries
2 are also clearly “fairly traceable to the challenged conduct” of the Defendants, who
3 structured and implemented the 2015 RFP. *Id.* at 1547.

4 b. Redressability

5 To satisfy the redressability requirement of Article III standing, the plaintiff
6 must show that “it is likely, as opposed to merely speculative, that the injury will
7 be redressed by a favorable decision.” *Friends of the Earth, Inc. v. Laidlaw Envtl.*
8 *Servs. (TOC), Inc.*, 528 U.S. 167, 180–81 (2000). The redresses that Allco requests

¹⁰ Defendants argue that these injuries are not sufficient to establish standing because the 2015 RFP does not violate federal law. This, however, is a merits issue, which we need not decide in analyzing whether Allco has standing to sue. *See Whitmore v. Arkansas*, 495 U.S. 149, 155 (1990) (“Our threshold inquiry into standing ‘in no way depends on the merits of the [plaintiff’s claim.]’” (quoting *Warth v. Seldin*, 422 U.S. 490, 500 (1975))); *Denney v. Deutsche Bank AG*, 443 F.3d 253, 264 (2d Cir. 2006) (“[A]n injury-in-fact differs from a ‘legal interest’; an injury-in-fact need not be capable of sustaining a valid cause of action . . .”).

Defendants also suggest that Allco’s smaller facilities did not suffer an injury-in-fact because they were allowed to participate in a solicitation that was open only to smaller generators (*i.e.*, 2–20 megawatts of capacity), and because Allco’s QFs still were still able to take advantage of PURPA’s Section 210(a), which gives QFs a guaranteed right to sell their energy and capacity to utilities at the utilities’ avoided cost. However, “the fact that an injury may be outweighed by other benefits, while often sufficient to defeat a claim for damages, does not negate standing.” *Ross v. Bank of Am., N.A. (USA)*, 524 F.3d 217, 222 (2d Cir. 2008) (quoting *Denney*, 443 F.3d at 264). Moreover, Allco has plausibly alleged that the prize it sought through the 2015 RFP was distinct from the contracts it would have been able to secure through either of these avenues: the contracts that Allco’s facilities would have been able to secure under Section 210 of PURPA would not have provided the long-term fixed-rate contract that was available through the 2015 RFP; and the RFP directed to smaller-capacity generators solicited bids for a smaller overall amount of generation.

1 in relation to these two particular injuries are (1) a declaration that the 2015 RFP is
2 preempted by the FPA, and (2) an accompanying injunction halting any further
3 action relating to the 2015 RFP and barring Defendants from issuing any future
4 similar RFPs that are inconsistent with the FPA and PURPA. *Allco III* Compl. at
5 19; *Allco IV* Compl. at 15. We find that these forms of relief meet the Article III
6 standing requirement for redressability, at least with regard to the injuries under
7 discussion here.

8 Of course, if Allco’s requested relief were granted, there is no guarantee that
9 Connecticut would undertake yet another procurement (or a procurement that,
10 given the relief sought, would be free from the alleged defects). The DEEP
11 Commissioner has, however, already conducted two procurements, and
12 Connecticut has articulated a commitment to obtaining more renewable energy
13 generation for its regulated utilities in order to meet various environmental and
14 energy goals. *See* 2013 CES at 76; *see also* Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 16a-1 (“[T]he
15 necessity of enacting the provisions of this chapter to provide for equitable
16 distribution and conservation of energy is declared as a matter of legislative
17 determination.”); Brief for Appellee Klee, at 6–9. Nor is there any suggestion that
18 the Connecticut statutes authorizing the DEEP Commissioner to initiate such
19 renewable energy procurements would prevent the Commissioner from initiating
20 future procurements that are free from the specific terms under consideration here

1 that allegedly injure Allco. For these reasons, we conclude that Allco has
2 successfully shown that it is “substantially likely,” *Utah v. Evans*, 536 U.S. 452,
3 460 (2002), that such future procurements would be conducted if its requested
4 relief were granted—and that this is sufficient to show Article III redressability. *Cf.*
5 *id.* at 463–64 (finding that the state of Utah had standing to challenge a census
6 report, even though the requested relief could not directly remedy its claimed
7 under-representation in the House of Representatives, because a victory for Utah
8 would make it “substantially likely that the President and other executive and
9 congressional officials would abide by an authoritative interpretation of the census
10 statute,” leading to a new, more favorable apportionment of representatives
11 (quoting *Franklin v. Massachusetts*, 505 U.S. 788, 803 (1992))); *cf. also Alvin Lou*
12 *Media Inc. v. FCC*, 571 F.3d 1, 6 (D.C. Cir. 2009) (explaining that a “disappointed
13 bidder” may establish standing by showing that it is “ready, willing, and able to
14 participate in a new auction should it prevail”); *U.S. Airwaves, Inc. v. FCC*, 232
15 F.3d 227, 232 (D.C. Cir. 2000) (identifying standing where a party demonstrated
16 its willingness to participate “in a future reauction” of radio-wave spectrum).¹¹

¹¹ *Allco II*, by comparison, held that Allco lacked standing for a claim “seek[ing] solely to invalidate the results of the challenged procurement and void its competitors’ contracts,” because “[t]o the extent that these claims seek only to invalidate the results of the prior procurement—and not also to require the Commissioner to conduct future procurements in compliance with PURPA—Allco lacks standing because that requested relief would not redress its injury, *i.e.*, its not being selected for a Section 6 contract.” *Allco II*, 805 F.3d at 98.

1 2. Merits Analysis

2 Allco contends that the FPA vests FERC with exclusive jurisdiction over
3 wholesale sales of electricity and that any action taken by states dealing with
4 wholesale sales is preempted unless it falls within the limited grants of regulatory
5 authority specified in PURPA. Allco argues that Connecticut, through its execution
6 of the 2015 RFP, has exceeded the bounds of this limited grant in several ways.
7 We find none of Allco’s arguments sufficient to meet the standard set by Rule
8 12(b)(6), and therefore we affirm the dismissal of Allco’s preemption claim.

9 a. “Compulsion” of Contracts Between Non-QFs and LSEs

10 First, Allco alleges that the 2015 RFP allows the DEEP Commissioner to
11 “compel” and “force” utilities to enter into contracts with specified generators at
12 specified rates, *Allco III* Compl. at ¶ 43,¹² and argues that “[c]ompelling a
13 wholesale transaction—one that would not have taken place but for the State’s
14 compulsion—plainly involves the regulation of wholesale sales and thus falls

The claims that Allco makes in this case are different: its asserted injury is the allegedly unlawful charging of fees in RFPs and the exclusion of Allco’s smaller facilities from participation in the 2015 RFP. Its requested remedy is also different: an injunction invalidating the 2015 RFP and forcing Connecticut authorities to comply with PURPA in future solicitations.

¹² Defendants reject this characterization, arguing that the Commissioner is only empowered under the 2015 RFP to direct utilities to negotiate at arms-length with winning bidders, and that the utilities are free to reject the terms offered in the selected proposals. *See Allco III* App. at 130; Oral Argument Recording at 16:30–19:45.

1 squarely within the field that Congress has occupied” in the FPA. Reply Brief 1–2.
2 Allco asserts that Connecticut only has the power to compel its utilities to enter
3 into wholesale interstate energy contracts if it does so within the bounds of the
4 limited exception defined by Section 210 of PURPA. *Allco III* Compl. ¶ 45. This
5 exception is, Allco alleges, restricted to contracts between utilities and QFs. *Id.*
6 Because the 2015 RFP is open to non-QFs, Allco argues that the 2015 RFP cannot
7 be permitted under the state’s PURPA-power exception. *Id.* ¶ 45. As a result, Allco
8 claims any action that the DEEP Commissioner takes under the 2015 RFP to
9 “compel” utilities to contract with non-QF bidders violates the FPA. *Allco III*
10 Compl. ¶¶ 41–45.

11 Plaintiff fails to provide factual allegations sufficient to support its
12 contention that the 2015 RFP process entails the kind of “compulsion” that might
13 sustain a preemption claim of this sort. *See Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (“To survive a
14 motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as
15 true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” (quoting *Bell Atl.*
16 *Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007))).

17 Specifically, although the authorizing statutes of the 2015 RFP permit the
18 DEEP Commissioner to “direct” Connecticut utilities to “enter into” contracts with
19 winning bidders, *see* 2013 Conn. Pub. Acts 13-303; 2015 Conn. Pub. Acts 15-107,
20 the materials referenced in Allco’s Complaints undermine Allco’s contention that

1 such a “direction” amounts to “compulsion.”¹³ For instance, Connecticut’s draft
2 2015 RFP, appended to the *Allco III* Complaint, as well as the final 2015 RFP,
3 appended to the *Allco IV* Complaint, provide (a) that “[t]his RFP process, including
4 any selection of preferred projects, *does not obligate any [utility] to accept any*
5 *bid,*” *Allco IV*. App. at 72 (emphasis added), *cf. Allco III* App. at 29, and (b) that
6 the winning bidders “will enter into separate contracts with one or more [utilities]
7 *at the discretion of the [utilities],*” *Allco IV* App. at 100, *cf. Allco III* App. at 49.
8 *See also Allco IV* App. at 71 (“The [utilities] will be responsible for negotiation
9 and execution of any final Power Purchase Agreement.”); *cf. Allco III* App. at 28.
10 This language makes clear, contrary to Allco’s contention, that it is possible for a
11 winning bidder to fail to reach an agreement with the utilities, or for an agreement
12 to be terminated if a party is unable or unwilling to fulfill its terms—as apparently
13 happened with Number Nine Wind. *See Allco*, 2016 WL 4414774, at *10. Thus,
14 under these particular circumstances, the fact that the statutes authorize the DEEP
15 Commissioner to “direct” utilities to “enter into” contracts with specific bidders is
16 not sufficient to render plausible Allco’s claim that utilities will be “compelled,”

¹³ For the purpose of a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6), “the complaint is deemed to include any written instrument attached to it as an exhibit or any statements or documents incorporated in it by reference.” *Chambers v. Time Warner, Inc.*, 282 F.3d 147, 152 (2d Cir. 2002) (quoting *Int’l Audiotext Network, Inc. v. Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.*, 62 F.3d 69, 72 (2d Cir. 1995) (per curiam)).

1 under the 2015 RFP, to accept specific bids. We therefore reject Allco’s
2 preemption argument premised on this theory.

3 b. Comparison to *Hughes v. Talen Energy Marketing, LLC*

4 Allco argues, however, that Connecticut’s RFP process is “economically
5 identical,” Brief of Appellant 53 n.11, to a Maryland regulatory scheme which the
6 Supreme Court recently determined was preempted by the FPA in *Hughes v. Talen*
7 *Energy Mktg., LLC*, 136 S. Ct. 1288 (2016). We are not convinced, and find
8 *Hughes* distinguishable from the case before us.

9 *Hughes* involved capacity auctions administered by PJM Interconnection
10 (PJM), an RTO that oversees the electricity grid in all or parts of thirteen mid-
11 Atlantic and Midwestern States, as well as the District of Columbia. *Id.* at 1293.
12 “FERC extensively regulates the structure of the PJM capacity auction to ensure
13 that it efficiently balances supply and demand, producing a just and reasonable
14 clearing price.” *Id.* at 1294. “Exercising this authority, FERC has approved the
15 PJM capacity auction as the sole ratesetting mechanism for sales of capacity to
16 PJM, and has deemed the clearing price *per se* just and reasonable.” *Id.* at 1297.

17 Around 2009, Maryland became concerned that the PJM capacity auction
18 was failing to encourage development of enough new in-state electricity generation
19 capacity. *Id.* at 1294. Maryland regulators therefore proposed that FERC revise the
20 rules of the PJM auction to guarantee new generators longer-term assurance of a

1 stable capacity price. *Id.* After FERC rejected the proposal on the ground that it
2 would “improperly favor new generation,” Maryland promulgated an order
3 soliciting proposals from companies for construction of a new gas-fired power
4 plant. *Id.* Maryland, thereupon, accepted the proposal of CPV Maryland, LLC
5 (“CPV”), and “required” utilities to enter into a twenty-year “contract for
6 differences” with CPV at a rate CPV specified in its proposal. *Id.* “Unlike a
7 traditional bilateral contract for capacity, the contract for differences does not
8 transfer ownership of capacity from CPV to the LSEs. Instead, CPV sells its
9 capacity on the PJM market, but Maryland’s program guarantees CPV the contract
10 price rather than the auction clearing price.” *Id.* at 1295.¹⁴ The Supreme Court
11 found the scheme to be preempted: “Maryland—through the contract for

¹⁴ As the Supreme Court explained:

If CPV’s capacity clears the PJM capacity auction and the clearing price falls below the price guaranteed in the contract for differences, Maryland LSEs pay CPV the difference between the contract price and the clearing price. The LSEs then pass the costs of these required payments along to Maryland consumers in the form of higher retail prices. If CPV’s capacity clears the auction and the clearing price exceeds the price guaranteed in the contract for differences, CPV pays the LSEs the difference between the contract price and the clearing price, and the LSEs then pass the savings along to consumers in the form of lower retail prices.

Hughes, 136 S. Ct. at 1295.

1 differences—requires CPV to participate in the PJM capacity auction, but
2 guarantees CPV a rate distinct from the clearing price for its interstate sales of
3 capacity to PJM. By adjusting an interstate wholesale rate, Maryland’s program
4 invades FERC’s regulatory turf.” *Id.* at 1297.

5 In response to Maryland’s argument that the contract for differences “is
6 indistinguishable from traditional bilateral contracts for capacity,” *id.* at 1299, the
7 Court determined that

8 the contract at issue here differs from traditional bilateral
9 contracts in this significant respect: The contract for
10 differences does not transfer ownership of capacity from
11 one party to another outside the auction. Instead, the
12 contract for differences operates within the auction; it
13 mandates that LSEs and CPV exchange money based on
14 the cost of CPV’s capacity sales to PJM.

15 *Id.* at 1299.

16 The Court noted, however, that

17 [o]ur holding is limited: We reject Maryland’s program
18 only because it disregards an interstate wholesale rate
19 required by FERC. . . . Nothing in this opinion should be
20 read to foreclose Maryland and other States from
21 encouraging production of new or clean generation
22 through measures untethered to a generator’s wholesale
23 market participation. So long as a State does not
24 condition payment of funds on capacity clearing the
25 auction, the State’s program would not suffer from the
26 fatal defect that renders Maryland’s program
27 unacceptable.

28 *Id.*

1 There are, we believe, important and telling distinctions between the
2 Maryland program and Connecticut’s RFPs. While Maryland sought essentially to
3 override the terms set by the FERC-approved PJM auction, and required transfer of
4 ownership through the FERC-approved auction, Connecticut’s program does not
5 condition capacity transfers on any such auction. Connecticut, instead, transfers
6 ownership of electricity from one party to another by contract, independent of the
7 auction. Moreover, the contracts at issue in the case before us are the kind of
8 traditional bilateral contracts between utilities and generators that are subject to
9 FERC review for justness and reasonableness under *Morgan Stanley*, 554 U.S. at
10 547–48. They are, in other words, precisely what the *Hughes* court placed outside
11 its limited holding. *See Hughes*, 136 S. Ct. at 1299.

12 Indeed, and significantly, the 2015 RFP requires that any bilateral contract
13 that results from that process be subjected to review by FERC for justness and
14 reasonableness. *Allco IV* App. at 103 (“Any FERC-jurisdictional Rate Schedule or
15 Tariff and Service Agreement agreed upon by an eligible bidder and the applicable
16 [LSEs] will be filed with FERC under Section 205 of the Federal Power Act
17 [codified at 16 U.S.C. § 824(a)]. The FERC must accept the filing before the Rate
18 Schedule or Tariff and Service Agreement can become effective.”). Because FERC
19 has the ability to review any bilateral contracts that arise out of Connecticut’s
20 RFPs, we hold that Connecticut’s 2015 RFP—insofar as it allows the DEEP

1 Commissioner to direct (but not compel) utilities to enter into agreements (at their
2 discretion) with generators, including non-QFs—is not preempted by the FPA.

3 Allco, in response, points to *PPL EnergyPlus, LLC v. Solomon*, 766 F.3d
4 241 (3d Cir. 2014) (“*Solomon*”), *cert. denied*, 136 S. Ct. 1728 (2016), to argue that
5 the contracts’ being subjected to *ex-post* FERC review does not defeat Allco’s
6 preemption claim. In *Solomon*, New Jersey attempted to encourage the building of
7 new power plants by enacting a statute that “authorized the Board of Public
8 Utilities to compel electricity distribution companies to sign” fifteen-year contracts
9 with new generators to purchase a predetermined amount of capacity at a
10 predetermined rate. *Id.* at 248. The defenders of the statute argued that “if the
11 [contracts] set capacity prices then the law would not be preempted because the
12 reasonableness of the Agreement’s rates would be within FERC’s exclusive
13 jurisdiction to review.” *Id.* at 253. The Third Circuit rejected this argument,
14 determining that it

15 conflates the inquiry into [the New Jersey law’s] field of
16 regulation with an inquiry into the reasonableness of the
17 [compelled contract rates]. Here, whether the [contracts]
18 pick “just and reasonable” capacity prices is beside the
19 point. What matters is that the Agreements have set
20 capacity prices in the first place.

21
22 *Id.* at 253.

23 *Solomon*, however, differs from the case before us now in at least three
24 important respects. First, the Third Circuit’s reasoning pre-dates the Supreme

1 Court’s decision in *Hughes*, which now controls. Second, the plaintiffs in *Solomon*
2 successfully alleged that the utilities were “compel[led]” to enter into capacity
3 contracts on terms chosen by state agencies. *Id.* at 248–49. As we stated earlier,
4 Allco failed plausibly to make such an allegation. Third, the Third Circuit’s finding
5 of field preemption was based specifically on the fact that New Jersey
6 “command[ed] generators to sell capacity” into the FERC-approved interstate
7 auction, and “[i]n return, New Jersey’s statute ensures that the generators will
8 receive the Standard Offer Capacity Rate for each quantity of capacity offered at
9 auction and not solely the auction price they would have otherwise received.” *Id.* at
10 252–53. Thus, the New Jersey scheme, like the Maryland scheme at issue in
11 *Hughes*, suffered the “fatal defect” of having the state “condition payment of funds
12 on capacity clearing the [FERC-approved interstate] auction.” *Hughes*, 136 S. Ct.
13 1299.

14 Because we do not think the Connecticut RFP program outlined in the 2015
15 RFP and its authorizing statutes are at odds with *Hughes* or inconsistent with
16 *Solomon*, we reject Allco’s preemption arguments based on these cases.¹⁵

¹⁵ We are, of course, not bound by *Solomon*. And so we express no opinion here about whether, if the Connecticut agencies truly had “compelled” utilities to enter contracts with generators on specified terms, review by FERC of such bilateral contracts would be sufficient to defeat any preemption claim. Allco did not successfully place this proposition before us, and Defendants have not argued it.

1 c. The Terms of the 2015 RFP, and its Potential Indirect Effect on
2 Wholesale Prices

3 Allco also argues that the very structure of the 2015 RFP amounts, in several
4 ways, to a regulation of the wholesale interstate energy market that is outside the
5 exception contemplated by PURPA. We find these arguments unconvincing as
6 well.

7 Specifically, Allco claims that the 2015 RFP exceeds the bounds of PURPA
8 insofar as it charges fees not contemplated by PURPA, excludes bids from Allco’s
9 QFs with less than 20 megawatts of capacity, and directs utilities to enter into
10 contracts with non-QF generators. We find, however, that the 2015 RFP process—
11 as detailed in the 2015 RFP itself and in its authorizing statutes—is, without more,
12 a permissible exercise of the power that the FPA grants to Connecticut to regulate
13 its LSEs. That is, we hold that it is permitted, apart from the PURPA exception.

14 “[T]he regulation of utilities is one of the most important of the functions
15 traditionally associated with the police power of the States.” *Ark. Elec. Co-op.*
16 *Corp. v. Ark. Pub. Serv. Comm’n*, 461 U.S. 375, 377 (1983); *see New York v.*
17 *FERC*, 535 U.S. 1, 24 (2002) (“FERC has recognized that the States retain
18 significant control over local matters even when retail transmissions are
19 unbundled.”); *Entergy Nuclear Vt. Yankee, LLC v. Shumlin*, 733 F.3d 393, 417 (2d
20 Cir. 2013) (“[S]tates have broad powers under state law to direct the planning and

1 resource decisions of utilities under their jurisdiction. States may, for example,
2 order utilities to build renewable generators themselves, or . . . order utilities to
3 purchase renewable generation.” (quoting *S. Cal. Edison Co., San Diego Gas &*
4 *Elec. Co.*, 71 FERC ¶ 61,269, at *8 (June 2, 1995) (alteration in original)); FERC
5 Stats. & Regs., Regs. Preambles, Jan. 1991–June 1996, ¶ 31,036, p. 31,3782,
6 n.544, 61 Fed. Reg. 21,540, 21,736 (1996) (“This Final Rule will not affect or
7 encroach upon state authority in such traditional areas as the authority over local
8 service issues, including reliability of local service; administration of integrated
9 resource planning and utility buy-side and demand-side decisions, including
10 [demand-side management]; authority over utility generation and resource
11 portfolios; and authority to impose non-bypassable distribution or retail stranded
12 cost charges.”). Accordingly, we believe that it is settled law that specifying the
13 sizes and types of generators that may bid into the 2015 RFP, as well as the
14 charging of fees to bidders, without more, lies well within the scope of
15 Connecticut’s power to regulate its utilities.

16 Allco, though, asserts that the contracts that will arise from the 2015 RFP
17 will increase the supply of electricity available to Connecticut utilities, that this
18 will place downward pressure on the “avoided cost” that Allco’s QFs will be able
19 to receive under Section 210 of PURPA, and that this pressure will have an effect
20 on *wholesale* prices, thereby infringing upon FERC’s regulatory authority. This

1 incidental effect on wholesale prices does not, however, amount to a regulation of
2 the interstate wholesale electricity market that infringes on FERC’s jurisdiction.
3 *See Hughes*, 136 S. Ct. at 1298 (“States, of course, may regulate within the domain
4 Congress assigned to them even when their laws incidentally affect areas within
5 FERC’s domain.”); *cf. EPSA*, 136 S. Ct. at 776 (“When FERC . . . takes virtually
6 any action respecting wholesale transactions—it has some effect, in either the short
7 or the long term, on retail rates. That is of no legal consequence.”); *Hughes*, 136 S.
8 Ct. at 1300 (“[T]he Federal Power Act, like all collaborative federalism statutes,
9 envisions a federal-state relationship marked by interdependence. Pre-emption
10 inquiries related to such collaborative programs are particularly delicate. . . .
11 [W]here coordinate state and federal efforts exist within a complementary
12 administrative framework, and in the pursuit of common purposes, the case for
13 federal pre-emption becomes a less persuasive one.” (Sotomayor, *J.*, concurring)
14 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted)).

15 Thus, Allco has not successfully alleged that the 2015 RFP is likely to
16 produce contracts that violate the bright line laid out in *Hughes*: the RFPs do not,
17 for instance, require bids that are “[t]ethered to a generator’s wholesale market
18 participation” or that “condition[] payment of funds on capacity clearing the
19 auction.” *Id.* at 1299 (majority opinion).

1 For all the above reasons, we therefore affirm the district court’s dismissal of
2 Allco’s preemption claims pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), as well as its denial of
3 Allco’s requests for injunctive relief as moot.

4 **C. Dormant Commerce Clause Claim**

5 The Commerce Clause provides that “Congress shall have Power . . . [t]o
6 regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States.” U.S.
7 Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 3. In implementing the Commerce Clause, the Supreme Court
8 “has adhered strictly to the principle that the right to engage in interstate commerce
9 is not the gift of a state, and that a state cannot regulate or restrain it.” *Hughes v.*
10 *Alexandria Scrap Corp.*, 426 U.S. 794, 808 (1976) (internal quotation marks
11 omitted). It follows from this principle that “the negative or dormant implication of
12 the Commerce Clause prohibits state taxation or regulation that discriminates
13 against or unduly burdens interstate commerce and thereby impedes free private
14 trade in the national marketplace.” *Selevan v. N.Y. Thruway Auth.*, 584 F.3d 82, 95
15 (2d Cir. 2009) (“*Selevan I*”) (internal quotation marks, brackets, and citations
16 omitted).

17 Allco’s claim rests on two asserted injuries. First, Allco contends that
18 Connecticut discriminates against Allco’s Georgia facility because it does not let
19 that facility’s RECs count towards the utilities’ RPS requirements. Second, Allco
20 argues that Connecticut discriminates against Allco’s New York facility because

1 the RPS program requires producers of RECs in adjacent control areas to pay
2 transmission fees in order to sell their RECs to Connecticut utilities.

3 Specifically, Allco asserts that Connecticut’s RPS program violates the
4 “dormant” aspect of the Commerce Clause because it “facially discriminates . . .
5 [and] has the purpose or the effect of discriminating” against Allco’s facility in
6 Georgia and its facility in New York, and Allco requests a declaratory judgment to
7 that effect. *Allco III* Compl. at ¶ 64.

8 1. Standing Analysis

9 Allco has standing to challenge Connecticut’s RPS program under the
10 dormant Commerce Clause for reasons analogous to those we have discussed
11 above. The RPS program’s differential treatment of RECs produced by Allco’s
12 Georgia’s facility, as well as the additional fees that Allco’s New York facility
13 must pay, clearly injure Allco, and a finding that the RPS program violates the
14 dormant Commerce Clause would give Allco redress.

15 2. Merits Analysis

16 “In analyzing a challenged local law under the dormant Commerce Clause,
17 we first determine whether it clearly discriminates against interstate commerce in
18 favor of intrastate commerce, or whether it regulates evenhandedly with only

1 incidental effects on interstate commerce.” *Town of Southold v. Town of E.*
2 *Hampton*, 477 F.3d 38, 47 (2d Cir. 2007).

3 “We then apply the appropriate level of scrutiny. A law that clearly
4 discriminates against interstate commerce in favor of intrastate commerce is
5 virtually invalid *per se* and will survive only if it is ‘demonstrably justified by a
6 valid factor unrelated to economic protectionism.’” *Id.* at 47 (quoting *Wyoming v.*
7 *Oklahoma*, 502 U.S. 437, 454 (1992)). That is, such a law is valid “only if it
8 ‘advances a legitimate local purpose that cannot be adequately served by
9 reasonable nondiscriminatory alternatives.’” *Dep’t of Revenue of Ky. v. Davis*, 553
10 U.S. 328, 338 (2008) (quoting *Or. Waste Sys., Inc. v. Dep’t of Env’tl. Quality of*
11 *State of Or.*, 511 U.S. 93, 101 (1994)).

12 Where, instead, a state law is nondiscriminatory, but nonetheless adversely
13 affects interstate commerce “incidental[ly],” we employ a deferential balancing
14 test. *Pike v. Bruce Church, Inc.*, 397 U.S. 137, 142 (1970). Such a law will be
15 sustained unless “the burden imposed on [interstate] commerce is clearly excessive
16 in relation to the putative local benefits.” *Id.*; accord *N.Y. Pet Welfare Ass’n, Inc. v.*
17 *City of N.Y.*, 850 F.3d 79, 89 (2d Cir. 2017).

18 We address each of Allco’s asserted injuries—both of which it claims
19 violate the dormant Commerce Clause—in turn.

1 a. Alleged Discrimination Against Allco’s Georgia Facility

2 Insofar as Allco argues that the RPS program discriminates against Allco’s
3 Georgia facility, and the RECs it produces, Connecticut responds by saying that:
4 “RECs are inventions of state property law,” *Wheelabrator Lisbon, Inc.*, 531 F.3d
5 at 186, and because the RECs produced by Allco’s Georgia facility do not meet the
6 legal requirements of Connecticut’s RPS program, *see* Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16-
7 245a(b), the two types of RECs are different products. Connecticut’s RPS program
8 therefore does no more than treat different products differently in a
9 nondiscriminatory fashion.¹⁶ As such, Connecticut asserts, there is no
10 discrimination under the dormant Commerce Clause. We agree, and therefore
11 apply the more deferential balancing test under *Pike*, concluding that the RPS
12 program passes that test.

¹⁶ Defendants also argue that because ninety percent of the RECs used to satisfy the Connecticut RPS come from out-of-state, *i.e.*, from nearby states, the RPS program’s requirements do not burden interstate commerce. Allco, however, correctly points out that the dormant Commerce Clause prevents regional economic balkanization as well as state-by-state balkanization. *See Ne. Bancorp, Inc. v. Bd. of Governors of Fed. Reserve Sys.*, 472 U.S. 159, 174 (1985) (“There can be little dispute that the dormant Commerce Clause would prohibit a group of States from establishing a system of regional banking by excluding bank holding companies from outside the region if Congress had remained completely silent on the subject.”).

1 “Conceptually, of course, any notion of discrimination assumes a
2 comparison of substantially similar entities.” *Gen. Motors Corp. v. Tracy*, 519 U.S.
3 278, 298–99 (1997). Thus,

4 when the allegedly competing entities provide different
5 products . . . there is a threshold question whether the
6 companies are indeed similarly situated for constitutional
7 purposes. This is so for the simple reason that the
8 difference in products may mean that the different
9 entities serve different markets, and would continue to do
10 so even if the supposedly discriminatory burden were
11 removed.

12
13 *Id.* at 299.

14 In *Tracy*, the Supreme Court considered whether two allegedly similar
15 products were, nonetheless, substantially different for the purposes of the dormant
16 Commerce Clause because they served two different markets. These were:
17 (1) natural gas that was sold primarily to small residential customers and was
18 “bundled with . . . services and protections” to ensure reliability and stable rates,
19 and (2) “unbundled” natural gas that was purchased by large, bulk buyers like
20 General Motors, who typically did not need the same protections. *Id.* at 297; *see id.*
21 at 301–03.

22 Ohio imposed a sales tax on in-state sales of goods, including natural gas,
23 and a parallel use tax on goods purchased out-of-state for use in Ohio. *Id.* at 281–
24 83. Ohio, however, exempted from the sales tax state-regulated natural gas utilities,
25 which had traditionally served the market of Ohio customers who, being in a sense

1 “captive,” had to purchase bundled natural gas, and could do so only from the
2 state-regulated utilities. *Id.* at 301. As the natural gas market evolved, however, it
3 became possible for Ohio consumers to buy “unbundled” natural gas from
4 independent—often interstate—marketers. *Id.* at 283–85. General Motors—and
5 other customers—began to purchase its gas in this way from independent non-
6 state-regulated marketers. It was therefore charged the general use tax. *Id.* at 285.
7 General Motors sued the Ohio Tax Commissioner, arguing that denying a tax
8 exemption to such independent non-state-regulated marketers violated the dormant
9 Commerce Clause. *Id.*

10 In determining whether this differential treatment of state-regulated public
11 utilities and independent marketers violated the dormant Commerce Clause, the
12 Court first found that the “noncaptive market”—*i.e.*, the customer base with an
13 appetite for unbundled natural gas—and the “captive” market were distinct. *Id.* at
14 297–98. The Court found that, as far as the “captive” market was concerned,
15 competition would not be served by eliminating a tax differential between the two
16 types of sellers, because independent marketers were unlikely to provide the
17 “bundled” product that residential customers needed. *Id.* at 301. In the non-captive
18 market, however,

19 the respective sellers of the bundled and unbundled
20 products apparently do compete and may compete
21 further. Thus, the question raised by this case is whether
22 the opportunities for competition between marketers and

1 [utilities] in the noncaptive market requires treating
2 marketers and utilities as alike for dormant Commerce
3 Clause purposes. Should we accord controlling
4 significance to the noncaptive market in which they
5 compete, or to the noncompetitive, captive market in
6 which the local utilities alone operate?
7

8 *Id.* at 303–04.

9 Although the Court found that there is “no *a priori* answer” to this question,
10 it said that “a number of reasons support a decision to give the greater weight to
11 the captive market and the local utilities’ singular role in serving it, and hence to
12 treat [independent] marketers and [utilities] as dissimilar for present purposes.” *Id.*
13 at 304.

14 The Court found it particularly relevant that, if the state-regulated utilities
15 were forced to compete on a level playing field with interstate marketers, this
16 would increase competition between the two kinds of sellers in the noncaptive
17 market, and this, in turn, would jeopardize the utilities’ “ability to continue to serve
18 the captive market where there is no such competition.” *Id.* at 307. The Court then
19 said:

20 [This] conclusion counsels against taking the step of
21 treating the bundled gas seller like any other, with the
22 consequent necessity of uniform taxation of all gas sales.
23

24 *Id.* at 309.

25 The continuing importance of the States’ interest in
26 protecting the captive market from the effects of
27 competition for the largest customers is underscored by

1 the common sense of our traditional recognition of the
2 need to accommodate state health and safety regulation
3 in applying dormant Commerce Clause principles.

4
5 *Id.* at 306.

6 Congress, the Court indicated, recognized the States’ power to regulate and
7 protect the provision of natural gas for their citizens. *Id.* at 309. The Court
8 concluded that

9 Ohio’s regulatory response to the needs of the local
10 natural gas market has resulted in a noncompetitive
11 bundled gas product that distinguishes its regulated
12 sellers from independent marketers to the point that the
13 enterprises should not be considered “similarly situated”
14 for purposes of a claim of facial discrimination under the
15 Commerce Clause.

16
17 *Id.* at 310. General Motors’s argument that the state discriminated between
18 regulated utilities and unregulated marketers therefore failed. *Id.*

19 This action likewise addresses state laws that raise questions regarding the
20 “comparability of taxed or regulated entities as operators in arguably distinct
21 markets.” *Id.* at 300. *Tracy* thus provides the appropriate framework for
22 determining whether Connecticut’s RPS program “clearly” discriminates against
23 interstate commerce, and is subject to strict scrutiny, *Southold*, 477 F.3d at 47, or
24 whether it merely has an indirect adverse effect on interstate commerce, and should
25 be subjected to the more permissive balancing test under *Pike*. *Tracy* also gives

1 general guidance on whether a program like Connecticut’s should survive dormant
2 Commerce Clause analysis.

3 Accordingly, we first ask whether the allegedly competing entities—Allco’s
4 Georgia generator, on the one hand, and generators located in ISO-NE and
5 adjacent control areas, on the other—provide different products, *i.e.*, different
6 RECs. We find that they do. “RECs are inventions of state property law,”
7 *Wheelabrator Lisbon, Inc.*, 531 F.3d at 186, and Connecticut has invented a class
8 of RECs that differs from Allco’s Georgia facility’s RECs, *see* Conn. Gen. Stat.
9 § 16-245a(b). The two products can, therefore, be treated as different, even though
10 they—like the unbundled and bundled gas products in *Tracy*—also have some
11 underlying similarities.

12 Second, we ask whether there is a market that only one of the two entities
13 serves, and in which competition would not be increased if the differential
14 treatment of the two entities were removed. We answer this question in the
15 affirmative as well.

16 Connecticut consumers’ need for a more diversified and renewable energy
17 supply, accessible to them directly through their regional grid or indirectly through
18 adjacent control areas, would not be served by RECs produced by Allco’s facility
19 in Georgia—which is unable to transmit its electricity into ISO-NE. Further, this
20 market’s “characteristics”—most importantly, the boundaries of the electrical grid

1 to which Connecticut has direct or indirect access—“appear to be independent of
2 any effect attributable to the State’s” RPS program. *Tracy*, 519 U.S. at 286.

3 In other words, the RPS program’s definition of qualifying RECs appears to
4 be a response to, rather than a cause of, the fact that Connecticut has direct access
5 only to electricity on the ISO-NE grid, and indirect access only to electricity
6 imported from adjacent control areas. Thus, “there is good reason to assume that
7 any pricing changes that could result from eliminating the [differential treatment of
8 Allco’s Georgia generator] challenged here would be inadequate” to serve the
9 goals that Connecticut properly is pursuing. *Id.* This suggests that competition
10 would not be served by treating the different types of REC producers similarly.

11 Third, we ask whether there is also a separate market in which these two
12 types of producers compete, and in which competition potentially would be served
13 if Connecticut were prohibited from treating them disparately. The answer is yes.
14 Defendants admit that there is a national market for RECs that does not distinguish
15 between RECs on the basis of their geographic origin.¹⁷ In this market, “the
16 respective sellers . . . apparently do compete and may compete further.” *Tracy*, 519
17 U.S. at 303. Eliminating Connecticut’s RPS program’s differential treatment

¹⁷ As the PURA Defendants explain, “Connecticut’s law does not ban out-of-region RECs. Plaintiff’s RECs can be sold to any Connecticut entity wishing to buy them, at whatever price the market will bear. Plaintiff’s Georgia RECs could, for example, be purchased in Connecticut by a company wishing to green its image.” Brief for Appellees Betkoski *et al.* 55.

1 “might well intensify competition . . . for customers in this [national] market.” *Id.*
2 This, of course, cuts in favor of treating the products as alike.

3 Following the Court’s analysis in *Tracy*, we resolve this dilemma by asking
4 whether the opportunity for increased competition between REC producers in the
5 national market necessitates treating REC-producers in Georgia and New England
6 alike for dormant Commerce Clause purposes, or whether the needs of
7 Connecticut’s local energy market permits treating the two types of REC producers
8 differently. That is, should we give “controlling significance” to the market in
9 which the two types of REC producers compete, or to the market served only by
10 REC producers that can connect to Connecticut’s power grid? *Id.* As in *Tracy*, we
11 find that “[a]lthough there is no *a priori* answer, a number of reasons support a
12 decision to give greater weight” to the market for RECs that are produced by
13 generators able to connect to Connecticut’s grid, *id.* at 304, and hence to treat those
14 generators and Allco’s Georgia generator as dissimilar for dormant Commerce
15 Clause purposes.

16 It is here that the more general language in *Tracy* gives us guidance. Just as
17 the *Tracy* Court recognized the importance of Ohio’s interest in protecting the
18 captive natural gas market from the effects of competition in order to promote
19 public health and safety, *id.* at 306–07, so must we here recognize the importance
20 of Connecticut’s interest in protecting the market for RECs produced within the

1 ISO-NE or in adjacent areas. Connecticut’s RPS program serves its legitimate
2 interest in promoting increased production of renewable power generation in the
3 region, thereby protecting its citizens’ health, safety, and reliable access to power.

4 These means and ends are well within the scope of what Congress and
5 FERC have traditionally allowed the States to do in the realm of energy regulation.
6 *See New York v. FERC*, 535 U.S. at 24 (“FERC has recognized that the States
7 retain significant control over local matters even when retail transmissions are
8 unbundled.”); *Ark. Elec. Co-op. Corp.*, 461 U.S. at 377 (“[T]he regulation of
9 utilities is one of the most important of the functions traditionally associated with
10 the police power of the States.”); *Entergy Nuclear*, 733 F.3d at 417 (“[S]tates have
11 broad powers under state law to direct the planning and resource decisions of
12 utilities under their jurisdiction. States may, for example, order utilities to build
13 renewable generators themselves, or . . . order utilities to purchase renewable
14 generation.”) (quoting *S. Cal. Edison Co.*, 71 FERC ¶ 61,269, at *8) (alteration in
15 original).

16 Significantly, we note that Connecticut’s RPS program makes geographic
17 distinctions between RECs only insofar as it piggybacks on top of geographic lines
18 drawn by ISO-NE and the NEPOOL-GIS, both of which are supervised by
19 FERC—not the state of Connecticut. It is FERC that has created the geographic
20 distinctions on which Connecticut’s program is predicated by organizing owners of

1 transmission lines into “independent system operators” (ISOs), such as ISO-NE,
2 and “regional transmission organizations” (RTOs) in order “to help manage the
3 grid, ensure system reliability, and guard against discrimination and the exercise of
4 market power in the provision of transmission services.” *Entergy Nuclear*, 733
5 F.3d at 413.

6 The NEPOOL, moreover, is governed through a committee structure
7 expressly approved by FERC. *See N. Eng. Power Pool*, 88 FERC ¶ 61079, 61181.
8 It is through the incorporation of NEPOOL’s GIS Rule 2.7(c)—which permits
9 NEPOOL to track RECs produced in ISO-NE and adjacent control areas—that
10 Connecticut’s RPS program defines the outer bounds of the geographic region
11 within which qualifying RECs must be produced. *See Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16-245a*.

12 In other words, it is FERC itself that has instituted a sort of regionalization
13 of the national electricity market. And neither FERC nor Congress has given any
14 indication that this structure is unduly harmful to interstate commerce. Congress
15 and FERC are better-situated than the courts to supervise and to determine the
16 economic wisdom and the health and safety effects of these geographic boundaries
17 that Connecticut has incorporated into its RPS program. It is they that, in this
18 setting, are best suited to decide which products ought to be treated similarly, and
19 which should not.

1 And since, as the Court stated in *Tracy*, such “health and safety
2 considerations [may] be weighed in the process of deciding the threshold question
3 whether the conditions entailing application of the dormant Commerce Clause are
4 present,” 519 U.S. at 307, we conclude, analogously to the Court’s decision in
5 *Tracy*, that Connecticut’s regulatory response to the needs of the local energy
6 market has resulted in a noncompetitive REC product that is capable of being
7 produced only by in-region generators, and that this distinguishes such generators
8 from Allco’s Georgia generator “to the point that the enterprises should not be
9 considered ‘similarly situated’ for purposes of a claim of facial discrimination
10 under the Commerce Clause.” *Id.* at 310.

11 Having reached this conclusion, and for the same reasons discussed above, it
12 is clear that the burden imposed by Connecticut’s RPS program is also not “clearly
13 excessive in relation to the putative local benefits,” and therefore passes the more
14 permissive *Pike* test. *Pike*, 397 U.S. at 142; see *United Haulers Ass’n v. Oneida-
15 Herkimer Solid Waste Mgmt. Auth.*, 550 U.S. 330, 346 (2007) (holding that, under
16 *Tracy*, a state law did not discriminate against interstate commerce, and that the
17 law therefore was “properly analyzed under the test set forth in *Pike*”). “We have
18 consistently recognized the legitimate state pursuit of such interests as compatible
19 with the Commerce Clause, which was ‘never intended to cut the States off from
20 legislating on all subjects relating to the health, life, and safety of their citizens,”

1 even if that “legislation might indirectly affect the commerce of the country.”
2 *Tracy*, 519 U.S. at 306–07 (quoting *Huron Portland Cement Co. v. City of Detroit*,
3 362 U.S. 440, 443–44 (1960)).

4 Allco’s argument that Connecticut’s RPS program discriminates between its
5 Georgia renewable energy generator and in-region renewable energy generators
6 therefore fails, and the district court’s dismissal of this claim must be affirmed.

7 b. Alleged Discrimination Against Allco’s New York Facility

8 With respect to Allco’s claim that its New York facility has suffered
9 discrimination because it has had to pay transmission fees in order for its RECs to
10 qualify under the RPS program, we determine that Allco has failed sufficiently to
11 plead that such charges are anything more than use fees, analogous to road tolls,
12 which regularly pass constitutional muster. *See, e.g., Nw. Airlines, Inc. v. Cty. of*
13 *Kent*, 510 U.S. 355, 362–63 (1994); *Selevan v. N.Y. Thruway Auth.*, 711 F.3d 253,
14 261 (2d Cir. 2013) (“*Selevan II*”). To state a claim for a violation of the dormant
15 Commerce Clause in such circumstances, Allco must plead sufficient facts to
16 “allow[] the court to draw the reasonable inference,” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678, that
17 “the burden imposed on interstate commerce is clearly excessive in relation to the
18 putative local benefits.” *Selevan I*, 584 F.3d at 95 (quoting *United Haulers*, 550
19 U.S. at 346).

