INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION 01/02/96 FD #32760 342-401 1+/

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

DISCOVERY CONFERENCE

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IN THE MATTER OF:

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

No. 32760

- CONTROL AND MERGER -

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

Tuesday, January 2, 1996

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Hearing Room 3 Second Floor 888 First Street, N.E. Washington, D.C.

The above-entitled matter came on for hearing, pursuant to notice, at 2:00 p.m.

BEFORE:

THE HONORABLE JEROME NELSON Administrative Law Judge

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(2:00 p.m.)

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JUDGE NELSON: Let's begin by getting a record of who is here.

MR. ROACH: Your Honor, for the applicants, Arvid Roach, Jerry Norton, Paul Cunningham, Karen Kramer, and Lou Ann Rinn.

MR. LUBEL: Your Honor, for the Kansas City Southern Railways, myself, Alan Lubel, and Mr. William Mullins, Mr. David Foshee, and Ms. Cara Lee Molm.

MR. WOOD: Your Honor, good afternoon. Frederick Wood for the National Industrial Transportation League.

JUDGE NELSON: Anyone else?

MR. ONGMAN: Your Honor, for Geneva Steel, John Ongman representing Geneva Steel.

MR. BERCOVICI: Your Honor, Margin Bercovici for the Society of the Plastics Industry.

MR. HUT: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Stephen Hut for Consolidated Rail Corporation.

Ms. JONES: Your Honor, Erika Jones for the Atcheson, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company and Burlington Northern Railway Company, and Adrian Steel is with me as well.

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MR. JOSEPHS: Mark Josephs representing Coastal Corporation.

MR. SULLIVAN: John Sullivan for SRIC.

JUDGE NELSON: Anyone else? We don't have the Antitrust Division here, I see, and we don't have Labor.

MR. LUBEL: Mr. Edelman indicated that he would try to make it, but he didn't know if he would be able to make it or not.

JUDGE NELSON: Well, he knows about it, and he received notice.

I guess we should begin by making a record of the fact that I'm informed that the President signed the I.C.C. Termination Act of 1995, which leaves us now in a proceeding of the Surface Transportation Board, the successor to the I.C.C.

It is my understanding that the merger jurisdiction remains with the Board, that the statutory standard is unchanged. Conversations occurred Friday afternoon between the General Counsel of the I.C.C. and the Chief Judge of the FERC which were predicated on the assumption that the President would sign the bill.

The old Commission requested a continuation of the arrangement whereby I was loaned

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to it as a borrowed Judge for purposes of discovery in this proceeding, and I think also a general agreement that's in effect was in effect between the FERC and I.C.C. with regard to the borrowing of Judges generally.

In any event, for present purposes the Chief Judge informed me that the old Commission had requested that this arrangement would continue. It was my understanding that any PEG work that might be necessary would be executed. Whether it has been or will be in some days, I don't know.

I talked this morning with the Chief Judge, and after ascertaining that we would get paid - there wasn't any question about that -- he directed me to go forward, and I told him that unless I heard to the contrary from him, I would convene this proceeding at two o'clock. I've heard nothing further from him, and so here we are.

Anyone have any comments or questions or objections? Now is the time to sound off about the transition, any alleged improprieties in my credentials, the borrowing arrangement. This is fair warning, because this transcript is going to show if somebody pops up later with some objections that it's too late.

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As far as Labor is concerned, Labor representatives have ample knowledge of this proceeding, and indeed Mr. Lubel indicates that he's even had conversations with Mr. Edelman about coming.

MR. LUBEL: He wasn't sure if he could make it or not.

JUDGE NELSON: So he will be bound by what happens. Last chance now for any objections, comments, inquiries, directed to any matters arising out of the I.C.C. Termination Act of 1995 as they may bear upon my role here today.

I don't hear anything, and I don't see anything. So let's continue with business as usual, as we were before.

What's on the agenda now? We had some leftover items, as I recall. Mr. Lubel?

MR. LUBEL: I think there are --

JUDGE NELSON: Oh, let me say that recently there came to my office your Mr. -- what's his name?

MR. LUBEL: Foshee.

JUDGE NELSON: Yes, the gentleman sitting in the back, Foshee, is it? -- with copies of a letter which he said they had gotten over before, but it was not clear to me that we had gotten it, and I looked at

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it and tried to read it but didn't really have time to do so.

Shortly thereafter, I received a letter from Mr. -- from Covington and Burling signed by Mr. Roach, some six pages, singled spaced, worth of material, of which I haven't had an opportunity to read any. So here, tell us who you are. Mr. Edelman?

MR. EDELMAN: I've had more air problems, Your Honor. I was on my way to St. Louis, theoretically.

JUDGE NELSON: Mr. Lubel told us that you might or might not make it. Why don't you make an appearance, so we have a record?

MR. EDELMAN: Richard Edelman, Railway
Labor Executives and United Transportation Union.

on the record a statement that reflected the signing of the I.C.C. Termination Act of 1995, my continuation in authority for discovery purposes of the role I previously had pursuant to an extension of the old agreement which the old General Counsel of I.C.C. requested of the Chief Judge of my agency last Friday afternoon, expecting that the President would sign the bill.

My instructions were to go forward, and

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here I am, but I did offer the opportunity for anyone that has any problems or objections or procedural irregularities that they want to raise. Now is the time to do it, not after we start making rulings and then say, well, I didn't like him, so what authority did he have. So I want to give you ample opportunity, Mr. Edelman.

MR. EDELMAN: Appreciate the opportunity. We have no statement.

JUDGE NELSON: Nor did any of the others.

So we're going to treat that as a waiver for purposes of any authority I may have to make these discovery rulings.

Now, Mr. Lubel, you were about to tell me where we were. I was telling you of two letters I had received, one from your side, one from the applicants. It's an even wash. I haven't read either of them. So what's the purpose of this exercise?

MR. LUBEL: We're prepared to address what we addressed in our memorandum, Your Honor. I think we have two interrogatories that carry over from last time. One group was 12 and 13, which asked for all communications concerning the settlement agreement -- excuse me, the agreement called the settlement agreement entered into with Burlington Northern and

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Santa Fe --

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JUDGE NELSON: Let me see if I can find these now. Off the record for a moment.

(WHEREUPON, the proceeding was off the record briefly at 2:07 p.m.)

JUDGE NELSON: As I understand it, Mr. Lubel, then we've got two areas here, one being this matter of the probing of the settlement between --

MR. LUBEL: Or agreement.

JUDGE NELSON: -- agreement, whatever it's called, between B.N. and Santa Fe and the applicants, and the other being this matter of further discovery with regard to the nonsupporting shippers. We're going to take the first one first. So I'm looking at which interrogatories now?

MR. LUBEL: Number 13, and what I would focus on there is not just asking for studies, analyses and reports, but also other communications either between the applicants or among the applicants themselves that involved, that relate to or led up to or formed the basis for the B.N./S.F. agreement.

JUDGE NELSON: Now we had, as I recall, Mr. Roach, two areas of objection, one being the work product doctrine and the other being the settlement privilege.

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MR. ROACH: That's correct, Your Honor, and Your Honor was good enough to give us leave to write you a letter brief, in essence, on --

JUDGE NELSON: Which got here so late, I had no chance to read it, but this can be handled orally right now, as far as I'm concerned.

I did that, because I felt I didn't know much about the settlement privilege. I have done some research on my own, and now know more about it, but I'm pleased to hear from both counsel on this issue. The other party would be burdened here.

MR. LUBEL: I'll go ahead.

JUDGE NELSON: Why don't you go ahead, Mr. Lubel.

MR. LUBEL: We addressed in our memo four reasons why this information is not privileged and should be produced. I really only want to stress one, but the four are that, first, it's not a settlement. There was no disputed claim. Next, the settlement privilege is an evidentiary privilege, doesn't protect in discovery.

The main reason, which I'm going to elaborate on, is that they had placed in issue this agreement and waived any privilege. Finally, to the extent that the agreement is evidence of some larger

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conspiracy, then that would negate any privilege also.

I'd like to focus on the third of those reasons. Your Honor, they have -- The applicants have placed in issue the agreement with Burlington Northern/Santa Fe. Yet they have made it really the -- you know, one of the main aspects of their application, and that is a distinguishing point between some of the other cases that they have cited in their letter; because I don't think in any of those was an agreement that it have the role that this agreement has in this case.

I'm referring, Your Honor, to their application, page 17, the very beginning section, "Effects on Competition." In that very first sentence, they say the U.P./S.P. merger, together with the settlement agreement with Burlington Northern-Santa Fe, will greatly intensify rail competition in the West.

JUDGE NELSON: Is that Volume 2?

MR. LUBEL: That was Volume 1, in the very first volume, page 17, and at the very beginning of "Effects on Competition," they again highlight and tout the settlement agreement. On the very next page they say that the effects of the merger and the settlement on competition are addressed by a number of

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witnesses, and then another -- just one example, the settlement agreement with Burlington Northern-Santa Fe is addressed by Mr. Peterson and also by Mr. Rebensdorf.

As we say, Your Honor--

JUDGE NELSON: I think I picked up Peterson's testimony. That may be in Volume 2.

MR. LUBEL: That is, and Mr. Rebensdorf was in Volume 1, and he does go into -- I hate to say -- in some detail. He goes into describing the settlement negotiations in what we would say was a very guarded, self-serving way.

Our point is very simple, Your Honor, that by --

JUDGE NELSON: He relies upon it, he said.

MR. LUBEL: Yes. They rely upon it.

They're basing their application on it. They admit
there --

JUDGE NELSON: Now there also came in the office today some thick filing made by the Burlington Northern-Santa Fe which I opened up to prepare for today, and I saw in there a heavy reliance upon it. The position is that they have no position, but if there is to be approval, it must be conditioned upon adoption of the settlement or agreement or whatever

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it's called. Have I got that right?

MR. LUBEL: Exactly, and I've not had a chance to review that, but it just shows --

JUDGE NELSON: Well, they say it's procompetitive.

MR. LUBEL: They do, and it shows how much Burlington Northern is a part of this proceeding, how much that agreement is. What we're asking for -- They have identified some of the meetings. They said there were six meetings and various phone conversations.

what we're saying is they need to go another level. They need to give us the work-up papers of subordinates, any communications, memos, documents internally or between the applicants and Burlington Northern-Santa Fe that led up to this; in other words, more than just identifying who was at the meetings, but what did their subordinates give them, what did they say about the issues to be discussed relating to this agreement.

Your Honor, to make it clear, we are not asking for a document from Mr. Roach to his client saying do this, don't do this, but to the extent --

JUDGE NELSON: My inclination would be to say that you don't get that kind of thing.

MR. LUBEL: That's right. So, you know,

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we would realize that, but to the extent there are communications, either within a company or between the parties to this agreement, that discuss it, that were related to it, that led up to it, we would have the right to that; and again, it's more than just the identification of who was at the meeting but any memos, background materials, communications.

Furthermore, if there are any discussions that, you know, were not memorialized, we think they should have a duty to identify those for us also. We've cited a couple of cases. I would just refer to one, Your Honor, that makes our point very well.

This involved Federal Rule 408 dealing with set 'ements. This was a case dealing with the FDIC. This was FDIC v. Entabank. It was basically a dispute between two banks over some mortgages, and the FDIC had settled with the other bank, with who they were fighting with over the mortgages, and then gone against the debtor for the deficiency.

In discover the debtor said, let me see all the details of your settlement. I want to see what the discussions were, what the motivations were, the rationale. Of course, there was an objection: Well, that was settlement negotiations.

The court said there, you can't have it

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both ways. You can't use a settlement both as a sword and as a shield. In other words, they were suing for the deficiency saying, we didn't get enough in the settlement, and yet they said, but you can't look into the details of the settlement.

The court went on to say there that permitting the plaintiff to avoid questions as to the motivation behind the settlement when it puts the settlement at issue would impermissibly allow it to use the privilege as a sword and a shield.

We cite a number of other cases that go into that same point, Your Honor. When you place something in issue, then you open it up, certainly, for discovery. That would be our argument on that. We've got, you know, as I say, a number of other cases we can refer Your Honor to, but they are variations on that theme.

I stress, the cases -- the I.C.C. cases that they cite and that they refer you to -- in none of them was the agreement as prominent as it is in this case. In none of them was it part of the application itself and entered into before the application was filed and relied on as heavily.

I would also -- They actually cite one case where our client over a decade ago tried to get

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some information about a settlement, and the court said, well, what they've -- or the ALJ at the time said what they've given you is enough, and then the Commission said that it would not hear the appeal because it was an interlocutory appeal, and at that time I don't believe interlocutory appeals were ordered. I just offer that as a way to distinguish some of the cases, because I don't think any of them are really on point with this situation.

JUDGE NELSON: Well, if they had given you enough here, and Mr. Roach can persuade me, that would be a consideration.

MR. LUBEL; It would be, Your Honor. It is our position that when they -- They can't -- Like in Mr. Rebensdorf's statement, he says, obviously, what's self-serving, what's his -- the version that he wants to tell, and they put that forward, and I don't think they should be able to say, and that's all you get.

JUDGE NELSON: Who is Rebensdorf?

MR. LUBEL: Mr. Rebensdorf, I believe, is one of the officers of one of the applicants, of U.P. who was involved in negotiations with Burlington Northern and with certain other railroads.

The point is, if they are going to go

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halfway and describe their version of it and the way they want to present it, I think in this proceeding and with as much as at stake in this proceeding, they have a duty to show what documents and background there are leading up to the matters they discuss.

For example, Mr. Rebensdorf says, you know, we were -- you know, we narrowed our focus or we began feeling that to suit our needs, you know, Burlington Northern would be the best settlement partner. Well, where is that decision making process? Where are the documents, if they exist, where that decision making process took place?

Again, we think we have the right to see that, especially when they are offering this agreement as a panacea for the competitive -- negative competitive impacts of the merger.

JUDGE NELSON: When did all that start? MR. LUBEL: That's an interesting question, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: You have six meetings, don't you?

MR. LUBEL: Your Honor?

JUDGE NELSON: You have the details of six meetings you referred to?

MR. LUBEL: They have mentioned meetings,

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and I believe it might have been sometime in 2 September. MS. MOLM: Mid-August. MR. LUBEL: Mid-August? Mid-August. JUDGE NELSON: Of what year? 5 MR. LUBEL: Of this year, it started. 6 JUDGE NELSON: Now was that before or 8 after the --9 MR. LUBEL: I'm sorry, of '95. 10 JUDGE NELSON: Was that before or after there was a notice of intent to file the application? 11 MR. LUBEL: It was after the notice of 12 intent to file, but before the application was filed. 13 JUDGE NELSON: So there was a proceeding 14 15 in the sense of a promise that they were going to file 16 something? 17 MR. LUBEL: We have taken that position, that there was a proceeding. 18 19 JUDGE NEI-SON: But there was 20 controversy then, you say? 21 MR. LUBEL: That's right. 22 JUDGE NELSON: Within the meaning of Rule 23 408? 24 MR. LUBEL: That would be our first point. There was no disputed claim there that was being 25 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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settled. It was really just -- It's in the nature of -- and I'm not as experienced an I.C.C. practitioner as some of these gentlemen, but it's really in the nature of a related application. They're saying -and I believe they have to get some approval for these trackage rights agreements, which again places them in issue and should subject it to discovery.

JUDGE NELSON: Suppose they were to say, well, we've given you the details of all the key meetings, you know, when they were and who was there; go ahead and depose everybody. What's wrong with that answer?

MR. LUBEL: Well, to make the deposition meaningful, Your Honor -- and this is usually the way it works -- you want to have the background that led up to it. In other words, you don't want to be in the deposition and say, well, Mr. Rebensdorf, how many assistants did you have helping you in these negotiations? Five. And I assume they sent you memos to work things up? Oh, yes, they did. And then we haven't seen them. Then we're in the deposition, but we haven't seen the background that led up to it.

So to make the depositions meaningful, we really need whatever background there is that led up to the agreement. You know, we are on a very

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time to do all this, and we may not have time to 2 depose everyone of them. 3 JUDGE NELSON: How does 14 differ from 13? It mentions other people. 5 MR. LUBEL: Yes. I believe this -- This 6 also related to outside consultants. This was also broader. This was not just -- This, we included in 8 here the U.P./S.P. merger and the Burlington Northern 9 settlement agreement, and then the Burlington 10 Northern-Santa Fe merger itself. 11 I believe that we narrowed this one to 12 just the U.P./S.P. merger in --13 JUDGE NELSON: Yes. I see where you cross 14 in some of those last time. 15 MR. LUBEL: So we're primarily relying on 16 13 here. 17 JUDGE NELSON: How about work product? 18 MR. LUBEL: You know, in terms of work 19 product --20 JUDGE NELSON: It keeps coming back to 21 that. 22 MR. LUBEL: Well, in terms of work 23 product, I believe that Your Honor really hit the nail 24 on the head before when you said that that's a 25 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

expedited schedule here, Your Honor, in terms of the

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discretionary privilege. Here, we certainly have the need for these things. We have no other means to obtain this information.

The information is totally in their province. They have it all, and to the extent there are certainly any documents, it is easy for them to make available, where for us to try to get that information, either through depositions -- we can ask about them, but we have no access to that information.

JUDGE NELSON: Well, under Rule 26(b)(3), I should give -- if this were a District Court proceeding, and as an FERC Judge we often look at the discovery rules as analogy, and the FERC has told us to do that. So I'm the prisoner of where I come from.

If I look at 26(b)(3), I find special protection should be given, at least in such circumstances, to mental impressions, opinions, and so forth of lawyers. Do you have any problem with that?

MR. LUBEL: No, Your Honor. It's what we've said.

JUDGE NELSON: You don't want that stuff? MR. LUBEL: That's not what we're after. What we're after is the communications among the railroad and the officials of the railroad themselves, between themselves and among the railroads, internally

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and between the parties involved in the negotiations, although I do offer a caveat to that. To the extent a lawyer was acting really in a business capacity, giving business advice, then I don't believe a -- Certainly not an attorney/client privilege wouldn't attach there, and we do have the --

JUDGE NELSON: It's a whole different doctrine, that the work product applies to preparation of litigation materials. It's an advice given in the ordinary counseling sense. You may have an argument about it.

That would take us to focus upon some specific aspect of some specific document, which I invited Mr. Roach to bring up last time. If he has some particularized thing involving lawyer impressions, opinions, and so on and so forth, I'll certainly examine that, with a leaning to favor him on that stuff. That's hard core work product, basic lawyer stuff.

MR. LUBEL: In the words of the rule, Your Honor, we feel like we have a particularized need, that we can't obtain this information any other way. It's not just without undue hardship. I just don't think we can get it any other way but from them.

JUDGE NELSON: Well, he could say, go

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ahead and take these depositions, and you could have Mr. -- What's his name? Rasmussen? This witness, what was his name?

MR. LUBEL: Rebensdorf.

JUDGE NELSON: Rebensdorf. You could have him on the stand -- in a deposition, rather, at the table and say, please show me all the memoranda you received. If he then wheels out a box of stuff, you've got it.

MR. LUBEL: Your Honor, I understand that, but I just would -- With all due respect, I believe that that would just create some logistical problems, and especially in terms of being able to prepare for the deposition, to know the things we want to -specific areas we might want to explore with him. We wouldn't have time to do it then.

JUDGE NELSON: There's no question, it would make your deposition task harder. Whether that degree of burden is a special showing, I don't know.

MR. LUBEL: Then, you know, if they haven't --

JUDGE NELSON: Mr. Roach may say, let's not fool ourselves here, that he would invoke that same alleged privilege and instruct the witness not to answer that question at the deposition. If he takes

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that position, then --

MR. LUBEL: Your Honor, Mr. Mullins is just --

JUDGE NELSON: -- that doesn't go anymore.

MR. LUBEL: Mr. Mullins has just reminded me -- This is somewhat a technical point, but under the discovery guidelines that have been adopted in this proceeding, we're required to use our best efforts to give 24 hours notice of any documents we intend to question a witness about.

Obviously, we wouldn't be able to do that if we haven't seen the documents and don't know about them.

JUDGE NELSON: Well, I'd have to excuse you from compliance with that rule.

MR. LUBEL: We just think again, Your Honor, that they've also made the point that they don't want to have people deposed more than once unless there's special cause, and we certainly hate to have to do that.

JUDGE NELSON: We can also adjust that.

If we are dealing with Rebensdorf and the applicant's position is you can't see his papers, and then things happen at the deposition that warrant more time, I could consider that.

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MR. LUBEL: I also think, Your Honor, if they're not under some obligation prior to then -- and not just Mr. Rebensdorf, but anybody who knows about or had communications concerning this proposed agreement, the witness could say, well, I don't recall ary. There may have been some; I can't recall. That's why --

JUDGE NELSON: What if they say that this is overly broad, that there may be hundreds of people in these companies that at one time or another in some way or other were involved in studies, analyses, reports or other communications involving the agreement?

MR. LUBEL: Well, I think there is a specific period of time that they would know. Now they might know if this agreement was thought of, you know, earlier in the year. You know, back -- As our timeline that we presented Your Honor showed, these applicants --

JUDGE NELSON: Well, if some brakeman has a beer with his buddy says, how are you going to fare under the B.N./S.F. agreement, in theory you would be asking for that. I suspect you don't really want that.

MR. LUBEL: That would be correct, Your

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Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: So there may be something we could do with the focus here in terms of people, subjects.

MR. LUBEL: Well, it would be anyone who had any responsibility. I think it's self-defining. The brakeman wouldn't really have had responsibility for dealing with the settlement, but the subordinates of the people involved in the meetings, anyone who prepared something officially or had discussions about it in some official capacity, certainly would.

JUDGE NELSON: All right, let's hear from Mr. Roach now with regard to the settlement overtones, the privilege aspects of this, as well as the high threshold work product stuff that Rule 26(b)(3) singles out.

MR. ROACH: Thank you very much, Your Honor. We appreciated the opportunity to submit a short letter brief to you, and I will attempt to summarize it now.

The only issue in dispute here --

JUDGE NELSON: The other way to go is to recess, and let me read it.

MR. ROACH: Well, I would be very pleased if Your Honor would read it.

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JUDGE NELSON: Or handle it all here orally. It just may delay things, because I want to read also Mr. Lubel's submission.

MR. ROACH: I'd like to read Mr. Lubel's submission, too. I'd be delighted to paraphrase --

JUDGE NELSON: What do counsel want to do in that regard? Is there an agreement on how to proceed orally or do you want to take a recess while I read this stuff?

MR. ROACH: Well, our position would be we would very much like Your Honor to read the letter.

Mr. Lubel has spoken at some length orally. Perhaps
I could respond briefly, and then we could recess and read the papers.

JUDGE NELSON: How do you feel about that?

MR. LUBEL: That would be fine with us,

Your Honor. I think the -- I've stated our issues,
but I'd be happy to have Your Honor review what we wrote and what they wrote also.

JUDGE NELSON: Do we have any particular time constraints as far as this afternoon? I mean, that may take me, I don't know, a half an hour to go through that.

MR. LUBEL: Ours is fairly short.

JUDGE NELSON: Well, Mr. Edelman, do you

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have a suggestion?

MR. EDELMAN: Yes. I would like to hear Mr. Roach's statement, in part because none of us have also seen any of this either, and at least have some opportunity. To the extent Your Honor may be forming some general impressions about what constitutes work product here and sort of their view that sort of anything that starts with the attorney saying prepare the application on down to everybody else constitutes work product, it's something of interest to the other participants here.

JUDGE NELSON: I agree with you, and I'm concerned that not everyone has a copy of everyone's papers. I don't like to do that. Is there a way that, when we take the recess -- say we do -- that you can use our facilities here to reproduce some copies? We have public reproduction facilities here, I believe.

MR. ROACH: We'll track it down. We have attempted to serve all the restricted service list, but it was an operation this morning, and it may not have come through to everyone. It did come through to Mr. Lubel. I know that.

JUDGE NELSON: And, Mr. Lubel, can you see that sufficient copies of your papers are distributed?

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MR. LUBEL: We're working on it right now, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: So that we'll hear some response, and then I'll read them. Then I'll have the feeling that everybody has got them available.

MR. EDELMAN: The other issue of concern to us also is about the scope of how the B.N./S.F. deal works in with everything else. I think other parties have concern as to that, too.

JUDGE NELSON: With regard to the --

MR. EDELMAN: Scope of discovery related to the arrangement between U.P.-S.P. and B.N./S.F. and what you can get --

JUDGE NELSON: Well, the questions are very broad as to that.

MR. EDELMAN: Right.

JUDGE NELSON: Do you have a suggestion in that regard?

MR. EDELMAN: No, I don't. I'm just saying I want to see what's read about that, because of the potential.

JUDGE NELSON: Well, I want to give you and all other counsel a chance to read these submissions. That is somewhat clear on the record, Mr. Roach's letter of January 2 to me, which is six

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pages, single-spaced, and there's also -- Is this an attachment? No, it's the restricted service list. MR. ROACH: Yes. There are a set of 3 attachments, Your Honor, which should have been in 4 5 your --JUDGE NELSON: That I don't have, but this 6 7 came by FAX. MR. ROACH: All right. Well, there was a 8 9 hand delivered copy. JUDGE NELSON: The machine shows we got it 10 11 at 1346, which is 1:46 p.m. So I don't feel so bad 12 having come hereto not having read it. MR. ROACH: We've tendered Your Honor the 13 14 copy with the attachments. 15 MR. WOOD: Your Honor, so the record is clear, I --16 17 JUDGE NELSON: Well, you're not going to, 18 in the time available, be able to reproduce all these 19 attachments, I assume. The basic letter will do it, 20 I take it. 21 MR. ROACH: And there are only a few sentences in these attachments that I need to point 22 23 out. JUDGE NELSON: Then there is Mr. Lubel's 24 25 submission which came to me just moments before Mr. **NEAL R. GROSS**

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Roach's FAX, and this is a document entitled "Memorandum of Law in Support of Motion to Compel Applicants to Produce Documents and Information Regarding the Negotiations of the Burlington Northern/Santa Fe Tracker's Rights Agreement."

It goes on for some eight pages, double-spaced, and contains a couple of attachments which, think, are responses that the companies -- look like company responses thus far.

MR. LUBEL: Yes.

JUDGE NELSON: One of which is the list of meetings, I see. So that's what I have, and that's what counsel are going to try to reproduce to get in the hands of everyone when we take a brief recess so that I can go back to the office and read these. Other questions about these, Mr. Wood?

MR. WOOD: The only point I wanted to make, although Mr. Roach did circulate copies of the letter via FAX, we did not get copies of any of the attachments and were not able to locate all of the attachments in the short time we had. So if you can - If he could provide us with the attachments this afternoon, that would be appreciated.

JUDGE NELSON: I can offer to use our machines, but I don't want to -- If this were a FERC

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case, I might well do that, but I don't want to roll up our reproduction expenses here at the behest of the borrowing agency, the new Board. I mean, the first item shouldn't be Xeroxing.

MR. EDELMAN: That's appropriate.

JUDGE NELSON: So let's see what we can do. If you can't get help, you contact Ms. DeCianno, my clerk, and she will arrange to work out something here so that we get these done.

All right, Mr. Roach. You were going to respond orally to the arguments Mr. Lubel had just made.

MR. ROACH: Yes. I'll try to be very quick.

JUDGE NELSON: You don't have to be quick. This is a contested, serious issue here. It's not the time for quickness. It's a time for a good, thorough response. So don't feel pressured.

MR. ROACH: All right. Your Honor, the only issue in issue here is settlement negotiations. We've already agreed to produce, and this was discussed last time, things like studies of the effect of this settlement agreement.

We've already put in the application the agreement itself. The issue that we put aside for

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further discussion today was the applicant's objection on the basis of the I.C.C.'s well recognized settlement negotiation privilege against producing documents with respect to the process of negotiating these settlements.

Your Honor asked us to provide to you the legal authority on that, and we have done so in the letter. The earliest decision that we are familiar with and located was in the Union Pacific-Missouri Pacific-Western Pacific merger case, a decision served April 27, 1981, in which the Commission --

JUDGE NELSON: Now is this one of your exhibits?

MR. ROACH: That is Exhibit B -- in which the commission rejected an appeal from a decision by Administrative Law Judge Paul Cross in which Judge Cross had refused to allow discovery into settlement negotiations. The party there seeking the discovery happened to S.P., and they were asking the applicants to produce documents about all of their settlement negotiations.

The Commission said, and I'm quoting from page 10 of the decision, "Confidential material related to settlement negotiations clearly should not be discoverable in order to encourage private

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settlement of disputes."

Now then what happened that Mr. Lubel referred to is the applicants entered into a settlement with the Chicago and Northwestern. This is subsequent to the decision I just cited. The decision I just cited was rendered when there was not a settlement in place yet. There were discussions of possible settlement.

K.C.S. then renewed the effort to obtain discovery. They said, you've got a settlement with Chicago and Northwestern. They said exactly what they are saying today. You're relying on it as part of your application to resolve competitive issues. We want discovery into the underlying settlement negotiations.

Again, Judge Cross denied the request.

K.C.S. made the same argument it's making here, that
the settlement privilege is a rule of evidence in the
Federal courts under Rule 408, that it's not a
discovery privilege, which some courts had said at
that time, some Federal courts, that it's not at least
an absolute discovery privilege.

Judge Cross rejected their arguments. The Commission upheld, yes, because it was an interlocutory appeal, but also they could have

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reversed on grounds of significant error, and they recited -- and we quote this, and this is Attachment E, "Claims of privilege were made on the basis of, among other things, confidential settlement negotiations."

JUDGE NELSON: What page are you on here? MR. ROACH: I'm reading from page 3 of my letter to you, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: Oh, I'm looking at E.

MR. ROACH: Yes. It's right on page 1, on the bottom, toward the end of the second full paragraph.

JUDGE NELSON: I see it.

MR. ROACH: "Claims of privilege were made on the basis of..." -- Then it mentions attorney/client and work product and confidential settlement negotiations.

Going to the next paragraph Judge Cross held that the primary applicants and C.N.W., the other part to the settlement, had established their claims of privilege and had reasonably responded on privilege requests.

Now those precedents, Your Honor, have stood for 15 years without any interruption.

JUDGE NELSON: What had happened there

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with regard to what the applicants had done that amounted to reasonable response?

MR. ROACH: They had produced materials other than settlement negotiation materials, just as we have here. They had produced studies. They had produced the settlement agreement itself, and this is exactly the same thing that just happened months ago in the B.N./Santa Fe case where K.C.S. entered into a settlement with the applicants in B.N./Santa Fe.

The Illinois Central came along and said, we want discovery, and we want an extension of time, because this has come late in the game and we need time to get discovery and to deal with this. The Commission said, no, we're not going to give you more time; you can get the contents of the settlement agreement in discovery.

The B.N./Santa Fe had not put it on the record the way we did. They had simply entered into it and announced it. The Commission said, you can get the agreement, the terms of the agreement, in discovery, and that's all you need, and they denied the extension of time.

Now I asked Mr. Lubel last time if he could -- I challenged him, really, to cite a single instance where settlement negotiations have been

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allowed to be discovered into by the I.C.C., and he hasn't done that. He's renewed this argument about the Federal privilege, but as we point out on page 3 of our letter, the I.C.C. has a different law here than the Federal courts, absolutely, fundamentally different and, of course, Your Honor here is sitting as an I.C. -- now a Surface Transportation Board Administrative Law Judge in what I believe is the first proceeding of the new agency today.

The Commission --

JUDGE NELSON: Moreover, the bill says something about previous regulations.

MR. ROACH: Exactly right. As we point out in Footnote 1, Section 204 of the bill states that proceedings that were pending upon enactment are to be continued under the provisions of law in effect prior to enactment.

JUDGE NELSON: I have that as 204, yes.

MR. ROACH: Yes. In the Sandusky case that is Attachment H, the Commission --

JUDGE NELSON: Let's talk about E first.

This is a merger case --

MR. ROACH: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: -- in which the Union

Pacific --

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MR. ROACH: Was merging with the Missouri Pacific --JUDGE NELSON: -- is seeking to acquire 3 control of the Missouri Pacific? MR. ROACH: Yes, and the Western Pacific, 5 and entered into a settlement with the Chicago and 6 Northwestern to give C.N.W. certain rights --7 JUDGE NELSON: And did the applicants then 8 come in and urge that agreement --9 MR. ROACH: Yes. 10 JUDGE NELSON: -- as part of the reason 11 why the Commission ought to vote for the merger? 12 MR. ROACH: Yes. It eliminated an issue 13 with respect to the elimination of competition between 14 certain points, Omaha and Kansas City. 15 JUDGE NELSON: So as far as you're 16 concerned, it's exactly like this case. 17 MR. ROACH: Exactly like this, and K.C.S. 18 knows this. They were the losers in the discovery 19 fight. They have since taken this position in every 20 case that they've been involved in where they've 21 entered into settlement. 22 To go to the Sandusky case, Your Honor, 23 the Commission there said --24 JUDGE NELSON: I suppose that I could 25 **NEAL R. GROSS**

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disagree with Judge Cross, if I wanted to. I don't know that I do, but if the Commission affirmed him, I've got no power to disagree with that.

MR. ROACH: Right. It's the Commission that's --

JUDGE NELSON: That's the higher court here.

MR. ROACH: -- the Commission that said, unequivocally, confidential material related to settlement negotiations clearly should not be discoverable. It's not in this case. It's not on these facts. It's a flat proposition of Commission law and policy. That's why I keep trying to go to Sandusky.

It's because they say there, we are not bound by the Federal Rules but rather than by our own policies, and our policy is strongly to encourage the resolution of issues by agreements between the parties, rather than by administrative action, and to discourage action that would chill the negotiation of agreements, and they say, continuing the quote, "a narrow view of the prohibition against disclosing the contents of settlement negotiations would not further our policy of fostering settlements, and we will not adopt that view." It's very clear.

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JUDGE NELSON: So you say that -- You've got two things. One, a case just like this in which you say the Commission has affirmed Judge Cross's refusal to allow discovery on these matters.

MR. ROACH: Twice.

JUDGE NELSON: Secondly, a policy of the I.C.C., now the Surface Transportation Board, which is more restrictive, more protective of these communications than Rule 408.

MR. ROACH: Right.

JUDGE NELSON: Is that correct?

MR. ROACH: And continuing I.C.C. action such as in the B.N./Santa Fe case along the same lines. You've got the terms of the settlement. That's all you need. That's what they said in B.N./Santa Fe.

Now let me address this issue about the Federal policy as well.

JUDGE NELSON: Where does this leave you then? Suppose I sustained this position? How does he find out anything more about the settlement?

MR. ROACH: Well, that goes to the issue of relevance. You see, none of what he wants is relevant anyway. What's relevant is whether --

JUDGE NELSON: The agreement isn't

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relevant?

MR. ROACH: The agreement is relevant, and he has the agreement. What is relevant is does this agreement preserve competition?

JUDGE NELSON: How about what the agreement means? Isn't that relevant?

MR. ROACH: Sure, it is, and the way that you find out what an agreement means is you read the words of the agreement. You read the words of the agreement.

JUDGE NELSON: That's one way. Sometimes there are additional ways to shed light on what an agreement means. I don't know this particular agreement.

MR. ROACH: Well, you don't need to know what proposals were made back and forth during the settlement negotiations to interpret the agreement. Furthermore, there's been absolutely no showing --

JUDGE NELSON: Thirty-five years of experience in the profession tells me that not always all questions about the meaning of agreements are conclusively resolved on the face thereof.

MR. ROACH: Your Honor, if one can imagine possible, unshown, unproven, hypothetical reasons that something in one of these documents could be useful,

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that isn't enough to overcome this privilege. That is our position.

You know, Mr. Lubel can get up here and say, well, it might say this is anti-competitive on page 99 of some document.

JUDGE NELSON: Even if he sharpens his focus to some particular term or provision?

MR. ROACH: Well, (a) he hasn't done that. He's had weeks and weeks, and he hasn't mentioned one single factual reason that he needs any of this stuff.

JUDGE NELSON: He's here with 12 and 13 -- 13 and 14, which are very broad.

MR. ROACH: Right. You've got Exhibit A to our letter, which is Mr. Rebensdorf's statement, which goes into great detail, and he started to admit that and then he tried to take back the words. It does go into great detail. There's no denying it. It describes the agreement fully. It explains what it does, and it explains what U.P.'s and S.P.'s public position was as to the negotiations.

JUDGE NELSON: That's Exhibit A?

MR. ROACH: Right, Exhibit A. He can ask all the questions he wants to about that.

JUDGE NELSON: What's the one I looked at, in the second volume to the application. There's a

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witness --

MP. ROACH: Peterson?

JUDGE NELSON: Peterson, yes. I don't know why I started there, but it said something of the agreement. I looked in the Table of Contents.

MR. ROACH: There are a number of witnesses that talk about this agreement, and they can all be deposed, but the point is, Your Honor, that K.C.S. has got --

JUDGE NELSON: Well, Rebensdorf goes into this whole history, I see here, with the meetings and the guidelines, and he's wide open to discovery on all that stuff.

MR. ROACH: Right, but what he doesn't do, and that's why there's been no waiver, which is really the only argument they're pressing today -- What he doesn't do is to disclose the back and forth of the negotiations themselves.

He doesn't say K.C.S. came in here and asked for A, B, C, D and E, and we proposed, you know, X, Y and Z, and then there were some exchanges of further modifications of position. He doesn't do that for any of the parties that we negotiated with, and the re-son is perfectly obvious, Your Honor.

If that sort of material can be

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discovered, you're not going to see settlements, which is why the Commission has its settlement privilege. It's not that it's inconceivable that there could be some relevance to that sort of stuff. It's that they can get at all the issues in this case without breaching that privilege.

They can discover to their heart's content about the traffic movements and how B.N. and Santa Fe are going to compete. You point out, the B.N.-Santa Fe just filed a thick document addressing those and no other issues. That's what the whole B.N.-Santa Fe filing is about.

Mr. Rebensdorf has got 66-some pages on the subject. Mr. Peterson has got many, many pages on the subject. Other witnesses address the subject, and there has to be more of a showing of relevance than just some abstract theorizing that maybe there's some green cheese on the other side of the moon; so I'm entitled to discover the moon.

JUDGE NELSON: Well, is Rebensdorf subject to deposition?

MR. ROACH: Yes.

JUDGE NELSON: And probing inquiry regarding every statement he makes?

MR. ROACH: Yes. What he's not subject

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to, and Your Honor is absolutely right -- I'll stand by my privilege in that deposition, just as I do today -- is questions that say, what did B.N./ Santa Fe propose at the first meeting, what did you respond with, what did B.N./Santa Fe propose at the second meeting, what did you respond with? That is the content, the back and forth, that every settlement party wants to keep confidential.

You're going to have devastating effects on settlements in the future if you allow that sort of material to be discovered.

JUDGE NELSON: In the proceedings in Tab

E there, Union Pacific, did the applicants expose the

agreement to the same extent that you did here?

MR. ROACH: Yes. It was relied upon. It was produced to the other parties. It was argued about, argued from as a basis for solving competitive problems. There's a whole extensive discussion of it in the Commission's decision.

There was an appeal on this issue of whether that settlement was problematic in various ways. It was very much in dispute, in issue.

JUDGE NELSON: I can't read Tab E too well. The second page is blurred at the margin, I see. Have you got a cleaner one?

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MR. ROACH: I do not, I think, probably have a cleaner one. I think the words can be deciphered. You're right. It fades off a little bit on the first two letters.

JUDGE NELSON: And this is the order --We're talking about the order before 1981 which holds
that the interlocutory appeal was not cognizable.

MR. ROACH: Yes. Yes, and my number one reliance is on Tab B where the Commission --

JUDGE NELSON: Where you say the Commission addressed this question.

MR. ROACH: Unequivocally states that confidential material relating to settlement negotiations --

JUDGE NELSON: How did it take and authorize an interlocutory appeal in Exhibit D and then said in Exhibit E you can't have them?

MR. ROACH: I believe it was because the Judge authorized it. There was a procedure at that time where, if the Judge authorized it, you could appeal on all issues, and if he didn't, you could only appeal on extreme -- you know, clear error or change of circumstances or new facts.

JUDGE NELSON: So you think he authorized the appeal that is Exhibit D?

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MR. ROACH: Yes. That is my recollection, Your Honor.

If I could just say one word about the Federal rule, because it's very important here that, even if the Federal rule applied, which it doesn't, there wouldn't be a right to this discovery that they're asking for. Let me just touch on that for a moment.

The rule in Federal court on discovery into settlement negotiations -- Now we're not talking about the evidentiary privilege. We're talking about what the Federal courts have established by way of their interpretation of the Rules, by way of a common law development of the Rules with respect to discovery into settlement negotiations. -- is stated in a case called <u>Lesal Interiors</u> that we quote on page 4.

Mr. Lubel mentioned this. You have to make two showings: One, "a particularized showing," and that's a quote, that the documents sought are relevant; and second, the court "must balance against that party's asserted interest and need for the documents the effects that may flow from their discovery" in terms of discouraging settlements and undermining the settlement process, which is what I'm stressing here today.

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My point is K.C.S. hasn't even met that Federal standard. They haven't come in to you and made a particularized showing of things they need to get out of these documents that they can't get in lots of other --

JUDGE NELSON: Well, they say that you're wrapping yourself in these agreements.

MR. ROACH: Right.

JUDGE NELSON: And that the other party in the agreements does the same thing.

MR. ROACH: Right.

JUDGE NELSON: That all are telling the Commission, approve these agreements; these agreements are pro-competitive and the savior of the transaction.

MR. ROACH: Absolutely.

JUDGE NELSON: And having said that, you can't shield his efforts to probe the agreements.

MR. ROACH: And my response to that is he's got everything he needs to probe the agreements. He's got the agreements.

JUDGE NELSON: Yes.

MR. ROACH: He's got the traffic data.

He's got extensive testimony of experts and company officials about the effect of the agreements. He's got shipper testimony. I'm sure he's gone out and

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developed a lot of his own testimony.

There's just a vast field of material that's relevant to the effects of these agreements. The only thing we're objecting to -- and we're not objecting because there's, again, some smoking gun or problem here. We're objecting, because of the damaging effect on settlement negotiations of this kind of discovery.

JUDGE NELSON: What if he focused on some specific aspect of the agreement and said he couldn't get at that anywhere else, made that kind of showing? Where would your argument go?

MR. ROACH: Well, I might fail the Federal test. I think I would not fail the I.C.C. test, because it is a flat privilege.

JUDGE NELSON: You see that as absolute?

MR. ROACH: Yes, it's an absolute

privilege. I mean, the I.C.C. would rethink it if it

were -- if there were a tremendous need, as Your Honor

hypothesizes, but my point is this is utterly

hypothetical.

These gentlemen have done nothing but make broad-brush arguments without pointing to anything that they need, and that isn't enough.

JUDGE NELSON: This proceeding in Tab D --

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did it later go on to a trial type hearing? MR. ROACH: This is the same merger, the 2 3 U.P./N.P. merger? 4 JUDGE NELSON: Yes. 5 MR. ROACH: Yes. It went on to actually a hearing before the Administrative Law Judge in the 6 hearing room, almost the last time that's happened. 7 8 Since then, the Commission is going on to depositions and taking submissions on paper, but --9 10 JUDGE NELSON: As in this case. MR. ROACH: As in this case, but yes, 11 12 there were opportunities to cross-examine all the witnesses in the hearing room, and there was a massive 13 14 transcript. 15 JUDGE NELSON: Where in Appendix A --16 Exhibit A is the language you want me most to read? 17 MR. ROACH: In Exhibit A? JUDGE NELSON: Yes. 18 19 MR. ROACH: Exhibit A is the Rebensdorf 20 statement. JUDGE NELSON: I'm sorry. It's Exhibit B. 21 22 MR. ROACH; Yes. Exhibit B -- it's the top of page 10, the second paragraph, confidential 23 material related to settlement negotiations --24 JUDGE NELSON: My is underlined. Who put 25 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

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that underlining?

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MR. ROACH: Somebody at our law firm 10 years ago or 15 years ago. This is -- We found this in our files on the case.

JUDGE NELSON: So it will be those two paragraphs?

MR. ROACH: Right. Yes, it's the second paragraph, really. This is part of a -- The proceeding material is about some broader issues about confidential but materials, the settlement negotiations was a separate issue, and this is the ruling on that.

Let me say one word. I do want to be somewhat brief and leave Your Honor the opportunity to read the papers, but the argument is made, there is no settlement here, because there is no dispute. We do address that in the last portion of our letter.

We point out that on August 4, 1995, the applicants filed a series of pleadings, petitions for schedule, petitions for protective order. Commission assigned a docket number to the case. K.C.S., B.N./Santa Fe and others filed --

JUDGE NELSON: Mr. Lubel concedes that. There was a proceeding pending at the time these talks were --

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MR. ROACH: Right, and there was a dispute as well. There was active participation by B.N./Santa Fe. There were disputes with them about matters such as the base year for the traffic study and the production of the traffic data. There were, similarly, disputes with K.C.S.

This is the classic way a merger case goes. You don't have to announce your formal position until the so called comments are due, which is several months into the case, but you're a hostile party the day you come in and start raising issues and seeking discovery.

Furthermore, these parties, including B.N./Santa Fe and K.C.S and the others, were out agitating among shippers and local governments and the world at large, trying to develop support for their position of either opposing the merger or seeking conditions.

Everybody in this room knows that. The notion that they weren't opposed and that this wasn't an adversary proceeding is ludicrous, and the settlement was entered into in late September after the Commission had already issued five formal decisions in the case, and on the part of B.N./Santa Fe, which then agreed in the settlement not to oppose

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the application. That's when they said our position is nonopposition. They hadn't said that before then.

So this is really rather misleading to suggest that they are not opponents. They were settled out, and they agreed not to be opponents. So I think that's really a non-issue, Your Honor.

The waiver issue, we've addressed. Let me just underscore our position on waiver. We're not waiving the confidential settlement --

JUDGE NELSON: Walver being the notion that you've put these documents -- the settlement in issue?

MR. ROACH: Right.

JUDGE NELSON: And, therefore, waived protection of underlying materials?

MR. ROACH: Right, and it's precisely like the precedent involving K.C.S. What has been put in issue is the settlement itself. It's just like the Commission said in B.N./Santa Fe. You have the terms. What hasn't been put in issue, and what we have not waired, is the confidential settlement negotiation process. That's what the privilege is about.

To say, well, if you have a settlement and you describe its terms, all bets are off, the privilege is gone, is absurd. It's a circular

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argument. There can't be a waiver doctrine or there would be no privilege here.

JUDGE NELSON: What if I were to lean to the view that the breadth of his request, read in light of the flavor of the opinions you're citing here today, would persuade me that he's not entitled to everything, the moon, but that somewhere in between that, give me everything and you get nothing, the particular circumstances of this case might entitle him to something? Where would I be then, besides uncomfortable?

MR. ROACH: Well, (a) I think you might well be facing an appeal, although you might not. I mean, this isn't -- As I say, we're not here --

JUDGE NELSON: Well, appeal away.

MR. ROACH: I'm trying to answer your question. My real answer is --

JUDGE NELSON: I know what would happen to that appeal here, but -- what usually happens to them.

MR. ROACH: Here's my real answer.

JUDGE NELSON: We have here one officer who is designated the Motions Commissioner for these purposes, and she happens to be the Chair at this time, and she decides whether to refer such papers. I recently got one in which she decided it wasn't even

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worth referring. So that case resumes tomorrow, and so that's current events.

The last thing in the world they want to deal with here are the details of discovery in cases, but then the new Board may look at this differently and see some strong policy issues that I don't.

Well, I guess -- Is there anything else before I read this material?

MR. ROACH: Well, to give you the serious answer to your question or the right answer to your question, you know, often it the correct approach to take a discovery request that is -- you know, that has a sphere of relevance and a sphere of irrelevance, sphere of reasonableness and a sphere of burdensomeness, and to try to find a middle ground.

JUDGE NELSON: We did some of that last week.

MR. ROACH: We did a lot of that last time, and the applicants are working very hard to comply with those orders. We've got, you know, 10 parties that have now made discovery requests of us.

Occasionally something comes along that's an issue of principle. We've produced a lot of material on this settlement agreement. All we're saying is we shouldn't have to do what no one has had

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to do before this Commission for decades, and that is provide confidential negotiations.

JUDGE NELSON: Tell me again what the lot of material is you produced. The agreements themselves, of course, the testimony of witness about them. What else?

MR. ROACH: Tens of thousands of pages of work papers, including studies of the traffic effects of the settlement agreements.

JUDGE NELSON: Whose work papers?

MR. ROACH: The testifying witnesses, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Rebensdorf, etcetera.

JUDGE NELSON: All of Rebensdorf's work

MR. ROACH: Absolutely. As an example, he has a whole section in his testimony about whether the compensation that B.N. has to pay for its trackage rights that it got in this settlement is set at a level that allows vigorous competition. That's one of the things that K.C.S. has been brooding about in the world as one of the arguments they are going to make. Compensation is too high. So it's not competitive.

Mr. Rebensdorf discusses that. compares the compensation with a dozen or more other trackage rights agreements and shows that it's at the

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very low end of the range. He has many other arguments and discussions which are supported by work papers about that issue of compensation.

Now what relevance does it have? That's a lot of material. They can analyze it. They have other things they can look at. They are a major Class I railroad with a lot of trackage rights agreements. They can go get their own and compare them to ours.

What does it add to that for them to find out exactly what figures were traded back and forth in the negotiating process? We submit either nothing or so little that it doesn't justify --

JUDGE NELSON: Let me understand one again, because this, you say, is a major issue or they say it's going to be a major issue?

MR. ROACH: It's one issue looks like they're going to raise. Right.

JUDGE NELSON: That is the compensation that moves between the B.N./Santa Fe, on the one hand, and the applicants, on the other, whereby you let the B.N./Santa Fe use your tracks?

MR. ROACH: Right. They pay a certain number of cents per ton mile to move their locomotives and cars across our lines.

JUDGE NELSON: And the claim is?

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MR. ROACH: And the claim, we believe, that they will make, from various documents they have publicly circulated, is this has been set too high by some sort of anti-trust conspiracy or evil malign intent. The compensation is way too high. So it's not going to allow real competition.

So we compare it to lots of other agreements that are allowing real competition and show that it is at the low end of the range of the compensation --

JUDGE NELSON: The theory is it's so high that no one will use it?

MR. ROACH: Right. Right.

JUDGE NELSON: Well, why would you make a deal that's so high that no one would use it?

MR. ROACH: We wouldn't.

JUDGE NELSON: Why is it in the interest of either side to do that?

MR. ROACH: It isn't. We wouldn't, but they have this theory, which Mr. Lubel, I'm sure, would be delighted to expostulate upon, that there is some sort of vast conspiracy that started years ago among all these railroads to carve up the West and create a monopoly or a duopoly, and we've got 800 pages that addresses that in Volume 2, and we've got

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Mr. Rebensdorf, and we've got reams of facts, and they don't need to get into our settlement negotiations to make their arguments.

JUDGE NELSON: Mr. Lubel then might say the price is so high that no traffic is going to move under it, and why would they do that? Because it's a phony, designed to mask some other deal, and let me see what the other deal may be. Is that the essence of the claim, Mr. Lubel?

MR. LUBEL: Well, that is part of it, Your Honor. That's one theory. I don't want to interrupt. I would like to have some brief rebuttal.

JUDGE NELSON: That this allegedly high price is just window dressing to make it look like there's a deal.

MR. LUBEL: And, Your Honor, that is not speculation on our part. This is not something that's totally hypothetical. If I could just point out briefly -- I mentioned this at our last hearing. This is a trackage rights agreement.

JUDGE NELSON: Of course, my reaction then is, well, either it is or it isn't, and I don't know that all the discovery is going to get you anywhere on this price. You've got experts that will prove it's too high a price, and it's a phony term.

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MR. ROACH: He can ask Mr. Rebensdorf if there's any other deal, and Mr. Rebensdorf will tell him no, and he can ask us in interrogatory, and we'll tell him no. We will reveal the terms of agreements. What we will not reveal is the back and forth of the negotiations. That's the issue.

MR. LUBEL: Your Honor, what we're asking for is not just the back and forth of negotiations, but what their internal analysis of this deal is, and I quote from Mr. Grinstein, the --

JUDGE NELSON: He says you've got that.

MR. LUBEL: -- the Chairman of the Board. There's 100 pages, a little over 100 pages, of Rebensdorf work papers. That's almost, you know --His statement was almost 60-some pages. Your Honor, let me give you one concrete example.

JUDGE NELSON: Are you suggesting 100 isn't enough or is too many?

MR. LUBEL: Well, I just don't think it's quite as many as they indicated there might be, but if I could give a concrete example of what there might be

The Chairman of the Board of Burlington Northern stated in Forbes -- He was being questioned about this settlement agreement.

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JUDGE NELSON: Was that the fellow that 1 controlled the corporation that had the documents we 2 were concerned about? 3 MR. LUBEL: No, no. That's Mr. Anschutz 4 of S.P. 5 JUDGE NELSON: That was a different 6 7 person? MR. LUBEL: That's a different issue. The 8 point is, Mr. Grinstein said -- He's quoted in Forbes 9 as admitting that trackage rights do not necessarily 10 ensure unfettered competition. 11 JUDGE NELSON: You quoted that last time. 12 MR. LUBEL: My point is, if they are going 13 to admit that publicly, what type of internal memos 14 might there be where these people are saying, well, 15 you know, we can give them these trackage rights, but 16 we'll still be able to keep competition--17 JUDGE NELSON: Is there any reason he 18 can't ask Rebensdorf all about Grinstein's statement? 19 MR. ROACH: No. He can ask Mr. Grinstein 20 in -- what Mr. Grinstein meant in interrogatory. I 21 know what the answer will be. It's not going to be an 22 answer he wants. B.N./Santa Fe has put in their 23 evidence about whether these trackage rights are going 24 to be competitive, and it's hundreds of pages. 25

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JUDGE NELSON: You could depose Grinstein, 2 can you? MR. LUBEL: We've already indicated we d 3 like to, Your Honor, but the -- That will bring up 4 some other issues, because we're going to have some 5 discovery requests of them, because we're going to 6 want similar information from them as to any background he had --8 JUDGE NELSON: Is there anything else on 9 the agenda today other than this business of the 10 11 shippers? MR. ROACH: Not from our perspective. 12 JUDGE NELSON: I'm trying to get an idea 13 where we are. 14 MR. ROACH: Well, I think Mr. Cunningham 15 wanted to talk about Mr. Anschutz for one moment and 16 report to you what he found out about that. 17 JUDGE NELSON: Well, we'll get to that. 18 MR. ROACH: That was the only thing. 19 MR. LUBEL: One or two minor issues, Your 20 Honor. We've got some traffic tape information that -21 22 JUDGE NELSON: I saw some correspondence 23 on that. Well, is this the time to take the recess so 24 I can read these papers, then also ask counsel to see 25 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

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that everyone has them? Do you have anything else you want to say right now?

MR. ROACH; One other sentence, and that is because everybody was interested in work product. You know, the argument today from our perspective isn't about attorney/client privilege and work product. We've objected on that ground to this and many other interrogatories.

Your Honor has made clear that you will entertain submissions of work product and that attorney/client is something that you understand is a proper objection, which, of course, it is.

JUDGE NELSON: Attorney/client, I begin right off that I will protect.

MR. ROACH: Right.

JUDGE NELSON: And when we get to 26(b)(3), impressions of lawyers, etcetera, I'm prepared to consider that protection. You haven't shown me any of that.

MR. ROACH: All I'm saying, that isn't before you today.

JUDGE NELSON: That door is open to you. MR. RCACH: That isn't something you need to rule on today. It isn't something that precedent will be set on today. We're just here about

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settlement privilege. JUDGE NELSON: I want you to understand clearly that that invitation is there, as the record will show. MR. ROACH: Understood. That's all. Thank you. 6 JUDGE NELSON: All right. Then -- Yes, ma'am? Ms. Jones? 8 MS. JONES: I wanted to invite those who 9 10 might not have gotten their service copies of our comments, we brought a few extras with us, and we 11 would be pleased to distribute those to anyone who did 12 not yet get them. They were served Friday evening, 13 and you should be getting them in due course; but 14 anyone who --15 16 JUDGE NELSON: Do I have that message of 17 that pleading correct, that the position is we have no position, but if you're going to approve this merger, 18 for goodness sake, condition upon the agreement being 19 20 a condition? MS. JONES: Yes, Your Honor. 21 JUDGE NELSON: And that that agreement is 22 23 pro-competitive? MS. JONES: Yes, Your Honor, that's right. 24 JUDGE NELSON: Well, I think that, Mr. 25 **NEAL R. GROSS**

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Lubel, you've got some work to do, and that is you're going to have to talk to me about these, Exhibit B and -- I guess B, more than E. E can be seen as not doing much. B is your major hurdle.

MR. LUBEL: Again, Your Honor, I think--JUDGE NELSON: Not now. I want to go up and read it, but when we come back, I hope you'll be ready on it, including to what extent I'm bound by it and what I do with it and so on and so forth. If it says that you want everything and that says you don't get everything, that's the other one. Let's see where we go from there.

MR. LUBEL: There may be one way to help focus this also. Obviously, our concern -- One of our concerns is how they identified what they said were the two to one, the competitive situation that this settlement should apply to, you know; and if there's any background papers where they made those decisions and --

Well, if we can start JUDGE NELSON: moving into sharper focus, that helps me. That may even help Mr. Roach, too.

That's already in the MR. ROACH: repository. Mr. Peterson was --

JUDGE NELSON: We had something on that

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last time.

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MR. ROACH; Mr. Peterson is the man who did it. There are this many pages on how he identified the two co one points. He can deposed on it. He discusses it for several pages of his statement.

MR. LUBEL: But what about the discussions internally about what standard they should use and, oh, maybe this point we shouldn't define that way, because we want to keep that business; we don't want to let them into it?

JUDGE NELSON: There is a definition int he agreement?

MR. ROACH: No, but in his determination of how he defines what a two to one point is.

JUDGE NELSON: Does two to one appear in the agreement?

MR. LUBEL: No. Well, the two to one is what the agreement is supposed to solve. It comes in -- There are a lot of situations where there were two shippers, and now there's just going to be -- two carriers, but --

JUDGE NELSON: Is it defined in the agreement?

MR. LUBEL: -- there's just going to be

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1	one.
2	MR. ROACH: The agreement identifies every
3	point that the parties could identify where shippers
4	went from two railroads to one and
5	JUDGE NELSON: What volume has the
6	agreement?
7	MR. ROACH: It's attached to Rebensdorf's
8	
9	MR. LUBEL: It's in Volume 1.
10	MR. ROACH: It's in Exhibit A to your
11	package.
12	JUDGE NELSON: Oh, it's here?
13	MR. ROACH: Yes. It also has an omnibus
14	clause which is Section 8(i). That's on page No,
15	it's 330 at the bottom that says
16	JUDGE NELSON: Where does the agreement
17	begin?
18	MR. ROACH: The agreement begins right
19	after the end of Rebensdorf on
20	JUDGE NELSON: 318?
21	MR. ROACH: Yes, Your Honor.
22	JUDGE NELSON: I see. it's title
23	"Agreement."
24	MR. ROACH: Yes. There is also
25	supplement that corrected some errors that starts a
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page 348. So they have to be, unfortunately, read together. Actually, the place to look for the final text of 8(i) is on page 352 at the very bottom. It says, "It is the intent of the parties that this agreement result in the preservation of service by two competing railroad companies for all customers listed on Exhibit 8 to this agreement presently served by both U.P. and S.P. and no other railroad."

Then it goes on to say -- and that was, Your Honor -- I'm now talking to you, not quoting. That was the list of points that the parties could identify.

JUDGE NELSON: So the phrase two to one customers is in the agreement?

MR. ROACH: Then it goes on to say, the parties recognize that some two to one customers aren't on that list, and those and any others that we haven't located are covered by the agreement. So it's no mystery here.

If he then wants to argue, well, what it means is something different from what it means, he's not going to find anything in the negotiations that sheds light on that. The parties agreed on a principle.

MR. LUBEL: You keep saying negotiations.

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What about the internal documents of U.P. where they got ready for negotiations that said what they would offer, what they wouldn't offer, how they would handle it?

JUDGE NELSON: Well, if he asked you for all studies, analyses, reports, including work papers and other communications between and among the railroads involved that relate to the phrase two to one customers, would there be arguments or would you answer the -- Well, it seems to me there are three answers: (1) There aren't any: (2) you've already got them; (3) there are documents and you're not going to see them; (4) there are no such documents.

You may want to think about what your answer is to that. I have no idea.

MR. ROACH: Well, I mean the problem with problem I perceive, Your Honor, with formulating requests is that you can use all kinds of different forms of words that capture parts of different categories.

That literally captures a little bit of the settlement negotiations maybe, and a lot of things that are in the depository already, and the studies, reports or analyses of the effect of this settlement that we have searched for, pursuant to Your Honor's

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order.

JUDGE NELSON: Maybe you have to give up that much.

MR. ROACH: And we have given up all of that except the settlement negotiations.

JUDGE NELSON: I mean the so called settlement negotiations. If there's a dispute about the meaning of a phrase in the agreement and you're in the position of this heavy essential reliance on the agreement, then you've got a harder burden to say we can't show you papers that shed light on that meaning.

MR. ROACH: Right, and I'm not standing here representing to you that there is a single piece of paper --

JUDGE NELSON: That's not the best litigation position to be in.

MR. ROACH: You know, it's another one of these things where it's purely hypothetical.

JUDGE NELSON: Yes.

MR. ROACH: I got to be careful not to breach the privilege, but I'm tempted to say to you that I don't think it exists. So it becomes sort of circular here. You know, the negotiation wasn't about theorizing. It was about terms, and that's what we're trying to protect.

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It's about, you know, do I get rights from here to there to the moon? Everybody we negotiated with wanted a lot of stuff that had nothing to do with the competitive issues, as we understood them, in this case.

K.C.S. was one of them. They know it very well. They came in and asked for a lot of things that had nothing to do with the competitive issues, from our perspective. So did B.N./Santa Fe. So did a lot of others.

JUDGE NELSON: I take it, you would say that the Commission's -- Exhibit B would rule out any document which -- if it existed, that shed light on the meaning of the phrase, two to one customers?

MR. ROACH: Well, not any document. I would argue that, if there was -- If one of the back and forth kinds of things that happened in settlement issues --

JUDGE NELSON: I'm talking created in the negotiations, yes.

MR. ROACH: Right. -- was something that somebody might try to rely on --

JUDGE NELSON: You would say that's out under the U.P. precedent?

MR. ROACH: That's out, and what I would

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say is, you know, you're making a hard case based on a pure hypothesis.

JUDGE NELSON: You would say in U.S. District Court, you would recognize you would have much more trouble with it.

MR. ROACH: Well, I would say that no one has made a showing of particularized need, because they've got all kinds of information about what two to one means. They've got their own theory about what it means. Who cares what these parties agree or didn't agree? What difference does that make?

If they want to say this agreement doesn't cover what they consider two to one, and they alluded to that last time, and they said you got to look at source competition between Houston and New Orleans and from God knows where to New Orleans. That isn't covered here. It's obvious it isn't covered here.

They can make that argument. They don't need our settlement negotiations to make it.

JUDGE NELSON: Suppose I sustained you on 13 or 14. Is there any procedure we've adopted that prevents Mr. Lubel from drafting anything different, sharper, more focused?

MR. ROACH: Well, I'm not entirely sure, Your Honor. I was thinking about that this morning

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when I was reading --

JUDGE NELSON: Some notion of a one-shot proposition at the procedures?

MR. ROACH: Mr. Lubel sent us some FAXes on late Friday night, and they purported to restate our rulings from last time, and then they added some things. They said, we're trying to restate, plus we've added some things.

I don't think they were restating, but that's another issue. On the things they've added, there were some things we can respond to. We're going to respond to them, but there is a bit of a problem there.

If we come in here and we litigate an issue, and it's resolved, then is there an infinite loophole for Mr. Lube! to come in with new discovery requests for the things that you just got done ruling he can't have? I don't think so.

I think he can make all kinds of new requests, but there's some limit to that. There's some notion of res judicata, because, remember, the Commission set a three-day limit on appeals, and there's a notion of closure. You can't just keep asking and asking and asking for things you've denied, thinking of new arguments for it.

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JUDGE NELSON: No, and I really wouldn't want to sanction that.

MR. ROACH: That's all I'm saying. It's just a -- I'm protecting myself a little, Your Honor, but sure, he can come back and make new requests. If he has some reason to think that the meaning of two to one was critical in some specific way, he can ask me in interrogatory, and I'll --

JUDGE NELSON: He knows enough to sense that I'm already not in love with this request.

MR. ROACH: -- I'll do my best to answer.

JUDGE NELSON: And yet I'm struggling with the issue here. Well, I think I'd like to read your submissions, and I'd like to hear him when we come back, really, on two areas: One, the matter of the precedent; and two is any suggestion you might have with regard to what I've called sharper focus, particularized need and so on and so forth, if we were in U.S. District Court and I were to apply that balancing test.

How much time do we need? I've got to read some pages, and you've got to do some Xeroxing. It's 3:12.

MR. ROACH: It may be the Xeroxing that's the critical path.

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JUDGE NELSON: I don't know. Well, I want you to call us if you can't get things Xeroxed, and 2 I'll see what we could work out. How many copies of 3 all this do we need for present purposes? Mr. Edelman 5 needs a set, Mr. Wood. MR. ROACH: What do people really need? Mr. 6 Wood has the letter but not the attachments? 8 MR. WOOD: I don't have the attachments with me, because they hadn't arrived when I left. 9 MR. ROACH: But you do have the letter? 10 MR. WOOD: I do have the letter. 11 MR. ROACH: I have the attachments you can 12 13 look at. JUDGE NELSON: Say we took a break until 14 four. Would that be a problem? You think that's too 15 16 long? 17 MR. LUBEL: That would be fine, Your 18 Honor. JUDGE NELSON: Mr. -- I've forgotten your 19 20 name, sir? 21 MR. HUT: My name is Mr. Hut. Whatever the principal combatants here think is appropriate is 22 fine. 23 JUDGE NELSON: Well, if I get ready before 24 four, I'll come back. Otherwise, let's aim at four 25 **NEAL R. GROSS**

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o'clock, and I'll ask the reporter to stand by.

All right, let's take a recess until four o'clock.

(Whereupon, the proceedings were off the record from 3:16 p.m. until 4:10 p.m.)

JUDGE NELSON: All right. Mr. Lubel?

MR. LUBEL: Yes, sir, Your Honor. I'll move very quickly here. I made some point-by-point notes.

First, particularly the U.P./N.P. type systems, which are Attachment B, all it talks about there is balancing test. It's not an absolute protection.

Furthermore, the quote is confidential material relating to settlement agreements, and when you start looking at what is talked about earlier in the opinion, they talk about trade secrets and confidential commercial information. And even there it talks about a balance of the importance of that information, protecting someone against having that information in the case.

Furthermore, Your Honor, that was in -- I believe it was a 1981 case where -- before the Commission's practice of using protective orders was developed. Here we have protective orders in place

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with highly confidential designations to protect any type of information that they might consider confidential. Furthermore, there is the option of redacting confidential information.

But all of that aside, Your Honor, one key point that distinguishes this case from those cases they cite was that all that case establishes is there may be a privilege. There may be a privilege. The U.P./N.P. case did not involve a situation in which they went farther and described the negotiations. Here they didn't just say "We have an agreement. Here is the agreement." They have stuck their chin out if you will, and described the negotiations in Mr. Rebensdorf's affidavit.

And that is the concept of placing something in issue. That was not involved, as far as we can tell from looking at the cases they have cited, particularly in Attachment B. In other words, in that case, they didn't describe -- have affidavits that describe the course of the negotiations, which is what they did here. But they only want to go halfway. They want to say, "We describe it, and that's our version, and you don't get to see anything else that relates to it."

Furthermore, the centrality of the

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settlement agreement in this case, we were -- at the break, we were counting and had somebody do a WordPerfect search, and there are literally hundreds -- I said in my brief dozens -- there are literally hundreds of references to this settlement agreement in the application.

All of that aside, Your Honor, so I think that makes a key distinction. But in the first place, and this is in the way of possible limitations, we are only limiting this request -- we are limiting this request just to the Burlington Northern/Santa Fe agreement. They raised a specter of having to reveal negotiations with all of the other -- nine other railroads, not including that.

We feel that by describing the negotiations they have opened the door and we have the right to the back and forth as they call it, the back and forth of negotiations. But even if we didn't -- even if Your Honor was to rule that we were not entitled to the proposals and counterproposals, which seems to be of utmost concern to them, we think that at the very least we should be able to have their own internal analysis of this agreement -- the analytical material if you will.

That would focus on, as the interrogatory

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asks for, internal analysis, studies, reports, or other communications on the formulation and developing the definition of 3 to 1, or 2 to 1 situations, any discussion of the meeting of the terms of the agreement, or discussions of the effectiveness of the agreement in preserving effective competition, which as I referred to earlier Mr. Grinstein casts some doubt on in his public statement.

So again, Your Honor, we feel this is different because they have opened the door here and placed these negotiations at issue, and they have gone to the extent of describing them, gone halfway. We have the right to see the background behind that. And if Your Honor is inclined to have limitations we would suggest the limitations I mentioned.

JUDGE NELSON: All right. I'm prepared to rule on this. I do not read this Union Pacific case as supporting an absolute bar on the discovery of settlement materials in all cases under all circumstances.

The opinion itself that Mr. Lubel pointed out talks of balancing. It uses the phrase "a That is absolutely balancing of interest." inconsistent with a flat bar. It is true that the opinion says confidencial material, settlement

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material, should not be discoverable in order to encourage private of disputes.

I think that is simply a recognition of the principle that protecting the confidentiality of settlement negotiations is ordinarily an important thing, because the law favors private settlement of disputes, as does the Commission, the Surface Transportation Board I assume, and the FERC.

I regard that as more of a statement of why confidentiality is ordinarily the rule rather than an absolute preclusive rule. I am supported by the citation that appears on page 10 immediately after this -- (quote) "should not be discoverable" (unquote) is the citation. See Reichenbach v. Smith, Fed. 2d 1072.

When we look at Reichenbach, we see an opinion that deals with balancing and does not lay down absolute rules. It speaks of the discretion of the trial judge and stresses the importance of doing that. It isn't a case that supports an absolute bar. It suggests, rather, that in particular circumstances or that particular case, there were reasons why the trial judge may have decided not to clutter the jury with the details of settlement between two defendants who were in a boat when the accident occurred.

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Possibly even because of the relationship between the two defendants. It was apparently boyfriend and girlfriend, and any impeachment that they might have gotten out of the settlement was even neutralized by the facts. And the court even suggests that that relationship may have been in the trial

That kind of analysis cited by the Interstate Commerce Commission right after its statement of the policy at issue is absolutely inconsistent with the notion that there is a flat bend on this kind of stuff.

The Reichenbach opinion is full of talk of trial court discretion, the importance of the ruling in the first instance, and what it really does is tells you why it sustains a discretionary balancing by the trial judge rather than lay down some absolute rule.

In fact, it said in deciding whether to permit or limit cross examination of a party, here Ms. Reichenbach concerning a settlement with a codefendant, the trial court must balance the policy of encouraging settlements with the need for evaluating the credibility of the witnesses. So I don't read that as supporting any flat bend.

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court's mind.

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Next, the opinion right after the language that's underlined concludes by saying that the judge did not abuse his discretion in denying the motion. There again is a reference to individual discretion and the judge, not some flat rule of law.

What I do think the opinion stands for is a ruling that, in the circumstances there presented, the trial judge properly concluded that the materials need not have been produced. Exercise of discretion is not the equivalent of mandate. Discretion embraces the concept of choice, and in this case there was choice and the choice not to conduct the discovery was certainly affirmed by the Commission.

When we look at the circumstances, we find that the party seeking the discovery, S.P.T., and I'm quoting from page 9, does not address the specific relevance of the confidential documents withheld. Instead, it argues that applicants should have the burden of showing the need for protection of the documents, citing some ICC rules.

So what we have there was a failure to make a showing of any specific relevance, or specific need if you will, coupled with an approach that turns out to have been wrong-headed about where the burden of proof lies, and in those circumstances rejection of

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that argument by the trial judge was upheld by the Commission.

I find nothing on pages 9 or 10 that even suggests that the argument of waiver was before the agency at that point, let alone that the opinion should be read as barring the discoverability of such evidence in the circumstances we have here where the parties are knee deep in the agreement. I don't see that at all in that opinion, at least on pages 9 and 10 of Exhibit B.

What the opinion does do, unquestionably, gives the applicants a flavor here of a suggestion that the Commission doesn't like people poking around in settlement negotiations -- that is, the Interstate Commerce Commission. Not an absolute rule, but a policy that ought to be respected in the ordinary situation in the ordinary case.

They also have another case there about this vying of the line with Conrail, and I find that case distinguishable from this case but nonetheless of significance because it reflects that same policy. Applying that policy to what we have here I don't find the kind of specific focused showing of a particularized need such as the district courts would look at to justify any particular production of any

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particular thing at this stage of the game.

I find this blanket request, the question posed in general terms, and insofar as it is a blanket request for everything and the company's contention or the applicant's contention that we shall get nothing, I am, therefore, for present purposes, sustaining the company and denying interrogatories 13 and 14 because I read the ICC cases as creating a little flavor which tips the balance that way when we're confronted with this generalized "give me everything" approach.

That doesn't mean that some other request, more precisely drawn on some showing of particularized need for some particular thing involving some particular issue about the settlement might not come out different. I leave that question open because we don't really have it before us now. So I am denying numbers 13 and 14.

What is next?

MR. LUBEL: Your Honor, on 14, I thought that had been dealt with last time and we had limited that just to this merger itself.

MR. ROACH: Yes.

MR. LUBEL: Are you referring to 12 and

13, Your Honor?

JUDGE NELSON: 12 and 13.

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MR. LUBEL: Okay. Thank you. JUDGE NELSON: I'm sorry. What's next? MR. ROACH: Your Honor, could I just say one word about your ruling? JUDGE NELSON: Now this could be a 5 6 mistake. MR. ROACH: I understand. JUDGE NELSON: Mr. Roach, proceed at your 8 own risk, counselor. 9 (Laughter.) 10 MR. ROACH: Absolutely. I am -- I say it 11 with great trepidation. I simply --12 JUDGE NELSON: I have had things like this 13 happen to me, and --14 (Laughter.) 15 MR. ROACH: I'm reasonably tempted to 16 17 just --(Laughter.) 18 JUDGE NELSON: You have a question? 19 MR. ROACH: We would ask leave, Your 20 Honor, at a later date, if there is a new request, to 21 put before you more information about the context of 22 this ruling. It is our understanding, Your Honor, and 23 I am perfectly happy with your ruling and I'm not 24 contesting it, but it is our understanding that the 25 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

ruling on confidentiality had different parts and that the balancing test discussion was separate from the settlement privilege which was a subpart of the confidential materials sought.

But I haven't shown you the context. I freely acknowledge that. I --

JUDGE NELSON: I don't know what all of that language means.

MR. ROACH: I am protecting my record.

JUDGE NELSON: My ruling is that a party's right to any so-called settlement papers doesn't exist in the abstract, doesn't exist in general, broad, inclusive terms, even when you have wrapped yourself up in the settlement.

I am also ruling that there is no general bar to the discoverability of such stuff, and that it all has to be resolved in the discretion of the trial judge, according to showings of particularized need as the circumstances of the case may suggest. And applying that standard at this stage of the game to these interrogatories I don't see that the requesters are going to get anything. They may come in tomorrow with something different, and then we have a different case in front of us.

What is next?

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MR. LUBEL: Interrogatory 23, Your Honor. We kind of did the Chinese menu approach to it last time. We had category A, which was shippers -- we wanted communications they've had with shippers, and you ruled previously and we had some limitations on shippers who gave supporting statements. But then we leave that big category of people who they've had communications with but did not give them support.

JUDGE NELSON: Do you know who those people are?

MR. LUBEL: Well, Your Honor, we do know

-- we have the universe, supposedly, of the 3,000

people they contacted, and that raises my first point.

I have two points here which we think justify some

production. The first is burden -- the burden that is

involved to us, and then the -- just the importance of

shippers to the case.

In terms of burden, they clearly have the information. They know who they have talked to. They have whatever correspondence they had with those people. We can't recreate it. You know, we have to go out in the field and contact all of the people that they did. They said, "Well, you have the list." When we looked through the list of the 3,000 people they contacted, for approximately 300 of those shippers

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there is no identifying situation. I have Acadiana Railway Company, nothing, no -- no -- don't -- not indicated what state they're in or any address or any contact person or anything. So this is a way to highlight the burden to us of going out -- they said we could go after the people and find out what they said or why they didn't give 8 statements. So there clearly is a burden to us. With another -- on about 175 more there 9 was limited information, but at least with the 300 10 there was no identifying information. 11 JUDGE NELSON: The universe was how many? 12 13 MR. LUBEL: 3,000. JUDGE NELSON: 14 How many ended 15 supporting the merger? 16 MR. LUBEL: Over 1,000, like 1,066. That 17 last count they promised --18 JUDGE NELSON: That's with the 19 supplemental shippers added? 20 MR. ROACH: There are over 1,100 now. 21 MR. LUBEL: Over 1,100, Your Honor. JUDGE NELSON: So we're talking about some 22 23 1,900 out there. 24 MR. LUBEL: Right. And, you know, it's 25 just -- we feel that if you consider the relative **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

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burdens, Your Honor, they are the applicants, they stand to have the \$750 million in --

JUDGE NELSON: Well, for beginners, Mr. Roach, is there any reason why I shouldn't direct the applicants to produce, with reference to the 1,900 addresses and phone numbers?

MR. ROACH: Yes, there is, and that is an issue of burden as well. Let me just comment. I think Acadiana actually submitted a support statement and the address would be on the statement, and that will be true in a lot of these cases.

The list he has is the list that our people used as the central list for this effort, and if there isn't an address there we have to go seek it out. They've got hundreds and hundreds and hundreds and hundreds and hundreds and hundreds that argument.

But, Your Honor, it is not the end of the world, frankly, if you ask us to produce addresses.

JUDGE NELSON: I'm going to direct that -that for every one of those 1,900 that you haven't
already, give an address and a phone number and a
person where a name is known.

MR. ROACH: Okay.

JUDGE NELSON: All right. What's next?

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MR. ROACH: On the issue of whether we should --

JUDGE NELSON: We're not there yet.

MR. POACH: I'm sorry.

MR. LUBEL: Your Honor, just to give Your Honor a flavor for this, and I quote from the Journal of Commerce --

JUDGE NELSON: So you're now going to have 1,900 shippers with who they are, where they are, and their phone numbers.

MR. LUBEL: That's true, Your Honor. We still think that that --

JUDGE NELSON: Now you know who is who in Why can't you focus on some big this business. customers that aren't supporting and conduct your discovery with them.

MR. LUBEL: Well, we can, Your Honor, but there is a reluctance among a lot of these shippers. I quote from the <u>Journal of Commerce</u> from December 28th. This was an article about the merger and it says -- this was a quote from shippers, and this is in quotes. It says, "You know, we are doing as much as we can without actually opposing it. We are cognizant of the punishment factor. They say" -- this is a quote -- "They say if you get in our way, we'll never

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forget."

And what we're saying is is that -- that's published. That is supposed to be a quote from a shipper or -- that is out there and that there is a concern here, and this is not just for my railroad. This is a concern -- it should be a concern of the Commission and the public interest that -- that, you know, there are shippers out there that --

JUDGE NELSON: One thing you could do is ask the reporter.

MR. LUBEL: Well, that's true four Ponor.

JUDGE NELSON: And see what that answer

MR. LUBEL: Well, I would suspect he would not want to give us the names of --

JUDGE NELSON: You may get an invocation of an alleged --

MR. LUBEL: That's right. And the -
JUDGE NELSON: You could get corroboration

of the fact that there was such statement. You won't

get that my notes were wrong.

MR. LUBEL: The person wanted anonymity, so I don't think the reporter would tell us. Our point is, though, that if they've had communications with shippers, the shippers have said, "We're not

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going to give you a statement. We think this is a problem, "etcetera, etcetera, etcetera, you know, if it's in their files we think that -- that, you know, for the integrity of this proceeding, since they again have stressed so much to people that have supported them that if there's any evidence that's sitting in their files of people that didn't support them and why they didn't, we feel that should be discoverable, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: See, again, if you had some focus basis for some subgroup out of that 1,900, we could talk. But it just doesn't appeal to me to -- to ask them to give you everything they've got on some universe of 1,900 people all across the western part of the United States.

MR. LUBEL: I think we're learning Your Honor's tastes, and we're going to have to table our request.

MR. ROACH: Your Honor, we had a long discussion of this issue last time. I think there was a good faith difference as to whether it was resolved and decided. But in any case, what we did decide last time is that we would go search 60 shipper files for any threats, agreements, inducements, etcetera. We are in the process of doing that. This is out of --

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JUDGE NELSON: At random?

MR. ROACH:

Well, no, it was the

largest --

JUDGE NELSON: Oh.

MR. ROACH: -- different commodity areas, and this is among the supporting shippers. And as Your Honor pointed out last time, and Mr. Lubel agreed, this is their more fertile terrain in any case.

JUDGE NELSON: What about the nonsupporters?

MR. ROACH: As to the non-supporters, my position is simply that it's cumulative and that there is no reason to shoulder any more burden here than among the supporters. I mean, I offered before adjourned 50 at random. We ended up exceeding to 60 larges.

You know, why add 10, 20, 50, or any other number unless a) they find something in the first group that is meaningful, or b) they can deal with the detailed burden explanation that Ms. Rinn put on the record last time, which they have simply ignored.

JUDGE NELSON: It seems to me, Mr. Lubel, that you could do better than say, "Give us everything you've got about 1,900 people." There may be people

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that you know would be better targets for this kind of pressure. Maybe it's the small people. I don't know. Or the middle people. You're representing a railroad that operates in this area. They know who is who.

And to just say to them, "Give us every scrap of paper from all over your files, " in Omaha and wherever else they are, regarding 1,900 people in different commodities, without showing anything more than a newspaper quotation, I just don't find that very persuasive.

MR. LUBEL: Our request is limited to the transaction, Your Honor, but --

JUDGE NELSON: I understand that.

MR. LUBEL: I understand. We'll maybe try and focus it even more.

JUDGE NELSON: I'm going to deny that as written, again without prejudice to looking at it in a much more sharpened context.

Anything else we need to do?

MR. ROACH: Your Honor, my clients will have my head if I don't say for the record that there is absolutely no policy on the part of these companies to threaten anybody with retaliation. And we don't know what shipper was quoted in some newspaper article, but that is an outrageous insinuation in our

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-- to us, and we'll put on a hundred witnesses to establish that. There is no threat or coercion policy of these merging railroads.

JUDGE NELSON: Anything else we need to deal with right now?

MR. LUBEL: Your Honor, there is a question, and this has to do with the interrogatory number 20. It was a request for a competition, any communications.

JUDGE NELSON: It seems to me also, Mr. Lubel, that your colleague was with me in this Florida litigation that we had where I also had some trouble with overly broad discovery requests.

Do you recall that, Mr. Mullins?

MR. MULLINS: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: So that that should not come as a surprise that you suddenly met me and I look for more focus. The firm has been with me before in this very context, albeit it in a different dispute.

MR. LUBEL: Yes, sir, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: So let's recognize that.

All right, sir.

MR. LUBEL: Okay. As to number 20, you posed a question to me at the last hearing. This is asking basically for communications between

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themselves, or among the applicants, concerning competition for any traffic. JUDGE NELSON: And we cut it down, didn't 3 4 we, to certain commodities? MR. LUBEL: We cut it down in several 5 ways, and the only issue I'd like to address is the 6 time period. 8 JUDGE NELSON: Yes. MR. LUBEL: Because you said what time 9 period, and I --10 JUDGE NELSON: I picked a date and it 11 12 turned out you said that date didn't work. 13 MR. LUBEL: Well, I had picked out, I 14 think I said January 1st. I think we had talked about 15 August 1st. But here is the issue that we raise. And 16 what we suggest is that the date for their search go 17 back to June 1, 1994. JUDGE NELSON: Instead of? 18 19 MR. LUBEL: Instead of August 1, 1995. So that they go back a year. The reason we picked that 20 date --21 JUDGE NELSON: That's more than a year. 22 23 MR. LUBEL: Well, we would -- in the 24 alternative, we would say September, and there is 25 relevance to these dates. In mid 1994 they have

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agreed that they began informal settlement discussions. They said they dropped them. But that's merger discussions, Your Honor. But that's why we would say that date.

JUDGE NELSON: That was when, Mr. Lubel?

MR. LUBEL: In approximately June of 1994.

For clarity, Your Honor --

JUDGE NELSON: That is U.P./S.P. discussions?

MR. LUBEL: Right. They said they had agreed to informal discussions. They also admit that in September of '94 they entered into a confidentiality agreement. I'm sure that was among the executives. But our request is --

JUDGE NELSON: What did that mean? What were the terms of that?

MR. LUBEL: I believe the confidentiality agreement had to do with their discussions. I'm sure they can address this better than I.

JUDGE NELSON: Do you mean an agreement whereby they wouldn't tell anybody what they were talking about?

MR. LUBEL: Or maybe if they exchanged information in their discussions they would each keep that information confidential.

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JUDGE NELSON: And you have agreement?

MR. LUBEL: No, I do not believe we have that agreement.

JUDGE NELSON: Is there a dispute that there was such an agreement?

MR. ROACH: No, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: All right.

MR. LUBEL: That's not the focus of my request. I'm just using that as a --

JUDGE NELSON: I'm trying to get the timeframe.

MR. LUBEL: Right, as a timeframe. concern is, Your Honor, that the interrogatory basically asks for their internal communications that reveal their own view of how they compete with each other, and where they compete with each other. And if we limit that to communications since August of '94, I am concerned that all we'll have is very guarded statements, and we won't have the candor that the applicants' employees may have used before there was an actual agreement of merger.

JUDGE NELSON: August of '95 was the date of the --

MR. LUBEL: Notice.

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JUDGE NELSON: -- filing of the intention to file? 2 MR. LUBEL: Yes. They filed that with the 3 Commission, Your Honor. And so --4 JUDGE NELSON: At the beginning of the 5 proceeding. 6 MR. LUBEL: At the beginning of the proceeding as we've defined it. And our point is is 8 9 that after that date it is very unlikely that the two executives are going to talk about, "Oh, we compete 10 with them here, and we compete with them there," in 11 the way that they might do before that announcement 12 had been made. 13 And we're saying to get a true test -- to 14 get a true test of -- and a candid appraisal of where 15 they might compete with each other, it would be 16 appropriate to go back for a one-year period. And any 17 internal communications of either applicant referring 18 to where they compete with --19 JUDGE NELSON: Refresh me on the other 20 limitations. We had commodity groups, and we had 21 certain officials, didn't we? 22 MR. LUBEL: And all of those would still 23 apply. I believe -- and you all can help me on this 24 -- I believe we have it limited to the top 45 25 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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executives, to certain marketing executives of U.P., certain commodities, grain coal, chemicals, and I 2 believe we even have limited it to certain corridors. 3 MR. ROACH: The effect of this merger on competition for those commodities, that's the key 5 restriction. 6 JUDGE NELSON: Yes. MR. ROACH: Right. 8 JUDGE NELSON: I recall that. 9 MR. ROACH: Your Honor, I --10 JUDGE NELSON: Wasn't it queued to the 11 possible effects of this transaction --12 MR. ROACH: Right. 13 JUDGE NELSON: -- on competition? 14 MR. LUBEL: Well, the way 15 interrogatory is worded, it would not have that 16 limitation. 17 JUDGE NELSON: Well, as we ultimately 18 developed it, interpreted it, I think it did have some 19 limitations. 20 MR. LUBEL: I believe it might have, Your 21 Honor. That's what I am trying to revisit. 2.2 JUDGE NELSON: Sounds familiar to me. 23 MR. LUBEL: I am trying to revisit it, 24 Your Honor --25 **NEAL R. GROSS**

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JUDGE NELSON: So the question you're raising now is one of time.

MR. LUBEL: It's one of time.

JUDGE NELSON: Whether we shouldn't go back prior to August.

MR. LUBEL: Prior to August.

JUDGE NELSON: We were willing to take August before. What has changed?

MR. LUBEL: Reflection, Your Honor. Just looking at it and realizing that from -- if you wait until August, they are not going to have any candid appraisal. Their conversations will be guarded. The memos and everything will be guarded. It seems to me that we ought to be able to go back to the Commission for -- the Commission ought to have available, if there are internal appraisals of competition between these applicants --

JUDGE NELSON: Well, that's --

MR. LUBEL: -- just limited to the --

JUDGE NELSON: As to these documents, my

concern was primarily with burden, wasn't it?

MR. ROACH: Right.

JUDGE NELSON: And so tell us what the problems are with burden by going back further in time.

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MR. ROACH: Your Honor, if I could just make one introductory comment. I mean, this is exactly what I was talking about earlier about revisiting issues. I -- this was very extensively discussed and litigated and agreed upon and shouldn't be revisited. But in any case, let me put your mind at ease as to whether the ruling in the concord that we struck last time is a reasonable one.

We have already searched the top 45 executives' files for any studies about competitive impact of U.P. and S.P. merging, or of U.P -- or studies of U.P. and S.P. competition, all the way back to January 1, '93. So this is just a complete red herring. The issue under 20 was whether we had to go down further into the commodity people for three areas of commodities, and Your Honor very reasonably limited that to the effect of this merger.

You said, "What date should there be?" And the agreement was August 1, because that's --

JUDGE NELSON: Mr. Lubel suggested that date.

MR. ROACH: Absolutely. And that's when this merger was announced. And let me tell you, Your Honor, exactly what the situation was about the earlier discussions. They were very, very brief.

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There was a brief conversation, there was a standard M&A-type confidentiality agreement signed.

JUDGE NELSON: If there isn't much to it, why don't you produce it?

MR. ROACH: Well, because that's not what he is looking for. He is looking -- we have agreed to produce that, too. We are producing all of the documents --

JUDGE NELSON: As to the three commodity groups --

MR. ROACH: We already are obliged to produce all of the documents that were exchanged at these negotiating meetings as well. That was --

JUDGE NELSON: As to the three commodity groups, then the difference is the group leaders? Is that what we're after now?

MR. ROACH: The difference is whether we've got to go back a year, over a year, and search for some document where some lower down commodity manager is talking about the competitive impact of --competition --

JUDGE NELSON: I guess you better bring me back to speed on where we left it. How low?

MR. ROACH: On this one, when it was limited to the merger, we took it down at the -- to

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the three commodity groups, down to the market managers.

JUDGE NELSON: Market managers. That's Ms. Rinn's clients, then.

MR. ROACH: Considerably lower than the 45 people.

JUDGE NELSON: All right.

MR. ROACH: And going back to over a year on that isn't going to add anything, because none of those market managers knew anything about a merger of these railroads. That's the point I'm trying to get out to you, Your Honor. There were very brief discussions at the highest level. All of the --

JUDGE NELSON: Then we're fighting about documents that don't exist.

MR. ROACH: Absolutely. But we -- he is asking us to go search through all of these files to see if somebody had a piece of paper that --

JUDGE NELSON: Let's ask Ms. Rinn. How much more work is involved with your commodity managers to look for documents that go back prior to August 1, 1995, back, say, to the date of the confidentiality agreement?

MS. RINN: Basic arithmetic would tell you, sir, that we are talking I think a total period

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now of, what, 16 months, where before we were talking four months. So it basically makes four times as much additional work in terms of the amount of paper that would have to be reviewed.

JUDGE NELSON: That's just arithmetic. You can do better than that.

MS. RINN: That's just basic arithmetic. But I have to reinforce what Mr. Roach has said, which is that I --

JUDGE NELSON: Mr. Roach says that he thinks there is nothing there anyway, so you've got to conduct searches to find nothing.

MS. RINN: Exactly. Which if I tell my clients that they are going to tell me what they think about the law, which they have frequently done on occasion. But they would be very, very vehement about this.

The point is that I want to reinforce with Mr. Roach that I was there when we were preparing to make the public announcement of this proposed merger. I was there as we were planning to make the initial shipper contacts. We had only very senior people within the Marketing Department within the circle of people who knew this.

And we made it absolutely clear that no

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work was to leak out to any of our customers before the evening -- the evening of August 3rd, after we were sure that the information --

JUDGE NELSON: So all of this goes to suggest that there may be little, if anything, in these files prior to that time.

MS. RINN: What I am suggesting is it is a tremendous amount of work for no yield, which is, to my mind, the best definition of --

JUDGE NELSON: Mr. Lubel, I am going to accept Ms. Rinn's representation. I think she is a candid person in this regard. I see no reason to doubt her word, and she has been helpful in the past. And I am coupling that with the fact that you actually did accept this date before, and I am going to say that's the ball game as far as that area goes.

MR. LUBEL: Your Honor, I'm --

JUDGE NELSON: What's next?

MR. LUBEL: Just for the record, Your Honor, I might say that we may go back and look at that and see if we can craft a more specific interrogatory on that point, to get the information we're seeking --

JUDGE NELSON: Well, I would say you could try it, but I'm not as open on that one as I am on

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some careful approach to the so-called settlement privilege papers.

MR. LUBEL: I understand, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: Be careful there. I remain open for grabs in my own mind, given the necessary tilt that the Commission gives this by virtue of those two opinions that the -- for consignment.

MR. LUBEL: Out of an abundance of costs and just two quick issues, Your Honor, one -- and I mentioned this to Mr. Roach. You posed a question to me at the last hearing, you know, do we want them to identify the documents or make the documents available? And some of our requests ask for identifications of the communications.

And I just want to make the point that to the extent there are communications that these top executives know about that weren't committed to writing, I think that some of our requests would include those. And, you know, we -- that may be something we have to follow up on later. But our we -- I did indicate before while we're interested in the documents, if they have them --

JUDGE NELSON: We're talking about documents. How do we produce things that aren't documents?

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MR. LUBEL: Well, because our requests -well, actually, our first discovery requests were
interrogatories that asked for identification of
communications. So if there was a communication that
falls within one of those interrogatories, and is, you
know, square within it and is relevant, then we feel
that they should have to identify it.

JUDGE NELSON: Do you mean if someone remembers a conversation?

MR. LUBEL: That's right. They at least ought to, you know, notify this group of top executives if you have had any discussions that fall within this category.

JUDGE NELSON: Are there particular interrogatories that you want to bring to my attention right now, or is this a generic --

MR. LUBEL: I would say that it applies to any of them where we asked them to identify a communication.

MR. ROACH: Your Honor, I don't know why we're burdening you with this. I had a conversation this morning with Mr. Lubel where I told him that on a request-by-request basis we have responded to their request as it is worded, or as we have agreed to structure it at our last hearing. Some of them were

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documents. Some of them were about about communications where we agreed to produce more than just documents. We're not --

JUDGE NELSON: I think you'd have to show me a specific instance of where there is a problem, and I'd address it in that context.

MR. LUBEL: And the last thing -- and this was the last thing I think we addressed last time -was we have asked for a privilege log, and we'd just like to note that we will be getting that at some point.

MR. ROACH: We are working on it.

JUDGE NELSON: That is what I called a Vaughn index?

MR. ROACH: Yes, and we discussed how it would be in --

Where the document is JUDGE NELSON: described, and so forth.

MR. ROACH: Right.

JUDGE NELSON: I think we do need that.

MR. ROACH: Yes.

MR. LUBEL: And, Your Honor, just to report, we yet again feel we have resolved the issue on the traffic tapes.

JUDGE NELSON: I'm pleased to hear that.

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MR. LUBEL: Wait and see what we get on that. JUDGE NELSON: Do we want to -- we have the Monday/Wednesday schedule that we've adopted. Do we want to stick with that? MR. LUBEL: We would, Your Honor. 6 think it has worked well. 8 JUDGE NELSON: This would mean that we would have no -- I would have no obligations to you 9 10 all, at least until a week from Wednesday. MR. EDELMAN: Correct, Your Honor. 11 JUDGE NELSON: Which would be nice for me 12 13 because I have an oil pipeline case that -- in which hearings are resuming tomorrow morning. 14 MR. CUNNINGHAM: Your Honor, I have one 15 16 other item. 17 JUDGE NELSON: Yes, sir. MR. CUNNINGHAM: If I might. 18 19 JUDGE NELSON: Mr. Cunningham? 20 MR. CUNNINGHAM: You asked that I contact 21 the Anschutz Corporation, Counsel for the Anschutz 22 Corporation with respect to documents requests. JUDGE NELSON: To the extent that you 23 could find out anything. 24 MR. CUNNINGHAM: To the extent I ---25 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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JUDGE NELSON: Understanding you --

MR. CUNNINGHAM: I'd like to make a report. As I read your request at 320 in the transcript, there are no documents in -- at the Anschutz Corporation on their board of inside counsel for the Anschutz Corporation that would meet this -- these specifications. But I'd like to tell you what is there in case we've misinterpreted it, because I would hope we could put this to an end.

There are documents in the files of the Vice President for Acquisitions relating to the tax index of the transaction and the Anschutz Corporation. There are documents which are publicly -- otherwise publicly available documents that he assembled relating to the transaction, and there are analyses of outside counsel to the Anschutz Corporation, looking at the -- interpreting the merger agreement for the Anschutz Corporation and the effects on the Anschutz Corporation.

There is nothing relating to competition, the run up to the merger, or the K.C.S. in those documents.

JUDGE NELSON: Is there reaction to that?

MR. LUBEL: Well, if that's what they represent, Your Honor, we accept that for now.

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JUDGE NELSON: Well, clearly, the analyses of counsel you don't get. That which is publicly available there is no need for. The only fight could be about the --

MR. LUBEL: Tax --

JUDGE NELSON: -- the tax documents, if that's of some interest to you.

MR. LUBEL: We're not -- that's not our focus at this time.

JUDGE NELSON: All right. Thank you, and I appreciate your help on that, in a situation that may not have been all that easy for you to approach that corporation where you didn't represent it. But it has helped to clear the air on it and get rid of the issue, and I appreciate it.

MR. CUNNINGHAM: Thank you, Your Honor.

JUDGE NELSON: I'm sure the Surface
Transportation Board would, too, if they --

(Laughter.)

Anything else we need to deal with today?

All right. Then I'll be available a week

from Wednesday, upon a call on Monday, to resolve any

further disputes that may be apparent by that time.

(Whereupon, at 4:46 p.m., the proceedings in the above-entitled matter were concluded.)

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript in

the matter of:

Discovery Conference: Union Pacific Corporation, et al.

-Control and Merger-Southern Pacific Rail Corporation, et

Before: Interstate Commerce Commission

Finance Docket No. 32760

Date: January 2, 1996

Place: Washington, DC

represents the full and complete proceedings of the aforementioned matter, as reported and reduced to typewriting.