

awfully darn close.

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So it's a little bit of -- it's a little bit disingenuous to be saying that the raising of this common interest privilege is premature now, when certainly the questions seem to be directed precisely toward the things that --

JUDGE NELSON: Does this joint -- its common privilege or joint defense -- what do you call it?

MR. DiMICHAEL: Common interest because although it is --

JUDGE NELSON: Common interest? MR. DiMICHAEL: -- it started out as a defense matter, it has been broadened by --

JUDGE NELSON: That could be Plaintiffs as well.

MR. DiMICHAEL: It can be Plaintiffs as well, it can be civil and not --

JUDGE NELSON: Does the common interest give you anything that work product doesn't?

MR. DiMICHAEL: It is an extension of the common -- excuse me, it's an extension of the work

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product privilege to persons on the same side of a case.

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I admit that you have to satisfy the work product requirements first. But what it says is if it's a work product to you, just because you happen to hand it off to someone who is not you but on the same side of the case, that still -- that still protects the privilege.

JUDGE NELSON: Anything else?

MR. DiMICHAEL: I think that's it, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: Very well. Let's hear now from the Applicants.

MR. LIVINGSTON: Your Honor, the Applicants were served with many, many discovery requests, and many of those requests ask the same kinds of questions we are asking here.

And when we receive requests, if the request sought some privileged material, we asserted the privilege with respect to the material that was privileged. And we would produce the material that, otherwise unobjectionable, was not privileged.

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	1794
1	JUDGE NELSON: I recall this.
2	MR. LIVINGSTON: And that and we would
3	serve our objections. Everybody knew what we were
4	
5	JUDGE NELSON: And we've been through work
6	
7	MR. LIVINGSTON: That's right. And if
8	A
9	JUDGE NELSON: And we've been through
10	attorney/client
11	MR. LIVINGSTON: And even the settlement -
12	
13	JUDGE NELSON: and even the sc-called
14	settlement privilege.
15	MR. LIVINGSTON: And there were disputes
16	and arguments. And when the requesting parties said
17	well, you've asserted UP and SP, you have asserted
18	a privilege that we don't think is a valid privilege,
19	we're going to take it to the Judge.
20	Well, we have asked questions and it may
21	be that some of the questions that we have asked
22	they would have a document that's covered by the work
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product document that they should assert a privilege on or may want to assert a privilege on.

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Or they may have documents that are responsive to these requests that are also covered by attorney/client privilege.

And there is a joint defense privilege. We don't dispute that there is a joint defense privilege in proper circumstances where there are properly defined common interests, and the document otherwise satisfies either the work product or the attorney/client doctrine.

Then the doctrine doesn't lose its privileged status if it's shared in a common defense or common interest situation that meets all the requisite legal requirements.

And if they have documents that we've called for that are privileged -- and deliberative process privilege is another privilege that has been asserted that that --

JUDGE NELSON: We've dealt with them before --

MR. LIVINGSTON: -- then they should

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	1796				
1	assert the privilege.				
2	JUDGE NELSON: when there were				
3	contests. They arose in the context of more specific				
7 4	disputes about specific things				
5	MR. LIVINGSTON: But if they assert a				
6	privilege over us				
7	JUDGE NELSCN: Didn't they well, you				
8	weren't here for a lot of this. Maybe Mr. Norton can				
9	remember it.				
10	MR. LIVINGSTON: Well, he would confirm				
11	that that's				
12	JUDGE NELSON: Or Mr. Rosenthal has been				
13	here throughout. Didn't we have a number of these				
14	disputes in a more focused context of this, Mr.				
15	Norton?				
16	MR. NORTON: Absolutely, Your Honor. And				
17	that is the way that it traditionally is handled.				
18	JUDGE NELSON: This is bothering me here.				
19	And I know it's a point in your letter, but				
20	MR. LIVINGSTON: This is this is				
21	conventional in any kind of discovery process. One				
22	party asks a question: give me some documents.				
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And the other side says, well, I've got some documents, but they're privileged. I'll assert the privilege.

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And then the party that made the request has to make a judgement as to whether the privilege is properly asserted.

And if he thinks it's not, think it's important, he can take it to the Judge.

And here, if they assert a privilege on a document and we think it's validly asserted, we won't be in here arguing about it.

Or if we think it's a matter that is --JUDGE NELSON: How do we get from -- from here to there?

MR. LIVINGSTON: Well, there is absolutely no reason to be arguing these privileges in the abstract. If they have privileges to assert, they should do what we did. They should assert them.

And then if we're troubled by their assertion of privilege, we will talk to them first. If that fails, and we're still troubled, and we think their privilege is not valid, then we

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will bring it to Your Honor.

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But that may never happen. And when it does happen, it will happen in concrete instances.

And there is no sense trying to make a ruling now in the abstract. Your Honor can rule that documents properly covered by the work product privilege are not discoverable. But we all know that.

We're not seeking documents that are properly privileged. But if they have documents that they exchanged with a governmental entity or with another party that aren't subject to the privilege and are relevant and meet our requests, we want them.

JUDGE NELSON: That is consistent with my approach to the case thus far.

MR. LIVINGSTON: I don't think our approach uses --

JUDGE NELSON: I know you haven't always been here, but I have often talked about not wanting to make advisory opinions and rulings in the abstract and so forth. And --

MR. LIVINGSTON: In fact, there is no useful ruling --

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JUDGE NELSON: I may be right or wrong, but at least it's the way we've been doing things.

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MR. LIVINGSTON: There is no useful ruling that can be made int eh abstract. Your Honor could declare that privileged material is not discoverable, but we all know that privileged material is not discoverable.

JUDGE NELSON: What about this factor of time? Mr. McBride says that -- or I guess would say that he's suffering a chilling impact of all this in the meantime. And for him to go through conventional discovery and objections and thrash it out with me, he would be chilled for days or weeks.

MR. LIVINGSTON: Well, I don't --JUDGE NELSON: What do we do about that? MR. LIVINGSTON: I do want to address that. But let me just polish off this one privilege issue. And that is, I'm not even sure we have a dispute here with the Department of Justice.

They have said that much of the material we've asked of them they regard as subject to various privileges, such as the deliberative process

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## privilege.

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That may well be so. And when we see -they may well have documents that are covered by the privilege and we may not challenge the privilege.

But he has also acknowledged that they will be producing some information that's responsive to these discovery requests when they submit their evidence.

I don't see them as asking for an advance protective order without any -- first looking to see where the privilege is being asserted.

Let me talk bout this chilling effect, this First Amendment argument. Your Honor has been presented by Mr. McBride with an extraordinary proposition.

The argument apparently is that our asking them questions, our request for information, has chilled them because they say we've asked for things that involve their First Amendment rights.

Well, the First Amendment -- we're not doing anything to chill their First Amendment rights. If they want to speak in the Utah

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Legislature or any other legislature, they are free to do so. And there's nothing -- we're not doing anything to stop them, and there's certainly nothing that the Government is doing to stop them.

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And of course, the First Amendment only operates on the government.

The First Amendment doesn't protect a party from having to respond from discovery. If the First Amendment protected you from having to respond to discovery, I don't think that Applicants would have to produce anything.

When we were subject to discovery -- the First Amendment is not a protection against discovery. You can engage in protected speech. You can engage in speech to the Utah Legislature, and that's undoubtedly protected speech, and you cannot be punished for it. JUDGE NELSOM: They rely on <u>NAACP v.</u>

Alabama, which they say did involve discovery.

MR. LIVINGSTON: That's a very narrow circumstance in which the Supreme Court, in a rather unusual case from the 1950s where there was evidence that a history of reprisals and threats were at

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discovery itself, answering the questions that were posed, would invade First Amendment rights.

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And the <u>Coors</u> case talks about this also, you know, the same king of Civil Rights context.

There's a high burden of proi on the plaintiffs in those cases to show that there is a reasonable probability that disclosure would subject them to reprisals or harassment.

There is no evidence at all -- there are some accusations that people feel chilled. We don't know the names. We don't know why they feel that way.

There is certainly not a shred of evidence that Applicants have ever done anything improper.

JUDGE NELSON: Mr. McBride says in his own case that he's afraid to go over and talk to the Department of Justice and make notes now.

MR. LIVINGSTON: Well, Your Honor, as I understood what Mr. McBride was saying, he was afraid that that might not be privileged.

He has to make his own judgements as he conducts his law business as to when he's doing something that's covered by the attorney/client or

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work product or the common defense privilege and when they are not.

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And we all make those judgements. You can't get an advance ruling that everything he does is privileged and he can do whatever he wants and talk to anyone, or his client can, and submit documents to the Department of Justice and not ever have them disclosed.

There's no rule of protection against that kind of disclosure.

We have produced in this case a presentation or the notes Mr. Roach made for his presentation to the Department of Justice.

Now, there is privilege that will apply to presentations to third parties. We don't dispute that. And there may well be material that WSC has that is privileged where they have dealt with governmental parties, which is not subject to discovery in this case.

And if they have that kind of material, they ought to assert the privilege. And we will then -- we will look at their assertion. If we think it's

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valid, we won't challenge it and the issue will never come up.

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But they can't come into a court and say we're immune from discovery because the First Amendment. The First Amendment doesn't protect you from discovery.

It protects your right to speak, but it doesn't protect your right to give a document to someone and then say well, I'm not going to turn that document over in discovery because I would be chilled if I did.

That is an absolutely un-novel and unprecedented theory in a commercial case like this. The only cases that I'm aware of where that kind of restriction on discovery has been permitted are the civil rights cases where there has been real evidence of real threats and real reprisals.

This is not -- this is a railroad merger case. This is not the NAACP being investigated by the State of Alabama in the 1950s.

JUDGE NELSON: Don't you think railroads have a potential to threaten or abuse shippers.

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MR. LIVINGSTON: Your Honor, I don't think there's any evidence -- I know there is no evidence that that has occurred in this case. I think the shippers could conceivably threaten and abuse other shippers and other railroads.

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But that -- there's no evidence of that. JUDGE NELSON: Well, is it true of one --MR. LIVINGSTON: You can't come to court and say I'm worried about that and I'm going to -- I don't want to have to respond to discovery.

JUDGE NELSON: Take the two-to-one posture. At those points, isn't there a potential for abuse of that relationship?

MR. LIVINGSTON: There is going to be a lot of evidence in this case, already been a lot of evidence, there will be a lot more about what the economic effects of the merger are and how it affects the balance of power among shippers and railroads and whether there is adequate competition or whether there is not.

Our position is that this merger, as it's been presented with the BN settlement agreement, is --

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provides more than adequate competition to protect the interests of shippers and the interests of the public, and that there will be no lessening of competition.

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JUDGE NELSON: So your position really is that they haven't made out a threshold showing of the feared intimidation or the chilling?

MR. LIVINGSTON: They haven't -- well, they haven't even come close to making out a threshold. There is no evidence.

There's a lawyer's letter in there, lawyer's statements that are unsupported by any evidence, absolutely no evidence.

But it would be extraordinary in a case like this, unheard of, to think that such a showing could be made.

We have simply asked them if you made a presentation to a governmental body -- I think that's one of the things we've asked for, the same thing that Mr. Lubel asked us on behalf of the KCS.

Now, if they put up a big fancy study that says this merger is no good for the following reasons, and they're handing it out to public officials, is it

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a violation of the First Amendment for us to say we'd like a copy of that and to have it turned over?

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Where is the chill? Are they afraid that they don't want these things to see the light of day? That's one of the purposes of discovery

JUDGE NELSON: And they have the right to petition the government for redress of grievances.

MR. LIVINGSTON: Indeed they can. They can petition until their hearts' content. We are seeking discovery. We aren't seeking to prevent anybody from petitioning.

And there have been no shortages of petitions here.

JUDGE NELSON: Do you have cases that teach that discovery is not the equivalent of encroachment on First Amendment rights?

MR. LIVINGSTON: We cite the Noerr -- some cases under the Noerr-Pennington doctrine in our letter.

> The Noerr-Pennington doctrine --JUDGE NELSON: That's a different story. MR. LIVINGSTON: No.

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1808 JUDGE NELSON: That's the anticrust --1 MR. LIVINGSTON: No, I think it is the 2 same story. There is a case where the Court said the 3 activity that's being challenged is protected by the 4 First Amendment that joint activity -- the activity of 5 6 competitors jointly petition. 7 JUDGE NELSON: I see the point. So --8 MR. LIVINGSTON: But you can have discovery. I'm sure the Department of Justice would 9 be the very first one to say there's an exception to 10 Noerr-Pennington. 11 12 You can't have competitors jointly petitioning whether the purpose is a sham. There are 13 a lot of cases about what is and what is not a sham. 14 15 And when you're trying to determine 16 whether the joint petitioning activity is a sham --17 JUDGE NELSON: I get to --18 MR. LIVINGSTON: -- you have discovery. 19 JUDGE NELSON: The antitrust offense is, itself, rooted in the Constitution. 20 MR. LIVINGSTON: The conduct -- you may 21 22 ultimately be found to be protected by the First NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W.

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1	Amendment. And therefore, the antitrust laws do not
2	apply to the parties
3	JUDGE NELSON: From what you say
4	MR. LIVINGSTON: but they need to
5	disclose what they have
6	JUDGE NELSON: That has nothing to do with
7	discovery.
8	MR. LIVINGSTON: It has nothing to do with
9	discovery. That's correct. We are not chilling their
10	activity. We are not barring their activity.
11	They can First Amendment themselves until
12	their hearts' content. We just want some discovery.
13	JUDGE NELSON: How about this matter of
14	the money?
15	MR. LIVINGSTON: Everybody knows who is
16	funding the Applicants. I'm here because I'm paid by
17	the Union Pacific Railroad. These lawyers are here
18	because they're paid by the Southern Pacific.
19	Everybody knows who is paying Mr. Billiel
20	and who is paying Dow Chemical. And the Board will
21	know who's speaking to them. They'll know when we're
22	up, who's speaking to the Board and who is funding it.
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1810 But with the WCS, we don't know. We know the members, but we don't know the funding. I think 2 we're entitled to know that. 3 I think it goes to -- it's relevant information. It goes to their credibility. It goes 5 6 to questions of bias and creditability in the mst conventional and ordinary sense. 7 8 Now, I think the Board would be interested as well to know --9 10 JUDGE NELSON: What do you have --11 MR. LIVINGSTON: -- who is speaking to it and --12 13 JUDGE NELSON: What do you have to 14 substantiate the suggestion that they may be a front 15 for a railroad? 16 MR. LIVINGSTON: I don't know if they are a front for a railroad, and I have no basis for 17 18 questioning the representation that was made in open 19 court by Mr McBride. 20 And if it turns out that it's not by a railroad, but by -- Your Honor, if the members, in 21 22 fact, are supporting WCS, if WCS gets -- is supported NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 234-4433 by the members of the Coalition --

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JUDGE NELSON: It's called --

MR. LIVINGSTON: -- why are they -- then why are they unwilling to say so?

JUDGE NELSON: We have heard -- we have heard that the membership consists of coal producers, mine operators, I guess --

MR. LIVINGSTON: We have a list.

JUDGE NELSON: -- and utilities. And we have a list.

MR. LIVINGSTON: Right. And if they are the ones who are funding it, wy are they not willing to tell us that?

The fact that they are going the last ditch on this issue suggests to me that there is another funding source.

Now maybe it's not a railroad. I don't know what it is. But why can't they tell us?

Maybe the answer is easier. maybe the answer is all members of the Coalition are chipping money into the pot and things are just as they seem. The membership and the funding sources are

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the same. Maybe that's the answer. If that's the answer, fine.

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Maybe it's hot the answer. Whatever the answer is, I think we're entitled to know. This may even turn out to be a tempest in a teapot.

It may be that the membership is funding itself. If that's the fact, that's the fact But let's find out.

The suggestion that the service of discovery requests in this proceeding had any impact on the Utah Legislature or that it was improper for the companies to be presenting their position to the Utah Legislature is hard to take seriously.

We served all this discovery at the same time. It had nothing to do with the Utah Legislature. JUDGE NELSON: I don't think Mr. McBride is even making that claim.

MR. LIVINGSTON: And I can't believe --JUDGE NELSON: At least not in so many words.

> MR. LIVINGSTON: And I -- and --JUDGE NELSON: He's saying he lost in the

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second house of the Legislature --

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MR. LIVINGSTON: It doesn't have anything to do with the fact that --

JUDGE NELSON: -- which may or may not have had anything to do with the discovery.

MR. LIVINGSTON: -- the fact that we asked them some questions. They provided you with a recent case from the Sixth Circuit.

This is a case -- this is a prior restraint case. This is a case where a court, District Court, said to, I think, to <u>Business Week</u>, don't publish.

You're planning to run a story. I order you not to. That is a prior restraint. There are plenty of -- this is not a prior restraint.

We haven't told anybody not to publish. We are asking questions in discovery and we're trying to get answers. It has absolutely nothing to do with the Sixth Circuit case.

Your Honor, I think that's all i have to say. I would -0- Paul, do you have anything to add? MR. CUNNINGHAM: Not right now.

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MR. LIVINGSTON: I really think it's quite unnecessary to have a protective order here, that we ought to have these discovery matters handled in the ordinary way.

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In fact, Western Shippers Coalition has, in fact, already served us, we have just received, their objections to our interrogatories and document requests.

And it looks like thy actually copied some of these objections from some of our pleadings.

And they -- they -- it's a number of objections. And we will examine those and in a few days or so, we will get responses to all the interrogatories and we will examine those.

And if we're dissatisfied, we will go to them nd say --

JUDGE NELSON: Under the guidelines --MR. LIVINGSTON: -- here is what we would like more.

JUDGE NELSON: -- are there time limits upon the Intervenors when they must respond? MR. LIVINGSTON: To the discovery

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JUDGE NELSON: Yes, one --

MR. LIVINGSTON: I think --

JUDGE NELSON: The discovery requests that have caused this controversy.

MR. LIVINGSTON: I believe that they are subject to the same limits we were, which is you have to give your projections up in five business days, which they've done by March fourth, and 15 days for responses.

And I think we met the 15 day deadline in virtually all cases. There may have been one or two cases, because of weather or something, that we had a short extension.

I don't think they have asked us for an extension, so I assume they are --

JUDGE NELSON: Is the dispute ripe for adjudication in the conventional way?

MR. LIVINGSTON: No, because they haven't asserted a privilege. They haven't -- when we get their responses, and we see what it is they're asserting a privilege to, we will have to make a

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1	judgement as to whether we think they are asserting a
2	privilege that's not valid.
3	JUDGE NELSON: I see. When will these
4	MR. LIVINGSTON: And we will talk to them
5	and if we are
6	JUDGE NELSON: Suppose I were to direct
7	this response, when would it be due?
8	MR. LIVINGSTON: Well, February 26th, 15
9	days next Tuesday.
10	MR. McBRIDE: Next Thursday, I think.
11	MR. LIVINGSTON: Next Thursday.
12	JUDGE NELSON: Is it 15 calendar days?
13	MR. LIVINGSTON: Yes, it's 15 when were
14	these served?
15	MR. McBRIDE: They were served on Monday,
16	February 26th. So it's Tuesday, March 13th.
17	MR. LIVINGSTON: we'll get the responses.
18	They'll be I assume they'll be putting documents
19	into a depository. We'll want to look at those.
20	I think in many cases, in the disputes in
21	this case, the parties didn't come to Your Honor until
22	some time after the responses were filed. I think
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that was the case, for instance, in the first KCS dispute which triggered all -- which was the very first one

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And we filed the objections, we filed the responses. There was some communications between the parties.

They even made a quick trip to the depository, and then they promptly noticed up a hearing.

And the same sort of practice ought to follow here. My guess would be that there would be -- that there, in many cases, will be no disputes.

There are sure to be some and we will have to deal with those when they come. But I don't see how we can deal with them in the abstract.

And there is certainly no basis for a protective order that says you don't have to reveal your funding sources or anything you say to a third party.

It's not subject to discovery over an order that's -- and that's what they want. They want an order that says they can say anything to a third

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party that they want, in writing or not, and never have to disclose it in discovery.

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It's an extraordinary request. No basis for that.

All the parties in this case, the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific especially, but all the parties in this case have to reckon with the fact that when they do things, write things down, speak to third parties, there may someday be a discovery allegation.

We all have to deal with that, and we all have to think about whether what we're doing is privileged and so forth.

These parties also, many of them, are seeking -- are here as applicants in their own right. They want trackage rights, they want this, they want that.

And they are also petitioners for those things, just as we all. It should be subject to the same discovery obligations, which we, in all the parties have to make judgements as they conduct their affairs as to when they're speaking to a third party, ask is this going to be privileged, is it not?

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You can't -- you can't come down and get an advanced ruling from a judge every time you're thinking abut wanting to speak to the Department of Justice. You have to make your own legal judgements. That's what lawyers are for. That's what

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we do. That's what the other lawyers have been doing. A protective order that says well, you can just say whatever you want to anybody, and legislation, any government official, and there would never be any discovery, that would be an improper ruling in our judgement.

## JUDGE NELSON: Mr. McBride?

MR. McBRIDE: Thank you, Your Honor. First of all, there was some suggestion, perhaps in your question to Mr. Billiel, that would the redaction of an informer's identify do it?

And I would submit to you that the kind of things that I have represented here would be the same representation that we would make.

But if we redact the identify of the informer in the case of some of these utilities in providing me with information, the information -- I

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	1	think the Applicants would quickly be able to figure
	2	out who the informant was.
	3	So under the <u>Roviaro</u> case that the
	4	government had, and we cited
	5	JUDGE NELSON: You can delete not only
	6	names, but identifying details.
	7	MR. McBRIDE: That's right. And at that
	8	point, there's nothing to convey. Secondly
	9	JUDGE NELSON: Well, I would have to see
	10	the document to really understand that.
0	11	MR. McBRIDE: Well
	12	JUDGE NELSON: That's very hard to deal
1	13	with in the abstract.
6	14	MR. McBRIDE: And what I'm also telling
	15	you is that I don't have a lot f these documents. I
	16	have communications which they've asked me about in
	17	interrogatory number one from these utilities, which
-	18	I then used in discovery
	19	And I would have divulge them under
	20	interrogatory number one.
	21	Now, they have the burden. I want to make
0	22	clear that under the case law, when I assert colorable
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First Amendment rights, as I clearly have, they have the burden of showing a compelling need for this information.

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JUDGE NELSON: Where is that --

MR. McBRIDE: And Mr. Livingston has got this neat and clean situation: well, let me just put in my objections and then maybe they'll talk to me about it and maybe they'll --

JUDGE NELSON: How long would it take you to get it into that conventional posture?

MR. McBRIDE: It's in that posture. And let me just say first of all, I am not negotiating my client's First Amendment rights with counsel for the Applicants here.

This is not a -- debating kind of issue. But in any event, the matter is ripe because, as he acknowledged, we served our objections the other day.

And if we filed our responses next week, they would be the same objections.

JUDGE NELSON: We don't have a log or a Vaughn index? We don't have any materials here to look at?

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MR. McBRIDE: I don't have the documents. I have -- I am representing to you --

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JUDGE NELSON: I'm not even in love with the request themselves. Mr. Lubel said they're "general, searchings for everything to do with everything."

You could have done a much more focused job in that regard. And sometimes in this case we've gone down and rewritten and focused on things.

Like for example, the competition between the coals from Wyoming and wherever else it was, and we've had a lot of them. That's something worth talking about in the case.

And then we can see what they have and what's privileged and what isn't.

MR. McBRIDE: And they're pretending that they think that I'm not going to give them any discovery responses.

JUDGE NELSON: But every piece of paper in the world?

MR. McBRIDE: Your Honor observed last Friday at the hearing that I gave them my consultant's

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-	1	prior study before my objections were even due on the
	2	
	3	And I'm going to show you another
	4	
	5	
	6	MR. McBRIDE: I understand.
	7	JUDGE NELSON: insofar as it seeks me
	8	to make requests that I make these sweeping rulings
	9	here, important rulings about documents I've never
	10	even seen, on requests that are, themselves, overly
)	11	broad in my view.
-	12	MR. McBRIDE: Let me explain, Your Honor -
	13	-
	14	JUDGE NELSON: Can you suggest a procedure
	15	to
	16	MR. McBRIDE: Yes.
	17	JUDGE NELSON: get us out of this bind
	18	so that we can do a more meaningful job?
	19	MR. McBRIDE: My client tells me he's a
	20	note-taker, right? Now, I said in my letter that I
	21	will answer their interrogatory number two, which has
)	22	to do with some representations we say were made by a
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representative of Applicants to our client group.

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And my client says he has notes about that. I'll provide it because it was Applicants and my client group out in Salt Lake City in November of 1995.

JUDGE NELSON: Okay, I'm not asking you what you will produce with regard to other interrogatories.

MR. McBRIDE: Right. But --

JUDGE NELSON: What can we do about this precedence --

MR. McBRIDE: -- he also has notes, I believe, of meetings with governmental officials. He has met -- I don't know if he has a note of every one of these meetings, but he has met with the Governor of Utah. He's met with the Attorney General of Utah. He's met with Legislators.

If he's got notes, those we're going to claim protection on, a petition for redress agreements. And so that's one category

Now let me, though, tell you that it's not as Mr. Livingston is telling you --

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JUDGE NELSON: In the past, we've done that by a log.

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MR. McBRIDE: Well, I understand. But I can't possibly do this by next week anyway I'll tell you that.

And the biggest problem here which all these parties are concerned about is they've created the dilemma we're facing here because this isn't premature.

We're trying to put our cases together under the schedule that they urged, that I tried to get extended, that they opposed, and that the Board wouldn't extend.

We have a deadline of March --

15 JUDGE NELSON: Nothing we can do about 16 that.

MR. McBRIDE: Well, except -- yes, there is. If Your Honor, please, with all respect, under order number one from the Commission, it says, "Discovery on responsive and inconsistent applications, comments, protests and requests for conditions shall begin immediately upon their filing."

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We	haven	't	filed	anyth	ning.
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This discovery was premature on us because is we never filed anything, what am I going through all of this for and what relevance does it have?

But if I file on March 29th, then their discovery requests are appropriate. It's the requests themselves that are premature, not my objections.

Because I had to object, as they indicated, on the schedule that's been ordered. And yet, this is all having a chilling effect on me now.

Now let me -- there's another example.

JUDGE NELSON: Well, let me see if I follow this. What they should be doing, as you say, is making these requests in light of whatever filing you make.

MR. McBRIDE: Correct. Because if I don't file anything, there's no relevance to any of it.

JUDGE NELSON: And if you file one that seeks conditions, the discovery can be linked up to the request of conditions.

MR. McBRIDE: Correct, correct. And if I may also explain this to you --

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JUDGE NELSON: What is it the railroads have to file? What are they doing now --

MR. McBRIDE: They say they're so busy --JUDGE NELSON: -- the Applicants? MR. McBRIDE: -- you know, that they had to do all this stuff. We're the ones who are busy. JUDGE NELSON: They're placing the ball in your court right now.

MR. McBRIDE: Right.

JUDGE NELSON: You have to make these submissions.

MR. McBRIDE: We have to put our case on on March 29th? Do you know what they're doing? They defend a few depositions. They answer some interrogatories which evidently Ms. Rinn and Ms. Harris are the ones responsible for. That's why we have to fax to them.

Now, I'm not saying they're not busy. Sure, they've got things to do. We're all busy lawyers.

But the ball is in our court. It's not in their court.

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1828 JUDGE NELSON: Then after you file on March 29th, they then have reply or rebuttal, don't 2 3 they? MR. McBRIDE: In 30 days because that's 4 what they demanded. You know, now if they can't deal 5 with discovery and put their rebuttal testimony 6 together in the 30 days that they demanded, they're 7 8 hoisted by their own petard. 9 JUDGE NELSON: So I suppose the answer is 10 that they need to get this discovery cranking now so 11 that they'll have the materials or not --12 MR. McBRIDE: That's their argument --JUDGE NELSON: -- in that 30 day period. 13 MR. McBRIDE: -- because of the box they 14 15 put themselves in on the schedule --16 MR. KILLORY: Your Honor? MR. McBRIDE: -- when the Commission 17 ordered otherwise and said no discovery until we file. 18 19 MR. KILLORY: Your Honor, I don't mean to 20 interject, but Conrail has notified your court that thi: is the subject of our motion that we're bringing 21 22 forward on Friday. NEAL R. GROSS

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2	you can decide
3	MR. LIVINGSTON: I would second that.
4	Conrail has put down for the hearing here on Friday
5	this question of whether we ought to Applicants
6	ought to be engaged in discovery.
7	MR. KILLORY: Under the ICC's orders that
8	set the rules for this proceeding, Your Honor.
9	MR. LIVINGSTON: Right. And that's the
10	issue that has been argued here for the last couple of
11	minutes. And so I would urge you
12	JUDGE NELSON: Is that
13	MR. LIVINGSTON: to wait until Friday
14	on that one,.
15	JUDGE NELSON: That's a request that says,
16	in effect, that all this discovery is premature?
17	MR. LIVINGSTON: That's what Conrail
18	MR. KILLORY: All discovery by Applicants.
19	That's right, Your Honor.
20	JUDGE NELSON: So that if they're right
21	if Conrail is right on that, that gets rid of this
22	we're talking about today.
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MR. McBRIDE: Except for my chilling effect problem.

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MR. LIVINGSTON: I would urge Your Honor to hold the Conrail issue until Friday when it is scheduled.

MR. McBRIDE: And I will only raise the chilling effect which has now gone on for over a week about specific discovery requests. And I told Your Honor, contrary to Counsel's statement here or argument that I am going to answer some of these discovery requests.

I am not standing in the way. And the point was, I've got another study. I don't know whether it's been given to the governmental officials by my client yet or not.

But if it has been, they're going to get it because --

JUDGE NELSON: Do you have any suggestions as to how we can get this issue, these issues, into a more precise focus?

MR. McBRIDE: Yes.

JUDGE NELSON: A) in terms of the requests

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1	themselves, which may be overly broad; B) in terms of
2	your response so that we may have something concrete
3	to look at, even in in camera inspection of certain
4	documents?
5	What's the best way to proceed to bring
6	that about?
7	MR. McBRIDE: Two there are two ways to
8	do it. Either Your Honor takes the time to go through
9	these specific discovery requests, request by request,
10	to say that is clearly work product or First Amendment
11	or
12	JUDGE NELSON: I've done that before, Mr.
13	McBride.
14	MR. McBRIDE: I'm sorry?
15	JUDGE NELSON: I've done that before.
16	MR. McBRIDE: Yes. That's one way. I'm
17	just answering your question.
18	JUDGE NELSON: Yes.
19	MR. McBRIDE: You asked me how we could do
20	it. We can go down this the seven, I think it is,
21	discovery requests that I have objected to, right?
22	JUDGE NELSON: Right now we could do that?
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	1	MR. McBRIDE: Well, they're in my letter.
	2	That was why I put
	3	JUDGE NELSON: But the documents aren't
	4	here.
	5	MR. LIVINGSTON: The requests, Your Honor,
	6	won't tell you
	7	JUDGE NELSON: So if I say I want to look
	8	at a document, do you have any of them in here?
	9	MR. MCBRIDE: No.
	10	JUDGE NELSON: All right.
0	11	MR. McBRIDE: My client
<u> </u>	12	JUDGE NELSON: Then what am I supposed to
	13	do?
	14	MR. McBRIDE: My client has them. I have
	15	notes that I took in depositions, you know, and that
	16	indicate some conversations with some of the counsel
	17	here. Do I have to bring all of those in?
	18	JUDGE NELSON: Not now.
	19	MR. McBRIDE: We're going to be at this
	20	for a long time.
	21	JUDGE NELSON: I'm trying to get your
0	22	suggestion as to how to get this in a better posture.
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MR. McBRIDE: No, I understand that. Here's the other way.

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JUDGE NELSON: Right now, you're not helping me.

MR. McBRIDE: And here's the other way we could do it.

JUDGE NELSON: You're telling me there's no way.

MR. McBRIDE: Here's the way we could do it. You could rule that political speech is not the proper subject of discovery, that our communications with other parties are confidential unless disclosed, so long as they're subject to common interest, that the source of our funding and the identify of those contributing are not the proper subjects for discovery, that communications with the government are protected under the First Amendment and other privileges, and that even Applicants concede we shouldn't have to answer questions about communications with our own members.

JUDGE NELSON: I am at the point in the morning's events where I have to go to up to my office

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to take a conference call on an FERC case.

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And I'm going to ask you to please remain here, if you would. We will just take a recess. I will conduct that conference call, and be back with you as soon as I can.

> MR. LIVINGSTON: Thank you, Your Honor. JUDGE NELSON: Thank you.

(Whereupon, the proceedings went off the record at 10:14 a.m. and resumed at 10:57 a.m.)

JUDGE NELSON: Please be seated. I am going to decline to rule on any of the issues presented by Mr. McBride's letter at this time.

And there are two reasons for my actin here. First is that I believe I need more time to read the cases, reflect on the issues, and try to get some feeling for what's in the cases.

For example, this matter of the chilling effect: I don't have any feeling for what that threshold showing is. What Mr. McBride has to show or not show in order to invoke these doctrines, whether it's enough that it's in a lawyer's letter.

You all may note these things, because I'm

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going to have you back here and we're going to get the case in sharper focus. And these are some other things I'll want the parties to address.

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What's work product and what isn't? We at FERC here have some precedent that I have used in other cases to actually require affidavits from the preparing lawyers if the parties don't agree that something is work product.

And we lay a factual foundation for the invocation of such claims. Do I want to do that here? I have no idea.

This matter of the, what I call parity, that it follows that the questions which the Applicants got asked. They, therefore, have the right to ask the Intervenors. I don't know if that follows.

I can see distinctions, but I don't know whether they're meaningful distinctions or not. And I have not thought that through.

The issue of the financial contributions: I'd like to be able to read at least <u>Buckley</u>.

This matter of the fear of retaliation: what do the cases say about the details requisite for

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such a showing? What about this requirement of a
pattern of threats? So far, I don't hear that here.
This relationship of the joint privilege - what's it called?

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MR. McBRIDE: Common interest.

JUDGE NELSON: Common interest, and what it's implication is for discovery, I don't have a feeling for.

The question of why the informer interest isn't protected by deleting names and identifying details, cases that have been cited that I've had no chance to read.

I've been in hearing for four days in the <u>Tennessee Gas Pipeline</u> case, which involves issues very far from what we have here, and have had no chance to deal with the library.

A case was even submitted this morning, decided what, yesterday?

MR. MCBRIDE: Correct.

JUDGE NELSON: That I certainly have had no chance to read. All of these matters came up very rapidly.

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I got the Applicants' response only yesterday at 4:30. And I do not feel ready legally to make what looked like important and sweeping rulings.

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So I am going to defer until I have a little more time to do some reading and think about it, which I can do on Sunday in my role as an adjunct faculty member at the Washington College of Law, American University. I have the use of their library. I will use those privileges.

Secondly, as you became aware, I am not happy resolving questions of this magnitude on this record as it stands now.

There is altogether too abstract a quality to all of this. Many privileges are qualified. Certainly that's true of work product. I think it's true even of this First Amendment business.

I think the letters suggest that there are times when that can even yield.

But in order to determine those qualifications, I need to review the totality of the circumstances that surround a particular request of the opposition to it.

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I can't do that on this record. I have no feel for any particularized relevance of these materials. I'm dealing with requests which may well be overly broad in the first place.

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And I'm dealing with responses that seem to sweep within the protections of the First Amendment or Commonlaw doctrines, every piece of paper.

Experience tells me that it is better in the sense of justice to know more about what we're doing before I try to do it.

And so I'm going to have to do it the oldfashioned way. I have time available Monday and Tuesday I have learned.

The pipeline case is going to be in recess those two days.

And I will entertain your suggestions as to what you want to do in terms of coming in here on Monday or coming in here on Tuesday. And we could skip Friday and take whatever this -- this prematurity question there was to be on Friday, we could take that on Monday or Tuesday as well.

And I entertain -- I open the floor here

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for suggestions. But my ruling is that I'm deferring to rule. I am making no ruling right now 1) because I need more time; 2) because I want to get the record in such shape as to enable me to make a better ruling.

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Now, what suggestions do you have?

MR. McBRIDE: My first suggestion, Your Honor, is you go forward with Friday, because that may moot some or all of my controversy. And as Your Honor suggested earlier, you might be able to avoid ruling on some or all of the Constitutional questions if you hear Conrail's request on Friday.

And secondly while I'm up, I just want to ask --

JUDGE NELSON: That strikes me as piecemeal. I'd rather get all of this behind me.

MR. McBRIDE: Well, the touch --JUDGE NELSON: And I can't begin to deal with these cases until Sunday.

MR. McBRIDE: I understand. But if you were to rule, for example, hypothetically, that Conrail's objection is well taken and this discovery should be propounded on March 29th or after when we

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file our evidence, you might be able to take Sunday doing something else instead of reading a lot of cases because that would encompass our discovery as well.

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The other point I wanted you to --

JUDGE NELSON: Then I have to have you come here Friday and then possibly again Monday or Tuesday.

> MR. McBRIDE: I don't object. JUDGE NELSON: All right.

MR. McBRIDE: I'm perfectly happy to do it. I think the other people are here too. Most of us are working night and day on this case, but Your Honor's ruling may save us some of those nights.

JUDGE NELSON: I should add for the record that with regard to the chilling effect, I've considered that and through that if there is one, it's only in effect for the next couple of working days until we get this resolved.

And if there isn't one, then it doesn't matter anyway. And I want you to tell your clients and all that I'll pay the most serious attention to these claims.

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It would have been easy for me to have gotten rid of them this morning on various grounds, but I'm not doing that. I'm deferring a ruling on them.

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And we'll consider them in the context of particularized things. I don't rule out the need to look at these documents and get a feel for what thy look at and what's in them.

I'm not suggesting every box of documents. You may bring in typical things. You might taken every tenth page, something of that nature, that we can agree on. You've done that in other cases.

MR. McBRIDE: Your Honor, may I raise two . other points?

JUDGE NELSON: So, your first point was that we should await Friday's issue --

MR. McBRIDE: Yes.

JUDGE NELSON: -- on the grounds that it could moot this question. And that's an issue that has to do with the timing of this discovery by the Applicants.

MR. McBRIDE: That's correct.

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JUDGE NELSON: All right, what's your other point?

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MR. McBRIDE: I have two other brief points. First of all, I was informed only during the recess because as Your Honor may recall, I was not in this case until early January, that the Applicants had said evidently on December 20th, I'm told, that they would produce a privileged log.

Seventy-five or so days later, we have not seen one. And so, you know, if we're going to talk about parity here, I mean, we've got some real problems with their claim of privilege that has never been presented in a log.

And the last point is a minor point, but it's a point of personal --

JUDGE NELSON: All I'll get to is that you don't have to assemble a log if that's what you want.

MR. McBRIDE: But I mean, that's part of our problem that I think Conrail is going to present on Friday, which is that we're working on our evidence.

And to be distracted by our now doing a

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log when they haven't done one that they were going to do two and a half months ago --

JUDGE NELSON: Maybe the solution is --MR. McBRIDE: -- certainly seems unfair. JUDGE NELSON: -- neither side needs a lot. If you'll give me some papers to look at, I can tell you what is attorney/client and what is work product.

And then we can get into whether they need them and could it come elsewhere and what's the relevance and what are the burdens -

MR. McBRIDE: But the --

JUDGE NELSON: -- and all of these circumstances.

MR. McBRIDE: -- point of a log is to --JUDGE NELSON: And what are the attorneys' impressions, thoughts and so forth.

MR. McBRIDE: Yes, Your Honor. JUDG3 NELSON: Those have to be --MR. McBRIDE: But the point of a log is sometimes the parties, you know, can bail things out without having to take up the time of Your Honor.

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But the last point, since you said you got that letter from them at 4:30 yesterday, I just wanted to tell you -- and I don't think they did this intentionally.

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But the way fax machines evidently work these days, we're at the bottom of the list since we came in his case late.

I was still waiting for their papers at 6:30 when I got a call from one of the other counsel who had already received them and read them and was calling to tell me about what was in them.

I would just like to have a rule -- and Mr. Rosenthal, by the way, was quite kind, as soon as we called, knowing the thing had been filed to fax it over immediately.

But couldn't we have an understanding in the future that if the moving party is the one that ought to see these papers first, that they ought to be put to the top of the list when something like that is filed?

JUDGE NELSON: We can take that up later. Let's deal with what we're going to do with all of

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this now.

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## MR. KILLORY: Your Honor?

JUDGE NELSON: So your suggestion now is as to these issues. Continue to defer until we have he issue of the prematurity thrashed out on Friday.

MR. McBRIDE: I am not asking you to defer because I have my chilling effect problem. But you've ruled, and I don't want to reargue that.

What I'm suggesting to you is that if ;you heard the prematurity claim on Friday, you might be able to do something else with your Sunday rather than read all these cases in the library.

JUDGE NELSON: Why doesn't the chilling effect remain there anyway, knowing that all that means is that sometime later --

MR. McBRIDE: Well, it does --

JUDGE NELSON: -- these requests are going to come up? What --

MR. McBRIDE: I don't know. And I'll tell you why that's not so. Because when they see what I file on March 29th, they may have an entirely different view of what they want to get from us than

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they do now.

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They're shooting in the dark right now with all of these discovery requests.

That's why they've got all-documents forms of request without ever having seen a bit of evidence. JUDGE NELSON: All right, other comments.

Let's get the Intervenor's side before we get to the Applicants.

MR. KILLORY: Your Honor, whatever is consistent with your schedule, whether it's Friday, Monday or Tuesday. It's whatever Your Honor's discretion for Conrail's motion.

My only request would be that the prematurity argument goes right to the heart, among other things, of your parity point that you raised.

And so I do think it makes sense, consistent with what Mr. McBride said, that Conrail's motion be heard before resuming discussion of this mater, because it may well moot it or it may affect Your Honor's view of when it's disposed of.

But in terms of scheduling, Friday, Monday or Tuesday, whatever works best for Your Honor.

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1	JUDGE NELSON: Does it make
2	sense to do it all on Monday, take the first item of
3	business to be the prematurity?
4	MR. KILLORY: It's perfectly fine with
5	Conrail, Your Honor.
6	JUDGE NELSON: I suppose the theory, as
7	Mr. McBride says, then I'm doing a lot of work for
8	what may be nothing.
9	MR. KILLORY: It could save you that
10	JUDGE NELSON: Yes.
11	MR. KILLORY: if you went Friday,
12	that's true, whatever works for you.
13	JUDGE NELSON: Okay. What other
14	suggestions? Mr. Lubel?
15	MR. LUBEL: No, this is on a different
16	point, just for your scheduling. We have on Friday or
17	Monday, whenever it is, we do have two issues.
18	One is the study we've requested from
19	Burlington Northern. The other issue is a request for
20	three top executives from Applicants in Burlington
21	Northern.
22	JUDGE NELSON: That would come up would
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have come up Friday?

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MR. LUBEL: Right now, it would be Friday. But you know, we'll do it whenever Your Honor has the next --

JUDGE NELSON: You see, I'm also thinking of my management of the pipeline case. And I would like to do as much work as I can with them on Friday.

That's another reason I'm thinking of Monday.

MR. LUBEL: We have no preference to when it's done. We just wanted you to know it's on the schedule.

JUDGE NELSON: Monday and Tuesday are nondays as far as the pipeline case is concerned for reasons of scheduling conflicts, lawyers' absences and so forth.

So, they are good days for me to work with you.

MR. KILLORY: Your Honor, two things on the schedule. One: Tuesday would, in fact -- if we shift from Friday, Tuesday would work far better. Monday I'm scheduled to be in Los Angeles. I may well

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be arguing this motion, but I can get back here on Tuesday.

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The other point is that in terms of how much work you have to do Sunday night, this issue, I don't know which way this cuts.

JUDGE NELSON: If you make it Tuesday, I can do the work Monday.

MR. KILLORY: There you go, and that can be our solution. But the issues we're going to raise will no get into weighing and reading of cases and Constitutional law. It's going to be pretty straightforward.

So in terms of increasing your burden, it is --

JUDGE NELSON: I'll need to reread the discovery guidelines on the Commission's schedule, I guess.

MR. KILLORY: But orders one and six in the guidelines are pretty straight forward, that's right. So if it would work for Your Honor to do your work on Monday and then Tuesday we all reconvene, that's fine.

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1850 JUDGE NELGON: Other comments now on -all right, your thoughts? 2 MR. LIVINGSTON: Well, Your Honor, as to 3 the Friday -- for what's scheduled on Friday, whether 4 it will be Friday, Monday or Tuesday, Your Honor's 5 convenience is ours on that issue. 6 7 On the question of the abstract quality of 8 the current debate, the responses to the discovery requests are due on Tuesday the 12th. 9 10 I think somebody mis-stated it. Maybe I mis-stated it. But Tuesday the 12th is the due date 11 12 for the responses. 13 JUDGE NELSON: That's next Tuesday. MR. LIVINGSTON: That's correct. On that 14 same day, the Applicants were served a large number of 15 16 requests from many parties. So we have a large number 17 of responses that are also due on that day. 18 And that may occasion some dispute. Who knows? It often has in the past. 19 20 And putting these responses together for -21 - by us or by WSC or any of the other parties is a lot 22 of work. NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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I don't deny that. But LeBoeuf, Lamb is a big firm and they are capable of doing the work. And I think that's the work that has to be done. They have to give us their responses. They have to tell us here's what we're going to give you.

Here is what we think is privileged, and we're going to object to it. And here's the other stuff that we think is objectionable.

And once we get those responses, we'll then be in a position to see whether we think they've nct produced things that they should.

And that's the process that has been followed in this case up until now, although the Applicants have, up to now --

JUDGE NELSON: Well, to follow that out then, Tuesday would be too soon to adjudicate any of this.

MR. LIVINGSTON: Not the prematurity argument. That could be heard. But the abstract and the question of whether or not a particular document is privilege or whether work product applies to something in particular, I think we need to see the

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