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nations BEFORE THE r&t. INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION 3 4 In the Matter of: 5 Finance Docket No. SANTA FE SOUTHERN PACIFIC CORPORATION 30400 Sub 1 thru 7 6 -- CONTROL --MC-F-15628 7 SOUTHERN PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY] Interstate Commerce Commission 12th and Constitution Ave., N.W. Hearing Room "A" 10 Washington, D. C. 11 Wednesday, July 25, 1984 12 The above-entitled matter came on for further 13 prehearing conference, pursuant to notice, at 9:35 o'clock 14 a.m. 15 BEFORE: 16 THE HONORABLE JAMES E. HOPKINS Administrative Law Judge 17 18 APPEARANCES: (As previously heretofore noted.) 19 21 23 25

PROCEEDINGS

JUDGE HOPKINS: Let's come to order ladies and gentlemen. Finance Docket Number 30400, Santa Fe

Southern Pacific Corporation Control-Southern Pacific

Transportation Company which embraces finance dockets

30400 Sub Numbers "1" through "7" and number MC-F-15628

have been set for prehearing conference today mainly for the matter of working out a perspective schedule for this hearing but also any other matters that need attention at the present time.

Let's take the appearances again, gentlemen, so we will know who is here and who isn't here. Who appears for the Applicants?

MP. NELSON: Good morning, Your Honor. My name is Milton E. Nelson, Jr. I am an attorney admitted to practice before the Commission. I represent the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company at 80 E. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, 60604. With me are R. K. Knowlton who represents the Santa Fe Southern Pacific Corporation at 224 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60604, Dennis Wilson representing the Santa Fe Railway, Richard E. Weicher representing the Santa Fe Railway and Robert R. Cowell representing the Santa Fe Railway.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you.

MR. STEPHENSON: Good morning, Your Honor. My name

is Douglas E. Stephenson. I am an attorney appearing for Southern Pacific Transportation Company and am admitted to practice before the Commission. With me for Southern Pacific Transportation Company are Thormund A. Miller, vice-president and general counsel of Southern Pacific, John McDonald Smith, Michael A. Smith and Lewis P. Warchot. All of us have the same address, Southern, acific Building, One Market Plaza, San Francisco, California, 94105.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you.

MR. MOATES: Good morning, Your Honor. My name is Paul Moates. I am with the law firm of Sidley and Austin at 1722 Eye Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., 20006. With me with this morning is Mr. R. Eden Martin also of our firm and Mr. Ronald S. Flagg. I would also like to enter the appearance at this time of Mr. Terrence M. Hynes of our firm. We appear on behalf of the Applicant, Santa Fe Southern Pacific Corporation.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you. Any other appearances for the applicant?

MR. MURRAY: Your Honor, my name is Steven L. Murray and I am an attorney with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and I am here today on behalf of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters Local 315 as well as Vince Aloise on his own behalf as secretary-treasurer of IBT Local 315.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Protestants? Other protestants and

intervenors?

MR. KHARASCH: Robert N. Kharasch and Kathleen Mahon representing the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you.

MR. MILLER: Good morning, Your Honor. I am Charles

A. Miller from the law firm of Covington and Burling. With

me is Arvid Porch from that firm. We represent the Union

Pacific Railroad Company and Missouri Pacific Railroad Company.

I would also like to enter the appearance on behalf of those

companies of James B. Dolan, Paul A. Connolly, Jr., and

William G. Barr all of the Union Pacific Railroad Company,

Legal Department.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you. Next.

MR. RAKER: Good morning, Your Honor. Morris

Raker of the firm of Sullivan and Worcester representing the

Kansas City Southern Railway and with me today is my partner

Robert Calhoun.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you. Next.

MR. KAHN: Good morning. I am Fritz R. Kahn and
I am accompanied by my partner William C. Evans. We are
entering appearances on behalf of the Chicago and North
Western Transportation Company. We are with the law firm of
Verner, Liipfer, Bernhard and McPherson, Suite 1000,
1660 "L" Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., 20036.
I also am accompanied by Mr. Stuart F. Gassner, general

solicitor of the Chicago and North Western and I would like to enter an additional appearance for Mr. James P. Daly, Senior Vice-President, Law and Real Estate and the address of the Chicago and North Western Transportation Company is One North Western Center, 165 North Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60606.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you.

MR. HYMSON: Good morning, Your Honor. I am Edward Hymson representing Consolidated Rail Corporation, 1138 Six Penn Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Next.

MR. KOONTZ: Good morning. My name is Howard D. Koontz representing the ICG Railroad Company, 233 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60601.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you. Next.

MR. EDMOND: Your Honor, my name is John A. Edmond of the law firm of Highwaw and Mahoney representing the Railway Labor Executives Association. I am located in Suite 210, 1050 17th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., 20036.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you. Next.

MR. SIPPEL: Your Honor, my name is William C.

Sippel. I am appearing on behalf of Richard B. Ogilvie,

Trustee of the property of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul
and Pacific Railroad Company, Debtor.

MR. STEINER: Good morning, Your Honor. My name is

Robert S. Steiner, General Counsel, Transportation Regulation Authority, Iowa Department of Transportation, 507 Tenth Street, Des Moines, Iowa, 50319. I would also like to enter the appearance of Jane Phillips, counsel for Iowa Department of Transportation.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you.

MR. KAGAY: Good morning, Your Honor. My name is Charles Kagay, K-A-G-A-Y, Deputy Attorney General for the State of California appearing for John K. VanDeKamp, the attorney general of the State of California.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you. Nex'.

MR. KRAUSHAAR: Good morning. I am Richard H. Kraushaar, Standard Building, Cleveland, Ohio, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Next.

MR. PRETTYMAN: Good morning, Your Honor. I am

E. Barrett Prettyman, Jr. of the law firm of Hogan and

Hartson representing the Denver and Rio Grande Western

Railroad. With me is my partner, Thomas B. Leary.

MR. WHITE: Good morning, Your Honor. My name is Charles H. White, Jr., a member of the law firm of Arnall Golden and Gregory. I am here representing the Texas Mexican Railway.

MR. ROBERTS: My name is Barry Roberts, 600
Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C. and I represent Sunkist

Growers, Inc. in California.

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MR. GELTMAN: Your Honor, my name is Edward A. Geltman, 1201 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., 20004 representing Mazda Motors of America.

MR. COOPER: Your Honor, my name is Stephen Cooper.

I am an attorney for Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville,

Oklahoma and with me is Mr. William Collins.

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MR. CPAIG: Your Honor, my name is Peter S. Craig and with me is Mr. Frederick C. Ohly. We represent the

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National Railroad Passenger Corporation, 400 North Capitol

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Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., 20001.

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JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you. Next.

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MS. CAMPBELL: Good morning, Your Honor. My name

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is Elizabeth A. Campbell. I represent Fig Garden New

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and McPherson located at Suite 1100, 1660 "L" Street, North-

Town. I am with the law firm of Verner, Liipfert, Bernhard

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west, Washington, D. C., 20036. I would also like to note

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the appearance of my partner, L. John Osborn and for the

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record, please remove the firm's representation of Rancho

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Limited.

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Bill Becker. I am with the law firm of Landfield, Becker

MR. BECKER: Good morning, Your Honor. My name is

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and Green, 1220 Nineteenth Street, Northwest, Washington,

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D. C., 20036. I represent Rancho Limited Partnerships

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previously represented by the law firm of Verner, Liipfert,

Bernhard and McPherson.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you. Are there any other appearances?

MR. SHERMAN: Good morning, Your Honor. My name is John R. Sherman. I represent the State of Kansas in the State Office Building, Eighth Floor, Topeka, Kansas, 66612.

MR. MACDOUGALL: Gordon P. MacDougall, 1120

Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., 20036

appearing on behalf of Patrick W. Simmons. I am an attorney

admitted to practice before the Commission.

MR. MACKENZIE: Your Honor, my name is Vincent V.

MacKenzie, State of California, Public Utilities Commission.

The address is 350 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California, 94102.

MR. SOLANDER: C. J. Solander, Your Honor, representing the State of California Department of Transportation, 1120 "N" Street, Room 1347, Sacramento, California, 95814.

MR. WILSON: Your Honor, ny mane is Richard R. Wilson of the law firm of Vuono, Lavelle and Gray, 2310 Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 15219. We represent PPG Industries, Inc. I would also like to enter an appearance of my associate, John A. Vuono.

MR. HILL: Your Honor, I am Brian Hill, Suite 302, 1220 19th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., 20036. I

would also like to enter the appearance on behalf of my partner, Frederick L. Shreves, II, on behalf of the Port of San Francisco.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you. Any others?

MR. RATNER: Good morning, Your Honor. My name is James R. Ratner. I am here representing the United States Department of Justice, Post Office Box 481, Washington, D. C., 20044.

MS. REED: Good morning, Your Honor. My name is Mary Bennett Reed. I am an attorney on behalf of the U.S. Department of Transportation. I am accompanied here today by Joseph King who is representing the Federal Railroad Administration.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you. Is that it? (No response.)

JUDGE HOPKINS: Mr. Kharasch.

MR. KHARASCH: Would the record please add Michael
E. Roper to the Missouri-Kansas-Texas appearances who is
the client and should not be forgotten on the record. He
is here this morning.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you. Is that it, ladies and gentlemen?

(No response.)

JUDGE HOPKINS: I see I received something this morning that appears to be an Applicant's Revised Proposed

Procedural Schedule. I would like to go into the question of the procedural schedule right away because that appears to me to be the basic reason for being here today and to see what we can do and get this case moving along as fast as possible.

Is this just the Applicant's revised schedule?

MR. MOATES: Your Honor, we met for several hours

yesterday with the key group of the Protestants and I call

them "key" because they are, I think, the responsive

applicants and reviewed our respective schedules. I believe

we submitted to Your Honor separately proposed hearing

schedules that in some particulars were remarkedly similar

and in some others were importantly different.

Mr. Kharasch, I think, will be in a position to speak perhaps for the other group but from our perspective there was disagreement on several very important matters and the revised schedule or agenda that we handed up to you this morning and which by the way is available here in the hearing room for other parties who may not have received it and it contemplates an initiation of the first phase hearings, that is, the cross-examination phase of the applicant's case-in-chief commencing on September 17, 1984.

We blocked it out for about a four week period on the very strong representation of the counsel for the group with whom we met yesterday that they had in fact made a careful analysis of their projected cross-examination and

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believe in good faith that they can complete it in that period of time. Now, of course, there are an awful lot of counsel here this morning who are not responsive applicants who are not privy to those discussions yesterday and what effect their anticipated or proposed cross-examination may have on the schedule, I think we ought to explore this morning.

But just to highlight one or two of the other important matters here for Your Honor's understanding before you hear from Mr. Kharasch, I think the parties have a dispute as to the appropriate kick-off date, if you will, for the hearings and I note parenthetically that the September 17 date is, of course, substantially later than the August 14 which Your Honor had initially suggested in his June 14 order but all parties recognize and Your Honor, of course, recognizes that in decision number "12" of this docket the Commission granted the responsive applicants an additional time to supplement to September 10 and this schedule attempts to take note of that fact.

Another important date that the applicants feel very, very strongly has to be decided and decided fairly this morning is the date for the filing by all parties, all non-governmental parties, of testimony in opposition to the application.

This schedule proposes that that take place on

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october 24 which would be at or shortly after and under this schedule shortly after the completion of the cross-examination in phase one.

I would note at this point, Your Honor, that of course that is the testimony filed in response to the direct evidence that was submitted with this application in March of this year. So at that point the parties would have had well in excess of eight months really to prepare that testimony, an ample amount of time.

Another area where our schedules deviate and I honestly don't know whether Mr. Kharasch and his other counsel differ with us on this but I will rention it because it was something that was discussed yesterday is with respect to the timing of filing by governmental parties which you will see is item number eight on this new agenda and it is established as February 18, 1985.

I believe under the schedule first submitted by the responsive parties there was a contemplation that the governmental parties would file their evidence before they ever saw any responsive materials from the applicants with respect to inconsistent and trackage rights application.

I wouldn't want to speak for the Department of
Justice and the Department of Transportation but I think at
a minimum, they indicated that they would be willing and
interested in seeing those materials and we think that it

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would be helpful for the record to have that take place before the government filed.

The other area in which there was some disagreement, of course, is the matter of rebuttal. We frankly think that is a matter of no disagreement. The Commission's regulations state explicitly and this Commission has ruled on numerous occasions that Applicants have the right to open and close their case. The schedule that had been proposed by the responsive applicants contemplated the completion of applicant's case-in-chief rebuttal a substantial period of time in excess -- rather, prior to the completion of the rebuttal cases on the responsive applications. We think that that is inappropriate. We believe that the responsive applications to the extent that they have life have only a life within the context of the primary application and the Santa Fe Southern Pacific Corporation has the right to close this case including the final word if you will with respect to these responsive applications.

So I haven't attempted to describe each and every step here. I think it is fairly self-explanatory but I believe I have highlighted the areas in which there is possibly some disagreement.

JUDGE HOPKINS: If there is any other disagreement,
I am sure Mr. wharasch will bring it up.

MR. KHARASCH: Your Honor, we gave you the group

of railroads mentioned in the letter of July 23 gave you a schedule which had very carefully worked out with some principles in mind. The first principle in mind is that adequate time has to be allowed for preparation and if we allow adequate time and we allow adequate time to schedule cross-examination and work out coordination, we hope to save a good bit of time during the hearing.

The second principle is that a certain amount of fairness is required and we really did try in our schedule in our letter of the 23rd to proceed as rapidly as possible allowing each side, that is, the applicants and those who aren't applicants, to have an equivalent amount of time after a close of a phase of cross-examination in order to prepare the next phase of the testimony and then to allow an equivalent amount of time for preparation after receiving it for cross-examination.

Nevertheless, we came out surprisingly quite close to the time schedule in the applicant's original proposal.

We met yesterday. We thought it was obligatory to try to give you a joint-joint proposal. I thought for a while that sweet reason had broken out and we were about to get somewhere.

We did not reach that joint proposal. That is too bad. There are certain elements that I think are still open for agreement on both sides. What we got this morning is

quite another matter. The Applicants are proposing in this morning's revised procedural schedule to run a month longer. They are extending the case and they seem to run a month longer by starting at a time and allowing times that are simply not doable on our side and giving themselves rather large blocks of time, not balanced blocks of time on either side, to prepare what they want to put in.

We do not like -- at least, I don't like-- and I am only serving as reporter of our discussions to you, Your Honor, I don't like the July 25 schedule at all. I think the previous applicant's schedule had some elements that we could work together on.

I would like to explain, Your Honor, that on the starting date the Commission has now decided that the responsive applications will be filed the 10th of September. We only received the last word on the vital traffic evidence last week and the traffic data is the reason that the Commission has extended the time to the 10th to file and indicated that it wants a solid case. We will be working on that. We must have -- we required to have time after that material is submitted, the September 10 Commission date, we require and again we gave three weeks. That is our standard prep time. We require time then to work with the material which has still not arrived from the applicant.

I point out to you that the computer procedure

statement which was estimated by Mr. Wilson to be due about July 2 or 3 seems to have dropped to the 14th or later of August. We still do not have the stuff. When we get their stuff, there has to be time to run to Chicago and San Francisco and look in depositories in the light of what they are telling us.

We seriously put to you, Your Honor, that the time to start is as we suggest, October 1. At that time we are promising to make every effort at coordination not only among the counsel that met yesterday but among all counsel in the room and we would like to see some schedule up so that we can see.

We told the applicant, he is quite correct, that with coordinated cross-examination, we don't see necessarily that every applicant's witness would be called and we think things would run very briskly. We are also suggesting, Your Honor, and we suggest that would take four weeks, that first phase. We also suggest that the shipper cross-examination could immediately follow that or if necessary could be run in parallel, the shipper cross-examination.

We also reached a point, I thought, of accommodation with the applicants yesterday. We, on our side, are not strong in general on the idea of bifurcated hearings. We see the bifurcated hearing for shipper people, we think particularly the first hearing there was no necessity shown to

bifurcate that first cross-examination of applicants' witnesses but when it comes to cross-examining the responsive applicants' witnesses, we are pleased to arrange a bifurcation suggesting that the bifurcation take account of those responsive applications that have an effect one on the other.

That might save some time. We see other places actually to save time here. But I must say this morning's schedule is considerably worse than the first schedule from our point of view and we don't like it at all.

JUDGE HCPKINS: Mr. Raker.

MR. RAKER: Your Honor, if I might just amplify on a couple of points, Mr. Moates indicated I think three principal points and I would like to respond to them just very briefly.

First of all, there is the question of when the respondents would be required to file opposition testimony. We had proposed that the opposition testimony be filed three weeks after the conclusion of cross-examination of the primary applicants affirmative case.

We gave what we thought was a target date. We were speaking in terms of not fixed dates but an amount of time. Yesterday and today again the applicants have indicated their displeasure with the flexibility of that sort of thing. We continue to believe that that is the correct approach. It was the approach that the Southern Pacific strenuously argued

for in the UP-MP-WP case but yesterday we also indicated a willingness to be flexible on that and a willingness to agree to a fixed date if it were a realistic date. We felt that the earliest realistic date is the projected date that was contained in the schedule that we offered which was the 19th of November.

Comment has been made that that gives us too much time since the time that we initially received their applications. Let me point out, Your Honor, though that there has been no real complaint from them that the proposal that we offered gave them, gives the applicants some five months after they will have received the completed responsive applications to file their opposition testimony.

In other words, there was a reasonableness and a fairness there. Now if they wish to move that back to an earlier date, we have no quarrel with that but the point is, I believe, that what we filed was fair on both sides.

In addition to that, Your Honor, we have not been able to work on our opposition case in the way that we would have hoped to. As Mr. Kharasch said we have had tremendous problems with the 1983 data. We have not had the luxury of being able to work with one percent waybill sample. We still do not have a corrected 1983 data from the Santa Fe although we do from the Southern Pacific.

We have been spending so much time in Kansas City

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trying to figure out the Sante Fe's tapes that we haven't been able to get machine tape to complete our own opposition case.

Immediately after the last prehearing conference we identified to the applicants in writing the discovery requests of other parties that we wished to have copies of. We still haven't received that material. It was only this morning that I was handed the inder of the depository which makes it reasonable to be able to use the depository.

This is not to say that there is anything lacking in the way of good faith, but the point is we haven't been able to go forward with the opposition case in the way we would like to have because our time has been completely consumed in trying to figure out the data to be able to present a responsive case.

When it comes to the question of where the government parties fall, I think that one can argue as Mr. Moates did that they ought to be able to see the opposition case of the primary applicants. One can also argue that they shouldn't only see that opposition case but they should see the crossexamination of that opposition case. I don't know what is really the fair and the appropriate place for them.

It is not a terribly large matter in my view. don't really care if they are moved back. What happens though if they are moved back is that then the whole schedule has to be reappraised for fairness. Your Honor, what they propose by moving them back is unfair because what they have done is not only move them back, but they require us to file our rebuttal case only six days, that is six calendar days, after we will have completed a cross-examination of the government parties.

So it is one thing to move the government parties to the point where they suggest but then if that is going to be done, there has to be some reasonable fairness on giving us some time, time when we are not involved down here in cross-examination of the government parties to prepare our rebuttal.

I guess what it boils down to, Your Honor, is that if it is desirable to extend the hearing's conclusion by one month as the applicants now suggest, there could be a much more equitable way of apportioning that time.

Thank you.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Anything further?

MR. MOATES: I would like to respond if I may,
Your Honor. First, I think we are beginning to slightly
deceive ourselves if we compare all three of these schedules
and by three, I mean the one that the applicants initially
submitted, the one submitted by protestants and the most
recent one, comparing them as though they are all equal and
they are not.

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For example, it has been said a couple of times that there is puzzlement why our revised schedule actually concludes later than the first two submissions. Well, we never really believed that the protestants initial submission was going to end on that date. One of our big problems here is that some of the sequencing they have in their right hand column are unrealistic and, in fact, in terms of the principle of so-called sequencing based on completion of cross-examination before the next phase commences, we think that is an inappropriate principle to adopt.

I think that removes all the stimulus to the attorneys to complete cross-examination in any particular phase in an expeditious manner. If everyone knows that it is not until the completion of the cross in a particular phase that clock starts to run on a sequencing event to set up the next phase, there is no inherent discipline built into the schedule.

So we don't really think that the projected June 20, 1985 completion date is any later. In fact, the one thing that does cause that as Mr. Raker has pointed out is the moving down or the really moving up if you will of our filing in response to the government and the moving down of the time when the government files. I won't walk through all the steps but you can go through here and see that inevitably that moves everything down a little bit. In fact, that is something

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that puts a little greater burden on the applicant but we are prepared to do that. We actually moved up the time we would file. If you would look at the first schedule that we submitted and Mr. Kharasch says that this new one is substantially worse, I am puzzled by that.

The first one indicated that we would start hearings on August 14. This one talks about starting on September 17. The first one projected that opposition evidence would be due on September 17. This one is now projecting October 24. I think that is a substantial improvement for the protestants.

Also, there has been a little blurring about how difficult it is going to be to get together those opposition cases because of all the data difficulties that the protestants claim they are having.

I would remind Your Honor that the Commission has specified that opposition testimony would be based on 1982 data not 1983 and all the problems that certain of the responsive applicants are having with respect to data relate to 1983 data not 1982. So that really should not be a problem.

I think it would be important and helpful to hear from some of the other parties who have not been privy to these discussions to see what impact their anticipated participation in this case may have on our schedule. The best laid plans, of course, may not mean a whole lot if while the major parties have a pretty good feel for what they think is going to happen

if we have, in fact, six more months of cross-examination sitting out here in the room that we don't know about. I think we ought to get that on the table before we make any decisions on this.

JUDGE HOPKINS: I agree on that. Do any of the other parties want to state something specifically on any proposed schedule at all?

MR. MACDOUGALL: I think some provision ought to be made for the possibility that parties other than the applicant would want to answer governmental parties. Sometimes the governmental testimony, for example, we have the agency like U. S. DOT would put on a case for the applicants and we have seen that before. This schedule here does not allow for opposition testimony against the governmental testimony which may be in support of the applicants.

I don't necessarily think that it has to be on the schedule but there has to be some understanding that if the government comes in with a lot of technical testimony, employee testimony that really supports the applicant, that it should not be just rebuttal but that we have a way to answer that.

JUDGE HOPKINS: I can understand the problem.

I don't want to get into the surrebutal, et cetera, ad

nausium, because I know that has happened and we have had

problems in some cases as a result of that. I think some of

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these matters are going to be left somewhat open but 1 agree with you, Mr. MacDougall, that there are situations like that and we have to take care of them.

whatever schedule we try to come up with immediately, I know that there are going to be situations that come along that we are going to possibly have to change some matters. I will be honest with you, I was somewhat taken with the protestants original schedule because I question whether they are correct in the amount of time it is going to take to cross-examine some of the witnesses, but if they are willing to set up schedules in that way, I thought the applicants ought to be willing to go along with that, too.

I am also taken with the idea that I think we would be better off with naving the testimony complete, the protestants complete testimony in proper form before we force them into cross-examination or anything else so we don't have a case that isn't properly handled.

I think we run into those circumstances. I will give you my off-the-cuff opinion, also. I agree that the applicants should have the final rebuttal. There is no question in my mind. If you want to argue that for the protestants, I will disagree with you completely and I will rule right now that the applicant has the final case here.

The applicants' revised sch dule does extend it

back a little more than I thought it would be extended but I can also see the aspect that the government should be able to see all the testimony before they file their testimony, too, We have all these problems.

Mr. Kharasch.

MR. KHARASCH: Your Honor, we have a particular problem, I think, at the beginning and incidentally our schedule was set up on Mr. Raker's computer which even knows when it is Monday, I was very pleased to see, and that is why we have the sequencing with the event.

We do think time can be saved on cross-examination by coordination among counsel, by putting the shippers separately. I think there may be some West Coast witnesses Mr. MacKenzie had called during the week and said that he was quite anxious to have those parties heard there and we do think that the cross-examination of the responsive applications could be split. That doesn't seem a big harm.

when we must finish our responsive applications and that is put to bed. Then we will turn and we have allowed three weeks. That is what we allow each side. Then we allow three weeks at that point and we are ready to begin with crossexamining the applicants' witnesses.

We think that it is essential in our opposing the application statements to have some time after the close and

you see what the applicant's witnesses say, that may be the first, I believe, in understanding these computer studies. We shall see and then our guys can say that that explanation is no good, it does not support it and they can put in their testimony and it is complete. The issue will be drawn for you.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Mr. Kharasch, I agree with you.

I believe the October 1st date is a more feasible date for the beginning of this proceeding and I also agree with you that the filing of the response of the opposition testimony that you presented is a more feasible date.

As I told you before, I disagree with you on the rebuttal testimony, et cetera, and one of the points now that I am wondering about and also the question of the place of the hearing. You just mentioned, for example, the shipper testimony. That is a part of the case that I think could be bifurcated if possible. I should think both cases would possibly agree on that.

Now we could work that in immediately after the initial stage like I believe it was originally proposed rather than at the same time we are having the testimony of the applicants, the cross-examination of the applicants' witnesses.

But I don't agree with the ten percent limitation or anything like that. I don't like that. I know it was done in the Milwaukee case but I don't think it is a feasible way

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but I also think that I have seen in the past that there is surely no need for cross-examination of 700 shipper witnesses in one and 350 shipper witnesses in another. I am certain that the parties can come to some agreement. There is no need for something more than ten percent but I am not going to set a limitation on that because I don't think it is feasible and I don't think it is the proper way to do it.

I also don't agree that I am just going to sit here and if you people decide you are going to cross-examine 500 of the 700 witnesses, I don't see that that is in any way necessary. I think that can be worked out by all the parties in the case. I see no problem in that.

I don't think any of you people would see any problems in that.

Now the question comes up to the number you are talking about. That is where we can reach some agreement as we go along but I am certain it is the responsive applicants who are going to be faced with you cross-examining their shipper witnesses as well as their cross-examining your witnesses. I am certain you both can work that problem outb

Also, of course, there is a need possibly for at least the shipper witnesses and I don't know whether there would be any need for any other witnesses at a place other than Washington. We are talking about the October 1st date, Washington, D. C. Right, is that what each party is agreeable

to? Mr. Moates?

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MR. MOATES: In terms of the shippers, Your Honor?

JUDGE HOPKINS: I am talking if we start the

cross-examination of the applicants' witnesses on October 1st.

Let's use that as the basis.

MR. MOATES: Washington is our strong preference.

If I could just comment though?

JUDGE HOPKINS: Surely.

MR. MOATES: I think the two dates we are all really focusing on here for obvious reasons are the date that we initiate the hearing in phase one which I hear Your Honor saying will be October 1 and the date that the opponents file their opposition testimony. The responsive applications is in the hand of the Commission. They have set a date.

If we are going to talk about that opposition date being later than we had projected, we are concerned with a filing on November 19 and we have been told as you would expect is going to be from the responsive applicants some fairly substantial competition studies and that, of course, is a deadline that applies to a lot more parties than the responsive applicants. It applies to everybody except the governmental parties.

We don't really know the scope of the submissions that we would see on that date but I think it would be one of

the larger filing dates in this entire case but on this projected schedule, we would receive those opposition filings and studies and have to conduct discovery and then cross-examination three weeks later. I submit respectfully, Your Honor, a schedule that gives the protestants seven months

to review our evidence and get ready to cross and gives us

three weeks on all the protestants, there is not a lot of

parity there either.

Importantly, whatever date we select and we would strongly ask that it be somewhat earlier than November 19th and maybe we could cut that in half from our 10/24 and take the end of October, but whatever date we select, we would request that that be a fixed date, in other words that it not be driven off of the completion of cross-examination because once again that leaves us wide open and frankly we lose the disciplining factor that the protestants could cross-examine not for four weeks but for twelve weeks in which event we would be seeing that opposition filing in 1985 sometime and this whole schedule doesn't mean anything.

JUDGE HOPKINS: I thought we were going to keep the schedule. If we are talking about four weeks, we are going to have four weeks.

MR. MOATES: That is for all parties?

JUDGE HOPKINS: That is for all parties. They are the ones who are cross-examining your witnesses. That is what

we are talking about. Now if you want to recross for an extended period of time and you extend the time, too, then we run into that problem.

MR. MOATES: I don't see that as a problem.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Mr. Raker.

MR. RAKER: Your Honor, what I thought the understanding was that everyone would attempt to complete the cross-examination in four weeks, that we would be bound by a filing date on our opposition testimony, the November 19 date is what I understand that would be but that if it turned out that cross-examination ran four and a half weeks or five weeks, cross-examination would continue. Obviously Your Honor is going to be officiating and I am sure that repetitious cross-examination will not be permitted.

But if it turns out that cross-examination does continue beyond the four weeks, it doesn't mean that it is arbitrarily going to be cut off. What it does mean though is that it will squeeze us in terms of the time that we have after the completion of cross to complete our opposition testimony.

JUDGE HOPKINS: That's fine but your date for filing the opposition testimony and for hearing on cross-examination would be set, would be definite.

MR. RAKER: That's right. That is what I understood that Your Honor was talking about, a definite date and

if the cross-examination takes three weeks, we still have November 19. If it takes five weeks, we still have November 19 to file the opposition testimony.

MR. MOATES: Your Honor, basically the point I am asking is we are going to set that date at sometime other than the 24th. Please entertain the possibility that we at least compromise on it again for the reasons I said.

The burden on applicants at that stage to receive all of that testimony, all those opposition studies and to do discovery on them and to prepare cross in three weeks at the same time they would be preparing their cross in the responsive applications which admittedly we would have had a little longer would be a very big burden.

It seems to me that the bulk of what the protestants are going to do and I mean protestants broadly here, it is more than the responsive applicants, they should already have underway. They have had the application for many months. Now I understand that experts take time to do studies and testimony gets refined when cross-examination takes place, that is fine but it doesn't mean that it all gets done at that point.

Why couldn't with an expected completion of 10/26 on the phase one cross-examination, why wouldn't it be fair to have a submission date in early November, the 7th. I don't have a calendar right here but the 7th or 8th or whatever a

comparable Monday would be.

JUDGE HOPKINS: You are talking about a ten or an eleven-day difference.

MR. MOATES: That is right but that could be a very important period for us.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Mr. Kharasch.

MR. KHARASCH: Two points, Your Honor. First, we heard the point yesterday and I thought there was merit in it saying "Well, we would like more time," say the Applicants, "to deal with your November 19 filing." And you say, "Well, you have the stuff that is filed on September 10. Conduct your cross-examination on our side in two phases, one before Christmas and one after." That is the way it would break and get to that after Christmas. Start your January hearings with the material that we filed November 19.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Mr. Moates, I thought it was more feasible any way that if you are going to have both the opposition and the response of applications, the cross-examination of them, that you would start with one and then move on to the other any way so you would have two different stages of the one because I believe you, yourself, at the beginning as I remember in the initial presentation were having two separate stages.

MR. MOATES: That's right. Two points though, Your Honor. First of all, there are going to be parties

applications and that is a separate set of people we have to deal with. The other is the responsive applicants told us yesterday and it didn't surprise me, I think it makes sense, that they see their opposition studies, their competition studies, as being the predicate for the responsive applications.

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In other words, they will analyze the impact of the overall application, make a claim that there is some impact on competition that necessitates the responsive relief that is the subject of their application.

Therefore logically it makes sense that you would examine on the opposition study before you would come to the responsive application.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Mr. Kharasch, isn't there a possibility of at least a week earlier on the filing?

MR. KHARASCH: The problem on that, Your Honor, is that we will be cross-examining. That is our point. We are cross-examining and we have said four weeks and we will do our level best to stick to that. But in the cross-examination people will be talking and that is the applicants' witnesses and their explaining what they are talking about and you are discovering things and you are discovering their justifications. Then you want as we want our testimony to reflect that so that is the way we draw the issue. That is the reason for allowing the cross-examination first and then

we get it in. That is the three weeks.

I think that because we are going to be before and after Christmas break any way and because we have offered,

I don't know if the applicants want to do that but they

can if Your Honor can arrange it to bifurcate the crossexamination of the responsive applicants if they want to do

it.

JUDGE HOPKINS: We can go into that, too. That is a possibility, too.

MR. KHARASCH: If they want to do that then I think the time is there.

JUDGE HOPKINS: That is a possibility that that could be worked out.

MR. KHARASCH: If you look at our schedule on Mr. Raker's computer it is three weeks, three weeks, two weeks, two weeks.

JUDGE HOPKINS: With definite dates for filing certain matters we are talking about?

MR. KHARASCH: Yes. We are talking about November 19th.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Definite dates.

MR. ROACH: Your Honor, may I just add a word about the definite date in the four weeks. We had long and serious discussions just as to how much time we needed and we are sincere in saying four weeks. We also said to the

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applicants yesterday that if after a couple of weeks it looked like there had been delays, we would be happy to consider bifurcating the cross and putting some segments that are logically discrete of their case into a parallel hearing and working with them in any way to adhere to the four week schedule.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Then it is up to us to try to figure out another Judge to help on that, too. Is that right?

MR. ROACH: There is that.

JUDGE HOPKINS: We are getting pretty short of those, too. But I think even that could be worked out. I am inclined, Mr. Moates, to agree with Mr. Kharasch on those dates because I would rather have the case completed in a proper form when cross-examination comes, et cetera. I also see the possibility of bifurcating or separation as we get along with this.

To me it makes more sense and also in view frankly when I saw the protestants' original schedule and they were coming up with a timeframe that I thought was very reasonable overall, I thought I would like to hold them to that so that we would get this case over with within a reasonable period of time.

I know there are limitations within that schedule.

I know that. I would like to adhere generally to what we have

done and while we have been talking about four weeks, I know there is slippage sometimes but yet we are talking about other dates, the filing dates, being specific.

I really don't see the major problem for you in that, in the days that they are talking about. I would rather adhere to those. One point that I have and it is very possible that you can't do it, but I had thought in the beginning that it might be wise and I have seen this, I thought that you people might come up with a combined schedule but since you haven't and since I have given you some indication of what I think, I wonder if it is possible for you people if you would like a short recess to see if there is a possibility of your working this out.

Now if I come up with a definite schedule taking bits and pieces from one and the other, we might come up with real problems. It might be better if you work out taking what I have said already and work generally the schedule out that way. Some of it will have to be tentative because we know as we get along there are problems, but generally I would like to adhere to the schedule that we worked out with the idea that you end your case, you have the last bit of the apple.

That has to be taken care of in the two schedules.

Now would you like to have a short recess to see what you could work out as to a combined schedule?

1 MR. MOATES: I think that would be helpful, Your Honor. 3 MR. KHARASCH: Did you have an opinion on the 4 government witnesses, Your Honor, the government sequence? 5 There is a little problem in having them hear everything --JUDGE HOPKINS: I can see the point that Mr. 7 Moates makes. MR. KHARASCH: Yoqi Bara said, "It ain't over 9 'till it's over." 10 JUDGE HOPKINS: I can see the point that Mr. Moates 11 raised earlier on with the schedule if you can work it out. 12 MR. KHARASCH: We have met with the DOJ and DOT 13 people and they were happy with the schedule. 14 JUDGE HOPKINS: Talk it over with them, but if 15 they want to go forward, that is all right, too. 16 MR. MOATES: That is a little bit much. 17 MR. RATNER: If there is a representation to be 18 made, I would just as soon make it, Your Honor. We would 19 prefer to have it after we have seen your response. 20 JUDGE HOPKINS: I figured you would say that. I didn't doubt that. 22 MS. REED: The Department of Transportation also 23 joins in that. 24 JUDGE HOPKINS: I expected that. I think there 25

have been problems in other matters where it hasn't occurred

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like that so if you could work it out in any possible schedule that way. Mr. Raker.

MR. RAKER: One point, Your Honor, on the rebuttal the reason why we had put the rebuttal where we put it in the order that we put it in and we were aware of the schedule that Your Honor had earlier issued, we saw the whole time period being compressed by doing it that way. If the applicants don't have any problem in extending the time period, I guess that is okay with us.

What I was wondering about though was what about the simultaneous filings of rebuttal testimony? In other words, we have separate applications. They have their primary application. We have our responsive application. We could have simultaneous filing of rebuttal testimony in written form and then the hearing would go on, I don't know what order the applicants would prefer, but as far as the cross-examination whichever order they wished, we could follow and I think that would save some time that the applicants seem to think is precious.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Mr. Moates.

MR. MOATES: I want to talk to our clients, but I am rather disinclined to think that would work. Again, close the case means close the case, it doesn't mean having simultaneous filings.

Your Honor, for clarification if we are going to

talk about this at the recess, are we at a minimum at this point when we talk about a November 19th date for opposition filing, we are talking about that, I take it, as a fixed date now I take it?

JUDGE HOPKINS: That's right.

MR. MOATES: All right.

JUDGE HOPKINS: No question on that.

Are there any other matters before you take a recess? I think you might be able to work out, I know it is hard. We have had the three of them here and I have difficulty seeing which is which and which I have looked at and I had some ideas on one before I got this last one, too, so it seems to me that it is feasible to agree and generally accommodate.

I don't want us fighting back and forth on this case all the way through. There are going to be problems as we get along and there are going to be maybe some minor changes. I understand that. It is very possible that we can work out the bifurcation of the shipper testimony, et cetera, et cetera and with the responsive applications as we go along, it is very possible we can work that to speed up the whole case, too.

So we can all work together and move this case along and as I say, I am taken with the idea that the protestants in particular have come up with a date that was

within the same range that I had originally.

MR. KHARASCH: Could we be off the record for a minute?

JUDGE HOPKINS: Surely. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

JUDGE HOPKINS: Back on the record.

MR. MURRAY: I would just like to state for
Teamsters Local 315 that we have made three separate
discovery requests, the latest being a July 11, 1984 request
for enforcement of the request of prior discoverable items
and we would like to request an order.

We have not received any materials and at this time we would respectfully request an order of compliance.

MR. STEPHENSON: Your Honor, may I address that?

JUDGE HOPKINS: Certainly.

MR. STEPHENSON: We received that interrogatory or discovery request. It is purportedly dated the 11th as counsel indicated and it was postmarked July 19th or July 18th. I have the envelope here. I don't see how we could possibly have received something on July 11th when it was postmarked the 18th. That was the first time that we had ever seen that document.

MR. WILSON: Your Honor, I would add that those discovery requests had been directed to applicants, The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, and we have not yet

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received them.

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JUDGE HOPKINS: You people better discuss that and see what you can work out.

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MR. STEPHENSON: We will respond to any legitimate discovery. We don't have any quarrel with responding to it but when we get it on the 18th or when it is postmarked the

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18th and we got it on a Friday --

off the record and work that out.

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JUDGE HOPKINS: I think you ought to discuss that

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MR. STEPHTNSON: Yes, Your Honor.

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MR. PRETTYMAN: I didn't understand that you were

MR. PRETTYMAN: This is a rather discrete problem

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going to be taking up discovery problems before the recess.

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Do you want to do that?

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JUDGE HOPKINS: Go ahead because then if you have

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any major discovery problems, go ahead.

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and we have a few exhibits to demonstrate it. To give you

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a little background, we requested in our discovery request

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number "8" that SP and Santa Fe produce all copies of any

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documents or workpapers involved in determining the fair

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market value of S-P-T Company as a separate entity including

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the fair market value of stock which was placed in the

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independent irrevocable voting trust.

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Both SP and Santa Fe objected on grounds of relevancy but then gave a reply that seemed to relate only to

the value of the S-P-T stock. We called Southern Pacific on June 21 trying to clarify our request and then SP responded by letter dated June 25 which is the first of the exhibits, Your Honor, that we have here.

(Document proferred.)

MR. PRETTYMAN: It is DRGW-C-1, a letter from
Michael A. Smith to Kendall Sanford which says that although
it is purporting to respond to the clarification that they
renew, of course, their objection and then say there is no
separate valuation of S-P-T agreed upon for jointly established
or determined by the parties. The merger agreement addresses
only the total combined enterprises of Southern Pacific
Company and Santa Fe Industries. There is no provision in
that agreement dealing with valuation of independent
components of the combined total.

This letter, I think, is very unclear. It seems to focus on whether there is a single final valuation agreed upon. So we wrote to both SP and Santa Fe on July 6 which is DRGW-C-2 and DRGW-C-3.

(Documents proferred.)

MR. PRETTYMAN: We call to their attention that there is an apparent misunderstanding here and you will see in the third paragraph the request clearly covers preliminary studies as well as the final version and it also covers papers prepared for purely internal use as well as documents

that were supplied to or received from consulting organizations such as investment banking firms. In short, it covers everything you have that relates to the value of S-P-T Company.

We called attention to the fact in the next to last paragraph that you had said at our last hearing that you could see the relevancy of this material.

Then there was a letter from Michael A. Smith to Thomas B. Leary, my partner, on July 13 where Mr. Smith says that he has checked with Morgan Stanley, the investment banker who worked with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and Southern Pacific is now prepared to respond to DRGW's discovery request number "8" concerning the valuation of S-P-T as a separate entity requesting however that in order to get this material we sign an appropriate protective order which is attached. We have not yet received a response from Santa Fe.

I will return to that order in just a moment. There was one final letter to Mr. Smith from Mr. Leary dated July 20 that we have marked DRGW-C-5 which questions the appropriatness of the protective order and says that we will take it up at this hearing.

(Document proferred.)

MR. PRETTYMAN: We make two points here, Your
Honor. First of all, it seems clear to us that the
applicants had to have hal these properties and their assets

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valued, they had to have a basis for the ratio between the companies and I think their last response indicates that the do, in fact, have some materials to give to us. As you, yourself, noted it is obviously relevant.

We do not think that they are entitled to any protective agreement. The valuation of the S-P-T Company was undertaken by their bankers for and in anticipation of the voting trust which in turn was the first step toward the application in this proceeding.

to precisely what we are contesting here and they now claim that it is confidential. Unless it is protected by some special privilege that I am not aware of I don't think it is protected at all. Certainly if it is protected, they are not entitled to, for example, in paragraph four of the proposed agreement which says that if we intend to use any of these materials any place either in the hearing or in written testimony or in a brief, we have got to give them sufficient notice to allow them to come in and petition you for a protective order or if we don't give that written notice in advance, we have to give either prior notice at least 48 hours in advance and then not oppose their petition to you.

I think that is entirely unreasonable. Then, of course, in paragraph five it restricts access to only

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those individuals who happen to sign this thing and we can't tell in advance the people who are going to have to qualify to look at the materials. It may be that cross-examination develops, for example, that something unexpected will happen where we will have to consult with people that we had not anticipated.

We think the agreement is uncalled for, Your Honor, particularly if some agreement were entered into with respect to these two paragraphs.

MR. SMITH: Your Honor, my name is Michael Smith and I am the guy who wrote those letters and so let me try to respond to this. In the first place I am a little surprised that this sort of thing has to be raised in front of the entire group of this prehearing conference and take everybody's time up.

This is exactly the same protective order that
we have agreed to and everybody else in this case on a whole
range of confidential business information including the Rio
Grande with respect to the computer tapes that we have
provided for our consultants in 1983 traffic data. The
reason we are trying to get this matter protected under a
protective order is that the report from the investment
bankers that deal with valuation of independent business units
of Southern Pacific is highly confidential business
information.

I am surprised that this has to come up now. We have never discussed this before.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Have you tried to talk back and forth on this?

MR. SMITH: No. I sent this to them two weeks ago and we should have discussed this on the phone. I am willing to work out a slight modification in the protective order, but I don't think there is anything unusual and I don't see the need to take up the time of this hearing.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Why haven't you people discussed this on the phone?

MR. PRETTYMAN: We have discussed it on the phone but we keep getting responses that are not responsive to the request.

and forth. That is one of the problems I have always found.

What is wrong with someone just picking up the telephone
instead of waiting another week and sending a letter back
to the other person, I am afraid that is the problem with
a lot of the work that lawyers do. They too often just send
letters back and forth instead of picking up the phone and
talking to somebody and trying to work it out.

MR. PRETTYMAN: Your Honor, you will notice that one of the letters refers to a June 21 telephone call and it just created more confusion.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Is this the last telephone call you have had with them, June 21?

MR. PRETTYMAN: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE HOPKINS: I would advise you to try to discuss this with them. I am perfectly willing if you need a telephone conference with me at a later time because you can't work it out, inform me about that but it is true with the large numbers of people we have here today, there is no reason for everybody else to have to listen to the arguments tack and forth on it.

MR. PRETTYMAN: Perhaps I can discuss it with him during the recess, Your Honor, and if we are still at loggerheads, maybe you can resolve it.

JUDGE HOPKINS: If there is any question, I will try and work it out but I think like a lot of other things as I said before, I think lawyers have a tendency to write too many letters instead of talking to each other.

Is there anything else we need to discuss before the recess?

MR. RAKER: We have worked out a schedule here that essentially takes what the applicant has suggested in terms of the government testimony and put that back. I have spoken with the government and they indicated the amount of time, DOJ and DOT, how much time they wanted after they received the applicants testimony, the testimony in opposition

to the responsive application. They said that they wanted two weeks.

We have a schedule. Now what I am not sure about is what is the more orderly way of doing it? Whether the thing to do is indicate now to Your Honor and to all the parties what that is or whether we should attempt to gather everyone around the table in the recess and as far as I am concerned, it is up to Your Honor.

JUDGE HOPKINS: I think it is better to work the whole thing out at a recess rather than have it done by roundtable discussion now. I think a recess would give you a better idea for everybody to discuss all the problems.

Why don't we take a half hour recess. I hope my watch is correct, it will be about 20 after eleven, I guess.

(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)

JUDGE HOPKINS: Back on the record. Before we go any further, the reporter tells me that she doesn't have the transcript order forms here but if you would like to have a copy of the transcript, sign your name. She has a yellow page there for you to sign.

All right. What have we worked out?

MR. MOATES: I think we have an agreement on the schedule, Your Honor. It is going to end a little later than the one before but that is the inevitable consequence I think.

The schedule now would be as follows starting really with the hearings. We all know that the responsive applicants have to complete their applications on September 10. When I am done with the dates I would like to come back and request, Your Honor, that we set a date for filing requests for cross-examination recognizing the new October 1 date but let's pass that by for the moment.

The hearings then would commence on October 1.

Non-government parties would file their opposition evidence as indicated on November 19. I should say these are all dates certain. None of these dates will be predicated on some other event.

Cross-examination which was item six on the applicants' schedule before, cross-examination of protestants' witnesses in phase two would commence on January 7, 1985.

The non-government parties would file their opposition evidence and their responsive application cases, item number seven, on February 18, 1985.

The government would then file its evidence in both the case-in-chief and the responsive cases a month later on March 18, 1985. There would be cross-examination of non-governmental parties' witnesses opposing the responsive applications, that is kind of a mouthful but that means primarily our witnesses, starting on April 8, 1985.

Then there would be the cross-examination of the

number ten, would commence on April 29, 1985. The responsive applicants would file their rebuttal evidence on May 27, 1985. Cross-examination of that evidence would commence on June 17.

Primary applicants would file their rebuttal evidence on July 1 and cross-examination of primary applicants rebuttal evidence would commence on July 24, 1985.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Has this been agreed to by all the parties or all sides here in this case? Generally agreeable?

MR. KHARASCH: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you. I see no problems with it. It is worked out generally within the schedule that I have had in mind. It looks to me like we are finishing within a reasonable period of time, t.o. It is going to keep us busy for a while but that is the way it is.

The point you raised about the notification of cross-examination.

MR. MOATES: We think that is an important point, Your Honor. There are a lot of parties here and obviously we have not been able to talk to all counsel for all parties about precisely what they may have in mind by way of cross. The applicants have more than 40 witnesses supporting the initial application.

So we think that there should be a date fixed today

sufficiently in advance of the scheduled October 1 hearing date whereby parties seeking to cross-examine applicants' witnesses would file requests pursuant to Your Honor's prehearing order to specify the material facts in dispute as to which the parties believe cross-examination to be necessary.

Also we are pleased with Mr. Kharasch's statement that the protestants intend to coordinate their cross-examination and we certainly hope that that is the case so if necessary and appropriate a primary cross-examiner might be appointed for particular witnesses and the amount of duplicative cross-examination would be kept to a minimum.

We would ask that an appropriate date in late

September or early October and I don't have a particular one
to propose would be set for the filing of requests. We
think it needs to be sufficiently --

MR. NELSON: No.

MR. MOATES: I am sorry. I misspoke myself. It has to be in September. Then the September 4th date that we had proposed is a good date whereby parties would indicate who they are going to cross-examine or who they seek to cross-examine and an estimate perhaps of the amount of time that the cross would take and what the subject matter of the cross-examination would be.

That would permit us, of course, to consult with the parties seeking to conduct cross and to use Your Honor's

good offices if necessary to organize the sequence of crossexamination and if looks like we have ten weeks of crossexamination rather than four, we may have to make some appropriate arrangements for bifurcation or what have you.

JUDGE HOPKINS: May I suggest before Mr. Kharasch or anybody says anything on that, and I keep using Mr. Kharasch as the basis, is there any way that Mr. Kharasch could somehow coordinate these requests so that we wouldn't be faced -- he would be told as to how many people want to cross-examine, who they want to cross-examine.

MR. KHARASCH: We could clearly manage it among the railroad parties because we have been talking that way already.

I wanted to speak a little bit to the details.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Go ahead.

MR. KHARASCH: It just seems to me, Your Honor, that yes, of course, there should be notices to the witnesses and two weeks ahead of each hearing it seems to me quite correct, a list of what witnesses should be called should be provided them. That is for the witness' convenience and everybody's convenience.

I really would hesitate and I would urge against getting into one of these letter writing marathons so that we start having motion practice on witness calling. It is pretty clear what the subjects are. Your Honor has rather

Mr. Moates?

strictly indicated and we hear you, no arguing with the witnesses and stick to what is proper cross-examination.

I don't see what am I going to say about a witness that the witness who did a computer study, the subject is the validity and the assumptions of this computer study. Now I have generated a piece of paper. Are the applicants supposed to write in and say, "No, that is not enough statement." I hesitate to have more motion practice but I certainly agree with the applicants that we should list the witnesses and get them early and coordinate.

I don't know how we can deal with the other parties. Maybe we could share the work on our side.

MR. MOATES: The problem, of course, Your Honor and I have been involved in a number of these large cases, the problem we face and we all sit here and talk today about our good intentions and I am sure we all mean it, but when we get into the hearings and there are some parties and perhaps not the major parties who are nonetheless attending a particular phase of the case, the attorney is here and he listens to the cross-examination and gets some bright ideas and he decides that he is going to have some questions, too. The next thing you know you have three, four, five or six other counsel --

JUDGE HOPKINS: Don't you think I could handle that,

MR. MOATES: I would hope that we would be-JUDGE HOPKINS: I think I could handle that.

MR. KHARASCH: Could you set an order, Your Honor, perhaps if you would like to that would be an order and I understand that government people generally want to go last, they would like to hear the other which is agreeable, if we would have at least an order we could coordinate because we are a manageable group, the protestants cross could be coordinated.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Excuse me. I guess I didn't understand exactly what you were saying.

MR. KHARASCH: You would set an order of crossexamination. When a witness is called he would be first examined by the protestant railroad.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Do you mean if I would or if the parties would?

One of the problems I find with that is quite often the parties themselves know the best ones to pick out who they want to cross-examine and when they want to cross-examine them and quite often, that can be worked out. If you notify the applicant as to whom you want to cross-examine, then I think most of the time it can be worked out as to the timeframe that the witnesses are available, et cetera, and I think that can be coordinated between you and the applicants once they know who you want to cross-examine.

I think you can coordinate that as to a list as to generally the order in which they would appear for cross-examination. If I pick out, for example, the president of so-and-so first, et cetera, et cetera --

MR. KHARASCH: It is not the witnesses. It is who goes first --

JUDGE HOPKINS: You are talking about --

MR. KHARASCH: That's right. We don't see a lot of problem, I think, on our side that we would coordinate the protestant railroad cross-examination of the president of the Santa Fe but the problem is with having so many counsel in.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Why don't you submit something to me indicating what you think would be the best order in which you want to cross-examine these witnesses.

MR. KHARASCH: I would say generally protestant railroads first, other parties in bet: 1 and DOT and DOJ-JUDGE HOPKINS: You are not talking about specific names though of individual characters. You are just talking about the style.

MR. KHARASCH: Normal order of cross-examination.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Why don't you submit something to

me and then I will put all of this out in an order indicating-
MR. KHARASCH: No. Your Honor suggested could we

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JUDGE HOPKINS: With the other parties, I know it is difficult.

MR. KHARASCH: -- the City of San Francisco and they have a particular question and they want to go on that question and they want a witness on that question.

JUDGE HOPKINS: I keep using you as the one to work on this, Mr. Kharasch, because you have volunteered your services it appears, but I think you could be used all I am saying as the coordinator if parties did wish to cross-examine on any particular witness.

But I also do agree that there should be notification at least two weeks ahead of time as to the number of witnesses, as to which individual witnesses there is a request for cross-examination and I think it advisable for any of the parties to notify the Commission as to whom they wish to cross-examine.

I do have some questions. I know 1 put it in here as to what you should say when you request cross-examination, why you want to cross-examine a witness. I can see its usefulness but also I do not want to have that used as a basis for the other side arguing, "Well, you said you only wanted to cross-examine him on this particular point and therefore, I am not going to let you cross-examine on any other particular point." I can see a usefulness and I would prefer and I would ask that the parties still indicate why

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they generally want to cross-examine the individual witnesses so you would generally have an idea what was requested.

But I will be honest with you, I am not going to thrown them out if they do try to cross-examine, go across and ask for something other than what they requested.

MR. MOATES: In that light, Your Honor, we very much endorse your comments and we certainly wouldn't contemplate making those kinds of motions but for the same kind of planning purpose, we would request that a good faith estimate of the amount of time that counsel thinks he will spend with a witness be included not for the purpose of our jumping up one minute past the appointed time and contending that they have outdone it, but clearly it is important especially in this first phase when we have so many witnesses and so many parties so we can get some idea for our own purposes of scheduling witnesses and determining whether bifurcation will be necessary.

JUDGE HOPKINS: I think the main protestants can do that generally but one of the problems I find with that though, I have seen it with other cases in the past where somebody says "two days" or "eight hours," et cetera, et cetera, and really it doesn't make much sense. When you get right down to it, it might be one hour. It might be a half an hour. I can see some usefulness in it and I don't see anything will be lost by doing it.

Mr. Raker.

MR. RAKER: Your Honor, could we have a rule that all witnesses should have with them their workpapers?

JUDGE HOPKINS: I should think that is what the applicant would have anyway because if somebody questions them on their workpapers, they better have them available.

MR. RAKER: I just wanted to make sure that there was no question on that.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Is there any question on that?

MR. STEPHENSON: Your Honor, I think we can have workpapers available in Washington, D. C., but some of the witnesses have volumes and volumes.

JUDGE HOPKINS: I know, and there is no place to store them in this building. That is one of the problems.

MR. STEPHENSON: We would have to make arrangements somewhere else in town.

JUDGE HOPKINS: That is something that we are going to have a problem with here. This hearing room generally would be the one used but it is also used for the Commission's conferences these days and the Commission's oral arguments, et cetera, because they have taken away hearing room "B" from us so this is the only large hearing room we have.

I know in the past and I think it would be advisable again if the parties could have a place where they could question their witnesses, et cetera, or prepare the witnesses

while they are at it depending on when it is the applicants' witnesses, you could possibly use that anti-room. I understand the other anti-room possibly would be available, too. So we can work that out.

On storage of material, et cetera, I don't know what the Commission will have on its docket at this time. I is possible there won't be any major problem at all.

MR. NELSON: May I suggest that one way to control the storage problem instead of just carting around volumes of materials would be to have some kind of advance notification of specific identified workpapers that the cross-examiner wants to use for cross-examination purposes and then limit it to that.

problem. I think the parties could generally work that out.

I think that really is a feasible alternative as long as you have them in an area where they can get them within an hour or two. If you have them in a hotel closeby, there is no real problem but if you know ahead of time, the protestants for example, that you specifically want to have the witness refer to such-and-such a workpaper, I don't see any reason why you couldn't notify them the day before.

Now if there is something that comes up accidentally, of course, then we are faced with the problem you are going to have toget it. I am not saying that you have to bring in

every document every day but you generally should know 1 yourself what probably you are going to be asked anyway. MR. KHARASCH: Could we be off the record for a 3 moment, Your Honor? 4 JUDGE HOPKINS: Yes. Off the record. 5 (Discussion off the record.) JUDGE HCPKINS: Back on the record. MR. STEINER: My question is, are the states going to be considered governmental parties? 9 JUDGE HOPKINS: Yes, they are. 10 MR. STEINER: Along with DOJ and DOT? 11 JUDGE HOPKINS: I have always considered the 12 states would be considered governmental bodies. 13 MR. STEINER: Thank you, Your Honor. 14 JUDGE HOPKINS: Of course, if they are protestants, 15 if they are shipper witnesses, they should be considered 16 part of the protestants rather than governmental bodies. We 17 have that problem. I believe there are a few shippers in 18 here that are also protestants. 19 Any other matters that can be raised? We are not 20 going to be able to cover everything in any order or any 21 prehearing conference today, we are not going to be able to 22 cover every problem that will come up. 23

Yes, Mr. Prettyman.

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MR. PRETTYMAN: Your Honor, with record to the

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matter I brought up before the recess relating to DRGW's discovery request number "8", SP is going to call me on Friday. Santa Fe is going to call me on Monday in an attempt to resolve the matter and if we can't, we will be in touch with Your Honor by phone.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Better to give the telephone company some money rather than the postal service. I guess I shouldn't say that.

Mr. Moates.

MR. MOATES: I wonder if it would be appropriate to raise the issue of the transcript. I think the parties are going to be interested in a daily transcript for what is clearly going to be a lengthy and substantial record. The young lady doesn't have her order sheet here today but if memory serves, daily transcript is normally \$9.75 per page which is a bit steep for any party.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Are you stating for the record to have me do something about it because before you go any further, it is not a matter that I can take care of. It is a matter that you would have to work out with Alderson but if you want to get it all on the record, that is fine.

MR. MOATES: What I would like to put on the record is to ask the parties in the hearing room and any parties who may possibly read the record to consider negotiating as a group with Alderson to receive a more favorable group rate

and that requires parties who want daily transcript indicating that desire so that the group who negotiates has maximum leverage if I might put it that way.

JUDGE HOPKINS: I should think that everyone wants to save money on the whole thing. I don't know whether Mr. Alderson would appreciate that.

Are there any other matters that I haven't covered at all that should be discussed now? If anything is left out that you feel a need to let me know about, you can let me know before I put out an order. I will put an order listing these specific dates.

MR. MOATES: We have something of a concern, Your Honor, and I am not certain that I can ask you for specific relief. The problem is the service list. I think probably you and the Commission know it is a problem.

JUDGE HOPKINS: I always pass that off on poor Ellen.

MR. WILSON: I spoke with Ellen about that a little while ago. Our proposed approach would be to prepare a revised service list of actual parties. We believe that the current service list designating as many as 160 active parties may include a number of parties who were interested in the holding company merger but are not, in fact, interested in the railroad merger. Our proposed approach would be to prepare a revised service list of active parties, to distribute

it to everyone who is now currently designated as an active 1 party and to ask those parties to reaffirm their interest in the case and if they do reaffirm that they are still interested in being active parties and served with all pleadings and all evidence, then that would be the way it 5 would follow. Otherwise, however, we think many parties mry 6 fall off the active service list. It would probably improve the ability to serve everyone both from applicants' standpoint and from protestants' standpoint. 10 JUDGE HOPKINS: You have discussed this with Ellen 11 though? 12 MR. WILSON: Yes, Your Honor. 13

MR. KHARASCH: How many copies of exhibits do you want at the hearing?

JUDGE HOPKINS: I have made it a practice never to worry about the number. I have left that to other people and I really don't know what is the requirement on that.

MR. KHARASCh: One for the record.

JUDGE HOPKINS: No. Do you know how many?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Two.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Two.

MR. MOATES: We would like three.

JUDGE HOPKINS: You are just talking about for the

record?

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MR. KHARASCH: Yes. I presume that you would want one for your own records.

JUDGE HOPKINS: I would say for record purposes -- what the other parties will need will be something that I can't tell you. I think you ought to work that out for them.

MR. KHARASCH: A record copy, a copy for the Judge and three copies -- did we hear three?

MR. MOATES: We would like three.

the Commission's purposes. Now the other situations, you will have to work cut on that as to what they need.

Normally anybody who needs a copy has the right to a copy of an exhibit. So I can't forestall right now saying, "You don't have a right to a copy of that exhibit." I know the problem and I know the expense. But I am not going to designate for you to only give us ten copies and that will take care of all the other parties in the case.

Is there anything further?

(No response.)

JUDGE HOPKINS: We will be in recess to October 1 if I remember the date. I will put out an order as soon as I can indicating the dates in particular, the request for cross-examination dates, et cetera.

If there is anything further that anybody thinks of that needs to be in any order you can write with copies

to the other side. I will try to get it out as quickly as possible.

Everybody go forward with the idea that this is

the schedule and you dor't have to wait for the order to

Thank you very much. We are adjourned.

(Whereupon, the prehearing conference was adjourned at 11:50 o'clock a.m.)

come out to know that that is the schedule.

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