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#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

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ORAL ARGUMENT

IN THE MATTER OF:

UNION PACIFIC CORPORATION, UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD : Finance Docket COMPANY

No. 32760

- CONTROL AND MERGER -

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAIL CORPORATION, SOUTHERN PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION : COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, SPCSL CORP., : AND THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Monday, July 1, 1996

Surface Transportation Board Hearing Room A 12th Street & Constitution Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C.

The above-entitled matter came on for hearing, pursuant to notice, at 10:00 a.m.

BEFORE:

LINDA J. MORGAN J. J. SIMMONS, III Vice Chairperson GUS OWEN

Chairperson Commissioner

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APPEARANCES:

### PRIMARY APPLICANTS, et al. Primary Applicants

On Behalf of Union Pacific Corporation, Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, Southern Pacific Rail Corp., Southern Pacific Transp. Co., St. Louis Southwestern Rwy. Co., SPCSL Corp., and The Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Co.:

ARVID E. ROACH, II, Esq.
of: Covington & Burling
1201 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
P.O. Box 7566
Washington, DC 20044-7566
(202) 662-5388

Settlement Agreement Parties (Other Than Labor)

On Behalf of Burlington Northern Railroad Company, and The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company:

of: Mayer, Brown & Platt
2000 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 463-2000

On Behalf of the Chemical Manufacturers Association:

SCOTT N. STONE, Esq.
of: Patton, Boggs & Blow
2550 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 457-6335

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

# Settlement Agreement Parties (Other Than Labor) (continued)

On Behalf of Utah Railway Company:

CHARLES H. WHITE, Jr., Esq.

of: Galland, Kharasch, Morse & Garfinkle, P.C.

1054 31st Street, N.W.

Washington, DC 20007

(202) 342-6750

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PARTIES

On Behalf of U.S. Department of Transportation:

PAUL SAMUEL SMITH, Esq.

On Behalf of U.S. Department of Justice:

ANNE BINGAMAN, Esq.
ROGER FONES, Esq.

On Behalf of U.S. Department of Agriculture:
MICHAEL DUNN, Esq.

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

## SHIPPER ORGANIZATIONS

On Behalf of The National Industrial Transportation League:

NICHOLAS J. DiMICHAEL, Esq.
of: Donelan. Cleary, Wood & Maser, P.C.
Suite 750
1100 New York Avenue. N.W.
Washington, DC 20005-3934
(202) 371-9500

On Behalf of the Save the Rock Island Committee, Inc.:

william P. Jackson, Jr., Esq. of: Jackson and Jessup, P.C. 3426 North Arlington Blvd. Arlington, Virginia 22201 (703) 525-4050

On Behalf of Coalition for Competitive Rail Transportation:

JOHN T. ESTES, Esq.
Managing Director
Estes Associates
1615 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 466-6356

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### COAL SHIPPERS

On Behalf of Western Coal Traffic League, Wisconsin Power & Light Co., and Wisconsin Public Service Corporation:

C. MICHAEL LOFTUS, Esq. of: Slover & Loftus 1224 17th Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20036 (202) 347-7170

On Behalf of Entergy Services, Inc., Arkansas Power & Light Company, and Gulf States Utilities Company:

of: Slover & Loftus
1224 17th Street, N.W.
Washingtor, DC 20036
(202) 347-7170

On Behalf of Texas Utilities Electric Company and City Public Service Board of San Antonio:

JOHN H. LeSEUR, Esq. of: Slover & Loftus 1224 17th Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20036 (202) 347-7170

On Behalf of Sierra Pacific Power Company and Idaho Power Company:

JAMES A. CALDERWOOD, Esq.
of: Zuckert, Scoutt & Rasenberger
888 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006-3959
(202) 298-8660

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### COAL SHIPPERS (continued)

## On Behalf of Wisconsin Electric Power Company:

THOMAS F. McFARLAND, Jr., Esq. of: McFarland & Herman Suite 1330
20 North Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606-2902
(312) 236-0204

#### GULF COAST SHIPPERS

On Behalf of the Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc., Union Carbide Corporation, Montell USA, Inc., and The Geon Company:

MARTIN W. BERCOVICI, Faq. of: Keller and Heckman 1001 G Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20001 (202) 434-4144

## On Behalf of Dow Chemical Company:

NICHOLAS J. DiMICHAEL, Esq.
of: Donelan, Cleary, Wood & Maser, P.C.
Suite 750
1100 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20005-3934
(202) 371-9500

## On Behalf of International Paper Company:

eDWARD D. GREENBERG, Esq.
of: Galland, Kharasch, Morse & Garfinkle, P.C.
1054 31st Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20007
(202) 342-6750

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(202) 234-4433

#### GRAIN SHIPPERS

On Behalf of Farmland Industries, Inc., Mountain-Plains Communities & Shippers Coalition, and Colorado Wheat Administrative Committee:

MICHAEL F. McBRIDE, Esq.
of: LeBoeuf, Lamb, Greene & MacRae
Suite 1200
1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009-5728
(202) 986-8030

#### RAILROAD PARTIES

## On Behalf of Consolidated Rail Corporation:

A. STEPHEN HUT, Jr., Esq. of: Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering 2445 M Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20037 (202) 663-6235

# On Behalf of Kansas City Southern Railroad Company:

william A. Mullins, Esq.
of: Troutman Sanders, Attorneys at Law
601 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 640
Washington, DC 20004

Washington, DC 20004 (202) 274-2953

JAMES RILL, Esq.
of: Collier, Shannon, Rill & Scott
3050 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 342-8400

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## RAILROAD PARTIES (continued)

## On Behalf of Montana Rail Link, Inc.:

MARK H. SIDMAN, Esq.
of: Weiner, Brodsky, Sidman & Kider
Suite 800
1350 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005-4797
(202) 628-2000

## On Behalf of Texas Mexican Railway Company:

RICHARD A. ALLEN, Esq.
of: Zuckert, Scoutt & Rasenberger, LLP
888 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006-3959
(202) 298-8660

## On Behalf of Capital Metropolitan Transportation Authority:

MONICA J. PALKO, Esq.
of: Bracewell & Patterson, L.L.P.
Suite 500
2000 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006-1872
(202) 223-1225

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# STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS/ABANDONMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND RELATED INTERESTS

On Be'half of the Railroad Commission of Texas :

BARRY WILLIAMSON, Esq.

On Behalf of the State of Texas, Attorney General:

REBECCA FISHER, Esq.
of: Consumer Protection Division
Antitrust Section
P.O. Box 12548
Austin, Texas 78711-2548
(512) 463-2185

# On Behalf of California Public Utilities Commission:

P. GREGORY CONLON, Esq.
of: Public Utilities Commission
505 Van Ness Avenue, #5200
San Francisco, California 94102
(415) 703-2440

# On Behalf of Springfield Plastics, Inc., and Brandt Consolidated, Inc.:

THOMAS F. McFARLAND, Jr., Esq. of: McFarland & Herman Suite 1330
20 North Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60606-2902
(312) 236-0204

## On Behalf of City of Reno, Nevada:

PAUL LAMBOLEY, Esq.

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(202) 234-4433

# STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS/ABANDONMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND RELATED INTERESTS

On Behalf of Sedqwick County, Kansas, and City of Wichita, Kansas:

of: McCarthy, Sweeney & Harkaway 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006 (202) 393-5710

## On Behalf of Rails to Trails Conservancy:

LAURA D. MIDDLETON, Esq.

#### LABOR PARTIES

On Behalf of Allied Rail Union, and Transportation-Communications International Union:

DONALD F. GRIFFIN, Esq.
of: Highsaw, Mahoney, & Clarke, P.C.
Suite 210
1050 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 296-8500

## On Benalf of United Transportation Union:

CLINTON J. MILLER, III General Counsel United Transportation Union 14600 Detroit Avenue Cleveland, Ohio 44107 (216) 228-9400

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(10:01 a.m.)

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: 3 Please be seated. Good morning. Less than a year ago, the former 4 5 Interstate Commerce Commission held oral argument on 6 the proposed merger of the Burlington Northern and the Santa Fe Railroad Systems; a merger that, when it was 7

approved, created the nation's largest carrier.

As we know, since that time, Congress has abolished the ICC and transferred jurisdiction to decide railroad mergers to an independent board, the Surface Transportation Board.

Today, the Board is considering another significant railroad merger, the consolidation of the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroad Systems.

If approved, this merger would produce a railroad system even larger than the BN/Santa Fe system.

We are here today to hear parties present oral argument on the merits of the merger. We will discuss and vote on the case in a voting conference on

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Wednesday of this week.

This case has already been argued and tried in every other forum imaginable: in the print media, on the radio and in Congress. The issues have been memorialized in numerous ads, in press conferences and home-town rallies and in volumes of letters.

There has been much rhetoric and much hyperbole on all sides of this case. I have even been asked to comment on the circus-like atmosphere surrounding this matter.

Well, this is not a circus. The responsibility of the Board, which it takes seriously, is to conduct a fair proceeding and to reach an informed result that applies the law that we administer to the facts that have been presented on the record.

Today, our job, like that of any court, is to get past the hyperbole and the rhetoric and explore one more time the record and the law with the representatives of various parties.

This proceeding began to take shape when

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the Applicants filed their Notice of Intent on August 4, 1995, which was followed by a formal merger application.

In a decision served December 27, 1995, the application was accepted and a procedural schedule was set that was designed to produce a decision as expeditiously as possible, while guaranteeing all parties a full opportunity to make their case.

I am proud to say that this case has proceeded on schedule. I am also proud to say that during the course of this proceeding, we have amassed a voluminous, high-quality record that thoroughly covers the sharply different views on the many important transportation issues in this case.

In our May 9 decision announcing today's oral argument, we indicated that we expected to hold argument for four hours, twice as long as the argument time for the BN/Santa Fe merger.

The opponents of the merger, however, got together, for which I commend them, and submitted a proposal regarding how much time each of them would need to make their presentations.

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To accommodate the request of the opponents of the merger, in our June 19 decision, the time for today's oral argument was increased to five hours, which reflects the amount of additional time that they had requested.

Of the five hours, counsel for the Applicants and certain parties that have entered into settlement agreements with the Applicants will have a

Counsel for opposing parties and other interested parties will have a total of three hours to make their arguments.

total of two hours in which to present their

We will break for lunch at an appropriate time, and it is possible that we will take other breaks as the need arises.

Let me emphasize that during these breaks, as well as at the conclusion of today's oral argument, there will be no contact between Board members and staff and the parties, the media, and the general public about the substance of this case or the oral argument today.

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arguments.

I'll remind each of the speakers today to adhere strictly to the time allotments and to pay close attention to the lights. The green lights indicate that you have one minute. When the red line comes on, your time has expired and you should conclude your argument. Board members may, and I expect they will, ask questions of the speakers either during their arguments or at the close of each argument. Before moving to our first presenter today, I want to announce that Governor Leavitt of Utah is flying in today to participate in the oral argument. When he arrives, I will accommodate him as

Now, I understand that we have with us Senator Bond from Missouri. And I would be delighted to hear from him at this time.

We know of your views, Senator, and have read specifically the letter that you sent us last week. So, I am delighted that you are here today to present your views.

SENATOR BOND: Thank you very much, Madam

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Chair, and members of the Board. I sincerely appreciate you allowing me to share briefly with you this morning my observations and comments.

I am, for the record, Christopher S. Bond, United States Senator for the State of Missouri. I sincerely appreciate this time, and I acknowledge what the Chair has said about everything that possibly could have been -- could be said about this proposed merger, has already been said.

But as the Chair will remember from her experience in the Senate, the question is has everybody said it?

I have several particular points of view that I wish to share with you because last fall as Chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee, I joined with Chairwoman Jan Meyers in convening a Joint Session of the House/Senate Small Business Committee to hear from small businesses, shippers, regarding their concerns and experiences with large rail mergers like the one you're considering today.

The overwhelming view of those shippers was that only actual, real competition protects them

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actual

from the serious consequences of being a captive 1 2 shipper. Competition, real available competition. That's what shippers need, and that's what your Board has been charged by Congress to protect. When Congress passed regislation last year transferring the authority to review proposed rail mergers from the former Interstate Commerce Commission to this Board a major concern was whether or not it should retain exclusive jurisdiction over ensuring that healthy competition is protected before any merger is approved.

We decided that the Board would retain that responsibility. This merger is the first opportunity you will have to exercise that.

As noted by the Chair, I recently submitted a letter signed by seven of my Senate colleagues. In that letter, we focused on our view that protecting competition for shippers is the central responsibility of the Board.

I know you've received numerous letters

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from other members of Congress voicing a similar 1 concern. And I think the view comes across that all 2 of us want the Board aggressively to assert its statutory authority, to condition a proposed merger in a manner such that shippers and competition are protected. That is what is most important to us. We believe that in this case, to protect competition, you should require divestiture of the acquired parallel lines that will be created as a result of the merger to independent rail competitors. We do not believe that trackage rights alone are sufficient to protect competition. Clearly, competing railroads operating over lines controlled by an aggressive competitor are at a serious disadvantage.

There are simply too many ways that the controller of those trackage rights can limit real competition.

The Union Pacific proposes to grant unprecedent trackage rights to the other dominant railroading the west, the BN/Santa Fe to address some of the threats to competition proposed by the merger.

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They suggest that this alone will solve all of the competitive problems with the merger.

But it seems to me common sense and real experience suggest otherwise. First of all, how could the UP decide whom it will allow to serve as a competitor?

This so-called competitor just happens to be the other dominant railroad in the west. Why should the UP determine under what conditions its sole competitor should be allowed to operate?

Secondly, given that this arrangement would concentrate 90 percent of all rail traffic in the west between these two dominant carriers, is it any surprise that both UP/SP and BN/Santa Fe prefer this solution.

A duopoly is not much better for competition than a monopoly. I do not believe the Board should allow such a concentration of market shares to be the solution to the competitive problems with the merger.

We can't have two mega railroads dictating the terms of competition for so many shippers in the

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west.

Divestiture, on the other hand, ensures that other competitors will continue to provide alternatives to the shippers. That's how you protect competition. I believe that's the solution you should require.

Because there is such intense interest in these parallel lines by competing carriers, I have no doubt that there will healthy bids for them.

Divestiture would allow the merger to go forward and give the UP and the SP the benefits of the end-to-end efficiency as well as the administrative consolidation they want, while protecting competition for the shippers.

As you know, the Departments of Justice, Transportation and Agriculture have voiced similar concerns.

Numerous shipper groups in many of the affected states have as well. You'll hear directly from many of them in your proceedings today, I'm quite sure.

I'm sure that all of you have seen, or

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someone will present for the record, The New York Times article on Friday, June 28th, featuring a lead story in the Business Section quoting many of the groups and their concerns.

The article does an outstanding job of outlining the enormous market power the proposed merger would create for the merged railroad and the very real fears that shippers have as a result.

If you haven't seen the article, we would make one available. But I'm sure that it will be submitted for the record.

We in Congress hope that you will recognize the importance of protecting competition while granting the UP and SP the efficiencies they want. These two objectives are mutually achievable.

Congress specifically gave you the power to require divestiture in the law that created the Board. And we urge that you use that power to protect shippers in competition.

I thank you sincerely for giving me this opportunity. I flew in late last night to be here and have to leave again. But if you have a question, I'd

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be happy to address that. 1 2 Otherwise, I express my sincere thanks for your gracious consideration of my request. 3 CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: Well, thank you very much, Senator. You do see mergers -- benefits to this 5 6 merger. Is that --7 SENATOR BOND: Mergers have benefits in allowing administrative efficiencies. End-to-end 8 competition as we enter new stages of transportation 9 will provide greater opportunities for services of new 10 11 areas. And as one who eons ago used to practice 12 anti-trust law -- that's one of the reasons I got into 13 politics to get out of anti-trust law. 14 15 (Laughter.) 16 SENATOR BOND: I saw --CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: And now you're back 17 18 in it again, right? SENATOR BOND: I also wanted to get out of 19 20 the law business entirely, but some of my committee assignments have prevented that. But there are 21 22 benefits. What we feel is very important for the

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Board to focus on is the possible detriments to competition.

And we believe the parallel lines that could be shut down or controlled by one acquiring railroad are essential for competition.

If they are divested, if they are put on the marketplace for other competitors, not just the dominant -- the other dominant carrier in the west, then this would, in my view, ensure the competition that we need to see for efficient transportation.

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: There's a lot in the record that talks about divestiture undermining the benefits of this merger. I presume that you don't see it that way.

SENATOR BOND: Well, let me just lay it out for you very clearly. There are legitimate benefits to be achieved by a merger: administrative, end-to-end, economies of scale.

But if the benefits of the merger are that they shut down competing lines, if the benefits sought from the merger are the benefits of monopoly power, that's a no-no. That is an unacceptable benefit.

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The others, fine, that's great. Let's have it as an efficient a transportation as we can with full competition.

But if you tell me that the merger only makes sense because they can shut down parallel lines and administer monopoly powers over rail shipments in areas where there currently is competition, then I would say to you that is not a legitimate, free-market benefit.

And the -- if that is what makes the merger appear economically viable, that is an unacceptable reason for the merger.

So, I say let the benefits from efficiencies, scale, administration, end-to-end, acquisitions go forward, but not the competitive elimination of competing routes for rail transport.

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: Thank you very much, Senator.

SENATOR BOND: And Chair, I thank you and members of the Board.

VICE CHAIRPERSON SIMMONS: Thank you.

SENATOR BOND: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: Next, we will hear from Congressman Lloyd Doggett from Texas, who I believe is here to make a statement. We would be

pleased to hear from you at this time.

CONGRESSMAN DOGGETT: Thank you very much,
Madam Chairman and members of the Board. I did stay
over this weekend before rushing off to Texas this
morning to convey the depth of my concern.

This may be one of the few issues on which there is substantial agreement in the Texas Congressional Delegation these days. And that is about the impact, the very adverse impact, that we believe that this merger would have on our state.

As the newspaper in my hometown and the state capital of Texas, <u>The Austin American Statesman</u>, noted in a recent editorial, appropriately entitled "Derailed Merger," Texans would be particularly hardhit by this merger, which could lead to higher rail costs and potential job loss.

The Board, of course, is charged with looking at the law, as the Chair has indicated. And it seems to me that under the enabling legislation,

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you have the statutory responsibility to determine whether the record indicates that this merger would be inconsistent with the public interest.

I'm here to comment very briefly on that interest as we perceive it from Texas, and of course to be mindful of the intent expressed in the Staggers Act to avoid undue concentration of market power and to ensure effective competition among rail carriers.

I believe that this merger fails to meet that standard, since it subjects most Texas commerce to a powerful monopoly.

If we look at the area that will, now in the red on the chart, be served with traffic controlled 90 percent or more by the -- actually, I think in the red area 100 percent -- of two carriers.

It looks a little like a new form of manifest destiny, a large part of the country that will be pretty dependent on only one form of transportation.

And in Texas -- you can pull up Chart B, some 90 percent of the rail access to Mexico and 90 percent of the storage capacity for transporting raw

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materials from the Gulf Coast would be covered by this merged company. Of the entire 35,000 miles of track involved in the merger, about a fourth of them are in Texas, which is one of the reasons we're particularly concerned about this. I know that you have in the record documents from the Texas Railroad Commission, the Texas Attorney General, the Texas Department of Transportation, as well as many manufacturer and industries that have expressed their feeling that the great weight of evidence shows the merger would negatively impact our state.

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Our all-Republican Texas Railroad Commission described the merger as incurably anticompetitive and spoke of the effect on shipping rates, consumer prices, and increased competition of having this merger approved.

In addition, as noted in a final chart, there is the impact on NAFTA. We've had quite a struggle over getting NAFTA in effect. Mexico is our number one trading partner in Texas.

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I believe you have a smaller version of this chart in the record before you. But it's designed to show the rail traffic going through Texas.

And NAFTA has substantially increased trade in this area in a wide variety of commodities. The future of NAFTA we believe ought not to be dependent on the practices of a single railroad, which we believe would occur under this merger proposal.

One of the cornerstones of the NAFTA treaty is free and open competition. And we would suddenly under the merge proposal find about 90 percent of our access to and from Mexico with one railroad.

That will leave places like the Port of Houston, the City of San Antonio, the Central Texas area that I represent, served by only one railroad.

This combination would place thousands of miles of track throughout Texas and Mexico in the hands of the very few, and I think would be contrary to the concept of promoting promotion discussed in the Staggers Act.

Our concerns in Texas are certainly

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intensified by the conclusions that the Board is very familiar with from the Department of Justice, from Agriculture Secretary Glickman about the impact on farmers and ranchers, and the possibility of an \$800 million increase in consumer prices.

At a minimum, we believe that the Department of Transportation's proposal for divesture of parallel lines to an independent railroad should be a condition of approval which is essential in preserving competition.

In Texas, in short, this merger is about as welcome as the drought we're enduring down there. I know that the term "being railroaded" is something I hear mentioned in Congress from time to time. But its origins are sometimes forgotten.

Over the years, rail monopolies have not shown an abundance of affection for consumers. And I'm here to say, in short, please don't have us be railroaded in Texas by this merger. Protect the public interests and derail this merger. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: Thank you. You

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mentioned NAFTA specifically, which I know is an issue 1 2 of great interest in the State of Texas. And we have 3 a lot on the record about that. CONGRESSMAN DOGGETT: Right. 4 CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: In particular, we 5 6 have a proposal from TexMex, if you're familiar with 7 that --CONGRESSMAN DOGGETT: Yes. 8 CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: 9 -- related to ensuring competition through the gateways between 10 Texas and Mexico. Do you have any comment on that 11 particular issue and perhaps their particular 12 13 proposal? CONGRESSMAN DOGGETT: 14 No, I have not reviewed the specific TexMex proposal. Our main concern is that there be more than one choice 16 available to our shippers in Texas as they increase 17 18 the volume of shippage as a result of NAFTA. CHAIRPERSON MORCAN: Thank you very much. CONGRESSMAN DOGGETT: Thank you so much. CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: We appreciate your 22 being here.

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CONGRESSMAN DOGGETT: I appreciate it.

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: I have also received several other statements from members of Congress who could not be here today, but who have asked me to submit those statements into the record.

What I will do, since I have five of them, is to read the Senator or Congressman's name, and then to read the first paragraph of the statement. And then I will submit the rest into the record.

The first statement is from Senator Harry Reid from Nevada. His statement reads as follows: "I submit these comments in opposition to the proposed merger of Union Pacific Railroad and Southern Pacific Railroad in my capacity as the Senior Senator from Nevada."

"The proposed merger would dramatically alter the City of Reno's identity as a popular resort town. Those interests actively seeking this merger failed to look beyond the balance sheets in their examination of this issue."

"Indeed, the questionable bottom-line advantages which may accrue to one industry from such

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a merger are far out-weighed by the unquestionable disadvantages to be visited upon Reno's other industries and its residents."

I hereby submit the rest of that statement into the record.

The next statement is from Senator Mark Hatfield from Oregon. The first paragraph reads as follows: "Thank you for the opportunity to address the matter of the proposed merger of the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroads. I am please to offer this testimony in strong support of this merger because of its positive impact on Oregon."

The rest of his statement will be submitted into the record.

The next statement is from Bob Kerry,

Senator Bob Kerry or Nebraska. The first paragraph

reads as follows: "I am pleased to offer my

enthusiastic support for the proposed merger of the

Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads and urge

the Service Transportation Board to approve its

application."

"I have studied the proposed merger in

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great detail and believe it would have numerous benefits for the nation and for Nebraska." 2 "While this matter is entirely up to the 3 discretion of the STB, I arge the Board's consideration of the proposal." The rest of that statement will be included in the record. The next statement is from Congressman Henry Bonilla from Texas. The first paragraph of that 9 statement reads as follows: "Thank you for the opportunity to address the Board on the benefits of the proposed Union Pacific/Southern Pacific merger." 12 "Both Union Pacific and Southern Pacific are major railroads in the State of Texas and my district. The merged system would be able to meet the competitive challenge of the new BN/Santa Fe system." In addition, many shippers should benefit from the UP/SP agreement with the BN/Santa Fe that 19 should provide BN/Santa Fe with access to various routes and points in Texas." The rest of that statement will be included in the record.

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The last statement I have just received is from Congressman Ron Packard from California. And his first paragraph reads as follows: "Thank you for the opportunity to summarize some of the many benefits of the proposed Union Pacific/Southern Pacific merger."

And the rest of that statement will be included in the record.

Now before proceeding to the other speakers today, there is a unique situation which has been presented to us. I believe that in the audience, there is an individual, Mr. Scott Manatt, who has travelled from Arkansas.

He has asked to speak today on a matter of concern to him involving a tragedy in his family. Without objection, please proceed. You have two minutes. Thank you.

MR. MANATT: Thank you, Madam Chairman, members of the Commission. The situation, as I come to speak this merger, has not been in the public interest. Specifically, my town has 1.25 miles. The only track in town is a MOPAC Union Pacific.

You've had four derailments there, the

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most recent of which was June the 21st or 22nd, 1995. And they've put flames in our town as high as 300 feet

The bottom line is we don't think they maintain their rail. According to an affidavit that I have, Union Pacific, that didn't happen.

The other reason I'm here is October 5, 1993, my son, Spud, got caught in a rail because of lousy maintenance between the rails and the cross tie. An Amtrak train hit and killed him and this is his

No one from Union Pacific said "I'm sorry." No one called his mother and said, "We're sorry." They don't care. It's a matter of a balance sheet. It's a matter of dollars and sense. It's a matter of being crude, rude and socially unacceptable.

And that's what we are running into today. Yes, we have them sued in Arkansas for \$100 million. It ain't enough. My son, 19 year old football player from Arkansas, kissed me at 10:02 before he died at 4:00 the next morning. And I was glad of it.

An outstanding football player, I'll never

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know if he plays for the Dallas Cowboys. I'll never knew if he'd have made it in the pros.

But I know one thing, if you put a standard on public safety as the airline industry has, and you require these railroads to put asphalt in where kids can't their foot caught in the rail, and they can't trip over cross-ties two inches too high, and if you make them be accountable to the public for the safety in the public interest, then you will have done your job.

In opposition to the merger and very grateful to the Chair for this opportunity, I thank you. I will take questions.

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: Thank you very much, and we are sorry for what has happened. And we will keep your views in mind. And I appreciate your being here.

MR. MANATT: Madam Chair, for the record can I call attention to the fact that my comments are noted in "The Environmental Assessment," AG pages 69 through 72, inclusive.

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: Yes, that will be

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noted, thank you. We will now turn to arguments from 1 the primary applicants. Mr. Roach, please proceed. MR. ROACH: Thank you very much, Madam Chairman. Let me say first that -- let me express first our sincere grief at Mr. Manatt's loss. I know that nothing else I can say will assuage that, but I will say to you that UP is struggling all the time to improve safety. UP was one of the founders of Operation Lifesaver and is a heavy contributor to it. And this merger will promote safety. We're committed to abide by the mitigation measures of SEA to improve crossing safety. And I just repeat our sorrow and grief at that personal tragedy.

I want to focus today, this morning, on key points in the record and in the law as you have urged, Madam Chairman.

I want to talk about the public benefits of this merger, and in particular and including the public benefit of solving the problem of SP's financial and operating weakness.

I want to talk about the categories of

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traffic that have come to be known as three-to-two and two-to-one during this litigation of this case.

I want to talk about grain, chemicals, coal, Mexican traffic, and I want to tell you why divestiture is unjustified and would be terribly destructive and should be rejected.

The basic question before you is simple, perhaps deceptively simple. It's the merger and the settlement with BN/Santa Fe versus the alternatives. Where does the public interest lie?

Only the merger and the settlement have the tremendous public benefits that are shown in this record. Only the merger and the settlement will provide a real competitor for BN/Santa Fe in the west, stronger competition for all shippers throughout and across the west, and preserve and enhance SP services.

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: Let me stop you right there, Mr. Roach. Your discussion about benefits, now obviously UP has been involved in several other mergers over the past number of years. What specifically has been the experience with mergers in

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terms of anticipated benefits, real benefits and so forth?

MR. ROACH: There's a lot in the record on that. and the experience has been very, very positive. The Union Pacific has kept the commitments that it made in its applications for merger approval and in its projections as to marketing and operating efficiency benefits.

We acquired, Union Pacific acquired, the Missouri Pacific, extended single-line service throughout large portions of the south-central United States, achieved tremendous efficiency improvements; acquired the Western Pacific, committed to upgrade it \$90 million in capital outlays, and in fact spent almost \$200 million; introduced new, strong competition into the northern California transcontinental rail market.

We came before you and proposed the acquisition of the Missouri/Kansas/Texas Railroad. We said that we would preserve and improve the services of the KD, and that has happened.

The KD has been upgraded, not only all the

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lines that were promised to be upgraded, 1 additional lines as well. 2

There were no -- essentially very few abandonments in the KD merger even though it was parallel. We achieved capacity improvements, great improvements in grain transportation directly from the Kansas area into Texas are other benefits.

I stood here eight years ago at this very podium and argued with the Justice Department about what the effect of that merger would be in markets that went from three railroads to two.

We heard the same arguments that we're going to hear today about that from Justice and other parties. And they said, "Don't allow that to happen. Impose conditions. Keep three railroads in the markets that will go to two: San Antonio, Abilene and Salida Kansas grain and Houston area rock aggregates, traffic, major markets that went from three to two."

I stood here and I argued to you that putting together the UP and the KD would yield a stronger railroad, would intensify competition. Justice said it wouldn't.

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The Commission ruled for the Applicants and rejected Justice's argument. What happened? We know what happened. We don't have to speculate. We don't have to listen to anti-trust theorists.

We know what happened to the rates. They have come down in every one of those markets by 25 percent or more.

And the only reason that can have happened is the competition has remained strong and indeed stronger in those two railroad markets.

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: Now, how about with the CN&W merger? Obviously, there's been a lot of discussion about that merger, how it has gone, what problems have arisen in the consolidation. Could you talk about that me. 'er since that's the most recent one?

MR. ROACH: Sure. We're still in the process of implementing that merger, of course. And there have been service problems that UP has acknowledged from perhaps a little bit of overaggressive or over-enthusiastic effort to implement that merger.

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However, those service problems are under control and service is improving, and is improved beyond the level that it was before the merger. And that is stable and that is solid. That is not just some short-term pheromenon.

VICE CHAIRPERSON SIMMONS: What do you think actually went wrong?

MR. ROACH: I think that, as I say, some of the problem was over-enthusiasm. But a large part of the problem was also weather-related and grain-related.

There was a very large overhang of grain in the market. Also, one of the big marketing benefits of that merger was providing new, long-haul, single-line marketing opportunities for the feed grains of Iowa and Minnesota.

But nobody anticipated the incredible volumes that the railroad would be deluged with when they put in place these new rates and these attractive new markets.

Now, there are a lot of shippers in this record who have encomiums to sing about that merger

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because they made a lot of money, because their grain rights went up. The price for the grain that they sold on the farm went up as these new markets, direct markets, were opened up. But it led to operating problems. we've overcome those operating problems. UP is out adding second track to the CN&W in Iowa, as we promised we would do. We have improved the Powder River Basin lines as we promised we would do. We have centralized the dispatching of those lines and the marketing of those lines as we promised we would do.

We have cut employment substantially in the management ranks by many hundreds of people, again more than we projected, perhaps a little too much.

But those are real benefits. They have brought costs down, and rates have been continuing to come down.

So I submit to you, Madam Chairman, that the history of rail mergers, and not just UP's rail mergers which I know a good deal about, but others as well, has been really unalloyedly positive.

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If you look at the last 15 years, the number of class one railroads has declined by two-thirds in this country.

Now, has that led to increases in rates as the anti-trust theorists of the Justice Department might argue? No, it hasn't. There has been a 50 percent decline in real rates, real rail rates.

And that can only happen if competition is vigorous. You can't say well, it's because of productivity or its because of deregulation because it wouldn't be passed on to the shipper in lower rates if the competition weren't forcing it to happen.

Now, you have ruled again and again that two strong railroads is what is the sine qua non of competition in the rail industry.

Now, railroading isn't like widget making. You don't need and you can't have dozens of producers in a market. We had a Mr. Sheppard here for some of these parties and say there isn't any competition in the market unless you have five players in the market.

Well, he hasn't seen railroading if that's his opinion. Railroading is incredibly resource-

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capital intensive, tremendous fixed costs. And the 1 only way to achieve many efficiencies, not all 2 efficiencies, but many efficiencies, is through 3 merger. You don't want to merge down to one. 5 Competition is vital. We are in favor of competition. 6 This merger is pro-competitive. We are not eliminating rail option for any shipper in the west 8 9 through this merger. Every shipper that has a choice today will 10 have a choice after this merger, and a better choice. 11 And I'm not denigrating competition. I'm 12 in favor of it. We believe in it. We think and 13 believe we're promoting it through this transaction. 14 CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: 15 But there are opponents to this merger that are supporting 16 divestiture and indicate that divestiture would not 17 undercut the principal benefits of this merger. Would 18 you care to comment on that? 19 MR. ROACH: I'd love to comment on that. 20 They are dead wrong. Divestiture will gut the 21 22 benefits of this merger. All the divestiture

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proposals that are on the table will gut the benefits of this merger. Now why --

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: And why is that?

MR. ROACH: -- is that? Why is that? First of all divestiture will wipe-out single-line service for hundreds of thousands of customers, hundreds of thousands of shipments per year.

What you're doing is you're re-Balkanizing the railroads. Instead of consolidating them and achieving single-line service increases, you are eliminating single-line service.

You are taking all those coal shippers in Utah and Colorado, for example the MRLs divestiture proposal, who today -- even today, before this merger, have single-line routes over the SP out of those states and into the midwestern gateways, the west coast, the south-central United States.

And you're eliminating those single-line routes. You're saying, well now we're going to take this line, the Rio Grande Line, and against your will, involuntarily -- because all the Utah coal producers oppose divestiture.

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We're going to take that and we're going to force the Applicants to sell it to a fellow named Dennis Washington who would like to make a lot of money out of this transaction and run his own railroad.

At that point, those coal shippers have two line rail routes instead of single-line. And furthermore, they've got routes that are must more circuitous and much less efficient than the routes that they'll have with this merger.

We're going to create a new coal route straight out of Utah and Colorado across Kansas on what UP called the KP line, which will be upgraded, that saves hundreds of miles of mountainous circuity that the SP has to do now across either the Tennessee Pass or down from Denver to Pueblo and back across Kansas.

Mr. Washington's proposal would reinstitute all those bad routes, plus add interchanges in the middle of the congested Kansas City terminal.

And you have the same thing at the west

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end. Where we achieve mileage savings in the central corridor and the divestiture wipes out those mileage savings.

Now, what about in the south-central region from Houston up to Memphis, for example, where some of these parties would like to see divestiture?

We have serious capacity constraints in those markets. One of the big benefits of this merger is that we will be able to run the lines from Memphis down to Houston and various other lines in Texas on what's called a directional basis.

UP has a single-line, single-track line.

SP has a single-track line. Today, they're both operated in both directions, which yields a lot of interference, train meets. It can be done. It's done all the time. Dispatchers put trains in sidings, but it limits your capacity sharply when you have to run a single-track line in both directions.

With the merger, we can take one of those routes and make it the northbound route, and one of them to make it the southbound route.

We have two large, excellent,

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classification yards: one in Pine Bluff and one in Little Rock. Today, they're used by UP for both north and southbound traffic, which complicates and lowers the capacity of the yard.

And the same thing with SP. Under our plan, the yard would be specialized for blocking in one direction, tremendously increasing its capacity.

Now, you force us to divest one of those lines, we're back with the inefficient operation. We're back having to spend a lot of capital to add capacity. We no longer can achieve the tremendous improvements in blocking that this merger will bring about.

Now "blocking" sounds sort of, you know, technical and unexciting. But blocking is really one of the parts of efficient railroading and switching.

You don't want to switch a car any more times that you have to. It adds tremendously to delay, tremendously to cost.

What you want to do is to pre-block as early in the shipment as possible for as far down the road as you can pre-block. You want to pre-block in

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Houston to take it al the way to New York City or Albany and so forth.

We can do that with this merger because we consolidate volumes while preserving competition for every shipper that has it now and retaining enough traffic for BN/Santa Fe to be fully competitive.

But if you force the divestiture, you're handing over a large chunk of the traffic that his exclusively served. It's not competitive traffic.

What these divestiture people want is to take over non-competitive traffic.

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: But why then are many of the shippers in that area not supporting this merger? If the benefits are clear, then why are they not supporting this merger?

MR. ROACH: Well, I've asked myself that question a lot. And I wish I had a simple sound-byte answer, but I think the answer is a little more complicated than that.

I think some of the opposition that we're facing here is driven by other agendas. We have a lot of shipper organizations that would like to achieve

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what they call "competitive access." They would like to see exclusively-served shippers opened up to multiple carriers.

And I think there's a notion that divestiture that would promote that. Somehow the local shippers on these lines would end up with perhaps joint service.

And then we have other opponents that specifically want a second railroad introduced into a solely-served plant as their condition request.

I think some of the opposition too is based on good faith error. I think that some shippers, not most, not a lot -- because most shippers support this merger. A large, large majority of shippers support this merger.

But some shippers have listened to the public relations that they have heard from our friends at KCS and Conrail and others, who have gone around and said things like -- there was a -- Conrail took a survey of shippers and called them up and said, "This merger is going to put 90 percent of western rail traffic under the control of one railroad. Do you

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think that's bad?"

Now, if I got that call, I'd probably say "Yes, I think that's pretty bad." It's also false. It's not going to put 90 percent under one railroad.

It's going to put something like 40 percent UP/SP and 40 percent BN/Santa Fe.

They say again and again, even today you'll probably hear it, that we'll control 90 percent of the traffic to Mexico. Well, that's just absolute hogwash.

BN/Santa Fe, under the settlement agreement, is going to serve every eastern Mexican gateway, and it's going to get a healthy share of the business.

What they do is they put up these colored maps that ignore the settlement. And they say, "Well, this merger is going to yield these very high percentages of the market." Well, that's ridiculous. It's false.

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: Well, some of the opponents claim that the shippers who are supporting this merger are generally shippers that already have

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some sort of competitive environment in which they work: inter-modal, automotive, et cetera. Now, how do you respond to that?

MR. ROACH: I respond to that by saying that the support spans every commodity group without exception. If you look at our brief, there's an Appendix C that lists in small type for page after page after page 1,300 shippers that support this merger.

And then there's a section that classifies them by commodity. And you've got the chemicals. You've got the metals. You've got grain, all of which will maintain that they are heavily rail-oriented.

And you've got inter-modal, which is more truck-oriented. Those inter-modal shippers too will say that for long hauls, double stack has a significant advantage over truck.

So you know, it spans the entire range. You have shippers in there who are exclusively served by UP or SP who see big benefits out of this merger, competitive benefits. And that isn't an oxymoron.

If you're solely served, but you can

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achieve single-line service to a wide array of new destinations at lower cost, with the railroad having every incentive to build your business and get you into those markets, that's a competitive benefit.

But there are lots of competitive shippers in there too. There are lots of shippers that go from two to one that are supporting this merger. And they support it because they have fought about BN/Santa Fe, they've talked to BN/Santa Fe. And they've concluded that BN/Santa Fe will be highly competitive and highly effective.

Now, Exxon has plants that go from two to one. It filed a brief in this case and said, "We've spent a lot of time studying this. We've talked to BN/Santa Fe at length We have found that they will be vigorous and effective competitor for our business. We want this merger to go through. It has tremendous benefits, and we are desperately concerned about what will happen of it doesn't go through because we depend on SP for service at a number of exclusive locations.

And we're already receiving bad service, and we're worried that it's going to get a lot worse.

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Now, I'm really capsuling the benefits here in this answer, and I have a little bit more of a sort of an organized march through the benefits that I wanted to do with you. And I can do that much more briefly, but

VICE CHAIRPERSON SIMMONS: Mr. Roach, back to the CN&W, and I'm --

MR. ROACH: Yes sir?

VICE CHAIRPERSON SIMMONS: -- one of the few people that were around when that began, you stood at that podium, unless I'm mistaken, and said, "They would forever remain independent." That didn't happen.

But that's not the important thing. I certainly hope we don't have a repetition of what actually happened.

I am well aware -- I have an abiding interest in the grain shipment. I'm well aware of the weather problems that you had. I'm well aware that some people made some money, as you said.

But, I want you to assure me that operationally this will succeed.

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1	MR. ROACH: First of all, I dearly hope
2	didn't mislead you about CN&W. I hope and think that
3	what I said was that we didn't have any plan to take
4	over the CN&W back when we were talking about it.
5	VICE CHAIRPERSON SIMMONS: You said the
6	would be independent.
7	MR. ROACH: But to answer your question in
8	absolute earnest and sincerity because it's a very
9	important question
10	VICE CHAIRPERSON SIMMONS: It is as
11	important question.
12	MR. ROACH: I participated in the
13	preparation of the operating plan for this case along
14	with a lot of other people. I was there when people
15	met to work on it.
16	Like everything else in this case, the
17	amount of effort, the number of people, the amount of
18	energy that went into that exceeds by orders of
19	magnitude
20	VICE CHAIRPERSON SIMMONS: I agree.
21	MR. ROACH: what we've ever seen
22	before. And part of that, and this is the key point,

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was because of a deep concern about being conservative 1 2 and being credible. We don't want to fall on our nose 3 again. VICE CHAIRPERSON SIMMONS: I should say not. This is awesome in size. 5 MR. ROACH: Absolutely. And that's why we 6 have a five-year implementation period. 7 8 VICE CHAIRPERSON SIMMONS: And we'll be looking at you every year. 9 10 MR. ROACH: Not -- well, that's the oversight and that's fine. But I'm referring to the 11 implementation period in the operating plan, and 12 that's five year, which is unusual. 13 traditionally three years. 14 15 We concluded we need five. WE need five partly to just understand everything fully out there, 16 17 and part of it to achieve the capital investments which are tremendous and very extensive to upgrade the 18 Southern Pacific system and get the potential out of 19 those routes that's sitting there unachieved for the 20 United States and international economy. 21 CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: And let me stop you

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It's

there on oversight because there's a lot in the record about oversight being meaningless and window-dressing and so forth.

Is there a way to make that kind of oversight provision have more meaning to it, if that indeed is a concern. I know it's in the CMA agreement.

MR. ROACH: Well, I've got to tell you that Union Pacific views the oversight process as tremendously meaningful, indeed daunting if you like, because really what it says is we may end up having five more of those proceedings where all my friends in the rail bar and Washington are having at us.

If we don't deliver for the shippers, if BN/Santa Fe doesn't deliver, we're going to have another proceeding. You're going to hear about it. The shippers will come to you with complaints.

Now, you may be asking how do you need to design the process to obtain information and how much should you reach out? And that's important.

Although again, my first response is I don't think you're going to have to try very hard. I think they

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will come to you if they have concerns.

But secondly, I think it's fairly straight-forward what you can do. You can direct inquiries to UP/SP with respect to rates and service.

You can inquire of BN/Santa Fe. You can inquire of the key shippers that have been parties in this case.

And you will have unrestricted power to impose additional conditions if appropriate. That is not the case under the statute normally. There has to be a showing of new evidence or material error or significant change in circumstances.

So, this is a significant provision and a significant proposal by the Applicants. That would include divestiture.

We think divestiture is a horrendous idea.

We vigorously oppose it. But there's no reason that

in a year or two or three, if you conclude that it is

appropriate, you can't require it.

This isn't like a lot of anti-trust lawyers would normally say you can't unscramble the omelette. You can't order divestiture. These rail

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lines are very discreet and distinct.

Locomotives are discreet and distinct.

And if two years from now you conclude that you want
to order the SP line from Houston to Memphis and an
appropriate number of locomotives, et cetera, to be
divested, there's no reason you can't Go that.

COMMISSIONER OWEN: Mr. Roach, along that line, then why did Mr. Davidson be quoted in The Washington Post recently about the divestiture and then exactly what lines might you be talking about?

MR. ROACH: Commissioner Owen, I have notebook where I've collected all the false reports during this case. I should say, a set of notebooks.

COMMISSIONER OWEN: I have a few of those.

MR. ROACH: I don't know the exact quotation you're referring to, but the position of the Applicants and what, to my knowledge, Mr. Davidson has said to anyone who has asked, is that we vigorously oppose divestiture. We have serious questions about whether we could go forward with this transaction if the divestiture proposals that have been put on the table by Conrail or KCS or MRL were granted.

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