FD 30400 - Pages 2259 thru 2317

1	BEFCRE THE
2	INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION
3	x
4	In the Matter of:
5	SANTA FE SOUTHERN FACIFIC CORPORATION : Finance Docke
6	CONTROL : 30400 et al.
7	SOUTHERN PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION :
8	CCHPANY
9	x
10	Hearing Room A
11	16th & Constitution, N.W.
12	Washington, D.C.
13	Tuesday, October 16, 1984
14	The hearing in the above-entitled matter was
15	convened, pursuant to notice, at 9:00 a.m.
16	BEFCRE:
17	JAMES E. HOPKINS,
18	Administrative law Judge
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#### AFFEARANCES:

As heretofore noted, with the following addition:

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...

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## PROCEEDINGS

JUDGE HOPKINS: Let's come to order.

Who will call the next witness?

MR. HYNES: The applicants call Mr. Mark Earg.

Whereupon,

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#### MAIK S. BARG

was called as a witness, and having been first duly swcrn, took the stand, was examined, and testified as follows:

### DIRECT EXAMINATION

#### BY MR. HYNES:

- O Would you state your name and address for the record, please?
- A My name is Mark S. Barg. I work with A.T. Kearney, and our offices are at 222 South Riverside Plaza in Chicago.
- Q Mr. Barg, did you prepare a verified statement of 28 pages with a verification for submission in this proceeding?
  - A I did.
- Q Is that the statement that you have before you?
  - A Yes.
- Q Fo you have any corrections or changes to make to that verified statement?

A I have two changes for clarity and correction. The first, on Fage 20, second line of the paragraph in the middle of the page, the number 1039 petrochemical cars should be changed to the number 9.

Second change for clarity is at Table 6 on Page 21. In the title of the table, Tyres of Santa Fe

Page 21. In the title of the table, Types of Santa Fe or Southern Pacific Movements, we should insert the word "Petrochemical" before "Movements."

And in the scurce at the foot of the table, ICC way bill sample, we should add the year 1982.

Q With those corrections and changes, is this verified statement true and accurate to the hest of your knowledge and helief?

A Yes, it is.

MR. HYNES: Your Honor, the witness is available for cross examination.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Who is going to start?

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. DREILING:

O Mr. Parg, my name is Bob Treiling, and I am the attorney representing the Kansas City Scuthern Lines.

A Good morning.

O If I could refer you to Page 1 of your verified statement, the last sentence in the paragraph.

the last sentence on the page, going to your experience in distribution, rail distribution, has your experience included bulk transfer facilities, the use of bulk transfer facilities?

A Most of my experience involving rail has been in assessing line haul service and opportunity, and not -- as opposed to, rather, alternative modal choices and alternative carriers on behalf of shippers. I have not specifically evaluated bulk terminal transfer operations, although when an industry -- as a purchaser of these materials, we did have an issue surrounding some bulk terminal transfer capability.

- Q Are you at all familiar with Conrail's Flex Flow program?
  - A I am not.

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- Q What about CSX's TES program?
- A I have not studied that program.
- Do you understand at all -- have any understanding at all of how bulk transfer operations work?
- A I have a general understanding of how the operations work.
- Q Could you explain for the record your general understanding of how they work?
  - A Essentially bulk commodities are brought into

the transfer point for short term storage and redistribution in bulk.

- O Do you know what mode would bring them into the facility?
- A It could be a combination of modes, it could be intercoastal tanker, barge, it could be pipeline, in some cases perhaps rail.
- Q And if we were to consider the rail inbound movement, rail being used for the inbound movement, what mode would generally move the commodity away from the bulk facility?
- A It depends on the location of the bulk facility and the facilities in the markets it is intended to reach. To transfer point for export, it could very well be coeangoing vessel. It could be intercoastal tanker, again, if it is a material being moved for further processing and manufacturing operations. So there would be the possibility of a variety of modes.
- Considering petrochemicals specifically, if we were to consider a rail inbound movement to the bulk transfer facility, would it be possible in your experience that the outlound movement could be by motor carrier?

A Yes, it would be possible.

Q Going to Page 3 of your verified statement -- strike that.

You indicate in your verified statement that you had interviewed given shippers. How many shippers did you interview?

A In the petrochemicals area, I interviewed two corporations. I believe there were a total of three different people.

Q Now, at the outset, had you proposed to the SF and the Santa Fe that more retrochemical shippers b€ interviewed?

A No, I did not make a proposal of that nature.

I believe Mr. Kloss's testimony last week suggested that
one early approach would be to, if you will, take a
survey of a larger n mter of shippers; as a result of
that survey, develop some information.

That was subsequently modified to, and I believe a stronger approach to conduct independent analysis, first, develop some tentative conclusions or hypotheses, and use a selected number of interviews as a validation process to maintain objectivity, because, as you know, opinion surveys can be weak in the sense that not all of the issues are developed or analyzed, and instead reflect a popularity of issues. It may not be entirely appropriate ones.

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O Sc T take it a fair characterization of your purpose of conducting the interviews with the two corporations was simply to validate your independent analysis?

A Essentially, yes.

Did you consider that talking to only two shippers was a fair or representative sample of the opinions of all petrochemical shippers?

A Well, that was only a part of the validation process, the interview with the shipper. There were other scurces of information that helped --

MR. DREILING: Your Honor, I would like him to answer my question. My question was, did he consider the interview of only two corporations to be a representative sample of the opinions of all petrochemical shippers?

MR. HYNES: Your Honor, I believe the answer Mr. Barc was in the process of giving was responsive to that question.

JUDGE HOFKINS: No, it wasn't exactly responsive. We run into this all the way along. Iet's try and first be responsive. If you need to explain your -- what you are saying, you can explain it afterwards.

THE WITNESS: I thought that after the two

interviews, that the discussions, based on the discussions we had, that the benefits that I had developed through analysis were generally supported by the views of the shipper.

I coupled that with other information in the form of shipper statements in support of the merger that had at that time been filed, which I took to be a comparable statement of shipper viewpoint. Those in combination I felt assured me that the objective analysis had yielded appropriate results.

Q Would you go to Fage 4 of your verified statement? The middle paragraph, starting with "Reductions in operating costs." You indicate that the reduction in operating costs will improve the ability of the Santa Fe Southern Pacific to make pricing adjustments and avoid trice increases.

Let me ask you this. Would it be a fair statement to say that in order to guarantee that the benefits to the SP Santa Pe of the reduction in their operating costs be passed on to the benefit of their shippers in lower freight charges that competition be present?

A I think the reasonable business decision concept which has been discussed earlier is an adectate assumption to provide for me the assurance that I

require in terms of the benefit being passed on to the SPSF shippers, that being that the incentive on the part of the management of the SPSF to provide total scruice to their shippers to maintain on perhaps enhance their position in terms of what they provide their shippers.

- O My question is, wouldn't you consider that a competitor being present in the market, ready to provide alternative service to that shipper, would be a necessary factor to impel or induce the SP Santa Fe to carry out that incentive of providing better service at a lower cost?
- A I think the presence of competition aids in stimulating that, and I see competition resplendent in this market, particularly intermodal competition with motor carriers, barges, pipelines, and other railroads.
- Q Did you make a specific study or evaluation of competition in the petrochemical market?
- A I took the position or the viewpoint of the shipper in looking at this proposed merger, and the nature of competition in that concept is how effectively can the shipper who is originating this traffic compete in his markets with his products.

I did not specifically evaluate the elements of competition within the railroad segment of carrier service.

that would serve as an inducement to the SP Santa Fe to

pass through the benefits of their cost reduction, their

service efficiencies, their operational efficiencies, we

are not talking about competition between the consumers

of the transportation service, are we? We are talking

about competition between the providers of

transportation services.

A Well, you are talking about tenefits to the shipper. I think your criginal question said, to assure henefits to the shipper. There are several levels of competition in this area.

Q Excuse me. I think my question was, did you make an individual analysis of competition. rail competition or transportation competition within the petrochemical market?

A I did evaluate and analyze competition, intermedal competition within this market.

Turn to Fage 6 of your verified statement. In the first paragraph, you describe the organic chemicals as combustible and moderately or highly toxic. Does that mean that there is any danger, hazard in their transportation?

A There is a concern for transportation of some of these commodities, yes. Safety inherent in modal

choice and transportation is important to the shipper.

Q In your analysis, did you make any judgment as to whether the shippers, whether it would be to the shipper's benefit to select one mode for handling hazardous petrochemicals over another?

During the course of the analysis, it became obvious that the shipper wished to reserve judgment, depending on the individual shipment, and would make a modal choice, and sometimes a route choice given the circumstances of a particular shipment.

Q Was there any general observation on your part as to a choice of mode?

A The modal utilization and mode choice is reflected in the statement and one of the tables we could refer to if you like.

O Yes, please.

A Table 4 on Page 15 identifies transportation modes of some of the key peterchemical commodities by commodity group. This table clearly demonstrates to me the intense competition across commodity lines and within commodity lines, particularly between rail and truck.

The other modes comprise barge, pipeline, et cetera. The primary safety consideration most frequently falls between rail and truck movements, and

the choice is made sometimes, modal choice is sometimes made or the issue of safety.

- Q The shippers see a problem with using the barge lines to carry hazardous or particularly toxic materials, do they not?
- A I did not investigate that specific issue in depth. For some chemicals, I don't believe it to be an issue. For others, it may be.
- Q Now, looking at Table 4 on Page 15, I note your scurce is the U.S. Department of Commerce, Pureau of Census for Transportation, 1977.
  - A Correct.

- Q If I were to look at that source, would I be able to break down the commodity groups and the mode choices to representative mileage blocks over a distance factor?
  - A Unfortunately, not in this source.
- Q Would I he able to break them down by state to state pairs, origin and destination pairs?
- A I think the best you could do would be destination regions at the aggregate level reported that I used.
- Q Were you able to determine in looking at that source, make a judgment as to how many of these millions of tons moved over short distance versus how many moved

over longer distances?

A I could only -- I could not specifically answer that, but there were some indications inherent in the ton mile figures for the same modes. That suggests to me that on a ton mile basis, competition between -- intermodal competition between rail and truck is intense.

On a ton mile basis, however, rail does increase its share of total ton miles somewhat. That suggests that for some, probably, and almost certainly not all long haul moves, rail may be somewhat more frequently used.

On the hazardous I toxic retrochemicals, what would be the backhaul rotential for trucks on the longer hauls?

A Well, obviously, it is outside the scope of the analysis I did, and I have not taken a look at truck backhaul opportunity. I would, however, suggest that they must have alternative ways of operating, particularly in the deregulated environment, to achieve such high penetration in handling those commodities.

In fact, its penetration appears to be strong in almost all of the seven or so commodity groups identified here.

Q Let's stay on Page 15, since we are here. The bottom of the page, the paragraph at the bottom of the

page.

You state that, "Chemical companies provide a service to their customers by allowing them to utilize shippers' cars for storage."

Would you explain how they do that?

A Yes. One thing that is unique about this petrochemical movement from the producer or the shipper to his customer is that while the total tonnages are very large, the individual shipment sizes are not typically large.

That is to say, the preponderant majority of sales by the petrochemical producer to his customer are in truckload or carlcad single vehicle shipments. One of the reasons for that is that the purchaser of these petrochemicals typically is not a giant processing plant, but a relatively small consumption plant that may make, for example, extruded rotocast or thermo for plastic elements.

The manufacturing process of the purchaser of these types of petrochemicals is such that he today tends to feed his manufacturing line right out of the car or the hopper storage that he has on site from truckload deliveries.

They would typically wish to avoid carrying the inventory of larger supplies of raw materials, and

- Q What determines the amount of time that car is tied up in storage?
- A In this instance, particular instance, the amount of time the car is tied up can at times be a function of the rate at which the consumer of the product is emptying and consuming again.
- a moment that it is FOP delivery shipment, would the ultimate purchaser of the truckload lot coming out of the tank car pay, receive title to the commodity at the time the rail car was set for storage purposes, or would he receive title and make payment of it at the time the truck delivered the commodity to his plant?
- A In both instances, my understanding, which is also supported by interviews and other researchers, that title passes on constructive placement of equipment or spotting of the car as well as on delivery by the truck.
  - O As well as? You mean both?
  - A Yes. On delivery.
- Q Did you make any analysis or evaluation as to which happens more often than the other?

A I think Table 4 suggests they happen nearly equally. Rail utilization and truck utilization on a tonnage basis -- and you are talking about consuming tons -- are almost equal.

Q No, I am asking you, have you made any analysis, study, determination of the percentage of instances in which title passes at the time the tark car is constructed in place versus title passing at the time a truck delivers the commodity from the tank car to the ultimate purchaser?

A I am sorry. The truck delivers the commodity?

JUDGE HOFKINS: That is why I have had difficulty with your question.

THE WITNESS: I thought you were talking about an alternative mode.

BY MR. DREILING: (Resuming)

Q I apologize. I am taking you back to the process you described of using the tank car for storage, in which the tank car, the commodity comes in in hulk, as you have described it, and then it is kind of -- is dispersed cut to various alternate purchasers in tank truck movements.

A That is not what I was describing, no. I was describing the manufacturing plant, say, a plastics

manufacturer who purchases a truckload or a tank car or a covered hopper car of raw material which he has spotted at his plant site and literally consumes the raw material out of the car.

Now, you ask -- I want to clarify something also, as long as we are doing this. You asked how long the equipment is tied up in the turnaround. I responded in that instance that it can be tied up, a portion of the turnaround time is tied up in depleting the inventory in that piece of equipment.

Another major element obviously of how long the equipment itself is tied up is how long it takes to transit to the shipper, and how many interchanges it has to go through, or switches, or whatever, as well as how long it takes to get it back to the shipper, remembering that the shipper is the one who typically owns the equipment.

Q In your study and your evaluation, did you discover a process whereby a tank car was placed at destination, and then the commodity was dispersed out of the tank car through individual motor carrier handlings to ultimate purchasers?

- A Your question was, did I study that?
- Q In your analysis, did you discover any such process?

A I did not analyze the extent to which that process is used. I became aware of that as a process, as well as aware of the fact that it would not -- my understanding is, would not account for a significant percentage of the total toprage moved.

Q By not significant -
A I can't dimension it, because I didn't aralyze it that way.

O I quess --

A You asked if I became aware of it. I wanted to respond to your question. I did not analyze it.

Q Did you as well become aware of the use of bulk transfer facilities in which the tank car is delivered to a bulk transfer facility and the commodity is dispersed out to ultimate purchasers in trucks through the bulk transfer facility?

A I think I responded to that in one of the early questions. Yes, I did become aware of that.

Q Ckay. In that instance, did you determine when title passed to the ultimate purchaser?

A I did not determine that.

Q Let me ask you this. If we were to assume that evidence ultimately showed that title passed at the time the truck delivered the commodity to the ultimate purchaser -- strike that.

Turn to Table 2 on Page 10. In Table 2, you describe a number of petrochemical companies. I would just ask you, did you interview any of these companies in the course of your analysis?

A I think I stated earlier, I interviewed two cut of the 155 petrochemical companies.

Q My question is, did you interview any of these companies?

A The specifically named ones?

Q Yes.

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A I did not.

O I note that the tons for duPcnt, for Exxcs, and for Union Carbide, the footnote says that they are Kearney estimates. Why was it necessary for Kearney to make an estimate of their tonnage?

A The tonnages reported in this table from the remaining producers, as you can see, were reported by the Petrochemical Worldwide Directory. DuPont, Exxon, and Union Carbide do not report through that service.

That service, as my notes indicate below, in the following paragraph, the directory identifies chemical plants that account for about 70 to 75 percent of the production.

I therefore, to provide a balanced picture, needed to estimate the tonnages produced by these three

manufacturers, and I did not through using Standard and Poor's reported revenue figures, relationships between revenue and petrochemical tonnages, and balarcing certain factors to assure that the total market was appropriately accounted for. That's the reason why they had to be estimated. Q Would you turn to Table 5 on Fage 17? There

your source is the 1977 Census of Transportation again.

A Correct.

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O If I were to look at that source for each one of these regions, would I be able to determine origin, the origins of the various shipments into those regions?

A I don't believe that you could from that source .

O Would I be able to determine how much of the tonnage were basic, intermediate, or synthetic petrochemical products?

A You could come close to that. The STCC breakdowns are not exact, but they are very comparable.

O They go beyond the two-digit STCC code?

A Yes.

Q How many digits to they provide you?

A I am trying to recall, but I think -- I know

-- I believe I was able to take it down at least to three.

- Q Do you believe three digits would be sufficient to show a difference between basic, intermediate, and synthetic product?
- A It is very difficult. In some instances, yes. Some groupings would allow that. Others would not. And in other areas I have had to go down to five digits.
- O Did you make any judgment or valuation as to how much of each -- strike that.

In the course of your study, did you make that sort of a breakdown for each one of these regions as to how much was basic commodity, how much was intermediate, and how much was synthetic?

A No, I did not.

- Q New, with regard to the 32,971 -- I am serry, 32,971,000 tons going to the Pacific region, if we would look to the 1977 --
- A I beg your pardon. I am reflecting further on your earlier question. You are asking if in the course of the study I took a breakdown in lower product levels to determine origin, destination, at the three to five digit level.

Let me explain to you what was done, and see

if this gets where you are going. All of these shipments carried by the SP or the SP were analyzed at the appropriate level to identify them as petrochemicals. In some instances it had to go to the five digit level. In some instances it went to a three digit level.

For those shipments, therefore, everything was broken down to the appropriate level to assure that there were in fact petrochemical shipments.

Secondly, those shipments were analyzed crigin-destination BEA's. Ckay? But as a group, the distinction was lost at that point. Once petrochemicals had been properly identified, then the BEA to BEA analysis was not conducted by specific commodity within petrochemical.

Is that a proper response?

Q I think so. It maises a question in my mind.
With respect to the figures shown in Table 5, the
tonnages shown for each one of the regions, did you make
a breakdown between basic, intermediate, and synthetic
commodities?

A Not for the purposes of this. In fact, the footnote says that these tonnages, as well as the title, are all STCC 28's. That includes, as you know, nonpetrochemical products as well, and that is why the

footnote suggests that, no, they haven't been differentiated, and in fact there are other chemical compounds in here.

Q Now, referring to the 32,971,000 tons going to the Pacific region, would the 1977 Census of Transportation, your source there, provide us information that would allow us to break that down by mode between rail, motor carrier, and water carrier?

A Yes, it would. I think Table 4 essentially is -- it does that, but it does it not for all STCC 28, but for specific groups within retrochemicals. Your question is, could that be sorted also by destination of consuming region, and the answer is yes.

Q When I look at Table 4, I ask you whether it can provide me state to state pairings, and as I recall your answer was not state to state but region.

A Yes.

O Page 19, the center paragraph, you make the statement there that, "Petrochemical shippers have been increasing their demands for improved transit time performance."

Could you tell me the source of your information, the basis for that statement?

A That comes from a number of sources, first of all, my own experience in 16 years or so of working in

the distribution industry; secondly, in discussions with the two shippers that I talked about; thirdly, from discussions with other members of the Kearney staff whose experience extends beyond my own.

Also, despite the 16 years I have, and it seems generally consistent that particularly as we have all been reading about the need for just-in-time inventory, and particularly in this industry, where I describe that the consumer of the product does not want to hold inventory for longer than he wants, he wants a truck to arrive just in time.

Q And if I were to ask you -- in the very next sentence you refer to sophisticated -- that the shippers have developed sophisticated means for monitoring transportation time performance. Your answer would be virtually the same, wouldn't it?

A Yes, in point of fact, it would be virtually the same. I could even dimension some of that in terms of dollars that individual companies have spent on systems to try to monitor and control this.

O Are these Kearney clients?

A Not necessarily, no. I am involved in Distribution Systems Journal, which relates to some of the systems needs of shippers, and it is part of that effort, too, that we have identified the needs for

this.

Q By the way, you keep mentioning the two shippers you did interview. Who are they?

A I should go back earlier, the statement Mr. Kloss made and my interpretation of it.

Mr. Kloss indicated that when we did conduct cur interviews, the interviews were considered to be confidential between Kearney and the company and the individual. Mr. Kloss also said that as individuals, we had used some individual approaches to the entire study.

One of the approaches I used was to assure the confidentiality of that discussion before I ever met with the shipper involved, so unless it is absolutely necessary to bring that out, I would prefer to respect the confidentiality.

MF. DEFILING: Your Fonor, I think the record should show at least who the petrochemical shipper was. We have a listing here now of the, I believe, ten largest petrochemical shippers, and Mr. Barg indicated it was none of them. I can respect the confidentiality with regard to particular information he may have received.

JUDGE HOFKINS: You are not asking that anyway.

MR. DREILING: I am asking for the name of the people he talked to.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Mr. Hynes, would you like to say something? It doesn't appear to me that this is the type of material that is completely confidential. All he is asking is the name of the shippers.

MR. HYNES: Ic you have an objection to giving the name? We have already discussed with counsel means for protecting the confidentiality of the substance of the notes themselves.

THE WITNESS: Union Oil of California and Mobil.

BY MR. DREILING: (Resuming)

Q If you turn to Page 20, you refer to the fact that each of the separate railroads, the SF and the Santa Fe, must participate in a substantial amount of interline rail service, typically resulting in poor overall service and lorger transit time performance.

Have you in the course of your study made any specific analysis of the impact on transit times premerger versus postmerger?

A I analyzed the shipment flows, including all shipments involving interline premerger. I had that information reviewed by the operating departments of the railroads, and in particular the changes in operations

that are being planned through some of the work by Mr. Neal Owen, who will testify later.

That group made a determination on the interline and transit time savings that would be reflected in the operations postmerger. The results of that information are put together on Page 23 in Talle 7.

Q I am familiar with the table. I guess that I am asking is, did you specifically look at any particular movements and routings, train schedules, the impact upon transit time of interchange operations to make any judgments?

A I did not specifically do any of those analyses. Those were conducted in a separate task, the result of which will be presented later.

Q Let's take, for example, the example you give at Fage 20. You describe there a movement, what locks like a multiple line movement from Long View, Texas, to Kingsport, Tennessee. It originates on the Santa Fe at Long View, Texas. Is that correct?

A Correct.

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And then it is interchanged by the Santa Fe to the Union Pacific at Long View, Texas. Is that correct?

A Correct.

1 Q And then the UP moves it to the Memphis 2 gateway for destination to Kingsport, Tennessee. Is 3 that correct? 4 A Correct. 5 Q And do you know who handles it beyond Memphis, 6 Tennessee? 7 A I do not. I am sure that information could be obtained. 8 9 O Now, in reality, the movement, the handling by 10 the Santa Fe at Long View, Texas, is basically a 11 terminal operation, and it is not a line haul 12 operation. Would that he fair to say? A I don't believe that the cars, the shipments 13 14 themselves, criginate at the terminal. They originate 15 on the SF line, and are brought into that terminal and interchanged at the terminal, so I don't believe it is 16 17 correct to say that they originate at the terminal. 18 There is a handling. 19 O You say they originate on the SP line? 20 I am sorry, the SF. A The Santa Fe line? A Yes. Where do they originate on the Santa Fe line? 23 0

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I would have to -- in preparing this

statement, I was looking at the results of the DNS study

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that identified this movement. I used it by way of
example. I would have to go back and go into the detail
of that study to find out the answer to your specific
question.

Q Well, did you look at the way bill covering that study?

A I did not look at the way bill, as I stated.

I looked at the result of the study that identified this difference where an interchange would be saved.

Q But you can't tell us where the car -- you are telling us now that nine petrochemical cars do not originate at Long View, Texas?

A No, no, no. Your question to me, or at least my understanding of it, was that they originated at the terminal operated by the Santa Fe. It was essentially a terminal handling.

Q Well, you know what a reciprocal switching movement is, do you not?

A Yes.

Q Now, if this were an industry on the Santa Fe at long View open to reciprocal switching, and that industry chose to use the UF for the outbound line haul movement, the handling by the Santa Fe from the industry to the Union Pacific would be a reciprocal switch movement, would it not?

A Yes.

Q And would be what we would consider a terminal type operation, as distinguished from a line haul operation?

A Yes.

O And so the interchange you are talking about there is in reality the type of interchange that is affected by a switching carrier to a line haul carrier in the course of reciprocal switching. Is that correct?

A That's correct.

Do you know -- would you, in your analysis
here of the benefit to the shippers through eliminating
interchanges, because of the new single line
capabilities of the SP Santa Fe, did you take into
account interchanges between reciprocal switching
carriers and the SP Santa Fe at origin?

A You are asking that in identifying the henefits. I assume you mean identified in Table 7 of those shipments, which of those involve reciplocal switching as opposed to line haul interchange.

O Right.

A I will come tack first to what I stated earlier on how the benefits here were developed and my understanding of that. The benefits were developed

through the operating departments of the railroads, in establishing the new schedules, routes, et cetera, and the information on the savings, on elimination of interchanges, was developed there, and I didn't participate in that. I used that information to extend to these segments of husiness.

My understanding is that it is an elimination of the true interchange, but I think your question would be better directed to Neal Owen when he provides that information in later testimony.

You yourself, do you have any judgment as to whether -- strike that.

Did you make any judgment or analysis as to the transit time on the movement via the MP to Kingsport, Tennessue, versus the transit time postmerger via the SPSF system?

A As I indicated earlier, the movements that I studied are movements that today are handled by either the SP or the SF or originate on the SP or SF. I did not analyze any other rail carriers' movements, routes, schedules, costs, et cetera.

- O Mr. Barg, in picking this example, did you even lock at a railroad map?
  - A Are you referring to the example --
  - O That you have on Fage 20. I take it from that

example, isn't it true that you are trying to convince
the Commission that the elimination of the interchange
renders the postmerger movement, single line movement by
the SP Santa Fe to the Mississippi gateway more
efficient, and therefore more beneficial to the
shipper?

A I think, as I have stated in that paragraph, I used an example that was developed from the results of the DNS study. If you have more detailed questions relating to how that was developed, you might --

Q My question to you, Mr. Barg, is, was your purpose in giving this example to attempt to illustrate how the elimination of an interchange can be beneficial to a shipper through more efficient operations?

A That was the general purpose of the example, yes.

Q And my question is, did you therefore determine the impact upon transit time of the elimination of this interchange?

A I did not.

O And did you determine -- strike that.

Sc would you be able to tell the Commission whether a postmerger movement via the SPSF from Lorg View, Texas, to Kingsport, Tennessee, could be moved more expeditiously than a movement involving the UP to

Memphis destination carrier to Kingsport?

A I think I will come back and say the direct response to that would be that I did not analyze, I did not durlicate the work that was being done by the operating departments or the DNS study, and your question world be better answered by the people who did that work.

I used the output of that study.

O I think your testimony in the last senterce of that paragraph, which says, "Under the merger, DNS identifies the elimination of one of the two current interchange, thereby saving shipper transit time and expense."

Isn't that what you said?

A Yes, I said they had been identified through the DNS study. My understanding is, you asked if I had done the analysis.

O Mr. Baro, this is your testimony, isn't it?

A Yes, it is. I accept the results of that analysis.

Q You have selected this example to tell the Commission that this is a situation where you would save transit time through the elimination of interchange, did you not?

A That is correct.

Q Can you tell us whether it is going to save transit time on this particular movement?

A I can't quantify the amount of transit time that it would save. I would have to go -- the information I have is that it saves a day of transit time.

Q The DNS study tells you or Mr. Owen tells you?

- A No, this was one of the outputs of the DNS study. I could find a few hundreds or other examples, but it would take some time to develop that.
- Q I was interested in this example because -- did the DNS study advise you what route the SPSF will use in going to Kingsport, Tennessee?
- A I honestly don't recall the detail that I reviewed when I selected the example.
- Q Do you know which gateway would have been used?
  - A I believe Memphis is stated.
- MR. DREILING: Your Honor, I'm going to move to strike the last sentence of the first complete paragraph on page 20, for the reason that I don't think this witness has given any independent personal basis for the statement made.
- MR. HYNES: I object, Your Honor. The witness has already explained that he relied upon the output of the DNS traffic study. That particular movement was diverted by the DNS traffic study, the Santa Fe routed movement via the Memphis gateway.
- JUDGE HOPKINS: I'm going to deny the motion to strike.

BY MR. DREILING: (Resuming)

- Q Would you turn to page 21, please. Table 6 describes movements handled prior to the merger.
  - A Correct.

Q Requiring interline handling. The first sentence of the first complete paragraph under the table says: "The vast majority of interline movements are composed of product calls to the market east of the Mississippi River."

The SPT does not presently operate east of the Mississippi River, does it?

- A That's correct.
- Q With one exception, and that is when it goes to East St. Louis. But it doesn't operate east of the Memphis gateway?
  - A That's right.
- Nor the New Orleans gateway. And after the merger, the SPSF combined systems will not operate east of the Memphis or New Orleans gateway, will they?
  - A No, that's correct.
- Q Now, down at the bottom of this thing, this paragraph, you say: "Thus, for example, a shipper on the Santa Fe line in Texas may have difficulty in marketing his products in the Northeast or Southeast U.S. markets because his inventory financing and railcar

leasing costs are higher to serve that market and his delivery lead times are longer than those of his competitors who have direct access to the market with more efficient service."

If we were to take traffic going into the Southeast U.S. markets and consider it moving over either the Memphis or the New Crleans gateway, which of the SP's and Santa Fe's competitors have direct access from west of the Mississippi River to those markets?

A There are a number of railroads with which the SF interchanges at Memphis and New Orleans and operates east. Was that your question, operating east?

Q I'm asking you, how many of the SP and Santa
Fe's competitors can have direct access to the
southeastern United States east of the Mississippi River
from points west of the Mississippi River?

A I would have to review the rail maps of the competitors to answer your question.

Q But you do believe they do have competitors who have direct access?

A By direct access I am talking, for example, this example identifies the Santa Fe shipper whose gateway is not at Memphis nor at New Orleans.

Therefore, he must probably interchange today with the SP, who can then access the gateway and interline to one

of the eastern carriers. That's the point of the paragraph.

Q Are you familiar with the run-through train operations?

A Yes.

Now, run-through interchange operation is a fairly efficient operation, is it not?

A I think it depends on the point of view that you take. Efficiency for the train itself, I would say as a train it would be. Efficiency in terms of all operation over the line, it may or may not be, on balance.

Q Well, referring specifically to intercharges at this point in time, I take it it's your general opinion that an interchange is a bad thing because it increases transit time and it's good to be avoided if it can?

A The point I'm trying to make on behalf of current shippers who are using the Santa Fe and the SP is that to reach a gateway interchange as two separate operations, there is an additional interchange which could be avoided. That's as far as the point is that I am making.

Q So in that instance. I take it, though, you are saying that interchange is a bad thing because it

increases transit time?

A Well, I think you're extending it to a broad generalization. I'm referring to a specific set of circumstances for the shippers. For these shippers, yes.

Q Well, let's take that last sentence and the paragraph under table 6. You said: "A shipper on the Santa Fe line in Texas may have difficulty in marketing his product in the Northeast or Southeast U.S. markets because his inventory financing and railcar leasing costs are higher to serve that market."

And I think earlier in your testimony you indicated that that is because of the transit time.

A Correct.

Q "And his delivery lead times are longer than those of his competitors who have direct access to the market with more efficient service." I take it you are saying that the people with direct access have less transit time, experience less transit time, than the Santa Fe does?

A Correct.

Q And that's because of the interchange?

A Correct.

Q And I'm asking you whether or not a run-through interchange operation as you understand it

wouldn't cut down on the time expended in the 2 interchange and thereby reduce the transit time? 3 A It would have that impact. 4 O Sc that, to the extent the Santa Fe may have a 5 connection with the carrier to the New Orleans gateway 6 on a run-through interchange operation, it would not 7 have that transit time problem? 8 A That's correct. 9 MR. DREILING: Your Honor, I have no further 10 questions. 11 JUDGE HOPKINS: Who's going to be next? 12 MR. LEARY: Your Honor, the Rio Grande waives 13 its time. 14 JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you. That's very nice. 15 MS. MAHON: I'm next, Your Honor. 16 CROSS EXAMINATION 17 BY MS. MAHON: 18 I'm Kathleen Mahon representing the MKT. 19 Are you aware that there is a Southern Pacific 20 line of railroad in Texas that we have referred to in 21 this proceeding as the Bayport line, running from 22 Houston through Bayport to Texas City?

A I am not aware of that.

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Q Do you know whether there is a large concentration of chemical industries in that area?

A Which areas?

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Q In the area running in Houston through Bayport to Texas City.

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A There is significant petrochemical production

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in that area, yes.

Q If you know, is there a substantial amount of petrochemical traffic moving by rail from exclusive Southern Pacific origins to destinations not now served by the Southern Pacific that will, according to your testimony, benefit from the new single line service offered by the merged system?

A Can I understand that a piece at a time, please?

Q Is there a substantial amount of petrochemical traffic moving by rail from origins exclusively served by the SP now to destinations not now served by the SP?

A I can identify movements that originate or the SP as part of my analysis. I did not examine each point or determine whether or not it had alternate service, so I cannot answer that second part of your question.

Q So you cannot say whether or not petrochemical shippers that are exclusively served by the SP, as opposed to other petrochemical shippers, will derive substantial benefits from the merger or not?

A I can say, I think, that in looking at SP-SP

moves of all petrochemicals -- I'm trying to recall now the percent of the total moves that involved. I believe it was something less than one percent. I can't recall the specific figure, and that's about the extent to which I could dimension it. I couldn't locate it for you specifically without further analysis.

Q But as between movements that are going from an exclusive SP origin now to a destination that would be on the merged system, can you say --

A I can't segregate that out. Neither can I say that the less than one percent, or whatever the real figure is, how much of that has alternate service available. I can't differentiate that further in my analysis.

Q Do you know anything about the Southern Pacific's present route closing policies?

A My understanding from earlier testimony is that there will be no closings. I further understand that non-active branches or spurs where there are no shipments originating may be considered for abandonment. But that's the extent of it.

But specifically and continuously, my understanding is that there will be no closings.

Q For the purposes of my ext question, will you make two assumptions with me. Assume first that the

Southern Pacific's present routing policy is that traffic moving from an exclusive SP origin to a destination served by the SP must move by the SP only. And secondly, assume that the SFSP after the merger adopts the same routing policy, that is, requiring all traffic movements on an exclusive Southern Pacific origin to any Scuthern Pacific or Santa Fe destination to move via the new merged system only.

MR. HYNES: Could you repeat the second assumption?

BY MS. MAHON: (Resuming)

Secondly, assume that the SFSP after the merger adopts the same routing policy as under the first assumption, that is, requiring all traffic moving from an exclusive SP origin to either an SF or SP destination to move solely via the merged system.

On those two assumptions, is not the new single line service being provided from those exclusive SP origins to all destinations on the merged carrier a monopoly service so far as rail traffic is concerned?

A I'm afraid that I can't accept the assumptions, in the first place. They're not credible to me.

Q For purposes of my question, it's a hypothetical question. If those two assumptions are

true.

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- A No, I would say that if those two assumptions are true -- and I have a great deal of difficulty accepting either and certainly both.
- Q I understand that, Mr. Parg. I'm not asking you to accept --
- A But should both hypothetical assumptions be true, there would not be a monopoly for the freight because, as we pointed out earlier, the alternative mode competition is very strong.
- Q But listen to my question, Mr. Barg. I asked whether it is true that there would be no rail competition for traffic between those two points.
- A Under those -- let me think this through. So the origin is no other rail carrier other than SP or SF, the destination is the same, and the routing is over the new integrated line, and the policy being that as a condition for handling that freight it must be fully handled by the merged system?
  - Q That is correct.
- A By definition of the monopoly, assuming that there are no reasonable alternatives available for the shipper?
  - Q Yes, we're talking solely about rail service.
    - A Now you're saying no rail alternative, and

this makes me further assume, then, that there is no availability of truck service, barge or pipeline.

Q Yes, we're not talking about other modes of

Q Yes, we're not talking about other modes of competition. I am only asking you whether in that case there would be any rail competition for traffic between those points.

MR. HYNES: Excuse me. You are also asking him to adopt the third assumption, which is that there is no barge, truck, or pipeline or other --

MS. MAHON: My question from the beginning had solely to do with rail competition.

JUDGE HOPKINS: But you didn't state previously that there wasn't any truck, barge or anything else.

MR. HYNES: There's a distinction between a question that relates to rail competition --

JUDGE HOPKINS: Are you saying there is no truck, barge or any other competition as a result of only having one rail?

MS. MAHON: Not as a result of it. My question is is it not true under those two assumptions that there would be no rail competition for traffic between those two points, no rail competition?

MR. HYNES: You have asked him to assume that.

THE WITNESS: Yes. You are in fact asking me to assume that it further excludes all alternative modes. A monopoly implies that the shipper would have no choice. A shipper would certainly have adequate choice.

I might suggest that there might not be any rail service there, because the shipper won't necessarily allow that circumstance to exist. I would think that the traffic would go to truck or pipeline or barge or intercoastal tanker or one of the other alternative modes very quickly should that condition exist.

BY MS. MASCN: (Fesuming)

Q If there were only one rail line serving?

about from the point of view of the shipper. If the shipper were placed under those conditions -- one, first condition being that SF holds as a condition of handling the freight that it must move exclusively through SP origin to destination; and secondly, after the merger the merged operations adopt the same policy. Those are two assumptions, okay.

My response to you, if those two assumptions were in fact to occur, unlikely as they are, the shipper would most likely move over to another mode of

transportation or certainly diminish significantly his dependence on that one remaining rail carrier.

To come up with a scenario that you are trying to describe, I must further then assume the unrealistic point that there is no truck, there is no pipeline, there is no barge, there is no intracoastal tanker service available to the shipper.

Q But would he have any alternative rail choice?

MR. HYNES: I believe that's one of the assumptions, so it is reduced to a tautology.

MS. MASON: Will you allow the witness to answer the tautology?

THE WITNESS: I would have to say under that set of circumstances the shipper would not have another choice in rail.

BY MS. MASON: (Resuming)

Q Is it a benefit to a shipper to have new single line service?

A It is a benefit to the shippers to improve on the circumstance that they now face by reducing delays through interlining. So single line service, to the extent it reduces interlining, improves on his current moves and improves his transit time performance, is a benefit that I have identified.

Q Is it a henefit to a petrochemical ship, r to have additional competitive single line service?

A It on balance may not always be. To the extent that -- and here is where things get complicated when we talk about shipper benefits, because there are a lot of things that need to go into that formula. But to the extent that a consolidation of operations permits the elimination of unnecessary interlines and improves transit time, it's a benefit.

To the extent that those flows are then further divided by overstructuring the service, then some of the benefits lost through the operations consolidations could be reduced.

Q Could I refer you to your work papers. This appears to be a report from the marketing people at the Santa Fe that sets forth the improvements that it sees in rail consolidation for its shippers' competitive positions. That is on your work paper number 00393.

And then on page 21, or work paper number 00416, it indicates that: "The petrochamical industry based on the Gulf Coast will benefit from the merger," and it then gives a number of different benefits. Under small (a) it says, for example, that "route extensions will provide single line service to New Orleans and Memphis gateways and will permit shippers to receive the

advantages of new competition with the MP to Southeast."

And again, in paragraph (b) it says that,

"Access to the St. Louis gateway via SF's routes will

permit shippers to receive the advantages of more

competition with the MP on movements from Santa Fe

origins to these regions."

Do you agree with that assessment of the marketing department that additional single line service to shippers who already have service from the MP will be a benefit to them?

A These points (a) and (b), to respond to your question, must also consider the major dash point they are under, which is "Current Santa Fe-served points."

So if I add that in and say that I am considering shippers who are served by Santa Fe in this area who wish to move to the Southeast, Santa Fe not having access currently to the New Orleans and Memphis gateways, shippers are somewhat, to go through those gateways, requiring extra interchange.

To the extent that -- and I do believe -- that these extensions will under the merged companies provide single line service to those gateways, it will in fact be a benefit to the SP-served plants in the area.

Similar logic for the point (b), but it must come within

2 the Santa Fe-served plants in this area. 3 O May I point cut, where it does say 'Santa Fe-served plants," it also indicates that several are 5 open to the MP. 6 A Yes. 7 O That implies to me that there is already single line service by the MP. 8 9 A Yes. 10 Q For that traffic which is already -- which 11 already has single line service. 12 A That's correct. 13 O Is there a benefit to the shipper in having 14 additional single line service from the Santa Fe-Southern Pacific? 15 A In this particular instance, the benefit is 16 that it offers the shipper an alternative to the MP to 18 those gateways. Q So that additional single line service is a 19 20 benefit to the shipper? 21 A For these shippers, under these circumstances, 22 ves. Q Is additional single line service, say to a 23 shipper on the Bayport line, also a benefit to those

the understanding that in this docket we're discussing

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shappers?

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A Additional single line service to the same shirpers?

Q No. Now I have another example, the Bayport line that I talked about earlier, which is solely served by the Scuthern Pacific, and which will presumably benefit from new single line service under the merger, according to your testinony.

Will those shippers benefit -- would those shippers benefit by additional single line service from another carrier?

A To the extent that that carrier can offer essentially the same services, because as I recall -- and I could be wrong -- there are some switching carriers that come into play down in that area. If the new single line service could do that, it is possible that a similar benefit could occur.

Q Is the probability of the benefit to such a shipper just the same as the probability of the benefit to the shippers that are discussed in your work paper, 416?

A No, I don't consider it -- well, let me stop for a moment and let me think about that. The instance in the work paper 416, we are talking about a Santa Fe-served plant that has single line access to Memphis and New Crleans over the MP and must interchange with

the SP to achieve that by going through the Santa Fe.

- Q I'm sorry? Would you repeat that?
- A I am saying that the shipper has a choice here of either, if he wishes to use the New Orleans and Memphis gateway, to ship via the MP or originate on the Santa Fe and interline with the SP to the gateway. I'm saying that the improvement here would allow him to originate on the merged system with direct access to the gateway.
  - Q Correct, and that is a benefit?
  - A That is a benefit.

The second scenario, you are saying the shipper currently has SP, can originate on the SP and move his freight, and single line service will be provided on the merger to allow that to happen with improved hard handlings, et cetera. Vould it not be a similar benefit if in fact he could have the same alternate choice?

- O From two carriers.
- A From two carriers. The benefits would be similar, yes.
  - O The benefits would be similar.
- A This is a hypothetical circumstance at this point.
  - Q Yes. Rut you know as much about the second

situation that I have just hypothesized as about this first situation with the MP. Those are similar situations and would have similar benefits.

A I'm not sure that they're entirely similar, in that today these shippers have that choice of two carriers.

O In which situation?

- A In work paper 416. Today they have the choice of the two carriers. One of the carriers will become more efficient.
- Q They have a choice between single line service and joint line service.
  - A That's right.
- Q My question was directed to additional single line service.

A To really answer that question effectively, we would have to examine the nature of the operations that are proposed and how that would -- what the nature of the service offering would be to that other shipper in this other area.

I can't state here that they are identical circumstances. I don't know them to be identical circumstances. I don't know enough of the details about that.

O But they seem to you to be similar

circumstances? I thought we had already established that.

A Well, we established that they appear to be similar, but I can't tell you with any definition that there would be identical benefits because I don't know the specific circumstances in this hypothetical that you're raising.

Q Do you agree that so far as petrochemical traffic is concerned it is a benefit to a shipper to have two railroads competing for its traffic?

A I can't generalize and come to that conclusion. Let me explain why. To the extent that a shirper, particularly in this market where his customer is very time sensitive, is dependent on that first carrier through his ability to consolidate and effectively schedule his freight to provide the predictability and reliability and assurance of delivery required in this marketplace, that the ability -- my second statement is that the ability to provide that could be diminished to the extent that the freight is diverted among a number of different flows.

So a number of the improvements here are aimed at improving predictability, reliability, and on-time performance. Those benefits could be subject to loss with the introduction of additional division of

freight.

Do you think that generally it's the view of petrochemical shippers that it's a benefit to the shipper to have two railroads competing for its traffic?

A We're talking about the overall benefits to the petrochemical shipper and his customers.

Q What the petrochemical shipper himself -whether the petrochemical shipper himself believes that
it would be a benefit to him to have two railroads
competing for his traffic.

A Okay. I believe that the petrochemical shipper himself, as with most shippers who are attempting to serve their markets, measure the relative performance of their alternative modal choices -- truck, rail, oil pipeline, barge -- among a number of different service parameters and come to an overall viewpoint.

They do not look in isolation at a single element and within that single element one or two choices. They're more concerned about the overall service performance, predictability, reliability, other services offered, responses in unergencies, safety and security of the movement, and other matters that allow them not only to make comparisons among carriers within a mode, but the primary modal choice itself.

So I do not believe that a responsible shipper would in isolation come necessarily to that conclusion.

- But generally, if you asked any particular petrochemical shipper whether he would like to have two railroads competing for his traffic, what do you think the answer would be?
- A I think the answer would most likely be it depends on what services you're offering, what schedules they're offering, how predictable and reliable they are, how they handle my claims, what is the safety record, how good is the equipment, do I have contamination problems with them, and the total aspects of service.

He will not make that response in isolation.

- O Are you familiar with an organization known as the Chemical Manufacturers Association?
  - A Yes, I am.

- Q Would you accept its projection that its member companies produce more than 90 percent of the chemicals manufactured in this country?
- MR. HYNES: Excuse me. Could you identify for the witness what it is you are reading this proposition from ?
- MS. BASON: It is from the Chemical
  Manufacturers' filing of October 1 in this proceeding.

  BY MS. MASON: (Resuming)

JUDGE HOFKINS: Is this being presented?

MS. MASON: It's already in the record in this proceeding, so this is just for convenience.

BY MS. MASON: (Resuming)

On page 4 of the Chemical Association's filing, it indicates that:

"Rail to rail competition is essential,

particularly for bulk chemical products, because barge
and truck transportation are not feasible alternatives.

Further, rail to rail competition will provide

substantial benefits not only to chemical shippers, but
also to railroads and ultimately to the consuming

public.

"Specifically, the benefits that will naturally flow from intramodal competition are," and then it gives a number of examples. Number four is:
"It will result in service choices and competitive rates."

Do you agree with the Chemical Manufacturers' position that rail service is essential -- excuse me -- that rail to rail competition is essential for chemical shippers?

A It's been my experience in working many years in the area of evaluating modal choice and carrier selection and service, particularly in any industry, also in this industry, when you look at the decisionmaking there can be five to 15 different things that gc into all of the elements of service.

I'm responding to your question, but I need to give you a little background. The very first one typically is predictability and reliability of service, and there are others that flow.

What I have determined through experience is, as each of these is satisfied, the next one lower in the priority list then emerges as being important. I would characterize this statement, rail to rail competition is essential, particularly in hulk chemical products, as being the sort of statement that I would typically hear after all of the other foregoing and higher priority requirements have been met.

In isolation, when it gets down to that level, then you see a statement like this and then you say, yes, I would agree with that, but providing that all of the things that need to go refore that to become important or essential as the next improvement is -- in fact emerges as an important item. Do I understand what I'm trying to say?

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Not precisely. Doesn't rail to rail competition provide the opportunity for the shipper to exercise all those choices that you have enumerated?

A Nct at all, certainly not. He can exercise that choice of using truck or barge or ripeline independent of any rail service whatsoever. He can make those choices relative to his order size, shipment size, and delivery transit time requirements independent of whether cr not there is rail to rail competition.

Q Is your answer, then, that you disagree with the Chemical Manufacturers Association statement?

A My answer is I don't believe that statement truly characterizes the relative need of that to the shipper.

Q Would you say that -- or are you saying that you know more about what the shippers think about the necessity for rail to rail competition than the Chemical Manufacturers Association does?

A No. They are not putting forth here everything they know or understand or believe. They're only putting forth one statement in a long sequence of issues. And all I am saying is, unless they surface the other issues that are important -- modal choices, for example -- that this in isolation distorts the true picture of what they are trying to achieve for their

shippers.

Q Do you agree with their statement at Appendix A, the first page of Appendix A, that "A large portion of bulk chemical traffic as a practical matter must be transported by rail"?

- A T have the page. Where are you?
- Q I'm sorry, it's after the second heading.
- A I would be better able to agree with that if I understood what they meant by "as a practical matter."

  I don't understand what makes it practical to --
- Q Perhaps the subsequent sentences would shed some light on it: "Parge transportation is generally unavailable, since seldom are both the chemical plants and receivers located on or near a waterway."
- A I thought they just said that the vast majority of it is done in the Gulf Coast area. Here it is on their very first page: "The largest concentration of chemical facilities in the United States is in the Louisiana and Texas Gulf Cost area."
- Q I think we have to agree that it depends on where the shipper is shipping to, isn't that correct, and whether there are targe facilities available?
- A I understand what you're saying. Unless I know the assumptions and the conditions behind these statements or have an opportunity to discuss them with

them, I can't react to conclusionary statements unless I understand what went into their thinking to develop the conclusions.

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I'm not arguing with the statement itself, but I need to understand --

- O You agree with the statement that --
- A I'm not saying I agree with it. I'm saying I understand the statement, but I don't understand how it was derived.
- So you cannot say whether or not you agree with it?
  - A I cannot say whether or not I agree with it.
- O Do you know that the Texaco Chemical Company filed a statement in support of the merger in this proceeding?
  - A I'm aware that such a statement was filed.
    - O Did you review that statement?
    - No, I haven't seen it nor read it.
- O And you did not interview Texaco Chemical Company?
  - A That I did not.
- Are you aware that Texaco Chemical Company
  filed other comments in this proceeding about September
  28th?
  - A I'm not aware of that.

- A I'm on page 2. Which of these points?
- O The first paragraph, I'm sorry.
- A No, I don't agree with that.

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- Q You have testified that truck transportation generally is utilized for smaller deliveries to customer plants and distribution terminals, have you not?
- A Yes, for those types of moves truck may be used more frequently than other modes.
- Q Is truck competitive with rail for long haul movements?
- A For some long haul movements, yes. I think again we need to understand the nature of the marketplace. That manufacturer who is buying his product from the shipper has a particular need for a certain quantity of product. A truckload of product may represent to him one, two, or three weeks' worth of inventory, whereas a carload may represent to him two

months' worth of inventory.

Since it is invoiced to him on delivery, he may in fact -- and the data suggests -- often choose truck over rail, even regardless of the mileage, because he doesn't want to finance the inventory.

O Is there less of a safety risk when hazardous chemicals are transported in one rail tankcar as opposed to three or four tank trucks, which would be the equipment?

A I think that my opinion and that of the people I have talked to in industry in that issue is somewhat divided. It's difficult to predict and generalize. On the one hand, a single movement by a railcar of that type, where safety is a concern, there are fewer movements than with a multiple truck movement.

On the other hand, the truck movement can be more closely controlled, tracked and routed, and typically over a shorter transit time. So the two balance off somewhere, and the individual shipper for a specific move must make the determination for himself.

Q I think you testified that shipments from plants directly to major customers are generally in privately owned or leased rail equipment; is that correc?

P That's correct.

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You've testified that petrochemical shippers could save, I think it was, approximately \$383,000 annually from savings in equipment costs as a result of the merger?

A Potentially, yes.

Q Do some shippers have heavy investments in tankcars?

A Some shippers have significant commitments to tankcars in the form of leases or owned equipment, more recently heavily in leasing of equipment as opposed to ownership.

Is it a benefit to a shipper with a heavy investment in rail tankcars to have additional single line rail service available to him?

might very well be the ability to reduce his investment in that equipment. Having additional ortions and dividing the traffic, inherent in that is that he has a given volume that he's moving from A to B, and how well he can keep a continuous flow of product going without having to delay it through interchanging, et cetera. And the more efficient the service offered to him, particularly in terms of time, the less to needs to invest in his fleet to support that transit time, turn-around time.

O For a shipper with a heavy investment in rail tankcars, a shift from rail to truck would result in idle assets, wouldn't it?

A Not necessarily, no. Some for a short period of time, perhaps. But when you consider, let's say, a fleet of a thousand leased cars, not all of those cars were leased at the same time over the same lease term or under the same lease terms, which is to say in every year or every period of time I'm sure in a fleet size that large there are ortions coming up.

So I would assume that the shipper is continuously given the opportunity to release the equipment and not release it. Furthermore, since those opportunities are continuous, there is immediate opportunity for reduction.

Secondly, as I have indicated, the petrochemical capacity is increasing, so the requirements for more and more equipment is increasing, another opportunity for the shipper to avoid leasing additional equipment as his needs increase.

The third opportunity he has is to divert that equipment to some of his other operating plants and not use it in this service. We must remember that we are not talking about totally reducing his fleet needs to zero. We're talking about reducing it a certain

percentage. So he doesn't have to wait for all five or six years of the longest remaining lease term to come up before he can obtain that advantage.

Q I was thinking more in terms of the possibility of the shippers shifting from rail to truck.

A Okay. It does not necessarily idle equipment, was your question, and that was my response. He can find ways to release the equipment or otherwise use it.

Q If he is shipping by truck and no longer has the necessity for using the railcars, wouldn't that result in idle assets?

A I think I explained. Maybe I didn't communicate well. Not necessarily; perhaps somewhat in the shor' term. He has the ways that I explained, three or four or five or six ways that he can dispose of those assets or otherwise use them. That's the point I was trying to make.

Is that correct?

A That's correct. These are, I should say -this particular example is taken from this particular
shipper's statement which has been submitted, and so you
will find the support for this in his verified
statement.

- Q Did you read his verified statement?
- A Yes.

for this business."

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O Do you want to take another look at it?

Now, you said, I believe, that -- I'm sorry.

It's in your testimony, shipper's statement No. 24.

hR. HYNES: May I approach the witness and read along with him?

JUDGE HOPKINS: Sure.

THE WITNESS: Now I'm a little confused.

BY MS. MAHON: (Resuming)

Q You testified that the required interchange results in added time that makes P. F. unable to compete for this business. Is that correct?

A Yes.

Q What did the shipper say was the problem here?

The shipper said, on page 3 of his statement:

"We are currently unable to supply that market because
all traffic originating on Santa Fe in Fakersfield to
destinations served by the Southern Pacific must be
interchanged to the Southern Pacific at Bakersfield
subject to an interchange switch charge. That makes us
noncompetitive in this instance."

He further states that eliminating the switch, the economies of the merger would effect the combination systems, eliminating the switch, and providing his company with additional marketing opportunities, which he further states would benefit other petroleum shippers in a similar manner.

O But because it would eliminate the switch

charge?

A No. The interchange also.

Q Lock at --

A He does refer to a switch charge; yes.

Q He says "The economies which the merger would effect in a combination of the two rail systems would eliminate the switch charge between Santa Fe and Southern Pacific. This would provide my company with additional marketing opportunities."

A Yes, but if you read a few sentences further, he says: "Another substantial benefit would be the reduction in transit with the shortening of routes and the elimination of interchanges."

He is not considering that in isolation.

- O That is a new paragraph, Mr. Barg.
- A That's correct.
- The example you're talking about is in the previous paragraph where he is discussing the benefit that he will get from that new single line service. And does he not say that he will be nonco petitive, not because of added time, as you state in your testimony, but because of the switching charge?

A The use of the word "that" in his language appears to refer to the switch charge.

Q Could not the Santa Fe and the Southern

Pacific cooperate today to offer a competitive rate if they so chose?

A I don't know that their rate is noncompetitive.

MS. MAHON: I have no further questions.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you. This would be a

good time for a racess. We'll take 15 minutes.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Back on the record.

Who is questioning next? Mr. Ratner.

BY MR. RATNER:

(Recess.)

Q Mr. Barg, I am James Ratner. I am with the United States Department of Justice, although I should probably point out that my office isn't in the basement, in case you are confused about that.

If you could turn to Table 7 of your testimony on page 3, rather on page 23, do you have that?

A Yes.

Q How are the carloads that are affected -- how are they determined?

A I first had the 1 percent waybill -essentially off the 1 percent waybill sample. The 1
percent waybill sample then sorted into percentmical
movements that involve either the SF or the SF, those
movements and flows, origin BEA to destination BEA, and

in the area served, the accumulation of those BEAs in each area and the flows.

Sc the specific carloads are identified in the computer analysis.

Q One of the reasons I'm having trouble with that figure as compared with the figure on Table 6 on page 21, you have a figure of SFSP interline of 5,400.

A That's right.

Q And this is a much larger number.

A That's right.

Q So some of this is coming from diversion from other rail?

A No. let me explain. SFSF interline on Table 6 are those movements where the two carriers interline only with each other. Other carrier interline could also include SPSF interline, as well as a third, fourth, fifth carrier for the total move.

O For all these carlcads that are currently moving by rail, why aren't they currently moving by truck?

A Talking about the decisions inherent in the number of shippers selecting rail for 11,000 carload shipments, I am sure there are different sets of reasons for each individual shipment.

I couldn't begin to take a look at the

totality of that and give you an idea of all of the reasoning that went into shipper selection of rail versus truck for those.

2 To the extent that a shipper chooses rail over truck, what are the attributes of rail that would make him choose rail?

A I think the shipper would consider, first, order size, delivery lead time requirements, security and safety in transit, predictability and reliability of the service, the extent to which any one mode or carrier fits his total distribution requirements, and a host of other factors that would go into the decision.

Q Maybe I didn't understand your ans r. Are you saying that in certain cases, all of those attributes are characteristic of rail, and that's why a shipper would pick rail?

A For certain shipments, some of those characteristics are more favorable to rail tran to truck.

Q So for these particular shippers reflecting 11,540 carloads, you don't know whether they may already have an opportunity via another mode or a different form of service to reduce their transit time significantly by even up to two days, and therefore obtain the benefits that you're talking about without the merger?

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Q If you know, can you indicate for me which of these chemicals have weight or safety conditions associated with them that make over-the-highway transportation unfeasible?

A I think, if I see where you're coming from, I think we could better relate to a different table than this particular one, because you're talking about a commodity product level down at the butadiene-ethylene-glycol level.

We do have information that would allow me to

answer a little more clearly, I think, in a different table here where we are just -- we have organized the shipments differently.

That would be Table 4 on page 15.

Q I see Table 4, but unfortunately, Mr. Barg, I relate better to Table No. 1.

Is it my understanding, then, you cannot tell me for propylene, how much propylene travels motor carrier over 500 miles?

A My source of information on mode usage is essentially the Census of Transportation. The Census of Transportation reports to STCC level. Many of these items here are below the STCC level reported.

Q I asked you if you could tell me that for propylene.

A I'm trying to recall whether or not propylene is reported down to that level. It may be. The information may be available and inherent in some of the other analysis.

Q You don't know right now?

A At this point in time, I'd have to go back and dig that out.

Q Page 28 of your testimony, you refer to the full competitive benefits of being served by two carriers with extended market access.

A Yes.

Q Did you evaluate in any way the possible anticompetitive harms of this merger in terms of logistics, cost and service benefits which might interfere with either those full competitive benefits or other benefits that shippers might receive from the merger?

A As I stated earlier in my testimony, I examined the benefit side for a specific set of shirments and shippers currently utilizing the services of the Santa Fe and the SP.

I therefore did not do an analysis beyond that scope.

Q Did you evaluate in any way whether any of the benefits that you discuss in your testimony could be achieved by methods other than through merger of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railroads?

A I didn't analyze that specifically, although the complexity in achieving that through other means almost staggers the imagination. What I mean by that is, in just looking at the operating changes and improvements that are going to come about through the merger of these railroads, as will be presented later by other witnesses, I can't envision in the real world a set of circumstances where negotiations can occur to

that extent where you are literally talking about

hundreds of cooperations, where they can be effectively

implemented and more specifically, on an ongoing basis,

managed by two independent companies.

And I can't think of an instance in

railroading where two companies have so achieved that

level of complexity. I hope maybe --

- Q Are you testifying as an operating expert?
- A Nc, I am nct. The operating experts are to follow.
- Q So you're not testifying as an operating expert and you have no analysis of any other method by which any of these benefits could be achieved?
  - A That is correct.
  - Q Thank you.

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- ME. RAINER: I don't have anything else, Your Honor.
- JUDGE HOPKINS: Mr. Hynes.
- MR. HYNES: Just one or two questions on redirect.

#### REDIRECT EXAMINATION

### BY MR. HYNES:

Q Mr. Barg, I would like to recall your attention to a discussion that you had with counsel for the Katy. It was during the period in which you were

being cross-examined with respect to the work paper, pages 416 through 418 that was handed up to you.

A Yes.

Do you recall at that time, sir, a question was put to you as to whether or not, in the presence of one single line service between two points -- the question put to you, I believe, was whether or not a second single line service between those two points necessarily created additional benefits for the shippers that were using the transportation service between those two points.

Do you remember that?

- A Yes, I remember that question.
- Barg, assuming that a merger between two carriers creates a single line service between two points, and another carrier seeks to create a second single line service, not over its own lines, but by trackage rights over the merged system, does the creation of your second single line service between those two points, in your opinion, necessarily result in greater net benefits to the shippers than the one single line service created by the marger alone?

A In that set of circumstances, I would say it does not necessarily result in greater benefit to the

shipper; in fact, might result in lower benefit.

I recall the conversation now. We were attempting to compare the situation where two lines separately existed providing service, and one of those lines was inefficient by having extra interchanging. The elimination of that with a single line service would provide two separate lines, both having direct access.

The second circumstance you were discussing is not similar in the sense that both services would operate over the same track, which, to me, can diminish benefit to those shippers who had achieved single line service in the event that there is additional congestion or scheduling problems or interference or line difficulties or other things that would cause both operating on the same line not apt to the total efficiency of two separate single line services.

Q I have one more question. I would like to direct your attention to a series of questions relating to longer haul movements of petrochemicals.

Isn't it fact, sir, that most long haul petrochemical movements fall into the category of movements of the finished gccds or synthetic materials to the ultimate consumer?

- A That's correct.
  - Q Do those movements of finished petrochemical

products move primarily in multiple car shipments cr single car shipments?

A Those are primarily single car shipments or single track shipments.

MR. HYNES: Thank you. I have no further questions.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Any further questions?

MS. MAHON: Just one, Your Honor.

RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MS. MAHON:

Q Mr. Barg, have you done any study on the topic of congestion caused by the grant of trackage rights over the lines of another railroad?

A I have not, but I'm sure the Operating

Department has looked at some of those issues. And I

would think that they would be better able to respond to
any questions in that area that you might have.

MS. MAHON: Thank you.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Mr. Dreiling.

BY MR. DREILING:

Q Mr. Barg, going to the uestion of congestion you see, occasioned by trackage rights given to one carrier's track, if you were to ussume, as an alternative arrangement, a right given a carrier to make rates applicable to traffic moving over the first

carrier's track but with the first carrier handling the rate making carrier's traffic on an agency basis, having control of the trains, carrying them in the same trains, it handles its own traffic, would you see the same type of diminishment in benefits to the shipper?

A Not the same type, but a different type potentially. That's why these things need to le analyzed with all the parameters. I think that the shipper would have to consider the totality of his shiments and the way in which he would want to strategically select carriers and the extent to which he feels that he may want to use one or another carrier for different movements or combined movements.

- O I'm not certain I understand the latter part of your answer. I guess my further question would be -- the first part of your answer said not in the same way.
  - A Not necessarily; that's correct.
- What would be the other way in which there would be a diminishment of the efficiencies that you can achieve through single line operations?
- A No. My response is that the efficiencies may be comparabe, but other problems may arise that I can't anticipate without further analysis of the --
  - Q What are those other problems?
  - A Perhaps it would be a little helpful if you

could further dimension what you have in mind in the role of the second carrier beyond those particular movements.

Q Are you at all familiar with any of the conditions sought by Respondents in this case as being conditions to be applied to the merger?

A I haven't read them or analyzed them or reviewed them.

Q If we were to assume a situation in which the KCS, as a condition to this merger, were granted the right to make rates to, from, and between given points which will be served in common by the SP and the Santa Fe for its account with the SP and the Santa Fe to carry the traffic of the KCS in its trains, its regularly scheduled trains, over its system.

And I will give you an example. Let's take, for example, a five-car cut of TOFC flatcar originating in Oakland, California, ramped at the SPSF's TOFC facility in Oakland, moving to a point in the southeast United States.

The ratemaking authority grant would allow KCS to make a rate applicable to the movement of TCFC equipment over the full extent of the SPSF's line between Oakland and Houston, Cakland, California and Houston, Texas, with an interchange with the KCS at

Houston for furtherance into the southeast.

Now, would the fact that KCS had that right and the cars were delivered -- the SPSF picked up the cars at the injustry -- strike that.

In this case, it would be at the TOFC facility. The trailers are loaded at the TOFC facility by SPSF personnel, and the cars were placed in an SPSF train in Oakland and moved into the SPSF train, the very same train that the SPSF would move those cars in if they were in their account to Houston.

Would that have an impact on interfering with the efficiencies of the train operation to the Scuthern Pacific and Santa Fe Railway Company?

MR. HYNES: Your Honor, I'm going to object to that question on two grounds. First, while Mr. Eard has testified that he's not familiar with any of the conditions in this case, and second, it seems to me that this rather lengthy hypothetical about specific shipments has gone somewhat beyond the scope of the regirect.

JUDGE HOPKINS: I think it fits within the parameters of the original question on redirect. I wouldn't go much farther. I don't know whether he understands what you said.

MR. DREITING: I'm not certain. He asked for

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a further definition. I can break it down into little parts.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Let's see if he understands it first. If we can get an answer without having to go through five or six more questions, I would prefer it.

THE WITNESS: I'm afraid I don't understand it, and I think you're in an area that involves detailed operations analysis of a scenario that I didn't examine and I could not respond. I don't feel comfortable or competent in responding to your question.

BY MR. DREILING: (Resuming)

Q One further question. You think, then, it would be more detailed than your analysis of the trackage rights situation that you gave in response to SPSF -- Santa Fe's counselor on redirect?

A I think I indicated earlier, even in addressing or responding to that question, that it would require detailed study, that I would have to be able to do that before I could competently respond.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Is that all? You're excused, sir.

(Witness excused.)

MR. HYNES: Your Honor, I move the admission of Mr. Barg's testimony at this time.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Any objection? It will be

received in evidence.

Call your next witness.

MR. VRAGEL: If Your Honor please, my name is Kurt E. Vragel, Jr. I appear on behalf of the Applicants. I am employed by Santa Fe Industries, Inc. My business address is 224 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

I call to the witness stand Mr. James T.

Stark. And, for the record, let me note that Mr.

Stark's qualifications are stated in Volume SFSP-12.

Whereupon,

was called as a witness, and having been first duly sworn, took the stand, was examined, and testified as follows:

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

JAMES E. STARK

# BY MR. VRACEI:

- Q Please state your name and your business address and the name of your employer for the record.
- A My name is James E. Stark. I am employed by Reimer Associates, a California corporation. I am an associate with that firm. Our address is 1633 Cld Bay Shore Highway, Burlingame, California, 94010.
- Q Now, Mr. Stark, are you familiar with a blue covered volume entitled SFSP-4, Replacement Volume, Volume II, Environmental and Energy Data, Exhibits 4 and 5?

## A I am.

- Q Mr. Stark, for the record, would you briefly describe your responsibility with respect to that document?
- A The applicant railroads requested our firm to prepare an environmental exhibit to be included with the merger application, and in response to that request, I was selected by our firm to act as project manager for

this effort.

We contacted the Interstate Commerce

Commission staff and scught their guidelines on the information and scope of work. We assembled a team of consultants. We specified data to be gathered, and reviewed the materials submitted, found it acceptable, gave it to the applicant railroads, and they submitted it to the Commission.

- Q And the results of your study are incorporated in the blue covered volume to which you just referred?
  - A That is correct.
- Q I understand there are several corrections to be made to this volume. Can we begin by turning to Fage 43?
- A On Page 43, the second line at the tcp cf the page, the figure 18.2 should read 25.1. And Footnote Number 1 at the bottom of the page, source, should read DNS Associates, and eliminate Feebie Association, Greenwich, Connecticut, in Footnote 1.
- Q Would you turn to Page 57 of that volume and indicate the corrections to be made there?
- A On Page 57, Table 11, the first line across in the table, Warm Springs, San Jose, should be modified as follows. In the second column, titled Distance to 65 LDN Contour in Feet, subheading After Merger, the first

entry, 52, should read 244. That is, 244.

In the third column, first line, under Incremental Increase in LDN, the figure 4.5 should read 13.7, and in the last column entitled Percent of Operations, Day/Night, the figure 100/0 should read 83/17.

In addition, we should add a footnote to the phrase Warm Springs, San Jose, in that first line. We would call that correction. In addition, we should add a footnote to the figure 23 in the first line, Warm Springs, San Jose, and that footnote should read "Number 4: Based on existing day/night split of 100/0."

Q Calling your attention to Page 58, the second and third sentences on that page, perhaps it would be easier if you would read those sentences as they are to be corrected. Page 58.

A The second sentence, Page 58, "Significant increases will occur between Newark and Tracy, Martinez and Tracy, California, Dallas and Wylie, Texas," eliminate the word "and," Mcbest to Phoenix, Arizona, and Warm Springs to San Jose, California."

The following sentence should read, "The IDN along these tracks will increase by 5.2 dB, 11.5 dF, 5.4 dB," eliminate "and," "6.9 dB, and 13.7 dB respectively."

That is the end of the corrections.

Q Okay. Turning to Page 61.

- A On Page 61, under the first heading, Warm Springs, Freemont to San Jose, Calfornia, the number 10 in the fourth line down should read 45.
- Q Now, Mr. Stark, would you briefly explain the significance of the changes that were made on Pages 57 and 58 and 61?
- A The changes indicate an increase in the noise environment along the Warm Springs to San Jose link of the SP line. The increase in noise is due to not an increase in the number of trains per day, but a shifting in the split of the trains per day between daytime hours and nighttime hours.
- O Now, Mr. Stark, turning your attention to Fage E3, Figure E1, would you indicate on the scale shown there what the results of this change will mean for those people who are at the 65 LDN Contour?
- A Page E3 contains an exhibit of typical sound levels measured in the environment in industry and equates them to common sources of noise that we are all familiar with.
- We see at the 60 decibel level speech and data processing center department store, vacuum cleaner, and 65 is some place above that and below the 70 level

decibel. There is not a particular equation between 65 decibels and these entries, but it is roughly of, say, equivalent to the vacuum cleaner ten feet entry.

Q Mr. Stark, one last correction. Turning to Page A22, and this concerns the Fresno-North California new connection --

A Yes.

Q -- do you have any information to add to the record pertaining to this connection?

A The city of Fresno has provided me within the last I guess it was two days ago, with a copy of a city counsel resolution and a staff memorandum reporting that the city council had reconciled the city's objections to the proposed new connection in the North Fresno area.

The city had previously had concerns about the location of the connecting line through a planned community, and the railroad and the city of Fresno negotiated a realignment which seems to be satisfactory to all concerned.

Q That completes our corrections.

As corrected, Mr. Stark, is the SFSP-4 replacement volume, Exhibits 4 and 5, true and correct to the best of your knowledge and belief?

A It is.

And do you adopt that as your testimony?

A I do.

MR. VRAGEL: With that, I ask that the replacement volume be admitted for the record, and 1 tender the witness for cross examination.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Who is going to be the first questioner? Mr. Craig?

MR. CRAIG: I believe I am first.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. CRAIG:

Q Mr. Stark, my name is Peter Craig. I represent Amtrak in this proceeding. While we are on Page A22 and A23, does this diagram on Page A23 represent the compromise that it is agreeable to the Fresno authorities?

A It does.

Q What is the maximum train speed that can be accomplished on this S curve?

A I can't tell you what the maximum train speed is on the curve.

Q In the preparation of this revised volume, Mr. Stark, did you have assistance from other than your various associates in the preparation of this work?

To wit, was this reviewed and were suggestions made by the applicant railroads themselves?

A I presented questions at various occasions to

1 applicants and to other supporting consultant firms that they had retained. 2 3 Q In order to obtain information? 4 A Yes, I interviewed for information. 5 Q But was the text of the statement reviewed and 6 suggestions offered by the railroad applicants? 7 A When we completed our document, we submitted it to the applicant. If there was a factual question, 8 9 we pointed it out to them and asked them to confirm it. 10 So, to that extent, they reviewed it. 11 O And did they review and question some of your conclusions? 12 A I think they asked us to explain a lot of 13 14 them. Q But this ends up you are satisfied as being 15 16 your product? 17 A Yes. 18 Now, conversely, did you have any input into the preparation of the applicant's operating plan? 19 20 A No. Q You just took it as a given? 21 A The operating plan we accepted. 22 Q And if you perceived any environmental or 23 24 other problems in connection with the operating plan,

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did you draw this to the applicant's attention, say that

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there might be a historic site disturbed with this track relocation and suggest you look at something else?

A When we found the potential for a concern such as you identify with an historic site, we included it in our documentation, and the applicant was notified of it when we presented them with the results of our work.

Q Were any changes made in the operating plan as a result of these determinations by you?

A No changes to the operating plan that I am aware of.

Q I take it that the underlining that we see in this document just reflects additions to the document, and not intended as emphasis. Is that correct?

A Yes. That is generally correct. I believe there are a couple of occasions when we had underlining for emphasis.

Q And the asterisk represents material removed from the earlier draft of the statement?

A In general. There was an initial submittal, and there was an addendum, and there was a third generation of work which we referred to as errata, and when we combined these documents into a single document, there were occasions of paraphrasing or redundancy, and if a word came cut or a phrase came out or a sentence came out, we would put in a parentheses with an asterisk

to indicate that there had been some change, something deleted.

Q I take it, Mr. Stark, that you are familiar with the Commission's regulation in Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations relating to the preparation of environmental statements such as this one. I refer specifically to Section 1105.7.

A Yes.

To refresh your recollection, 1105.7(c)(2) asks the following two questions. Will existing regional or local transportation systems or patterns be substantially affected? If so, describe the effects.

Now, where in your statement will I find the answer to those guestions?

A We have a response to that particular -first, let me clarify one point before I respond to
that. We were provided with an outline and format by
the Interstate Commerce Commission staff that closely
parallels the guidelines you are reading from. I would
say it paraphrases it by and large.

Returning to your question, the section where we responded to the transportation issues was 3.5.

- O Which is on Page 41?
- A That's correct.
- O So let's turn to Page 41. 3.5 seems to le one

paragraph long. Is that the extent of your answer to that question?

- A That was the extent of our answer to the format and guideline that was provided us by the Commission staff.
- Q Well, let me just paraphrase the question and the regulations as it relates to my client, and ask you this directly. Will existing rail passenger transportation systems be affected?
  - A Are you asking me the question?
  - Q Yes.
- A We raised the same question, and we put it to the applicants and to their operating plan representatives, and the conclusion was that there was not going to be an impact on rail passenger service. From all that we read and reviewed, we concurred with that.
- Q The second question is as follows in the regulations. Will traffic, passengers, or freight be diverted to other transportation modes or systems? I don't find an answer to that question in your statement.
- A The diversion of freight is mentioned, I think, explicitly and implicitly throughout our document. As far as the diversion of passengers, that

was not an issue from our perspective.

- Q Well, let me ask you the question. Apparently the regulations consider it an issue. Will passengers be diverted to other transportation modes or systems?
- A We do not anticipate any change in rail passenger service.
- Q Well, in answering this question or in not answering this question, did you consult at all with Amtrak or Amtrak's marketing people to obtain any input from Amtrak?
- A We had no reason to make any investigations into passenger service.
  - Q Well, could you answer my question?
- A No.

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- Q Thank you.
- Are you familiar, Mr. Stark, with the two round trip trains operated in the San Joaquin Valley by Amtrak over the Santa Fe and SP?
  - A I am aware of the service, yes.
- Q And she you aware that that train operates twice daily in each direction between Bakersfield and Oakland via Fresno and Stockton?
- A Yes.
- Q And that it operates over the Santa Fe from Bakersfield to a point west of Stockton?

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And thereafter into Cakland on the Southern

Yes.

In your statement, you discuss at length the abandonments and new construction in connection with San Joaquin Valley services of the Santa Fe and the Scuttern Pacific, and I notice on Page 21 you state that, "All abandonments result from a redundancy in facilities between the two applicant railroads within the area of the abandonment."

Do you recall that statement?

Yes.

Q What is redundant about the passenger facilities of the two railreads at Fresno?

A I am sorry. I don't understand.

Q What redundancy in facilities between the two applicant railroads exists at Fresno, looking at it from the rail passenger service standpoint?

A Mr. Craig, we didn't evaluate the abandonment in Fresno or any other location from the rail passenger standpoint.

Q Well, are you aware, sir, that the segment to be abandoned at Fresno was the track that is presently being used by the Amtrak trains?

A I am.

And are you aware that upon the abandonment, the Fresno passenger station would not be served under the pattern that you have assumed in your presentation, which is the routing of all freight and passenger trains via the Southern Pacific?

A I understand -- I understand that Amtrak has an arrangement with Santa Fe for passenger service over their line in Fresno, and that there's an Amtrak station in Fresno. And I also understand that there is an abandonment of a portion of that length in Fresno.

The issue of Amtrak service in downtown Fresno is a matter that we consider to be one of negotiation between Amtrak and Santa Fe and not of an environmental consequence from our perspective

- Q You are a former urban planner, are you not?
- A That's true.
- Q Have you evaluated the alternative site that should be used for a rail passenger station at Fresno on approval of that abandonment?
- A No. Our assignment here was to evaluate the consequences of the merger and we did not find any passenger station or passenger service as being -- having a significant relationship or opportunity to be environmentally affected by the proposed merger.

A I don't know what the numbers are.

Q And you have not looked at alternate locations in terms of how many of those passengers might be retained at other sites?

A The key issue for us in that regard was a question of whether or not passenger service was going to continue to serve the Fresno metropolitan area. And the answer to that is yes. Passenger service will not be discontinued to Fresno.

Santa Fe and Amtrak may have to work out some arrangement in regard to the passenger depot, but the fact of the matter is that you can still go to downtown Fresno and get on Amtrak train and head to southern California or northern California, or whatever direction you care to go.

There may be some arrangement of keep the station where it is, which is scmething we didn't investigate. There may be a relocation of the station. But the station will still remain in Fresno and it's a highly localized issue that was not part of our investigation.

O Did you consult with the Fresno authorities

about appropriate locations for a new Fresno passenger station?

A No. Once again, sir, we did not identify this as an environmental issue that was part of the merger action. Arrangements regarding future passenger stations in Fresno would be a future project.

Q Did you estimate what the cost would be to the Applicants of a substitute passenger station?

A Nc.

Q Would you turn to page 24 of your statement? If I read this map correctly, looking at the inset in the upper righthand corner, upon implementation of the consolidation of parallel facilities in the San Joaquin Valley, there will be 100 percent reduction of gross tons per mile between Stockton and Antioch.

I gather this means that all traffic would be routed around via Lathrop and Tracy to Port Chicago, rather than moving directly from Stockton to Port Chicago.

Do I read that correctly, Mr. Stark?

A That's my interpretation.

Q What happens to the passenger train operating from Stockton to Richmond to Oakland? Does it also go via Lathrop, Tracy, and Port Chicago to get to Richmond?

The passenger service remains the same. Q Well, then there would not be a 100 percent 2 3 reduction in gross tons between Stockton and Antioch, would there? A The gross tons we're referring to is freight. 5 6 Is that true throughout your statement? 7 Yes. Correction. Gross tons we're referring to as 8 9 freight and associated rail equipment, not passengers 10 and associated passenger equipment. 11 Q You are including in gross tons the 12 locomotives, cars, and contents of freight trains, but 13 not passenger trains? A That's true. 14 Q And is your conclusion that the operating plan 15 16 will not adversely impact continued rail operations of 17 that passenger service from Stockton to Antioch and beyond? A Not from any of -- would you restate the 19 20 question, please? 21 MR. CRAIC: Could the reporter reread the 22 question? THE REPORTER: "Q. And is your conclusion 23 24 that the operating plan will not adversely impact

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continued rail operations of that passenger service from

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Stockton to Antioch and beyond?" THE WITNESS: We accepted the conclusion that 3 passenger service will continue as it presently exists BY MR. CRAIG: (Resuming) 5 At current expense levels of Amtrak? A We didn't investigate Amtrak cost. O Fut you realize cost is an element in the 8 viability of operations? A Our assignment related to environmental matters, and we didn't investigate any costs. Q Did you inquire with Amtrak about the cost, the effect on Amtrak's costs of freight rerouting? A No, sir. Q Just for the record, Mr. Stark, I believe in page 63 at the top, the second line, the number 16 should be changed to 20 to coincide with the rest of your statement. Would you accept that correction? Page #25, you say 20; and at page B9 you say 20. And here you appear to have omitted the four passenger trains. Do

A A25?

verify that?

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0 A25, the fourth line under noise issues, you sar approximately 20 freight and passenger operations a

you want to compare what you state on page A25 and B9 to

day to zero.

few.

A Are we on A25, top of the page? Ch, under noise issues. All right.

O Underlined there is approximately 20 passenger freight and operations a day.

A To zero; yes.

Q And on page B9, the third line from the top, you say 20 trains per day, including passenger trains.

A Yes, 20 trains per day.

Q Turning back to page 63, second line, should we correct 16 on line 2 to read 20?

A Yes, either that or insert freight trains; 20 trains total.

MR. CRAIG: Thank you very much.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Any other questions?

MR. SOLANDER: Your Honor, I think I have a

BY MR. SOLANDER:

Q Mr. Stark, my name is O. J. Solander, and I represent the State of California Department of Transportation. Our department is cooperating with the California Public Utilities Commission in investigating this proposed merger.

I have a couple of questions relating to -- I have some questions relating to the proposed sidings in

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California on the Lathrop to Martinez line.

In your replacement Volume SFSP-4, could you turn to page A89? Have you found the Brentwood siding?

A Yes.

O New, as I read this diagram, the siding will not be crossed by any streets or highways; is that correct?

A I read it that way, yes.

Q However, at either the north or the south end of the siding, there are some either country roads or streets identified Ione Tree Way, I believe, on the north, and Dainty Avenue on the south. Do you see those?

A I have Lone Tree. And I'm scrry -- the second was?

Q Dainty Avenue in Brentwood.

Yes. Are you saying -- I have those identified. Are you saying --

O They are current crossings, are they not, of the main line?

A Yes.

O In preparing your report, did you investigate the traffic counts, vehicular traffic counts at those sidings?

A At the grade crossings?

Q Yes.

A No, we did not. We did not.

Q Okay. Would your answer be the same for the streets or highways on Figure A92 at the Herdlyn siding?

A Yes. I can tell you, Mr. Solander, as a point of information, that in the 26,000 miles of system to be controlled by the Applicant railroads, there's tens of thousands of grade crossings, and we do not investigate any specifically in terms of ADT, average daily traffic.

Q So that's your enswer for the Tracy siding on Figure A96 also?

A That's true.

I take it, then, that you didn't consider whether or not there would be any delays to motor vehicular traffic as a result of the construction of these proposed sidings?

A No. We consider the delay.

O You did consider delay?

A Yes.

O Did you find any delay in connection with any one of these three sidings?

A Oh, I beg your pardon. We considered delay in terms of rail links which, in this case -- I have to

identify this more specifically, but we have a set of criteria from the environmental guidelines that directed 3 us to consider delay for those links of rail line where 4 we would have an increase in traffic of eight trains or more per day, or an increase in gross ton miles of 100 6 percent. 7 Q Are you talking about motor vehicle delay or 8 freight train? A Delay at crossings. 10 And did you investigate the crossings in the 11

area of these three proposed sidings with that in mird?

A The investigations, the crossings we investigated are presented in our section titled Safety, and they are specifically identified in a table on page 79, Table 16, Delay Time Analysis.

O Can you tell me whether or not the crossings are located in this table?

A Between Martinez and Tracy and Tracy-Lathrop, we have the crossings you have identified.

Q Which crossings are those?

A Brentwood, I believe you mentioned. Tracy and -- was the third Herdlyn?

Q Tes.

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A I'm identifying sidings. You referred to the Lone Train lane and what was the name of the street --

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O Dainty.

A Yes. Those crossings are in the links identified in this table.

- Q And can you tell me what delay has been assigned to these crossings?
- A On the Martinez to Tracy link which would include the Tracy siding at Prentwood, we have a change in maximum delay of 19.9 minutes.
  - Q How about for the siding at Herdlyn?
- A That would be included also in the same link, I believe.
- Q So the 19.9 includes the roads at both of those sidings? How about for the siding at Tracy?
- A Yes.
- O That's included also?
- Yes. A
- Q Did you investigate the possibility that in the town of Tracy, there would have to be any grade separation in connection with the construction of the siding in Tracy? That's referring to Figure A96.
- A No. We did not investigate any grade separations. Um --
  - MR. SOLANDER: That's all I have. JUDGE HOPKINS: Who will be next?

BY MR. ATKINS:

Q My name is Nelson Atkins. I represent the City of Compton which is located in southern California.

Did your study -- well, first of all, are all of the results of your study contained within this blue volume, Environmental and Energy Data, Exhibits 4 and 5, Volume 2?

A Yes.

Are you aware of the San Pedro Branch and the Wilmington Branch of the Scuthern Pacific Railroad that runs through the City of Compton?

A Yes.

Q Did your study involve the environmental impacts at all on the merger as it affects the lines, those two lines, as they run through the City of Compton?

A To this extent; that in reviewing the proposed changes to operations for the merged system, we employed the threshold I mentioned earlier. The thresholds allow us to focus on links of rail line where we believed that there would be a potential impact.

The two lines that you have referred to gid not show an increase in traffic resulting from the merger that came up to the thresholds that we employed.

Now, when you efferred to an increase in traffic, are you saying that there would be no increase in traffic, or if there was an increase, it would not have any effect?

A I am saying that the increases in traffic on those lines did not equate to 100 percent increase in tonnage as a result of the proposed merger or an increase of eight trains per day, as a result of the proposed merger.

Q So the increase in trains per day as a result of the merger would be eight, is that correct? Is that what you're saying?

A No, sir. The eight trains per day is a threshold or a criteria we used in determining which links of rail line would have a potential for environmental impacts.

The lines that yor have described did not meet that criterion. They did not have eight train per day increase in traffic projected as a result of the merger. They did not have 100 percent increase in tonnage projected as a result of the merger.

O Could you tell me what the increase of traffic on those two lines is projected to be?

A I can tell you that it's less than eight trains a day and it's less than a 50 percent increase in

the gross ton miles as a result of the merger.

O Can you give me a specific number?

A There are numbers available. I don't have it with me.

Q And where are those numbers contained? Where would I be able to locate those numbers?

- A We can provide them. I can provide them.
- Q Would you do that?
- A Certainly.

O Did you do any study in regard to those particular segments of that line to determine whether or not there would be an impact in regard to traffic which crossed the tracks at grade?

A Nc, sir. If they didn't meet the criteria I identified earlier, then there was not an analysis performed. They were considered to not have a potential for significant environmental impacts as a result of the proposed action.

Q Okay. So you are saying, then, that because that particular segment there did not reach the criteria, you did very little, if any, studies at all regarding the environmental impact of the merger; is that correct?

A No. I'm saying that in regard to those particular lines, we did not conduct an investigation

beyond determining that the traffic that will result from the merger on those lines does not meet our criterion. That is, does not have a potential in that area for an environmental impact under the several topics that we investigated.

- Q So therefore, you did not studies.
- A No studies is broad. We did no studies in relation to those two lines.
- Q That's what I mean. In relation to those two lines as they intersect in Compton.

So there is nothing in your materials here or anywhere else in your work that shows the study or that was studied as a result of --

- A In regard to Compton, no, that's correct.
- Q Did you do any studies in your evaluation of this project in regard to the effect of the intermedal transfer facilities that were being built in the southern California area?
  - A We did not.

Q Did you find it -- well, let me withdraw that. As a result of this area not meeting your criteria, I assume you did not meet with or converse with any of the officials from the City of Compton or personnel from the City of Compton regarding the effect of the merger on their facilities.

A Yes, I understand. I want to clarify or add a piece of information. You said in regard to my criterion. These criteria were provided us in the environmental guidelines supplied by the ICC's Section, of Energy and Environment Staff.

The answer to your question regarding contacting officials in Compton, the answer is no, we did not.

Q Were you ever in contact with any of the representatives of the Southern California Association of Governments in your study?

JUDGE HOPKINS: You are talking about just as to Compton, or any time?

MR. ATKINS: I will say at any time at this point.

THE WITNESS: I believe we made a contact with SCAG, but I have to tell you I don't recall the details of it.

BY MR. ATKINS: (Resuming)

- Q It's not contained in your report?
- A No.

- Q Did your analysis of the environmental impact consider the types of freight that was going to be hauled on these lines?
- A We only discussed it and evaluated it in terms

of -- with one exception, we only discussed it and evaluated it in terms of gross tonnage in the -- well, let me see if I'm answering this correctly.

Are you asking me if -- we made our evaluation in terms of trains per day in gross ton miles. That's the best answer I can give you.

Q But not in the quality of the type of freight that would be hauled on these lines?

A No.

MR. ATKINS: I have no further questions.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Mr. van Orman.

MR. VAN ORMAN: Your Honor, I'd like to make an appearance at this time. My name is Chandler L. van Orman, and my address is 1729 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Mr. Robert Oswald is representing the City of San Jose in this proceeding, and he is unavoidably absent, and asked me if I would stand in in his place instead, and ask a few grestions.

PY MR VAN ORMAN:

Q Mr. Stark, in response to a question from Mr. Craig, you indicated that your assignment in this proceeding was to evaluate the consequences of the merger. I assume we can qualify that by the environmental consequences of the merger.

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Q But excluding that one line, no other studies

have been done because your threshold --

A No other links in San Jose were studied, other than the Warm Springs line.

O Are you familiar with the trackage rights requests made by other railroads in this proceeding?

A I am aware of one. Or let me -- excuse me.

Let me make sure I understand your question.

The one I was referring to, I am aware, I believe, of the Applicants making a trackage rights request. I'm aware that there are other applications involved in the proceeding, but I don't have any specific knowledge of those.

Q Your threshold criteria involved an increase in the number of trains or an increase in traffic density; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q If approval of this application resulted in a grant of trackage rights to railroads, to other railroads which resulted in an increase in traffic through the City of San Jose, could that then impact negatively upon the environment of San Jose?

A This is a hypothetical situation. Let me see. You're asking if another railroad puts more trains on the track, can it have an impact?

Q That's right.

A Yes.

But as I understand it, no consideration is given to the trackage rights requests of other railroads in this proceeding, other than Applicants.

A The project, if you will, for us to examine was the proposed merger. And if another railroad submitted a project of their own, i.e., a trackage rights application, then they would have an obligation to submit their environmental analysis of what the impact of their trains would be on that link.

Q Are you familiar with the Guadalupe corridor light rail system proposed in Santa Clara County?

A I'm aware of the proposal.

Q And was any consideration given in your consideration of San Jose to that proposal?

A Consideration was given to the extent that we were aware of it, and it's a proposal and it is not an existing facility, and it was not part of the merger in any sense.

MR. VAN ORMAN: Your Honor, I have nothing further.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Mr. Vragel.

MR. VRAGEL: I have one very brief redirect question.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. VRAGEI:

Q Mr. Stark, to clarify the type of study you did, is it not true that you did study every line segment, but that your report contains only those line segments, or contains a description only of those line segments in which the thresholds were met, i.e., the eight trains per day or 50 percent to 100 percent increase in gross tonnage?

A Let me state it this way. We had 26,000 miles of the system to deal with, and to get this in a form and a size and so forth that would have some meaning, and that we wouldn't spend a lot of time investigating rail links where there was no potential for consequence, we used the threshold approach to eliminate areas where there is not going to be a significant increase in traffic that would presuppose a potential for environmental impacts. And I want to underline "potential."

MR. VRAGEL: I have no further questions.

JUDGE HOFKINS: Anything further?

You are excused, sir.

(Witness excused.)

MR. VRAGEL: I ask the admission of Volume SFSP-4, replacement volumes Exhibits 4 and 5.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Any objection? They will be received into evidence.

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Off the record a minute.

(Discussion off the record.)

JUDGE HOPKINS: We'll be in recess until

(Fecess.)

JUDGE HOFKINS: Back on the record.

MR. STEPHENSON: Your Honor, Applicants would like to call Mr. Neal Cwen to the stand.
Whereuron,

## NEAL D. OWEN

was called as a witness by counsel for Applicants and, having first been duly sworn by the Administrative law Judge, was examined and testified as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY MR. STEPHENSON:

Q Mr. Owen, you have before you a document entitled "Verified Statement of Neal Owen." You also have in front of you the document entitled "SFSP for Railroad Merger Application, Volume 5, Operating Plan, Exhibits 13 and 14."

Has that verified statement and that operating plan been prepared by you and under your direction and supervision?

- A Yes, they have.
- O And are they true and correct, to the best of

your knowledge?

A Yes, they are.

Q With the exception of the errata that have been previously filed with the Commission, are there any other errata that you have to place into the record?

A No, there are not.

NR. STEPHENSON: Your Honor, the witness is tendered for cross-examination.

JUDGE HOFKINS: Who will be first.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY KR. SANFORD:

Q Mr. Owen, my name is Kendall Sanford, and I represent the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Company.

Would you turn to page 2 of your verified statement? It says there that you began initial studies in 1980. Could you briefly describe what those studies entailed?

A We did some studies in 1980 that were preliminary to the first announced merger of Santa Fe and Southern Pacific. They consisted of studies that were preliminary to an operating plan that would have been filed in that case, had the case come to conclusion.

Q Did you develor a preliminary operating plan?

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A We had developed the operating plan to the point where numerous options were available for management, and we had presented in a couple of cases some of these options. There was no operating plan in total prepared at that time that could be called a single preliminary operating plan.

Q Were the options that were presented to management -- and I take it that would be the SP?

A They were presented to both managements at that time.

Q Were the options that you presented to management capable of implementation short of merger?

A No. I would say they were not.

O None of them?

A Certainly the great bulk of them were not.

There may have been isclated cases that may have been implementable, short of merger, but they were very, very minute and isolated.

Q Would you happen to know if any train schedules were recommended that were implemented by either company?

A I don't know.

Now, you also on page 2, I believe, refer to

-- at the top of the page -- to preparing operating plans on behalf of Southern Pacific in the Tucumcari UP/MP/WP and Norfolk Southern proceedings. Is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Focusing on the Tumcumcari decision, you developed the operating plan for SPT at that time?

A That is correct.

Now, when you develop an operating plan for SFT, say, in that transaction, do you follow through post-approval to aid in the implementation, to see what is implemented and what is not?

A That will vary from case to case. I would say that normally we do not, but we have on occasions.

Q Did you in that case?

A Not any direct follow-through, no.

Q In the course of your development of this operating plan, you had occasion, of course, to review the operating schedules of SPT; correct?

A Yes.

Q Had your recommendations in that prior operating plan been implemented?

A With regard to the Tucumcari line, I would say that there is an amazing similarity between the operating plan and the actual operation that is

currently in place in the Tucumcari line. That, of course, has to take into consideration significant changes that have occurred since the 1977 data base that was used in the Tucumcari acquisition versus the six-year later data base that we are using right now.

There is a terrific change in traffic mix, as an example.

Q But in the similarity. I assume you are speaking of the operating schedules, the train blocks and so forth that you had proposed in Tucumcari.

A There are different parallels there, that's correct. The total density, at least between Kansas City and El Paso, is very close now to what it was projected to be in that 1977 data base operating plan.

Q And the schedules, although not being identical, would be approximately the same that you had anticipated?

A No, I can't say that directly, and I have not made any schedule-by-schedule comparison. As I stated before, one of the big variances with the six years that have intervened has been the character of the traffic that is transported on the line, and today there is a significant additional amount of time-sensitive traffic on the line than was projected in 1977 plans.

Q Were the basic transit times that you

anticipated achieved?

MR. STEPHENSON: Objection. The question was asked and answered, Your Honor.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Not in that way.

MR. SANFCRD: That was transit time that I just asked.

THE WITNESS: Would you define what you mean by transit time?

BY MR. SANFORD: (Resuming)

When you developed schedules, you obviously anticipated some transit times. If I recall that proceeding, the Southern Pacific, a part justification for the acquisition of Tucumcari line was to regain traffic they had lost to trucks by the improvement of operating performance over a rehabilitated Tumcumcari line.

And you had projected certain schedules which assumed improvements in the Southern Pacific's transit times on time-sensitive traffic.

What I am asking is, were those transit times achieved once rehabilitation occurred?

A Rehabilitation is just now being concluded and as I stated, I have not made a schedule-by-schedule comparison, because today's schedules in many cases at least constitute a different type of traffic and a

different train symbol with different objectives than were formulated in the 1977 -- the six-year-old study.

As a general judgment, in my observation, again without the ability to make this schedule-by-schedule comparison, my answer would have to be yes. They have certainly approached, if not actually been achieved or exceeded, as an example, the St. Louis-Los Angeles running time.

Since the implementation of trackage rights over the Missouri Pacific that was projected in the 1977 base operating plan has been achieved, to the best of my knowledge.

Descriptions are somewhat dynamic and, of course, operating conditions change from time to time, so variations do occur from a point in time operating plan; isn't that correct?

A Yes.

O Sc when you say, on page 2, near the bottom of the page, that you devoted full time to developing a sensible, workable, operating plan that will be helpful not only for purposes of the TCC proceeding, but also for real world purposes, i.e., as a guide for actual implementation of merged operations, you were referring to that dynamic character, and you would not anticipate

that precisely everything that you project occurs; isn't that correct?

A I think that's a fair statement; yes.

Q Now, turning to page 3 of your statement, under Development of Operating Plan, you state a number of policy objectives that were imparted to your operating team by witnesses Lacy and Fitzgerald.

The first of those states, and I quote: "To establish routes that would maximize service improvement through the combined use of line segments of both railroads."

Should I take that to mean that that objective was to rationalize the two systems' route structures to maximize their hauls?

- A No. I wouldn't equate that objective with those words at all.
- Q Okay. Well, how would you equate that objective?
- A I would equate -- maybe I misunderstood your question, but let me state it in my words anyway. I would equate service improvements to the combined use of line segments on both railroads in a manner that would take advantage of the shorter routes, take advantage of the free capacity for faster or at least more reliable schedules that one railroad may possess over another

railroad in areas in which they could be used interchangeably, to take advantage of the ability to consolidate at yards, and handle traffic in a single facility instead of two facilities, as many cities currently have.

All of the elements that would go into service improvements that would provide, if possible, an improved service for the customers, either in terms of additional reliability or in as many cases as possible, in terms of lesser transit time.

- Q Those service improvements occur on the combined system; correct?
  - A Yes.

- And they could basically be described, as they have been throughout the course of this testimony, under the gameric term single line service?
- A I think that's an element in it, but I can't quite equate the term single line service in with a lot of the operating characteristics. There is a relationship there, so I guess I will agree with your statement.
- Q Basically, when you are working to combine two systems, as I understand it, the service improvements relate to a great degree -- and now I'm not talking about the results, but the improvements that you put in

-- to internal rerouting and the elimination of interchange.

Is that a fair statement?

A Yes.

Q In your experience -- and you've had a 1ct of experience in railroad operations, all things being equal, doesn't a railroad generally prefer its long haul?

MR. STEPHENSON: Objection, Your Honor. This is really in the nature of traffic testimony. It's been covered ad nauseum with the policy and traffic witnesses, and this witness is not sponsoring traffic solicitation policy. He is here to sponsor the operating plan.

JUDGE HOPKINS: What's the relationship to his testimony?

MR. SANFORD: Your Honor, when he incorporates service improvements throughout which lead to single line service, those improvements. And then he takes the traffic that the traffic department gives him and puts that in trains. Now, he could short haul himself, or he could send it long haul.

JUDGE HOPKINS: I'll allow you to go ahead with this, but let's generally keep to what he's testifying on.

MR. SANFORD: Okay.

JUDGE HOFKINS: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: I have to disagree a little bit with your hypothesis. From the terms of an operating plan and from the perspective of the operating department, they take the traffic that is provided to them through the marketing efforts of the railroad company and the gateways that are associated with the flow of that traffic, and they handle that traffic from its origin to its gateway or gateway to its destination, or whatever the situation may be, in the most efficient manner they possibly can.

They normally will not determine the gateways of that traffic, and they're handling the traffic in whichever manner it is routed on the waybill when it is tendered for the operating department to handle the car.

By MR. SANFORD: (Resuming)

Q Turning to your plan itself and with no specific reference, could you briefly -- as I understand it, the basic operating plan -- and I'm summarizing here to move along -- was developed on the basis of a time period, within 1983, you developed the base case.

Could you describe how you developed that?

A We took the loaded traffic from revenue data

bases from the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific for three months -- August, September, and October 1983 -- which reflected several items that were enumerated in the plan, and we added to that from the operating data bases on the two railroads the MT movements that also occurred in the like period.

We simulated, through our simulation model, the actual operation of the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific roads, independently, as they currently operated during that period.

We then took the two individual data bases, flowed the interchange traffic from the Scuthern Pacific data base out to encompass its Santa Fe origin or destination, and combined the non-common traffic from the Santa Fe and formed a single data base that gave us the merged data base before divergence.

We then made the necessary changes in the individual operating plans, both their blocking strategies and train operating strategies, that were in accord with the policy that Mr. Lacy and Mr. Fitzgerald provided to us. That, in effect, took the base traffic, the traffic as it was in those three months, flowed it over the combined lines of a new system, and termed the results of that the internal resoute effort.

Those would be the results following internal

reroutes. We then took the new traffic, as provided by the rail diversion study, and subsequently additional traffic as provided by the truck diversion study, added it to the base traffic, and made further changes in the schedules, in the blocking plans, and in a few cases in the routing to accommodate those changes that were brought about by the diversion studies.

Q But at the first step when you did the base case which you called the internal rercute, you had developed at that point, I assume, a base case of train schedules combining the two systems' blocking patterns and all that goes into an operating plan, absent the diversion study and absent the truck diversion study.

Is that right?

A Yes.

O So the simulation model itself could route traffic.

A No. The simulation model, as we used the model, keeps track of the traffic routings that are made by the analysts that are operating the model and providing the input to the model.

The analyst is using the gateways in this case, the origin and destination, as are contained in the data base. So the analyst has a choice of routing a Bay area to Los Angeles car via one route or another,

have the capability to change the origin of the Pay area or the destination of los Angeles.

- Q Well, the input then would be origin/destination; is that correct?
  - A That is correct.

- Q And then the analyst -- and I assume this analyst is in your shop, is that correct?
- A We have a team of analysts working under my direction. They included people from the Santa Fe, from the Southern Pacific, and from Rooz, Allen.
- Q Okay. So the analyst then elects a routing, and that goes into the model He's got origin/destination. He decides how he's going to route it internal to the system.
- A The first step is the analyst looks how the traffic is gathering through the gathering service over the interchange of receipt. They block the traffic in accordance with the patterns of the gathering service, and where traffic is accumulating for various destinations or midscint destinations for further switching.

Once the blocking pattern is established, then the blocks are assigned to trains, and then the analyst will route the trains on the network as it accomplishes

the various objectives. And in some cases, you will find areas that cause another turn. You have the ability to go back and improve your blocking plan through some discoveries.

When you begin to change some of your train operations, you discover there can be improvements made in the blocking plan, and you will do the cycle over again. But the blocking plan starts first, and the routing of the trains follows.

- Now, can you -- I assume you gave operating input to DNS; is that correct?
  - A Yes. We provided them with some input.
  - Q Could you tell me what that was?
- A The basic input we provided DNS would be changed junctions or changed -- or where significant changes occurred in the use of routes. That was our basic input, only where there were changes occurring in the -- significant change in the use of a route or a new junction or, in the case of a closed junction, which there were really no closed junctions, we would have provided them with a closed junction.
- O At which stage of the proceeding of your process did you give this information? In other words, what data base were you working off of at the time you gave operating information to DNS?

1	A We were working with the merged internal
2	reroute data base, if I recall correctly.
3	Q So DNS never received from you for input to
4	their study the final operating plan?
5	A The final operating plan was produced as a
6	result of their study.
7	Q I am just trying to get this clarified in
8	sequence as to how it happened.
9	Okay. So you gave the basic data to DNS and
10	then they gave what back to you?
11	A They provided us with their traffic that was
12	diverted from their study, both the volume and the
13	origin/destination of the flows before diversion, and
14	with the volume and the origin/destination of the flows
15	after diversion.
16	Q They gave you input in the fcrmat of cricir/
17	destination; is that correct?
18	A Yes.
19	Q And junction points? Would they give you
20	junction points?
21	A The origin/destination on SP/Santa Fe system,
22	so that would include junction points if it were going
23	offline at Cgden.
24	Q I think you're familiar with the fact that
25	there is traffic that moves today SP Ogden DEGW or U.

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Kansas City, and may come back to the SP there or SSW.

So you would get two sets of origins and destinations on

A In that example, yes. We would get an origin of somewhere in California, Cregon, with a destination of Ogden. We'd have another origin of Kansas City with a destination of St. Louis and its proper connection at St. Louis.

Q Did you participate at all in the development of the assumptions for the DNS study?

A No, I did not, other than I have stated on providing them the gateway data that was assumed in the operating plan and the route data.

Q New, just to clear up one point. Mr. Fhodes of A. T. Kearney last week, I guess, testified that you gave an operating briefing to the Kearney people in pregaration for their performing their study.

Could you tell us when that briefing was given?

A I don't recall the date. I believe it was some time just before the end of 1983, but I could be corrected on research, but I did give such a briefing.

Q And what data was that based upon?

A This was based on some of the preliminary conclusions of the merged base data and some of the

changes that were in prospect at that time.

Q Did you ever update that data to A. T. Kearney?

A Nc.

Q So they never had the benefit of your final operating plan?

A Again, the final operating plan was following the results of the DNS study, so that basically is correct.

Q Do you recall what operating assumptions you gave them?

A I can recall two or three. Cur preliminary studies had demonstrated that most cases where there was an interchange occurring between the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific, car movements would save close to a day.

An example, as I recall I specifically gave hem, is a car coming out of Oregon that may have been destined to a Santa Fe destination somewhere in Texas that was interchanged at Stockton or Bakersfield. That car would no longer have to go through the interchange at Stockton or Bakersfield, and would move on a through train, and the interchange basically would consume 18 to 24 hours time under normal circumstances.

I extended that; that many of the other

interchanges with other railroads that were involved in a yard-to-yard interchange would follow a similar pattern, although as I recall, I cautioned that where there were run-through interchanges that now occurred in the so-called run-through mode, the 18 to 20 hours would not apply.

Q

Beyond that, I alluded, I believe, and gave a few examples of the reliability improvements that would occur through somewhat better schedules and certainly more consistent operation by use of routes interchargeably for their best operating purpose.

I will try to restate that. That's a little more clear. The ability of certain rouses to perform under time-sensitive or manifest schedules on the roads individually varied quite a bit.

Through the combined route structure -- and

I've given a couple of examples in the operating plan -we could use the capacity to permit a more consistent
movement of the various types of freight by routing
certain types on one line and other types on the other.

- O Turning to your network simulation or simulation network model itself, could you, in layman's terms, explain to me what a node represents?
- A A node, of which we had about 750 as I recall, can represent any number of things. The basic concept

behind a node is where the freight gathers or where the freight is distributed from. So that in its simplest terms, perhaps if you have a branch line that branches off the main line, and you have a crew that goes out and gathers up all the traffic on that branch line, we could represent that branch line by a single node.

The several stations on that branch line would be aggregated into a single node of origin or a single node of destination.

It extends further than that as we go into special purpose nodes. So we will go in and we will take an interchange, a major interchange, and make a node out of it. So that the Denver Rio Grande at Ogden, the interchange becomes a node, and we can even break it down finer in that one. Operating data that we should, or we might gain some advantage by so doing. And when the data quality permits — and in the case of the Fio Grande at Ogden, we would read at least from the loaded wayhills eastern destinations or eastern origins, and we would represent that in our network by DRGW Denver node, to indicate that it would be in a block out of Roseville, but wouldn't be destined for Ogden or Salt Lake City or even Grand Junction, but it would go Denver and beyond. So we further broke it down.

And, similarly, we can break commodities

down. If we want to take out a preference commodity such as autos or auto parts, we will assign a traffic flow to a basic node and we will reassign it to a specia node that is created for the purpose of recognizing TOFC or auto parts or perishable or whatever -- coal.

Q Sc part cf -- sometimes, when I look at the schematic diagrams of a simulation network -- you must have a good ophthamologist, that's all I can say.

A node may represent a significant block of traffic. But since you anticipated my question, I'd like to look at the node at Ogden which seems to be on Exhibit 13-3.

- A For the merged network, yes.
- Q Right. And now I have to refer to some notes, because I had a hard time reading these. Ogden itself, I think, is node 80. Is that right?
  - A Yes.
    - Q And DRGW generically is node 88.
  - Q Yes.

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- Q And DRGW Denver is node 90.
- A Yes.
- Q Now, node 81 which is Union Pacific is divided down to node 82, UP Denver; node 83, UP North Platte; and node 84 is UP North Platte perishable.

My question is, isn't there a significant

block of traffic that could be DRGW Pueblo, DRGW Harrington, and DRGW Kansas City?

- A With regard to the DRGW Harrington traffic, that basically represents the operation that was formed as a result of the DRGW SP agreement.
- O Right.

A And we pick that train up again at Harrington with the Harrington origin on the Cotton Belt Southern Pacific system and conversely, of course, in the western flow of direction.

Your question is basically true. There could be a significant block of traffic that is destined to each of those points. The data that we are using truncates a post-Ogden route so we have only the information that Ogden IRGW is an offpoint in that case for the system.

And then we also have the information of the ultimate destination of that car, whether it be New York or Georgia or wherever. So with that data quality, or the deficiency in the data quality, in a situation as you describe, we would have a difficult time in portraying accurately that Denver traffic which was Denver, that which was Puehlo, that which was Harrington, that which was Kansas City, but they could all include flows to Ohio, as an example.

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We recognize this as a deficiency in our data from time to time. In each individual study that we've done using the model, we have looked at whether or not that made any difference in whatever purpose we were using that for.

If, for example, we knew that Roseville was indeed making three separate blocks out of the traffic that we determined is DRGW Denver traffic, we would carry that fact, along with our operating plan preparation, outside the model. And if we were to show a difference in workload on Roseville as a result of some change in that, we would also have that fact in mind in portraying that change in workload.

Q You are aware that Roseville does prepare blocks for DRGW Pueblo, DRGW Harrington, and DRGW Kansas City.

A Yes.

Q Yet you don't have the nodes. Is the data on the UP superior, and that's why you got it all broken down?

A No, the data is the same. The decision for splitting North Platte and Denver was more clearcul as to accurately portray those by the state of destination.

Q Now, turning to another matter, you've worked

with the Southern Pacific with respect to operating plans a fair number of times, and had occasion to review that material. I think we established that earlier.

When you develop service improvements and the are implemented, the carrier does follow through on those service improvements; correct?

A Yes.

Q And they attempt to sell that service; is that correct?

A Yes.

MR. SANFORD: Mr. Owen, I have no further questions.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Mr. Dreiling.

BY MR. DREILING:

Q My Owen, my name is Bob Dreiling. I represent the Kansas City Southern Lines.

the routing of the train schedules, and those are going to be my first two questions.

I take it you're telling us the analysts, in the course of working the program or simulating the runs through, there is a trial and error factor based upon the results, and they made the ultimate determination as to train schedules and routings that show up in the final package?

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occurred, and most regularly occurred with Mr. Lacy and Mr. Fitzgerald. They did occur, however, from time to time on at least two occasions and possibly more, with Mr. Cena and Mr. McNear.

Q Did they make any changes to the proposed operating plan inscfar as train schedules are concerned?

A I can't recall. By "they," are you referring to whom?

Q Mr. Lacy and Mr. Fitzgerald; and, when they were involved, Mr. Cena and Mr. McNear.

A With regard to the time scheduling of trains, I can't recall any changes that they personally made. They made numerous changes and made numerous decisions

with regard to the crticns that were available as to where to switch cars or what facilities to use and which lines to use.

O Ckay.

I take it from what you say, then, that these were kind of ongoing meetings? That is, you didn't complete a proposed operating plan and then submit it to them, but you would go back to them from time to time while you were in the process of developing proposed operating plan?

- A That's correct.
- Q In your discussions with them on both setting up the use of your program and making the ultimate determination of train schedules, did you consider existing interchanges with other railroads?
  - A Yes.
- Q Did you consider the impact of your proposed operations on those interchange operations?
  - A Yes.
- Q And did you endeavor to continue those existing interchange operations?
  - A Absolutely, where it was practical to do so.
- Q And specifically, was there a discussion of the Santa Fe's existing interchange with the KCS at Dallas, Texas?

1 A Yes. I was involved in a series of 2 discussions. 3 Are you familiar with the nature of that 0 4 interchange operation? 5 A Yes. 6 O What is that? 7 A That basically is a set of run-through trains 8 that originate in California or terminate in California 9 and are given to the KCS or the L&A at Santa Fe's Fast 10 Dallas Yard. 11 O In the course of your discussions with Messrs. 12 Lacy and Fitzgerald and Mr. Cena and Mr. McNear, did you 13 attempt to find ways to continue the run-through train 14 operation at Dallas with the KCS? 15 A I'm not sure whether the specific operation of 16 that set of trains was addressed individually with 17 either of those gentlemen. So I can't answer. I don't 18 know the answer to the question. 19 Q Can you tell us whether or not the final 20 operating plan provides for train operations that will 21 allow the continued run-through interchange? A I think I will describe the operation as 23 envisoned for those two trains in the operating plan. 0 24 If you could.

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In the eastward direction out of California,

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the schedule of the train is maintained intact.

Presently, the symbol of the train, 975, begins in the
Bay area, operates to Barstow, where it lays over for a
period of time and waits for a connection coming from
Los Angeles. And the symbol 975 then continues over the
Santa Fe to Dallas, where it is turned over to the L&A.

The operating plan changes the origin of the symbol to Los Angeles, simply because the majority of the traffic is coming out of Los Angeles. And the train that would operate from the Bay area to Barstow to provide that connection is carrying traffic for Pine Bluff-Memphis, and was given a symbol to convey the fact that it was a Bay area Pine Bluff train, so it's the BAPET.

Q BAPBT?

A That's right; the Bay Area Pine Bluff, and T for TOFC.

Q And could you show me in the operating plan where the symbol, the train symbol 975 shows that it's operating between L.A. and Dallas?

I don't believe that's in the yellow volume.

I think you'd have to go to the simulation printout,

since there was no change in the service on 975, only a

change -- there's no change in the schedule, no change
in the connections.

We did not include that as a changed service because there was none, but in the simulation printout, 975 will show as operating from Los Angeles at the same time as its connection operates from Los Angeles today, and the BAPBT operates from the Bay area at the time as 975 operates today. They make the same connection at Barstow, and adhere to the same schedule, Farstow to Dallas.

Q Okay. Let me get this straight. The BAFBT leaves Cakland at 2:00 o'clock in the mcrning, whereas 975 heretofore has left Oakland at 2:00 o'clock in the morning.

A Yes.

Arrives Barstow at 1800 hours on the first day and departs Barstow at 1930. Now, are you telling me that it then picks up the 975 cars -- are you telling me that traffic that used to operate on 975 between Cakland and Barstow will now be handled in the BAPBT train?

A The L&A traffic that used to operate on 975 is handled as far as Barstow on the BAPBT train. It remains at Barstow for the los Angeles connection, as it currently does.

When 975 comes in from Los Angeles, the traffic is added to 975 at that point. So what has occurred in those too trains, there has been a

transposing of the symbol only, but there has been absolutely no change in the present schedule.

And since the operating plan is portraying changes, that particular item is not in the operating plan.

Q The L.A. connection, 975, comes out of I.A. and comes through Parstow and departs Barstow at the 1930 -- or let's see what the time is.

A It departs Barstow, on the present schedule, on 975.

Q That would be at 12:01 on day two; is that correct?

A Yes, that's correct.

Q Okay. Now, what about westbound?

A The westbound -- the current offset to that train is 579. And in the period of the operating plan, it was operating with approximately 37 loads a day, according to our data, as a run-through operation on those days that KCS brought it in as a run-through operation.

For the post-traffic study operating plan, that 37 loads a day as an average day had dropped to about 15, and we were faced with the situation of having a former run-through train that only had 15 loads on it on an average day.

In formulating the operating plan, we recognized that this was a valuable connection at the current time, and we wanted to take those reasonable efforts that we could to preserve that connection.

We did find curselves with an imbalance of trains and crews, therefore, at Dallas. And we operated the train as a run-through in that effort to preserve the run-through operation to the main line where the blocks it contained could be passed to multiple trains. There would be an option in order to preserve at least the service that currently exists on that train, even though the size of the train had dwindled to only 15 cars a day.

The normal procedure would have been to operate it to Brownwood and pass the blocks at Brownwood. By the time it left Brownwood, it had something like just seven or eight cars, seven or eight loads on an average day as a through block.

And we still found ourselves with an imbalance of crews over that line and we operated a train to Clovis, where the imbalance ended with this remaining handful cf cars.

The thought in mind, then, when it arrived at Clovis, it would have the full benefit of numerous Santa Fe mainline trains to pick up the Los Angeles block that

remained on the train, and that's what the operating 1 2 plan portrays. Q Okay. During what period did you observe the 3 15 loads per day via Dallas and the seven to eight loads 5 per day out of Brownwood? A That is the result of applying the traffic 6 7 study from DNS to our operating data base. Q Could you turn to page 5 of your verified statement -- of the operating rlan -- I'm scrry. Actually, page 4 is where I am initially interested. You indicate your use of the waybill records to develop the base cases for both companies. A Yes. Q Did you rely simply upon the computer tapes, the record file of the computer tapes, or did you go to the waybills themselves? A No. We relied on the computer file of the waybills. O Did you observe any problems with regard to the contents of the computer records? A No. They mesh very well with the actual car loadings for the period that we were studying. I observed no problems whatsoever. O Did you find any instances where there may

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have been multiple cars on one waybill and you couldn't

identify the total number of cars?

A No. Our format that we received the data from provided for that, so if there were multiple cars on a wayfill, that was included in our data that we received

Q Did you run into any instances where there were multiple waybills covering each container on a car, plus the car itself?

A In the data requests, and as the data was furnished to us from both railroads, we specified that we wanted, in the case of TOFC and COFC, that we wanted the underlying rail car. And that was the record we were to use, and so we were using underlying rail cars in terms of TOFC carloads.

Q Then I note that you went to the -- for actual empty movements, you took those from each road's operating movement records. Was there any reason why you chose to use the two different sources; that is, the wayfill record file for the loads and the operating movement records for the empties?

A The diversion studies are normally conducted on the revenue waybill files, and we just proceeded with the policy of consistency on data bases for this type of study in the past, so we have made every effort to make sure that our data sources were the same.

We have used operating records for loads in

the past also, but for different purposes, not for this purpose. So we carried forward what we've done in the past.

Q Would you consider that the railroads' operating movement records were less reliable than the waybill file?

A No. I think each has its own advantages and disadvantages, but in terms of its overall reliability, I find them equally reliable.

Now, on page 5, at the top of page 5, you indicated that where tear weights were missing or defective, you entered a default value of 35 tons per car.

Did the information that was provided you in the waybill records and the movement records identify the car by car initial, owner's initial and car type?

A We had some aggregated data in the case of loads, but the car type was in there. And in the case of the waybill file, the revenue waybill file, tear weights were normally specified.

In the case of the empty waybill file, I believe both of them -- and I know that at least one of those was matched against the UMLER file on a car number basis before we received it, and the actual tear was inserted in the file.

We conduct a check of tear weights to see how many cars were actually resorting to the default value. It was in the magnitude of -- it was under 2 percent; I believe it was under 1 percent that we were resorting to the default value.

- Q This was going to be my question. That is, why could you not have resorted to the UMLER file for the actual tear weights?
- A In the case of the empties, as I said, we did. In the case of the loads, we were receiving aggregated data.
- Q Down toward the bottom of page 5, under your merged simulation discussion, you indicate that loaded interchange flows betweeen SPT and ATSF were taken only from the SPT data base, with the point of intercharge being eliminated as an origin or destination within them merged railroad.

Can you explain why you chose to use the SFT's data base rather than the Santa Fe's?

A We basically locked at the two data bases and their contents and what they were provided to us. The work was being performed in San Francisco, and on the SF computer it was primarily a convenience after we determined that they pretty well matched each other and there were no major gars between the two data bases.

A No. Again, I think they were equally reliable.

Q Were these tapes, the printouts you used, were they specially constituted printouts, or were they just a printout containing all the information with respect to all traffic?

Let me rephrase it for you, Mr. Owen. Were they printouts which contained only information which you requested, or were they the standard printouts which the railroads would prepare if you asked for the traffic data printout?

A I'm not sure that I understand your question.

Are you asking about only the traffic tapes that were provided to us?

Q Yes. The tapes that were the basis for your base cases.

A Ckay. We had no printouts. They were strictly given to us in tape form. What we did with those tapes was enter them into our process and start our process right from that tape, identifying those records in the tape, record by record, that would not match our process which involves noding each of those records.

We have a record count on the tape, say 500,000 records, and we put it through our process on the basis of station numbers and the other characteristics come out of the interchange that I was describing before.

And we assigned an origin node and a destination node to each and every one of those 500,000 records. Any records that are contained in that tape that do not node in accordance with the instructions dump out, if you will, into a no-hit list. We then so over that no-hit list line by line and attempt to determine why that record was defective.

And after we cover the no-hit list, we have something like 99.88 or 99.90 percent of the records node properly. The remaining one-tenth of 1 percent of the records we set aside and don't use.

MR. DREILING: I have no further questions.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you. Who is next?

MR. ROPER: Your Honor, I am Michael Roper. I
have not previously examined any witnesses, but I
believe my appearance was entered.

BY MR. ROPER:

- Q Mr. Owen, when were the final details of the operating plan made or arrived at?
  - A Well, I think they were arrived at a few at a

time, if you will, over the entire period that the operating plan was under preparation. Q When was it in final form? A In late February or early March. I don't recall the exact date. O Of '84? A Yes. Q Locking at page 3 of your testimony, your verified statement, you list the policy objectives that were given to you by Mr. Lacy and Mr. Fitzgerald. Did you have any input into development of these objectives? A We participated as they were developed. Sc in that sense, yes. But the objectives, as formulated, were the objectives of their respective judgment and the judgment of their management. 16 17 Q And so these objectives were given to you to 18 apply to the operating plan? A Yes. Q I believe the second policy objective 20

discusses the consolidation of redundant facilities. Do you see that?

A Yes.

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O Would you define how you used the term "redundant facilities"?

A Part of the studies that were involved in the development of the operating plan was to identify at common points or at affected points -- which would be a surviving, if you will, facility -- where the main action would occur insofar as operations were concerned, at the locations concerned, and then determine what, if any, use was appropriate for the surviving or the remaining facility that was not involved in the operating plan.

So whether it be yard facilities or whether it be lines or what have you, we identified those facilities that would be used and we identified as a team, the use that the other facilities would be best put.

As I recall, we did identify two facilities that were redundant in the truest sense of the word, and I believe that they are included in the testimony of other witnesses that are true surplus. One is El Faso and one, as I recall, in the Santa Fe Yard, and one is the Broadway Yard of SF at Fort Worth.

- Q Would the lines that are scheduled for abandonment also be considered to be redundant facilities?
- A Certainly. Those line segments that are left are redundant.

Q I believe the third objective is to maximize the use of well-maintained, high caracity routes and thus avoid the need for extensive rehabilitation.

Could you give us your definition of what the well-maintained high caracity route is?

A I alluded to that, I think, a little bit earlier, Mr. Roper, in an example that I will follow through on now, and that is the Sunset route and the use of the Santa Fe east-west mainline across Arizona and New Mexico.

The east-west mainline of the Santa Fe is double track CTC or TCS on the Santa Fe and reverse signaled in many portions of it. And while the Sunset route of Southern Facific is centralized traffic control, it is single track virtually in its entirety, at least from the top of the hill at Peaumont, California.

The Sunset route right now is essentially at or exceeding capacity, at least in terms of the ability of its trains to meet their time commitments and their market commitments. We recognize this. We recognize that one of the vital benefits of the corporation after merger would be the consistency of service and the ability of those trains to meet those time commitments.

By combining and intermixing the use of those

accomplished just that, in my opinion. We have cut back on the incidence of use of the Sunset route between Fl Paso and Los Angeles to the point that the several piggyback trains that are left on that route will have the opportunity to consistently meet their schedules.

We have lightened the use of that route just enough that we'll be able to meet the schedule commitments of those piggyback trains, and indeed we put some piggyback trains down there that don't currently operate as a result of the diversion studies.

In the case of the Santa Fe route, there is double track. There is much higher capacity to handle the mix of trains that mix the manifest trains and the piggyback trains, especially in those areas that are reverse signaled. And they were well able to accommodate those trains.

By putting those trains on the Santa Fe double track line, they in turn will also have a more consistent operation.

- Q All right. Would you say that -- well, first off, how do you determine the capacity of a line?
- A Now, that is a multi-step question in some cases. Certainly, the operation of a line that is going on at any given time is one step in the determination of

the capacity of a line.

You know what that line is handling. You know in what fashion it is handling the traffic, whether it is reliable, whether it is inconsistent.

We have numerous tools to determine whether or not lines have the capability of accepting increased traffic. One of the prime tools, of course, is the judgment of the experienced operating officers in this case, as well as myself.

I have had experience in judging on the surface capacities of lines. If there is a question as to the judgment, we also have tools available to us that will simulate, through the use of a computer, the line capacity of any given line.

Certainly, that can be done manually, if necessary, even without the use of a computer. And we have used both systems in the past when the occasions have arisen. So it's a multiple answer to the question.

Q Are you saying that there is some sort of judgmental factor and then some sort of mathematical approach as to how you determine -- there are formulas you use to determine capacity of a line?

A No. There are certainly no straight mathematical formulas because capacity has the dimension

of time that is involved, and that dimension is becoming more and more important in recent years as the amount of time-sensitive freight on the railroads is increased.

If you will refer to one of the exhibits in the operating plan, I think you will note that it's stated in terms of loaded car miles, that TCFC/CCFC accounts for over 50 percent of Santa Fe's traffic and over 30 percent of SP's traffic.

This type of traffic, as well as perishable traffic and automobile traffic, has this all-important dimension of absolute time added to the normal definition of capacity. So it's not a mathematical approach. It has to be a judgmental approach and taking in all dimensions.

Q How would you characterize the present state of the Cotton Belt's line, known as the Tucumcari line?

A I characterize it, following the completion of the final stage of the rehabilitation, as in good state, in excellent state.

Q Also, as part of that objective in No. 3, was the avoidance of the need for extensive lehabilitation. Can you identify some routes which will not have to be rehabilitated as a result of the operating plan?

A In that context, no, I can't. The context in which this was placed referred also to putting traffic

over lines that are currently lighter density that would then have to be rehabilitated to handle the heavier density.

The example I have in mind there is the Alpine-San Angelo line of Santa Fe which, while it might be a little shorter for some traffic to move into North Texas as opposed to moving down through San Antonic, it's a line that would require extensive rehabilitation to accommodate additional traffic, and that is the context in which that is mainly taken in regard to the operating plan.

So that line would not have to be rehabilitated as a result of the use of well-maintained, high capacity routes?

A It's a line that there's an option that exists. And with the crtion we chose, it avoided that rehabilitation.

Q Do you have any other examples where you'd be able to avoid extensive rehabilitation?

A Not offhand, no.

O I believe the last objective was to avoid abandonments where rail service is currently being provided to shippers; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Would you look at page 45 of the operating

plan, please? I believe it says down at the bottom that the abandonments shown involve line secments without active shippers. Do you see that? A That's correct. And I am sure you are aware, of course, that these line segments had been modified in

an errata filed with the Commission.

O Is it your testimony, then, that the remaining lines that are up for abandonment do not have any active shippers on them?

A These lines, as modified? That's my understanding, yes.

Q Is it also your testimony that these abandonments are made possible because of the merger?

A Yes.

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Q How was the determination made whether a line was to be abandoned?

A It was made outside the context of the operating plan initially. And I didn't participate actively in that discussion. Sc I'm not in a position to answer you directly.

O I presume Mr. Lacy and Mr. Fitzgerald will be able to answer those questions?

MR. STEPHENSON: Or we have some witnesses who are sponsoring the abandonments. I think the questions

are more appropriately directed to them, Messrs.
Anderson and Sonefeld.

BY MR. ROPER: (Resuming)

- Q Do you know whether or not other line segments were considered for abandonment, but were rejected for one reason or another?
- A From time to time, the discussions involve certainly some other line segments that were at least thrown in as ideas, but in accordance with the policy that Mr. Lacy and Mr. Fitzgerald developed, these were the only line segments that met the requirements of that policy.
- Q Ncw, what was the policy, as you understood it, from those two gentlemen?
- The policy was not to abandon line segments that have active shippers.
- Q I believe in Exhibit 13, the operating plan, you indicate that the Cotton Belt line between Topeka and Harrington will experience a major downgrading. Is that correct?

A Yes.

Q If you look at page 38 of the operating plan, as I read this exhibit, it shows that 10 trains daily move between Hutchison and Harrington and 12 trains daily move between Topeka and Harrington.

Is that your understanding?

A Yes.

Q Does that mean that there are five and six trains respectively moving in each direction daily?

A This is stated in the typical number of daily trains. It's doing to vary on a day-to-day basis, depending on the particular traffic on that day.

Q How many trains a day will move over the line segment after the merger?

A I believe that's contained in the second part of the operating plan. My recollection is that it will be -- well, I'll look it up to be sure.

(Pause.)

We're projecting tonnage on Exhibit 13-18, which does not state precisely the number of trains, but if you will note on page 5 of 6, which is page 78, we project a decrease of between 85 and 98 percent of the current tonnage.

What's left on the line between Hutchinson and Harrington is represented by a local to serve the shippers on that line. What's left on the line between Harrington and Topeka is represented by a local to serve the shippers on that line, and also the Rio Grande run-through operation that comes back at Harrington in each directon, eac. day.

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1	Q And that line segment from Hutchison to Toreka
2	will have excess capacity after the merger, will it
3	not?
4	A In the context of being able to handle more
5	than the one to three trains, yes, they can handle more
6	than one to three trains.
7	Q Are you familiar with how local operations are
8	performed on the segment from Topeka to Hutchinson and
9	Hutchinscn to Liberal?
10	A I don't have direct enough knowledge that I
11	can converse with them right now. I have that material
12	in my backup data.
13	Q Do you know what the frequency of service is
14	to the local points on those segments?
15	. A Not without referring to the backup material.
16	Q Do you know what the frequency of service will
17	be to those points after the merger?
18	A The intent of the operating plan is to provide
19	sufficient frequency to meet the needs of the shirpers.
20	Q It would be on an as-needed basis, then?
21	A The local that was established to operate
22	across there was established on a regular basis.
23	Q A regular basis. And what is that regular
24	basis
25	T believe it to this weekly in each direction

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Q Is your testimony that there will not be any change in the density after the merger? Is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q Do you know how many trains a day presently operate between Eagle Pass and Spotford?

A It varies with the movement of import/export traffic to and from Mexico. The basic operation will be

either a tri-weekly train or a daily train in each direction.

Occasionally, during the heavy export movements, the frequency has been more than one a day.

- Q And how often does that occur, would you say?
- A I don't have a good history to say how often.

  I have observed it, however.
- o If you look at page 78 of the operating plan, you see the segment between Spotford and San Antonio, right across from the number 78?
  - A Yes.

- Now, as I read this, the operating plan project a reduction of 12.6 percent after the merger.

  Is that correct?
- A In terms of tonnage, yes. My recollection is that there will actually be an increase in the number of trains operating on that line due to a higher percentage of TOFC traffic.
- Q And how many trains would that mean moving over that segment after the merger?
- A I believe there was an increase of one train on the line each day, which would result in a tyrical day having about 16 trains on it.
- Also looking at Fxhilit 13-18 on page 78, you see the segment Strang to Galveston?

A Yes.

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And I believe that the operating plan shows that by the fourth year after merger, there will be no tonnage moving from Strang to Galveston. Is that correct?

A It's stating there will be no through tonnage moving from Strang to Calveston. There is a significant amount of local traffic from Strang down to Texas City Junction, and that will continue.

Q Do you know what those figure are?

A In terms of tonnage, I don't believe that there are even records kept, because it's the heavy amount of industry that is down in there, and they are represented by road switcher movements, moving from the yard at Strang to the Bayport loop and the various industries on that line, of which there are a significant number.

Q Is what you're telling me that Exhibit 13-18 only shows tonnage that is involved in through movements and does not reflect any local traffic?

A Exhibit 13-18 was prepared on the basis of a given link on our network for each segment that is described. So we basically selected a single link of -- several links, for instance, between San Antonic and Spotford, to use that example, where that probably

consisted of two or three or four links. You could check on that number.

Sc for the purpose of tonnage comparisons, we selected one of those links. Now, to the extent that local trains with local traffic traverse that link, y , local tonnage is in there.

To the extent that we have local trains working within a link and not traversing it, that tonnage is not.

Q Look at page 94 of the operating plan,
please. You see the last entry there, "Terminal to
Strang and Local Servicing Area, Strang to Galveston"?

A Yes.

Q Doesn't that indicate that local freight service will be discontinued, Strang to Galveston?

A That is the one train that currently serves
Galveston on the Southern Pacific. And again, that is a
local freight that traverses the link. In that
particular case, we have a link between Strang and Texas
City and a link between Texas City and Galveston.

This particular local train represents one of the ones I've just described. It is a train handling local traffic -- if your definition of Galveston is local traffic -- that traverses the link. And the tonnage that is handled on that train will no longer

operate on the line.

You refer to the abandonment page, as amended. That line is proposed for abandonment over a segment between Texas City Junction and the causeway bridge, and again within the limits of Galveston itself.

Q Lock at page 90 of your operating plan, please. Again, I don't see any entry there for Denison, Texas. Can you tell me why?

It's right above -- do you see where Sherman is?

A Yes.

Q Why is Denison not shown

A The intent of Sherman was to provide all the traffic that was destined to either Denison or Sherman. Denison is a link in our network. It just extends beyond Sherman and is not represented on the schematic, but the tonnage between Sherman and Plano represents both the Sherman tonnage and the Denison tonnage.

Q Isn't Denison one of the primary interchange points between the SP and the MKT?

A Yes.

Q What will harpen to that interchange after the merger?

A There is a modest decrease, as I recall. 1

can't give you the magnitude without going into my papers, but I did follow that in the course of the operating plan after we received the diversion study and the decrease was on the magnitude, I believe, of about 10 percent, 15 percent.

The rest of it stays intact. And the service that's planned to and from Denison stays intact without change.

O Do you know how much traffic the SP handles today at Denison?

A I can look it up. I can't gucte you the number offhand. It's less than a train a day in each direction, but the service provided between Denison-Dallas and Denison-Sherman is one train a day in each direction, and that train handles the MKT interchange at Denison as well as the BN and the other interchanges at Sherman.

Q I think you may have answered this, but on page 38, I believe it shows annual tens between Flanc and Sherman would be 3 million tons. Is that right?

A Yes.

Q Gross tons.

A Yes.

Q I assume that does include the toungre to and from Denison?

A Yes, it does.

Q And then on page 79, I believe you show a decrease of 16.6 percent in the segment Plano to Sherman at Year 4 after the merger.

A Yes. Three million at present, 2-1/2 million following full implementation.

Q And again, that would reflect the reduction of the interchange at Denison with MKT?

A It also reflects changes in reductions in interchange at Sherman with EN and the other connections at Sherman.

Q How did you determine that there would b∈ a 16.6 percent decrease in traffic?

A When we received the results of the traffic diversion study, we subtracted from our data base the traffic, the former route of the traffic and its gateway, and we added to the data base the new traffic with its new gateway. And that was simply the result of applying the traffic diversion study to the data base.

Q Then am I to understand that when you got the study back from DNS, it showed all of the routes that were involved in the diversion of MKT traffic?

A They provided us with a tape that documents that all of the diverted traffic, all the traffic that was in their sampling that was diverted. It gave it to

us in two ways. It gave us the route before diversion. That's the origin and destination on the SPSF system.

And it gave us the route, if you will, the origin and destination on the SPSF system following diversion.

So if we had a car, in your case, that was a Houston to Denison car, as an example, then it was interchanged with the MKT, that following the diversion study became Houston to Chicago car and was on the SPSF system the entire distance from Houston to Chicago, we subtracted one car from Houston to Denison and we added one car from Houston to Chicago.

O So at least in part, the figures you have shown as overall percentage change on these various segments are dependent on the accuracy of the DNS study as to rail diversions; is that correct?

A They represented the results of the DNS study.

I might add to that, of course, we were referring only to the line to Denison at this point in time, because if we were referring to other lines that may have been affected by the internal reroutes, the change portrayed in this plan is going to be a combination of the change of internal reroutes plus the diversion study.

MR. ROPER: Your Honor, I believe that's all I 2 have. 3 JUDGE HOPKINS: Who will be next? 4 MR. hZMES: Your Honor, my name is David Remes 5 and I'm counsel for Union Pacific. 6 BY MR. REMES: 7 Good afternoon, Mr. Cwen. 8 Good afternoon, Mr. Remes. 9 On page 107 of the operating plan, it states 10 that: "Starting in Year 3, all freight traffic will be 11 rercuted away from ATSF's line between Stockton and Fort 12 Chicago, and Amtrak will be the sole user of this line." 13 Do you see that? 14 A Yes 15 Q Did you in fact make this assumption in your 16 operating plan? 17 The assumption tht went into that in the 18 operating plan was twofold: Firstly, SPSF freight 19 traffic currently moving over the Stockton-Port Chicago 20 line or the Delta line would subsequently operate over 21 the Mococo Subdivision after the Mococo was

The second part of that assumption was that the current Sacramento Northern operation, which operates from Stockton as far as the Pittsburgh steel

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rehabilitated.

plant on that line, would also route via the SP-Mocccc Subdivision based on a negotiation that we would assume would occur between SPSF and the Union Pacific.

The reasoning behind that was that letting the steel train operate on that route all by itself under the terms of -- as I would understand the terms -- of the Sacramento Northern contract, would probably -- and I did not conduct a study to ascertain the extent -- but probably increase the Union Pacific's cost of operating that steel train significantly.

We therefore assumed that Union Pacific would want to renegotiate the operation of the steel train and use the route that SP operated the steel train on when SP had the portion of that steel train business.

Before proceeding to explore your assumptions about what UP may or may not be willing to do, I just wanted to direct your attention to page 44 of the operating plan where it states that the ATSF main line between Stockton and Richmond is slated for a major downgrading.

I'd like to ask you what exactly is meant by that statement.

A When we're talking downgrade or upgrade in the context of the operating plan, we're talking about the

extent of use to which that particular line or facility is put.

So, where today we have 14 trains, Santa Fe freight trains over a day over that line, there will be none. And therefore, there's a major effect on that line.

- Q So downgrading does not refer to a diminution in maintenance expenditures, for example?
  - A Not necessarily.
  - Q But possibly?

- A The circumstances would have to be met at the time. In this particular case, there was no financial benefit included in the operating plan for a lessening of the operating maintenance expenses across that lire.
- Q But you would not testify that major downgrading refers only to a diminution in the number of movements over the line? It might well include other reductions such as reductions in maintenance expenditures, operating expenditures?
- A Well, as a generic statement, what you're saying is true in regards to this specific line, and that's the precise reason that this note appears on page 107.
- This particular line is the subject of some -
  I won' say unusual circumstances, but circumstances that

don't fit in a general category.

MR. STEPHENSON: Your Honor, I would like the witness to be able to complete his answer -- and he didn't complete his answer -- before Mr. Remes cuts him off.

MR. REMES: There was no intention to interrupt. I thought I heard a period.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Had you finished?

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THE WITNESS: I was in the process of finishing. The particular line has some unusual circumstances that surround it. Namely, they are the Amtrak operation over it, and namely there is the trackage rights agreement for Sacramento Northern that the operating plan in no way intends to abrogate if UP is not willing to abrogate that agreement.

BY MR. REMES: (Resuming)

Q May I ask as a point of information why the downgrading is slated to begin in Year 3?

A It will take that long, in accordance with the plan, to complete the upgrading of the Mococo line.

That is the upgraded ties rail ballast in the centralized traffic control system.

MR. REMES: At this time, I would like to mark for identification UF/MF-C-1, which is the agreement dated November 1st, 1973, between the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Pailway Company and Sacramento Northern Railway, to which I believe you have referred, Mr. Owen.

JUDGE HOPKINS: That will be marked for identification.

(The document referred to was marked for identification as Exhibit

Number UP/MP-C-1.)

BY MR. REMES: (Resuming)

Q Just turning to Page 19, Paragraph 25 of this agreement, Mr. Owen, I call your attention to the language providing that the agreement will be effective for a term of 99 years from its date, and thereafter until terminated according to the provisions of the contract.

As far as you are aware, are the rights granted under this trackage rights agreement still in effect?

- A As far as I am aware, yes.
- Q Has either party to your knowledge given notice to terminate these rights?
  - A Not to my knowledge.
- Q Then your operating plan is premised on an agreement between the parties to this agreement to terminate the trackage rights agreement for the line running from Stockton to Pittsburgh in order to implement the operating plan's proposed downgrading of the line from Stockton to Pittsburgh?

A I tried to state the assumption that went into the operating plan. It was that such an agreement would be reached, and that it would be beneficial to Union Pacific. If that assumption was wrong, obviously this

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agreement, as it is presented, remains in force, and as I also stated, there was really no intent by the operating plan to abrogate this agreement.

- Q And there would be no downgrading or rerouting of "off rate traffic" as stated in the operating plan if this agreement remained in effect?
- A All the SPSF freight traffic would be rercuted.

Q But service would be maintained for the Sacramento Northern at its current level?

MR. STEPHENSON: Your Honor, I will object. I think that really is the subject of the terms of this agreement. If the terms of the agreement so provide, then they so provide. But I don't think that this witness ought to be asked to decide the legal effect of this.

JUDGE HOPKINS: If you are basing it on the legal decision as to whether that would be, he wouldn't know.

MR. REMES: My question, Your Honor, is directed to the stated intention of the operating plan to engage in a major downgrading of this line.

JUDGE HOPKINS: That is perfectly all right on that basis.

MR. REMES: And my question is, if the

intention, of the assumption of the operating plan is to adhere to the terms of the agreement, and if -- I shall posit for purposes of the question the agreement provides that the service provided to the Sacramento Northern shall not be reduced during the terms of the agreement. The assumption of downgrading or diminution of service or maintenance expenditures and the like would not be an operative assumption. Is that correct?

MR. STEPHENSON: Your Honor, I am not objecting to the question, but as stated by counsel, I have no objection to the witness answering, but I will take issue with his characterization of what the agreement provides.

JUDGE HOPKINS: All right, but he is positing a certain statement. Go ahead. Can you answer?

THE WITNESS: The downgrading as used in the operating plan as I stated was in the context of the use to which that particular line or facility was put, and by SPSF, and if that use changed significantly and was lessened significantly, that is the context in which we use the term "downgrading."

Now, as to the intent of the operating plan, it is the intent of the operating plan to maintain a route for Sacramento Northern, access between Stockton and the Pittsburgh steel plant, and the physical

treatment of that line would certainly be subject to the terms of the agreement.

BY MR. PEMES: (Resuming)

Q Fine. I will move on to my next set of questions.

JUDGE HOPKINS: It might be a good idea for a recess at this time. We will take a 15-minute recess.

(Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.)

JUDGE HOPKINS: Back on the record.

Go ahead.

BY MR. REMES: (Resuming)

Q Mr. Owen, as part of this proceeding, the applicants have petitioned the Commission with respect to their proceed acquisition control over the Central California Traction Company. Do you happen to have SFSF-6 in front of you or nearby the related applications volume?

A Yes, I have it.

petition is Number 3. At Page 3, the petition says that the purpose of the proposed exempt transaction is "to make CCT part of the new SP and SF rail system," enabling SPSF "to coordinate CCT's operations with those of ATSF and SPT under common management."

Does your operating plan assume that CCT will

be "part of the new SP and SF rail system" for purposes of derations?

A In the preparation of the operating plan, among other things, we did look at the CCT operation between Stockton and Sacramento, and determined that in effect at the present time there was very little through operation of trains, and that CCT was operating a Stockton area switching service, and then a switching service at the north end of the line.

So, the operating plan as it is stated in the yellow volume contemplates no change in the operation of the Central California Traction from the way it currently exists, and the diversion, traffic diversion study predicted very little change in the traffic that was given to or received from the Central California Traction.

Does your operating plan contemplated that the status quo will be maintained with respect to maintenance, interchange locations, service particular shippers along the line?

A That is correct. The status quo will be maintained.

Suppose hypothetically that SFSP desired following the merger to downgrade the line or change routing or rates or abandon CCT altogether. Is it your

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assumption that SFSP, if their control application is granted, will be able to make these decisions regardless of objections by UP/MP?

A I can't really answer that question. I am not in a position to have the appropriate knowledge to answer the question.

Q Does your operating plan assume that SFSP will not make these decisions if their application is granted?

A There is no assumption one way or the other in that regard built into the operating plan.

Q Didn't you say that your assumption was that the status quo would be preserved?

Were handed down where lines are involved that currently have active shippers, the operating plan followed those guidelines, and we assumed that looking at the particular operation of CCT now and looking at the volumes that were present and that would be present in the future on CCT, that service would continue status quo, that there would be no reason for any change in service.

O Ckay. Can you tell me what diversions from CCT DNS reported?

A No, I can't.

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Q Do you know whether they reported any?

A I do not know if there were any or not. The volumes of interchange at Sacramento and Stockton are base cases or very, very small, and following the application of the DNS tape there were very, very slight changes, a few tons here or there, and they didn't even round out to whole cars in most cases, if not all cases.

I could look it up to see if there were any that routed out to a whole car.

Q Turning to another application in the volume of related applications, the application for joint use of UP/MP's Los Angeles terminal facilities, it is numbered 5 in the volume of related applications. Are you familiar with this application?

A Yes.

Q Were you involved in the preparation of the application or consideration of whether it was a good idea?

A I was involved in the consideration of whether it was a good idea. I think, as you can see by the verified statement, Mr. E.P. Anderson is sponsoring that particular segment of the related applications.

Q Does your operating plan assume that these requested rights have been granted?

- Q How did this assumption affect the assumed operations?
- A There was really no effect on the assumed operations, because the operation that is contemplated over that section of Union Facific trackage is an operation that represents a movement within the los Angeles terminal.

We have no component of the operating plan that puts any regular train movements over that line. The prime intent, as is stated, is to use those rights in addition to what they are currently being used for.

- Dust to ask you a question that I will get back to in a little more detail later, does the operating plan's assumptions with respect to this application for joint use of UP's terminal facilities in Los Angeles depend in any way upon the switch of interchange from the LA area -- from the Hobart and Taylor yards to the Colton or West Colton interchange that is mentioned elsewhere in the application?
- A I am not exactly sure what the question i Could you repeat it?
- Well, to repeat the question, and I apologize for its circuitous character, if there were no shift in interchange, would it affect the operational feasibility

of the requested trackage rights over DP's los Angeles terminal facilities?

A I believe not. It would not affect the operational feasibility at all.

MR. REMES: All right. For purposes of my next set of questions, I would like to mark for identification UP/MP-C-2 and UP/MP-C-3. UP/MP-C-2 is a map of the Los Angeles area from just about the SP Taylor yard to just below the SF Hobart yard, prepared by UP/MP. And UP/MP-C-3 is a blowup of a portion of that area from the Ninth Street Junction to Hobart yard, also prepared by UP/MP.

I have for purposes of illustration had these maps done large and small. And with Your Honor's indulgence, I will move them up here, because it is kind of an arcane area we are discussing. I will distribute reduced copies. This is the blowup of the larger area. This is UP/MP-C-2.

JUDGE HOPKINS: It will be marked for identification.

(The document referred to was marked for identification as Exhibit Number UP/MP-C-2.)

MR. REMES: And this is UF/MP-C-3.

JUDGE HOFKINS: It will be marked for identification.

(The document referred to was marked for identification as Exhibit Number UP/MP-C-3.)

MR. REMES: We are tendering the larger versions as our exhibit, unless Your Honor finds it unweildy.

JUDGE HOPKINS: You are what?

I find it unweidly. We will go with the reduced ones.

BY MR. REMES: (Resuming)

- Q Mr. Owen, do these maps appear to accurately portray the facilities of the SFSP and UP/MP and the areas they covered?
  - A Yes.

- Q Does SF or SP currently enjoy trackage rights over UF's lines between SF's Hcbart yard and SP's Ics Angeles transportation center?
  - A Yes.
- Q Now, in their verified statement, Messrs.

  Pottorff and Lynch state that they are describing or providing the cost of "engineering projects necessary to implement the SPSF operating plan." That is at Page 1

of their verified statement.

And you say at Page 100 of the operating plan that there are "numerous physical changes that will have to be made to existing lines, yards, and other facilities in order to permit the integrated rail operations contemplated by the operating plan," and that Messrs. Pottorff and Lynch described the details of the specific projects in their joint verified statement.

Messrs. Potterff and Lynch project the cost of the connection at State Street, east bank. That is, the east bank of the Los Angeles River, and State Street is just to the south of the Los Angeles transportation center. Is that correct, Mr. Owen?

- A Yes. And -- ckay, yes. That is correct.
- Q They project the cost of that connection at about \$1.9 million. They also project the cost of the connection at Hobart. The Hobart yard is down here on Downey Road at the head of the San Pedro Branch. Is that correct, Mr. Owen?
  - A Yes.
- Also at about \$1.9 million. Is the purpose of these connections to implement the requested trackage rights over UP/MP's line from Hobart Tower to Ninth Street?
  - A That is the purpose of the connection at

Hobart Tower. The other connection is for other purposes. O The other purpose being to connect the UP/MP line to the los Angeles transportation center? A No, the other purpose being to connect the State Street line to the UF/MP line that would take trains as far as Ninth Street Junction and across to Redondo Junction going to and from the Los Angeles Harbor. Q Does the State Street line connect to the Los Angeles transportation center? A It does in one quadrant. The proposed connection is in the other guadrant. Q The proposed connection then would or would not facilitate movements from the los Angeles transportation center to UP's lines. A From the los Angeles transportation center proper, the State Street connection would not readily facilitate those movements. 0 Why do you qualify that with "proper" and "readily?" A I am not totally acquainted with all the track layout in the area. It may be conceivable that there

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will be movements in or out of the los Angeles

transportation center that may benefit by that

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connection, but the prime purpose of the connection is 2 to put through trains, give the through train operation 3 the potential to use the State Street line, operate around the new quadrant connection onto the UP line on 5 the basis of the current trackage rights as far as Ninth 6 Street, then diverge at Ninth Street crossing the river to Redondo Junction, continuing on, then, to los Angeles

Harbor or to J yard itself on Southern Pacific.

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- Q Can you clarify, sir, where the line crosses the Los Angeles River and which line it was you were referring to?
- A Southern Pacific has two lines coming from a point cut here to the east at El Monti. Southern Pacific has an Alhambra line that lies north of their State Street line.
- Q Perhaps you might want to lock at the other -no, that is all right.
- A The Los Angeles River is in between the rod line and the green line.
  - That is the east bank and the west bank?
- A Right, UF being the red line on the east bank and the Santa Fe being the green line on the west bank. The purpose of the proposed connection is to come west on the State Street line, operate south on Union Pacific the existing trackage rights, cross the river, turn

right at Ninth Street Junction, cross the river on the existing trackage rights past Fedondo Junction, where SPSF trains would get back on their own line to access either J yard or the Los Angeles harbor.

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Q And this crossover takes place below Ninth Street, this crossover at the Los Angeles River?

A At Ninth Street Junction, and the Union Pacific has a name for the other end of that. I think it is Soto Junction or something like that. It forms a Y where the Union Pacific crosses the Los Angeles River at the point of that Y, then crosses the Santa Fe at Redondo Junction, and goes into an industrial area in the area of Redondo Junction.

At that point, the Southern Facific main track picks up and the Southern Pacific connects either their Wilmington branch or their San Pedro branch and their J yard facility.

O So it is your testimony, Mr. Cwen, that the primary purpose of the connection at State Street is to facilitate a crossover from Union Pacific -- is to facilitate a connection to UF's lines that would then be used for a crossover of the los Angeles River below the Ninth Street Junction?

- A That is correct, yes.
  - O And an ancillary value of the connection would

be to connect the los Angeles terminal center with UF's lines.

A I am not sure whether there is a residual value or not, but there may well be.

Q Are UP's lines otherwise connected with the Los Angeles transportation center?

A Yes, the Southern Pacific currently operates from the point just south of Taylor yard its trains to and from Los Angeles transportation center on UP trackage rights that currently exist.

As an example, a train operating from Taylor yard out either the State Street line or the Alhambra line will use Union Facific trackage by the Los Angeles transportation center in the case of one or to the los Angeles transportation center in the case of the other.

Angeles transportation center can occur. They can occur also on Southern Pacific trackage on the other side, but they also can occur on UP trackage.

Now, Mr. Owen, would the connection from the State Street line to the Union Pacific line on the east bank serve any real function if the requested trackage rights below Ninth Street were not granted?

A Yes, they would serve a function.

what idirection would that be:

A Conveying a means of getting trains from the State Street line to J yard or Los Angeles harbor under the terms of existing Southern Pacific trackage.

Q It is your understanding that under existing Southern Pacific trackage rights below Ninth Street traffic could be moved across the Los Angeles River starting on the east bank, on UP's lines?

A Correct. When you say below Ninth Street, at Ninth Street, the UF has a junction. One leg of the junction goes across the river and goes to Redondo Tower. The other leg of the junction operates to the UF Last Los Angeles yard.

Angeles -- has full trackage rights, according to my understanding, on the junction leg that goes across the river. They currently have limited trackage rights on the segment that goes towards East Los Angeles yard for the purpose of interchange.

Q So primarily the connection that is -- the connection that is of value for purposes of the requested trackage rights is the first connection described by Messrs. Pottorff and Lynch.

A Yes, that's right.

Q What would be your exact route for traffic

from Hobart to the Los Angeles transportation center? Can you describe that for us, please?

A The purpose of the connection was primarily to balance the piggyback supply of flat cars between the two intermodal facilities that will be in the downtown Los Angeles area, so the Hobart yard route -- here is the Union Pacific San Pedro branch, and the route out of Hobart yard would be on the new connection that will enter under this leg of the Y at the point here marked Downey Road.

O The left leg of the Hobart Y?

A That is correct. Then enter the UP main track west of this point marked Downey Road, operate on the UP main track to the existing trackage rights at what is called Soto Street Junction. Soto Street Junction is the actual point where the track splits to either go across the river to Redondo or to East Los Angeles.

Q And then specifically how do the cars out of the SFSP, cars get into the Los Angeles transportation center?

They would continue north on the UP trackage, right into the Los Angeles transportation center, and they would be taken in in the connection that exists in this leg of the Y as I recall it on the Alhambra.

O The Alhambra Y? How would you designate the

Y ?

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It is right here. A

At Pasadena Junction?

A Yes.

Okay. And then they back down into the Los Angeles transportation center?

A Fossibly, yes. I am sure there would be a number of movements at the option of the yard master.

Q At the option of the yard master. Now, I think -- well, you may want to stay there.

At this time I would like to mark for identification UP/MP-C-4 and 5. UP/MP-C-4 is a December, 1983, memorandum from J.L. Fields to P.M. Champion of SF, Work P. OPCC470 through OPOC472. I hope that I have the designation of the work paper correct.

The other exhibit, UF/MP-C-5, is a memorandum of February 17, 1984, from C.W. Torpin to H.G. Webb, attention A.K. Pottorff, NWFF, which appears to be Work paper DEP00281.

JUDGE HOPKINS: This will be marked for identification as C-4.

> (The document referred to was marked for identification as Exhibit Number GP/MP-C-4.)

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MR. REMES: And this is 5.

JUDGE HOPKINS: It will be marked for identification as UP/MP-C-5.

(The document referred to was marked for identification as Exhibit Number UP/MP-C-5.)

MR. REMES: The December 19th memorandum is UP/MP-C-4, and the February 17th memorandum is UP/MP-C-5.

BY MR. REMES: (Resuming)

Now, turning first to Page 3 of UP/MP-C-4,

Paragraph 6, it states that, "The State Street line

could be bridged over the Los Angeles River." That is a

quote, and "Another alternative is to use the Union

Pacific tracks from Mission to Hobart Tower."

Turning to UP/MP-C-5, the February 17th memorandum, Mr. Torpin tells Mr. Webb that "It would be possible to cross the los Angeles River on a bridge at the Mission Tower. The estimated cost of the bridge would be \$1.2 million."

In your opinion, Mr. Owen, is this a reasonable estimate of the cost?

- A I really have no idea. I have no opinion.
- O Well, sir, in light of the fact that the

requested trackage rights at least for the connection that will primarily facilitate the trackage rights request -- let me start that sentence again.

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In light of the fact that the cost of the proposed connection which will primarily benefit the requested trackage rights for the los Angeles terminal facilities will entail costs of over \$1.9 million, why doesn't your operating plan provide for carrying your movements from Hobart to the Los Angeles transportation center by bridge over the Los Angeles River at Mission Tower which Mr. Torpin estimated would cost \$1.2 million?

A I think to answer that question accurately I would have to see comparison prints of the two plans to see if each would accomplish the purposes that are contemplated by the plan.

A little further complication in the bridge option in that it would be recessary therefore for any transfer movements there to use the Santa Fe Main between Hobart, across Redondo, and toward Mission, which is also a fairly high volume Amtrak passenger main, and there could conceivably be some interference with the passenger traffic.

O The logistics of the operation, however, would be the use of the SF line from Hobart up the west bank

and then across this hypothesized bridge at Mission
Tower to the Los Angeles transportation center.

A Correct. That is what I would read from this document, and the location of the crossing and what connections it would provide and not provide would certainly be crucial as to any opinion that I could formulate, and without more details, I can't formulate that.

Q May I ask why your operating plan simply assumes the trackage rights that had been requested by the applicants, rather than considering an alternative of bridge construction across the Los Angeles Fiver?

A That is the assumption that was built into the operating plan, and the one that was engineered for the operating plan. I can't speak as to why the alternative, if indeed it is an alternative, was not included.

MR. STEPHENSON: Your Honor, may I interject at this point? I don't want to interfere with counsel's cross examination, and I will quiet down in a second, but I would like to point out that these are not Mr. Owen's work papers.

And the witnesses, Messrs. Pottorff and Lynch, who are going to be testifying as to all of the physical connections and the engineering, the reasons why certain

connections were put where they were, and so on, are going to be testifying tomorrow afternoon probably or the following day, and I think that the questions are more appropriately addressed to them since it seems to be, from looking at these papers, it seems to be that they reflect a difference of opinion between engineers as to how to best --

MR. REMES: Your Honor, I only have one or two more questions along this line.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you.

BY MR. REMES: (Resuming)

Q I just want to pin down that the assumption then that your operating plan should follow is the requested trackage rights does not originate with you, but with the applicants?

A That is correct. The need for a method of efficiently moving MP, TOFC, and COFC cars between IA Hobart and LA transportation center was recognized and formulated in the operating plan. The manner of carrying out the engineering that satisfied that need -- the method in which that need was to be satisfied was done as an engineering exercise and a side of the operating plan.

Q It was policy input from the compan, I take it then.

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A I don't know.

Q But it wasn't an assumption that originated with you that this way is more efficient than building a bridge? You have testified that you don't have the basis for making that judgment.

A That is correct. That assumption did not originate with me.

Q But your testimony is also that from a logistical standpoint, it is not essential that the connection be made through the Hobart Y but could be made through a bridge to Mission Tower?

A It is possible. I think, as I mentioned before, the Amtrak involvement with the alternate route is one of the many elements to keep in mind, so that something more than just --

JUDGE HOPKINS: Mr. Cwen, excuse me. I think you had better get back here, because the reporter can't hear you.

BY MR. REMES: (Resuming)

Q Can I ask one further question? Can you tell me precisely who it was that instructed you in developing your operating plan to assume the movements from the Hobart yard to the Los Angeles transportation center as a result of the request of trackage rights rather than some other alternative?

A There was no instruction per se passed. The print of the proposed connection and the requirement for the requested trackage rights were furnished to us as the method of implementing the requirement that the operating plun spelled out.

MR. REMES: May I have an assurance from counsel that this is a question that Mr. Pottorff or Mr.

Lynch will be competent to answer?

ME. STEPHENSON: Pased upon just sitting here today, I think that they are going to be able to answer

JUDGE HOPKINS: We know definitely that this gentleman can't answer.

MR. REMED: I think we have plumbed the depths, Your Honor.

it, but I have not talked to them about it.

MR. STEPHENSON: I think that Mr. Phil Anderson, who supports the trackage rights and who will be a witness later on in the week, also may be able to shed some light on that.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you.

MR. REMES: Ckay. I will move on to my next subject.

At this time I wish to mark for identification UP/MP-C-6. This is a letter from Michael A. Smith to Arvin E. Roach II responding to UP/MP discovery

requests. It is dated May 31st, 1984.

JUDGE HOFKINS: It will be marked for Adentification as UP/MP-C-6.

(The document referred to was marked for identification as Exhibit Number UP/MP-C-6.)

BY MR. REMES: (Resuming)

Q Now, Mr. Smith states at Page 18 of this

letter in response to Number 11 by Mr. Roach that "The

operating plan assumes UP interchange with SPSF for

line/line cars," that is, "line/line cars," "would take

place at Colton (most likely the major portion on

runthrough trains to and irom West Colton)."

At Page 53 of the operating plan, you state that "It is planned that interchange with the Union Pacific will take place at Colton instead of at Taylor and Hobart yards."

And Mr. E.P. Anderson states at Page 2 cf his verified statement in support of the los Angeles terminal facilities application that "After merger, SPSF's operating plan provides all interchange between UP and SPSF will occur at SPT's West Colton yard."

The same reference to West Colton as the new interchange appears at Page 69 of the addendum to the

environmental energy data. Now, between these alternating references to the Colton yard and the West Colton yard we are somewhat confused. The West Colton yard is about three to four miles from the Colton yard. Is that correct, Mr. Owen?

A It depends on which point in West Colton you are talking about. That is approximately correct, yes.

Q Well, where does the operating plan contemplate that interchange with UP/MP now made at the Taylor and Hobart yards will take place after the merger, at Colton or West Colton?

the proper answer, that the present interchange occurs at Colton, and we would anticipate that the future interchange would occur at Colton, but it would certainly -- we would certainly hope that the volumes would be sufficient that an arrangement could be reached between UP and SPSF that a runthrough train to and from West Colton would affect the bulk of that interchange, and from time to time I understand that discussions have taken place already with just SF in that regard.

Q The theory then is that Colton would be the primary place to which the interchange that now takes place at Hobart and Taylor would be switched with the

overflow which you anticipate to be substantial to a new interchange at West Colton if UP agreed with SFSR to have such an interchange, indeed, if they agreed to switch the interchange to Colton in the first place?

A The background behind the change that is sought to benefit the flow of cars that were involved in this line to line interchange between Union Pacific and Santa Fe SP. The yard at West Colton following merger, it will be SPSF's primary Los Angeles Basin serving yard. Transfer movements, hauler movements to virtually all of the Los Angeles Pasin's subyards will originate and terminate at West Colton.

In an effort to improve the flow of these cars, which now pass -- most of them pass through the interchange at los Angeles, although a significant number currently pass through the interchange at Colton. In an effort to improve the flow of those cars, we assumed that UP would conclude negotiations which from time to time have occurred to actually have the interchange take place at West Colton, which is the site of the classification yard.

If that were unsuccessful, we would propose that the interchange take place at Colton, where it currently does.

Q And your assumption would be that Union

Pacific would need to concur in that in order for the interchange to be switched from the Hobart and Taylor vards?

A To Colton. That is correct. And with the thought in mind, of course, that it would be to the mutual benefit of both carriers to improve the flow of those loaded cars.

Q Sc either way the concurrence of UP is assumed?

- A That is my understanding, yes.
- O Did you study the operating feasibility of a shift from Hobart and Taylor yards to Colton, West Colton, either of them and both of them?
- A Yes, we reviewed the volumes. We reviewed the history of the volumes that were involved in those interchanges.
- Q Can you describe what your conclusions were with respect to what those volumes would be, how they would move?
- A The volume on the operating plan design day, which is going to be about 20 percent heavier than a mathematically average day, shows that about 88 cars will be handled in interchange between SPSF and UP and about 77 between UP and SPSF. They would be somewhat less than that on an average day, 72 and 63

respectively.

- Q Are there work papers supporting these conclusions?
- A The numbers were developed that I have just cited in response to the interrogatory. The papers that support those conclusions are the simulation printouts of the volumes involved, both in the base cases and in the postmerger case.
- Q Can you describe the UP runthrough trains in and out of West Colton and where they come from?
- It was anticipated that the runthrough of the long haul east line to line interchange would probably originate at Yermo, but that was an assumption that was made for the purpose of the plan, and it would certainly be a detail that would have to be worked out in negotiation that would implement this assumption.
  - O What blocks would you anticipate?
- A We would anticipate making at West Coltor basically the same blocks that were made for UP in our base study period. That is a Yermo and beyond block, and a local block for other than Yermo.
- On Mr. Smith's letter to Mr. Roach, at Page
  18, the statement appears that "Line/line cars would be interchanged at Colton (most likely the major portion on runthrough trains to and from West Colton)."

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What does this statement mean? That is to say, what are line/line cars?

A The definition for this purpose of line to line interchange is where the way bill is actually exchanged, and each railroad gets a portion of the road haul movement of the car, the way bill freight charges, as opposed to a reciprocal switch where the car is interchanged on a switch charge basis for local industries that will occasionally or that does occur in terminals where industries are open to reciprocal switch.

O Is that the meaning of the reference to "line/switch interchange for Los Angeles" at Page 19 of Mr. Smith's letter?

A That's correct. Those few cars that are involved coming into LA on UF road haul or leaving LA proper on UP road haul that move to and from the industries that are in the los Angeles reciprocal switching area, we would anticipate they would continue to be interchanged by basically the same method they are now.

0 Mr. Smith's letter also refers to "through train movements at Colton/West Colton, including the potential UP interchange train." What is meant by the reference to "the potential UP interchange train?"

A That is the hope that was carried through the operating plan, that if the volume continued at approximately the same rate as was currently, that the bulk of those 70 or 80 cars in each direction would be on this train, probably originating and terminating at Yermo that I described before.

Q A hope you accept cannot be unilaterally realized by SFSP, but must be realized through the concurrence of Union Pacific?

A Correct, and then we assumed, of course, for the purpose of the plan, that Union Pacific would concur since they have from time to time discussed exactly such an operation. If that assumption is invalid, we would have to look at that portion of the plan again.

Q If the interchange is to be at West Colton, would UP/MP require trackage rights over SFSP to accomplish the interchange?

A Yes, it is my understanding they would.

Q Do you know whether SFSP would grant such rights?

A I can't speak in that manner for SFSP, but the operating plan as it is stated certainly indicates that they would be willing to enter into negotiations.

Q My final questions concern the DNS study. Is the routing and gateway information that you provided to

DNS included in your work papers?

A I don't know, but I do not believe so. I believe that was done on a telephone conversation or more than one telephone conversation, basically reviewing the system as it was and as it would charge under the use of lines and gateways.

- Q Any notes made of these telephone conversations?
- A Not that I can recall.
- Q Is there any documentary basis for the routing and gateway information, or was it purely orally conveyed?
  - A From our end, it was crally conveyed.
  - 2 But you must have had it in written form.
- A I helieve we were locking at the system map and systematically looking at each line and conveying those lines to the DNS people as to a change in status.
- Q Can you recall exactly what you told the DNS people?
- A I can recall portions of it. We informed them of the connection, if you will, and the capability to operate between the lines at Vaughn as an example, and indeed we recounted each and every major proposed connection to them that would permit them to enter that particular data into their model, so that their model

would be aware of physical connections between the two railroads that did not currently exist.

We also conveyed the basic thrust behind the use of the Sunset routes and the Tucumcari route as opposed to the Santa Fe main line, and the basic concept of the routing of Northern California traffic via Barstow and Southern California traffic to and from West Colton, those basic concepts were all conveyed.

Q In your view, I take it, the most efficient routes according to the DNS model were the same routes used in your operating plan?

Let me rephrase that. Did you consider or discuss with DNS whether the most efficient routes according to the DNS model were the same routes used in your operating plan?

A As I understood the functioning of the DNS model, their model categorized routes into certain categories, primary, main, et cetera, and they discussed with us what was currently contained in their model as to the categorizing of the routes of the two railroads.

We conveyed to them where that category of routes should change due to some action that would occur that was planned for the operating plan.

Q Did you consider or discuss with DNS whether the traffic flow projections resulting from the DNS

study were consistent with your operating plan?

A Once DNS furnished to us the changes in traffic, we reviewed the operating effect upon the operating plan and which routes were affected by the changes. We concurred that they were reasonable. We had a limited amount of dialogue between us at the time. I can't say that we engaged in any major formal discussion. Much of this was occurring on the telephone between Boston and San Francisco.

Q Are you aware of any divergences between your operating plan and the system as it would operate under the diversions projected by the DNS study?

A I am aware of none.

MR. REMES: We have no further questions, Your Honor. At this time we would like to move into evidence all of the exhibits that we have marked for identification.

MR. STEPHENSON: No objection.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Hearing no objection, they will be received in evidence.

(The documents referred to, previously marked for identification as Exhibits Number UP/MP-C-1 through 6, were received in evidence.)

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MR. REMES: I will remove the large maps.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you. It is a little big
for our exhibits.

Mr. Craig?

BY MR. CRAIG:

Amtrak in this proceeding. First, a few preliminary questions based upon the operating plan itself to make sure I understand it.

I wanted to focus on the Stockton to Antioch segment as an example. Turning first to Page 22 -- do you have that in front of you?

A Yes.

O This purports to show the Santa Fe base tonnage density and number of through trains for various segments, including next to last in the righthand column, Stockton, Antioch, 15 daily trains, 13.6 million gross tons.

Now, am I to understand that this represents only Santa Fe freight operations?

A That is correct. We footnoted on the previous page that the gross tonnage figures displayed in this plan are freight only, including locomotives and cabcoses, and do not include Amtrak, other passenger trains, or work train movements. And I might add to

that they do not include the tonnage of tenant railroads on any of these tracks.

- Q Sc that in this case the Sacramento Railroad's daily trains and tonnage is also omitted?
  - A That's correct.

Q What is the tennage and daily train operations of the Sacramento Railroad between Stockton and Antioch?

They basically operate four, five, or six trains a week in each direction between Stockton and Fittsburgh, and those trains, the prime purpose of those trains, as I understand it, is it convey the unit train of steel to and from the U.S. Steel works at Pittsburgh, but they also do the Sacramento Northern local work in the Port Chicago-Pittsburgh area.

- Q And Pittsburgh is immediately west of Antioch?
  - A Yes.
- O Now, turning next to Page 25, which is a map or diagram, you show in the lefthand side of that diagram Antioch and Stockton and the figure 13.6 in the middle. That is the same 13.6 million tons as reflected on Fage 22?
  - A Yes. This is just a stick diagram that is a

1 schematic of the table on Pages 21 and 2. 2 Q And again omits Amtrak operations and the 3 Sacramento Railroad? 4 A Yes. 5 Q Now, turning to Page 91, Projected Tonnage 6 Density in Year 4, is this a stick diagram of the 7 combined Santa Fe and Southern Pacific systems? 8 That is correct. 9 2 And the figure between Antioch and Stockton 10 now becomes zero? 11 A That is correct. There would be no SPSF 12 freight tonnage over the lines in Year 4. 13 Q But there would be Sacramento Railroad and 14 Amtrak tonnage? A It is problemmatical, depending on the results 15 16 of any negotiations that may or may not occur in the 17 interim. 18 Q Do you know the rail mileage from Stocktor via 19 Lathrop to Tracy back to the point west of Antioch, Mr. 20 Owen? 21 A I could look it up. I have an approximate idea, but I would best refer to the timetables. 22 Q I would appreciate knowing the mileage from 23 24 the segment Stockton via Antioch to the junction with

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the SP versus the mileage Stockton, Lathrop, Tracy, to

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get onto the SP.

In other words, what additional mileage would be added to the Amtrak operation in order to get from Stockton to Richmond, really from Stockton to Martinez, which is the next stop on the train.

A If you will hear with me, it will take about a minute and a half to research everything here.

(Pause.)

A Current mileage between Stockton and Martinez is just a little over 49 miles. If you operate Stockton to Martinez via Lathrop and Trans, it would be a little over 67 miles.

Q Have you made any study as to what time that was added to the transit time of passenger train operations in the San Joaquin Valley?

A No, I have made no such study.

Q Is it my understanding from cross examination by counsel for the Union Pacific that you contemplated that the Sacramento Railroad would likewise from your point of view route its traffic from Stockton via Lathrop to Tracy to Pittsburgh?

A That was the assumption that went into the operating plan, and resulted therefore in the item on Page 107 that calls that fact to the attention under the passenger service plan. It did represent a change in

Amtrak's present operation, and therefore should be pointed out in the plan.

Q But you assumed in your operating plan that Amtrak would want to continue to use the direct route from Stockton to Martinez. Is that the proper pronunciation?

A Yes. We pointed cut the change in status of the use of the Delta line across there to provide plenty of time for the toric to be negotiated if Amtrak so desired. The operating plan was worked out either way. The operating plan will work and will function if Amtrak stays on the Delta line.

We also reviewed the use of the Mococo line if Amtrak were to use the Mococo line, and found that Amtrak could use the Mococo line and operate as a preference schedule without interference to the freight train schedules for SPSF.

And you assumed in either case, you assumed that if there are any operations by Amtrak over the Stockton, Martinez line or Stock, Antioch line, that Union Pacific or -- correct that -- Southern Pacific Santa Fe would continue to maintain that line with its existing utility of service?

MR. STEPHENSON: Objection, Your Honor. This witness does not cover maintenance of any line in his

testimony.

JUDGE HOPKINS: He has already stated he hasn't -- he doesn't have anything to do with that aspect.

BY MR. CRAIG: (Resuming)

- Q What do you mean on Fage 44, Mr. Owen, that the Stockton to Richmond line of the Santa Fe is slated for a "major downgrading?"
- Remes, I believe, before, in that the term "downgrade" is used as a relationship to the use that would result after the merger compared to the use that is currently in effect on a particular line or facility, and that line which currently has more than a dozen freight trains a day on it each way will have no SPSF freight trains on it.
- Q And you don't mean to imply any reduction of maintenance expenditures by this statement?
- A There is nothing implied one way or another in that statement with regard to maintenance expenses.
- Q Now, why would Amtrak, as you suggest on Fage 107, want to acquire the line of right?
- A We are aware that Amtrak has acquired a ccuple of lines outright where they found themselves the sole user, and that is basically the reason for including

that option among the options in this plan.

- Q Do you put a price tag to this line?
- A I don't myself, nc.

- Q Turning to your verified statement, Mr. Owen,
  I notice that you had spent a number of years with
  Amtrak in the past.
- A Yes, that's correct.
- Q From 1973 until '74, when you went to the U.S. Railway Association as manager of train operations, what were your duties with the U.S. Railway Association?

  What did this mean, manager of train operations?
- A The U.S. Railway Association, as you protably know, was studying the operations and the solution to the financial plight that confronted several bankrupt eastern and northeastern railroads. The manager, train operations position surveyed the operations as they currently exist on the Penn Central and the other railroads that were involved, and began to plan the train operations that a surviving company or whatever entity should survive should come out of the structure that was previously existing, began to plan the train operation that would be in effect for the surviving railroad or railroads that would come out of the northeastern situation.
  - Q So you were working on the development of the

final system plan that was submitted and approved? A The preliminary system plan. Yes, and the 2 3 beginnings of the final system plan. I returned to 4 Amtrak before the final system plan was published. Now, in your position with Amtrak from 1975 to 5 1978, as regional vice president, west, did you have 6 7 general responsibility for services throughout California? 8 A Yes. 9 10 Q Are you familiar with the two daily round 11 trips in the San Joaquin Valley? 12 Yes 5 Have you traveled on those trains? 13 14 Yes. Three or four times since I left Amtrak. 15 Now, who owns the passenger station at 16 17 Fresno? 18 A My recollection is, that is owned by Santa Fe. 19 O Do I correctly interpret your operating plan 20 as involving abandonment of the facility? 21 22 A Yes, the operating plan provides that the rail line that accesses the passenger station in Fresno from 23 24 the north will be abandoned, so there would be no

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through operation possible between Fig Garden and

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Hammond on the Santa Fe line. The plan doesn't contemplate that the station itself would be abandoned.

Q Well, what would you do, operate the trains up to the station and back the trains back?

A The plan, and again, this is an item pointed out in the plan intentionally, because it does represent a change in Amtrak's operation, the plan assumes that the four Amtrak trains would operate on the new connection north of Fresno, and on to the new Southern Pacific ridership, right-of-way, the ownership, and on the SPSF double track line, and make a station stop in Fresno, and then continue towards Bakersfield through the trackage rearrangement at Calwa, and the Fresno station stop, the site would be located somewhere on the SF line, and the relocation of that again would be subject to negotiation in the terms of the contract that Amtrak has with Southern Pacific and with Santa Fe.

- Q Would the station be comparable to the present Fresno passenger station?
- A The station would meet the terms of the contracts that exist between Amtrak and the railroads.
- Q I am not asking you for a contract interpretation. I am asking you what you are proposing to the Commission. Would the station be comparable to what is presently provided to the Fresno passengers?

MR. STEPHENSON: Your Honor, I object. I think that is as far as the witness can go.

MR. CRAIG: If the witness is unwilling to answer, he can so state.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Go ahead.

MR. STEPHENSCN: The witness referred to a contract between both companies and Amtrak, and implicit in that answer is the notion that whatever rights Amtrak has to a new station will be a matter of negotiation pursuant to the terms of the contract. I don't know how far you can go beyond that.

JUDGE HOPKINS: If he can answer, if it is comparable, I will let him.

THE WITNESS: There is a specific provision in the contract that relates to items just such as this, ancillary facilities, and I don't recall the exact terminology that the contract states in that clause, but I do know that it is covered specifically in the contract, and the interpretation of the contract would be the subject of the negotiation at the time.

applicants take the position that they have no obligation to replace the passenger station at Fresno.

Are the applicants willing to pay for a new station comparable to the present Fresno station?

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A I would have to state again, and this is my opinion, and the assumption that the plan was based on, that the applicants are prepared to meet the obligations that they have under the terms of the contract.

Amtrak has relocated stations throughout the country from time to time for various reasons, and to my knowledge every one of those where negotiations were present, the negotiations have been successful and mutually satisfactory to both parties.

And there is no reason to believe that especially in view of the advantages to be gained in this particular relocation, that the negotiation that is contemplated here would not be successful. There is every reason to believe that it would be a successful negotiation.

Q I don't think that was responsive to my question, in all due respect.

MR. STEPHENSON: Your Honor, he doesn't like the answer that he is getting.

JUDGE HOPKINS: I think, Mr. Craig, he has answered it the only way he can. I don't know what more you can get out of this witness.

BY MR. CFAIG: (Resuming)

Q I interpret your answer, Mr. Owen, to say that absent or not a duty under the agreement the applicant

A No.

- O Then what is the applicant's position?
- A The agreements do cover these situations, and there is some obligation of some sort under that agreement, and I think that is to be determined mutually between the parties in the negotiation that is contemplated.
- Q Are you aware that there is some disagreement between counsel for the applicants and counsel for the Amtrak as to what those agreements mean?
  - A Yes, that has been --
- Q Do you think it is in the public interest for that uncertainty to be resolved in future negotiations and litigation, or should it be resolved now?
- A As I stated, in my experience with Amtrak and the knowledge I have had of Amtrak in the intervening six and a half years, that where situations like this do exist, and where situations have come up, that the negotiations have always been successful. They may not have been easy, but they have been successful, and the public has not been inconvenienced.
- Q But as of now, you are unwilling to represent to the Commission that the applicants will pay for

replacement of the passenger station at Fresno comparable to the facilities now there?

A I cannot make that commitment on behalf of the management of SPSF.

Q Page 3, in terms of the guiding policy objectives, were these ones that were given to you. Mr. Owen, or were these ones that you developed?

A Of the operating plan, or the verified statement?

Q Page 3 of the verified statement, you outline five policy objectives which guided the preparation of the operating plan.

A I believe I testified earlier that we were present as these objectives were formulated, but the objectives as such were finalized and given to us then by Mr. Lacy and Mr. Fitzgerald, and represent the objectives of the respective railroad managements.

Q And the first one is to establish routes that would maximize servic improvements. Do you mean they are freight service improvements and not passenger service improvements?

A That is the basic thrust of the policy objective. The passenger aspect is covered under the ICC regulations in the passenger part of the operating plan.

Q And in your second point, where you talk about redundant facilities, you are speaking about facilities that are redundant for freight operations, not facilities that are redundant for passenger operations?

A Again, that is the basic intent behind it, because we are obliged to address the passenger issue as a separate issue, and we have so done that.

And in the fifth roint, you took pains not to abandon rail segments where rail service is currently being provided to shippers, but it was all right to abandon lines where service is presently being provided to passengers? Is that correct?

A In the case of Fresno, that abandonment was perceived to be strongly in the public interest. It facilitated the service capabilities of the merged railroad, and it was the judgment of the team that did the operating plan that there would be no adverse impact on Amtrak, that the ultimate operation provided for Amtrak and the negotiation that would take place with regard to the station would be successful, and the net result for Amtrak, they would be no worse off than they are now. There would be no adverse effect. So in that decision Amtrak was very definitely a consideration.

O Do you realize the cost to Amtrak could be an adverse effect, increased cost?

A It is not clear whether there would or would not be increased costs to Amtrak in any of the operating plan. The costs again are a matter of the compensation agreements between Amtrak and the two railroads.

Are you able to represent on behalf of the applicants that as a result of implementation of the operating plan, there will be no added costs on the Amtrak operations in the San Joaquin Valley?

A No, I can't make that representation. I think the cost reimbursement will be in accordance with the contracts.

Q Where is the passenger service addressed in your statement?

A We describe in each individual railroad section in Fart 1 the existing service, and then we describe the conclusions of the plan for the merged railroad. I believe that was on Paga 107, yes, Page 107, Section 7.

Q So this is the sum and substance of the analysis of the impact of passenger service of the operating plan, what appears on this one page. Is that correct?

A That represents the conclusions of the study team that did the operating plan.

MR. CRAIC: Thank you.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Thank you. Who will be next? BY MR. VAN ORMAN: O Mr. Owen, my name is Chandler van Orman. I represent the city of San Jose. 6 A Yes, sir. Q Directing your attention to Exhibit 13-18, as I read these figures, I understand them to be cumulative 8 in terms of the net change at the end of the first, 9

second, and third years?

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- A Yes, that is correct.
- Q And that the tonnage projected at the end of Year 4 represents the total tonnage that would be moving over, for example, the Newark to San Jose line or the San Jose to Watsonville line?
  - A That is correct during Year 4.
- How far in the future are these figures projected, or do they end at the fourth year?
- A They end at the fourth year, and they represent the -- as I stated before, the effect of the internal reroutes of traffic and the results of traffic diversion analysis.
- Q Do you know if the figures with respect to San Jose represent the traffic that moves through the city or around the city or both?

A Southern Pacific has two main routes to the north of San Jose as I am sure you are aware, and the single main route south of San Jose. The routes north of the city historically have been used as main routes interchangeably, so that on a given day, a train may operate on the line through Mulford, and on the following day the train would operate on a line through Warm Springs, and there has been a great deal of flexibility in the operation of trains on those two routes north of San Jose.

The tonnage that you are looking at in Exhibit 13-18, as I stated before, represents the through tonnage that is moving over an entire link, which is, in the case of virtually all lines, is by far the great bulk of the tonnage, but it does not represent any tonnage that is moving just within the link.

Q Sc this tonnage could move over the Warm Springs line or over the M. ford line or the lines that go through the center of the city, or the line that goes around the city?

A Not necessarily. One of the big elements in the past, and is about to become an element again in the choice of which route north of San Jose that is used is the United Motor venture there at Fremont, the old GM plant, and when service is to be provided by any through

train to or from the Warm Springs facility, it
necessitates use of the line through Warm Springs, and
use of the line through Mulford for that purpose is not
a practical alternative.

Conversely, if the train is scheduled to work on the Mulford line for some purpose, use of the Warm Springs route is not a practical alternative, so even though there is an alternate for some trains, many of the trains do not have an alternative, and must use one line or the other.

Q Dc these figures take into account the anticipated reopening of the old CM facility?

A The figures that you are looking at on 13-18 take into account the relocation of an automobile unloading facility that is currently in the Oakland.

West Oakland Harbor area on Southern Pacific.

It will be displaced as the result of a doubling of size of the intermedal capacity for the TOFC/COFC business there. For the purpose of the plan, that facility was to be located at Warm Springs, and to that degree, where that tonnage is moving to and from Warm Springs and the trains that carry that tonnage have to therefore use the Warm Springs line, that is reflected.

There is no projection of rail tonnage that

may develop as a result of strictly the United Motor

Company venture down there. That would be in addition.

Q But you are aware that it is planned to open

some time in 1985 and begin shipping then?

A Yes, I am.

O Sc any traffic that results from the opening of that facility would be in addition to the net change you reflect in this exhibit?

A Any traffic that would move in the southerly direction or come from the southerly direction. Any traffic, of course, coming from the other direction would not be involved.

O That is right. Do these figures take into account, Mr. Owen, any increase in traffic that might result from a grant of trackage rights to other railroads in this proceeding?

A No, these are strictly the SPSF freight tonnage figures.

So that if the Commission were to grant trackage rights to any other railroad, and those trackage rights were exercised, and resulted in an increase in traffic, that traffic would be in addition to the projections in your statement?

A Yes, that's right.

Q Are you aware of the plans for the Guadalupe

corridor light rail system?

A Yes, I am aware of the existence of the project. I don't have any detailed familiarity with the plans, however.

Q But none of your estimates or studies with respect to the change in traffic took into account any effect, if any, that that system might have when it is up and operational?

A No, since it is not an existing system, the plans were based on the existing operation only.

MR. VAN ORMAN: Thank you. I have nothing further.

JUDGE HOPKINS: Next?
BY MR. DELANEY:

Q Good afternoon. My name is John Delaney. I represent the Railway Labor Executives Association, and I have a few questions. If you could turn to Page 3 of your verified statement, we have been talking about these policy objectives. If you could look at Policy Objective Number 1, could you explain to me what is meant by the phrase "through the combined use of line segments of both railroads?"

A In certain areas, mileage could be shortened, service schedules could be improved, both of the above, and other positive events could occur by taking a flow

of traffic that currently is one railroad or the other and using segments of both existing railroads to move that car or cars from its origin to destination, so that we didn't want to be constrained because if it was formerly Santa Fe traffic, to move it on Santa Fe lines. We wanted full flexibility to weave the traffic in and among the lines of the new corporation.

Q In formulating this plan, did you consider any abandonments and then later reject them from the final operating plan?

A There were several ideas tossed about as to which lines could be abandoned and which ones -- they were varied and they were discussed from time to time. The policy after and partly as a result of those discussions, Policy Objective Number 5 was developed. There was to be a policy objective not to abandon line segments where rail service is currently being provided.

Q How would you describe these proposed abandonments? Were they, the majority, were they on the Scuthern Pacific line, or were they on the Atchison, Topeka, Santa Fe?

A No, they were just as the final list shows in my recollection. They were pretty well balanced between the two railroads.

A Each railroad has its -- and has had for some time, and I believe Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Lacy addressed this in their statement. It is more of a policy thing than something to do directly with the operating plan.

They have an ongoing program that looks at line segments on their individual railroads. In my experience, I have occasional contact with the railroads when I am not engaged in a project like this for them. When I am not in contact with them, I am off on some other project, and don't have a continuing relationship.

- Q So you will have a continuing relationship?
- A In those cases, I do not have a continuing relationship.
- O Moving on to Policy Objective Number 2, what Southern Pacific facilities were or are regarded as redundant?
- A I think as I stated earlier the one facility that is identified as being truly redundant therefore available for relief is the Southern Pacific Broadway yard at Fort Worth. The operating plan envisions a use

for all other Southern Pacific facilities other than the Fort Worth or the line segments that were cited for abandonment were otherwise identified in the plan through the merger period, wen though it may be a different use than is currently employed today.

Q Were any Santa Fe facilities regarded as redundant?

A The same general answer applies, and there is one specific Santa Fe facility that was identified as truly redundant. As I believe I stated before, it is the El Faso yard.

With regard to Policy Objective Number 3, you had a number of questions in this area. Could you explain to me, what does rehabilitating a route entail?

Mehabilitation would involve putting capital money into a route to give it the ability to handle trains in an improved manner from what it is at present. In other words, in this context, rehabilitation could be something like that as proposed for the Lathrop, Martinez line, whether it be rail, ties, ballast, and centralized traffic control system proposed that permits faster speeds, more flexible train operations. In other cases, rehabilitation would just encompass portions of what is contemplated for the Martinez line.

Q So that basically it is just improving the physical nature of the line, the track?

A Yes, that is generally it. The capability of the line to handle the traffic efficiently and expediticusly.

Q Did the operating plan achieve any efficiency as a result of not having to extremely rehabilitate any routes?

MR. STEPHENSON: I am not sure I understand the question.

THE WITNESS: I don't understand the question.

BY MR. DELANEY: (Resuming)

Q Would it help if I repeated it? What I am looking for is just whether or not your plan succeeded in saving money because some routes did not have to be rehabilitated.

A I think there are several examples pointed out. As a matter of fact, the Tucumcari line is probably a pretty good example. I gave one before on the Santa Fe line between Alpine Junction up through San Angelo, where it was a potential route that was not used as an actual active route simply because of the capital investment that would be necessary in order to make it an active route.

But I think certainly the Tucumcari line is another example, to expand on that, where even though the railroad is in good physical condition now as a result of the SP recent rehabilitation, under the SPSF concept, there will be an avoidance of a centralized traffic control system for that route. It is a real saving that is projected.

The traffic on the Tucumcari route, as I stated before, the character of the traffic has changed significantly since the Tucumcari plan was put together. There is a much greater percentage of TOFC trains, and the tonnage on that line is at the projections tonnage that were contained in the 1977 study.

To permit further growth on that line for
Southern Pacific standing alone, CTC would be a
necessity for that line between Harrington and El Faso.
It has reached its capacity in terms of being able to
handle the traffic on a timely basis. There is a good
example of capital avoidance and a large savings.

- Earlier there was talk about tracks that did not have to be rehabilitated as a result of this plan. Can you give me an estimate of how many track segments did not have to be rehabilitated?
  - A No, I can't provide that.

Q In regard to Folicy Objective 4, what did you mean when you used the terms "parallel lines?"

A This again, I will refer to the prime example is the use of the Sunset route and the Santa Fe main line. As one of the objectives, we did not want to displace and cause a major impact on labor when the other objectives could be met, substantially met without causing an impact on labor.

So that in transferring train movements from the Sunset line to the Santa Fe double track, even though minor advantages may have been present in cre or two instances of being able to move, say, one more train up there, there was no major reason to do so and displace more labor.

We transferred enough trains from the Sunset route to be able to and only enough to be able to permit the Sunset route to function as a high speed, dependable TOFC line, and handle other traffic that has to go on that route.

But even though there may have been an opportunity and some slight advantage to meet one of the other objectives, that was offset by the policy objective outlined in Number 4. The advantage was not sufficiently great to warrant the displacement and the impact on the labor forces. So we would leave a train

or two on a line like that.

Are there any other examples of when it was impossible to balance in this manner, to balance the impact on labor and its compatibility with other objectives of the railroads?

The use of the Tucumcari route itself, which continues on to the previous example. We wanted to continue to utilize the Tucumcari route from Hutchinson down to

Vaughn and continue it to El Paso, and at the same time we wanted to free up the capacity of the Santa Fe line which across those stretches has a significant amount of single traffic to handle the higher speed more time sensitive trains, so there was an intentional effort made to keep the transfer of traffic pretty much in line with existing loads, so that the same number of people that are employed at Pratt or Dalhart, as examples, would continue to be employed, and we wouldn't be forced into a wholesale transfer in or out of those.

O Moving to your operating rlan -
JUDGE HOPKINS: Do you have many more
questions?

MR. DELANEY: If I could ask this question, it might save us some time.

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