SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD 11/18/97 FD #33388 1-23

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

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DISCOVERY CONFERENCE

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CSX CORPORATION AND CSX
TRANSPORTATION, INC., NORFOLK
SOUTHERN CORPORATION AND NORFOLK
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY -CONTROL AND OPERATING LEASES/
AGREEMENTS -- CONRAIL INC. AND
CONSOLIDATED RAIL CORPORATION -TRANSFER OF RAILROAD LINE BY
NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
TO CSX TRANSPORTATION, INC.

Finance Docket No. 33388

Tuesday, November 18, 1997

Washington, D.C.

The above-entitled matter came on for a oral argument in Hearing Room 4 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E. at 8:45 a.m.

BEFORE:

THE HONORABLE JACOB LEVENTHAL Administrative Law Judge

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APPEARANCES:

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P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: We'll go

(8:45 a.m.)

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make a brief appearance. All right, the discovery conference will come to order. This is a discovery conference on the motion of the New York Cross Harbor Railroad Terminal Corp. The motion is to quash a deposition. We will take appearances for the New York Cross Harbor Railroad Terminal Corp.

MR. HEFFNER: Good morning, your Honor. My name is John Heffner and I am representing New York Cross River.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right, for Conrail.

MR. NORTON: Gerald Norton, Harkins Cunningham for Conrail. With me is Paul Cunningham who does not have a good voice today.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right.

MR. BURT: Jeffrey Burt with Arnold & Porter, representing CSX.

MS. BRUCE: Patricia Bruce, Zuckert, Scoutt & Rasenberger representing Norfolk Southern. JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. I have the

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motion filed by New York Cross Harbor and the reply of Conrail and the Consolidated Rail Corporation. It's your motion Mr. Heffner.

MR. HEFFNER: Thank you.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Do you have anything further you wish to tell me?

MR. HEFFNER: Yes sir. Conrail would have you believe that this motion is untimely. That's not true.

The dispositive section, it seems to me, of the discovery rules provides very simply that a responding party shall within five business days after receipt of service state a response stating all of its objections to any discovery, any discovery.

what happened in this case is we received, and I believe it was the probably about the close of business Friday, November the 7th, a request to take -- a notice to take Mr. Crawford's deposition. The following Monday I contacted the client and also its New York counsel and we decided that it would be inappropriate for Conrail to take Mr. Crawford's deposition for the following reason. Cross Harbor has

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pending antitrust litigation against Conrail in federal court in New York and there is a discovery bar in that proceeding requested by Conrail In fact, requested by the very same law firm, Mr. Cunningham's law firm, that is also before you today.

My recollection is, and it might have been on Monday and it may have -- but it was certainly by no later than Wednesday, that we contacted Conrail's counsel and in fact I believe I contacted Mr. Norton because it was his signature on the notice, and said "Can we handle this another way? We simply cannot agree to let Mr. Crawford be deposed." Conrail was unbending and unwilling to compromise except they would compromise by doing it their way.

And we then prepared the appropriate papers and sent them to Conrail and to yourself. I contacted your office on Friday morning and got voice mail. My recollection is that we talked right after lunch on Friday and then this matter is before you.

Now apparently there is an ambiguity in the rules. There is another provision, Section 18, that deals with discovery disputes. But the way I

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read this, the first thing that must be done is for the parties to attempt to resolve a discovery dispute voluntarily. It would seem to me it would be much better to resolve it voluntarily before invoking your good offices. And that is exactly what we did.

And then in our conversation you said I basically hold -- if I might put it this way, hold court on Thursdays, but I'd be happy to entertain this anytime Tuesday through Thursday. Conrail and myself talked and we said that today would be fine.

And so the simple fact of the matter is that it's timely and in fact under the normal rule that you don't count the day you received something, and the next two days, Saturday and Sunday were not business days. The first business day would be Monday of last week. Tuesday was a federal holiday so that doesn't count. Wednesday would be the second day, Thursday the third day. In fact, we were one day early. The fourth day.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. How about discussing the merits of the reply that Conrail has filed? They say there is no basis. The facts set

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forth in your motion is no basis for refusing a deposition.

MR. HEFFNER: It seems to me, your Honor, that if CSX or perhaps Norfolk Southern wanted to take Mr. Crawford's deposition, that you might say what's good for the goose is good for the gander. They would be within their rights in taking his deposition.

In reviewing his, what he called verifying statement, it basically concerns -- the three paragraphs contained in this statement are a mixture of New York Cross Harbor history and concerns about what CSX will do post merger.

and in fact, the entire thrust of our comments really deal with two issues. One, what use of Cross Harbor will CSX make once this acquisition transaction has been consummated? And two, kind of a subsidiary issue which concerns both NS and CSX.

Namely, if Cross Harbor prevails in its antitrust suit against Conrail, or if the suit is settled with the result that Cross Harbor does get some monetary relief, our concern is that if the post transaction or post acquisition Conrail has insufficient assets to

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pay a judgement or settlement that could be in the sum several hundreds of millions of dollars -- and I'm sure there will be other claims on what I guess you might loosely call the Conrail estate -- there won't be enough assets to pay.

We want to make sure that CSX and Norfolk Southern stand by their statement in the merger filing or the acquisition that should Conrail's post acquisition assets be inadequate to satisfy claims, that they will guarantee those claims.

So, this issue here is really not a Conrail issue, it's a Norfolk Southern and/or CSX issue. If they wish to take Mr. Crawford's deposition or seek other testimony from him or seek other discovery from him, then we will have to deal with that in the appropriate manner.

So its the wrong deposer. That's what I have to say. Thank you.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Mr. Norton? MR. NORTON: Your Honor, on the timeliness point, because this is a significant threshold issue, the rules, the discovery guidelines are not at all

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ambiguous in the way that Mr. Heffner suggests. What he is referring to is a provision that deals with written discovery which you have 15 days to respond.

And, as your Honor is aware, there is a provision that says if you are not going to respond to a request for documents or interrogatories at all, then you should indicate that at five days and then we can get a ruling on that objection.

That does not apply to depositions. Depositions are dealt with in other paragraphs of the Guidelines. It is crystal clear that a party who files a verified statement must submit to a deposition. It's in the Board's Decision No. 6, it's in the Guidelines, Paragraph 11, 11-13 deal with depositions, and subsequent paragraphs deal with written discovery.

Mr. Heffner's reliance on the five day initial objection is simply out of place. It has nothing to do with depositions.

If you took his approach, the Guidelines at this point in time, because of the time pressure on applicants in responding to the various comments that

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were submitted on October 21, even the December 15 deadline, your Honor may recall that the notice for deposition at this time was shortened from two weeks to five days, five business cays. Recognition of the intricacies of the moment.

Under his approach, if we give him five days notice, he could come in on the day of the deposition was due with his objection and seek a -- and make a motion to quash. And five days would become two weeks or something more. It just doesn't make any sense to read the rules that way.

If he wanted to avoid a deposition, it was his duty to come in and get a ruling before the deposition was to occur. That's all -- that's what you have to do in court and that's what you have to do here. You can't just file the papers when you want and think that because you filed papers you are off the hook and you don't have to show up for deposition.

Mr. Heffner called me last Monday and said he hadn't -- you know, the objection based on the stay order in the New York antitrust litigation. And he was going to file with your Honor to block the

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I told him then basically what was in our reply, that the stay order had nothing to do with discovery in this proceeding. We needed the deposition. We wanted it. And if he had an objection about particular questions, he had an adequate remedy by raising them at the deposition.

Monday passed, Monday was the day if he wanted a hearing last week to get a ruling before today, the deposition being scheduled today. should have raised the question with your Honor to seek a Thursday hearing last week.

Monday passed, we had no word of a hearing, no motion to quash. I thought he had been persuaded that he had a sufficient remedy at the deposition and then the issue had passed for the moment.

But that was the time when he could and should have acted. And he can't come in later and on the premise that just because he files a motion at some point before the deposition, he is off the hook and his client doesn't have to show up, assuming your

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Honor rejects his argument.

So that's the story on the timeliness. He had an ample remedy under the Guidelines, under the normal process that is established there. And the five day provision for initial objection simply has no application in this context.

Now --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: How about his argument that you have the wrong party. That Conrail should have no interest in deposing this witness?

MR. NORTON: Well, your Honor, discovery requests have been served by a variety of the parties here, sometimes joint, sometimes separate. There is nothing that says that all parties have to join in every request to make it legitimate.

The applicants are joint applicants seeking approval of this transaction. Conrail is seeking approval as much as NS and CSX are. So I think that right away is a false distinction.

How we divide up the work, that's an internal matter. Conrail knows the most about this matter because of its experience in dealing with Cross

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Harbor and, you know, the facts that underlie their comments. And it's quite natural that we would take the lead on this particular item.

The notion that the same questions could be asked by another party would make a difference is form over substance, it seems to me.

In addition, Conrail doesn't disappear when this transaction goes through. Conrail continues to exist and particularly in the area, the North Jersey shared assets area, which is the one that is most directly implicated here. Conrail will be an operating entity which will be working and handling trains for the benefit of both CSX and NS. So Conrail will continue to be an entity which will have operations and revenue and assets. So it's not as if it just -- it goes off the screen once this is approved.

So Conrail has an interest. Conrail as a continuing entity has an interest in issues that are raised here.

Now, the -- I didn't hear anything from Mr. Heffner about the fact that there was a stay order

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which he relied on earlier. That stay order plainly has nothing to do with this litigation. And I don't think he can even pretend to try to suggest that it does here.

If he has any questions that he thinks are problematic because of discovery restrictions of some kind in the New York case, they can be raised at the deposition. That is the normal process for resolving questions about particular questions in a deposition. It is not to say you can't ask the first question. And the Board's decision No. 6 said makes clear that a deposition -- a person who submits a verified statement must submit to a deposition. And that, again, is emphasized in Paragraph 11 of the Guidelines.

Now, and here in this case, what you have is the comments of Cross Harbor. They don't just say that well there is a lawsuit between Cross Harbor and Conrail which could theoretically result in a judgement and they have a large prayer for relief so maybe it would be a large judgement and therefore they want some protection. That might be a different

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matter.

What their comments do is go at great length into the relationship between the two railroads and the particulars of -- and they make a lot of factual assertions dealing with the underlying gravamen of the antitrust complaint. Which is obviously -- I don't think they are trying to try that case here, but they are obviously trying to do something about muddying the waters with these allegations in the context of saying they want CSX and NS to be obliged to stand for the judgement.

It is extraordinary relief that they are seeking in any event, but the way in which they are doing it is something that has to be borne in mind here.

Now, Mr. Crawford's verified statement addresses facts concerning Cross Harbor and the relationship, some of the points covered in the comments of Cross Harbor. And again, we are not expected to, should not have to, nor should the Board accept them at face value without the opportunity to probe them and to see how they relate to the comments.

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So it is a perfectly legitimate exercise and it makes no difference that it is being conducted, at least in form by Conrail, rather than another of the applicants. There is no, absolutely no basis for saying that the deposition is precluded by anything that's happened in the New York litigation and the relief sought is untimely.

If your Honor rules a deposition should be allowed, and there is no grounds presented for not going forward, I don't know whether Mr. Crawford is going to show up this morning. We have a reporter who is going to be there at 10:00. We are going to be ready to go.

If he doesn't show up, I think your Honor should make clear that he does so -- Cross Harbor does so at its peril in terms of possible subsequent relief that might be appropriate or sanctions based on that failure. Whether its striking the verified statement or verifying statement as he calls it, or the comments, or whatever else might be appropriate.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right, Mr. Heffner. Mr. Norton makes a very serious argument here. Moving

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aside the timeliness, on the merits of your motion I have to tell you I don't see that their stay from proceeding before the Board with regard to your antitrust action. You feel that the stay you received, that's in existence in the federal court, stops this deposition here?

MR. HEFFNER: The way I see that it could be used, your Honor, is to ask questions in this case that really pertain more to the federal court case. If I might --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Mr. Norton rightfully says you can always object.

MR. HEFFNER: He is correct theoretically. But as I'm sure your Honor can understand, when you are in an oral -- like a deposition environment as series just looking at opposed to interrogatories, you have more time to think and react when you are dealing with something in writing than when you are dealing with an oral question where you are anticipating what the next question might be or thinking about the previous question and so on and so forth.

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As I've stated, we would certainly -- I cannot conceive that a deposition taken by CSX or conceivably NS would -- I would have the same level of problem with.

If I might point out several things. One, if I can just --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: You say you wouldn't have the same problem if the deposition was taken by NS? Is that --

MR. HEFFNER: CSX or conceivably NS. I don't have any problem --

Why would that be JUDGE LEVENTHAL: different though? Why would that be different?

Because there is no MR. HEFFNER: litigation between New York Cross Harbor and CSX --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: But Mr. Norton would probably be at the deposition anyway. You know, they are joint applicants and so far in virtually all the conferences we have had, all the attorneys for the applicants have been present.

> MR. HEFFNER: I'm sure that's --JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Regardless of whose

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motion it was. 1 MR. HEFFNER: Right, but I don't know that 2 it would be Conrail making up the questions. 3 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Oh I'm sure that they 4 5 speak to each other. MR. HEFFNER: I'm sure they do. 6 thing, if I can just dwell on the timeliness issue for 7 one more minute. 8 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Let me tell you, I've 9 got to decide this on the merit. I've heard the 10 arguments on timeliness. 11 MR. HEFFNER: Okay, fine. 12 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: But I prefer to decide 13 it on the merits. I'm going to rule on both, however. 14 MR. HEFFNER: I understand. 15 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: So if you wish to make 16 your argument on timeliness, all right. But your 17 bigger problem is on the merits of the motion. 18 MR. HEFFNER: Okay. One comment on the 19 timeliness. If your Honor decides to require a 20 deposition, we would work out with Conrail a date, but 21 that date won't be today. I have no idea what Mr. 22

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Crawford's plans are. But I can tell you that he is not available. But we would make him available on a timely basis.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Well, you know we have discovery guidelines in effect. And the fact that you made a motion didn't stay the deposition. So I think we have to defer that to after my ruling.

MR. HEFFNER: Fine. I think a question that your Honor might direct to -- I guess really to Conrail. The question to me is how many depositions has Conrail taken in this case of short line railroad executives who have taken a position in this merger either for or against the merger?

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right, we'll let Mr.
Norton --

MR. NORTON: I can't imagine the relevance of the question. But I believe no depositions have been taken by anyone so far. We've -- as your Honor is well aware of, we have been dealing with written discovery as a prelude for depositions which we are now just beginning. That's all I can say.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. That's your

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answer.

MR. HEFFNER: We believe it's a fishing expedition.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: No, but you see you have a bigger problem, Mr. Heffner. Our discovery rules are quite explicit. They have a right to discover of any witness. And you have a witness that has provided testimony. They have an absolute right to discover.

Whether its a fishing expedition or not, how can we tell that now? We don't know what questions they are going to ask. I don't know and you don't know. But you always have remedy. If they ask an improper question, you object.

MR. HEFFNER: And in the appropriate case, we will. Anyhow, that is our position. The issues once again, just to emphasize, the issues in the one page verified statement concern CSX and to a lesser extent Norfolk Southern. Thank you.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Anybody else? Any further arguments?

All right. I'm going to deny the motion to quash. I find that the Guidelines are specific on

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21 22 the timeliness and I would deny the motion to quash on the basis that it's untimely made.

However, as I stated earlier, I prefer to rule on the merits. On the merits, I find the Guidelines are very specific that the joint applicants have a right to depose any witness. I find that the argument that Conrail is not the proper deposer, I find that that has no merit for two reasons.

Number one, the applicants are joint applicants and as Mr. Norton argued, during the course of this proceeding which has been going on for approximately three months now, we have been having a discovery conference virtually every Thursday and on many occasions on other days during the week. applicants have all appeared jointly in response to their motion, regardless of who made the motion.

So I find there is no merit to that contention and the motion is denied completely.

Now with respect to the time of the deposition, there has been no stay of the deposition and under our rules I don't know that I would have granted a stay. The parties have throughout this

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proceeding been stressing the compressed time to conduct discovery and also to present their cases to the Board. Let's go off the record.

> (Whereupon, the foregoing matter went off the record at 9:05 a.m. and went back on the record at 9:16 a.m.)

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: In our off the record discussion, counsel for Conrail has agreed that they will reschedule the deposition for some day next week at a mutually agreeable time between the parties. The deposition will take place in Washington as provided for in the discovery guidelines.

> Anything further before me this morning? [No response.]

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Conference stands closed.

PARTICIPANTS: Thank you, your Honor. (Whereupon, the above matter was concluded at 9:17 a.m.)

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