INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION 02/09/96 FINANCE DOCKET # 32760 1033-1092 2+

|    | And again, I would  |
|----|---|
| 2  | JUDGE NELSON: He had to put money into  |
| 3  | something. He doesn't get control of the railroads                            |
| 4  | for free.   |
| 5  | MR EDELMAN: He controlled RGI   |
| 6  | Industries, which bought it in a leveraged buy-out.                           |
| 7  | The money that was put  |
| 8  | JUDGE NELSON: Someone paid money. Real  |
| 9  | money must have changed hands.  |
| 10 | MR. EDELMAN: I don't know if any of his                                       |
| 11 | changed hands.  |
| 12 | MR. CUNNINGHAM: Several billion dollars                                       |
| 13 | with.   |
| 14 | JUDGE NELSON: Went from the RGI Company                                       |
| 15 | to the stockholders of the Southern Pacific and Denver                        |
| 16 | Rio Grande?   |
| 17 | MR. ROACH: Yes, to Santa Fe.  |
| 18 | JUDGE NELSON: So RGI's money was  |
| 19 | involved.   |
| 20 | MR. ROACH: Santa Fe Industries.   |
| 21 | JUDGE NELSON: And RGI is wholly owned   |
| 22 | no, RGI is what   |
| 23 | MR. CUNNINGHAM: RGI at the time was   |
| 24 | controlled by the Anschutz Corporation.                                       |
| 25 | JUDGE NELSON: The Anschutz Corporation.                                       |
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And the Anschutz Corporation and Mr. Anschutz. So isn't there an inference that Mr. Anschutz put -- how much money in, did you say?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: No, there is no inference that he personally put his money into --

JUDGE NELSON: No, they may not have been his dollars, but --

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Right.

JUDGE NELSON: -- if we pierce the corporate veil, if Anschutz is the Anschutz Corporation and is RGI, and RGI paid -- how much money did it pay to the stockholders?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: I don't know the purchase price, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: Do you know that, Mr. Roach?

MR. ROACH: Well, I think Mr. Cunningham is correct that it involved billions of dollars. Some of it --

JUDGE NELSON: Let's say billions of dollars.

MR. ROACH: Some of it was equity. Some of it was debt.

JUDGE NELSON: That billions of dollars had to come from somewhere.

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MR. ROACH: Absolutely.

JUDGE NELSON: It may have come from a corporation called RGI. But if that's just an alterego of Anschutz, one way or another, Anschutz did put money in.

MR. EDELMAN: No, he didn't. It's my suspicion he didn't. The decision of the RGI Industries case says that Mr. Anschutz and the Anschutz Corporation don't intend to put any money in.

JUDGE NELSON: Where did RGI get the money?

MR. EDELMAN: Morgan Stanley was going to place stock -- I'm sorry, this is not my area of law, Your Honor, so -- but they borrowed money. They -- they put the assets of the railroad up as collateral and they went to the stock market.

JUDGE NELSON: People have bought ball clubs that way.

MR. EDELMAN: People have bought hockey teams that way.

JUDGE NELSON: I understand that it can be done by some people. Well in any event, you really are back to wanting to know this old stuff --

MR. EDELMAN: Yes, I am.

JUDGE NELSON: -- on the theory that Mr.

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Anschutz's alleged non-payment of his own money shows that things needn't be looked at in such a bad light as he portrays them, that they could always turn around and take his money?

MR. EDELMAN: Yes.

JUDGE NELSON: So you are --

MR. EDELMAN: And that -- and also, that the structure of his deal is not necessarily in the public interest.

JUDGE NELSON: Because?

MR. EDELMAN: Because he walks away with a billion dollars through buy of this deal --

JUDGE NELSON: That you can ask him about.

MR. EDELMAN: -- but he hasn't put anything up. And the predicate for the public interest in the deal is that SP lacks capital. I mean, these things all work together.

> MR. CUNNINGHAM: Your Honor, may I? JUDGE NELSON: Yes, Mr. Cunningham.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: I have not spoken a great deal yet, but this time -- this time -- let's go back to the statutory standard. Is this transaction in the public interest?

We have no showing by Mr. Edelman -- and I understand his amazement which I, at times, share at

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the ability of some people to make money in ways that the rest of us don't quite comprehend.

We have no showing of the nexus between the question asked in this interrogatory, the two questions, and the public interest standard posed in the statute.

JUDGE NELSON: Let me look at the statute. I have it in front of me now.

(Pause.)

JUDGE NELSON: Well, 49 U.S. Code 11-344(c) says, "The Commission shall approve and authorize a transaction under this section when it finds the transaction is consistent with the public interest." And then is the sentence, "The Commission may impose conditions governing the transaction."

That's a little different from the Federal Power Act.

MR. EDELMAN: Your Honor, also Section B lists severals above it.

JUDGE NELSON: B has specifics, yes.

MR. EDELMAN: Specifics, right.

JUDGE NELSON: Okay. I held in Northeast Utilities Service Company, recorded at 53 FERC, paragraph 6-3020 at page 65211 in the 1990 as follows: "In any event, Section 203 [that is, of the Federal

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Power Act] requires a determination as to whether the proposed acquisition will be consistent with the public interest."

"The proposed transaction here is a merger, not a stand-alone PSNH. There is no requirement that the Commission examine some non-merger scenario in comparison with the proposal before it."

"The statute is not hostile to merger, nor does it treat them as presumptively harmful [citing cases]."

"Whether certain benefits could or could not be achieved without a merger is simply not the issue [citing a Commission case]."

And I was sustained to the regard by the Commission, and I know the Court of Appeals sustained all aspects of the merits of the merger. I don't know whether that was even debated by the Court of Appeals.

So if this were a FERC case, I would be tempted to say whether the SP could find cash, short of this merger, through some other way is not the cognizable under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act.

Now, does the Interstate Commerce Act lead to a different result? Its language is different somewhat.

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MR. EDELMAN: I'll let Mr. Cunningham go first since I've been monopolizing.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: The Act, Your Honor, does not lead to a different result. The question before the Commission is --

JUDGE NELSON: The word "proposed" got my attention in Northeast Utilities is not in the Interstate Commerce Act.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: But "the transaction" is the one --

JUDGE NELSON: "The transaction."

MR. CUNNINGHAM: -- being defined as the one in the application and has been so accepted. I don't think anyone will dispute that.

The transaction here is the one contained in the application. The question before the Commission is whether that transaction is consistent with the public interest.

What investments were made in the past by anyone are irrelevant to the consistency of this transaction in all respects.

There is no investment theory that has been advanced for 20 years that suggests that what investors did in the past is determinative of what they did -- will do in the future.

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And I don't think Mr. Edelman is making that argument here.

JUDGE NELSON: No, he's saying that let's suppose that Mr. Anschutz never put any money in, simply went to banks and borrowed money on the strength of the acquisition of the railroads.

And the banks loaned him the money. And he then bought the railroads and today he runs them. So if he never put any money in and stands to come out with a billion dollars, so what?

So maybe he could be the subject of a condition fashioned in some sense of equity along the notion that there is something fundamentally unfair that renders the transactions otherwise inconsistent with the public interest to have Mr. Anschutz walk away with a million dollars while organized labor gives up increases to which it otherwise would be entitled and suffers the brunt of disruptions, dislocations flowing from the merger.

That in order to even that playing field somewhat, Labor ought to get some money. I mean, I can see that claim. I don't know how the Board would react to it.

So if he needs all that --

MR. CUNNINGHAM: To the extent, Your

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the --

Honor, let's assume --

JUDGE NELSON: -- he needs to show -- to make this equitable contention, he needs to show that Anschutz never put any money in.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: To the extent that the information is not provided, he is free to derive whatever conclusion he wishes. The Commission stated at the beginning that none was put in.

An analysis of the financial -
JUDGE NELSON: Where does that appear, in

MR. CUNNINGHAM: In this -

JUDGE NELSON: -- the opinion you cite?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: -- in this opinion we cite, yes. To the extent he wishes to make such an argument and --

JUDGE NELSON: Can we stipulate that he never put any of his personal money in?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: We can stipulate that he did not put his personal money into SPR or its subsidiary railroads, yes.

MR. EDELMAN: And excuse me -- and TAC didn't either?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Yes.

JUDGE NELSON: Who's TAC?

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they've stipulated is that he didn't put any money in at the start-up. And in particular, we've got a key point here is that in '91, the employees give wage concessions.

So I think it's perfectly reasonable in connection with my condition that I --

JUDGE NELSON: Well, that is a point that maybe from 1991 at least. What do you say about that, Mr. Cunningham?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: As to whether monies were put into the company?

JUDGE NELSON: That he's entitled to make the claim --

MR. CUNNINGHAM: I'm trying to remember when the public offering was made, the first public offering. Do you remember for SP stock?

MR. ROACH: A year and a half, two years ago. I think it was '93.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: It seems to me that at the time the corpany --

JUDGE NELSON: If you want to take a recess and check with the clients as to what you can say or not say, I would certainly encourage it.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: We are not -- I am not in a position to do that today because --

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JUDGE NELSON: Because they're --MR. CUNNINGHAM: -- the client is not 2 available. But neither client nor counsel or --3 JUDGE NELSON: Someone must be running the Southern Pacific Railroad today, Mr. Cunningham. 5 MR. CUNNINGHAM: Mr. --JUDGE NELSON: Let us hope. MR. CUNNINGHAM: Well actually, they're 8 9 e\_ther --JUDGE NELSON: Let us hope it is not the 10 11 Union Pacific. 12 (Laughter.) MR. CUNNINGHAM: It is not. I assure you 13 that. But Mr. Anschutz doesn't run the --14 JUDGE NELSON: Let's -- may we go off the 15 16 record for a moment? 17 MR. CUNNINGHAM: Yes. 18 JUDGE NELSON: All right, anything else? 19 MR. CUNNINGHAM: Would we go off the 20 record, Your Honor? 21 JUDGE NELSON: Is there any objection to 22 going off the record? 23 MR. EDELMAN: No, Your Honor. 24 JUDGE NELSON: Off the record. 25 (Whereupon, the proceedings went off the **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

record at 11:05 a.m. and resumed at 11:12 a.m.)

JUDGE NELSON: We've been attempting to see whether there's any way of working out this informally by stipulations, and I don't think we're getting anywhere.

So, we're down to the question of interrogatory number 34. I'm going to deny number 34 insofar as it goes back prior to the time when Labor made the wage concessions.

It seems to me that there came a time when Labor made wage concessions. Let's see if we can pin that date down.

MR. EDELMAN: It's in '91 and I --

JUDGE NELSON: It's in your materials here, isn't it?

MR. EDELMAN: Yes.

MR. ROACH: Your Honor, this is getting into the issue with respect to the law of governing conditions, that I wanted to make just a very brief statement.

JUDGE NELSON: All right. Go ahead, Mr. Roach.

MR. ROACH: The Commission has held in many cases, Your Honor, that there are two bases for imposing conditions on rail mergers, and two bases

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only. One is a significant reduction in competition and the other is that the merger will cause some other railroad to be unable to provide essential services.

That is set forth in 49 C.F.R. Section 1180.1 and in many decisions of the Commission.

There simply is no legal basis for the kind of balancing of equities condition that Mr. Edelman is proposing that, in history, an investor made money and employees have wage reductions, and so the Commission should re-engineer society in the way that he is proposing.

And I do think that there is an obligation on the part of Mr. Edelman to lay a foundation in the law for the imposition of that sort of condition.

And it's important to the Applicants, not because I am here representing Mr. Anschutz's personal interests. I'm not. But because if we have a precedent that allows discovery into some sort of free-wheeling condition theory of this kind, we've set an improper and damaging precedent for purposes of the application itself.

MR. WOOD: Your Honor, I'd like to address that --

JUDGE NELSON: Now, Mr. Wood, we've got enough lawyers pitching in here. I don't need to hear

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anybody else. Mr. Cunningham, do you have something to say?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Not to that.

JUDGE NELSON: So the contention is not only is Mr. Anschutz's pocketbook irrelevant on the merits, that as a theory that he's available to bail them out, it's also irrelevant to the imposition of any condition. What do you say to that?

MR. EDELMAN: I say it's wrong. I say -in Lowden v. United States and United States v. Lowden in 1939, I don't recall the cite -- I can get it for you.

It was the original case in which employee protections were imposed by the Commission in connection with a merger. It was done on the Commission's own discretion, not pursuant to the statute, based upon equitable considerations.

It was a power that they had to condition the transaction. The original employee protective conditions were not statutory. They were -- they were enacted into positive law by Congress after they were imposed by the Commission as a matter of its own discretion.

Second, one of the conditions in 11-344(b) relates to the employees. Third, 101(a) Rail

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Transportation Policy -- I don't know if it's 5 or something like that -- concerns fair wages and equitable working conditions as a general policy of the statute.

And 11-344(c), with its general discussion of public interests -- and the Ninth Circuit held -- and I can't recall which case. It may have been something -- Anacostia and Pacific or it may have been something to do with the ASFSP, that the Commission could use 11-344(c) to impose protections for employees.

So I think that there's enough there for me to say that I can ask for those conditions on behalf of the employees involved.

And the fact that I don't have a case like this just means it hasn't been done before.

MR. ROACH: Your Honor, I should have addressed employee protection conditions, and I stand corrected.

The reason I didn't is that the law there is very clearly defined: Section 11-347 of the statute specifies exactly what protection employees are to received.

Furthermore, the <u>Lowden</u> case, which we don't agree prevails after 11-347, but even if it did,

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that the <u>Lowden</u> case dealt with the issue of to what extent employees should be protected by receiving some portion of the benefits of the transaction.

It's a very different notion to say that employees can have a lien on an investor or a third party. And there is no precedent whatsoever for that.

If we need to brief this issue, we'd be delighted to brief it. Because if you're going to get into the idea that you can pose conditions on shareholders and financial participants in these mergers, you are revolutionizing merger law and creating a tremendous impediment to --

JUDGE NELSON: Well, I don't know about all that.

MR. ROACH: There's a great deal of -there's also a great deal of law, and Your Honor
referred to this in the FERC context. There's a great
deal of law in the rail merger context that Congress
favors and wishes to encourage rail mergers.

The enactment of the public interest standard, the enactment of the provisions of 11-345 that expedited the schedule, the revisions to the list of criteria to be considered all are supported by reports of the Congress that say we are seeking to encourage rail mergers.

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MR. EDELMAN: Your Honor, I would say --JUDGE NELSON: That all may be. But this 2 is discovery here. 3 MR. EDELMAN: That's right. We're talking 4 5 about --JUDGE NELSON: We don't have to resolve 6 conclusively --MR. EDELMAN: -- that all may lead to 8 9 relevant --JUDGE NELSON: All we're dealing with is 10 the deposition of one person. And the only real 11 question, it seems to me, is the discoverability of 12 Mr. Anschutz between the period 1991 and -- when was 13 this -- these conditions where you gave up money? MR. EDELMAN: It was in 1991, and I don't 15 16 -- I'm sorry, I don't have the exact date here. JUDGE NELSON: Is that in --17 18 MR. EDELMAN: I can see that in the last agreement, the BMWE agreement, you can see in the very 19 20 last item, Article IV, effective July 1, 1991, the rates of pay in effect on June 30, '91 are going --21 JUDGE NELSON: 22 Let's say July 1. Arguably, if you can have a legal predicate to advance 23 24 this condition, you could make the claim that the 25 employees suffered from July 1991 on.

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And therefore, the imposition of a prospective condition ought to be one which balances equity.

And so you would say in order to fully show my equitable case, I need to show what, if any, money Mr. Anschutz put into the railroad from July of '91 until August of '94, when the merger was announced.

MR. EDELMAN: Five, five.

JUDGE NELSON: Ninety-five. So we're down to the four years, fighting about that. Now aside from the claim that it's not relevant because no such condition can lawfully be fashioned, what other reason is there for him not to answer these questions?

Is there a privilege?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: There's no privilege,
Your Honor. I don't --

JUDGE NELSON: There's no undue burden.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: There may be an undue burden.

JUDGE NELSON: What? He simply says I put the following money in or I put no money in. What's burdensome about that?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Well, it -- the question going on the equity.

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JUDGE NELSON: Yes.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: As I tried to suggest when we were off the record, Your Honor, the question of one's contribution to the value of a company is not formulated necessarily in the fashion that Mr. Edelman has --

JUDGE NELSON: It may be sweat equity, S-W-E-A-T, yes. It may not be dollars.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: And therefore, the question is again, assuming the predicate which, as Mr. Roach has pointed out most articulately, I think, is missing --

JUDGE NELSON: Can't Mr. Anschutz testify about what he put in in any sense of "put in" from July 1, 1991 --

MR. CUNNINGHAM: I think if Mr. Anschutz is going to be a witness in this case --

JUDGE NELSON: Yes, we know that.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: -- Mr. Edelman will have the right to take his deposition. He will be -- have the right to ask the questions.

And should he establish this nexus, and we don't want to come back here again, Mr. Anschutz will answer the questions.

Otherwise, I'll ask him not to answer and

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we'll be back.

JUDGE NELSON: I don't understand what that means. I don't know what that means.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: I don't know what questions Mr. Edelman is going to ask. But I think that Mr. Anschutz is appearing because he wants to -- he is willing to talk about the issues raised in his testimony and he's making himself available for discovery.

JUDGE NELSON: Well, he has to.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: That's right.

JUDGE NELSON: He can't be a witness in a case and put in a verified statement and run railroads and hide from the Federal Government. He's in the wrong business if he wants secrecy.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: That's exactly right.

JUDGE NELSON: He ought to bail himself out if that's what he wants.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Therefore, I think -he's entirely capable of testifying as to the values
that he has contributed to. This transaction, if Your
Honor, will --

JUDGE NELSON: So if he is asked about -without passing judgement now on the legal unpinnings,
if he is asked about what he has put into the railroad

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corporation and the client, which he can't get right now, in order to see if there isn't a way to steer our way through this.

And maybe there is, and maybe there isn't.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: And I think the time to find that out is on Friday.

JUDGE NELSON: But certainly -- for guidance, I'm going to defer this. But certainly, insofar as Mr. Anschutz is a witness, and he is, and insofar as he is going to testify about the need for capital and the need to attract capital, it seems to me he's open to questioning about that need and why the merger is the source of that need.

And you agreed that he could testify about that need, with or without the merger --

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Yes.

JUDGE NELSON: -- in the future prospectively.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Absolutely.

JUDGE NELSON: To the extent that there is an attempt here, or going to be an attempt, to impose a condition fashioned in the equitable side on the ground that the employees gave up something and Mr. Anschutz ought to give up something, the railroads contend that there's no legal basis for that

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condition.

I have not the job of resolving that now. That seems to be ultimately for the Board.

But it would seem to me that answering questions about what he put into the railroad or the corporations, or whatever the hierarchy was, would be proper under that theory.

Now they don't need to go on too long. He hasn't gotten any privileges he can claim here. He could certainly be asked about what he does and what he's done since July of 1991.

I also think he can be probed about his -any financial bias he may have, just like any other
witness. And if he stands to benefit financially from
this transaction, Labor is entitled to probe that in
an effort to show that he is biased.

So I would give them all of those guidelines, including the liberality of discovery rules, the fact that it may take up more time and money than it's worth to have some collateral sideshow over this; that fighting over such discovery only breeds suspicion and hostility, which he certainly doesn't need in the context of this litigation; and that sometimes the best long way home may be the best short cut.

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Or in this case, a direct, forthright answer to these questions may get the whole thing behind us and get on with whether the transaction is consistent with the public interest.

Legally, I see that 11-34(b) (sic) -- (d) does specify the interest of carrier employees affected by the proposed transaction.

I see also another section that talk about conditions and protection. But as a lawyer coming to grips with it, I don't know of anything that compels an interpretation one way or the other about the breadth of the Board's power in considering the interest of carrier employees.

It may, in the end, want to consider such a condition or it may want to throw it out at the outset. I don't know.

But it seems me I see much to be gained by having him answer the questions, at least from July 1, 1991, as to what he did.

If he -- if there's a contention that there is a matching of benefits and that the railroad wants to claim that it isn't fair or accurate for Mr. Edelman to focus on what the employees gave up without looking at what Mr. Anschutz may have done, that's a good time to attempt to show what he had done and have

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him explain it.

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I don't see great burden. I don't see privileges. I don't see anything except arguable notions of privacy, which don't seem to really fit this case.

We're in a federal regulatory arena. He surrendered some of that privacy when he started running the Anschutz Corporation, taking over RGI, controlling Southern Pacific Rail Corporation, controlling major railroads, and applying to the Service Transportation Board for authority to merge.

Moreover, he comes in as a witness talking about the need for capital and investor perception.

So given all of those things, I think Mr. Edelman has slightly the better of the argument. And that would be my leaning --

MR. CUNNINGHAM: I hear your leaning --JUDGE NELSON: -- is to try to move along with it and see what he can testify to as to what he's done and move beyond this issue.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: I hear your leaning, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: Prospectively, I think you're absolutely right. Prospectively, he certainly seems to me subject to questioning about himself, his

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plans, his intentions and so forth with or without merger in the future.

And if we can get rid of the past by asking him what he's done during those five years or four years, well so be it.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: I hear your leaning, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: I can see a case made. And therefore, I tend to lean with it now rather than want to cut it off, especially in view of your lawyer-like caution here, and not having sufficient opportunity to confer and not knowing exactly what the true state of the facts are, let alone what the witness's own view would be.

So I think that we could stand to gain move than we would lose by forcing me into some ruling. So what I've said is dictum. It's just preliminary thinking right now.

And so I'm going to defer this pending the actual deposition of Mr. Anschutz, which I understand will be conducted next Friday --

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Yes.

JUDGE NELSON: -- in Washington D.C. in Covington & Burling's offices.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: That's correct, Your

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Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: And I will be available by telephone or in person, if that should be necessary. All right, what is next?

MR. EDELMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. LOFTUS: Your Honor, if I may, Michael Loftus on behalf of the Western Coal Traffic League.

JUDGE NELSON: Into the settlement privilege again?

MR. LOFTUS: Well, Your Honor, I guess.

I'm not certain that that's -- that there is any
settlement privilege with regard to what we seek.

JUDGE NELSON: This is the matter of Mr. Crowley?

MR. LOFTUS: Well, it is the matter, Your Honor, of --

JUDGE NELSON: And the focus on the trackage rights charge and whether it isn't too high?

MR. LOFTUS: Yes, Your Honor, but --

JUDGE NELSON: Your theory being that you can prove that it's too high or your man thinks it's too high? And that -- the relevance of that is that it gives the Applicants the predicate to boost their own charge for transporting the coal so as to meet the artificially high standards set for BN and Santa Fe in

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the agreement.

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And therefore, the entire transaction has upward, inflationary impact on the unit train coal rates, which is not consistent with the public interests. Have I got that picture?

MR. LOFTUS: That's part of if, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: What do I -- what do I not have?

MR. LOFTUS: Well, Your Honor, what we are specifically requesting is an order compelling Mr. Rebensdorf to respond to questioning about the discussions that he had.

JUDGE NELSON: Yes.

MR. LOFTUS: He has submitted a verified statement in this -- in the merger application where he has described -- he spends ten pages of that statement talking about the compensation terms.

And he said -- and we've set this out,

Your Honor. And I really don't have a lot to add to

what we've said in writing.

JUDGE NELSON: I've read this.

MR. LOFTUS: He said that the rates ultimately agreed to were the result of arm's length negotiations with a considerable give and take.

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And what we saw to inquire of him about, Your Honor, was that give and take between the parties. What were the discussions with regard to the trackage rights fees that would apply to unit train coal travel?

JUDGE NELSON: There is a representation here by Mr. Roach in a letter to mr. dated February seventh, with copies to all: "We can represent that Mr. Rebensdorf can recall no statements made during the negotiations to the effect that the rate agreed upon for bulk traffic was unreasonably high or would impede BN Santa Fe's competitiveness for coal traffic. Nor do Applicants have any documents to that effect."

Doesn't that stipulation tend to diffuse a lot of the -- your argument here?

MR. LOFTUS: Your Honor, it --

JUDGE NELSON: I shou'n't say "stipulation," the representation.

MR. LOFTUS: It does address it, Your Honor. I consider it a strange procedure to go through where rather than being allowed to question the witness about his testimony, we must rely on --

JUDGE NELSON: That may or may not be, but we take the case as we find it today. If there are problems or things that you want to pursue above Mr.

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Roach's representation, this is also a time that we could do that.

Mr. Roach is here. If it's about the meaning or nuances or something along those lines, maybe we could put that in focus --

MR. LOFTUS: There are questions that -JUDGE NELSON: -- and with that, sharpen
up whether you need these materials.

MR. LOFTUS: There are questions with regard to that, Your Honor. But our request went beyond the discussions directly with the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe and to the discussions that Mr. Rebensdorf had with other potential participants in the settlement agreement they ultimately worked out with the BN Santa Fe, again focused solely on the trackage rights compensation that would be paid with regard to unit train coal traffic.

JUDGE NELSON: How does that fit your case? What could you discover there?

MR. LOFTUS: Well, Your Honor, first of all, we don't know whether they ever, in fact, discussed that subject matter.

JUDGE NELSON: No, let's assume. Make up a hypothesis like we did with Mr. Edelman when we were discussing Mr. Anschutz. We made up a best possible

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case, namely Mr. Anschutz never put any money in.
What's the best thing you could find?

MR. LOFTUS: Well, Your Honor, the -- the basic proposition is that the Applicants have recognized that there are anti-competitive aspects to this merger.

They have sought to address those and solved them with the settlement they entered into.

And so the question is will that settlement truly solve them? That's the first proposition. And the trackage rights compensation is relevant to that -- to that issue.

Now in addressing the level of that trackage rights compensation, and whether it is reasonable and will permit effective competition, if there were discussions with other carriers about the compensation levels and those other carriers expressed views as to their ability to compete effectively at those levels -- if they said they're too high, we think, for bulk traffic; it ought to be --

JUDGE NELSON: 1.9 or --

MR. LOFTUS: -- 1.9, 2.0, 2.5, whatever, Your Honor, that would be relevant.

JUDGE NELSON: It would -- in the sense that it would corroborate your theory. It would be

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merely corroborative. MR. LOFTUS: But, Your Honor, I think that there are two aspects to this. One of them --JUDGE NELSON: You see, whether it's too high or not is simply an economic inquiry. What really counts is how does that hurt you? And I understand your theory is that it hurts by giving the Applicants an excuse to justify 8 their own rate increase. 9 MR. LOFTUS: But some --10 JUDGE NELSON: So we would be paying 3.0 11 for everybody's when we ought to be paying only 1.9. 12 MR. LOFTUS: To the --13 JUDGE NELSON: Therefore, the entire 14 merger inflates the rate structure. Isn't that the 15 claim? 16 MR. LOFTUS: Yes, Your Honor. 17 extent that there is a premium built in, they can use 18 19 JUDGE NELSON: That's what Mr. Crowley 20 seems to be saying there. 21 MR. LOFTUS: That's true. That's correct, 22 23 Your Honor. JUDGE NELSON: So for those purposes, the 24 fact that they may have talked to Railroad X and 25 **NEAL R. GROSS** 

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Railroad X said, "Your price is too high," what's that going to get you? It's just cumulative.

MR. LOFTUS: Well, I don't know that it is cumulative. The one is based on the economics. And there will be arguments about the level of the cost and what should be included and so on. And some of that is reflected in this correspondence.

But the fact that another railroad in discussions about trackage rights that it would use to compete for this traffic had concerns and expressed them in the discussions, that, I don't believe, would be merely corroborative, Your Honor.

I believe it would be a different -evidence of a different nature that would be probative.

JUDGE NELSON: What other railroad do you have in mind?

MR. LOFTUS: Mr. Rebensdorf, Your Honor, in his testimony --

JUDGE NELSON: Makes a reference to the Kansas City Southern.

MR. LOFTUS: Well, he describes -- he lists the carriers that they had discussions with about the possibility of entering into a similar arrangement.

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He says, "I was charged with attempting to negotiate an agreement that would preserve rail competition for all customers who, prior to the announcement of the marger, were served by both" --I'm skipping a lot of it.

JUDGE NELSON: I went through that very quickly.

MR. LOFTUS: All right.

JUDGE NELSON: Yes.

MR. LOFTUS: And then he said, "The first step was to initiate discussions with other railroads. UP either contacted or was contacted by 11 railroads, " and then he lists them: "Santa Fe, BN, IC, Conrail and KCS; four regional carriers: WC Gateway, Western, Utah Railway and Montana Railway and then Railtex and Omni Track."

Now I mean, I would assume, Your Honor, that the extent of the discussions with a number of these were such that they never got into the type of detail I'm talking about.

And a few questions would quickly establish that. But I don't know that. But the point is --

JUDGE NELSON: I still don't see what you would get out of these discussions with other

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railroads other than corroboration.

And if this were normal discovery, corroboration is fine and you're entitled to seek it.

But we're in the arena of the protection of the settlement negotiations and the particularized needs standard. And there, I m not so sure that corroboration is so important.

MR. LOFTUS: But Your Honor, this settlement -- they put up this witness --

JUDGE NELSON: It seems to me your better battleground is Mr. -- what's your witness -- Mr. Crowley's theory as to what would happen with this allegedly, unduly, high rate --

MR. LOFTUS: I understand, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: -- and how to show that, rather than the give and take of how that number got there.

If he proves the number is too high, and you could find something from their papers that also says it's too high -- it's an admission -- I suppose that helps.

So that just could mean any number of things. But if it means that it inflates the entire rate structure of the merged company, then you've got something to talk to the Board about.

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MR. LOFTUS: I agree with you, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: But I don't see you focusing on that even.

MR. LOFTUS: Well for purposes, Your Honor, of this motion, which is simply addressed at obtaining responses from Mr. Rebensdorf --

JUDGE NELSON: If there's nothing in there about the rate being unreasonably high, as Mr. Roach represents, what can you conceivably find, other than take up time and go through papers and --

MR. LOFTUS: Your Honor? Your Honor, the purpose of asking questions in this deposition is to learn. I don't know.

JUDGE NELSON: This is not the normal situation because we have the coloration of the protection given to the settlement process.

So it's not the ordinary discovery way: the witness comes in and is given some threshold protection, as we've been through.

MR. LOFTUS: Your Honor, in the FERC proceeding where I was asked to testify as a witness, all of my work product that was subject to the attorney/client work privilege was revealed in discovery because they wanted to rely on my testimony.

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They are putting up this witness to testify about this settlement negotiation and they have him describing it. They have him making affirmative statements.

JUDGE NELSON: And they rely on the statement -- on the entire settlement as though the merger couldn't exist without the settlement.

MR. LOFTUS: Exactly.

JUDGE NELSON: I know that, and they're not in the best position for that reason. But Mr. Roach, working away at the problem here, has made this representation. What is then not covered by this representation?

He says, "Mr. Rebensdorf can recall no statements made during the negotiations to the effect that the rate agreed upon for bulk traffic was unreasonably high, for it would impede BN Santa Fe's competitiveness for coal traffic."

Isn't he saying there's nothing there?

MR. LOFTUS: He's certainly --

JUDGE NELSON: There is no smoking gun.

MR. LOFTUS: Oh absolutely, Your Honor.

He is -- he is creating that impression and he is using words that -- he's talking about statements made during the negotiations.

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So he is, I assume, saying that no, the BN representatives did not say the -- tried to dredge compensation amount for bulk traffic is, we believe, unreasonably high.

It doesn't say that the BN representatives didn't come in and say, "We believe the compensation for bulk traffic should be 2.5 gross mils per ton mile." It doesn't say that.

It says, "They said it shouldn't be unreasonably high," or it is that "The rate agreed upon was unreasonably high."

In terms of the statement about "It would not impede BN Santa Fe's competitiveness for coal traffic," I assume that what that means is that they never made that specific statement.

But that does not negate the fact that they may have -- or the possibility that they may have been negotiating for a lower rate for that purpose, to be more competitive.

JUDGE NELSON: Under Mr. Crowley's theory, which is really that there is a conspiracy there to raise rates, why would any railroad --

MR. LOFTUS: That's a bit strong, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: Why would they want to have

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discussions about a lower number? If the deal is let's shake hands on a high number, and then we force everybody into that high rate, which is your theory, what do we need to hear about whether it should have been 1.9 or 1.2 or 2.5?

Under the conspiracy theory, it's high.

MR. LOFTUS: Well, Your Honor, I don't know that I would characterize it as a conspiracy theory. And it seems to me that from the BN Santa Fe's perspective, they should have an interest in obtaining rights as a part of this settlement agreement that are useful to them to conduct their business and to make money.

I don't -- I don't question that, Your Honor. The -- if in fact, this rate is --

JUDGE NELSON: You see, that's where I had trouble in the first place, understanding why the BN Santa Fe would make a deal for a price that is so high that the traffic won't move under it?

MR. LOFTUS: Well --

JUDGE NELSON: That's just a phony rate

MR. LOFTUS: Well, Your Honor, I --

JUDGE NELSON: So I thought it was your contention that that indeed is a phony rate,

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artificial, bogus, no car of coal is ever going to move under it.

The real rate is going to be a lower rate, which the Applicants will set and thereby capture and retain monopoly control of this traffic.

So there won't be any -- the alternative is a paper rate that's meaningless. That's not the contention, as I understand it.

MR. LOFTUS: No, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: It is that the -- that unduly high rate sets up an atmosphere in which the Applicants can raise their rate.

MR. LOFTUS: Well, I -- Your Honor -
JUDGE NELSON: That is your witness's
theory.

MR. LOFTUS: Your Honor, to be --

JUDGE NELSON: So we have kind of a destructive price increase attributable to the merger. That's very serious business if that's going to happen. It seems to me you're entitled to make what you can out of it.

MR. LOFTUS: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: But you've got the representations. You've got Mr. Crowley.

MR. ROACH: He also has answers from Mr.

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Rebensdorf that there are no documents that BN provided as to the --

JUDGE NELSON: I'm struggling to see what could conceivably be in the records, documentary or oral recollections that's going to help you beyond what you've got now.

MR. ROACH: Your Honor, quite possibly not a thing. Mr. Rebensdorf comes back for a continuation of his deposition on Monday.

I would expect that if you grant ; this order, that my questions can be covered in a very brief period of time with Mr. Rebensdorf. And I may learn absolutely nothing beyond what Mr. Roach has stated in his letter.

But Your Honor, the simple proposition we're here before you with is they have advanced this witness to testify about this.

JUDGE NELSON: I don't --

MR. LOFTUS: He has made affirmative statements. We want to ask him about them. We should be permitted to. It is that simple. And this so-called settlement privilege should not -- you should not allow them to interpose that.

JUDGE NELSON: What is the best thing you could find, what he would say to you?

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MR. LOFTUS: Your Honor, I would ask him 2 what -- "Mr. Rebensdorf, you started off these negotiations with the position that the trackage 3 rights compensation for bulk traffic, including in-4 train coal traffic, would be 3.0 mils per gross ton 5 6 mile, correct" Yes, we know that. Okay, "Did the BN propose any other rate 7 level for bulk traffic, including coal? Yes or no? 8 If the answer is yes, what was it?" 9 10 JUDGE NELSON: 2.5. MR. LOFTUS: Okay. 11 12 JUDGE NELSON: What do you then do with that? 13 MR. LOFTUS: Well number one, we then ask 14 him --15 JUDGE NELSON: How did it get to three? 16 17 MR. LOFTUS: Well, we ask him that. We also ask what did the BN say in support of their 18 number, why that would be more appropriate or why they 19 wanted that rather than three? 20 JUDGE NELSON: What do you want them to 21 say, because they --22 MR. LOFTUS: I want them --23 JUDGE NELSON: -- thought it would attract 24 25 traffic?

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MR. LOFTUS: I want them to say -- if I could write their answer --

JUDGE NELSON: We didn't want to be picks at the trough?

MR. LOFTUS: If I could write their answer

JUDGE NELSON: Yes.

MR. LOFTUS: -- what I'd like them to say is "We believe that, at 2.5, we could be much more competitive, that otherwise, we might have a hard time obtaining traffic under these rate levels."

MR. ROACH: That's outside the parameters of my representation. I didn't select these words.

JUDGE NELSON: That's not the -- that's not -- so you would want to prove --

MR. ROACH: I mean, that's ruled out by -JUDGE NELSON: Let's assume that happened,
that Mr. Rebensdorf says that BN said that they could
be more competitive at a price of 2.5 than they could
at a price at 3.0.

MR. LOFTUS: Yes.

JUDGE NELSON: What does that get you?

MR. LOFTUS: Well, I think, Your Honor, that that is evidence that would support concerns we have about the level of the compensation and the

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effect that to the extent that compensation contains a premium over and above the Applicants costs, including return, that that can operate to the Applicants' benefit in one of two ways.

One way is to allow them to effectively defeat competition by taking advantage of their lower cost structure. And the other way is to allow competition, but at a higher rate level than would otherwise obtain if there was, in fact, a level playing field.

And Mr. -- Mr. Rebensdorf testifies, "It was my intent that the trackage rate placed both carriers on a level playing field." That's the relevance, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: All right, should we --

MR. LOFTUS: It may be -- it may be that I ask two or three questions and I'm done, Your Honor. I mean --

JUDGE NELSON: Let's hear now from Mr. Roach.

MR. ROACH: Your Honor, Mr. Loftus said this is an odd procedure, and I think it is an odd procedure. This is now the sixth time that we've argued the settlement privilege and Mr. Loftus would like to just rule it out altogether.

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You've heard that. You answered that.

JUDGE NELSON: Not in the context of the precise focus upon the --

MR. ROACH: Right.

JUDGE NELSON: -- trackage rights price charged in the agreement between BN and Santa Fe and the Applicants with regard to unit train coal traffic.

MR. ROACH: Absolutely.

JUDGE NELSON: We're focusing right in on something precise.

MR. ROACH: I understand that. Although as I've argued before, you can chop this thing into a thousand little pieces and focus in on each one of them. And what these gentlemen always come up with in support of their efforts to --

JUDGE NELSON: Maybe that needs to -maybe they need to dispose of a thousand pieces. So
be it. That doesn't advance the -- let's talk about
this figure, these representations, this discovery.

MR. ROACH: Okay. All I'm trying to say, Your Honor, is that we are here reluctantly defending a privilege, reluctantly.

There is nothing in these conversations that is going to hurt our case. I've said that as Counsel.

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We're defending it as ever applicant has in every one of these merger cases, and as all of our friends across the aisle from us would be doing if they entered into a settlement with us.

We're defending it because it's good public policy, because we're going to have future transactions, because --

JUDGE NELSON: We've been through all of that.

MR. ROACH: Okay.

JUDGE NELSON: I understand all those arguments.

MR. ROACH: As to this issue, as I said,
I didn't choose these words with any artifice or
trickiness. I talked to John Rebensdorf. He
indicated to me that there was nothing in the
discussions that would be helpful to Mr. Loftus in his
theory that he could find proof that people led or
said in the talks, "Oh, this is going to prevent BN
from being competitive or this is too high for BN to
be competitive."

The fact is, these are the identical rates that were approved by the ICC and the BN Santa Fe settlement with SP.

That was the lodestar that everybody was

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looking to, and that's where they ended up.

JUDGE NELSON: You're talking about the 3.0?

MR. ROACH: The 3.0 and 3.1 for bulk and non-bulk. I have given you the representation. There were questions and answers in Mr. Rebensdorf's deposition as to whether there were any documents that are helpful on this. He answered -- I let him answer them. No.

And that can be the end of the discussion.

What I'm troubled by is -- as you say, I'm trying to finesse these issues.

I don't want to appeal on this. I don't - you know, but I --

JUDGE NELSON: I appreciate that.

MR. ROACH: -- but I'm -- what is happening is I'm having to go and try to rule out point after point. And in effect, these gentlemen are backing into the content of the settlement discussions.

They're nibbling away; they're slicing away. I'm taking -- I'm trying --

JUDGE NELSON: To the extent that you make a representation that that was not discussed, that breaches the --

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JUDGE NELSON: -- to set in motion the framework for rate increases?

MR. ROACH: Absolutely. They've asked to have --

JUDGE NELSON: Or the other alternative, to enable the Applicants to low-ball the traffic and capture all of them.

MR. ROACH: Right.

JUDGE NELSON: Can't they ask them all about that?

MR. ROACH: You bet. And they asked Mr. Peterson that all week. He's our lead competition expert for --

JUDGE NELSON: Now we're talking about Rebensdorf.

MR. ROACH: I know. But there's another expert witness who addresses all of this as well.

JUDGE NELSON: Suppose they say Mr. Rebensdorf was the rep of discussions in the negotiations about setting the rate at 3.0 so as to enable the Applicants to low-ball the traffic. Can they ask that question?

MR. ROACH: Well, you know, I'm back to this issue of can I find out from John Rebensdorf that the answer is no and let him answer no? I think the

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answer is no. If the answer is no, I'll let him answer no.

You know, what I'm trying to prevent is for them to get the script of the settlement talks. That's what the Commission has said isn't supposed to be discoverable. It's -- I think -- frankly, I think this whole procedure is close to --

JUDGE NELSON: It seems to me that your representation in the letter of February 7 covers certainly part of the case that the coal people want to make, if they want to make the case that the high rate, the allegedly high rate, would make BN Santa FE a non-competitor. Your representation is that isn't in there.

MR. ROACH: Right.

JUDGE NELSON: There isn't anything in the representation about the high-ball theory of Mr. Crowley, which is that the 3.0 sets up the predicate for increases. Maybe you could find out about that and then get rid of the issues.

MR. ROACH: I will -- I will gladly find out about that and get rid of that issue. And I am prepared to stipulate right here and right now that UP/SP and BN Santa Fe have not conspired to hold rates up through this settlement, period.

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And they can ask any witness they want to about that. And I will let them answer, and I will let them answer whether there was such discussion of conspiring to hold rates up in settlement --

JUDGE NELSON: All right. With that representation then, I've heard enough. I'm going to deny this request for the failure to have shown particularized need as it has played out in light of today's representations and transcript and the representation in the letter of February 7 to me.

What is next? What's in the new business?

MR. ROACH: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. LUBEL: I think I have some things, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: Do we want to take a lunch break?

MR. LUBEL: Fine with me.

MR. ROACH: Can we say a word about the schedule? We have a deposition that's resuming at 2:30.

JUDGE NELSON: Let's go off the record here.

(Whereupon, the proceedings went off the record at 11:56 a.m. for a lunch break and resumed at 12:36 p.m.)

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## A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N

(12:36 p.m.)

JUDGE NELSON: Please be seated. Mr. Lubel?

MR. LUBEL: Your Honor, I yield my time to Mr. Billiel.

JUDGE NELSON: That's fine. Mr. Billiel? MR. BILLIEL: This relates to the letter that Mr Cunningham sent in about the confidentiality -

JUDGE NELSON: Yes.

MR. BILLIEL: The Applicants have agreed to produce to the Department, pursuant to requests we made, certain marketing documents that are monthly reports that summarize their competitive activity.

And they have indicated that they don't have a problem producing them to the Department under the -- the provisions of the current protective order.

But they have expressed some concerns about producing them to other parties under those conditions.

The Department has reviewed samples of the documents, and I can say that they include information about current, or even future, marketing or pricing plans which are in the grand scheme of things the most

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highly confidential thing -- any highly confidential competitive information you can have.

JUDGE NELSON: These are plans of the merged company or the individual --

MR. BILLIEL: Of the individual companies.

JUDGE NELSON: All right.

MR. BILLIEL: So as 1 said, the Applicants have agreed to make them available to the Department. The issue is under what conditions they are available to other parties.

JUDGE NELSON: Do we have a suggestion?

MR. BILLIEL: Mr. Cunningham can speak to you about that.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: I suggested, Your Honor, in my letter to you that we make them subject to two conditions, further conditions: 1) that the documents be redacted as to the names of the enterprises with whom SP is dealing or UP to the extent that they also have similar documents.

And second, that the documents be made available to outside counsel only and not to consultants, many of whom are active in negotiations that these documents address.

But otherwise, counsel have these documents that can be made available.

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JUDGE NELSON: Where would they be physically?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: They could be -- they would be made available in the depository, subject to request.

JUDGE NELSON: In redacted form?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: In redacted form.

JUDGE NELSON: To lawyers only?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Yes.

JUDGE NELSON: Are there any objections to that? Mr. Lubel?

MR. LUBEL: Your Honor, I had gone ahead and planned to address this, certainly not in this order, but we have strong objections.

We don't have any -- we don't object to the redacting. I don't think that's appropriate for the reasons I'm going to say.

But we do object to the limitation. And the main reason is that there is a protective order in place by -- issued by the Commission in this case. It created a highly confidential designation.

And that is sufficient to take care of the concerns they have. Because the documents they're talking about and the concerns they have about them were in existence and available and they had to

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anticipate that they could have been asked for when the protective order was entered.

And you know, they could -- and there is a due process concern here because by limiting us and not letting consultants who might have a better understanding of what the documents are, not letting them see them or limiting just to counsel, and counsel might not have a full appreciation or be able to make full use of the information.

And the point is, you know, they -- they have used this protective order. We tried to get the protective order so that our in-house counsel could see the documents. And they said oh no, we can't do that. We can't let the client -- just the outside lawyers and consultants.

And that's what was raised before the Commission, and the Commission ruled that the in-house lawyers could not look at it.

Now they're trying to raise something new and basically modify the protective order --

JUDGE NELSON: Do I have the authority to modify the Commission's order?

MR. ROACH: We believe you do, Your Honor, to impose additional protection. It's part of discovery.

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MR. CUNNINGHAM: I have one other condition that I suggest in my letter that slipped my mind here.

JUDGE NELSON: Well, the first two are --

MR. CUNNINGHAM: The third was that we limit this to certain commodities. And we would propose that it be limited to chemicals, including plastics, and coal, which have been the major areas of inquiry here.

JUDGE NELSON: That we might be able to do.

MR. LUBEL: Well, now I --

JUDGE NELSON: Let's talk about the first condition, which is redaction. You would redact what?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: We're redacting the names of the parties discussed, names of parties and individuals discussed in these documents.

These are reports, Your Honor. And I have

JUDGE NELSON: If the redactions occur, how could the enemy use them?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: If the redaction -- well, there are two ways the enemy could use them, Your Honor. And I'm not, again, suggesting --

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JUDGE NELSON: Is the enemy another railroad or a shipper?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Both.

JUDGE NELSON: Both.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: The enemy here is someone who -- there are two things that are being projected. One is the information itself, which is about the ability of the company to make a plan and how it is going to make a plan.

So is there a pricing strategy? Are there contract negotiations pending?

JUDGE NELSON: These are separate for each railroad?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: These are -- I don't know the nature of his --

JUDGE NELSON: That's why Mr. Roach is up.

MR. ROACH: I'll need to address mine in a moment.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: All right, let me describe our -- I'll be glad to describe our documents. They are in a particular form which we hold to be of competitive importance.

This has been developed over some time for SP and there's a very particularized way it controls its marketing strategies.

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JUDGE NELSON: Do you have one here? MR. CUNNINGHAM: I do, and I'd be glad to JUDGE NELSON: May I look at it? MR. CUNNINGHAM: You certainly may. I 6 have one that's redacted. JUDGE NELSON: Do you have an unredacted? 7 MR. CUNNINGHAM: Not with me, no, I do 8 9 not. JUDGE NELSON: Well, we'll work with what 10 11 we have. MR. CUNNINGHAM: Yes. This is for the 12 chemicals group. 13 JUDGE NELSON: This is a book of pages 14 with a clip and the pages are about an inch thick. 15 What's the most sensitive part in here? I mean, they 16 17 say everything. 18 MR. CUNNINGHAM: The most --JUDGE NELSON: I just want to get an 19 example of the workings. 20 21 MR. CUNNINGHAM: The most sensitive 22 things, Your Honor, are the discussions of past and 23 present and future negotiations concerning active efforts to attract more business. 24 25 JUDGE NELSON: Well, there are sections

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that begin with a word that begins with "O." Can I say that word?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: I think --

JUDGE NELSON: I'm pointing to it now.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: It's not subject to the confidentiality -- no, you can begin with that. Yes, the opportunity --

JUDGE NELSON: Yes, there's a word "opportunity" here. Would those chapters be the ones that would contain the most sensitive material?

MR. CUNNINGHAM: There are several. These materials go through several of the chapters, Your Honor. We thought about trying to limit certain chapters and --

JUDGE NELSON: Well, I'm just trying to open to one so that I can get a better understanding.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Well, let me see if I can find you an example.

JUDGE NELSON: Point me to one.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Okay, here's a revenue recovery plan, for example. And I just picked this one randomly.

JUDGE NELSON: Now, we're making a public transcript here. We haven't directed any close sessions here. So you be careful. These are your

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