SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD 11/20/97 FD #33388 1-60

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

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HEARING ON MOTIONS TO COMPEL

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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

Thursday, November 20, 1997

Washington, D.C.

The above-entitled matter came on for a oral argument in Hearing Room 7 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, N.E. at 9:30 a.m.

BEFORE:

THE HONORABLE JACOB LEVENTHAL Administrative Law Judge

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APPEARANCES:

On Behalf of Conrail:

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On Behalf of CSX:

DREW A. HARKER, ESQ. Arnold & Porter of: 555 12th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20004 (202) 942-5022 (DAH)

On Behalf of Norfolk Southern Corporation and Norfolk Southern Railway Company:

JOHN V. EDWARDS, ESQ. PATRICIA E. BRUCE, ESQ. Zuckert, Scoutt & Rasenberger of: 888 17th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006-3939 (202) 298-8660

On Behalf of Wisconsin Central, Ltd. and Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway:

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On Benalf of Centerior Energy Corporation and Consumers Energy Company:

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On Behalf of Indiana Southern Railroad, and Indiana and Ohio Railway:

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JUDGE LEVENTHAL: The conference will come to order. We will take appearances at this time.

MR. EDWARDS: Good morning, Your Honor,
John Edwards, with Zuckert, Scoutt and Rasenberger,
for Norfolk Southern.

MS. BRUCE: Good morning, Your Honor,
Patricia Bruce, Zuckert, Scoutt & Rasenberger, for
Norfolk Southern.

MR. NORTON: Gerald Norton, Harker Cunningham, for Conrail.

MR. MORELL: Good morning, Your Honor.

Karl Morell, for Indiana Southern and Indiana and Ohio

Railway.

MR. KALISH: Good morning, Your Honor. Steven Kalish, for the Cities of Bay Village, Rocky River, and Lakewood, Ohio.

MR. HEALEY: Good morning, Judge. Tom Healey, on behalf of Wisconsin Central Ltd., Illinois Central Railroad Company, Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company, and I&M Rail Link.

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MR. KOLESAR: Good morning, Andrew Kolesar, Slover and Loftus, here this morning on behalf of Centerior Energy Corporation and Consumers Energy Company.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: We have two motions this morning, one is by the City of Bay Village, City of Rocky River, City of Lakewood, to compel discovery responses by Norfolk Southern Corporation and Norfolk Southern Railway Company. I think we'll take that first because it's a shorter motion. Mr. Kalish.

MR. KALISH: Good morning, Your Honor. Thank you. We have agreed with Norfolk Southern that this morning's conference would be limited to our Motion to Compel with regard to Interrogatory Nos. 21 through 25. That Motion to Compel commences at page 8 of BRL-4.

By way of background, Your Honor, what is involved here is the environmental phase of the Board's proceeding concerning this consolidation. My clients have requested substantial information from Norfolk Southern, whose Cleveland-to-Vermillion line passes through our communities. That information is

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entirely related to the environmental phase of the proceeding.

In Interrogatory Nos. 21 through 25, which certainly also include document requests, we have asked for substantial information concerning such matters as air quality, impact on the local economy, et cetera, et cetera,

My own characterization of the Norfolk Southern response to those data requests goes something like this. First, they seem to be taking the position that whatever is of significance towards these matters has been submitted to the Board's SEA, Section of Environmental Analysis, and/or the Board's outside contractor, and that they will give us no information in their possession because the relevant information has been presented to the Board and to the consultant.

As to the information that has been presented to the Board and/or the consultant, it appears to be the Norfolk Southern position that that information is protected in some fashion through administrative confidentiality, and they refuse to

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give us that information, essentially telling us to wait until the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is issued and then apparently we will learn everything that we are entitled to learn.

entirely without merit. The process that the agency goes through in ruling on the consolidation that is proposed certainly includes under NEPA an environmental analysis just as the economic matters in this proceeding are terribly important to shippers, communities, et cetera, et cetera, it is also true that the environmental matters that are presented to the Board for the Board's consideration are terribly important and do involve large amounts of money as well as potential risk to air quality, public safety, and other matters.

when we attempted to find in the Board's regulations anything that would protect this material, we were certainly unable to do so. In point of fact, the Board's discovery regulations, specifically 49 CFR 1104.12, specifically required parties submitting documents to the Board to provide copies to parties of

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record. We don't even seem to be able to get our hands on the documents that they have submitted to the Board.

We simply do not understand how the public is to participate in the process before the Board in the absence of information, nor do we understand any reasonable basis for the Applicants to take the position that the Board and the Board alone should have access to the underlying information that the Applicants are, in fact, asking the Board to rely upon in reaching its environmental decision.

We have some experience in this area. By way of example, in the recent Southern Pacific-Union Pacific case, I had the privilege to represent the city of Wichita and, in that proceeding, Your Honor, the Board required specific studies to be done for the environmental impacts in Wichita and also Reno, Nevada, following the Board's issuance of its substantive decision. In that case, we were certainly to work out without any difficulty at all, a procedure with the Applicants in which the Applicants simply provided us copies of all documents that they provided

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to the Board's outside consultant. We were able -- we also agreed to provide them copies of all of our documentation.

One of the reasons that this is so terribly important is that while we have the highest regards for the consultants -- and for that matter, SEA -- the fact of the matter is that human beings make mistakes. Again, by way of example, to the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific case, the preliminary mitigation report that was recently issued in that case purportedly relied on information provided by the railroads in order to determine the length of trains that would be passing through the city of Wichita.

when we looked at the preliminary mitigation report, we realized that the report was premised on the notion that a particular length of train would only be applicable to the additional trains running through the city. We knew because we had the underlying documentation from the railroad that that particular length of train was applicable to each and every train that would run through the city, and we were able to present that information to the

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Board by way of our comments on the preliminary mitigation report.

This is simply an example and is by no means supposed to be an all-inclusive rationale. The all-inclusive rationals is that this is a terribly important issue. The Applicants have information. We do have a protective order in the event that there is anything here that is confidential, and we simply see no reason that we should be deprived of information, including information that has already been presented to the Board. Thank you, Your Honor.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: An additional objection of NS is that you're asking for documents from January 1, 1992. Why do you need them earlier than January 1, 1995?

MR. KALISH: Your Honor, I believe that we have reached an understanding with Norfolk Southern with regard to the January 1, 1992 versus 1995 date. That understanding, at least my version of it, is that Norfolk Southern will provide us -- and, in fact, has provided us -- safety-oriented information going back to 1992. That happened to be particularly necessary

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because the formula, by way of example, of the Federal Railroad Administration, uses to predict level of accidents in the future is based in part on the number of accidents that occurred within the prior five years. We have an understanding with the railroad over that, I don't think that that's an issue.

Insofar as these documents are concerned, certainly anything after January 1, 1995 would be more than sufficient.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Very well.

By the way, Mr. Harker has come in. Note your appearance.

MR. HARKER: Yes, Your Honor. First of all, let me say I'm sorry for being late. In part, I was delayed by a class of kindergartners down in your lobby. They were going to be taking a tour. I almost joined them, but thought better of it.

In any event, I'm Drew Harker, representing CSX, and I'm with Arnold and Porter.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Very good. We have a very fine day care operation here at the Commission.

All right. Who is going to --

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MS. BRUCE: I am, Your Honor. First, I'd like to address two issues that Mr. Kalish raised. We do have an understanding, and I have provided 3 documents to him as to the request, the other request for 1992 forward, based on the fact that those were 5 the ones that, as he explained, would be needed for 6 the analysis. We still object to anything prior to 7 1995 as to the request in issue. 8 And at the beginning --9 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I'm sorry, I missed 10 that. You still? 11 MS. BRUCE: We still object to anything 12 prior to 1995, as to 21 through 25, but as I 13 understand from Mr. Kalish, what he just said, that is agreeable, that the request is only from 1995 forward? 15 MR. KALISH: Yes, Your Honor, we do have 16

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Very good.

MS. BRUCE: And then, secondly, at the beginning of his discussion, Mr. Kalish noted that documents are to be served on all parties, copies to all parties, but I believe he was referring to

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that understanding.

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Section 1104.2 that addresses service of pleadings and papers, and those are pleadings and papers that are filled with the Commission. These papers have not been filed with the Commission. They have been given over to the SEA on an administratively confidential basis, and that is the basis of Norfolk Southern's suggestion. And I think it's important to point out that there are two processes in this proceeding, one if the approval process of the primary application and the other one is the environmental process which, of course, BRL has every right to participate in both of those processes, and Applicants, as you know, submitted their primary application, made work papers available, and participated in the first days of discovery both written and position.

But as Mr. Kalish admits in Interrogatory
Nos. 21 through 25, he is seeking entirely
environmental information and extremely broad and
detailed environmental information. And the
information that he is seeking is information that has
been given over by Norfolk Southern to the SEA on an
administratively confidential basis.

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Now, BRL claims that the administratively confidential objection that Norfolk Southern has raised places them in a position of not being able to review information that Norfolk Southern has provided to the SEA and the SEA's outside contractor. Norfolk Southern submits that that kind of review is unnecessary, as BRL has had an environmental process, and will have an opportunity to comment on environmental issues in the proceeding. The environmental process continues, and the Draft EIS is, as I understand it, will be published soon.

BRL also claims that the nondisclosure of the requested information is contrary to past practices. That is untrue. In support of Mr. Kalish' claim, he notes that in UP/SP, the city of Wichita and Cedrick County were provided with copies of documents provided to the STB and its outside contractor, but he failed to acknowledge that that was not made during the approval process, the point we're in now. It wasn't made during the discovery process under which he seeks the documents. Instead, it was only after the briefs, the oral argument, the voting conference,

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the final decision, and the imposition of the mitigation condition based on the environmental report that the city of Wichita and Cedrick County gave over those -- disclosed those documents. And that was in Decision No. 44. I have a copy of it here, if Your Honor would like to see it.

As I mentioned, the documentation that BRL seeks has been given over to the SEA on an administratively confidential basis. And Mr. Kalish and I have had extensive conversations about this issue, and I provide Mr. Kalish yesterday with a redacted copy of a letter written by the SEA to Mary Gates of Arnold and Porter to both the Applicants CSX and NS, and that letter expressly requested that all documentation given over to SEA by Norfolk Southern and CSX for the compilation of the preliminary environmental report and any documents being marked and submitted to the SEA as administratively confidential.

Mr. Kalish acknowledged receipt of that letter, but does not agree that that process that was put into place with the PER is a process that

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continues to this day. But even before the process of the PER commenced, there were discussions between CSX, NS and the SEA on the environmental issues, on a confidential basis, pursuant to 49 CFR 11.80. Those discussions are not subject to disclosure.

And I think that the Decision No. 6 also sheds light on this matter. In that decision, the Board gave or recognized the legitimacy and necessity of the environmental process as a separate process, laid out all the procedures both in the primary application and the environmental application. That decision, which came out at the end of May, instituted a procedural schedule in the main case and a schedule for the environmental issues.

The Board paid particular attention in that case to the fact that it was obligated to take a hard look at the environmental issues as required under NEPA and related regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality.

I'd also like to note that it's the Board, not the Applicants, who is required to submit an EIS in order for the Board to comply with the requirements

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of NEPA regarding its own governmental action. This is not action on the part of Norfolk Southern. This is not Norfolk Southern's primary application.

The reason for the process is to aid the Board and the third-party contractor regarding the information that is submitted. The third-party contractor and the Board are the ones that have the responsibility to verify the information that is submitted by the Applicant. This is a totally separate and distinct process, and I think that's borne out by the language in Decision No. 6.

Also, on May 16 CSX and NS filed their preliminary environmental report -- excuse me -- they submitted their preliminary environmental report to the SEA. That was submitted on a confidential basis. It was not disclosed to the public. This is all part of the ongoing process.

Under Decision 6, CSX and NS were directed to provide detailed and updated information along with supporting documentation, and to provide a copy of their environmental report to all parties of record.

Now, Mr. Kalish' client has access to

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those volumes, we have them with us. They are this high (indicating). There is very detailed environmental information. That report came out of analysis back and forth with the SEA, communications back and forth, and this is the document that was the result of that. That, too, is available to him for his analysis and for his comment later on in the process.

Also under Decision 6, there was the provision that a Notice of Intent to Prepare an EIS is published. The EIS process was detailed. Public scoping was undertaken. The parties were allowed to comment on that, participate in the scoping process to define what the EIS would encompass. And once the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is published, there will be an opportunity to comment for all interested parties -- by all interested parties -- excuse me -- and if BRL disagrees with anything that has been put forth in that DEIS, on any of the data, the facts, the information, or the analysis, it will have an adequate opportunity to comment. In fact, the Board recognized that the whole environmental process

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is a way of giving parties due process in the procedure.

It's the DEIS, not NS's, input of administrative confidential information to the SEA that should be the subject of BRL's environmental analysis and inquiries. The process of the consultation and exchange of information is not only one for the primary Applicant, I'd also like to point that out.

In Decision No. 6, the Board explained that response of Applicant, ecosystem applicants, also had to undertake the same procedure in order to formulate a responsive environmental report. Those were also on a confidential basis. Those are also not disclosed to anyone who wants to see them.

And the input of information in this whole process should be upheld because it's necessary and it shouldn't be chilled by disclosure. The whole purpose behind it is for the free flow of information from an applicant to the SEA, so that they can take all the information, all the necessary information, the needed information, and use it and come out with the best

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possible end product that is as accurate as possible. Admittedly, mistakes may be made, but that process of communication between the SEA and the Applicant is one of the ways in which those mistakes can be overcome. There are contractors out there looking, there are experts looking at this information. Part of their duty is to give to the public a DEIS that is accurate and accurate as possible. And humans be humans, there is a possibility for human error, but the process in itself is meant to be a way of eliminating those errors.

And as I mentioned earlier, the issue of whether the entire exchange of information between Norfolk Southern and SEA has been subject to this administrative confidentiality, has been questioned by BRL.

I do have documents, Your Honor, that shows that this has been the way the process has gone from beginning to end. Unfortunately, as I explained to Mr. Kalish yesterday, I was not in a position to disclose them to him because they are marked administratively confidential, and for me to redact

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everything out would leave him a blank piece of paper.

So, what I would like to request is that you look at them in camera in formulating your decision on whether or not the administrative confidentiality should apply.

Secondly, because this is a process that involves information to the SEA, it's Norfolk Southern position that it is not in a position to be able to waive this. This is information that was asked to be given over to the SEA as part of the process, and it would have to be waived by the SEA and not by Norfolk Southern.

And so I would like to request that you look at these documents in camera, to verify that they are all marked administratively confidential. They do bear out for each month and each step in the process that this was the way that things were being handled, and they have dates where documents were to be submitted and the manner in which they were to be submitted.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Are you saying that our protective order in this case doesn't cover it?

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MS. BRUCE: I do not believe so, Your Honor. I believe that this is outside the scope of that proceeding -- I mean that order. I do believe that if this was to be given over to BRL, it would have to be with the SEA's approval on it.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Mr. Kalish.

MR. KALISH: Your Honor, very, very briefly, if I may, I believe that my citation to the Board's regulation was accurate, Section 1104.12. Your Honor will note in reviewing that, that section is virtually identical to 18 CFR Rule 1010 applicable to the service in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission practice.

Your Honor may also be aware of the fact that whenever the environmental staff of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission sends out informational requests to pipelines concerning informational -- concerning environmental matters, the environmental folk of the FERC remind the applicants that 18 CFR Section 385.2010 requires you to serve a copy of the response to each person whose name appears on the official service list in this proceeding. Just for

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clarification of the record, I'm reading from a recent letter request sent to CNG and Texas Eastern in Docket No. CP97-774.

Norfolk Southern has told you this morning is that somehow or other it would be messy if the public actually had access to the information upon which the Government was going to rely in reaching a decision in this case. I'm sure arguments along those lines were made in support of the British Star Chamber approach and in certain Latin American countries where defendants don't really seem to have access to the information being used to prosecute them.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement will be issued, notwithstanding the fact that we certainly have the right to review that document, we appear to be told by Norfolk Southern that we do not have access to any of the underlying information used to compile that report, and so we simply have to review the four corners of that report and somehow or other magically determine whether, for example, numbers have been

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added for equity correct formulae to be used, et cetera, et cetera. We view it as an entirely irrational decision -- or position, rather.

I would also note, Your Honor, that consistent with prior practice, Ms. Bruce has advised the entirety of the Western World of this conference this morning. I did not hear any representative of SEA in attendance. I'm not really sure that if they have some sort of legitimate interest here, that that interest requires us to defer consideration of this matter until they choose to appear before Your Honor.

The bottom line, from our perspective, is that, (a) we don't believe that there is anything in that documentation that Norfolk Southern is talking about that even would normally be subject to a protective order. We're talking about things that have remarkably little to do with their day-to-day economic concerns. We're talking about air quality. We're talking about public safety. We're talking about noise. We're talking about things that are not particularly confidential. If they are deemed to be confidential by the Railroad, the Railroad is more

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than free to designate them as protected under the protective order.

If, for some reason, the Railroad believes that the current protective order is inadequate to protect its interests in this matter, then certainly they and we, collectively, are more than capable of revising the protective order in this area.

Again, the whole dispute boils down to a relatively unusual objection in late 20th century jurisprudence. They want a decision to be reached based on information that they provide to an agency that they will give to nobody else. We find it totally inimicable to justice. We find it totally contrary to the Board's own regulations. We see nothing in the Board's regulations that even suggest that SEA has the power to say to the applicant's, Thou shalt not give information to anybody else.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: How about Ms. Bruce's point that this is premature, that you have another shot at this after the final order is issued.

MR. KALISH: Your Honor, there are two factors here. First of all, we're talking about a

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement being reached and being issued and we can review that. Number one, we only have a limited time period to review that document. Reviewing that document will not give us access to the underlying documents. And so that document, standing on its own, isn't particularly helpful.

It would be like reviewing an initial decision before this Agency and -- I'm sorry -- before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and being required to submit exceptions on that decision without being able to see the underlying record that led to that decision. It's an impossibility.

The second thing that Ms. Bruce alluded to was Decision No. 44 in the Union Pacific/Southern Pacific case. Now, that was an unusual circumstance in which the Agency issued an environmental analysis as opposed to an environmental impact statement. And then because it realized that it was not able to fully deal with the environmental concerns for these two cities, Wichita and Reno, in Decision No. 44, it created a unique procedure for the Agency of, in

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effect, dealing with specific environmental problems after issuing the final decision on the merits.

Now, I have no way of proving this, but I can assure Your Honor, based on conversations with the SEA, that the SEA viewed that particular procedure as being enormously messy, as being a procedure that they have no interest whatsoever in replicating in this case. It is our understanding that between the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and the Environmental Impact Statement, both of which will be issued before the final decision in this case, that the Board will be doing each and every thing that it expects to do in terms of environmental analysis for this massive proceeding.

Now, that may or may not turn out to be the case, but certainly, whether under Decision No. 6 or any other decision issued by the Board in this case, Bay Village, Rocky River and Lakewood have been given absolutely no promise, not even a hint, that following the issuance of a decision in chief in this case, that the Board would be cranking out a new proceeding dealing with the specific environmental

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concerns of my client.

Certainly, if Norfolk Southern is interested in stipulating on the record this morning that such a post-EIS analysis will be done dealing with the specific concerns of my clients, we might want to rethink our position on where we are this morning. But in the absence of such a guarantee from Norfolk Southern, we hold to our position on this motion.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Before we get to that, is there any question about whether or not these documents are stamped administratively confidential?

MR. KALISH: I've never seen them, Your Honor, I can't possibly say how they are stamped.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Can you give Mr. Kalish the guarantee he wants, Ms. Bruce?

MS. BRUCE: Your Honor, I've told him repeatedly that we have documents that have been stamped administratively confidential. I have not given --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: No, no, dealing with a further proceeding --

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MS. BRUCE: No, I cannot, Your Honor.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: What is the effect of the documents being marked administratively confidential?

MS. BRUCE: The effect is that that was -
JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I'm not familiar with
the exception.

MS. BRUCE: Well, this is an exception or a procedure that was put into place in this proceeding by the SEA. At their initial direction, they told us to mark documents given to them in the environmental process, beginning with the PER, as administratively confidential.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Does that prevent its disclosure under a protective order?

MS. BRUCE: I believe it would, Your Honor. I believe that it's meant to have the free flow of information and take this information outside of the proceeding and put it into the environmental process. The PER, to start with, was not filed with the Commission. It wasn't part of the proceeding. It wasn't part of the papers that were filed. 1104.12

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goes to service of pleadings, service of pleadings and papers filed with the Commission. specifically told to submit it to the SEA as administratively confidential. Nothing was filed with the Board. It's been a separate procedure. It's been a procedure outside, from the PER straight up to the DEIS, and that's how everything has been handled.

And Mr. Kalish' citation of 18 CFR 385.2010 -- it just doesn't apply to this proceeding, neither does 11.0412 provide to this procedure whereby, in essence, CSX has given information over as administratively confidential per the SEA's request. Every document has been given over that way to protect the confidentiality of it.

You're not really JUDGE LEVENTHAL: answering my question. Are you claiming that it is similar to the attorney-client privilege? I'm simply not aware of a designation, administratively confidential. It would seem to me that that is a word of advice, to protect any information disclosed in that type of document.

I'm going to look at the documents you

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wanted me to examine in camera, but --

MS. BRUCE: Your Honor, I think it's a practice that's been in place in these proceedings for a long time, and these documents that have either been put in under this proceeding or under BNSF or UP/SP, where admittedly EISes were not formulated by EAs were, this has been the procedure. There hasn't been disclosure of these environmental documents put in the environmental process.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: But what damage would be done if you do release this information that Mr. Kalish is seeking?

MS. BRUCE: Well, I think it would subvert the NEPA process. As a matter of fact, I had a conversation with one of the attorneys over at the SEA yesterday, and they thought that this was a subversion of the NEPA process. That is a separate process that the SEA has undertaken the environmental process, that it's not the proper scope of discovery in the main case, that there is a process, there is a process laid out, there is a process laid out in Decision No. 6, there is a process that the Applicants have

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participated in since the very beginning when they 1 first complied with 11.80 in which they had 2 discussions, confidential discussions, about the 3 proposed transactions. 4 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Do you have a copy of 5 6 Decision No. 6 and 44? MS. BRUCE: Yes, Your Honor. These are 7 clean copies, if counsel would like to look at them. 8 There are no marks on them. 9 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: One of those is supposed 10 to be Decision No. 44? 11 MS. BRUCE: Part of 44, I didn't make the 12 whole thing for environmental reasons. (Handing 13 document.) I think the references in Decision No. 14 44, Your Honor, are page 179 and 298. I just took out 15 excerpts instead of doing the whole case. 15 JUDGE LEVENTHAI .: All right. You have 17 given me the cover page and pages 197, 279 and 280. 18 Mr. Kalish, what use would you make of 19 this information in this proceeding, if you were to 20 21 get it? MR. KALISH: Your Honor, the specific use 22

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that we would be making of it in the proceeding would be to aid us in preparing comments following the issuance of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, but that would certainly be the initial use.

The secondary use obviously would be in later documentation, briefing court appeals, et cetera, et cetera, of this case. As Your Honor is aware, the general standard is that in the NEPA process the Agency is required to "take a hard look" at the problem.

If the Agency has access to information and chooses not to use it at all, as is possible under the procedure used by Ms. Bruce, it is certainly possible that a reasonable person could determine that the Agency had not taken a hard look at the problem because it chose to ignore certain information that was presented to it. If we don't have access to all the information presented to it, then we have no way of knowing whether the Agency took a hard look at that problem.

I should emphasize for Your Honor that while it is most certainly true that we wish to have

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access to all of the information that the Norfolk Southern folk have turned over to SEA and the outside consultant, that that does not constitute 100 percent of our request.

We have requested information dealing with specific subjects. We assume that some of that is covered by their environmental submissions to the Agency, but we assume that they also have documents in their possession that they have not to date filed with the Agency and received some sort of administratively confidential stamp. We'll note that we have not been able to locate that phrase in the Board's rules. I took a look at the FOIA rules this morning, and I could not find administratively confidential as a phrase used there either. It appears to be something unique.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: If you were to receive this information, if I were to rule in your favor, to what use would you make that information in this proceeding?

MR. KALISH: The first thing, I would make no different use of it than any other document

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received in discovery in this case. It would be read as applicable. It might be turned over to outside consultants for review to determine whether the underlying data is accurate to determine whether the formulae used to determine certain things --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Suppose you find the data is inaccurate, what would you do in this proceeding?

MR. KALISH: In this proceeding, we would advise the Surface Transportation Board in our comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, that the data that they were relying on was inaccurate data. It's no different than any other type of submission before the Surface Transportation Board, the FERC, or any other administrative agency. Data is reviewed. Data is analyzed. Data is reflected in --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Only if it leads to relevant evidence. You can't go on a fishing expedition. You would only be entitled to information that possibly may lead to admissible evidence.

MR. KALISH: Absolutely, Your Honor.

That's what I'm JUDGE LEVENTHAL:

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inquiring, do you think that this would lead to something that you might put in in this case?

MR. KALISH: Not only do we believe it, Your Honor, but I do not see word one in the Norfolk Southern objections even suggesting that any of the information we have requested is irrelevant to the NEPA process. In point of fact, Your Honor, the discovery request that we submitted to the Norfolk Southern were premised in large measure on a review of the preliminary mitigation plan issued by the Agency in the Norfolk Southern -- I'm sorry -- in the Union Pacific/Southern Pacific case, and also a review of the scope of the environmental analysis that the Agency issued in this case, and also on the Agency's regulations.

We are asking only about things that this Agency considers in its environmental analysis. We're asking about noise. We're asking about air quality. We're asking about safety. We're asking about accidents. We're asking about hazardous materials. These are all more issues for the environmental analysis. We're not fishing at all.

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MR. EDWARDS: Your Honor, just a clarification on a couple points that might help you in the resolution of this. Several times the word "file" has come to be stated. In fact, Ms. Monroe has said that every time there's an environmental request sent up by FERC's environmental section, which I'm unfamiliar with, they specifically remind people to file the pleading and to serve it on all parties of record.

If you look at the documents which we are willing to provide you in camera, that's not done here. In fact, the section on environmental analysis specifically said this is not a document which is file, it's one that's submitted.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: What's bothering me is

I don't know what administratively confidential --

MR. EDWARDS: I might be able to help with it. I might be able to help you with that in the next point, and that is that it's not actually filed with the Board. The Board hires a third-party consultant to review the environmental impact in cases like this and in several of these past cases, and these

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documents do not go to the Board, they go to the third-party contractor, the consultant to the Board, who is under a mission not to accept these figures, but to verify, to ask, to inquire, and to conduct their own study, which really results in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement which is published, and it's that document published by the Board based on the study conducted by the third-party consultant to the Board, not the data -- maybe third or fourth generation -- that's provided by the Applicants, but on the study conducted by the thirdparty consultant.

an environmental if there is So, confidentiality there, it is the documents, the information that's provided to not the Board but to their consultant, and under a very long process that has been in the regulations for years, which require the Applicants in any of these cases to begin consultations with the section on environmental assessment up to six months prior to the filing of an application or a Notice of Intent. And the purpose of that informal and administratively confidential

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consultation is to protect the information of Applicants and permit the Board to fulfill its NEPA responsibilities. Otherwise -- and this informal consultation, by the way, goes to response of Applicants as well. Otherwise, in fact, if you would rule that this information is open for discovery, we're not sure how far that rule goes, but it's directly against the informal -- it would be directly against the informal consultation requirement that the Board has in its regulations.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Are you saying, though, that a party can't question the information furnished to the third-party consultant?

MR. EDWARDS: Absolutely not. They can get that from the third-party consultant in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement process. They can go to the Board and say -- you know, in their comments, they can say that we don't believe this information. This information is erroneous.

You also have to understand the nature of the information that we're talking about here. This is not something that the railroads develop on their

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own in the course of business. What happens is -- you know, how many cars cross a particular grade crossing? Well, someone goes out and stands at a grade crossing and goes, one, two, three, four, five, oftentimes. They can develop all this information. In fact, they do lots of times develop this information on the road in the NEPA process, not in this process.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Can't they use this to request the condition, say, as to length of trains or

MR. EDWARDS: In the NEPA process, in response to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, and with the several other times that they are permitted to have input into the process.

MR. KALISH: Your Honor, I'd just like to provide a citation. I believe that Norfolk Southern's characterization of the outside consultant as somehow or other doing something on its own and then giving it to the Board is entirely incorrect. I'd refer Your Honor to 49 CFR 1105.10(d) which, among other things, says in such a case the consultant acts on behalf of the Commission working under SEA's direction to

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collect the needed environmental information and to compile it into a draft EA. These people are not somehow or other third-party wisemen who are being chosen to tell the Agency what to do with regard to environmental matters. They are outside consultants hired simply because SEA, as I understand it, has a grand total of five employees and needs more bodies to deal with these matters.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: He's saying you can attack it after the EPA is issued.

MR. KALISH: That's right. He's saying I can attack it after it's issued, and I can attack it with blindfolds on, with my hands tied behind my back, and with shackles on my legs. He will not give me any of the information used to prepare that report.

Your Honor, this is a case involving, as you well know, the eastern half of the United States. How much time can the outside consultants possibly have to go out and do their own analysis? Yes, they are going to do their analysis, but yes, they are also going to be relying on information provided by the railroads.

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I want all the information that they have access to so that when the day comes that Norfolk Southern will allow me to challenge the DEIS, that I have all the information available to me on which to make that challenge.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

an off the record discussion, I inquired whether the parties desire to brief the issue. Norfolk Southern indicated that they did. We set a date of December 8, 1997 for submission of briefs. The in camera inspection of sample documents that are involved in this argument, for the same date, December 8. The documents you will supply me in a sealed envelope to my office, and I'll return them to you in the same manner.

MS. BRUCE: Yes, Your Honor.

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Back on the record.

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Now, with respect to Mr. Kalish' suggestion that I rule on specific requests, let's take Interrogatory and Document Request No. 21. Provide all documents dated January 1, 1992 and after, discussing post-acquisition locomotive and motor vehicle exhaust emissions on or near any portion of the line segment.

MS. BRUCE: Your Honor, we responded to that. First of all, we raised an objection as to documents after 1995 only.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Well, we changed that.

MS. BRUCE: That's understood. And then we responded by saying that our environmental report which was submitted contains the air quality impact in the county in which the three cities lie.

MR. KALISH: Your Honor, here the theory seems to be moving back a step. First, Norfolk Southern is saying we have documents in our possession. We have formulated those in some fashion in a submission to the Agency. We are going to give you access in this particular case to what was submitted in the Agency, but we're not going to give you access to other information relating to that

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question that happens to be in our possession.

MS. BRUCE: Everything that we have that was in our possession was formulated specifically for submission to the environmental report, in the same process, administratively confidential. All the documentation that we have for all these requests was done specifically for the environmental process and is part of our overall objection. I think that Mr. Kalish thinks that we, through the course of events, keep documents on air quality in Cuyahoga County in Norfolk Southern's normal business practices. That's just not the way it works.

What was done is that in each one of these different categories, the documents that are responsive are those documents that were given over to the SEA. There are no others. These are documents developed at the request of the SEA specifically for this proceeding and for compliance with the environmental process.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Mr. Kalish, is there any particular document that you're saying is outside of the argument that Ms. Bruce has just made? In other

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words, she's saying everything here is wrapped up in the decision I'm reserving on your motion to compel. You indicated there were some items that wouldn't be in that category.

MR. KALISH: Your Honor, it defies my sense of the way things are done to believe that each -- that the only document relating to this matter that the Norfolk Southern people have is the final product.

That final product could only have been compiled --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: No, that's not what Ms.

Bruce is saying. She's saying that every document they have fits into the category that we have been discussing this morning that was prepared specifically for the SEA.

MR. KALISH: And the distinction that -JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I thought you were
saying that there were some documents that were not so
prepared. Is that what you're saying?

MR. KALISH: Your Honor, that is precisely what I am saying. It defies credibility to say that the only documents that they have with regard to these matters are the final documents that they filed with

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the Agency. They had to have done studies in order to compile that information. There has been no suggestion that each and every one of the work papers used to compile this environmental report, 6-B, was turned -- were given to the Agency and also stamped with this magic phrase administratively confidential.

MS. BRUCE: For example, Your Honor, if we look at Document Request No. 22, they are asking for operational considerations on the line segment that may affect the post-acquisition -- and then there's a laundry list.

Norfolk Southern is acquiring this line.

Norfolk Southern is doing an environmental study on its acquisition of the line, and giving that information over to the SEA. This is a line we're going to get. We don't have back data on it. This Cleveland to Vermillion line that he's talking about is -- we're developing the information -- and I might add that there is no one document that's put in. And as you'll see, this is an ongoing back-and-forth -- today we need this information, we look at it, then we ask you for more information, we look at it, this

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leads to another question. This is an ongoing process that's across-the-board. And there is a group that is working on this that is tasked with environmental issues. They've been working feverishly since the beginning of this proceeding, feeding the information into the SEA almost nonstop. And that's where these documents -- why the documents were compiled and where the documents are submitted to.

And any relevant responsive -- responsive, I emphasize that -- document is going to be submitted -- have been submitted -- yes, have been submitted -everything I believe has been submitted to this point to the SEA.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. I think we have the same argument, Mr. Kalish. I'm going to reserve on the motion until after December 3. December 8 we will have the furnishing of briefs, you make whatever argument you like, an in camera inspection of these documents.

MR. KALISH: I think that's more than fair, Your Honor. Just by way of clarification, this does not happen to be a line that Norfolk Southern is

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1	acquiring. Norfolk Southern has been operating this
2	line for years.
3	MS. BRUCE: I'm sorry, Your Honor, that
4	was my mistake.
5	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Decision
6	reserved on the motion.
7	MR. KALISH: May I be excused, Your Honor?
8	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Before you go, let's go
9	off the record.
10	(Discussion off the record.)
11	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Back on the record. Mr.
12	Kalish, you may be excused.
13	(Whereupon, Mr. Kalish left the hearing
14	room.)
15	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. The second
16	motion we have before us this morning is CSX's and
17	Norfolk Southern's Motion to Compel discovery from a
18	number of Respondents.
19	What part of this motion is still in
20	contention?
21	MR. HARKER: Your Honor, the parts that
22	are still in contention, although my late arrival
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prevented me from talking to counsel -- and perhaps it may make sense -- I'm advised at least in one case it may make sense -- to do that before we get going, but I can report to you --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Do you want to defer until you speak to counsel? We can recess for whatever period you think --

MR. HARKER: We've been going for about an hour and 20 minutes, and I think, setting that aside, I think it probably would make sense to get together and to see what's transpired overnight. I know there have been discussions with all three counsel that are here, but I can report before we break that the issue as to Redland, Ohio has been resolved. The issue as to International Paper has been resolved. And the issue as to A.K. Steel Corporation has been resolved. And I think it's possible perhaps some other issues -- we may be capable of resolving some other issues if you give us a few minutes.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

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JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Back on the record.

MR. HEALEY: Thomas Healey, on behalf of Wisconsin Central, Illinois Central, I&M Rail Link, and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern.

Judge, the discovery guidelines in this case require that any conference trying to resolve discovery have been conducted prior to today. rules require that the Applicants have contacted me in an attempt to discover whether we could resolve any of these issues. The Applicants have ignored that.

I received a telephone call on Monday informing me I would be coming to D.C. on Thursday. In light of the Applicants' insistence on holding to the notice requirement that they imposed upon me -and as Your Horor may, in fact, recall, I was in front of you October 9th, and because I called Ms. Bruce one day late to set up that conference, they required me to come back a week later, requiring another trip back from Chicago.

I object to the holding of the conference. The Applicants have failed to comply with the regulations applicable to these proceedings, and I

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don't think we should have to be here at all. That's my objection.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Thank you, Mr. Healey.
Mr. Harker.

MR. HEALEY: I'm sorry, I do have one more thing. The Applicants did not contact me, however, I did, despite the fact that the rules would seemingly place the requirement on the Applicants to contact me, I did, in fact, make an effort to contact the Applicants. I spent over half an hour on the phone with one of their counsel, who is not present today. Throughout the entire course of the discussion, the gentleman I spoke with made absolutely no effort to resolve one single of the interrogatories. He was not willing to narrow the scope of any of them. He was not willing to discuss accepting any of my objections, which are very well based, I think, and he simply said, we insist on the production of all this There was no good faith effort to information. resolve any sort of discovery dispute. The Applicants don't appear to be proceeding in good faith. And I don't understand why it is I should have to travel all

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the way from Chicago before I get them to the table to discuss these things, when the rules require them to do that prior to filing a motion.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Mr. Healey, the instance that you're referring to, they claim that they didn't have time to analyze what your request was.

MR. HEALEY: Judge, they had time to draft a motion of some 35-40 pages. They didn't have time to pick up the telephone?

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: No, no. You're saying the last time when they made you come back. They said they didn't have enough time to analyze what it was that you -- I don't know what --

MR. HEALEY: The issue was the discovery on information regarding the Indiana Harbor Belt. And I would point out to Your Honor that it was at that hearing that Mr. Norton got up and said he was prepared to discuss the merits of the dispute, but he wished to raise the issue in a late notice first, and that was what was ultimately upheld and I was forced to come back a day later, five days before my filing, to try to compel information.

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it's absolutely against my principles of long-standing 2 to stick to technicalities if there is some other way 3 of handling it. If the parties at that time had said that they were prepared to argue, I would have 5 listened to the argument. 6 MR. HEALEY: I do not have the transcript 7 of the October 9th hearing, however, I think if we ask 8 Mr. Norton --9 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Mr. Norton, is that what 10 you said, that you were prepared to argue, and I 11 didn't let you do it? 12 (Laughter.) 13 MR. NORTON: No, Your Honor. 14 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: That's contrary to my 15 practices, I can't believe that I did it. MR. NORTON: Your Honor, I'm sure what I 17 indicated was that if we had to, we would do what we 18 had to, but we had not had an adequate opportunity to 19 prepare to address the question. 20 MR. HARKER: And, Your Honor, 21 specifically recall in that particular instance --22

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: You know, Mr. Healey,

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you'll recall that CP was a very interested party in this matter, and that ultimately, as I recall, you relied heavily on their position here, and I do recall Mr. Mayo, on behalf of CP, at that hearing standing up and saying that he had been out of town and just had gotten in the night before, and that was the first time he had notice that the issue had come up. I submit to you that is a very different situation than what we're talking about here today with respect to the four issues that Mr. Healey is about. And if you would like, I can get into that, but I submit to you

we are wasting a lot of time to do it.

my recollection, that was true. If you recall, Mr. Mayo said -- I think he found out about the conference at 11:00 o'clock the preceding night, and that he wasn't prepared to argue, and that he felt that he did have an interest in it.

MR. HEALEY: Yes, Your Honor, I think that's correct. I think that is a correct reflection of the record. It still doesn't explain why the regulations in place in this proceeding can be avoided

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by the Applicants in the case of this motion.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I try to treat all people equally on both sides, and I think I do it successfully. I'll tell you again, I've been at this a very long time. I don't ordinarily make people come back from Chicago if it can be avoided. At that time -- Mr. Harker's refreshing my recollection -- it was really Mr. Mayo's position that that really turned the corner on that.

MR. HEALEY: So the record is clear, given the fact that it's 28 degrees in Chicago today, I don't mind being here. I have no objection to being here.

(Laughter.)

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Why don't we recess for ten minutes. Let's see if you can resolve your differences. If you still maintain your objection after that, I'll entertain it.

All right. We stand in recess.

(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Back on the record. Mr.

Harker.

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MR. HARKER: Thank you, Your Honor. think, if it's agreeable with counsel for Centerior 2 and Consumers, as well as Mr. Healey, I'd like to 3 report on our discussions with Mr. Morell on behalf of Indiana and Ohio and Indiana Southern because we were 5 partially successful in terms of resolving some of the 6 disputes, but only partially, and I would hope that we could resolve the others fairly expeditiously and let 8 Mr. Morell go. So, without objection. 9

> First of all, with respect to Indiana and Ohio Railway Company --

> JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Which tab are we talking about in your --

> MR. HARKER: Yes, Your Honor, it is Tab No. 9. Let me indicate with respect to Document Request Nos. 10, 14 and 15, we agreed that we would accept production of documents that would have very Essentially, limited redactions to them. the financial information from the agreements, to they extent there are charges that are specified in the agreements, but that would be the only basis for a redaction. And we would essentially reserve on 10, 14

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and 15 until we've had an opportunity to review the documents in their redacted form, to determine whether or not the information that was provided was satisfactory.

Assuming that the information provided is satisfactory, we won't bother you again with this, but it's under -- I think we agreed that we expect to get these documents today or tomorrow and if, upon review, it turns out that, in fact, the information that is redacted is important to the primary Applicants in terms of filing rebuttal, that we will revisit the issue next Tuesday at next Tuesday's conference. But at this point, these three have been conditionally resolved.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right.

MR. HARKER: Now, with respect to Document Request No. 16, produce copies of all agreements between IORY and CRC -- which is a reference to Conrail -- including but not limited to agreements for interchange, switching trackage rights, or haulage.

IORY objects to these requests on the grounds that they are overly broad, unduly burdensome,

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and seek information which is not relevant to any issue raised in these proceedings. And IORY further objects on the grounds that they seek confidential and sensitive commercial information, including information subject to disclosure restrictions imposed by contractual obligations with third parties.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Why don't you read into the record the document request.

MR. HARKER: Sure, it's Document Request No. 16, which was contained in CSX's First Set of Interrogatories and Document Requests to Indiana & Ohic Railway Company and it says, "Produce copies of all agreements between IORY and CRC, including but not limited to agreements for interchange, switching trackage rights, or haulage".

First of all, with respect to the issue as to the relevance of these agreements, quite simply --

MR. MORELL: Mr. Harker, could I just -I just want to speed the process along. I know I
raised a number of objections, Your Honor. There's
only one at issue at this time, and that is if any of
these agreements have confidentiality provisions where

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we need approval from the third parties, I can't produce them. At this point in time, we're not raising relevance. We're not raising any of the other issues. We're more than happy to give these documents up but, Your Honor, I can't give documents up that have a confidentiality provision without letting the other party -- in this case, Mr. Norton -- know about it.

So far, I've been unable to find any confidentiality provisions, but we're still looking through the documents.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Is there a real argument? Mr. Norton, do you have a position on this?

MR. NORTON: Your Honor, I'm not in a position to give consent, or Conrail consent, without knowing which particular agreements are at issue.

None has been identified yet where there is a consent requirement. So, it may be premature, but we can't just give a blanket consent without knowing what agreements may be --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: You know, previously

I've ordered production of such documents. I've

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allowed redactions, reasonable redactions. 1 MR. MORELL: Well, Your Honor, at this point, we really don't -- I don't believe there will 3 be any, we don't know for sure. JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Mr. Harker wants an 5 order scoping no further delay. MR. HARKER: You're reading my mind, Your Honor. Yes. 8 MR. MORELL: I understand that, Your Honor, but I think we can really resolve this. I'd be 10 very surprised if on this issue we need to come back 11 next Tuesday because, if we come back next Tuesday, it 12 will be Mr. Norton coming back next Tuesday, not 13 myself. 14 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Well, you know my prior 15 ruling, and I would be consistent, and you know --16 well, I don't remember. I think the Board affirmed my 17 ruling. I think an appeal was taken and I think I was 18 affirmed. 19 MR. HARKER: You were affirmed a number of 20 times on this issue, Your Honor, with respect to the 21 scope of the protective order and the fact that it 22

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protected people who submitted highly confidential documents, even subject to confidentiality restrictions, and I note that Ms. Brown's presence in the hearing room today. She will no doubt remember that she got the better of me in terms of a prior argument on this issue. And we were ordered to produce documents to NISG that were, in fact, subject to the same kinds of confidentiality restrictions that I think we're talking about there.

So, I think that the law of the case has been clear and, quite honestly, with all due respect to Conrail as our co-Applicant, I think even if they were to object on some basis to IORY providing documents, we would proceed with our Motion to Compel.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Do you want to make any further argument?

MR. MORELL: I'll make an argument for Conrail, I'm not making it for myself. At most, Your Honor, I think that what Conrail may want to do is redact certain totally irrelevant information, and I believe that's all that Conrail would want to reserve. I can't imagine that they would object.

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JUDGE LEVENTHAL: That's what I allowed last time, and my ruling would be the same. grant the motion that the information be furnished under the highly confidential section of the protective order, and that reasonable redactions may be made.

MR. HARKER: Well, Your Honor, let me just try and be clear about something in terms of reasonable redactions -- and I'm not trying to pick a fight, please don't think I'm being unreasonably disputatious -- but I think we maybe need a little bit more clarification as to what a reasonable redaction is.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Well --

MR. HARKER: Maybe I can cut through it. Maybe I can cut through it. Is a reasonable redaction -- in the case of NISG, for instance -- let's get back to that. The redaction that you permitted was pursuant to Section 11904 of Tit . 49, and that, as Your Honor well knows, governs the protection of shipper contracts. And in the case of NISG, NISG was seeking from CSX copies of agreements with third

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-- utilities located elsewhere. And after a lengthy discussion about the scope of the redactions that we would be permitted, the only redactions that Your Honor permitted pursuant to 11904 was the name of the shipper. That's all. And I made the argument to you that there was other information in the agreements that was like the name in the sense that it's an identifier. It's a brand. Maybe it identified the name of a plant. Maybe it identified the name of a plant. Maybe it identified the name of a city. And given the fact that we're talking about a utility -- and not many cities have more than one utility -- it's not hard to figure out who the name of the shipper is.

parties not even in this case -- not even in this case

So, in point of fact, we didn't get the relief that we requested, but at least in that case you held that under 11.904 the protection, the reasonable redaction, was the name of the shipper.

Now, here we're not talking about shipper contracts. We're not talking about contracts that are subject to 11904 because these are contracts between Conrail and between another railroad, so they don't

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fit 11904. So, I don't even think in terms of your prior practice that there's a basis to even permit reasonable redactions in this case, but I want to be -- and, obviously, at this point we know that the agreement is with Conrail, and so redacting Conrail from that agreement, the name Conrail, really won't make much difference.

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So, I'd like to try and get that out on the table and see where we're going, because I don't want to have to come back -- I'm sorry, Your Honor --I don't want to have to come back to you next Tuesday -- or, God forbid, it would even be the discovery conference after next Tuesday because the documents were produced to us before then, and then have to get into a debate about redactions.

You will recall that when -- and I apologize for going on about this, but I do have some history here -- you will recall that when we were ordered to produce documents to Mr. McBride, or Atlantic City, you ordered us to produce them, without qualification, without condition.

When we produced them, we thought that we

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were making reasonable redactions. You will recall this. And we redacted highly sensitive information from the cost information and the like. And we were criticized by Mr. McBride for that practice, and he brought us before you and you found that you would order production of the documents, we didn't take exception, and we were ordered to produce the documents on the basis that you basically lost your right. You know, you could have appealed our earlier decision -- my earlier decision -- because you were ordered to produce the documents, and you didn't. And so you have to produce them unredacted.

So that was the situation in the first round, and I just want to be sure that we're not going to stray from those ground rules from the first round.

And now I will sit down.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Last time, we had a specific problem before me. Now I don't know what the problem is, and that's why I made a generic ruling, reasonable redactions would be permitted. I don't know what it is that they want to redact, or they may want to redact.

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MR. HARKER: I take them at their word. I suspect there won't be any redactions. I really -and I have no basis to believe that there will be any redactions at all. I just worry that -- and I've told you this before, Your Honor, at an earlier conference -- our response has been December 15. And I haven't given you -- at the last hearing, I told you how many business days, how many calendar days -- well, I haven't done the math on it here -- but I just worry that if we get in a situation where we have redactions in the documents that we think are a problem, you know, it's going to delay things such that getting the documents the week before our filing is due is really no good because we have a printer schedule that we've got to deal with. So, we're really up against the gun. And so I guess I worry a little bit about what one man's reasonable redactions area is another man's unreasonable redactions. And so I apologize for pressing Your Honor on that because I understand the spirit in which you're proceeding, but I think it's important to try and clarify that.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Mr. Norton?

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MR. NORTON: I think this is likely not to be a problem. We're dealing with something of a hypothetical situation because we don't know whether there are going to be any documents. And one of the problems is the request calls for agreements relating to interchange, switching trackage rights or haulage that's not relevant. So there is a possibility that there could be some category of agreement that we're not aware of that might present a problem that would cause Conrail not to want to consent, but I don't think that's likely to happen. So, we're really, I think, dealing with something of an abstract problem.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Why don't we leave it at that, Mr. Harker.

MR. NORTON: We don't want to slow anything up.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: No, I understand that.

We're going to have this telephone conference next

Tuesday. And if there's a problem, you'll bring it up

then. A couple of days isn't going to be fatal to

you.

MR. NORTON: Okay, Your Honor.

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JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I understand from the representations made, it appears likely that there won't be a problem. I have to tell you, though, if there is a problem, you have to fax me whatever the redactions are. You have to show me the document, otherwise, I won't be in a position to rule.

MR. HARKER: I will be able to send you the redacted version, and either Mr. Morell or Mr. Norton will be able to send you the unredacted version.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right.

MR. MORELL: I don't think you'll have to worry about it, Your Honor.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I don't either. Okay. Good.

MR. HARKER: And I think that also disposes of Indiana Southern. Let me, just for the record, Indiana Southern is at Tab 10 of your material, Your Honor, and, again, this is -- these are Document Request Nos. 9 and 10 in the First Set of Interrogatories and Request for Production of Documents of CSX and NS.

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-	bocument Request No. 3, produce any
2	tariffs, contracts, agreements, or other documents
3	establishing the CRC switch charge referenced on page
4	5 of the responsive application.
5	No. 10, produce all agreements between
6	ISRR and CRC, including but not limited to agreements
7	for interchange, switching trackage rights or haulage.
8	I believe this is an identical objection
9	to IORY, but it's also my understanding that the only
10	current basis for the objection is a concern about any
11	confidentiality obligations flowing to Conrail. I
12	think that the same
13	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: You want the same
14	ruling.
15	MR. HARKER: Want the same ruling.
16	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right, so ordered.
17	MR. MORELL: Thank you, Your Honor. May
18	I be excused, too?
19	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Yes, you may.
20	(Whereupon, Mr. Morell left the hearing
21	room.)
22	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Mr. Harker?
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Document Request No. 9, produce any

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MR. HARKER: Thank you, Your Honor.

What I would propose to do is to, I guess, proceed, since we sort of finished off the objections at the end of the motion, why don't we go back to the beginning and just basically take them in order, the first one being Centerior Energy Corporation, which is at Tab 1 of your materials.

I think that, frankly, Centerior can probably be resolved on the same basis as what you just did. As I understand the situation, that's based on their objection which is at Tab 1 of our motion. They object to Interrogatory Nos. 6, 7, and 13, Document Production Request Nos. 5, 6 and 8. If you'd like, Your Honor, I'd be glad to read those into the record.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Yes, I think that would be helpful.

MR. HARKER: These are a bit longer. Interrogatory No. 6 in CSX's First Set of Interrogatories and Request for Production of Documents to Centerior Energy Corporation, provide separately for each of Centerior's generating

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21 22 stations, identify each contract currently in effect for the transportation of coal, and for each provide the following information: (a) of transportation; (b) name of carrier; (c) expiration date; (d) origin points; whether (e) transportation involves an interchange with any other carrier or motor transport and, if so, the other carriers and/or modes involved.

Interrogatory No. 7 provides, separately, for each of Centerior's generating stations, identify each contract currently in effect for the supply of coal, and for each provide the following information: (a) name of supplier; (b) name and location of mine supplying coal; (c) expiration date; (d) detailed description of any contract terms discussing the transportation of coal to Centerior.

Let me interrupt, Your Honor. It occurs to me that we did provide you at Tab 12 of our motion, a copy of the interrogatory requests that we propounded to Centerior, but they were not repeated in their objection so we went ahead and included them, but for the record that's where they are.

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JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I have them before me.

MR. HARKER: Okay, good. Interrogatory

No. 13, describe in detail the "arrangement" between

Centerior and Ohio Valley Coal Company, referred to at

page 5, Footnote 2, of the verified statement of

Michael A. Kovac, and identify all documents

constituting, discussing, referring, or relating to

such arrangement.

Document Production Request No. 5, which

is the next objection. Produce all documents

Document Production Request No. 5, which is the next objection. Produce all documents identified or which should be identified in response to Interrogatory No. 6. So this is basically the Production Request that corresponds to Interrogatory No. 6.

Document Production Request No. 6.

Produce all documents identified or which should be identified in response to Interrogatory No. 7. This, similarly, is the companion to the Document Request, companion to Interrogatory No. 7.

And then, finally, Document Request No. 8, produce all documents identified or which should be identified in response to Interrogatory No. 13. This,

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again, is the Production Request companion to Interrogatory No. 13.

So, basically, what Centerior did was object to production of contracts and agreements of various kinds, including production of the actual agreement as well as certain information from the agreement and, as I understand Centerior's position as reflected in the letter dated November 18, 3.997, to you, that we received a copy of from Mr. Kolesar, counsel for Centerior Energy Corporation, the basis for the objection to these three interrogatories and three document requests is that some of these agreements may include explicit confidentiality restrictions, and Centerior takes the view that they are not free to produce those absent permission from all parties to the agreements, which is my understanding, and they are seeking such permission, but at least as of the date of this letter had not received it, and it's my understanding, as of yesterday had not received it either, or an order compelling production, and that is why we are here.

This, it seems to me, can again be

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disposed of the kind of -- a similar order than the one that you just issued and the one that you issued to us on numerous occasions, including involving NISG, where we had two agreements that NISG wanted, both of which had confidentiality restrictions. We're not sure here how many of them do, I guess there are some that do and some that don't, but that's a little bit unclear from their papers. In any event, Your Honor, for the reasons I stated before, ordered production of those agreements to NISG, and I would say here, again, there's no basis to distinguish that situation except for the fact that there you permitted redactions under 11904, but here we already know who the shipper is, Centerior, so there's really no point in redacting Centerior's name from any of the agreements.

MR. KOLESAR: Your Honor, Andrew Kolesar.

Mr. Harker has accurately stated our position as reflected in our papers. The only thing I can add is that subsequent analysis has demonstrated that the agreements do contain the confidentiality restrictions -- we thought that they might -- with one exception.

One of our coal transportation agreements does not

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have such provision in it. That will be produced. And as we've indicated, all that we require is an order from Your Honor.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Well, I've been consistent in ordering production of such documents. Do you want to produce under the highly confidential provision?

MR. KOLESAR: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. So ordered.

MR. HARKER: Your Honor, the next issue raised in our Motion to Compel involved objections filed by Consumers Energy Company to CSX's First Set of Interrogatories and Request for Production of

The first objection was to Interrogatory No. 1, which provides that -- and let me give you a cite in your materials -- Tab 2 is where the objection appears.

Interrogatory No. 1 provides that for each of Consumers generating stations, separately for each of the years 1995, '96 and '97, state (a) the location; (b) the fuel or fuels used; (c) the total

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generating capacity; (d) the amount of electricity generated; (e) the percentage of capacity utilized; (f) the average cost per kilowatt hour; (g) the amount in tons of coal burned; (h) the amount of electricity generated and sold to other utilities or wholesale customers; (i) the rail carrier or carriers that deliver coal to the rail station; (j) whether coal was delivered to the station by any other mode of transport (e.g., truck, barge, like vessel) specifying the mode or modes used; (k) the station's delivery cost for coal; and (l) the average fuel cost per kilowatt hour.

Consumers also objected to Interrogatory
No. 8, which provides separately for each of Consumers
generating stations, identify each spot purchase of
coal made since January 1, 1995, and for each purchase
state (a) the supplier and location of the supplying
mine; (b) the number of tons supplied; (c) all rail
carriers involved in the transportation of the coal.

Interrogatory No. 9 provides identify all offers, requests for quotation, or other documents listing bids for transportation of coal to any of

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Consumers generating stations. This was also objected to.

In addition, Consumers objected to two document requests. The first one, Document Request No. 6, provides produce all documents identified or which should be identified in response to Interrogatory No. 7.

And, finally, Document Request No. 7, produce all documents identified or which should be identified in response to Interrogatory No. 9.

Let me begin with respect to Interrogatory
No. 1, which essentially requests basic information on
the operations of and the fuel supply and
transportation options for each Consumers plant from
1995 to 1997.

Now, Consumers objects to this Interrogatory on a couple of different grounds, one, that it is overbroad and unduly burdensome and seeks irrelevant information, also that it seeks information that is publicly available.

First of all, with respect to the relevance objection, our understanding of Consumers

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filing is that they are concerned that the transaction will reduce Consumers competitive rail transportation options -- that is the basis for their filing.

When you look at the filing, on page 6 of their argument -- which you don't have, Your Honor -- the heading of that argument is, the transaction is not in the public interest because the disappearance of Conrail will reduce Consumers' competitive options for the rail transportation of coal.

So, our understanding of the Consumers filing is that they are concerned about losing competitive options, competitive rail transportation options, that they currently have. Although the letter that they sent to you dated November 18, depending on how you read it, seems to -- well, it's confusing, I guess. I don't know if you have a copy of their letter, but it was -- on the second page, in the second paragraph, in the middle there, in the paragraph that begins, "In their motion", the second sentence reads: Consumers, however, did not allege in its comments that any presently available "competitive options" would be eliminated by the subject

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Well, it certainly seems, based on that argument that I just read to you, that that's exactly what they are saying. And then they go on to say, "Rather, Consumers witness Garrity expressed the concern that prospectively NS would not share Conrail's Great Lakes market focus when it came to the transportation of low sulfur coal".

So, even reading that sentence, it would seem to me that there's still concern about somehow losing options for the originating legs of coal shipments. And what this discovery, in general, is aimed at doing -- and I'll get to more of the specifics a little bit later -- is basically to determine what those options are and how they could be affected by the transaction. Clearly, a relevant inquiry.

Now, all of these things in Interrogatory No. 1 request very basic kind of information about the operations of the utility and of their plants, and would obviously be basic kind of information necessary to make an assessment as to what Consumers competitive

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options are with respect to coal supply and, correspondingly, rail transportation.

Indeed, the verified statement of Mr. Garrity indicates that one purpose of his verified statement is to provide the Board with information on Consumers electric generating systems and the coal supply and transportation circumstances relied upon to meet those systems' fuel needs. That's the Garrity verified statement at 1. Interrogatory No. 1 essentially requests the same information, basic information about these plants and their various coal supply and rail transportation needs, and it is limited to three years.

It's been standard practice in this proceeding, as Your Honor knows, for parties to produce information for a three-year period -- '95, '96 and '97. We were required to produce such information on numerous occasions and including on utilities that weren't even in the case -- you know, as we talked about with Ms. Brown. So, the request is narrowly crafted to get at the information that our experts say that they need.

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Now, one of the specific points that's made in the letter is that they don't understand how our request for information about average costs and average fuel costs per kilowatt hour, 1(f) and 1(l), is relevant to anything, but when you look at Mr. Garrity's verified statement at page 3, he talks about how Consumers blends coal to minimize the cost of fuel. Obviously, getting low cost coal is a priority of the utility, and we need to understand what their current cost structure is for us to be able to address this issue that somehow this transaction is going to limit the availability of various coal suppliers to Consumers. So, that's the basis for this information.

I don't think we need to go through unless, as the argument proceeds, it makes sense to touch on any of the others.

Now, in addition, Consumers argues that much of this information, although perhaps not all of it, is publicly available from FERC forms and EIA forms. That may or may not be so, but the point is, I think, that we were ordered to produce information during the earlier proceeding that the other side had.

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We gave Mr. McBride copies of bids and proposals that he already had. We were ordered to do so. I'm not here to take exception to the representation in here that this material is independently available from the FERC, it seems to me that you have to weigh the relative burden in terms of getting the information.

Consumers made a report to FERC. They've got it in a file somewhere. It's obviously an important report because it contains very basic information that Consumers is required to supply to the Government. And I think if you weigh the relative burden of requiring us to go hunt in FERC to get this information, or for Consumers to do into a file somewhere and make copies of the documents, it's clear that the relative burden here -- which Your Honor has always obsessed throughout the course of the proceeding when presented to a Motion to Compel -- indicates that the relative burden here would suggest that Consumers should provide the information because it is relatively less burdensome than for us to provide --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Would these reports

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satisfy your Interrogatory Document Request?

MR. HARKER: We've not seen -- we've not seen the reports and, indeed, I believe that there is some information that was requested in here that is not publicly available on these FERC forms.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Consumers isn't here --

MR. KOLESAR: Yes, sir.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Oh, you are representing

Consumers?

MR. KOLESAR: Yes. I'm sorry.

MR. HARKER: Yes, they are. This is the problem. We've not been -- we just got this objection, and we've not had an opportunity to review these forms yet to see whether or not it has the information that we need.

our point of view in terms of dealing with information that actually came from Consumers in answer to these questions, I think it's much less likely to be challenged than relying on a FERC document. We'd asked them for some fairly basic information. If they say it's just as easy as going to the FERC to get a

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report that they filed, they should be able to produce that documentation just as easily, and it came from them, and so it can't be subjected by them to later second-guessing.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Mr. Kolesar?

MR. KOLESAR: Your Honor, CSX's Motion to Compel turns discovery on its head. The obligation should not be ours to produce publicly available information just because CSX would like it. Mr. Harker has suggested that CSX should not be required to come to FERC and hunt for this information.

CSX has retained expert counsel in this proceeding. Dr. Robert Sanson, of Energy Ventures Analysis, who has tremendous credentials with respect to the subject matter. Dr. Sanson is well aware of FERC Form 423, he is exceedingly familiar with the FERC Form 1. These materials are on file. Frankly, we are of the view that Dr. Sanson probably already has these materials and that they were instrumental in helping him prepare his verified statement in this proceeding some months ago. We submit that Dr. Sanson probably would not have been doing a very good job had

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he not taken a look at these forms.

And as to the burden, one trip here to FERC, it seems to us, would have allowed one of these consultants to collect all of these publicly available materials that pertain to each electric utility that is involved in this proceeding.

why, if it's so easy it should be our obligation to do it, as opposed to CSX's, frankly, Consumers does not understand. As to whether it's better to get the information from Consumers as opposed to the version that may be on file with FERC, that material is identically the same.

The FERC Form 423s that Consumers may have a copy of in its office are the same FERC Form 423s that are on file here at FERC.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: If you have a copy in your office, what difference does it make whether you xerox it and send it to them or make them come to FERC to look for it?

MR. KOLESAR: Well, Your Honor, the burden of discovery should be on the propounding party. Is there any limit to the amount of public material they

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should produce? Understandably, if the material were on file with a state utility commission, that might be more burdensome for CSX. There might be some decent argument to make that they shouldn't be required to visit 20 state public utility commissions to examine all the files. But they are here in Washington, as is CSX's counsel and CSX's consultants. This is CSX's proceeding. They are the Applicant. opponent to this proceeding. If they need this data to make their case, frankly, Your Honor, we believe that the onus should be on them.

The data called for in Interrogatory No. 1 is on public file, as I say, in the FERC Form 423s, which are monthly reports, and they are on file for '95, '96 and '97, through a relatively current period -- I believe that's on the order of one to two months -- it would be the same data that they would get directly from Consumers.

There are certain -- FERC Form 1 is filed annually, in '95 and '96. Form 1s are publicly available. The 423 doesn't cover all the elements of Interrogatory No. 1 but, if I may, subparts (a), (b)

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and (c) do not change from year to year so, consequently, the 1996 Form 1 should cover that.

Subparts (i) and (j), as we indicated in our November 18 letter to you, are duplicative of other portions of CSX's requests and, consequently, should not be at issue. Subparts (g) and (k) are in 423, again, which is filed monthly, which leaves us with (d), (e), (f), and (l). They are subpart (d) the amount of electricity generated; subpart (e) the percentage of capacity utilized; (f) the average cost per kilowatt hour: and (l) the average fuel cost per kilowatt hour.

Frankly, Your Honor, they have access to that material from 1996, 1995. While they may not be able to get the information for 1997 from public sources, we fall back on our relevance objection. Mr. Harker characterized the contents of our comments of our November 18 reply. I'd like to respond to that, if I may.

Frankly, the November 18 reply language should be read in the context of the actual Motion to Compel. Reading from CSX's Motion to Compel briefly,

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at page 6 regarding Consumers, Interrogatory No. 1, 8, 9, Document Request No. 7, CSX states: "The comments on the primary application that Consumers filed in this proceeding complain of reduced competitive options and being limited to one rail carrier after the transaction".

That is not Consumers position. The transaction will not affect the number of carriers serving any one of Consumers plants. Consumers is not a two-to-one shipper at any given destination, as has been the case for some other utilities in other merger proceedings.

We are suggesting in this case that the substitute of NS for Conrail as the railroad capable of originating coal from some low sulfur coal origins -- generally in the Pennsylvania area -- for Conrail, will generally hurt Consumers because Norfolk Southern has provided that coal towards its traditional southeast destinations. That is not the same as saying that we have lost some of our competitive service options at destination.

We don't believe that this material --

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(d), (e), (f) and (l) -- material which we believe is more properly directed to through a market dominance 2 analysis, is appropriate in a merger proceeding. 3 At this point, Your Honor, I can continue to lay out our position with respect to the other 5 6 interrogatories at issue, or I can --JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Let's take them one at a time. 8 MR. KOLESAR: Yes, Your Honor. 9 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Let's go off the record. 10 (Discussion off the record.) 11 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Back on the record. All 12 right. Do you wish to address Mr. Kolesar's argument 13 with respect to the one? 14 MR. HARKER: Just a few things, Your 15 Honor, and obviously I'd be glad to answer any 16 questions that you have but, first of all, I think Mr. 17 Kolesar has conceded that not all of the information 18 requested in Interrogatory No. 1 is publicly 19 available. I think that's also basically what his 20 letter says. 21 And I think basically what they really 22

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fall back on is that this information is available at FERC and/or somewhere else and we should go get it. But, again, I think this is called discovery, and we are entitled to discover facts from Consumers, and there is just simply an issue about relative burden.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Well, his argument really also goes to relevance in general. You've made your argument on that.

MR. HARKER: Yes. Again, I think, you know, with respect to (d), (e), (f) and (l), the items that he indicates are not publicly available but he again questions their relevance, is that they claim that they are limited at origin, they are going to suffer from this transaction because of a lack of origin competition, and one of the things that they say is that cost of coal is very -- or the cost of generating electricity is very important, and that goes into the kinds of coal that they can use.

An so, obviously, their cost structure is relevant to determining exactly what coal sources are available to them and, in turn, how those sources of supply --

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JUDGE LEVENTHAL: The specific items. How about the amount of electricity generated, why is that important to you? What would that lead to?

MR. HARKER: That would allow us to determine the overall capacity of these facilities, and it made judgments as to how much coal they are consuming, how is it relative to the amount of electricity generated, and so on. This is not rocket science. I mean, there is really no burden here. I mean, this is what this utility does, it generates electricity and, obviously, the extent of electricity that they generate is important in determining what coal sources they have and how much electricity they might generate in the future if they were to get more. It's not -- I think it's just basic information on the plants.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: It may be basic information, but is it relevant? You're asking in (g), you say the amount and times of coal burned. Why do you have to know the amount of electricity generated? You're interested in the coal that's being transported. And that's also to percentage of

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capacity utilized. What difference does that make to you?

MR. HARKER: Well, again, with respect to (e) the percentage of capacity utilized, all of these things basically go to basic kind of information on the utilities' operations. And with respect to capacity, if they are over capacity, under capacity, it goes to how much coal they may need, what kind of a demand for coal they might have with respect to capacity or under capacity -- you know, this is basically basic information that the expert has asked us to request.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. I'm ready to rule. Do you have any further argument?

MR. KOLESAR: Two items. Mr. Harker said that it has been Consumers' position that (d), (e), (f) and (l) are not publicly available. I want to clarify that that is only with respect to 1997. That information is available in FERC Form 1, and the reason is the year ending December 31, 1996.

Second item, with respect, again, to the issue of whether the documents are publicly available,

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of responses to discovery requests has suggested that they object to producing publicly available information.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: How have I ruled previously on that, Mr. Harker, you have a good

I will represent -- and Mr. Harker will correct me if

I'm wrong -- but to my best information, CSX has

general objections to each and every one of their sets

previously on that, Mr. Harker, you have a good memory. Have I required you to furnish publicly available information?

MR. HARKER: The issue has never been, to my memory -- and I'll let my colleagues correct me if I'm wrong -- but to my memory, we have never pushed that particular general objection.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: The general --

MR. HARKER: And, indeed -- I'm sorry, Your Honor, I was just going to say -- the only analogous case that you have ruled on, and you have ruled on it on numerous occasions, is, we took the position with respect to Atlantic City, Indianapolis Power, Niagara, Mohawk and other utilities that were seeking information on bids and proposals that we

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submitted to them, that they had the information -they already had the information, they didn't need to get it from us. And you will recall that you ordered us to produce information on bids and proposals submitted to Mr. McBride's clients, for instance, and that's how you limited Mr. McBride's discovery -- you required us to produce documents -- I'm sorry -- bids and proposals that we submitted to Atlantic City, for instances, despite the fact that obviously they've got these documents.

So, that's the only analogous case. And I would say, though, that that is support enough for requiring Consumers, who has these reports, to make photocopies of them and give them to us. It's basically the same principle.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. The general rule in discovery is that you don't have to furnish documents which are publicly available. In this instance, though, I think Mr. Harker makes a good argument. I don't see that there's any burden on Consumers to copy these documents and furnish them, and so I'll so order it.

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I take it that your answer is that all the information requested is in these documents that 2 you're referring to except for 1997. 3 MR. KOLESAR: With the exception, Your Honor, of (d), (e), (f) and (1) for '97. All the 5 other elements, all the other subparts are available 6 in 1997. 7 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: These four, do you need 8 1997 for them, Mr. Harker? 9 MR. KOLESAR: As it is is '95 and '96 for 10 (d), (e), (f) and (l). We have Form 1 for year ended 11 December 31, '95 and December 31, '96. 12 MR. HARKER: And you don't have 13 information on '97? 14 MR. KOLESAR: It is not yet publicly available, which I think was His Honor's question. 16 MR. HARKER: So it hasn't been filed with 17 FERC, but you've got it available to you. 18 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Let's go off the record. 19 (Discussion off the record.) 20 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Back on the record. All 21 right. With respect to (d), (e), (f) and (1), 22

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1	Consumers does not have to furnish the information for
2	1997.
3	All right. The next item is Interrogatory
4	8.
5	MR. HARKER: Yes, Your Honor. Let's see,
6	with respect to Interrogatory No. 8
7	MR. KOLESAR: If I could interrupt, I may
8	be able to expedite this. Given Judge Leventhal's
9	ruling on Interrogatory No. 1, with respect to the
10	production of that information, we will see (a) and
11	(b) of No. 8 answered with the production of FERC Form
12	423s as well.
13	MR. HARKER: So (a) and (b) are off the
14	table?
15	MR. KOLESAR: Yes. And (c), which we
16	indicated in our November 18th letter, has been
17	answered by other responses to your Interrogatories.
18	MR. HARKER: Okay. I now am reading from
19	the responses of Consumers Energy Company to CSX's
20	First Set of Interrogatories and Request for
21	Production of Documents, which we received two days
22	ago by fax. Interrogatory No. 8 actually, all that
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is provided there -- it says objection -- this is now in their responses, their 15-day responses.

Objection. Consumers objects to this interrogatory on the grounds that its request for details of each spot purchase of coal made over a nearly three-year period is overbroad, unduly burdensome, and seeks information which is not relevant to any issue raised by Consumers in this proceeding which must or properly can be resolved in this proceeding.

And your letter, dated November 18, doesn't refer to any other interrogatory response that would give an answer to No. (c). So, can you help me

MR. KOLESAR: I believe I can. Referring to the letter, on page 3 of our November 18 letter, we say in paragraph 2 under Interrogatory No. 8, "Moreover, all of the information sought by CSX Interrogatory No. 8 is available either from public documents or from Consumers responses to other interrogatories and document requests".

You are quite right that we don't indicate

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which request. I believe, although I cannot confirm this, that it is Interrogatory No. 6 regarding the rail transportation contracts. I believe that we spell that information out in some detail.

MR. HARKER: Okay. Now, the response to Interrogatory No. 6 is a long response. Although -and, Your Honor, I don't know how you would want to proceed. I appreciate you don't have this document, but the response does go on for about three and a half pages, and I don't think it would be worth your time for me to read this. But help me, if you could, Mr. Kolesar, Interrogatory 8(c) says "All rail carriers involved in the transportation of the coal" -- meaning the spot purchase of coal -- in terms of your answer to Interrogatory No. 6, how do we tell what is a spot purchase and what isn't?

MR. KOLESAR: You will be able to tell about spot purchases from the FERC Form 423. There will be a category there on each monthly report from purchases from each origin, there will be a designation as to whether it is a "C" or an "S", contract or spot. By matching up the 423 with the

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information we provided to you there with respect to 1 the rail carriers serving the plants and the other 2 railroads involved in the transportation, I believe 3 that should give you the information. 4 MR. HARKER: So we're supposed to take 5 423, figure out if it's a "C" or an "S" on the form 6 somewhere, and then link it to a destination and/or an 7 origin? 8 MR. KOLESAR: The 423s are broken down by 9 specific generating station and also by origin. 10 MR. HARKER: I hate to be difficult. My 11 only concern is -- and, ultimately, we're going to --12 so what you're asking us to do is correlate 13 information on the 423 with information that you 14 provided in Interrogatory No. 6, which doesn't refer 15

at all to Form 423, right?

MR. KOLESAR: That's correct.

MR. HARKER: But maybe we can do that, maybe we can't. I mean, that's not really answering -- that's not really a response to -- I don't think it's really a response to the interrogatory.

My only concern is that to the extent that

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different terminology is used -- I mean, I suspect, for instance, that when you -- I don't know -- but to the extent that there are differences in terminology between Interrogatory No. 6 and FERC Form 423, that's going to introduce confusion. And I've learned enough about this business to know that sometimes different plants go by different names even within the same company. So, to the extent that the terminology is inconsistent between FERC Form 423 and Interrogatory No. 6, which doesn't refer to FERC Form 423 -- and I suspect that FERC Form 423 won't refer to Interrogatory No. 6 -- doing the cross-matching is not going to be easy and could lead to some confusion. And I don't think there is any interest in being confused here.

And I think I would just cut through all this and indicate, Your Honor, that if it is that simple to match up these various things, the more straightforward way to do it and the way to avoid any of this possible confusion which I feel certain will exist, is to require Consumers to do that.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Let's find out one more

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thing. On Form 423, when you say each item is designated with a "C" or and "S" and that stands for spot, what does that show?

MR. KOLESAR: That shows, for August 1997, for Consumers Campbell plant -- and treat this as a hypothetical, please -- you may see three entries. The first entry will be SPFS, spot coal purchased from blank, and the name of the coal supplier; number of tons, and you'll have that information.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Does it give you the railroad?

MR. KOLESAR: No, it does not give you the railroad, but it will tell you where it's coming from. I understand, and I don't mean to make Mr. Harker read this quickly and know what we're saying in our entire interrogatory answer -- I know he's got a lot to look at.

I will represent that I think the consultants for CSX will have no difficulty whatsoever in doing this. I offer that to Your Honor before you make your ruling. Granted the fact that the 423s don't refer to Interrogatory No. 6 and Interrogatory

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No. 6's answer doesn't refer to a 423, it should not be that difficult for CSX's consultants to do that. That's the best I can offer at this point on that.

MR. HARKER: I'm sorry, Your Honor, I'm obviously at a disadvantage. I just do worry that we are being asked to correlate documents that we didn't prepare and that we had no --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: What does 6 show? don't have 6. What does that show?

MR. HARKER: If I may, I'm giving you a copy of a November 18, 1997 facsimile from Slover and Loftus, Mr. Kelton Dowd, I think a colleague of yours, to Dennis Lyons, a partner of mine, and Sam Sipe, and it is a facsimile copy of Consumers Energy Company's Responses to CSX's First Set of Interrogatories and Request for Production of Documents.

The other thing that I don't see on No. 6 is -- and it doesn't say anything about contract versus spot. It also doesn't say anything about origin. And to the extent that you need origin information to tie -- it only talks about destination. And it would seem to me that obviously the origin --

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when you're talking about spot purchase of coal, I 1 mean, the key thing is origin here. 2 So, again, I'm just concerned that when we try and put those forms together, it may not have the 4 information we need or (b) it just -- it might not be 5 able to correlate because of different terminology and 6 the like. 7 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Interrogatory No. 6 8 deals with contracts, doesn't it? 9 MR. KOLESAR: Rail contracts, Your Honor. 10 And the issue in Interrogatory No. 8 is spot purchases 11 of coal. The spot purchases of coal would be moving 12 by rail transportation contract. 13 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: And some of these 14 contracts are spot contracts? 15 MR. KOLESAR: No. Well, I 16 understand Your Honor's terminology. The contracts 17 that we're talking about in response to Interrogatory 18 No. 6 are rail transportation contracts. 19 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Well, how would they 20 determine whether one of these shipments is a spot 21 shipment or not? Is there a contract when there is a 22

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spot shipment? 1 MR. KOLESAR: There is a contract. 2 one of those coal transportation contracts. JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Is that included in 5 here? MR. KOLESAR: Yes. Those contracts would 6 be utilized to transport coal, whether that coal be 7 bought as a spot purchase or under a coal supply 8 contract. 9 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: But origin and 10 destination and the carrier, doesn't that give you the 11 information you want? 12 MR. KOLESAR: It doesn't have the origin 13 on there. It doesn't have from where the coal 14 originated. CSX's consultants should know that for 15 each of the origins in a 423, which carriers serve 16 those origins. 17 MR. HARKER: I guess I'm trying to figure 18 cut why the issue on No. (c) -- there's not a 19 relevance objection here -- I mean, we're not talking 20 about relevance -- I mean, we're essentially -- I 21 don't know if this is burdened or what have you, but 22

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I think, you know, clearly, being able to tie a particular rail carrier to a particular spot purchase will be part of our case, and I would suggest here again, you know, with respect to relative burden -- you know, we are being asked to correlate documents that we didn't create, and I don't know why we're being asked to do that. I would think it would be fairly straightforward for Consumers to provide this information to us.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Do you have any further argument on it? I don't know, I think we're spending more time on the argument than it's worth. I've looked at 6. It seems to me it should be easy for your client, Mr. Kolesar, to correlate that.

MR. KOLESAR: I'm sorry, Your Honor.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: The motion is granted with respect to Interrogatory No. 8.

MR. HARKER: The last one, Your Honor, is Interrogatory No. 9 and Document Request No. 7. Identify all offers, requests for quotations or other documents soliciting bids for the transportation of coal to any of Consumers generating stations.

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Interrogatory No. 9 and Document Request No. 7 go together.

If I could interrupt my train of thought here for a second, I wanted to clarify, where are we on Document Request No. 6? There had been an objection to that in your initial objections, but I notice that it's not picked up in your paper. Is that still an outstanding issue?

MR. KOLESAR: Well, based upon the Motion to Compel, we understood that issue to not be noticed for today's hearing. CSX has indicated in its Motion to Compel that assuming compliance with Interrogatory No. 7, CSX is prepared to withdraw No. 6. We Have heard nothing from CSX on the point.

MR. HARKER: We will have to talk about that then because we just got your response to that particular interrogatory that we were hoping would take the place of the document request, and we have some issues on that. Thank you. I just wanted to clarify that.

Okay. Back to Interrogatory No. 9 and Document Request No. 7, I indicated that Interrogatory

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No. 9, identify all offers, requests for quotation or other documents soliciting bids for the transportation of coal to any of Consumers generating stations. And Document Request No. 7 is the companion document request for that one.

Well, again, Your Honor, this one is relevant because we are trying to establish and determine exactly what Consumers coal transportation options are. And to the extent that they are claiming that they are losing a transportation option either at origin or destination, I think it's clearly relevant to examine what proposals they solicited or entertained to supply coal to that plant. It's not limited to ultimate delivery, but any participation in interline or intermodal movement is relevant because they seem to be arguing that they are losing an origination option. And we're entitled to discovery as to what bids they've actually received. It's only three years. It's only three years, it's '95 to '97, and this is analogous to Mr. McBride's request -- or actually to your limitation on Mr. McBride's request to require us to produce bids and proposals submitted

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to Atlantic City for '95 to '97.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Your interrogatory doesn't indicate a time period. You're requesting it for '95?

MR. HARKER: I'm sorry, Your Honor. There is an instruction in the Interrogatories that indicates the appropriate time limit is '95 to the present unless otherwise specified.

MR. KOLESAR: Your Honor, Mr. Harker has identified a theory of relevance that is not in his Motion to Compel. If we look strictly at the Motion to Compel with respect to Interrogatory No. 9, CSX states, "This information is clearly relevant to determining what coal transportation options are available to Consumers in light of its contention that it has none".

As we indicated in our November 18th letter, there is only one generating station for which we contend that we have no transportation options. That is clearly reflected in our October 21st comments. That single station is the Campbell station. It is served presently and in the future

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will be served solely by CSX.

In Mr. Dowd's letter dated November 18, he indicates that in light of the narrowing that we see in the Motion to Compel, if Your Honor believes this to be relevant, we will undertake to conduct a search for solicitations out of our offers for rail coal delivery service to Campbell by carriers other than CSX. On the basis of the fact that Campbell is the only CSX destination and CSX presumably has all that information in its own possession already about the bids it has made to provide transportation service.

MR. HARKER: Well, we are having difficulty in terms of trying to figure out exactly what Consumers position in the case is because when we read their comments, their comments talk generally in terms of a reduction of rail transportation options, and they don't single out the Campbell plant.

We have tried to work out a stipulation with Consumers yesterday, to avoid the hearing, where we were focusing in on exactly that the issues were, and we broke down over this issue as to reduction of

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21 22 rail transportation options, be they at origination or destination, to any of their plants.

And it is my understanding, although I was involved in the negotiations -- it is my understanding that where we ended up was, we couldn't agree on a stipulation because Consumers was unwilling to agree to a stipulation that said that the transaction would not reduce any presently available competitive options for the transportation of coal to Consumers generating stations. They were not willing to agree to that, and we couldn't work out a corresponding stipulation.

So, the issue -- let's not get hung up on, well, they're going to have no options, or they're going to have one option, or two options. I mean, I think the critical thing is that they are arguing that the effect of the transaction on them is to reduce competitive options for rail transportation of coal.

The purpose of this interrogatory is to test that by asking them for a three-year period what bids and offers have they received for the rail transportation of coal.

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Now, if they want to stipulate that as to the other plants they are not arguing that they are losing any rail transportation options, either origination or destination, for any of those three plants, and all we're talking about is Campbell, I think we've got a basis to do a deal, but that is not my understanding of where they are.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Isn't that what your letter says?

MR. KOLESAR: Our letter -- I see that you're pointing to page 4 of our letter. Our letter is in reply to CSX's Motion to Compel where they contend that the relevance of this entire question is based upon the fact that we have contended that we have no coal transportation options.

Our comments reflect the fact that presently and in the future we will have no coal transportation options solely at the Campbell station. Campbell is served only by CSX now, will be served only by CSX in the future.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Well, then, why wouldn't you stipulate in accordance with what Mr. Harker has

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just told us? Isn't that the same thing? Am I misunderstanding something here?

MR. KOLESAR: Perhaps I haven't explained it fully, Your Honor We are concerned with regard to all of our generating stations, that the loss of origin competition, competition among originating railroads, will affect out plants. There will be no change in the configuration of rail carriers actually serving the plants, no destination will go from two to one.

But the particular that's relevant with respect to this interrogatory is CSX's basis for claiming relevance. It is not what Mr. Harker has said here this morning, it is what they say in their Motion to Compel. The information is clearly relevant to determining what coal transportation options are available to Consumers in light of its contention that it has none. We have only indicated that with respect to Campbell. We've indicated our willingness to produce these documents with respect to Campbell.

MR. HARKER: I think this is clear, Your Honor. The issue of the other plants is on the table.

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They won't take it off the table. Sure, when we wrote our Motion to Compel, we read their paper to mean that it looked like maybe Campbell was the only issue, but so what? We wrote that paper a few days based on that

understanding. We weren't trying to fool anybody.

We now have a very clear understanding.

Based on negotiations with Consumers about trying to get a stipulation that would reduce the issue to only Campbell. And now, secondly, on the record with Your Honor, they are not willing to take the other stations off of the table. They are concerned about a reduction of rail transportation options for those other facilities.

What better evidence on their rail transportation options for those other facilities than to ask them, tell us what bids you've gotten over the course of the last three years to move coal to those facilities.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Well, it seems fair to me, Mr. Kolesar -- you've just said you are concerned about competition at origin points.

MR. KOLESAR: Yes, Your Honor.

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JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Isn't that relevant to the question he's asking? MR. KOLESAR: It's not relevant, Your 3 Honor, to the basis for the Motion to Compel, and I 4 think Mr. Harker did just admit that his Motion to 5 Compel is strictly -- that the theory of relevance 6 articulated in the Motion to Compel only applies to 7 Campbell. Whether CSX did not understand our comments 8 up to that time or not is irrelevant, that's what the 9

Motion to Compel says.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I'll grant the motion. I'll find that it may lead to relevant information. All right.

MR. HARKER: Your Honor, one more --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Just so it's clear, I'm granting the Motion to Compel on Interrogatory No. 9 and Document Request No. 7.

MR. HARKER: Thank you, Your Honor. And then I think one last issue, and that relates to Document Request No. 6 which, as Mr. Kolesar mentioned, is not addressed in the November 18th letter because they were under the impression that we

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had I guess withdrawn the request that we made in the document -- I'm sorry -- in the Motion to Compel.

Document Request No. 6. Produce all documents identified or which should be identified in response to Interrogatory No. 7, and Interrogatory No. 7, to which Consumers did not object, stated, separately for each of Consumers generating stations identify each contract currently in effect for the supply of coal and for each provide the following information: (a) name of supplier; (b) name and location of mine supplying coal; (c) expiration date; (d) a detailed description of any contract terms discussing the transportation of coal to Consumers.

In the responses to Interrogatory No. 7, the responses that we received two days ago, information responsive to this interrogatory may be obtained from Consumers FERC Form 423 which is publicly available to CSX. For further answer, Consumers has placed documents containing information responsive to this interrogatory in a document depository. So that's the answer we got to

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Interrogatory No. 7.

What we said in our Motion to Compel at page 8 was that we didn't think that the objection to Document Request No. 6 was well taken, but we noted that Consumers didn't object to Interrogatory No. 7, which requests a limited amount of information as to each current coal supply contract. And then, assuming that Consumers is prepared to provide full and complete responses to Interrogatory No. 7, CSX is prepared to withdraw Document Request No. 6. In the event that Consumers response to No. 7 is not full and complete, CSX asks Your Honor to order production in response to No. 6.

First of all, FERC Form 423 you're going to produce anyway in response to the Motion to Compel? MR. KOLESAR: That's correct.

MR. HARKER: When we talked yesterday, the documents guess are referred to Interrogatory No. 7 were still not available to us. We haven't had an opportunity to review them, and so, Your Honor, I apologize, but I'm sort of at a loss as to what to do. Perhaps you can shed some light on it

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since maybe you've seen the documents.

MR. KOLESAR: I think that I may be able to. I can tell you, anyway, that those documents are in production. The due date for our responses was yesterday. As I understand the discovery documents in this case, there is a two-day period with which parties may comply with requests that materials in a depository be actually produced. Mr. Harker, or one of his colleagues -- I'm not sure who the author was -- had requested that all materials in depositories be provided to him. It's not our position that that actually trumps the discovery balance with respect to whether we need to make these materials available on an expedited basis in light of those requests.

In any event, those materials, I understand, will be ready today. They will be in the depository effective today, and will be made available to Mr. Harker for his review. Given that fact, I'm not sure where we stand.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: It seems to me, Mr. Harker, you'd have to look at the documents.

MR. HARKER: Right. I guess that's

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right, although I feel a little bit disadvantaged here in a way, I suppose, in the sense that I have -- in the spirit of compromise, we've tried to move things along. We're not here just to fight about things, although it is nice to be here with you.

(Laughter.)

MR. HEALEY: Do you want to give him an apple, too?

MR. HARKER: And so I feel like I've made -- you know, we made a concession in good faith that is now going to be used against us. I think we do have a right to these contracts. We were willing to accept a little bit less, assuming that we were in a position by today to take the issue off the table but, quite honestly, again, their complaint is that they have -- because of their specifications, there are certain types of coal that they can use and they can't use. That's a bedrock of where they are in this case. And we say, listen, we're opening up new coal fields to you on the basis of single line service, and they say, those are no good for us, we can't use that coal. That's a bedrock for their claim that the transaction

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21 22 doesn't give them public benefit.

And so what we need to do to test that is, well, let's see what coal they are buying. Let's see what coal they are actually using, and let's see how similar that is to the coal that we're offering to them single line. So, this is very important stuff, Your Honor, this is very important stuff.

And I would submit to you that if I hadn't made that concession in this Motion to Compel to try and move things along, that you would see things my way, and you would give me those contracts based on where we --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Mr. Harker, you can't make a concession and then withdraw it.

MR. HARKER: I can appreciate that.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Why don't you wait and see what these documents show. We meet every week, and the most you're going to lose is another four or five days provided that you're not satisfied, and provided I then grant your motion. And I think -- I don't think you're going to impede Mr. Harker --

MR. KOLESAR: No, Your Honor.

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JUDGE LEVENTHAL: You've argued honestly.

I've ruled to the best of my judgment. I think you
will follow through.

MR. HARKER: So, Mr. Kolesar, when do you
expect that actually I will get the documents at
Arnold and Porter?

MR. KOLESAR: There will have to be some discussion as to the means through which those documents are transported to Arnold and Porter, but later today is certainly likely. I don't see any reason why it might not happen, absent your requirement to being here throughout the balance of the afternoon, but I trust that the message can be conveyed to someone else at your firm.

MR. HARKER: Yes, it certainly can. Mr. Richard Rosen, who you've talked to, would, in my absence, be the point of contact. And I appreciate Your Honor's statements.

Let me just ask one other thing. The documents that you are producing today to us go to the second sentence in Response to Interrogatory No. 7, but the first sentence is FERC Form 423 which you were

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2	idea when I'm going to get that?
3	MR. KOLESAR: I don't have as specific a
4	time in mind for that. We don't have the documents in
5	our office at the present time. Close of business
6	Monday? Noon Monday?
7	MR. HARKER: I'm thinking of the offer and
8	the very reasonable thing you've said about we are
9	going to reconvene next Tuesday, and if obviously,
10	I don't want to miss another week, so I want to be
11	sure I've got everything before Tuesday. Monday at
12	noon?
13	MR. KOLESAR: We can do that.
14	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right.
15	MR. HARKER: Your Honor, I think that's
16	it.
17	MR. KOLESAR: I believe so.
18	MR. HARKER: I don't think we have
19	anything more on Consumers.
20	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. That
21	disposes of that one. Let's go off the record.
22	(Discussion off the record.)

just ordered to produce today. Can you give me an

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JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Back on the record. We'll take a luncheon recess until 1:30.

(Whereupon, at 12:50 p.m., the luncheon recess was taken and the proceedings resumed at 1:30 p.m.)

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Back on the record.

MR. HARKER: The next subject of the Motion to Compel concerns objections filed by Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway and Transtar, Inc., to CSX's and Norfolk Southern's First Set of Interrogatories and Requests for Production of Documents.

The subject of the first objection was Interrogatory No. 1(a) and (b), and Interrogatory 1(a) provides, state when discussions and/or negotiations between EJE and I&M Railway, Inc., IMRL, commenced regarding the submission of a joint application to the Board for acquisition of the 51 percent stock ownership of Conrail in the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad Company, (IHB). And Interrogatory 1(b), state when an agreement was reached with IMRL to submit a joint application to the Board for

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acquisition of the 51 percent stock ownership of Conrail in the IHB.

The next objection pertained to Interrogatory No. 3 --

MR. HEALEY: Are we going to go through them one at a time, or did you want to do all of them

MR. HARKER: Well, my practice has been to read them all at the outset, and then to go through them one at a time.

MR. HEALEY: Very good.

MR. HARKER: Interrogatory No. 3, with respect to the statement of page 9 of the responsive application, (EJE-10), "Each of the carriers has sufficient resources available for the purchase of a proportionate share of stock" in IHB. What was the approximate purchase price for the totality of the 51 percent of the stock of IHB that was assumed in connection with making this statement.

And, Your Honor, if you're following along in your materials, I'm reading from the objections that are at Tab 3 of the filing. I apologize for not

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making that clear before.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I'm with you.

MR. HARKER: Interrogatory No. 7. respect to the concerns about neutrality of switching expressed in the verified statement of William H. Brodsky (particularly at pages 3-7) and the concern at page 7 about the possibility that "CSX will play a dominant role" in the management of IHB and other terminal carriers in Chicago, explain why would CSX not want to have an efficient interchange with IMRL, given that the CSX lines and the IMRL lines are entirely end-to-end.

Interrogatory 8(a) was also objected to. That provides, state whether EJE's Board of Directors has authorized EJE to make any investments into facilities for IHB, in the event the transactions contemplated by your responsive application are authorized by the STB and are consummated.

Interrogatory No. 8(b) was also objected to. It provides, describe such investments including the projects involved, the estimated amounts in dollars, the timing of such investments and projects,

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and the proposed sources of funding, including whether commitments for such funding have been obtained.

Interrogatory No. 8(c) provides, identify all documents relating to the investments, authorizations, fundings, and commitments referred to in subsections (a) and (b) of this Interrogatory No.

And then with respect to Request for Production of Documents, Request No. 3 was objected to. It provides, produce all documents relating to the computation of the assumed purchase price referred to in Interrogatory No. 3. And Document Request No. 5, produce all documents identified or which should have been identified in response to subsection (c) of Interrogatory No. 8.

Going back to Interrogatory No. 1 which, in totality, asked about the process by which EJE and I&M Rail Link, IMRL, came together to file jointly this responsive application, and the background here is that the interest of IMRL in acquiring any part of the Indiana Harbor Belt, which is the basic claim of relief in the responsive application -- that is to

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say, CSX and NS, under the transaction agreement, are due to assume the 51 percent interest that Conrail holds in IHB, and EJE and IMRL are basically seeking to take that away from CSX and NS, and they would jointly control IHB.

The first time that we had any indication that IMRL was on the scene was on October 21, when IMRL joined with EJE. You will recall that EJE took - or at least filed discovery against the Applicants with respect to the IHB. During the earlier part of the proceeding, IMRL was not part of it. On August 22nd, EJE, under the Board's rules, was required to file their notice of description of responsive application. This was essentially a preview for everyone about what all of the responsive applications that would be filed on October 21 would look like.

Interestingly, on August 22nd, EJE indicated their intent to submit a responsive application and said nothing about IMRL. In addition, on October 1, there was a filing relating to the environmental effects of the responsive applications that would be submitted on October 21. Again, no

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mention of IMRL. So, IMRL appears on the scene on October 21.

And our interrogatories -- there are four in total -- subparts (a), (b), (c) and (d) -- EJE has objected to subparts 1(a) and (b) which ask when discussions or negotiations between EJE and IMRL commenced regarding the submission of the application, and (b) when were the negotiations consummated.

EJE's objection to those two interrogatories is that basically it's not relevant.

Neither piece of information is relevant.

Well, Your Honor, we would submit that understanding when the plan, if you will, of EJE and IMRL came together to acquire and operate IHB is relevant, and certainly is the kind of information that may lead to the discoverability of other relevant information.

Basically, the idea would be that to the extent that this plan came together between, say, October 1 and October 21, to file this joint application to operate this carrier which plays an important role in the operations of the Chicago Rail

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System is important. To the extent that this plan to acquire the railroad came together at the last minute, that would tend to show perhaps a lack of advance planning, and we are certainly entitled to know that as to when the negotiations began and when they ended.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Mr. Healey?

MR. HEALEY: Judge, if I can, I would like to briefly, I suppose, readdress an issue I raised this morning regarding the Applicant's failure to contact me prior to the hearing. I've made the argument, it's on the record. I would ask that you give me a ruling on that objection.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Are you prepared to argue on the merits?

MR. HEALEY: I am prepared to argue on the merits fully and completely, and vigorously, I might even add.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Well, I don't encourage the violation of the discovery guidelines, my practice is if there is no harm to the other party, no injury, I grant a waiver of the rules and, in this instance, I will grant a waiver of the rule.

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MR. HEALEY: Very good.

MR. HARKER: Your Honor, can I -- if we're going to revisit this, I feel compelled, Your Honor, to speak.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I've ruled in your

(Laughter.)

MR. HARKER: I know, Your Honor.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Can I change my mind after you're finished?

MR. HARKER: No, I just -- just for the record -- just for the record, we did not violate the discovery guidelines. There is no -- and Mr. Healey has cited no requirement -- that we violated. talks generally in terms of the discovery guidelines, but there is no paragraph in there that required us to consult with him in advance before filing our Motion to Compel. Indeed, we were criticized by some parties at the earlier part of the proceeding, that we had an obligation to consult with them and negotiate with them before we filed our five-day objections. people were arguing at that time that that requirement

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was somewhere in the discovery guidelines, but where nobody could ever tell us.

And so I would submit to you that there was no violation of the discovery guidelines here. We have an obligation to give notice to you as well as the other parties by four o'clock on Monday, to the fact that there is a dispute that is -- since I said Mr. Healey didn't give us a citation -- it's in paragraph 18, and that's what we did. And there is no -- we made no violation of the rules and, as a result, there is no need for waiver. If you find there is a need for a waiver, Your Honor, I accept it gratefully.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: In view of the fact that no injury has been asserted and counsel was prepared to argue, I thought I'd save time by granting the waiver.

MR. HARKER: And I accept that. I don't know why it was so important for Mr. Healey to get on the record that you were basically ordering him to go forward. I don't know if he's trying to set up an appeal. And to the extent that he is, I just wanted to be sure that the record down below is clear.

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JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I think Mr Healey is making his motion or response to the fact that last time he had to come back because of lack of sufficient notice, but why waste time on this.

MR. HEALEY: Judge, I just want to make one more point clear on this, and then we can move on to the substance of the motion. The paragraph that Mr. Harker is talking about starts off by saving "Discovery disputes shall be resolved voluntarily among the parties whenever possible. Otherwise, counsel for a party seeking a ruling shall contact", and it goes on from there.

That paragraph seems to me to indicate there is supposed to be a prior contact. We could debate the point. It seems to be moot based on your argument, but I think it certainly indicates to me that there is supposed to be an effort to resolve these, just as there is in Federal Courts and in state courts throughout the land. I have said my piece.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: If you want a statement or the record, I think parties should attempt to resolve discovery disputes before making Motions to

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Compel. In any event, why don't we go ahead.

MR. HEALEY: The whole point, Your Honor, is not forgotten. The immediate issue before you, which is Interrogatories 1(a) and 1(b) They were seeking information regarding the formation of and the finalizing of the agreement on the what we will refer to as the IHB consortium or the IHB coalition.

We have raised one objection. It is relevance. We are not claiming here that it would be overly burdensome to provide the information. think, based upon Mr. Harker's argument, we can see the struggles he had in putting together an argument why it's relevant. If the entire coalition came together on the evening of October 21st and somehow managed to put together the entire documentation relating to it, that's no more relevant than if the plan had been in place four or six months.

They claim in their motion that the issue is that they want to determine how well conceived and how well thought out the relief is.

Judge, I would respectfully submit to you that that is an issue that can be determined from the

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submissions that we have provided. If they don't believe that those submissions are full and complete, I'm certain that's something we're going to hear. The fact that the parties talked a week about it, two weeks about it, whatever it is, it's going to be irrelevant to the issue of how complete our submission is. The issue is going to be whether we've identified a harm from the transaction, and whether the relief we have proposed is related to solving that harm. That's what the Board will be deciding.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Do you wish to reply,
Mr. Harker, how this is relevant?

MR. HARKER: No. But I would submit, Your Honor, that, indeed, if this plan came together at midnight on October 20th, before the application was submitted to acquire and operate this important Chicago-based carrier, other comments in this proceeding have indicated -- and we'll talk about them because most of them are essentially made by Mr. Healey's clients -- but that there is a problem with respect to the operations in Chicago. I would submit to you that if something was under consideration for

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as long as six months, that is a very different kettle of fish than something that just came together overnight. And certainly it looks to us like this plan came together shortly before October 21, given the -- and I haven't heard, frankly, a denial of that, but setting that aside -- it looks to us like this thing came together at the last minute. It's half-baked, maybe even quarter-baked at this point, and it seems to me that in terms of making a determination as to whether or not these responsive applicants are prepared and able and equipped to operate the IHB, the extent to which planning has gone into the process is relevant to that.

Certainly, we have been subject to discovery and inquiry about the extent of our plans here, and I think this is relevant along the same lines to exactly where -- you know, how long EJE and IMRL have been talking about this, it's a question of what's the date, no burden, and to whatever extent you might -- there might be a question as to relevance, the fact that there was absolutely no burden with answering the question, and the fact is that there's

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a broad scardard with respect to admissibility of evidence is -- you know, it's relevant or it could lead to the discoverability of relevant information because the starting point, it seems to me, in terms of trying to figure out how well thought out these plans are is, okay, when did you begin talking, and when did the negotiations end. That kind of inquiry then can go into -- and what did you talk about at that particular meeting, and so on and so on.

So, I think that this clearly meets the very broad standard in the STB's rules for relevance.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I don't think you've met that standard. I'll deny the motion with respect to Interrogatory No. 1(a) and 1(b).

MR. HARKER: Interrogatory No. 3.

Interrogatory No. 3 asks, with respect to information on page 9 of responsive application that "each of the carriers has sufficient resources available to purchase their proportionate share of stock" in IHB, what was the approximate purchase price for the totality of the 51 percent of the stock of IHB that was assumed in connection with making this statement.

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They make a statement in the responsive application that they've got sufficient resources to buy the company. The question is, what was the basis for the statement. It's in the application, it's a representation made to the Board in the application, that they have sufficient resources to acquire the 51 percent stock, and we just asked a very reasonable follow-up question, what did you assume. You must have had something in mind when you made that statement, what did you have in mind?

MR. HEALEY: Judge, if I can, again, the issue here is not one of burden, it's simply one of relevance. And I think to understand why we are claiming this issue is irrelevant, you have to understand the history of the discussions and discovery between the parties.

As Your Honor will well recall, we had come before Your Honor -- we'd been seeking information regarding the IHB and, more particularly, information that would be designed to allow us to place a value on this stock.

In I(c)(3), the Illinois Central had asked

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for all documents relating to the value of the IHB stock held by Conrail. And in response to that, the Applicants indicated that that request was objectionable and wasn't going to be answered on the grounds of relevancy.

Further, Judge, EJE had previously filed discovery responses seeking information, a variety of financial information, that would allow us to value the IHB stock. And in response to that, we were told in CSX/NS-91 at page 5 that the request sought "extensive financial and other information about the IHB that does not appear to have any relevance to any issue that the Board must determine before it decides whether to approve the application. It is premature if sought in connection with an issue the Board would address after approving the application".

Finally, Your Honor, when I was in front of you on October 16, the Applicants also argued that that information was premature. The basis of the argument is this, Judge, Applicants have denied us discovery regarding the IHB issues. They have denied it on the basis of the fact that what the Board is

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going to determine is whether there is a harm we've identified in the transaction, and whether relief we have proposed is appropriate.

Now, we had a lengthy discussion when I was in front of you on the 16th regarding counsel's reiteration of past history where the Board has determined, for example, on the Santa Fe-Southern Pacific case, that the merger would not go forward, and that the holding company was required in that case to divest itself of one of the two railroads I think within 90 days, actually. But it was pointed out by the Applicants that there was no ruling in that case as to who the proper party would be in order to get either railroad.

The Applicants have told us that we can't get information regarding the valuation of the IHB stock because the Board is not going to determine at this point whether we are the appropriate party.

They have said, Judge, that the only thing the Board will determine is whether there is a harm -- that is, whether the concentration of control of the Chicago area intermediate switchers -- is unduly

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and whether that stock should be concentrated, divested. What they have said is that if they do determine divestiture, there will be subsequent proceedings to determine who would be the appropriate party. That's the time at which this discovery would be relevant as to our ability to purchase the stock.

MR. HARKER: Your Honor, they have requested in their responsive application divestiture of the 51 percent stock interest held by Conrail to EJE and IMRL. It was them that put the purchase of IHB at issue in this responsive application. They did it.

We have to be in a position to respond on December 15 to the claims that they make in their responsive application. If we don't, we could be basically held to have conceded the point.

The fact is that what happened earlier with Mr. Healey is he basically directed the discovery to the wrong party. You and the Board both found that what he should have done was gone to the IHB directly for that information, not come to the Applicants. And, indeed, he pressed the issue on Conrail, which

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went all the way to the Board, and the Board upheld your decision that he could not get documents in this matter relating to the IHB through Conrail. That was his problem, not objections that we took or what have you. His problem was, the reason why he didn't get the information is because he didn't direct it to the right party.

But in point of fact, in terms of this particular discovery that we are directing, there's no doubt we're directing it to the right party, he's put it at issue. He's opened the door. He's made the claim in his responsive application that they've got the financial resources to acquire the company. And it's certainly our understanding that this is going to be a two-step proceeding, but it's not our decision as to whether or not it's going to be a two-step proceeding, it's going to be up to the STB eventually, but that's our understanding of the situation but, in any event, we need to be in a position to respond on December 15 to everything in the responsive application.

You know, it's not like this didn't appear

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in a responsive application and we just asked them, do you have the financial resources to acquire this that you're talking about doing. No. The representation is in the document. It's right in here. They've told the Board, we've got the ability to acquire this. We've got the financial resources to do it. So, they must have had some basis for making that statement, and we want to know what the basis was. And I would submit to you that what happened earlier with respect to discovery is irrelevant and, for purposes of this, and as I said, moreover, it sort of misses the point because the problem there was they probably would have gotten the information if they had gone to the right party. They just didn't go to the right party.

MR. HEALEY: Judge, it is clear that you ruled and the Board upheld you, that we should have sought the IHB information from the IHB and not from Conrail, and that's the ruling that is out there, and we are prepared to proceed forward. It doesn't change the fact that what the Applicants argued was that in addition to the fact this is the wrong party, there is nothing in this proceeding that you are going to need

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this information from. They told you that it was irrelevant. They told you that it was premature. They told you that in eary case in the past there has been a two-step proceeding, that the issue of who the appropriate party is and whether they can handle the purchase is something that's going to be determined later.

They've pulled one sentence out of a one-inch-thick filing which they have said previously is irrelevant, that it's not something the Board is going to decide, and it may well be that we put in one sentence in there as to something that is not relevant, to something the Board is going to decide at this time.

We could think of a variety of things we could have said in there that aren't relevant. That doesn't mean that they become relevant and that they get to do discovery on them. They have denied us discovery on this very self same issue. They said it is not going to be a part of this proceeding. There will be subsequent proceedings before the Board as to who should buy this stock. And on the basis of their

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denial of that, they should not be allowed to get the information from us.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: You're not disputing the accuracy of the statement, are you?

MR. HEALEY: I don't know the basis upon which the statement was made, so I can't tell you --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I'm sorry?

MR. HEALEY: I don't know the basis upon which the statement was made. I know my clients both read it and felt comfortable with it, but in terms of what the actual number is, I have no idea.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: But you're not disputing that the quotation is correct.

MR. HEALEY: I think the quotation is correct. I don't have any dispute with the quotation.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I'll find that because you place this in issue, that the discovery may lead to admissible evidence. I'll grant the motion with respect to the interrogatory.

MR. HARKER: Your Honor, in Interrogatory
No. 7, in the responsive application, there is a
verified statement of William Brodsky, who is an

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official in the IMRL, and there is sort of a theme there about a concern that CSX playing a dominating role in IHB and the other terminal carriers in Chicago. And we've essentially asked EJE why that would be so, why CSX would play a dominant role, given the fact that CSX lines and the IMRL lines are entirely end-to-end.

The sole basis for the objection is that it seeks information "not within the possession, custody or control of EJE". Well, I'm not sure what information they are talking about. It asks them with respect to a theme in their responsive application that there was a concern about CSX playing a dominant role, why that would be the case and why this geographical fact of the nature of the connections between CSX and IMRL. It's just not an appropriate objection in this case, given the fact that EJE is a party to the responsive application. They cosponsored the application and, to the extent that they don't have information sufficient to put them in a position to answer the interrogatory, they should so state.

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JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Mr. Brodsky is a witness for IMRL, I take it? He testified on behalf of IMRL?

MR. HEALEY: Yes, Judge, I can confirm that Mr. Brodsky is the President, in fact, of IMRL, and did submit a verified statement that was included with the responsive application.

The issue to be addressed here, Judge, I think is very straightforward and simple, and is one that the Applicants have again, as we see a recurring theme here, used to their own advantage when discovery was served upon them.

Had I gone to Mr. harker and asked him what did the Conrail witness mean when he said this, Mr. Harker would have said, go ask the Conrail witness. Here is a witness put in by IMRL, who is coming forward and making a statement in his capacity as the IMRL president, and they are asking EJE, what did the IMRL witness mean when he said this.

We've seen the same thing again from the Applicants, Judge. I don't understand -- I don't understand why it is that somehow the fact that my two clients have put in a responsive application makes

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information from the others than the Applicants. They've put in one application. Granted, it was 28 volumes, or however big it was, but it was one application. There weren't two applications filed by the parties, they filed one joint application. CSX has said in the past they are not responsible for providing information regarding Conrail lines that they are not taking over. They are not responsible for providing information regarding what's in possession, custody or control of NS. This is the exact same situation.

them anymore joined and responsible for determining

I would like to point out that the exact same interrogatory was asked to the IMRL, and as I told the Applicants in my response, IMRL will be providing a substantive response to that interrogatory.

So, to the extent the interrogatory is asking what did Mr. Brodsky mean, before midnight tonight which is when our responses are due, the Applicants will have that information. We simply object to the idea that somehow the EJE has to provide

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them that information when clearly the standard hasn't applied when they've been asked discovery.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Pretty strong argument,
Mr. Harker.

MR. HARKER: Geez, I didn't think so.
(Laughter.)

MR. HARKER: I don't know. I thought we were here to argue the discovery dispute in front of you. I didn't know we were rearguing all discovery disputes.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: No, no, let's stick with this.

MR. HARKER: I appreciate that. I just wanted to be sure that you weren't going to be swayed by that. You know, people had their opportunity to take discovery against us and, as you know, you were very busy during that period of time, that if people didn't like an answer they were in here to complain about it. And I guess I don't remember a complaint over that one.

But in any event, back to this, the interrogatory really doesn't ask for what did Brodsky

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mean at pages 3 through 7. I mean, we will no doubt get into that when we take his deposition, and really we assume that EJE and IMRL, they filed a responsive application, they did it together. EJE agrees with everything in the responsive application. Whether or not they put the witness forward or whether or not IMRL did, and it doesn't ask what he meant by something, it says, okay, he said this, but what if this was the situation. Why does what he say hold true if the situation is this.

appropriate question to ask of EJE. It's not, well, what did Brodsky have on his mind. It's, he said this. This is a concern. By the way, it's echoed in the EJE materials as well. Brodsky is not the only one that made this point, it's also echoed in the EJE materials, and the question is, okay, if that's the situation, if that's the concern, why, EJE, would we not want to have an efficient interchange with IMRL given this geographic fact. So, it doesn't ask what was in Brodsky's mind. It doesn't ask them to tell us what was in Brodsky's mind. It's a very different

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inquiry.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Well, I'll deny the motion with regard to Interrogatory No. 7. I agree with Mr. Healey, the question is asked of the wrong party.

MR. HARKER: Your Honor, Interrogatory No. 8. There's three parts to this. Basically, what it seeks is information on the extent to which the EJE Board of Directors has authorized EJE to make investments in the facilities of IHB in the event that the transactions contemplated by the responsive Applicants are approved.

EJE objects to these requests on grounds of relevance, and that EJE has been denied by the primary Applicants' access to relevant data through discovery.

Relevance, I think, is clear. But the extent to which EJE is in a position through the necessary corporate and board approvals to maintain and invest in the IHB is obviously important to the public interest as to whether or not the IHB is going to be properly maintained.

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If the EJE board hasn't, in fact, authorized investment and the like, that is something that is relevant to determining whether or not EJE is basically in a position to follow through on the requests that it's made to the Board and the extent to which it's going to follow through on the requests to the Board. That deals with the relevance issue.

The question about -- you know, we're back to this issue about the deniability -- the fact that we denied them access to relevant data. essentially ruled on that, Your Honor. I don't think there's much more that needs to be said about that.

They propounded discovery requests to the Applicants, and it asks for very detailed information about the IHB, which you and the Board ruled should have been directed to IHB, that Conrail, which was in possession of the -- the argument that Conrail was somehow in control of the IHB and therefore should have produced the information was unavailing. That was your decision, upheld by the Board. So, that's just a red herring. I don't think that we should deal with that at all and, as I say, with respect to

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relevance, the question is, to what extent has EJE gotten the necessary corporate approvals and the like to make investments, follow through on its plan to acquire the IHB. It's obviously a very straightforward question.

MR. HEALEY: Well, I don't dispute the fact that it's straightforward. Again, we're not raising the burdensome issue here. The Board has either reviewed the issue, approved it or not, or they haven't reviewed the issue.

The question again is one of relevance. What I will agree with Mr. Harker on is that if the EJE Board had looked at this issue and decided that they would not allow the EJE to go forward, I think that would clearly be relevant. And if I were to find out that was the case, I'd be happy to tell Mr. Harker that the Board had looked at it and determined that they could not go forward.

On the somewhat safe assumption that that in fact is not the case, I think what we're actually talking about is the fact that is this a case where they've looked at it and approved it, or have they not

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1	looked at it at all. I don't see any relevance to it.
2	Again, Your Honor, we were denied
3	information in discovery based upon the idea that
4	there's going to be no determination of we're the
5	appropriate party to take this over. Our ability to
6	buy this stock is not an issue, according to the
7	Applicants in denying us discovery.
8	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Mr. Harker?
9	MR. HARKER: No, Your Honor.
10	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I'm about to rule in
11	your favor.
12	MR. HARKER: I thought so, that's why I
13	sat down.
14	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I find that
15	Interrogatory No. 8 is relevant or may lead to
16	relevant information. Accordingly, I'll grant with
17	respect to Interrogatory 8(a).
18	MR. HARKER: And 8(b) and 8(c) as well,
19	Your Honor?
20	MR. HEALEY: And I think document requests
21	
22	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: You didn't argue 8(b)
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and (c). It seems to me that it's the same.

MR. HEALEY: Judge, based upon your ruling on 8(a), we understand that that would apply to 8(b), 8(c), and I think Document Request No. 5 as well.

MR. HARKER: That is correct. And just for the record, there was one more document request, and I'm not sure I mentioned it. It's Document Request No. 3. And that is the companion to Interrogatory No. 3, which was the assumptions about purchase price, and I believe that you granted us the Motion to Compel on Interrogatory No. 3, and I just want to be sure that we're all in agreement that that also includes Document Request No. 3.

MR. HEALEY: I am in agreement with that, Judge.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Very well.

MR. HARKER: Your Honor, I think that dispenses with EJE. And what I'd like to do now is move to IMRL, and I think that the rulings that you just made will help speed us through on IMRL.

The initial objections of IMRL are at Tab
4 in your materials.

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MR. HEALEY: As a point of clarification, Judge, I think you're going to find most of the discovery requests were identical, and so we probably don't need to reargue them. Only the identity of the responding party I think is changed. That's not true for all of them, but that is true for some of the ones at issue.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I see 1(a) and 1(b) are essentially the same.

MR. HARKER: That is correct. Would you like me to read them into the record, Your Honor?

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Yes, why don't you read them into the record.

MR. HARKER: This is from CSX and Norfolk Southern's First Set of Interrogatories and Request for Production of Documents to I&M Rail Link.

Interrogatory No. 1(a), state when discussions and/or negotiations between IMRL and Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company, Transtar, Inc., EJE, commenced regarding the submission of a joint application to the Board for acquisition of a 51 percent stock ownership of Conrail in the Indiana

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Harbor Belt Railroad Company, IHB, and then 1(b), state when an agreement was reached with EJE to submit a joint application to the Board for acquisition of the 51 percent stock ownership of Conrail in the IHB.

These are basically the same as 1(a) and 1(b) in EJE, and unless you think that it makes sense to have argument on this, I assume that your earlier ruling --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: The ruling would be the same.

MR. HARKER: All right. So, 1(a) and 1(b) is denied.

MR. HARKER: Correct. Interrogatory No.

3, with respect to the statement on page 9 of the responsive application that "each of the carriers has sufficient resources available to purchase their proportionate share of stock" in IHB, what was the approximate purchase price for the totality of the 51 percent of the stock of IHB that was assumed in connection with making this statement.

Again, this is one that you ruled on before, I believe, in connection with EJE --

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MR. HEALEY: And you granted.

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MR. HARKER: -- and you granted it. And that would also encompass Document Request No. 3 in

IMRL.

statement.

MR. HEALEY: I am in agreement with that

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JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Granted.

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MR. HARKER: Interrogatory No. 4 and No.

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6. I would like to group those together. These are

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new. Interrogatory No. 4(a), identify the "certain shippers" referred to in the first paragraph on page

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10 of the responsive application, who would, under the

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transaction proposed in the primary application, be

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"losing their existing alternative routings of IHB or

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EJE origination/termination and being reduced to

Interrogatory No. 6, with reference to the

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working exclusively for the IHB".

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statement on page 6 of the verified statement of James

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H. Danzel as follows, "Subsequent to the transaction

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proposed by Applicants, CSX and NS will not be neutral

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as to which carrier serves these plants. Indeed, it

will be in their vested interest to secure all of this

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21 22 traffic for the IHB. Because CSX and NS will each own a portion of the IHB, they will be motivated to eliminate the EJE as an option for these movements".

Interrogatory (a) asks, is it not and has it not been in the vested interest of Conrail to secure as much of the traffic as possible for IHB rather than EJE with respect to any traffic over which Conrail has influence, and to seek to eliminate the EJE as an option for movements where either it or IHB would be an option. And Interrogatory 6(b), if not, please explain why not.

IMRL objects to these interrogatories, again, on the grounds that they seek information not within the possession, custody or control of IMRL, and IMRL indicates that a substantive response to each will be provided by EJE.

all, with respect to First of Interrogatory No. 4, I believe that the reference in the interrogatory is to the -- not to a verified statement here, but to the front part of the application where they provide various information, including what the effect of the proposed transaction

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on competition is.

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There is not a verified statement. we are trying to follow up on here is a statement sponsored by both, clearly sponsored by both, not in a verified statement, and this asks IMRL for information on what were the shippers that you referred to in your responsive application, who are going to lose their existing alternative routings.

It's clearly relevant, and IMRL should give a response to it, or indicate that we don't have information sufficient to give a response.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Well, they say that their substantive response will be part of the EJE, is that correct?

MR. HEALEY: That's correct, Your Honor, in fact, I've personally drafted the response, and there is a list of shippers. The issue here again is the question is asking about shippers who are on the EJE, they are not on the IMRL. So, how it is that the Applicants would presume to come to IMRL and ask the question of who the shippers are on EJE --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: He argues that it's a

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though, and it's in joint application, 1 application, it's not in the statement of a witness. MR. HEALEY: So, if I understand what Your 3 Honor is saying, anything that is not in the statement 4 of a witness can be asked of any party? 5 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I'm ruling only on this 6 particular issue before me --7 MR. HEALEY: You're setting a very 8 dangerous precedent. 9 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: -- on the arguments made 10 by counsel. 11 MR. HEALEY: You're setting a very 12 dangerous precedent, though, if each party to the 13 application is responsible for everything that's 14 placed in the application other than what's placed in 15 there as to their witnesses, and that seems to be the 16 argument counsel is making. 17 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I only rule, and I have 18 been consistent throughout this proceeding and 19 throughout my 26-year career, on not giving advisory 20 opinions. I only rule on things that are before me. 21

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MR. HEALEY: Very good, Your Honor.

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JUDGE LEVENTHAL: However, what is the argument? If you are going to get the information, Mr. Harker, what difference does it make who gives it to you?

MR. HARKER: Well, I think, again, these are joint Applicants. They want to run this railroad. They are claiming harm, they are claiming certain harm

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: No, I agree with you. He says you are going to get the information. EJE is going to give you the information. What difference does it make?

MR. HARKER: Well, I think a piece of information would be the fact that the IMRL does not have sufficient information -- they jointly applied to run this railroad, and I think it is relevant and certainly could lead to the admissibility of relevant evidence, that they don't have detailed enough knowledge about this situation to know whether or not -- you know, to know exactly what shippers are going to be affected, and who is going to lose their existing alternative routings.

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Again, I believe that this kind of interrogatory request is a perfectly appropriate, and it's not good enough to say, well, get the answer from somebody else. They are here. They sponsored the application.

MR. HEALEY: Judge, if I had to recount the number of times Mr. Harker told me to go get the information from somebody else when I was seeking discovery on him, we might be here a while. We will stand on our argument.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: But in any event, you say you have drafted the response, you know that a substantive reply is being made to the questions?

MR. HEALEY: Judge, the name of -- my recollection is that 25 to 30 shippers is going to be given to them before midnight tonight.

Again, Judge, despite the fact that that information appears in the primary application, it clearly is related information that the EJE is going to have because we're talking about shippers on EJE's system.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: And that applies to both

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1	4(a), 4(b) and 6, is that correct?
2	MR. HARKER: We haven't gotten to 6, Your
3	Honor.
4	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: We haven't gotten to 6.
5	4(a) and 4(b)?
6	MR. HEALEY: Correct. And in a
7	substantive response that's in a narrative form and
8	is, in my recollection, nearly a page long is going to
9	be provided by the EJE in response to Interrogatory
10	4(b).
11	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I'll grant the motion
12	with respect to 4(a) and 4(b), and I suggest to you
1.3	that that could be your answer. You can say see the
14	substantive filing of EJE.
15	MR. HEALEY: Very good, Judge. Mr. Harker
16	wants to make sure he's getting a response to that.
17	All right. Interrogatory No. 6.
18	MR. HARKER: Yes, Your Honor.
19	Interrogatory No. 6, Mr. Danzel is an official in EJE.
20	MR. HEALEY: He is either a vice president
21	or a director of marketing for EJE.
22	MR. HARKER: That's correct. His verified

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statement is in the application, and he, just for the record --

MR. HEALEY: So that I don't have an angry client, I do think his title is Director of Marketing West.

MR. HARKER: Director of Marketing West for Transtar, Inc. So he's in the holding company, I guess.

MR. HEALEY: That's correct.

MR. HARKER: Okay. And we are -- again, there is concern expressed about CSX now, after the transaction, securing traffic for IHB when Conrail apparently didn't have the same incentive to acquire as much traffic for IHB as possible, and we're just basically asking what -- your concern is that CSX is going to prolong or involve this traffic and divert it to IHB, to the detriment of CSX, and all we are saying is, all we are asking is, you say that, but what is your response to the fact that didn't Conrail have the same incentive. Basically, why is there any incentive -- why does CSX have any different incentive than Conrail would have had.

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The objection is that this information -or this request seeks information not within the
possession, custody or control of IMRL, and that a
substantive response to this interrogatory will be
provided by EJE.

I think we've talked about these kinds of interrogatories. Again, I think it asks about a statement and says, but what about this. You know, how is this consistent with basically the facts or the presumption that CSX and Conrail would have been equally motivated so there would be no change in the situation after the transaction.

MR. HEALEY: Judge, I agree with Mr. Harker on one point, we have talked about this same issue here now several times. Mr. Danzel is a witness sponsored by EJE. He is employed by Transtar, the holding company, and they are asking how does this square with something Mr. Danzel said. IMRL is taking objection to it on the basis that this is not their witness. The facts that he's talking about is not something that the IMRL is going to have knowledge of, this is something that EJE is going to have knowledge

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of.

Again, Judge, the issue being if you want to know what it is that the EJE witness said, go ask EJE. And, in fact, in this case, they have asked the same question of EJE and, again, EJE is providing an answer. My recollection, again, is it's a narrative close to a page in length -- it might be smaller than that, but I think it's close to a page in length.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Again, I think this is a moot issue. I'm going to make the same ruling with respect to Interrogatory No. 6 as I did for 4(a) and 4(b). However, I think Mr. Healey is correct, I don't know why you didn't ask this of EJE. All right.

MR. HARKER: So, Interrogatory No. 6, the Motion to Compel is granted.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Correct.

MR. HARKER: And then, finally, at least with respect to IMRL, Interrogatory No. 9 asks -- it is essentially the same as Interrogatory No. 8 and Document Request No. 5 directed to EJE, it asks about IMRL's board of directors action. You granted that

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with respect to EJE, and I would ask that you do the 1 same thing with respect to IMRL. 2 MR. HEALEY: That's fine, Judge. 3 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. MR. HEALEY: Based upon your prior ruling, 5 that's fine. I'm not indicating agreement with your 6 ruling, merely that it applies to this one as well. 7 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. So ordered. 8 MR. HARKER: And then we're going to move 9 off of IMRL onto the next one, and if Your Honor would 10 give me just a minute to get new papers in front of 11 me. 12 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Yes. 13 MR. HEALEY: I think -- by the way, Drew, 14 I think we may be able to short-circuit this first one 15 here. MR. HARKER: Anything we can do to shorten 17 the time and move this along, I'm all for. 18 MR. HEALEY: Judge, the interrogatory at 19 issue, the first one, and I'll take it if it's all 20 right with you, is Interrogatory No. 3, looking for 21 all documents relating to litigation --22

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JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Where are we?

MR. HEALEY: I'm sorry, this is --

MR. HARKER: We are at Tab 7.

MR. HEALEY: And it's Interrogatory No. 3.

MR. EDWARDS: Wisconsin Central.

MR. HEALEY: Yes, Wisconsin Central.

MR. HARKER: I'm sorry -- yes.

MR. HEALEY: It was looking to identify documents relating to litigation over switching disputes in Chicago between Wisconsin Central and CSX. In the motion, the Applicants indicate that they are - excuse me, not the Applicants, CSX -- and that's important, I think, in this case -- is indicating that they request Wisconsin Central be ordered to confirm that Mr. Shauer was referring to the dispute in the above-cited cases and, if not, to identify the litigation to which he was making reference.

Judge, I think it's pretty clear that CSX is going to know whether it's in litigation with Wisconsin Central or not, but if that is the piece of information that CSX is looking for, Wisconsin Central will in fact confirm and will file a substantive

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answer here that confirms that the litigation -- and

I have to double-check the cite -- but confirms that
- I think the cite is correct -- confirm that the

litigation and arbitration that they talk about in

their motion is, in fact, the correct litigation and

arbitration that the witness was referring to.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right.

MR. HEALEY: So that should satisfy on that first one.

MR. HARKER: Thank you.

MR. HEALEY: Although I guess I will put on the record for what it's worth, I do find it odd that CSX has to ask us what litigation we're involved in over switching disputes in Chicago, but we will answer that, as you've requested.

MR. HARKER: Interrogatory Nos. 4(c), (d) and (h), this basically asks for some factual information with respect to interchanges that Wisconsin Central has with a variety of carriers. It probably makes sense for me to read into the record 4(c), (d) and (h) and also items (i) through (x), I think, for context in the record.

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(i) through (x) below, (d) state the number of cars received from the carrier at such direct interchanges in each of the years 1995 and 1996, and for such period in 1997 as you have records for identifying it. I'm sorry. I think I just read (d) and I should have started with (c).

For each of the carriers listed in items

Let me read (c), which is also at issue. State the number of cars forwarded to the carrier at such direct interchanges in each of the years 1995, 1996, and for such period in 1997 as you have records for (identifying it). And (h) if the response to Interrogatory 1(g) is yes, state which intermediate carriers and state the number of cars interchanged in each such intermediate carrier in each of the years 1995 and 1996, and for such period in 1997 as you have record for identifying it.

For the purposes of this interrogatory, consider B&OCT as an intermediate carrier regardless of your contention that it is not -- and just for the record, Interrogatory 1(g) which is referred to is -the response to Interrogatory 1(g) is yes. I think

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says, state whether WCL uses the services of any intermediate carrier at Chicago to deliver cars to any of the carriers identified in items (i) through (x) below.

that's a typo and it should have been 4(g), and 4(g)

Now, (i) through (x) below, that says provide responses to Interrogatories 4(a) through (h) for the following carriers: (i) Canadian Pacific Soo, (ii) Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway, (iii) Norfolk Southern, (iv) I&M Rail Link, (v) CSX, (vi) Conrail, (vii) Illinois Central Railroad, (viii) Pacific Railroad, (ix) Burlington Northern, (x) Canadian National Railway-GTW.

Basically what this is designed -- excuse me -- Wisconsin Central objects on the grounds that the information -- on the ground that these interrogatories are unduly burdensome in that the information sought could be generated, if at all, only through an unduly burdensome special study. They also object on the ground that the information sought is neither relevant nor reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

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Basically, the heart of the Wisconsin Central claim is that they have difficulty with interchanges, and that through CSX's domination of the Chicago switching district, and in particular which they claim is going to be exacerbated by this transaction, they have difficulty with, as I said, the interchange situation.

And this interrogatory is designed to find out how many cars are basically directly interchanged rather than through an intermediate switching carrier, which is what their problem is. We're asking, well, okay, but how many cars do you directly interchange with such that this may not be -- presumably, this would not be an issue -- that is to say, the intermediate switching problems that you're referring to would not be an issue.

so, if you're directly interchanging versus interchanging through an intermediate switch operator, and if most of your business is on direct interchange as opposed to intermediate switch, through intermediate switch carriers, then why -- how much relevance should -- or how much credence should we

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give to your claim that 5 percent of the cars that you interchange are through these carriers as opposed to 95 percent which you do directly. So, that, I think, goes to the heart of Wisconsin Central's claim for relief, which is essentially divestiture of a part of B&OCT's system into Wisconsin Central.

Now, with respect to the issue about a special study, I'm sure one of the first things that Mr. Healey will tell you is that I objected throughout the earlier proceeding to conducting special studies, and on that he would be correct. And there is a basis in the rules to prevent discovery and requirements to do special studies. So, that is not what we are looking for.

What we say in the interrogatory is, to the extent you have records for these things, give us the numbers. That's what we're looking for. And it would be our understanding that railroads in the normal course, do maintain these kinds of records, and that's what we're looking for, not a special study.

MR. HEALEY: Judge, once again Mr. Harker has reasonably well made my objection as to a special

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Moreover, if I understand -- and so that we're clear, the remainder of the interrogatory which seeks the location of interchanges between Wisconsin Central and the various carriers entering Chicago, that information is going to be provided to them. Those responses are due tomorrow before midnight, and they will have that information in their hands before

making regarding the relevance of the information, what they want to determine is as to each of the carriers listed in Interrogatory No. 4, whether we have a gripe about the way that we're treated by the intermediate switch carriers because we could interchange with them directly. And if that's the case, I can assure him that I think there's -- well, I know there's a direct interchange between Wisconsin Central and EJE, and I think that's true as to SOO because they are up in Schiller Park, but I think as to the remainder of the railroads in Chicago, we don't have direct interchanges, and they are going to find

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midnight.

that out tomorrow.

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So, certainly with respect to the relevance of the number of cars we move as to those railroads, the information is irrelevant. We're telling them we don't have a direct interchange, there is no direct interchange, so his argument as to why the number of cars would be relevant to determine how much we need the intermediate switch carrier to use them for any carrier other than the one we have direct connections with is irrelevant.

MR. HARKER: A minute, Your Honor.

As I understand it, the -- so we're talking now -- let's just parse this through. With respect to (c) and (d), you are saying that you're going to be telling us that -- I guess in response to other questions, other interrogatories -- that you don't have direct interchanges with these carriers.

MR. HEALEY: And, again, I think the responses to question No. 4(a) asks, state whether WCL has direct interchanges with this carrier and state the location of the direct interchange. So you will be getting information tomorrow night regarding

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whether there is a direct connection with that carrier or not.

MR. HARKER: Okay. So, with respect to

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(c) and (d) then, unless I'm missing something, it only requests information with respect to number of cars forwarded to the carrier at -- to the extent that you do direct interchanges with them -- obviously, if you don't do direct interchanges with them, then the answer is zero. But with respect to those carriers with whom you do direct interchanges, the Interrogatories (c) and (d) ask for the number of cars

forwarded to that carrier or received from that

carrier for '95, '96 and '97 -- it's certainly a well

accepted period of time in this proceeding -- and as

So, it doesn't request a special study, it says as you've got records for, give us the number of cars.

MR. HEALEY: Judge, I guess at some point we probably should have nailed down Mr. Harker as to what a special study is. I was being told at one point that making several phone calls down to Memphis,

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you have records for.

Tennessee on behalf of the Illinois Central was going to require a special study and couldn't be done.

This is going to take a significant amount of work to pull this data together, and I don't see the relevance of how many cars -- you haven't explained to me why it is that it's relevant, if we have a direct interchange, how many cars we move to them. It's got nothing to do with the intermediate switch carriers. So, why is it relevant to know if we move 30 cars a year to EJE, or 30,000 cars a year to EJE. It's not related to the intermediate switch carriers.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Let's dispose of the special study. Are you saying that any request for information requires a special study?

MR. HEALEY: No, I'm not.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Well, he's asking you to give him the information contained in your records.

I don't see that that's a special study.

MR. HEALEY: Well, then, I'm not sure I understand what a special study is, Your Honor.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Well, it's not this.

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All right.

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MR. HARKER: You know, as I said, I think in terms of relevance, they make a complaint about interchanges and, in particular, the intermediate switching problem that they allege exists in Chicago as being a problem. And what these interrogatories are designed to determine is, okay, if you move 100,000 cars by direct interchange and you move only 5,000 cars by intermediate switch, that's a pretty small problem in the overall scheme of things, and should be taken into account when the Board decides whether or not it's going to order, pursuant to Wisconsin Central's request, divestiture sale, a forced sale, of property currently owned by another company which happens to be a subsidiary of CSX.

And so I think that the information is important and relevant to assessing the magnitude of harm that Wisconsin Central alleges, and certainly if it's found not to be relevant, I think it clearly meets the test that it could lead to the admissibility of relevant evidence. But I, frankly, think it's relevant because it really goes to the heart of what

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the claim for relief is.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Mr. Healey.

MR. HEALEY: The problem that Wisconsin Central has identified is not with interchange in Chicago. The problem Wisconsin Central has identified in this case is problems with use of the intermediate switch carriers in Chicago. Wisconsin Central has a direct connection in a small yard with EJE at a place We certainly have no called Easton, Illinois. problems with the interchange there because there is no intermediate switch carrier there. We haven't raised an issue. We're not seeking relief. We're not claiming that the application, as approved, is going to harm that interchange. There is no issue as to those direct interchanges.

The issue comes into play where there is a need for an intermediate switch carrier because we don't have a direct connection with the railroad.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Mr. Harker, as I understand him to be saying, that he wants to test the -- if you have, say, only 1 percent of your business going through an intermediate carrier, he feels that

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that may somehow show that there is no problem or a very small problem.

MR. HEALEY: If I can then propose a compromise here, Your Honor, that may satisfy this? If that is his concern -- and, again, I will state that the problem identified relates to the use of intermediate switch carriers -- were we to provide the information sought in (h), I think that will satisfy the question.

MR. HARKER: The problem with that is that it doesn't give us a benchmark against which to compare the answer in (h). The thing about (c) and (d) is that it gives us an opportunity to compare the relative numbers. And, you know, if the answer to Interrogatory (h) -- and Your Honor was right on about understanding exactly where I'm coming from, and this makes the point -- if the answer to Interrogatory (h) is 5,000 cars and the answers to Interrogatories (c) and (d) are 100,000 cars or 500,000 cars, that, it seems to me, is an indication that we're talking about a relatively small problem overall to Wisconsin Central's business. And that's why getting answers to

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(c), (d) and (h) is important.

Getting answers to only (c) and (d) or only (h) is only half the story and, frankly, doesn't really allow us to do what we need to do.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Are you looking for a total number in (c) and a total number in (d), or do you want it broken down as to --

MR. HARKER: Well, it does say, state the number of cars forwarded to the carrier at such direct interchanges, so I think that it would be for each one. But then which would obviously allow us to total it out.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Well, if he gave you a total, would that satisfy you? Would that make it easier for you, Mr. Healey?

MR. HEALEY: Yes, frankly, it would.

Again, I think if the issue is what is the magnitude of the problem we're talking about, we've identified a problem with intermediate switch carriers. If the question is, how big a problem is it, the number of cars that we interchange through intermediate switch carriers is going to tell you how big a problem that

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1	is. You won't need the direct numbers.
2	And whether we move 95 percent of our
3	traffic through direct and 5 percent through that, if
4	the 5,000 cars we move through an intermediate carrier
5	is all our traffic in Chicago, or whether it's 1
6	percent of our traffic in Chicago, it's still only
7	5,000 cars, and that's the magnitude of the problem.
8	MR. HARKER: Your Honor, what about the
9	total for the direct and, with respect to the
10	intermediate, the numbers for each intermediate?
11	MR. HEALEY: The total received per year
12	does Wisconsin Central receive direct. For (d),
13	Wisconsin Central forwarded direct, and then for (h)
14	the total received for the Harbor, the total received
15	for the Belt, the total received for B&OCT, and then
16	the same with the received?
L7	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Is that the
18	agreement, Mr. Harker?
19	MR. HARKER: Yes, Your Honor.
20	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Very well,
21	so ordered.
,,	MR. HARKER: Interrogatory No. 5 provides.

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where the services of an intermediate switching carrier are required in order for one line-haul carrier to deliver traffic to another in Chicago and there are two alternative intermediate switching carriers available, state whether you contend that the receiving line-haul carrier has the legal right to select the intermediate switching carrier.

And Wisconsin Central objects on the grounds that it impermissibly seeks a legal conclusion. What it is, it's a classic contention interrogatory, as we indicated in our Motion to Compel, and those go to the issue about intermediate switching carriers and the use of intermediate switching carriers, and we're asking then basically is it more contention about their use and who has the right to use them.

It's not asking for a legal opinion, it's asking for whether or not this is their position, perfectly appropriate in discovery. You see contention interrogatories all the time.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I think Mr. Healey doesn't like the use of the word "legal". If you take

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out the word "legal", you're asking whether they think that the line-haul carrier has the right to select the -- I think it's a play on words. Isn't that you position?

MR. HEALEY: Not precisely, Judge, because I think that question still asks for the same information, and that is what do you think the law is. I think the case law is clear, a party doesn't have a right to come to the other party and say is this what you think the law is. I've got case law I can cite.

I also don't understand them calling this contention interrogatory. Contention interrogatories generally seek the factual basis for the contentions that a party makes, and not the legal basis for the contentions that a party makes, and I've got case law I could cite to Your Honor on that as well.

In point of fact, it's not asking what are the facts, what facts do you base this statement on. It's say, what do you think the law is. We think that's clearly objectionable and we shouldn't have to respond.

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JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Mr. Harker, are you seeking to find out what they say the actual practice 2 3 MR. HARKER: Yes. JUDGE LEVENTHAL: And are you asking him, 5 in their opinion, does the line-haul carrier pick the 6 intermediate carrier? MR. HARKER: Yes. 8 If he reforms his JUDGE LEVENTHAL: 9 question --10 MR. HEALEY: If he reforms his question --11 now, if I understand what you're saying -- that comes 12 closer to saying as a matter of practical reality, or 13 in the real world, isn't it a fact that the general practice is for the receiving carrier to do this, and 15 16 if we can reformulate the question somewhere along 17 those lines, we'd be willing to answer that question, Your Honor. 18 JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Do they contend that 19 this is the facts? 20 MR. HEALEY: Isn't that the way parties 21 operate on a daily basis, and we would answer that 22

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1	question.
2	(Whereupon, Mr. Harker conferred with
3	other counsel.)
4	MR. HEALEY: I'm thrilled at all the
5	consultation required. To think I'm able to do this
6	by myself that was off the record.
7	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Off the record.
8	(Discussion off the record.)
9	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Back on the record.
10	MR. HARKER: That's acceptable, Your
11	Honor.
12	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Let's word
13	it correctly.
14	MR. HEALEY: Yes, I need to make sure I
15	understand what the wording is, and if you want to
16	propose something that's fine, or I'll throw something
17	out.
18	MR. HARKER: Do you want me to do it now?
19	MR. HEALEY: I would. I'd be willing to
20	take something from you later today or tomorrow, if
21	you want to think about it more, either way is fine.
22	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: You want an order, so
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why don't you do it right now.

MR. HEALEY: We can probably keep everything in the sentence up to "carriers available,"

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: The parties have agreed upon the question Mr. Harker is about to read into the record.

MR. HARKER: Interrogatory No. 5, as revised during the off the record session, states, where the services of an intermediate switching carrier are required in order for one line-haul carrier to deliver traffic to another at Chicago and there are two alternative intermediate switching carriers available, state whether it is the general practice that the receiving line-haul carrier selects the intermediate switching carrier.

MR. HEALEY: And we've agreed with that formulation, for the record.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Very well.

MR. HARKER: The next is Interrogatory No.

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6(a) provides, with regard to the agreement between NS and WCL referred to on page 2 of the comments of WCL, state what rights -- (a) state what rights are not certain under the agreement.

Wisconsin Central objects to this on the ground that it's vague and ambiguous and so therefore they are unable to answer it. They would consider providing a substantive response if we adequately defined what rights we're referring to and why we believe that Wisconsin Central has indicated uncertainty with respect to those rights.

And i. our Motion to Compel, we do provide some -- we do provide, I think, what Wisconsin Central is looking for. So, I don't know if we have an issue there.

MR. HEALEY: The only issue I would raise,

Judge, is the uncertainty that they have identified in

the agreement. I do appreciate the fact that they

have set forth what they understood to be the

uncertainty. They seem to be uncertainties that

aren't in our possession, custody or control. They

seem to be something -- the issue is this, Judge. In

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an agreement between Wisconsin Central and Norfolk Southern, Norfolk Southern granted us certain rights to operate over track, and I think it's even a sale agreement of the Panhandle Line, I think that's correct.

As a part of that sale, there were also rights granted, operating rights granted to Wisconsin Central on what I understand to be a jointly owned track of the Norfolk Southern and the Grand Trunk Western. I think the issue is that -- the reason it says to the extent that they can, Norfolk Southern shall grant -- it's my understanding that Norfolk Southern is not certain that they can grant us the rights over that track. That I think is probably the substance of their answer to the question. But I'm not sure that my client is in a position to answer what the uncertainty is because, whether they had the ability to grant those rights or not, it's not -- we don't have the joint track agreement. It apparently is a track between Norfolk Southern and Grand Trunk Western. We don't have the agreement, so we can't really speak to the uncertainty as to whether Norfolk

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Southern has those rights to us or not. I don't know how we can answer the question, and maybe I just have in providing the explanation that it's undoubtedly as much explanation as Wisconsin Central is going to be able to give.

MR. HARKER: Well, you know, I think the agreement was -- the subject agreement is an attachment to their comments, and it seems to us that there obviously was some limitation or question about the granting of the rights, as indicated in the contractual language, and all we're asking for is not what Norfolk Southern necessarily had in their mind but, again, what WCL's understanding is of the situation. And it's these things that we're asking Wisconsin Central to identify.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I think you can probably do that.

MR. HEALEY: I was about to say I think we're in agreement now. If I understand, we read their request to mean, why is it that these rights are not certain. Why is it that Norfolk Southern can't give these rights, or may not give these rights, or

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may not know whether it has the ability to. All we're trying to indicate is that's something we have no idea, it's not a part -- we're not a part of that agreement.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I think you can answer

MR. HEALEY: But what he has just specified here, I think will allow us to answer the question, to the extent we know what the uncertainty

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. So ordered.

MR. HARKER: The next one is Interrogatory
No. 7. The responsive application of WCL states on
pages 7 and 8, that "WCL intends to invest in the 48th
Avenue Yard, upgrading its condition and placing it in
expanded service. (a) State the dollar amount that
WCL intends to invest in the 48th Avenue Yard. (b)
State WCL's proposed schedule for making such
investment. (c) State whether WCL's Board of
Directors has approved such investment. And (d)
identify all documents that in any way relate to the
subject matter of Interrogatory 7, subsections (a),

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(b) and (c).

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They object on the basis that the information is not relevant or reasonably calculated to meet the discovery of admissible evidence, also that it would require a burdensome special study.

First of all, let's deal with the special study issue. I don't understand the objection. It seems to me that we're just asking for information that they've got. There's no need here for a special study, so I would just --

MR. HEALEY: If we could shortcut it, I think we're going to withdraw the objection, and we will provide substantive responses on this question, Judge, to all four parts, (a), (b), (c) and (d). On (c), which goes to the Board of Directors issue, again, we don't agree that that's relevant, but given your prior order as to Board of Directors, we will answer it on that basis.

MR. HARKER: Interrogatory 8(b) is the next one at issue. State whether WCL can and/or does deliver traffic to the Belt Railway of Chicago BRC, (b) for intermediate handling. The objection there

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was that the phrase was vague and that if we provided a more -- a definition, that they would consider providing a substantive response. And in our motion, we have provided such explanation.

MR. HEALEY: And on the basis of that clarification, we will be providing an answer to that, Judge.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Very well.

MR. HEALEY: To the extent what they
describe intermediate handling to be here, I think we
can do that.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Yes. They've got it in their Motion to Compel.

MR. HARKER: Interrogatory No. 12 and Document Request No. 11, these go hand-in-hand. Interrogatory No. 12, state whether since 1987 WCL has expressed any interest, made any inquiry, submitted any proposals, or made any offers regarding WCL's acquisition of some or all of the Altenheim Subdivision.

Your Honor, the Altenheim Subdivision is the subdivision of B&OCT that the WCL seeks to require

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whether such interest, inquiry, proposal or offer was in writing or oral, the individual (and his or her employee and job title) to whom it was made, and the individual (and his or her employer and job title) who it was made by; (c) identify all documents whether created before or after January 1, 1995 which support of in any way relate to the response to or the subject matter of Interrogatory 12, subsections (a) and (b).

Document Request No. 11 asks for production of all documents identified or which should have been identified in response to Interrogatory No. 12(c).

This interrogatory essentially asks for WCL's previous plans to acquire the Altenheim Subdivision. They have submitted a responsive application seeking the Board's authority to acquire this subdivision, and indicate in it that it already experiences difficulty in operating over the Altenheim Subdivision.

Basically, the reason for the request is clear, to determine to what extent interest in

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purchasing the Altenheim Subdivision existed prior to the transaction. The statute is clear. The Board is clear. Their jurisdiction is limited to giving -- granting requests for relief of harm caused by the transaction, to the extent that there were plans by B&OCT -- I'm sorry -- plans by Wisconsin Central to acquire the subdivision prior to the transaction. It's clear that the harm complained about here is unrelated to the transaction. If they were talking ten years ago or five years ago about purchasing the subdivision, the Altenheim Subdivision, five years ago, then that was their plan five years ago, even before this transaction was announced. That was the relief that they -- that was a plan that they had at that time.

So, how is it that suddenly the transaction caused the harm that they are seeking to ameliorate by essentially seeking the same condition that they've already had plans about. In other words, the classic condition here that a competitor is going to -- a supplier is going to lose a source of rail transportation as a result of the transaction --

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directly transaction-related.

The Board has the authority under those circumstances, if it deems it appropriate, to grant relief.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Suppose they had no plans to acquire, how would that affect this proceeding?

MR. HARKER: It would be neutral. The key question is to the extent that they had plans to acquire it before, that would suggest that the problems that they're suffering, the alleged problems that they're suffering pre-existed the transaction, and were not caused by the transaction. That's the purpose of what the Board is all about, trying to identify problems that were caused by the transaction. The Board is not empowered and does not grant relief for pre-existing conditions. And to the extent that we can show that their complaints with respect to the Altenheim Subdivision in this situation pre-existed the transaction, as evidenced by the fact that there were plans to acquire the Altenheim Subdivision before, that indicates that this is not -- that's our

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theory with respect to this particular matter.

It may or may not be persuasive, but that is our theory. And I think it's well grounded in STB precedent, and that's the purpose of this discovery.

MR. HEALEY: Judge, just very quickly, I'd reiterate those objections. As to relevance, Mr. Harker is right, our responsibility is to come forward to the Board and identify harms that are going to result from this transaction. The Board is not going to grant us any conditions for a harm that is preexisting, that much is clear.

And in that vein, complaints -- they have asked us about complaints regarding the Altenheim Subdivision, and we're turning over information about our complaints about how we've been treated as a tenant out there.

Whether we, in fact, have sought to purchase the piece of track or not in the past isn't related to whether there's been a problem out there.

We also object -- and I didn't hear this come up -- we also object aid the time period referenced, why it is that throughout the entire

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their discovery responses should suddenly be broadened to extend over the entire scope of our company's existence. Furthermore, Judge, the interrogatory is

history of our company, our ten-year-old company, that

any effort to buy this would be relevant, I don't

understand. They've made no argument as to why the

time period that they've so closely clung to in all

asking again for information they have in their possession. Tell us about when you've expressed an interest, made an inquiry, submitted a proposal, made an offer. Those are all things we have to do to CSX because they are the party that owns the property. We wouldn't be making offers to buy it from anybody but CSX, they are the ones that are out there.

MR. HARKER: Well, not if the interest, inquiry, proposal, or offer was oral. To the extent that WCL has memoranda and the like on oral discussions, that would clearly be something that CSX wouldn't have.

With respect to the time period, the time period is essentially based on the verified statement

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of Mr. Schauer, who indicates that these problems have existed over the last ten years. We discussed this in the middle of page 27 of our Motion to Compel. This is in his verified statement. And so subtracting 10 from 97, we come up with 1987. You know, we have been required to produce information all the way back to 1978 in this case, and this is only ten years and, as I said, it's put at issue by Mr. Schauer's statement which says that these problems have existed over the last ten years. To the extent that these problems have existed over the last ten years, maybe they've been thinking about making a purchase or an offer to purchase this particular subdivision.

Again, I think it's certainly relevant and, if not directly relevant, it is certainly information which could lead to the discovery of admissible evidence, the standard in the case.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I don't think you've established that. I'll deny the motion with respect to Interrogatory No. 12(a), (b) and (c).

MR. HARKER: And Document Request No. 11.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Yes.

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MR. HARKER: Interrogatory No. 13 and its companion Document Request provides identify any WCL Board of Directors resolution since 1987 that authorized capital expenditures to acquire the Altenheim Subdivision, seek Board authority to acquire the Altenheim Subdivision, improve the physical condition of the Altenheim Subdivision, or invest in the physical connections with other rail lines.

And the Document Request No. 12, produce a copy of all Board of Directors resolutions identified or which should be identified in response to Interrogatory 13, subsections (a) through (d).

They object to Interrogatory 13 on the basis that it's seeking information that's neither relevant nor reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence, and object to Document Request No. 12 on the same basis.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: This is basically the same inquiry?

MR. HARKER: Differently worded, but that is correct.

MR. HEALEY: Judge, I disagree with that.

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The issue here that they've put forth in this question regarding what the Board has approved is quite a bit more broad, and I specifically refer Your Honor's attention to subpart (d), Board approvals to invest in physical connections with other rail lines.

Judge, this would involve us producing anytime the Board approved a budget for the year, or a piece of interchange track not even in the Chicago switching district -- perhaps up in Canada, perhaps up in the Twin Cities -- was going to have an extra ten spikes driven into it. If that was in the budget, then we'd have to produce that document.

It's clearly -- that's not what they're looking for, and I don't think we should have to produce information related to that. If they are looking for the information regarding Board authority to come before the STB and acquire the Altenheim Subdivision, I think that's in line with your prior ruling. And, again, we disagree with the ruling, but we think that your prior ruling has application to 13(b), and we will certainly produce the information as it relates to (b).

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I think it's more doubtful that your prior ruling relates to (a) and (c). I'd be willing to debate that, but I certainly don't think it relates to (d).

MR. HARKER: Well, I think with respect to (d), we would be willing to limit it to the Chicago switching district. I agree -- I mean, to the extent that you considered investments in lines in Canada, or wherever else you might operate outside of Chicago, I would be prepared to limit (d) to essentially the Chicago switching district.

MR. HEALEY: You understand that may require redaction of some of these documents, these sensitive Board documents.

MR. HARKER: I don't understand any such thing. I mean, I don't know on what basis that would be permitted.

MR. HEALEY: Well, you're looking at a Board document that includes a variety of information that we've just agreed is irrelevant.

MR. HARKER: Ah.

MR. HEALEY: Why it should come forward --

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I mean, you will get the information, if that's what ultimately we agree upon, relating to the approval of physical -- investment in the physical connection with other rail lines in the Chicago switching district.

MR. HARKER: In other words, what you're saying is, to the extent that the Board had a resolution or there was a memo to the Board about improvements in the rail connection in Canada and that was one paragraph, and then the second paragraph talked about improvements in the rail connections in the Chicago switching district, the first paragraph would be redacted, the second paragraph would be there.

MR. HEALEY: That's correct. All those Board resolutions will be provided to you with that understanding, that these --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: What are you agreeing

MR. HEALEY: I think if I understand, we are agreeing to -- we've certainly agreed your prior ruling applies to (b). We've limited (d) to be investments in the physical connections with other

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now?

rail lines in Chicago.

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MR. HARKER: I think where we are -- at least where I am -- is based on your earlier rulings, I think. The only thing that we have -- the only thing that CSX has agreed to modify in (a), (b), (c) and (d) is limit (d) to the Chicago switching district. Clearly, (a), (b) and (c) are right on point with respect to Altenheim. They don't ask about anything else. (d) we'll limit to the Chicago switching district. And then I think it's right in line with prior rulings by Your Honor that have essentially granted a Motion to Compel when asking about whether or not the necessary corporate approvals have been made for the relief requested.

MR. HEALEY: Reluctantly, I agree with that, Your Honor.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. So ordered.

MR. HEALEY: Can we take about a fiveminute break before we move on to the Illinois Central?

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Yes. All right. Fiveminute recess.

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Harker.

(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Back on the record. Mr.

MR. HARKER: Actually, let me just -- it occurs to me -- Illinois Central Railroad Company is the final subject of the day, the objection to discovery, and I should say for the record that these were discovery requests of both CSX and Norfolk Southern, although Norfolk Southern does not join in this subsection of the Motion to Compel.

First of all, with Your Honor's permission, I'll read the various discovery requests into the record. They are at Tab 8 -- or I should say that the objections are at Tab 8 of the motion, and they also include the text of the interrogatories.

June 1997 did ICR or, to its knowledge, any prior owner or operator of ICR's line offer or otherwise propose or seek to acquire ownership of trackage or other operating rights over CSX's line of railroad extending from Mile Post 387.9 at Leewood to Mile Post 390.0 at Aulon in Memphis, Tennessee. For purposes of

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responding to this interrogatory, the time limitation set forth in Instruction 3 does not apply.

Interrogatory No. 2, if the answer to Interrogatory No. 1 is anything other than an unqualified no, describe in detail each such other proposal or other request specifying (a) the length and location of the lines involved; (b) the nature of the ownership interest or operating rights proposed or sought; (c) the financial terms upon which such ownership or operating rights were proposed or sought; (d) all other terms including terms governing railroad operations that were offered, proposed, sought or discussed; and (e) why the ownership or operating rights in question were not acquired pursuant to that offer, proposal or request.

Interrogatory Nos. 5(a) and 5(c) were both objected to. They provide, identify all instances since 1995 in which ICR has invoked its right under the 1995 agreement with the City of Memphis (IC-5, pg 9, Footnote 6), allowing ICR to use the River-front line in emergencies, including but not limited to (a) the circumstances relating to the implication of the

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right to use the River Line; and (c) the date of such use.

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Interrogatory 5(b) is also objected to. It provides, identify all instances since 1995 in which ICR has invoked its right under the 1995 agreement with the City of Memphis (IC-5, pg 9, Footnote 6), allowing IC to use the River-front Line in emergencies, including but not limited to the

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disposition of use of such agreement.

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Interrogatory No. 6, identify each instance of "significant interference" of ICR trains

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caused by CSX dispatching from December 1996 until the

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present, including but not limited to (a) the date of

such "interference"; (b) its cause; (c) the total time

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ICR trains were delayed by it; (d) any communication

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with CSX concerns; and (e) the CSX response.

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Interrogatory No. communications with CSX concerning proposals for

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improvements to the interlocking on the Leewood-Aulon line, including but aid limited to communications

concerning cost-sharing for such improvements.

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Document Requests. Document Request No.

7, identify

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2, produce all documents discussing or relating to any offer, proposal, or request identified in Response to Interrogatory 2. For purposes of this request, the time limitations set forth in Instruction 3 does not apply.

Request No. 9, produce all documents related to any instance of "significant interference" with ICR trains or operations in the Memphis area alleged to be caused by CSX dispatching from December 1996 until present, including any correspondence with CSX relating thereto.

Request No. 10, produce all documents discussing or relating to any communications with CSX concerning any plans, proposals or actions taken since December 1996 with respect to the dispatching of ICR trains in the Memphis area.

Request No. 11, produce all documents discussing or relating to improvements or proposed improvements to the interlocking on the Leewood-Aulon line, including but not limited to documents concerning cost-sharing for such improvements.

No. 12, produce all documents underlying

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ICR's assertion on page 14 of the responsive application that its acquisition of the Leewood-Aulon line would result in reductions and lost equipment utilization, fuel expenses, car hire expenses, crew expenses, crew fatigue and delayed shipments, and increases in on-time performance and operating efficiency.

Request 13, produce records for each month of years 1995 and 1996 of ICR's equipment utilization, fuel expenses, car hire expenses, crew expenses, crew fatigue, and delayed shipments and on-time performance in operating efficiency for any ICR district that includes the Leewood-Aulon line.

Request Nos. 15(b) and (c), produce a copy of any agreements that the 1907 agreement superseded, including but not limited to the 1905 agreement and any amendments to the 1907 agreement.

No. 15(d), produce a copy of all documents (other than routine billing documents) relating to such agreements.

Okay. Interrogatory No. 9, which asks whether or not anytime prior to June 1997 did Illinois

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Central request --

MR. HEALEY: Excuse me, I think it's Interrogatory No. 1.

MR. HARKER: What did I say?

MR. HEALEY: You said 9.

MR. HARKER: I'm sorry. That's correct.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I was going to ask you why you skipped the first year.

MR. HEALEY: Maybe he was just allowing the objections to stand, I thought.

(Laughter.)

MR. HARKER: It's been a long day, Your Honor. Interrogatory No. 1 asks whether or not at anytime prior to June 1997 whether Illinois Central or any prior owner of Illinois Central proposed or sought to acquire the ownership of trackage that Illinois Central is seeking aid purchase in this particular -- in their responsive application.

Basically, what Illinois Central's claim for relief or complaint is that this is going to is the fact that CSX has been significantly interfering with movements along this line for a number of years,

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and that they need relief -- that somehow the transaction is going to exacerbate that problem and, therefore, they need relief in the form of a forced sale of this two miles worth of track.

And the purpose of Interrogatory No. 1 is according to their responsive application, the purpose of this forced line sale is to mitigate specific adverse impacts on existing competition and the adequacy of transportation service that will result from CSX-Ts acquisition of certain Conrail lines, and the interrogatory asks whether or not any consideration has been given by Illinois Central to purchasing this line prior to June 1997 because, again, to the extent that there was consideration given to purchasing that line prior to June 1997, that indicates that this is a pre-existing condition that existed prior to the transaction and is not caused by the transaction. And, therefore, the condition requested is not designed to remedy relief -- I'm sorry -- remedy a harm created by the transaction, but is rather designed to remedy a pre-existing harm which the Board has said time and time again that it will

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1	not do.
2	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Is this similar to a
3	Motion to Compel I just recently denied?
4	MR. HARKER: Yes, Your Honor, it is.
5	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Your argument would be
6	the same?
7	MR. HEALEY: Identical, Your Honor.
8	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: My ruling would be the
9	same. If you want to make additional argument, I'll
10	listen to you, but I think it's exactly the same.
11	MR. HARKER: If I could, Your Honor, what
12	is why would we be denied discovery on this? Why
13	isn't the fact that they were interested in purchasing
14	this line prior to the transaction
15	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I don't know that that
16	leads to anything that's relevant. There are many
17	reasons they may want to purchase a line. Maybe they
18	want to make an investment, it's a very profitable
19	piece of track.
20	MR. HARKER: And that is true, and it also
21	may be that the reason why they want to purchase the
22	line is because of the fact that this so-called
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interference has caused them problems in the past, and it's going to -- they allege it's going to continue after the transaction.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I think you can get that information from a more precisely targeted question.

I don't think it leads to relevant information. All right.

MR. HARKER: Okay.

MR. HEALEY: If I understand Your Honor's ruling, that same ruling would apply to Interrogatory No. 2 and Document Request No. 2. In the Applicant's motion, they indicate that for the same reasons set forth in Interrogatory 1, those are relevant, and therefore those should also be denied.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Mr. Harker?

MR. HARKER: I think as I understand the rationale for your ruling on No. 1, and given the fact that Interrogatory No. 2 asks about the answer to No. 1 which they are not going to have to answer, I don't think this is an issue.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right, denied.

MR. HARKER: Interrogatory Nos. 5(a) and

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(c), identify all instances since 1995 in which ICR has invoked its right under an agreement with the City of Memphis to use the River-front line -- they object to this on the basis that it seeks information which is neither relevant nor reasonably calculated to the discovery of admissible evidence.

The basis for this request, Your Honor, is that the request for relief, according to Illinois Central, will remove the inefficient and any competitive strangle hold that CSX-T now has on IC's operations in the Memphis area. That's responsive application at 8. And their responsive application indicates that the only alternative route to the Leewood-Aulon line, the one that they seek to force the sale of, is the IC's River-front line, and the City of Memphis prohibits further operations on the line except in emergencies.

So, basically what they are saying is they have no alternative but to purchase the Leewood-Aulon line. And the purpose of Interrogatory No. 5 is to determine the extent to which they have made use of the River-front because obviously that can be an

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alternative, that's alternative routing to Leewood-Aulon. And to the extent that they have alternative routing to Leewood-Aulon, then they don't need to purchase the Leewood-Aulon line. And so these questions are designed to identify the instances since 1995, which is the time period that we have used throughout the proceeding, as to whether or not they have invoked the agreement.

MR. HEALEY: Judge, very quickly, Mr. Harker is going to be given a copy of the agreement between Illinois Central and I believe it's the City of Memphis' transit agency or subdivision. And in that agreement, it defines the circumstances under which IC can use the line. In light of the fact that that document is going to be produced, I don't see the relevance of making us go and track down each of the individual times when an emergency has arisen such that we've had to operate a train over the alternative routing.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I think Mr. Harker has made out a case of relevance. I'll grant the motion with respect to Interrogatory 5(a) and (c).

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MR. HARKER: With respect to Interrogatory 5(b), again, this is related to the use of the Riverfront line. The request asks for the disposition of use of such agreement, and Illinois Central objects to that on the basis that they don't understand what is being asked about. And our Motion to Compel again indicates that basically whether or not -- at the bottom of page 32 of the Motion to Compel, we describe that basically what we're seeking is whether or not they ever invoked the claims of an emergency exception to the '95 agreement under 5(a) and 5(c), and then Interrogatory 5(b) is simply whether or not the invocation was successful or unsuccessful, and did the City of Memphis allow the movement of the freight on the River-front line or not.

Judge, we do have MR. HEALEY: clarification here. I just wanted to say we understand from your clarification what you're asking, and we will be answering the question based on that clarification.

MR. HARKER: Okay.

MR. HUALEY: It might save us a minute or

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two here.

MR. HARKER: Moving on to Interrogatory
No. 6, again, in their responsive application, they
indicate that there has been "significant
interference" by CSX with ICR trains caused by CSX
dispatching. And this is a claim they make in their
responsive application. We ask, tell us about those
instances of significant interference -- this is the
gravamen of the complaint -- significant interference
by CSX in operations by IC, and we're asking them for
about a year period, from only December 1996 until the
present, tell us about each such significant
interference.

Now, they object on the basis that it would require Illinois Central to undertake a burdensome and oppressive special study. We've talked before about Mr. Healey's overheated use of this objection. I think this doesn't require a special study. It's basically -- you know, they make the claim in their responsive application, there's been significant interference. We're entitled to find out what's behind it.

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And they further object that we already have information in our possession. Of course, that's not correct because there could have been significant interference which we never heard about. So, I don't think that any part of this objection has merit, and I think it's obviously relevant.

MR. HEALEY: Judge, I will concede the point that perhaps I've misunderstood the meaning of the phrase "special study". I think, nonetheless, the burden of what they're asking for is rather palpable here. The piece of track we're talking about, Judge, is about a two-mile stretch of track. It is Illinois Central's main line between New Orleans and Chicago. It is a secondary branch line that I understand CSX runs maybe one or two trains a day on, and that's kind of the hub of the problem, is that it doesn't get any attention from the CSX dispatchers because they don't need it for very much.

The interference we're talking about -well, it is substantial, virtually all of the trains
coming through Memphis, from the little bit I
understand of the issue, have a problem getting

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through because they can't get a hold of the CSX dispatchers. And sometimes the CSX dispatchers in fact don't even know there's a train out there, when there's a train out there.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Don't you think they're entitled to this information? You're making an allegation --

MR. HEALEY: I don't understand how it is we're going to be able to handle the burden of being able to identify every single train that comes up to this location and has to stop, how it is we're going to be able to determine, for example, what was the cause of the delay. Do we know, for example, from CSX, whether it was -- I didn't know how we're going to know whether it was CSX --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Whatever your records show. You can't give them something you don't have. What he's asking for is what do your records show as to significant interference. Isn't that your question, Mr. Harker?

MR. HARKER: Yes, Your Honor.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: If your records don't

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show anything, that's your answer.

MR. HEALEY: I've made my argument and I'm prepared for your ruling.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Grant the motion.

MR. HARKER: Interrogatory No. 7, this is requesting all communications with CSX concerning proposals for improvements to the interlocking on the Leewood-Aulon line, including but not limited to communications concerning cost-sharing for such improvements. Again, the objection is on the basis of a special study. They also object on the basis of relevance, also object on the basis that CSX already has the information.

of if you assume the problems complained about, if you assume the truth of the problems complained about by Illinois Central, the question is, are there other alternatives less Draconian than a forced line sale. And one such possibility is improvements to the interlocking on the line, and all we're asking for there is has Illinois Central ever suggested

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improvements to the interlockers in an attempt to remedy the alleged delays. And to the extent that those accommodations have been discussed, the extent to which Illinois Central was willing to support those accommodations.

So, this is really a question about is there a less Draconian alternative to deal with their problem other than requiring us to sell.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Wouldn't you have that information in your files? It's one thing when you're talking about burden of finding information in public files, but it seems to me this is something you should have in your own files, and it should be very easy for you to find it.

MR. HARKER: I should say that there is also a companion Document Request, Request No. 11, to which Illinois Central also objects. Produce all documents discussing or relating to improvements or proposed improvements to the interlocking on the Leewood-Aldon line, including but not limited to documents concerning cost-sharing for such improvements. This is clearly not just communication

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between the two, but also documents relating to the issue -- so, in other words, internal documents that we would not have would also be covered by Interrogatory No. 11, and I notice that they object to Interrogatory No. 11 on that basis. The other thing with respect to Interrogatory No. 7 is it says identify all communications with CSX concerning proposals for -again, to the extent that there were oral discussions between the two and Illinois Central has prepared memoranda relating to those communications, CSX would not have that information. JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Would you limit it to memoranda involving oral conversations or oral communications? the best I'm going to do --

MR. HARKER: If you're telling me that's

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I'm not telling you you're going to get it.

MR. HARKER: And what would be Your Honor's ruling with --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: The same as with respect

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to Request No. 11, internal documents --

MR. HARKER: That we don't have, documents that were not sent to us. If that is the very best I'm going to do, I would gladly accept that, Your Honor.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I bet Mr. Healey would go along with that.

MR. HEALEY: Judge, you're going to be surprised because I'm not, and I will explain to you why. The issue that's raised in the interrogatory is not one that we have put forth in this case. An interlocking is a device that controls the operation of trains through a crossing at-grade. We have not raised an issue with the interlocking that governs the crossing of trains at-grade between Leewood and Aulon.

The issue that we have raised relates to problems we have had in communications. The physical operation of the switches -- that is, how fast that they turn -- that's not something we've raised. And improvement to the interlocking is unrelated to anything we've put at issue in this case.

The problem we have had is that the people

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who operate the interlocking, we can't get a hold of them. That's the problem. Improvements with the physical plant of the interlocking wouldn't help. Once we get their attention and they decide to move the switches, the switches move and we go. JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Well, Mr. Harker, if that's their complaint --MR. HARKER: Well, this is the first time I've heard this. I mean, our understanding is that there is an issue around interlocking as a cause for the delays. JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Suppose he answers 7 and

11 what he just told us. Suppose they say we don't have a complaint with the interlocking, we have a complaint with personnel not being available. Does that satisfy you?

MR. HARKER: But to the extent that I --I understand that's what he's saying --

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: He's saying that there's no complaint as to the interlocking, that's what he's just said. Now, I would suspect you'd want it in a more formal statement, and if you get that in response

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to the interrogatory, that should satisfy you.

MR. HEALEY: Maybe I should put one more statement on the record to make sure we're clear. I did not work on the preparation of the Illinois Central case. I have read through it once. understanding is that the interlocking is not at issue.

I would agree with you that if the IC has raised the issue of problems with the physical machinery that allows trains to operate through Leewood to Aulon, that communications regarding improvements to them would be relevant and we would produce the memoranda regarding the communications. But I don't think that's an element to the case and, therefore, I'd object on the relevance and if it's not an element to the case, we would be happy to provide a statement saying we have not placed at issue the physical arrangement of the interlocking, or something along those lines, that should resolve the concern.

MR. HARKER: But the part of the problem, as I understand it, is the operation of the interlockers, whether or not you call it a physical

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aspect of them or the way they operate because somebody is not available or what have you, and I guess my question -- you know, to the extent -- and I think Mr. Healey's conceded that he understands that there is a problem associated with the interlockers -and I'm not representing that what we're interested in here is solely the physical aspect to it, I don't think -- the only place where we've said is -- or talked about this issue, is down at the bottom of page 34, top of page 35, it does so by seeking to discover whether ICR has ever suggested any improvements to the interlockers in an attempt to remedy the alleged delays, again, and to the extent that apparently the interlockers, or the way they operate, have been identified as a source of delay. I think limiting the request to the way the Judge indicated with respect to stuff not that you communicated to us in writing, but things that relate to internal reviews or internal operation of relating to the documents interlockers, and how those contributed to delays, and what improvements might be made to those interlockers in order to ameliorate the delays, or the operation of

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the interlockers in order to ameliorate the delays, I think, is basically what we're looking for. Again, the idea is, is there a less harmful, a less Draconian alternative to a forced line sale, and it strikes us that to the extent that there are internal documents, Illinois Central is saying that if we could only do this, that or the other thing with respect to the operation of the interlockers, this would alleviate some of the delay, and we are prepared to put up some money to improve that situation, I think that's relevant.

And I am prepared to live with the compromise that it would only be internal documents generated by Illinois Central, whether related to an oral communication with CSX or just internal communications, and you wouldn't have to produce letters that you provided to CSX.

MR. HEALEY: I have to object to that part because the interrogatory says identify all communications with CSX. You are now proposing an expansion of the interrogatory.

MR. HARKER: No, no. If you look at

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Document Request No. -- we're taking these together --11, and I just thought it made sense to take Interrogatory 7 and 11 together. And so on 7 we're prepared to limit it, and 11 as well, as I've just said.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: The limitation gives you what you want, Mr. Healey.

MR. HEALEY: I agree, as long as we are of the understanding that the interlocking is the physical device out there that governs the movement of trains.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I think that's clarified on the record.

MR. HEALEY: Fair enough.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right, so ordered.

MR. HARKER: Okay, we've already disposed of Document Request No. 2. Document Request No. 9, produce all documents related to any instance of significant interference with Illinois Central trains or operation in Memphis.

> JUDGE LEVENTHAL: This is Request No. 9. MR. HARKER: I think that's all where we

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think we are. I'm sorry, page 7. This, I think, is the companion to the prior interrogatory --

MR. HEALEY: Interrogatory No. 6, you had granted No. 6 so I think you granted this one as well, Judge.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Yes.

MR. HARKER: Document Request No. 10, produce all documents discussing or related to any communications with CSX concerning any plans, proposals or actions taken since December 1996 with respect to the dispatching of Illinois Central Railroad trains in the Memphis area.

MR. HEALEY: Judge, we're going to withdraw this objection.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right.

MR. HARKER: Request No. 11 we just spoke about. Document Request No. 12, produce all documents underlying Illinois Central's assertion on page 14 of the responsive application for its acquisition of the Leewood-Aulon line that result in reductions and loss of equipment utilization, fuel expenses, car hire expenses, crew expenses, crew fatigue, and delayed

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shipments and increases in on-time performance and operating efficiency.

Your Honor, this essentially picks up right out of page 14 of Illinois Central's responsive application, about their projection of the public interest justifications for this forced line sale.

And --

MR. HEALEY: Judge, we're going to withdraw this objection as well.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right.

MR. HARKER: Request No. 13 essentially asks for information necessary to allow us to benchmark and assess the claimed efficiencies if the forced line sale is authorized. In other words, we're asking them, okay, tell us what's the basis for your statement that there are going to be all these efficiencies. They are going to tell us that now.

Now we're asking them with respect to Document Request No. 13, this will allow us to essentially benchmark, if you will, the claimed efficiencies, to see if, in fact, these efficiencies are actual or not, by asking for two years worth of

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very narrow data that is essentially the mirror image of what we asked for in No. 12.

So, again, this allows us to assess the claims in response to Document Request No. 12, that there are going to be these savings.

MR. HEALEY: I would disagree with that. The request is clearly overly broad. It doesn't allow them to assess whether there is going to be any savings or not, it merely establishes the benchmark for what those expenses are. I don't see how they are going to take that data and say there won't be savings in car hire because car hire was X. I think it's overly broad and I don't think it's relevant.

MR. HARKER: Well, we need some basis to assess the claim of efficiencies. And our best judgment was the best way to do that was to draft a fairly narrow document request for only two years, which requested data with respect to each of the claimed efficiencies by Illinois Central.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: I think they're entitled to some information to test. If you think this is overly broad, tell me how you would narrow it and give

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them some of the information that they need. Do you feel that two years is too long?

MR. HEALEY: I guess I don't understand why it's needed, and we've said crew expense will go down because crews will be waiting for less time at the interlocking. If we were to buy it and paid more attention to the movement of trains through the interlocking, they move through quicker, crew expense will go down because crews will be waiting there less. Now, why you need to know what we've spent on crews, crew expenses, to determine whether crew expenses are going to go down, I don't understand the connection there, Judge. There doesn't seem to be any relationship between those issues. They both relate to crew expense, but there's no way to measure our claim against what the level of crew expense is.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Yes, Mr. Harker?

MR. HARKER: Well, if they say that our projection for crew expenses for this line after the transaction is X, well, let's see what it was in '95 and '96. That's what they would say with respect to Document Request No. 12. We're asking them for the

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basis of their assertion that there are going to be these efficiencies, and they're going to tell us, well, because utilization is -- crew utilization is going to be X. Well, the way to measure X is to see whether or not there are, in fact, any efficiencies associated with it, is to see what it was before. JUDGE LEVENTHAL: You need two years of information? MR. HARKER: Well, the problem is that to the extent that there are blips --JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Well, two years wouldn't show you that anyway, would it. MR. HARKER: No, but it's better than one. It's not a special study, and, again, it's to the extent that they've got the records. It's just produce records for each month. Railroads keep this kind of information. So, there's no special study,

to just producing the records.

MR. HEALEY: Judge, if I might, I think you've correctly put your finger on the issue here. If we were to come forward and say we will reduce crew

and I don't think that there's a burden with respect

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hire by 32 percent, then I think they've got an argument that at least the documents might -- are reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of that information.

I think they've taken the statement out of context. My recollection of the statement -- and I don't have the application here, perhaps Mr. Harker can refer me to it -- but my recollection is we simply made the statement that crew hire expense will go down. And if they want to know the logic of why we think crew hire expense will go down if we take this over, we'd be happy to answer that as well. But to say that because you think you're going to spend less on car hire, show us all your records for car hire on this piece of track, I don't think there's any relationship there. It certainly doesn't justify the burden of digging up this information.

If we were to come forward with specific numbers other than the general statement, then I would agree the data is relevant.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: In No. 12, aren't you going to -- he's saying he needs to check No. 12.

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MR. HEALEY: That's right, and what we're going to do on No. 12 -- and if I'm correct, and I think I am, that the reference was simply to the fact that we think those numbers will go down -- I'm not sure we have any documents that reflect that. My understanding was that that was a statement that was made out of the common sense of people who operate a railroad, that if you operate through an interlocking more efficiently, all of these things are going to go down.

MR. HARKER: Well, Your Honor, if they say that, if they say we have no backup for this, we've done no study, we have no work papers, they haven't given us any work papers for this, it was just what we thought and we've done no detailed study of it, that's the answer. I mean, the question is produce all documents underlying, and if they say we have no documents underlying, that it seems to me is a complete and responsive answer.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: That's No. 12. How about 13. Suppose they say that with No. 12, suppose they say we have no documents. What would you then

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1	want for No. 13? Would you waive 13?
2	See, I'd be inclined to grant you 13 if
3	they give you figures in No. 12.
4	MR. HARKER: Okay. If that's where you
5	are, I'm prepared to accept that.
6	MR. HEALEY: And I'm prepared to accept
7	that as well, Your Honor.
8	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Very well, so ordered.
9	MR. HARKER: So to the extent that they
10	respond to Request No. 12
11	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Then they must respond
12	to No. 13.
13	MR. HARKER: Unless they say we have no
14	documents supporting this.
15	Document Request No. 15, produce a copy of
16	any agreements actually, let me go back to the
17	actual interrogatories and document requests. 15,
18	produce a copy of (a) which they do not object to, the
19	1907 agreement referred to on page 7 of the verified
20	statement of John D. McPherson; (b) which they do
21	object to, any agreements that the 1907 agreement
22	superseded (including but not limited to the 1905

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21 22 agreement); (c) which they also object to, amendments to the 1907 agreement; and (d) which they also object to, all documents other than routine billing documents relating to such agreements.

They objected to this on the basis that it's unduly burdensome and that the document requested are currently in Applicants' possession, however, in the spirit of compromise, if we state we don't have a copy of the document, they'll produce it.

My understanding is that our copy is not readily available and, on that basis, we've asked for production of the 1905 agreement.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right. Mr. Healey? MR. HEALEY: Well, if Mr. Harker will put that writing, that CSX does not have within its files a copy of the 1905 agreement, like it's stated in the response, we will provide him with a copy of the 1905 agreement. It simply seems to me that if they have it, that the burden shouldn't be on us to get them an agreement that's between my client and his client.

JUDGE LEVENTHAL: He just said they don't have it readily available. What do you mean, you

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can't find it, Mr. Harker?
MR. HARKER: Not at this point.
MR. HEALEY: Mr. Harker is an officer of
the court, and as we are on the record here and he has
told me they don't have it, to the extent the IC has
a copy of the 1905 agreement, it will be produced.
JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Very well.
MR. HARKER: And there is also an
illegible ropy. We've asked for a more legible copy.
MR. HEALEY: Of?
MR. HARKER: The map, the 1907 agreement -
- there's a map attached to the 1907 agreement that
you did produce, it's just not legible.
MR. HEALEY: We'll look and see if we have
a more legible copy.
MR. HARKER: That's all we can ask.
JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right.
MR. HARKER: And then, finally, they
object to Request 15(d) on the basis that relating to
it's vague. That request asks for all documents
relating to such agreements. We've clarified it that
we're seeking of copies of documents that interpret

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1	the meaning of any provisions in the 1905, 1907, or
2	other agreements responsive to (a) through (c).
3	MR. HEALEY: And that's satisfactory to
4	us, Judge. That clarification is satisfactory.
5	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: Very well, so ordered.
6	MR. HARKER: I think that concludes it,
7	Your Honor. It's been a long day. I think that
8	concludes our Motion to Compel.
9	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: So far as I car see,
10	you've covered everything. Do you want a few moments
11	to check before we close?
12	MR. HARKER: I don't think so. I think
13	we've been watching that on our side. I think we're
14	all set.
15	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: All right.
16	MR. HEALEY: We're done as well.
17	JUDGE LEVENTHAL: The conference stands
18	adjourned.
19	(Whereupon, at 4:10 p.m., the hearing was
20	concluded.)
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