INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION 07/01/96 FINANCE DOCKET # 32760 479-538 9+ Plastics, Inc. and Brandt Consolidated, Inc.

MR. McFARLAND: I'm aware of the hour. I'm going to be very brief. My clients just wanted you to know there is a contested abandonment in this case in Central Illinois that has a kind of a unique legal issue to it and I'll just talk about it very briefly. The issue is the applicants themselves made this abandonment contingent on them getting trackage rights over another railroad, the other railroad is called the Illinois Midland and you have a regulation that requires the applicants to come forward with all of their evidence in their case in chief with the merger of the abandonment application.

When the applicants filed this application they did not provide any evidence that they had these trackage rights and here we are seven months and one day after the abandonment application was filed and there's still no evidence that they have the trackage rights. Without the trackage rights, the applicants themselves would not go forward with the abandonment and we think that's a legal impediment to the application. That's really -- there are other issues,

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

1	but that's the only one I wanted to highlight.
2	CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: Thank you.
3	MR. McFARLAND: Thank you.
4	CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: Next we will hear
5	from, I should say the Honorable Paul Lamboley,
6	talking, representing City of Reno.
7	VICE CHAIRPERSON SIMMONS: You have one
8	minute and it took you 15 seconds to get up here.
9	(Laughter.)
10	CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: You didn't use to
11	work here, did you?
12	(Laughter.)
13	MR. LAMBOLEY: And that chuckle took up
14	another portion of my time.
15	It's a pleasure for me to be here, Madam
16	Chairman and Vice Chairman and Commissioner. I'm here
17	on behalf of the City of Reno who is participating
18	because of their concern of the impact of this merger,
19	if approved, it would have on the public health and
20	safety and environment of their community.
21	The City of Reno has been operating on two
22	levels. One, the informal level which has been, I
	NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

think, a very active negotiation with the railroad applicants to see if there isn't a basis upon which we can find a mutual agreement and that's been pursued, I think, with some good faith and some vigor. Unfortunately, it's also necessary since we don't have agreement in place or a consensus developed in place necessary to protect the city's participation in these proceedings as well as its legal remedy, should that become necessary.

So I'm here today to ask you if you'll do two things. One, I think it's necessary in these proceedings for you to consider for preparation of an environmental impact statement, an EIS, specific to the Reno-Sparks-Trucky Meadow basin and secondly, to do a prepared and informative determination under the Clean Air Act for that same area which happens to be a nonattainment area for three air quality pollutants, ozone, particulate matter, as well as carbon monoxide. In that regard, I'd like us first of all, to compliment the Board's SEA unit. They have spent endless hours, I think, in the investigation and preparation of both the EA and the post-EA

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

2

3

4

5

6

,

8

9

10

11

12

14

15

16

17

18

19

21

22

documentation. We're still concerned, as you can tell, about the environmental documentation. We truly believe that if the proposed 18 month study that is proposed in the post-EA were done under the standards of an EIS and the statutory criteria, that that would do an awful lot to help shape and define the issues that we have been negotiating about and can bring about the necessary resolution. We think further, because of the nonattainment area and the air quality issues that there is no discretion, despite the fact that this agency is not responsible for emissions. It is nonetheless, responsible in this context to have a conformity determination for any approval that they may consider in this case be consistent with the air quality requirements.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER OWEN: If we were to do an EIS, I would hope they would address it to where the casinos, the air conditioning units and the automobiles that have been brought up alongside of the railroad line rather than focusing on the railroads.

MR. LAMBOLEY: I agree. I think an EIS

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

does get you to a point where you can identify what 1 you're talking about on both sides of the table, if you will.

COMMISSIONER OWEN: If we take a look at the railroad that's been there since 1860, the city fathers and the planners -- I used to live in Reno for a short while -- and they keep allowing building permits to be issued until they encroach right up on top of the rail line, and then come something like this, they come and say we have got to do something about the railroads. They should have thought about that 50 years ago and kept the building back a couple of hundred feet.

MR. LAMBOLEY: They have, they did, in the past, as you can suspect and Reno, frankly, in terms of development of the West, it's not untypical of any of the Western cities who grew up around railroads. I notice, with interest, I just simply say there was a flyer that somebody put out and I assume it was the railroads because it was first the railroads, then came the city.

Unfortunately, there happened to be a town

NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

2

3

5

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

called Lakes Crossing that was there before the railroad arrived, but I think you're absolutely right that the EIS can operate to well define what both parties in this problem-solving event should be looking at and do much to help shape and define the issues.

If there are no further questions, thank you.

COMMISSIONER OWEN: I have a couple more here. Is it true that the City of Reno has suggested that the line be relocated so that the UPSP train can travel beneath the hospital? Is that one of your alternate routes?

MR. LAMBOLEY: It isn't beneath the hospital. Let me tel you that the city and the railroads have considered a number of alternative situations. One would be to leave the rail line in place and there are 15 grade level crossings in the city and that's a real significant problem. The questions are whether there are some ability to close some of those crossings, whether there are some underpasses that can be constructed that will have

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

meaningful impact, is one, if you will, collection of considerations. That's keeping the line at grade level and you work around that.

The second one would be change the level of the line, that is, to press the railroad tracks in the same corridor they're in.

The third situation that the city and the railroad have been pursuing is to relocate the tracks in what is called the I-80 corridor or some other place that would -- the I-80 corridor, which is a corridor probably two blocks north of the current rail track corridor is a depressed corridor that housings, if you will, the interstate system, which has apparently technically and from an engineering design standpoint, enough room and space to accommodate a rail line.

Now, you're right. It does come close to the hospital and the hospital issue is an issue that people are talking about, but it isn't one of those situations where it goes underneath the hospital.

COMMISSIONER OWEN: You have 18 months to work it out and I hope the city participates int eh

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

contributions to solve the problem.

MR. LAMBOLEY: We're very optimistic. As I said at the outset, the good faith, I think, engendered on both sides has been credible and real and the parties have worked very diligently. The City of Reno has worked, as has the railroad, by the way, but we've invested a lot of time and energy in the study and survey and engineering, so it hasn't been without trying and we're very hopeful.

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: Thank you. Next, we will hear from Steven Kalish, Sedgwick County, Kansas, City of Wichita, Kansas.

MR. KALISH: Thank you. We'd like to believe that the railroads are paying their own way, that they're not being subsidized. It just doesn't happen to be crue.

Wichita has lived with a few UP trains for a number of years. We know the problems that they cause. We don't want those problems tripled by overhead traffic of coal and grain just because the UP wants to trade congestion in Kansas City for congestion in Wichita and doesn't want to use yet

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

anoci

another alternate route.

Just a few examples of the very real world costs of having that railroad moving just a few trains a day through the city. A train blocking a Wichita street prevented an ambulance from reaching a hospital just yards away. Another train prevented the fire department from reaching a building burning just on the other side of the track. They could see the building burning, they couldn't get there because the train was blocking the road.

Another example, if I may, very real, very pointed, I think, for people who live here in Washington. A woman's whose car was hijacked and then was run over by her own car by the hijacker could not get ambulance service because the ambulance was blocked by the train. We are in a situation in which at least once every month with 4.4 trains per day moving through Wichita, at least once every month emergency service vehicles are blocked by the UP's trains and the UP wants to triple the level of trains running through the heart of Wichita. This is a very real world cost that they do not propose to bear.

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

NEPA and the transportation policy require consideration of public health and safety. Prohibiting additional trains going through Wichita will do no harm to these railroads. They've run over additional routes for years, but the proposed condition on the merger will save lives in Wichita.

The mitigation proposals of the June 24th PEA deal with this in a totally unsatisfactory manner. The PEA finds that Wichita would be hit harder than any other place in the country in terms of traffic delays. This will delay the fire. It will delay the police. It will delay the ambulance services and create more incidents of the type that I've just mentioned. Even so, for the first 18 months the PEA would allow the UP to increase its train levels by 50 percent from 4.4 to 6.4 per day. After 18 months, the sky would be the limit.

During those 18 months, a consultant retained by the UP would be studying Wichita and the PEA gives away your power to revise that consultant's recommendations. UP would be required to abide only by its own consultant's recommendations as if they had

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

been issued by the Board.

If more study is needed, and we're not certain that it is, there should be no increase in the number of trains running through Wichita until the Board issues a subsequent order. The consultant should be picked by the SEA after getting recommendations from UP, Reno and Wichita. We should be permitted to appoint a technical committee that will work with the consultant and the consultant's report should not be the final word. This Board should issue the final decision.

11

Thank you.

13

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: Any questions?

14

COMMISSIONER OWEN: I have no questions.

15

16

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: Thank you very much.

17

Next we will hear from Laura Middleton, representing

18

the Rails to Trails Conservancy.

20

MS. MIDDLETON: Madam Chairman, Vice Chairman and Commissioner, I am here today on behalf of Rails to Trails Conservancy, a nonprofit

21

22

organization dedicated to the preservation of inactive

railroad corridors for public use.

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

RTC has one primary point that they would like to make before the Board today. Should this Board approve the merger between UP and SP, RTC requests that the merger agreement contain a rail banking condition to preserve otherwise to be abandoned rail corridors for interim trail use and other compatible public uses under Section 8D of the National Trail System Act.

UP and SP propose approximately 600 miles of merger-related railroad abandonments. This is a particular note, due to the concerns raised about the possible anti-competitive and capacity effects of this merger. Rail banking conditions in the merger

of merger-related railroad abandonments. This is a particular note, due to the concerns raised about the possible anti-competitive and capacity effects of this merger. Rail banking conditions in the merger agreement would allow these 600 miles of rail line to remain under this Board's jurisdiction for possible future rail reactivation. Thus, a rail banking condition is an easy and cost-effective way to address some of these concerns, while at the same time, proposing no undue burden on the merged railroad.

RTC understands that the merged railroad has agreed to negotiate with RTC and other entities under the Trails Act for a number of these lines that

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

are to be abandoned. However, negotiating a trail use rail banking agreement can be very complex, particularly since many of the railroad corridors involved are federally granted rights of way. Unless the merger agreement contains rail banking conditions, there's no guarantee at all that part or all of these valuable rights of way will be preserved for future reactivation. In short, RTC would like this Board to adopt conditions on all merger-related abandonments essentially requiring rail banking where a qualified management entity is willing to assume all management and financial liabilities. RTC itself has submitted several statements of willingness in this matter. That is all I have.

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: Thank you very much.

MS. MIDDLETON: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: Next, we will hear from Donald Griffin, representing the Allied Rail Union Transportation-Communications International Union.

> IR. GRIFFIN: Good evening, Madam

NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

19

20

22

Chairman, Vice Chairman Simmons and Commissioner Owen.

I'd like to begin with just a brief correction. I'm

not here representing the Transportation and

Communications International Union. That union has

graciously conceded their four minutes to the Allied

Rail Union with a caveat that I place on the record

that TCU remains adamantly opposed to this transaction

for the reasons set forth in their brief.

The Allied Rail Union is also opposed to this merger. The Allied Rail Union, Vice Chairman Simmons, we're worried about membership here, consists of the Train Dispatchers Union, the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Railroad Employees and the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen.

The ARU opposes this transaction and we're not going to go into the competitive effects here. Other parties have talked about that issue at great length today. I'd like to focus, if I may, on three issues that are important to the ARU.

The first issue here is one that seems to come up constantly before this Board and that's the question of 11341(A) immunity attaching to the

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPCHTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

approved transaction and how it impacts on labor and specifically on labor's collective agreements.

Now the Board has taken the position recently in the C&O, B&O, Western Maryland, RF&P coordination that was effected under the O'Brien award that immunity granted under Section 11341 is prospectively self-executing. It's a position that the ICC previously took in the UP/C&W merger. The ARU disputes that. The O'Brien award case is on appeal at the present time.

Nevertheless, even if the Board's interpretation of 11341(A) is correct, what ARU asks you to do in this particular case is expressly limit the application of that immunity to only those changes at most that are identified in the operating plant. I'd like to give two real world examples why the Board should limit the immunity in the labor relations sphere.

Post ran an article about hearings before the National Transportation Safety Board related to the MARC train accident in Silver Spring on February 16th. In that

NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

19

20

21

22

accident, 11 people were killed. Now it was suggested in testimony before the NTSB that one possible contributing factor in that tragic accident was the implementation of the O'Brien award and how it had so turned seniority rights upside down on the B&O, C&O, Western Maryland and RF&P that the entire train crew and other crew members of those MARC train crews were so distressed over the fact that they were no longer going to be operating a passenger service, that their seniority had been completely changed, that it was weighing on their minds to the extent that the CSXT had held a meting in Brunswick, Maryland earlier, a few days earlier, to try to calm everything down. So the point is that when the Board sanctions an interference and collective relations between the railroads and the unions, that interference can have unforeseen and potentially tragic consequences.

Certainly, the Board didn't intend that something like what happened at Silver Spring happened, but the problem is when you go in and you begin to change seniority rights and expectations employees have had based on a transaction and use of

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

3

5

7

8

9

10

12

13

14

16

17

18

19

21

22

11341(A) immunity that was cobbled together out of transactions that were put together over the prior 32 years, you're treading in a very, very delicate area, almost 60 years ago. I guess almost 60 years ago.

The Supreme Court said in a Loudoun case that employee morale and safety suffers when employee interests aren't considered. The second point, the second real world point I'd like to talk about on the use of immunity is in this transaction the applicants have proposed, at least as it relates to maintenance of weigh employees that they want to be able to go in and change agreements under the auspices of Commission approval of this transaction, the New York dock conditions, change meal periods, change starting times, and create two huge system gangs seniority districts, one in the East and one in the West. Well, the problem for the applicants is they tried to negotiate something like that just recently. Presidential Emergency Board 229 investigated collective bargaining disputes between the BMWE and many of the nation's major rail carriers, the UP included. Presidential Emergency Board consisted of

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

2

4

3

5

6

8

9

10

11

13

14

16

17

18

20

21

22

three experts appointed by the President. That Board, after hearing eight days of testimony and after due deliberation refused to recommend anything the carriers had proposed regarding changes in meal periods, changes in starting times or an expansion in the use of these systems gangs.

What we, from ARU, want to bring to this Board's attention is the carriers tried to make change in their agreements through the front door of the Railway Labor Act. Those dispute resolution processes worked. The carriers were unsuccessful. They didn't obtain the recommendation from the PEB that they sought. We want to make sure that this Board if it approves this transaction does not permit applicants to obtain through the back door, Commission approval here, or excuse me, Board approval here or the New York dock conditions what they could not obtain before a Presidential Emergency Board. That's why we ask you that when you discuss the question of the immunity as it relates to labor contracts that you expressly limit it, at most, to those changes that are proposed in the operating plan that are concretely

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVÉ., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

proposed in the operating plan. The meal periods and starting periods are just something they said they may want to do. They haven't said what they intend to do, how they intend to do it.

It's a very important real world issue. The McLean Trucking decision says that when this Board acts, it must act in approving a transaction keeping in mind the policies that underlie the Railway Labor Act. One of the important policies, two important policies in the Railway Labor Act, are promoting collective bargaining and the Railway Labor Act exhibits a profound hostility to compel changes in collective bargaining agreements.

My second point, and it's in the alternative, the Commission -- excuse me, I've said it again, the Board believes and wishes to affirmatively state that there is this immunity power and the Board has the ability to get in and micromanage federal railway relations and ARU requests that a condition be imposed on any approval of this transaction, that this \$1.3 billion in rail construction work that's proposed by the applicants be done by the applicants'

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

1 | employees.

There is no reason if the applicants are going to furlough 298 maintenance and weigh employees and 47 signalmen at the same time they're going to engage in the largest peacetime railroad construction project in the nation's history. It's obscene. So if the Board wishes to take upon this labor relations mantle, then a just and fair order would be to require the applicants to use their employees.

I have one final point, I notice the red line is on. A very minor point, and it relates to a request that we had made earlier that the applicants be required to periodically report to the Board about the savings and the benefits that they have actually achieved from this transaction and whether or not they were being passed on to the public. This actually has relevance now in light of the proposed five year oversight in the CMA settlement agreement.

When we asked that and asked the applicants to simply quantify the post-transactions savings that were obtained from the merger and where those savings were being directed, were they going to

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

the public, were they going to the shippers or were they going to the carriers, officers and shareholders? Mr. Peterson of the applicants said calculation of something like that would be a "hopeless undertaking". Well, if the methodology of calculating post-transaction savings is a hopeless undertaking, then we would submit two things. One, that the Board should take with extreme skepticism the applicant's self-serving claims now that there will be transaction, say, public savings and benefits, and two, it certainly indicates that five-year oversight proceeding might be extremely difficult indeed if the applicants themselves concede that it would be a hopeless unvertaking to try to quantify the savings and benefits that flow from this transaction.

Thank you, if you have any questions.

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: I believe in your submissions you requested Norfolk & Western conditions as opposed to New York dock conditions, is that in your --

MR. GRIFFIN: No, we had proposed, this was a dispute perhaps related to Montana Rail Link and

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

19

20

21

22

what Vice Chairman Simmons had asked. We are unions who are opposed to that particular responsive application. What we're seeking, if it were approved, would be the New York dock conditions applied to the acquisition companies, acquisition of those lines. We believe it's sort of common fairness and justice if Montana Rail Link takes over, if there's going to be a pool of employees that will be cut loose on the SP and UP systems and we believe that they should have first priority for the work and locations they used to work. It's only common sense. It's only fairness. Those people want to work. They don't want to sit home and collect money and quite frankly, it makes the most sense if they would go to work for a new entity in the same place they had worked before.

COMMISSIONER OWEN: Don't you agree though since Southern Pacific is so weak then they have given some concessionary collective bargaining agreements to them, but it would be proper for SP to merge with much stronger entities so that their employees would be protected to a degree?

MR. GRIFFIN: No, at this time. The

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

unions that are operating under the umbrella of the Allied Rail Unions are skeptical of the claims of weakness for the SP and quite frankly, the terms that have been proposed by the applicants as to how employees will be affected by this merger as it relates primarily to maintenance and weigh employees, signalmen and the dispatchers were insufficient for those unions to withdraw their opposition.

t t s q

Union will follow me and the UTU is one of the organizations that reached an understanding with the applicants. I just would like to say for the record that there was no overture, meaningful overture made to the BMWE along these lines, none that I know of to the train dispatcher and discussions with the signalmen broke down in acrimony when it was made quite clear to signalmen that the only understanding was going to be reached as an understanding under UP's terms and they were not exactly having a bilateral exchange of positions, so I would like to leave it at that.

VICE CHAIRPERSON SIMMONS: So negotiations

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

3

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

were held in some respect?

MR. GRIFFIN: The signalmen did meet with the UP, as I said, there were no meaningful overtures made to the BMWE or to my knowledge to the dispatchers.

VICE CHAIRPERSON SIMMONS: I see.

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: Thank you very much. Next we will hear from Clinton Miller and he will represent the United Transportation Union and the Transportation Communications International Union. No? I can't get that right today, I guess.

MR. MILLER: May it please the Board, I'm Clint Miller. I'm general counsel to the United Transportation Union. The Transportation Communications International Union conceded their four minutes to Mr. Griffin who just made the presentation on behalf of the Allied Rail Union.

Seated at the table with me is UTU National Legislative Director James M. Broganhoffer.

The United Transportation Union, as the Board well knows, represents conductors, trainmen, yard masters, Hostlers and some engineers of the

> **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

applicants. UTU is in support of the proposed merger.

UTU's support of the merger is based on the concerns as to the survivability of a stand alone. SP in the current environment in the West and importantly, upon the agreements of the applicants, to conditions that will help mitigate the impact of job loss on our members.

UTU asks the Board to condition any approval of the application upon those agreements that were made part of our verified statement and comments and brief, pursuant to its authority under Section 11324(C) as we requested in those documents.

The agreements with UP contain conditions in the form of commitments in applying the New York dock labor protected conditions which is the basis, as I stated, for UTU's support for the proposed merger.

The chief condition that the applications have agreed to with UTU is the automatic certification as adversely affected by the merger of the train service, yardmaster, hostler employees that are projected to be adversely affected by the labor impact study that was submitted wit the application and of

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

all other train service employees and UTU representative yard masters, hostlers and engineers that are identified in any merger notice that is served after Board approval.

Moreover, the UP has agreed to supply UTU with names and test period averages of those employees adversely affected on an automatic certification basis as soon as possible, upon the implementation of the merger.

Further, and just as importantly, in any merger notice served after Board approval, the applicants in using the immunity provision will only seek those changes in existing collective bargaining agreements that are actually necessary to implement the approved transaction, meaning such changes that produce a public transportation benefit is not based solely on savings achieved by changes in the labor agreements themselves.

In the event that there are any differences between UP and UTU, that arise with regard to UP's application of the New York dock conditions along the lines of these agreements and UTU takes the

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4435

position that their behavior is inconsistent with these commitments, UTU and UP personnel will meet upon five days' notice from the UTU International President and agree to expedited arbitration with a written agreement within 10 days.

Finally, in the event UP uses a lease arrangement or lease arrangements to complete the merger of various SP properties into MP or UP, the New York dock conditions would nevertheless be applicable, rather than the N & W conditions as modified by Mendocino Coast. UP has also voluntarily agreed with UTU as to this condition.

In view of UP's agreement to these conditions, UTU agreed to support this merger. These commitments will eliminate a lot of the problems that UTU has recently experienced in the UP-CNW merger that are indicated by UTU's petitioned review of the implementing agreement arbitration award that was rendered therein by Arbitrator John McRut. Although I am happy to advise the Board that late last Friday, that matter was resolved by agreement of the parties and as soon as I return to my office in Cleveland, we

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

2

3 4

5

8

9 10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21 22 will be filing a withdrawal of our petition to review the McRut award.

The UTU represents 79,000 transportation industry workers in the United States and Canada and believes itself to be the largest labor organization in the rail industry representing a very substantial portion of the employees of the applicants.

UTU views its chief responsibility to protect the economic interest of its members and it's the UTU members who actually make the national rail transportation work.

As the Board is award, rail labor, including UTU has been very concerned about and highly critical of rail mergers in general because of the significant job loss and family dislocations that they entail, particularly where parallel lines are involved.

UTU supports the proposed UP/SP merger, not only because UP has agreed to conditions as to how the New York dock conditions will be applied that will help mitigate the impact of job loss on its members, but also because of its concern about the continued

> **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHCDE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

viability of SP without a merger in a UPCS&W BNSF environment in the West.

UTU is very familiar with the financial

condition of SP. UTU retained financial experts to analyze the SP when it was sold to Rio Grande industries, and again, when UP sought concessionary labor agreements because of its cash losses in what were termed wage adaptation negotiations that were mandated by the report of Presidential Emergency Board 219 and Public Law 102-29 in 1991.

The congressional recognition of SP's cash losses at that point provided SP with a way to pay our members less money than employees doing exactly the same work on other railroads. Our members now earn about 20 to 25 percent less at SP than at other Class 1 railroads.

Congress did not want another Conrail,
Milwaukee or Rock Island situation on its hands when
it passed Public Law 1021-29 which mandated the wage
adaptation negotiations.

As UTU understands it, SP has lost about \$1.3 billion from rail operations since the SP Santa

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

(202) 234-4433

Fe merger was rejected by the ICC. SP itself has been spun out prematurely, we believe, of the SF SP holding company pending the approval of that carrier merger.

As far as UTU is concerned, there just isn't enough real estate left in either the original spin out from SFSP holding company and the later Rio Grande acquisition for the SP to continue to offset its net operating losses from rail operations by selling the real estate that it does have left. That has been, as the Board knows, the modus operandi of SP for quite some time.

Fe merger actually makes things worse for SP. SP couldn't efficiently compete before that merger to generate net income from rail operations. It probably could not survive in UTU's view competing against the UPCS&W and the BN Santa Fe in the current environment.

of an applicant carrier may be taken into consideration in a merger, as well as negative competitive consequences. There is a clear case of financial need that has been made by the SP in this

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

application.

the failing carrier doctrine. Its concerns are intensely more practical. We represent practical people. UTU represents operating employees. They know that single line service is more efficient than interchange operations. They also know that trackage rights can provide a way to address problems related to competition. In fact, our SP members operate all the new trains that SP now has a result of the trackage rights that were obtained in the BN Santa Fe merger. The SP operates over BN Santa Fe trackage rights between Chicago and Kansas City, Kansas City and Forth Worth and Pueblo and Fort Worth.

UTU also has concerns about the safety implications of a stand alone SP. Financially troubled railroads don't invest as much in safety and in general are forced to cut corners. Deferring required maintenance is the first corner cut in UTU's experience and that in the long run leads to more hazards to our members.

UTU also does not want the SP to be forced

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

(202) 234-4433

to be sold in pieces. As far as UTU is concerned, that's just another unwelcome possibility if this application is not approved. What happens to the pieces that nobody wants?

More importantly, UTU members will lose more jobs in piecemeal line sales at least some of which which may be done by the exemption line sale method with no labor protection at all. The new owners likely will pay less and have worse working conditions and UTU knows that from too much painful

past experience.

Support of this merger application is, in sum, the best of a bad lot of choices for UTU. The support itself is conditioned on the applicants' agreements as to how applicable protective conditions will be administered. On balance, because of the uncertainty of the long-term survival of a stand-alone SP, intact, in the current environment in the West where two mega-carriers dominate rail service, UTU submits approval of the merger is the best of a bad lot of choices for this Board itself.

If there are no questions, that would

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

(202) 234-4433

complete the presentation.

COMMISSIONER OWEN: I would just like to say one thing. I compliment you, first of all, for working it out and I think that the gentleman sitting to your left might have something to do with it.

Secondly, why doesn't some of the other unions learn from your experience on how to sit down and work with the railroad in trying negotiate some kind of compromise situation?

MR. MILLER: Commissioner Owen, I'll say in defense of all the other labor organizations that as the former International President of this union, Free Harden, used to say it takes two to tango. I heard Mr. Griffin say that no invitation had been made to the Brotherhood of Maintenance and Weighing Employees, for example. We have no criticism of other parties. They have perhaps different needs and different choices. Those are the kinds of things that have to be approached by both parties. They have to tango together in order to reach adjustment.

COMMISSIONER OWEN: I appreciate that very much.

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: But clearly from your perspective there's concern among the workers about the future of SP. We heard a lot of discussion today about whether it's the failing firm or whether it can carry on for a while longer. But the workers are concerned.

MR. MILLER: Chairman Morgan, the general chairpersons of the general committees of adjustment which are the bodies that we have that are chiefly responsible for the administration of our contract have made the International aware of their concerns along these lines. They're the ones that have dealt with the wage adaptation negotiations. They're the ones that were in on the retention of the financial experts in the two instances that I talked about and they are the spokespersons for the employees that we represent. They are the people who are on the ground. They're on the firing line. And it is their concerns that have driven UTU to make the adjustments that it has made with Union Pacific, yes.

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: And clearly if the SP were to shrink its system or end up being sold in

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE :SLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

pieces that would not necessarily be in the interest 2 of your membership? MR. MILLER: No, that would be a very 3 unwelcome prospect and that, as much as the conditions 4 that the Union Pacific has agreed to is what drives 5 us. We want the SP to remain as intact as possible. 6 The alternative of piece meal line sales to carriers 7 that we have no good relationship with or horror of 8 horrors, the prospect of exemption line sales to 9 regionals, particularly given the amendments to the 10 Interstate Commerce Act are something we don't want to 11 12 have anything to do with. VICE CHAIRPERSON SIMMONS: You're to be 13 congratulated for your initiatives. 14 MR. MILLER: 15 Thank you. It's the initiative of the International President on down. 16 CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: Thank you. We will 18 now go to rebuttal time. Mr. Roach? MR. ROACH: Thank you very much, Madam 20 Chairman. I know it's been a long day and I apologize for the fact that I'm going to make it longer. (Laughter.)

> **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

1

17

19

21

22

4 5

I'm tempted to --

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: I'm sure you have a lot to answer to.

MR. ROACH: I'm tempted to just defer to Commissioner Conlon of the California PUC and sit down, but I may be able to add a few things to what he said.

CHAIRPERSON MORGAN: But no lawyer can ever sit down when there's an opportunity to speak.

MR. ROACH: Right. Let me start, perhaps oddly, perhaps not, with the environmental matter because I want to make sure I make these remarks.

We can, we the applicants can accept virtually all the mitigation conditions that SEA has included in its post-EA report.

The one exception is that we appeal to you to revise in certain respects the recommendations with regard to Reno and Wichita. Those communities, as you heard today, have concerns abut traffic impacts. The applicants have settled similar concerns with a number of local communities, class or county, city or the town of Trucky, the East Bay Regional Park District

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

and others.

3

4

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

We've had more trouble with Reno and Wichita coming to agreement and I hope we will come to agreement, but we also have to recognize as the SEA states in its report that the problem of those communities and in particular the problem of Reno as Commissioner Owen noted, is largely the product of their own development decisions over a period of many years and not universal. Las Vegas, for example, installed overpasses and underpasses on a continuing running basis with shared cost-sharing and instead, what we have here is a situation where Reno, I would suggest, and I don't want to be too harsh on this and we're still talking, but I would suggest they're taking advantage as any good advocate would of a merger, to take, to gain in respect of a problem that's been around for a long time. Train volumes in that community have been much higher than they ever will be as a result of this merger.

Nonetheless, we don't contest that there should be mitigation in Reno and in Wichita. The recommendation of SEA is to limit the applicants of

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

the UPSP train increases for 18 months to two trains above a base period, have a consultant do a study during that time and then we must follow the consultant's recommendations.

First of all what I would ask of the Board is that it simply decide on the mitigation, right now, on Wednesday. There's a record in place. That was the recommendation of the Council for Wichita. We agree with it. We think you can decide right now based on the record before you.

Second, if you decide to go this consultant route, we would request three modifications of the wording of the mitigation provision. The first is that we would ask that it be the Board and this again is agreeing with Wichita, that it be the Board that has the ultimate decision making authority over the mitigation measures, not the consultant. It's a real legal question whether you can delegate final authority to a consultant. I don't think you can.

Number two, we would ask that you clarify what I think is implicit or reasonably explicit in the current wording, but I'm not sure and I'm worried

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

about it and that is that the mitigation should be a reasonable number of grade separations, not for example, a half billion dollar line relocation which is what Reno started desiring when this merger came along. Before this merger we were talking about more reasonable things and I think now they've decided hey, let's move the whole railroad line. If they can find federal funding for that, fine, but meanwhile the mitigation that should be imposed on this procompetitive, publicly beneficial merger should not be a \$500 million project.

Finally, we would ask that you clarify that the financial responsibility for grade separations be shared in accordance with federal and state law and regulations and the standard funding arrangements that are followed. Again, I assume that's implicit and I think Commissioner Owen made the point earlier today, but the wording of the -- the current wording of the recommendation is so broad that it could be read by someone as meaning that the railroads have to pay 100 cents on the dollar.

We don't agree with Mr. Lamboley with all

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

respect that there's any justification for an EIS here. All that does is buy you lots of delay and litigation. He mentioned litigation. I wouldn't be surprised if we see some. But the scope of the environmental impact here does not rise to the level of those requiring a EIR consistent with all of your -- the ICC's many precedents in similar cases.

We also take issue with the notion that there is a so-called conformity issue presented under the Clean Air Act. Again, there's clear precedent on that. The Commission held that conformity determinations do not have to be made.

With those words on environment, I want to turn to the -- I think, probably the key issue before the house and that is divestiture. I had answered all the questions this morning so I'm going to ask my own rhetorical questions tonight.

What they really all sum up to is the old saw where's the beef? Where's the beef? We've heard three hours about divestiture, where are the answers? Where are the explanations?

Did anyone tell you why you should force

NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

UPSP to transfer hundreds of thousands of cars of exclusively served traffic to someone else as a condition of this merger? It's a supposedly competition-preserving condition. I didn't hear it. The record shows that in south central region there are 265,000 cars of exclusively served traffic on the divesciture lines that Conrail would like. First, it's only 90,000 cars of 2 to 1 traffic.

They're not after the 2 to 1 traffic. They're after the exclusive traffic. And they never explained to you and no one all day explained to you why that makes any sense. Central corridor is 350,000 cars of exclusive versus 75,000 cars of 2 to 1. MRL wants the DRGW franchise. They want the coal business. They don't want the competitive business. It's a veneer of competition to promote a remedy that has nothing to do with competition.

Did anyone tell you why those exclusively served shippers should be forced to accept worse service when the merger will do nothing but benefit them? In terms of single line service, the divestiture proposal for the south central region

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

4 5

would wipe out 350,000 cars a year of single line service that would exist after this merger if you do not order divestiture.

The answer to Mr. Mullins questions of what are the single line routes that are going to be broken up is routes between every single local shipper on those lines and every point served by UP and SP anywhere else in the west. Those will be single line routes with the merger and the settlement. There will be joint line routes if you force divestiture.

In the central corridor, it's 220,000 cars that will lose single line service. That's a lot more destruction of single line service than any rail merger that you've approved to date has created single line service. We do a little better. We create 150,000 cars. These people want to destroy similar amounts.

Did anyone explain to you why you should use a nuclear warhead to achieve a pinpoint strike? I asked that question this morning and I never heard the answer all day today. And again, remember the prejudice is to shippers that aren't going to have any

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHCDE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

(202, 234-4433

They are up in arms. There are 500 of them that submitted rebuttal statements saying don't do this to us. Don't rip us out of a large comprehensive western rail system and hand us over to God knows who under the guise of some sort of competitive remedy that isn't a competitive remedy at all.

Now what are the harms? What are the harms of these divestiture proposals? We heard Mr. Hut and others say no problem, the benefits are somewhere else. They can have all their benefits. We can do these divestitures. There are huge harms. They know that. It's all in the record. They just ignored it all day.

In the south central region it will wipe our directional running with all the benefits that has. Conrail proved the benefits in its own testimony. It showed how much time you saved with directional running.

It will eliminate our ability to specialize those terminals as I explained this morning. Turn the terminals into directional

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

(202) 234-4433

terminals, you get tremendously more throughput, tremendously more effective switching. It will wipe out all the enhanced preblocking we were going to do throughout the Gulf Coast, saving a day for chemical shippers, running those trains through to the eastern railroads. It will undermine all the runthroughs with the other railroads in the east. It will cut up the Sunset route and force Houston and New Orleans traffic over a much longer route up through Dallas instead of straight across because they want to rip out the line to Eagle Pass. This is DOT's proposal? Pick the line to Eagle Pass, sunder it out of this 100 year old Sunset Route and hand it to someone else? fragment the traffic, undermine service quality. There's a very extensive record on this and nobody talked about it all day. It's as if it didn't exist.

Redland Stone is SP's largest customer in the Southwest and what they said was "any mandated divestiture of SP rail lines in Texas would be devastating. Shippers like ourselves on lines that are divested would find themselves the victims of less efficient or more costly rail service."

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE :SLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

In the central corridor you're going to have -- I did mention this this morning, all the traffic forced into the congested Kansas City terminals for interchange instead of through service as we will have. You'll have interchanges out in the middle of California and Oregon if you hand these lines to MRL, not in Roseville Yard which we're going to spend millions and millions of dollars to upgrade and make into a hub. It's going to be splintered out into Stockton and up into Klamath Falls.

You'll have every carload, as I said this morning, on the DRGW line forced to interchange where it wouldn't interchange with the merger. You're going to jam UPSP's traffic into inadequate yards and harm intermodal service very severely and all the intermodal shippers as you heard Mr. Connolly say are dead set against divestiture.

All the traffic that MRL would handle would move over significantly worse routes than the route that BN Santa Fe will have under the settlement. BN Santa Fe has a straight shot from Chicago to Denver, comes across the Rio Grande to Utah and then

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

21

22

has the right under the settlement to use both the UP and the SP line into the Bay Area. That is a dynamite route. The MRL route will be hundreds of miles longer. It will go over mountain passes. It will go either across Tennessee pass which they want to buy and keep running or over to Denver and down over the mountains in the very congested Denver Pueblo line that's shared with BN Santa Fe and all the way across Kansas on the Pueblo Line. I mean this is circuitous route that SP struggles with today. They want to recreate it instead of letting shippers have the fantastic benefits of this merger. We're going to spend hundreds of millions of dollars to upgrade that KP line across Kansas, move the coal out of Utah and Colorado in a straight shot, get it off all these mountain passes. They want to undo all that and put it all back over the mountains. It's insanity. It has no competitive rationale because those are exclusively served shippers. It's almost laughable that we've spent all this time focusing on these illogical remedies.

Once Oregon and California saw what it was

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

all about and heard from the shippers they repudiated their support for MRL. Colorado is opposed. Utah is opposed. I've got some things to say about the Governor's comments, but he's opposed to divestiture. He's very clear on that.

Divestiture does not give shippers more competition. It just gives them a different competitor inferior to BN Santa Fe with worse service. How it is supposed to save us from the specter of collusion is a complete mystery to me. You're going from two railroads to two railroads. It's just a different two railroads.

I wish I could read you quote after quote from the shippers. I don't have the time, but they are eloquent and I urge you to look at that rebuttal volume, if you have any doubt about it.

What's it going to do to the merger benefits beyond the service benefits I've talked about? Well, UPSP would have to spend hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars more in capital to achieve worse service. If we had to take that traffic around Dallas to get it to New Orleans and Houston,

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

we'd have worse service, but we couldn't even do it without spending hundreds of millions of dollars to add more capacity to that line.

Same thing in the Houston to Memphis corridor. We'd have to expand a yard somewhere, North Little Rock doesn't have room to expand, but God knows where we'd do it and it would cost hundreds of millions of dollars to do.

Same thing in the central corridor. We've got capacity problems. One of the great benefits of this merger is having alternative routes. Divestiture eliminates all those benefits of route specialization and flexibility.

The testimony is very conservative on efficiencies and that's just purely saving on train miles and employees and so forth. The divestitures would take at least \$150 million out of our efficiency gains. Conrail says that's all that it would do. They've misread that. That's just one small part of what it would do, \$150 million in efficiency losses.

I guess the last point and this -- the numbers are eye popping is all of our investment

NEAL. R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

plans, \$1,300.000,000 in investment plans, a new state 2 of the art intermodal facility in the eastern Los 3 Angeles basin, to compete with BN Santa Fe, upgrading Sunset Route, upgrading the Tucumcari Route, upgrading Roseville Yards, upgrading the OKT line to get trains 5 out of Kansas City and on and on, are going to be 6 7 undercut if we lose the revenues that will go with these divestitures. You know you fund investment out of revenue. Anybody in business understands that. Conrail divestiture would cost us \$924 million a year in revenue. They don't contest that. COMMISSIONER OWEN: What is your time

schedule on the buildout there of spending \$1.3 billion or when are you going to start that?

MR. ROACH: Four years.

COMMISSIONER OWEN: Four years?

MR. ROACH: The total operating plan is five. The investments happen in the first four.

COMMISSIONER OWEN: Congress has been on the safety issue and there have been a number of wrecks. Do you have a pre-merger plan here for a little bit more intensive training of the employees in

> **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

safety-related issues, especially the gentleman here this morning also?

MR. ROACH: Yes. Safety is a top priority. It's part of the overall effort. You heard a reference this morning about BN Santa Fe achieving larger benefits through best practices. Well, you look for best practices in the safety area as well and

that's one of the things we're going to do.

well, there's more than one other, but another about divestiture is that Chairman Morgan asked a number of times about how is this going to be done if we're going to have a divestiture? I submit to you that you're looking at a regulatory nightmare if you go down that path. That trackage rights are straightforward, they're time tested. The work is all done. The agreements are written. We filed them last Friday, way before anybody has ever done so before in a merger case.

Divestiture, you're going to have a huge long contentious fight on your hands. You know, if you read the pleadings carefully, there have bene

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

pleadings from Norfolk Southern, CSX, Canadian National, all the other railroads that have interests in this matter, if you open up some sort of auction on pieces of SP and I think you're absolutely on the money, Chairman Morgan, as to the fact that someone is going to contest the outcome no matter what it is.

If UP agreed to sell a line to IC, you can bet that Conrail is going to come in screaming that they would pay more and we're going to be right back in months of discovery. You're going to have CSX and NS saying what about the effects on us, second and third level effects? There's no precedent as to how

You'll hear Mr. Mullins back again saying he needs a few more weeks, time and again, if you have the divestiture proceed.

you go about this. These are all the same parties

that demanded delay every step of the way in the case.

I don't think anybody told you all day why trackage rights will not work. DOT and DOJ never told you why they supported trackage rights in dozens of merger cases and suddenly decided they don't work.

These rights, as I said this morning, are

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTER3 AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

arrangements that are working perfectly in the real world right now. Everybody keeps saying every 4,000 miles. It's not 4,000 miles from here to there. These are shorter segments in a number of different locations all well within the range of links that are operated routinely by SP, BN Santa Fe, Conrail, other railroads all across the country every day.

The record shows that they work just as effectively and competitively for local service as for overhead service. UP gets half the business up in the Pacific Northwest where we run for hundreds of miles over Burlington Northern and we serve all the local shippers. We get a nice share of the business down in the L.A. area where we run over the Santa Fe and service all the local shippers. And so it goes all over the country.

The other thing I didn't hear any explanation of is how it is that BN Santa Fe, the biggest, strongest, most comprehensive rail system in the world with the capital, the equipment, the nearby terminal facilities, the presence and experience in

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

3

5

6

7 8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

these very markets, somehow is going to be a less effective competitor than somebody like KCS or Conrail. I don't get it.

As far as the amount of traffic that's available to BN Santa Fe, the record is very extensive and clear on that. Mr. Peterson put in a long rebuttal statement explaining all the details of how much traffic BN Santa Fe would be able to carry over these rights. The grand total is \$1,900,000,000. It's an eye popping figure. And in each of the corridors, he analyzed how much they could carry, how much they would be projected reasonably to actually carry and he concluded that it's going to be enough to run a couple of trains or more a day in every one of these corridors. Nobody has laid a glove on that testimony.

What you had was Mr. Crowley, or a number of witnesses, who came in with a study that I can only describe as bogus and I don't know say that lightly because what he did was he took every car that UP handled in the base year from origin to destination or SP did, and said that's not anything BN Santa Fe could

> **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

Santa Fe is going to take. They're going to take all those cars from the Mexican gateways to Memphis to the Mexican gateways to St. Louis and the Mexican gateways to Chicago that Mr. Crowley threw in the waste basket in his diversion study and they're going to divert and they're going to reroute a lot of traffic and they're going to capture new marketing opportunities galore. They're going to have hundreds of miles of shorter routes across the central corridor from places like Omaha, the Twin Cities, Denver and they will move Nebraska wheat in large volumes into the feeders in California. Mr. Crowley just ignored all that stuff.

They're going to have enough traffic. The compensation terms which people have just sort of conclusively said they don't like today, were set at arms' length. They're lower than what you approved in BN Santa Fe merger case which is moving large volumes of traffic right now. They are in line with costs. They are in line with other agreements that have been entered into at arms' length by railroads. And there

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE :SLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

is simply no case that the compensation level is too high.

VICE CHAIRPERSON SIMMONS: How do you respond to the Texas claims?

MR. ROACH: I'll be delighted to respond briefly to the Texas claims. First, I will say that you bet there's parallelism in Texas and BN Santa Fe is therefore receiving extensive trackage rights: San Antonio to Houston and Houston to Memphis and Houston to Louisiana. We've cured all the competitive problems.

Now their arguments are at a general level, so it's hard to even know how to respond. They don't say that the trackage rights don't cover all the shippers that will lose two railroad competition. They just talk about massive parallelism. I don't think it's massive, but we've dealt with it 100 percent.

The rhetoric you heard about control of 90 percent of the chemicals is just dead wrong. It's wrong. We looked at every single significant chemical commodity at the 7 digit stick level and we examined

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

what percent of that commodity will be available to other railroads after the merger in the Gulf Coast. We just looked at Texas and Louisiana which is a very conservative way to go about it. And there's actually a map which my colleagues will show you for plastics. I'm responding now to Texas and to Mr. Bercovici very quickly on plastics.

Plastics is the biggest one by far, biggest single chemical commodity. What the numbers show -- see, he didn't want to talk about this way of looking at it, but this is the right way of looking at it. The numbers show that over 65 percent of the plastics are going to be accessible to other railroads than UP and SP. All the points are shown on there. Part of it is the 2 to 1 points which BN Santa Fe will serve. Part of it is the points served by IC and KCS. Part of it is all the places the BN Santa Fe already serve such as Houston. And there's testimony in the record that with that very large percentage of the total volume of a commodity accessible to competitors, you can't squeeze the rates on that commodity. Your shippers, as Commissioner Owen said, will simply lose

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIFIERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

their business and the volumes of the plants on the other railroads will grow. So it's suicidal. It's self-defeating.

In fact, the testimony is it doesn't have to be anywhere near 65 percent, that even if 10 or 20 percent of a commodity can be moved by competitors, you've got a source competition constraint on you. All we're talking about here is source competition. That's the only issue that Mr. Bercovici's even talking about. He's not talking about direct competition being lost because we've preserved it for every shipper that goes from 2 to 1, we've preserved it. Nobody becomes captive in this merger. So what he's talking about is a broader concept of source competition and he's hid the ball on you. He didn't even show you how much there is.

The same thing with the notion that we're going to dominate the traffic to Mexico or monopolize the Gulf Coast. How do you respond to rhetoric like that except by going back to the facts. The facts are that BN Santa Fe will be a much stronger competitor for Mexican traffic than SP is, that all those Mexican

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

22

gateways, as I said this morning, will go from having a choice of UP versus SP to having the much richer choice of UPSP versus BN Santa Fe. And for the total Mexican traffic, what the record shows is sure UP and SP dominate it. They're the two railroads that serve it right now, but it's interesting. The way it works right now is traffic that goes west, only SP has a route across the southern corridor is dominated by SP. Traffic goes north and east out of Mexico or into Mexico is overwhelmingly dominated by UP. So yeah, there's competition, but it's a funny kind of competition. They're dominating respective segments. With these conditions, BN Santa Fe will be right at our throat in both of these markets. They'll have a straight shot across the southern corridor from all those Mexican gateways that would love to get access to and they will have single line route, the shortest route available because it will be our route up to Memphis and St. Louis and over to New Orleans where we're selling most of the line. That's another strange thing about the divestiture argument is that BN Santa Fe is spending \$150 million on lines here.

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

3

5

6

4

7

8

9

10

12

14

15

17

18

20

21

They're buying the SP line across Louisiana and those people say they don't have an investment that they're going to try to earn back are forgetting about that.

I guess the one last thing I'd say about Texas is that the hearings in Texas went the same way as the hearings in California. If you read the Texas filing carefully, they bury in the middle of a footnote the statement that shippers overwhelmingly supported the merger, but somebody decided that there were some points to be made here and Texas is pursuing this crusade to set up terminal railroads and have all these divestitures and I think it's just tremendously not in the interest of Texas shippers. I think Texas is as big a beneficiary state as any state in the Union in this merger. We're going to upgrade every made route in Texas. We're going to introduce BN Santa Fe to all these major points, exposing a constellation of new single line service opportunities for Texas shippers. Nobody becomes captive. It's a disconnect between their rhetoric and our facts.

Let me talk about the Governor of Utah for a moment since we were alluding to him. He suggests

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433

5

2

3

6

8

9

11

12

13

14

16

17

18

19

21

22

that perhaps we should have a rate audit and for 40 years or more have a rule that says you can't raise rates in Utah by any more than you raise them somewhere else for similar commodities or similar links of haul and so forth.

I would suggest to you that that unnecessary and potentially very pernicious. anything, it's re-regulation. A lot of people throw that term around and some things are and some things aren't. Boy, that is. That's re-enacting the Elkins Act. That's an anti-discrimination law that's going to tie the railroads in knots. I will say to you that the Governor of Utah doesn't have any shippers constituents that he can point to that are concerned about this merger. The Western Shippers Coalition vanished from this case because all their members changed their position, Coastal, the big coal company; Utah Railway; ARCO, the big coal producer out there; Geneva Steel, you know, on and on and on, and Monroai Feed, Savage Industries. You can go down the list of Western Shippers Coalition members, they're all supporting the merger now or they've dropped out of

NEAL R. GROSS
COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHING ON, D.C. 20005-3701

(202) 234-4433