Regulatory Docket File

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

IN THE MATTER OF:

TOLEDO EDISON COMPANY and CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO.

(Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, Units 1, 2 and 3)

and

CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING co. et al.

(Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 & 2)

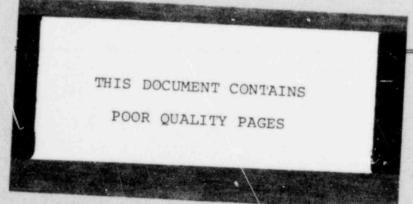
Place - Silver Spring, Haryland

Date - Monday, April 5, 1976





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Telephone: (Code 202) 547-6222

ACE - FEDERAL REPORTERS, INC.

Official Reporters 8002 260 785 415 Second Street, N.E.

Washington, D. C. 20002

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| | 1 | CONTENTS | | | | | | | | | |
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The Staff would like to make clear to Applicants once again that we are not in court attempting to prove

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: I think we will start out this morning with your comments on the Applicants 105 Motion, Mr. Goldberg.

MR. GOLDBERG: The NRC Staff would like to ask the Board's patience while it discusses a number of things which we believe are important for the Board's consideration in ruling on the Applicants Rule 105 Mexico.

The Administrative Procedure Ack in the Commission's Rules of Practice, as well as case law dron the Supreme Court on down makes it clear that the strict rules of evidence do not apply to Administrative Proceedings.

Consequently, Rule 105 should not be accorded the same weight, nor applied with the same strictly as would be done in the federal courts.

Rule 105 and the Advisory Committee notes on 105, make it clear that the main purpose of the Rule is with respect to trials heard by a jury. The concern is with a jury misusing evidence which has been introduced into the record.

We surely recognize that this Board sits as a trier -- as a finder of fact. But this Board is chearly more capable of properly using the evidence than would be a jury without very explicit instructions.

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that Applicants have violated Section 1 or Section 2 of the Sherman Act. We are not conducting a criminal proceeding of any type here, rather we are before a Federal Administrative Agency conducting a prelicensing antitrust review and attempting to prove only that Applicants activities under the license will create or maintain a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws or the policies underlying those laws. as we noted many times before, for example in our trial briefs, and as we note once again now.

The Staff need not prove a violation of anything, only an inconsistency with the antitrust laws and the policies underlined in those laws. The legislative history makes it clear that Congress considered both violations and inconsistencies as the standard, and specifically chose a standard of inconsistency.

explicitly states that the Federal Trade Commission Act is one of the antitrust laws for purposes of the Atomic Energy Act. It necessarily follows that Section 5 of the FIC Act and the policy underlying Section5, sets a proper standard of conduct against which Applicants conduct and position in the market should be measured.

The same standard of reasonable probability required under Section 7 of the Clayton Act should be applied to determine whether the activities under the license

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would create or maintain the situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws.

The Staff stated and discussed this position thoroughly in its trial brief dated November 10, 1975. We advise Applicants once again today that we -- of our position, and we will state our position once again in our proposed findings of facts and conclusions of law in posttrial briefs.

As the Staff noted in its December 3, 1975 answer of the NRC Staff to Applicants' statement of procedural matters to be considered, the Staff has not charged Applicants with a conspiracy.

Neither has the Board so characterized any of Staff's allegations.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: They have approved the conspiracy Perhaps you haven't charged it, but perhaps you proved morethan you charged.

MR. GOLDBERG: That is a possibility and our position is that the Board should be in a position to make all reasonable inferences from the evidence which has been introduced. As I will discuss shortly, this necessarily denying Applicants' rule and applied motion. requires

MR. SMITH: What is your answer to the Chairman's

MR. GOLDBERG: The Staff has maintained and has

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proven that there has been joint action by the Applicants.

We have introduced evidence against CAPCO as a whole, we have shown, have alleged and shown that Applicants individually and as a group dominate the relevant markets, that Applicants individually and as a group have controlled access to essential resources and have denied access to those assential resources.

So our case is basically, in addition to being against each Applicant individually, against the Applicants as a group, their policies, their activities, their position in the market, their dominance and abuse thereof.

MR. SMITH: The maswer then is no?

MR. GOLDBERG: I think that we should not be in a position to eliminate that possibility by merely stating so now.

I think that --

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Well what better time than at the end of your complete case?

MR. GOLDBERG: I think that the evidence can be -that there is an inference of conspiracy that one could
craw from the evidence, and I think the Board is entitled to
do that if it so chooses.

That has not been the main focus of our case, However, I don't think it would be improper to make a finding of such.

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MR. SMITH: Would you ungs that finding upon us? We are not going to let you avoid this.

MR. COLDEREG: We would characterize the case as one of joint action, or action in concert as opposed to a specific agreement which constitutes conspiracy.

As the case law shows, and as I will discuss shortly, an agreement, a specific agreement need not be proven in order to establish a conspiracy.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: We understand that. That is not the basic question.

MR. SMITH: We are able to distinguish between what you are required to prove and what you claim you have proved and they are not necessarily equal.

MR. GOLDBERG: The direct answer then to your question is no, we have not proven what has traditionally been called a conspiracy with the traditional definition of getting together and agreeing and conspiring to do something illegal.

We have not alleged conspiracy.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: We understand you haven't alleged it. We have been around that track twice now.

Mr Smith's question and my quetion was, have you proved more than you have alleged. If it takes a certain quantum of evidence to support your allegations and you are putting more than enough evidence so that we can justify

even further conclusions with respect to antitrust violations, or have you falled short and the you at the part where you said you would be with your allegations?

MR. GOLDSERG: The only thing I can say is that we certainly have proven averything we have alleged, and we may have proven more. And that is really the test I can say now.

of the case presented by the NPC Staff out forth classly and specifically the logal and factoral arguments planned to be made by the Staff with respect to individual and group action.

In this regard the Stiff would like to advise Applicants once again what we have stated numerous times before.

CHAIRMAN RIGHER: That is not necessary. Just tall us what group actions you established.

Mr. GOLDBERG: That is what I am about to for Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN RIGHER: All right.

MR. GOLDBERG: Applicants have joinely applied for licenses to construct and operate the DavistBesse nuclear power plants. This alone makes applicants as a group the natural enemy to examine for the purposes of determining whether or not the activities under the license would create

or maintain a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws. The Staff case is directed at the issues in matters in controversy which were sat forth by the Board in Prehearing Conference Order No. 2 on July 23th, 1974. Broad issue A concerns the structure of the 5 relevant market or markets and Applicants' ability --6 "Acting individually together, or together 7 with others -- " 23 -- to hinder or prevent others from certain achievements. 0 Broad issue B states: 10 "If the answer to broad issue A is yes, has 11 Applicants' ability been used, is it being used, or 12 might it be used to create or maintain a situation 13 inconsistent with the antitrust laws or the policies 14 underlying those laws." 15 The Matters in Controversy all relate to issues 15 A and B and thus all relate to Applicants as a group as 17 well as individual. 18 Matter in Controversy No. 10 concerns Applicants 19 policies with respect to access to nuclear facilities, with 20 respect to their granting access to those nuclear facilities 21 to others. 22 Thus this group of Applicants is the natural 23 entity enemy against which all of the evidence in this proceeding

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should be considered relevant.

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The Board's Memorandum and Order with respect to Applicants' request for certain procedural rulings fully supports this position. For example, on page 7 of the Board's Order, the Board stated:

"Here we have both an allegation that the CAPCO agreement as fashioned and implemented constituted an empress agreement in restraint of trade coupled with an assertion that Applicants parallel courses of action with respect to refusals to wheel or to permit coordinated operation or development except with each other, resulted in restraint of trade in combinations to monopolize within the CAPCO area."

The Board further stated on page 9 of its order:

"The issues in controversy set forth so
early in this proceeding clearly contemplate
situations inconsistent with the antitrust laws
resulting from monopolization in combinations of
conspiracies to monopolize in the relevant market
is postulated to be the combined CCCT territories."

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Yes, we know what we said.

The question is, at the time we wrote that we were repeating our understanding of the allegations made.

What we wanted to ask today is, what evidence supports those allegations?

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MR. GOLOBERG: I will discuss the evidence which supports those allegations now, if you wish me to do it right now.

CHAIRMAN RIGHER: Yes, please.

MR. GOLDBERG: I think, however, that the past ruling of the Board should be kept in mind when ruling on this motion.

CHAIRMAN RIGHER: We have it in mind, Mr.Goldberg.
That is why we want now to relate the evidence to the allegations.

MR. GOLDBERG: I would like them to discuss a few examples of things that the evidence, we believe, has proven in this proceeding, and I would like to discuss these not by way of limitation at all, but only as examples.

The Board, now that all the evidence of the Staff, the Department of Justice and the City of Cleveland is in, should be able to draw reasonable inferences from this evidence.

For example, this proceeding concerns applications for five major nuclear facilities constituting approximately 5000 megawatts for nuclear baseload capacity.

TheBoard can now take notice of the fact that there are no participants in those unuclear units other than the CAPCO members.

This is clearly inconsistent with the policy of

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the United States and the purpose of the Atomic Energy Act as set forth in Sections 1-8 and 3-D of the Act.

The Board now knows that Painesville, Pitcairn, Cleveland and the Wholesale Consumers of Ohio Edison requested access to these facilities, and were in effect denied access.

What does that tell us about the Applicants'
policies as a group with respect to non-CAPCO participation in
those nuclear units.

It is the Staff's position that the Foard must permit itself to be in a position to draw reasonable inferences from the evidence and should not tie its own hands in such a way as to omit the inferences which the Board can draw from the evidence.

As another example, and again not by way of limitation, but only as an example, the evidence in the record clearly establishes that CEI has refused to wheel for Cleveland; that Toledo Edison has refused to wheel for Ecwling Green; that Ohio Edison was reluctant to interconnect with Orrville; and Ohio Edison refused to wheel for Orrville; that Ohio Edison has refused to discuss wheeling; and Ohio Edison has in effect refused to wheel to each of the Wholesale Consumers of Ohio Edison; that Ohio Edison directed the Wholesale Consumers of Ohio Edison to dekte the subject of wheeling from the elements of a study of alternative sources of bulk power supply.

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| evidence? | | | | | | | | |

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: What conclusions should we draw from that evidence?

MR. GOLDBERG: You should conclude that this is the policy of CAPCO as a group.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: What is the policy of CAPCO as a group?

MR. GOLDBERG: Refusals to wheel as this example relates.

Similarly, with respect to access to nuclear in my prior example.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: You are saying that the evidence establishes a collective refusal to wheel, which is exercised by individual CAPCO members pursuant to some joint prior understanding?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes.

As another example, Mr. McCabe of Pitcairn contacted by separate letter, each of the five CAPCO company presidents, and requested membership in CAPCO.

Each company denied the request in nearly identical language and jointly arrived at a consensus.

Once again the Board should be able to draw a reasonable inferences from this evidence about the policies of CAPCO as a group.

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CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Well the Scard can draw inferences from the syidence.

The question is what conclusions does the Staff urga us to draw from the evidence.

MR. GOLDBERG: This evidence establishes a clear group boycott. And these examples, I think, require the Board to deny Applicants' Rule 105 Motion so that it can draw those reasonable inferences from this evidence,

Now, I think there is some relevant Supreme Court Case Law --

CHAIRMAN RICLER: Well let's keep going with the examples, first.

MR. GOLDBERG: Well those are the only three examples I intended to point out now.

I could give another example of the reserve -the policies with respect to reserve requirements. I think the evidence shows that that reserve formula of CAPCO is inherently discriminatory against small systems. And it was specifically designed that way.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: All right.

Now when did Applicants conceive or put into offect these joint policies?

MR. GOLDBERG: Because of my discussion so far and the few Supreme Court Cases I would like to briefly discuss, I don't believe it is necessary for us to specify a

date. I think the law makes it clear that we cannot specify -- cannot always specify a date as to when even a conspiracy began. The law doesn't require it and I don't think we should have to be put in a position now to specify a date when we believe this all began.

If you do want us to specify a date, however, sven though we don't believe it is necessary for the purpose of ruling on the 105 Motion because we think it should be denied in its entirety, I would say only that the CAPCO as a group, as of the date it was planned and as of the date it began operating, including its implementation of the discriminatory reserve formula and other CAPCO policies, clearly constitutes a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws or the policies underlying those laws.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Is that because it was a policy of CAPCO right from the formation to deny wheeling and to deny membership in CAPCO to smaller entities in the area?

MR. GOLDBERG: I think that from the very beginning it was structured that way and that is the furthest date back we believe that these activities began or that we would care to allege that these activities began.

It was from that point on that Applicants' activities have to be looked at very carefully. And when all the evidence is in against the Applicants is in as it is

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now, I think the conclusion is clear.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: What are we to do with the allegations relating to price-fixing by CEI back in 1962 in connection with working out some arrangement with MELP?

MR. GOLDBERG: Well that is not one of our allegations, and I am not saying that this is all-inclusive for all parties in this proceeding. For the purpose of Staff's case it goes back that far.

Now this Board has set Saptember 1st, 1965, I believe, as a cutoff date. In order to be consistent with that we would, if we had to specify a date, simply then say September 1st, 1965. From that date on the evidence is clear as to CAPCO as a group.

I would like to very briefly point out a few Supreme Court Cases which I think requires denying Applicants' motion in this proceeding.

In Interstate Circuit, Inc. v U.S. 306 US208, page 227, 1939 case, the Supreme Court said, and I quote:

"It is elementary that an unlawful conspiracy may be and often is formed without simultaneous action or agreement on the part of conspirators."

In United States v Masonite Corporation -- CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Wait a minute.

That is having trouble with your earlier position.

Did CAPCO, applying the Rule of Interstate Circuit, contribute -- find that CAPCO conspired to eliminate smaller systems by denying them access to bulk power supplies?

MR. GOLDBERG: Well, the point was -- I think the point to be considered with respect to Interstate Circuit, is that even where we had a conspiracy, and as I have answered your questions before, we don't have a conspiracy case -- even when you have a conspiracy it is not necessary to sit down and prove exactly when the contract or when the conspiracy began. That you don't need simultaneous action, that it is a lot more complicated than that. It is just not as simple as saying what date did we conspire.

And that is the point, I think, to be drawn from that even when you have a conspiracy case.

In United States & Masonite Corporation, 316
US265 pages 274 to 275, 1942 case, the Court said -- the
Supreme Court said:

"But for Masonite's patents and the del credere agency agreements there can be no doubt that this is a price-fixing combination which is illegal per se under the Sherman Act."

That is true, thoug the District Court found that in negotiating and entering into the first agreements each appelles, other than Masonite acted independently of the others, negotiated only with

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Masonite, desired the agreement regardless of the action that might be taken by any of the others, did not require as a condition of its acceptance that Masonite make such an agreement with any of the others and had no discussion s with any of the others. It is not clear at what precise point of time each appellee became aware of the fact that its contract was not an isolated transaction, but part of a larger transaction."

In American Tobacco Company v the United States, 328 US781 at pages 809-10, 1946, the Supreme Court said:

"No formal agreement is necessary to constitute an unlawful conspiracy... The essential combination or conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Act may be found in a course of dealings or other circumstances as well as in any exchange of words."

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: And what we have been asking you to do all morning is identify the course of dealings.

MR. GOLDBERG: I have given several examples of that.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: All right.

MR. GOLDBERG: Theatre Enterprises, Inc. v Paramount Film Distributor Corporation, 346 US537,540 to 541, 1954.
The Supreme Court said:

"Business behavior is admissible circumstantial

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evidence from which the factfinder may infer agreement."

Based on what I have stated here today and based on the Supreme Court Law, I think the Applicants' Rule 105 motion should be denied in its entirety and that Staff should not have to specify a date or further specify which companies our evidence is introduced against.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Justice?

MR. CHARNO: At the outset, the Department would like to adopt certain of the Staff's positions to save time.

First that Rule 105 is a jury rule, we agree fully with that.

Further their argument concerning the standards inconsistency under 105 C were completely in accord with our position.

Ws would like to adopt their Summary Statements of Evidence and their citations of case law concerning the requirement for specificity with respect to the date of inception of a conspiracy.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: What was that?

Don't adopt it. Tell me what Justice's position is with respect to it.

MR. CHARNO: That the Department is not required to prove the exact data of inception of the conspiracy, would be the Department's position.

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CHAIRMAN RIGHER: All right.

Let us assume that that is correct.

What would be the date, the earliest date at which the Department contends the record finally demonstrates unlawful --

MR. CHARNO: I will attempt to set forth the Department's position on each of the conspiracies.

The Department is in a position, we believe, of having proved more than we initially alleged in our September 5, filing.

Examination of the record indicates that the degree and extent of joint action was more comprehensive than we initially believed at the time we filed our pleading on September 5.

We would note first -- ask the Board to conclude that the evidence demonstrates that the members of CAPCO entered into a conspiracy to eliminate competition by denying the benefits of coordinated operation and edevelopment to other entities located within the CCCT.

The earliest date at which we can identify such a conspiracy appears in DJ-568, pages 26 through 28, where Mr. Lindseth, former Chief Executive of Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, stated that during the negotiation of the CAPCO agreement there was discussion of the exclusion of municipal systems from the then contemplated CAPCO agreement.

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and that this took place sometime prior to 1967 when he left Cleveland Electric Elluminating Company.

We are unable to supply the beginning date of the conspiracy with greater specificity than that.

The next document, or the first document of which we are aware, which makes reference to the conspiracy was one dated in February of '67 which was Exhibit C-26 which was rejected by the Board.

We would take exception, since we were not the introducing party, to that rejection.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: What was the document?

MR. CHARNO: That was a do cument which indicated that municipalities might challenge an application to construct 800-megawatt generating units, and I believe it was excluded -- I wasn't here at the time -- on the basis of the fact that that that referred to an application prior to the time the 105-C in its present time was passed.

I would feel it would be immaterial whether 105-c existed with respect to the presence of a conspiracy or the desire to exclude municipals from the conspiracy.

We believe that there is evidence prior to the execution of the CAPCO agreement; specifically documents 346, DJ-278, C-48, DJ-279 which indicate that the agreement, Memorandum of Understanding, was designed as a step in the effectuation of conspiracy to eliminate competition by denying

benefits of coordinated operation.

We are faced with the situation where the same conduct is violative of a number of provisions of the antitrust laws. We believe it does constitute conspiracy in violation of Section 1. It also constitutes an agreement and a combination in violation of Section 1.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: When you say an agreement, are you referring to the CAPCO agreement, or are you referring to an agreement in the general course of dealing and understanding from CAPCO?

MR. CHARNO: Specifically to the CAPCO agreement.

It further constitutes bottleneck monopolization by the members of CAPCO and a concerted refusal to deal in violation of Section 1. So that the conduct that has been proven, while it definitely supports the allegations initially made by the Department in our September 5 filing, also supports charges of violation of other provisions of the antitrust clause.

Section 1. Do you make any contentions with respect to Section 2 and any combinations to monopolize.

MR. CHARNO: The bottleneck monopolization which the Department charges would be a shared monopoly as bottleneck monopolizations often are.

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The Department would further ask the Doard to conclude from the evidence of record, that the Enckeye agreements, in addition to being agreements in dombinations violative of Section 1 of the Sharman Act, are also a conspirate; in violation of Section 1 of the Sharman Act, are also a conspirate; in violation of Section 1 of the Sharman Act. And we would argue on the basis of DJ-20 and DJ-577, cases 40 and 41, that this conspiracy was first conceived in 1962 and --

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Which of the CAPCO companies were parties to the Buckeye agreement?

MR. CHARNO: This would be Chio -- Buckeys agreements would be Chio Edison and Toledo Edison.

CHAIRMAN RIGHER: And you are contending that not coly is there a conspiracy between whose companies and Buckeye, but between each other as well? A horisontal conspiracy among CAPCO members?

MR. CHARNO: That is commest.

Further evidence again relating to the formation of the conspiracy was contained in DJ-200 and 480, which were rejected by the Board.

MR. REYNOLDS: May I interrupt just to get the answer to your question about horizontal conspiracy?

Could you just give it to me again? I am not sure I caught what the answer was.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: My question was: Do you charge

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with respect to the Buckeye agreement, a horizontal conspiracy among CAPCO members, and you answered --

MR.CHARNO: Yes, with respect to the two main

In addition to the conduct which is directly susceptible to categorization as a conspiracy, the Department is also alleging that each of the CAPCO companies individually has engaged in conduct inconsistent with the antitrust laws including bottleneck monopolization within their territories and a number of violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Well are you charging that in addition there they combined to strengthen the individual monopolies within each of their territories?

MR.CHARNO: Yes, sir.

The joint monopolization, the joint course of conduct which is capable or susceptible characterization in a number of different ways, the concerted action in which the Applicants engaged, had the effect of perpetuating their individual monopolies. And since the purpose of that joint action was the suppression of competition, it is identical with the purpose of their individual course of conduct prior to entering into joint action.

The joint action simply extends over a wider area those policies and practices which had been maintained

within the individual CAPCO company service area prior to indiation of joint action.

So basically the Department would ask on the basis of the record at this point, that the Board draw the conclusion that there is conspiracy in the two instances that I have just outlined in argument.

CHAIRMAN RIGHER: And in addition to conspiracy you have also charged combinations in restraint of trade agreements, and restraint of trade concerted refusals to deal?

MR. CHARNO: Monopolization bottleneck,
monopolization violations of the Federal Trade Commission
Act.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: And you relate those back to the formation of the CAPCO group as the formation pariod.

MR. CHARNO: Well to the period prior to the execution of agreement. I am not sure what formation means. If it means the execution of agreement, no we are before that.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: A minute ago I asked Mr. Goldberg how the parties were asking the Board to treat the allegations with respect to price-fixing by CEI in its dealings with MELP 1961 and 1962.

MR. CHARNO: We would argue that that was an attempt to establish a violation -- an agreement violative

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of Section 1 of the Sherman Act and that it was a practice in support and furthering of monopolisation in both the wholesale and retail markets as we have defined them in this proceeding.

MR. SMITH: Do the CAPCO arrangements enhance Cleveland's capacity to angage in that type of activity within its own service area?

MR. CHARNO: Sir, when you say Cleveland, do you mean Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company?

MR. SMITH: CEI, yes.

MR. CHARNO: Clearly so.

They add to and enhance monopoly power and they constitute a misuse and abuse of monopoly power.

MR. SMITH: I may have been inattentive. Did you discussed the role of the allegations of territorial allocations this morning?

MR. CHARNO: No, I have not.

We would not constitute -- we would not -- the territorial allocation agreements are, on their face, violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Act. Again they are in furtherance and in support of monopoly power in the retail and wholesals markets with respect to each of the Applicants who engaged in such agreements.

They are also a device which can be utilized to effectuate the monopolization that takes place in the CCCT

with respect to all of the members of CAPCO.

MR. SMITH: Would you repeat that, please?

(Whereupon, the reporter read from the record

as requested.)

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MR. SMITH: So there is a nexus between CAPCO arrangement and the territorial allocations.

MR. CHARMO: The Department would at the outset that these territorial allocation agreements coincide chronologically with the baginning of coordinated operation and development among the CAPCO members.

We would further note that as Dr. Wein pointed out, coordination on the scale amployed by the CAPCO members is often accompanied by the elimination of competition between the coordinating parties.

with, and supportive of, a conspiracy to eliminate competition by denying the benefits of coordinated operation and development to entities within the CCCT.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: City of Cleveland.

MR. HJELMFELT: I would like to join in adopting the Staff's discussion of the role of Rul3 105, the standard of inconsistency and their summary of the evidence and their discussion of the case law with regard to the specificity of the date of the inception of the conspiracy.

I would also largely adopt Mr. Charmo's discussion of the CAPCO as a conspiracy and agree with his suggestion that the date of incaption was at least in the early discussions as described by Mr. Lindseth. I would without attempting to make an exhaustive reference to exhibits,

add references to NRC-12, NRC-53 and 54.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: What are they?

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MR. HJELMFELT: NEC 12, I believe, is the Duquesna Letter to Mr. McCabe, which contains a parenthetical phrase on the bottom that that reply represents a consensus of the attorneys for the CAPCO companies.

Davis, reviewing a draft of MRC 6, which was another response to Mr. McCabe, and says that the draft was contrary to the consensus of the CAPCO lawyers at the last meeting.

Also I refer to City Exhibit 47, 49, 51, 52, and

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: What is the subject matter of those exhibits?

MR. HJELMFELT: 47 is a May 16, 1967 memo by Mr. Cempler regarding the effects of adding a small system to CAPCO.

C-49 is an August 24, 1957 document expressing concern that municipals would try to join the CAPCO pool.

C-51 is a September 11, 1967 document which again expresses the belief that municipalities should not be in CAPCO.

C-52 is an October 22, 1967 document in which there is a discussion of how the CAPCO companies are going to explain to the Federal Power Commission the exclusion of municipalities, public power groups from CAPCO.

C-54 is a November 1, 1967 document of Ohio Edison discussing ways to increase the burden on a municipality if it should become a member of CAPCO and thus place disincentives on joining CAPCO.

I believe that is the issue that the Board was interested in hearing from parties on.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER; Have you established the allegations in your September 5 filing?

MR. HJELMFELT: I beliave we have.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Have you established more than those allegations or have you established what you have alleged?

MR. HJELMFELT: I think I have certainly established what I have the tiest that there was a conspiracy to preclude municipalities from obtaining access to bulk power supplies, conspiracy to exclude municipalities from CAPCO and from obtaining access to economies of scale and coordinated operations and development as well as bottleneck monopolization of generation and transmission.

I think I have also, although I don't think in this discussion, probably proved the allegations with respect to the acts that are more directly relevant to CEI and the City.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: How do you contend we should look at the alleged price-fixing which CEI urged upon the City in

1961 and 1962? That is in terms of joint action or its relation to any overall CAPCO action.

MR. HJELMFELT: With respect to 1962 and 1963, the earlier refusals procede the evidence which shows the CAPCO conspiracy. And therefore are acts of monopolization and attempt to engage in price-fixing by CEN alone.

MR. SMITH: You see no relationship?

MR. HJELMFELT: Wall, I see a relationship in that this was the same sort of activities going on elsewhere in that the idea that the Toledo Edison wanted -- had at least an informal policy, desire to acquire municipalities. Duqueune Light was doing the same, acquiring all municipalities in an attempt to monopolize.

I don't think that they had gotten together and discussed it together, at least on the record.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: I thought you told us that wasn't necessary. I thought you started out by adopting Mr. Goldberg's citations and those citations told us it wasn't necessary for the companies to get together and discuss these common objectives.

MR. HJELMFELT: I agree with that.

I think there may need to be more than just the fact that each of hem were doing it. I think later on they got together and had a community of interest in doing it.

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That was the effect of the CAPCO conspiracy, to continue this and to strangthen each other in this,

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Applicants?

MR. REYNOLDS: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Do you have any response?

MR. REYNOLOS: No.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Okay.

How about a report on your Friday meeting and any further thoughts on timing?

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MR. REYNCLDS: Yes, sir.

We took a very careful look on Friday at what we envision to be the parameters of the Applicants' case at this particular stage.

And our estimates in that regard are that we would contemplate being in a position to put on all of the Applicants' fact cases inside of six weeks, and we would at the present anticipate that the expert witnesses of the Applicants would take no more than three weeks as we now see it.

That obviously depends on the length of crossexamination of those witnesses.

In terms of the time we were talking about for the recess, I would still like to request the four weeks.

You indicated you didn't want a repeat of all of the argument we went through before. I don't intend to do that.

I would only add that a good part of our discussion on Friday was addressed to the matter of motions, and we do intend to file a number of motions.

I think that we can do it fairly premptly, but there then has to be an opportunity for the other sides to reply, and I believe the system with the public interest factor that you discussed on Thursday, Mr. Chairman, of having an expedited hearing and not having it drag out, that it would be in the interest of everybody for the

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to look at those motions.

We are very confident that these metical will provide a narrowing of this proceeding.

Board to have the opportunity before we dimension our

CHAIRMAN RIGHER: What is the nature of the motions?

MR. PEYNOLDS: The motions are in the nature of dismissal motions and some partial summary judgment motions, for themost part.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: So you may file a motion -
I won't hold you to this -- you may file a motion for

summary disposition with respect to the entire proceeding?

MR. REYNOLDS: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Then you will file additional motions seeking to obtain summary disposition of limited portion or limited issues?

MR. REYNOLDS: That is correct, addressed to issues and also as to allegations which have been set forth that we feel no evidence our insufficent avidence has come in to sustain the allegations.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: When do you anticipate you would be in a position to file these motions?

MR. REYNOLDS: We are working on them no.

I hesitate to give you a date, because as you can appreciate,
there are a number of different people in a number of

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different locations working on the motions.

Until I can coordinate with everybody, it is hard for me to predict. I have indicated to everyone that these have to be filed promptly and, as soon as we can get them filed, we will do that.

Again, when we talked we talked in terms of what you had given us, as a tentative date on Thursday.

The only additional input that I really have to what I said before is that I think that the entra week we had asked for would serve a legitimate purpose in light of the fact we do intend to file the motions, and the other side will need opportunity to respond. And I believe it would be productive for the Board to have the opportunity to carefully consider the motions before we commence with our affirmative case.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Did I understand that with respect to the fact case, probably the firms representing individual applicants will conduct the bulk of the enamination?

MR. REYNOLDS: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Let's take ten minutes, and T can talk.

MR. CHARNO: Before we adjourn, I would like to reply briefly to Counsel's remarks.

I think we are going to be faced with a situation when those motions are made that the Department

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is going to seek an oppositualty to fully raply to those mocions.

Until we see them, it is impossible to determine how much time that roply will take.

But we would oppose a schedule that began the Applicants' case at such a point that we did not have su ample opportunity, sufficient opportunity to raply to the motions prior to the time they began their care.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER. I thought on Friday you mare among the parties urging that we require the Applicanes to proceed forthwith.

took no position whatsoever. We cartainly are not in Sever of any delay of this proceeding. But with that sole limits—tion we have not opposed the Applicant's request as all.

MR. HJELMFELT: I would like to join in er.

Charno's remarks. I would be very hard-pressed if we got

these notions and immediately went to trial before we had any

time to start preparing responses.

MR. LESSY: Don't both of those consumes tall us what we have to do is get the motions in as soon as possible? We shouldn't take a 2-1/2 week break and file the motions two days prior to hearing. Then the other parties need time to respond to the motions.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Why?

MR. LESSY: You may have to.

the resumption of the hearing pending resolution of the motions.

What if the motions were filed on the eve of resumption?

is get the motions in as soon as possible. I would like to

see that.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: All right, we will take 10 minutes.

(Racess.)

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Mr. Smith and I have had an opportunity to confer . d the motion under Rule 105 of the Federal Rules of Evidence to limit the admissibility of evidence is denied.

With respect to a hearing date, we would like everyone to come back on the 21st of April, please.

MR. REYNOLDS: Could I ask a question on your first ruling?

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Yos.

MR. REYNOLDS: Could you give me any indication as to whether it is denied as to a certain date or certain time period so we might have some first as to whether your denial goes to all of the evidence that has been introduced in the case from 1962 forward, or whather there is a cut-off period?

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: There is no cut-off period.

However, it is the Board's observation that

little evidence for dates prior to 1955-66 has come in.

It has been discussed very thoroughly when it has come in because we have had argument on good-cause showing with respect to going behind our September 1, 1955 discovery date.

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MR. REYNOLDS: But it comes on against all 2 App teants under the Board's ruling. CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Yes. MR. GOLDBERG: Mr. Chairman, I have two other 4 matters. 5 We are assuming that the 10-day rule for the 6 designation of witnesses and the 24-hour rule for the distribu-7 tion of exhibits will apply to Applicant's case; is that 8 correct? 13 CHAIRMAN RIGLER: That's correct. 10 MR. GOLDBERG: The other matter is that on 13 September 5, 1975, all of the parties except 12 Applicants were required to file nature of the case that they 13 would be presenting, pleadings. 12 This was relief which was not called for in 15 the Rules of Evidence, nor required by law. It is now for 18 the first time that all of the evidence against Applicants 17 is in under the direct case of the Staff, the Department of 13 Justice, and the City of Cleveland. 19 We think it is appropriate at this time to request 20 that Applicants file a nature of the defense to be presented 21 by them. 22 CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Didn't they file a prehearing 23 brief? 24

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes. That was clearly not sufficient!

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in that as Mr. Reynolds stated on Friday, and again today, now is the first time that Applicants can focus their defense on all of the avidance that has been introduced.

it, so they can coordinate their defense and focus it on what the evidence is in the record to date.

Therefore, I think it would be appropriate if they filed within 10 days from this date a nature of the defense pleading.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Do you agree to that, Mr. Reynolds?
MR. REYNOLDS: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Do you want to comment?

MR. CHARMO: Before the Applicant's comment.

the Department would support that unless, of course, the

Applicants state that they don't wish to raise any new

matters of defense that weren't raised in their fact briefs

and their law brief.

We would gather from the cross-examination that has occurred that there are at least some new areas, not previously mentioned on brief, and we have no idea of the parameters of those areas or how many areas there are.

I think it would expedite these proceedings substantially if we could narrow ours to the argument the defendants are actually making, and we are not spread out trying

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to counter things they are not asserting.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: We are off on the wrong foot here with Staff and Justice when we speak of defense.

We are talking about a response.

Don't we start out with a presumption that

Applicants for license have not violated the antitrest laws?

Isn't there a presumption of competitive behavior with

respect to license applications?

MR. CHARNO: I think it is certainly the position of the Department and I presume the Staff that a prima facto refutation at the least has been made of that presumption.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Then you would motice the evidence that shows the violation or anticompatitive situation, wouldn't you?

MR. CHARNO: Your logic is impeccable. I can't quibble with it. But I believe we are not going to be faced with a case which goes to refutations of specific allegations.

I could indeed be very wrong in that the comprehensive overall position designed to refute the <u>prima fecia</u> case is not going to be presented by the Applicants.

But at this point, I am a bit leary of attempting to meet their direct case without having any indication that I am wrong.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Isn't their direct case going

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to be an attempt to meet your charges and your evidence?

MR. CHARNO: As I was trying to state earlier, I think there are a number of ways of doing that. Certainly they have set forth some in their beginning pleadings.

Cartain others are immediately suggested by the nature of the case we have put in.

I believe there are again possibilities of others coming to light, and it might expedite the hearing substantially if we didn't have to chase down every specter on the theory that it constituted some attack on the case that is not immediately relevant in its scope and natura.

MR.GOLDBERG: Mr. Chairman, for any one allegation which we may have proven, there may be many, many possible defenses. Some of the defenses I have heard from Applicants have not even been founded in law.

We would like to get an indication as to which of the many defenses there may be to an allegation, which of those they are going to rely on.

MR. HJELMFELT: I would like to note that the City joins in the motion.

MR. REYNOLDS: I was prepared to make a brief response, Mr. Chairman, but I don't think I can do any better than you can.

I think your logic was also impedcable. Our intent is to respond to the argument made and to answer the •

evidence that has been put in, and we have no intention of setting up straw man in order to knock them down.

We will confine ourselves to the material that is of record and before this Board, and we intend to respond to that evidentiary matter specifically and directly.

We have already man and have carefully planned the course that we are going to take, with it in mind that this Board is interested in expediting this proceeding.

We want to put our case on as rapidly and concisely as we possibly can.

Applicants within the three-week period we are talking about, not only to do everything that is already planned to be done, but also to come in with a statement of the sort that the Staff suggests is something that would be productive to this proceeding or would further the course of the hearing in any way.

In addition to which, I think it is probably physically impossible to do.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: The suggestion on the notion, however it may be characterized, that Applicants file a state-ment of the nature of the defense is domied.

You needn't answer this if you don't want to, Mr.
Reynolds, but do you have an indication now as to what
the sequence of events is going to be?

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I ask that only because we would like to start out by reading that particular foot brief in more denail.

MR. REMNOLDS: I can give you a general liesa.

Let me just presence that by saying that one of the problems that we saw on the horizon in our meeting Friday was the scheduling conflict with respect to some of the local counsel or counsel for the Applicant that are going to conduct the direct case for the most part, who are already committed to try other cases in courts, I believe in early May.

Because of that, there may well be a need to juggle our cases somewhat to accommodate those commitments.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: I appreciate that. The only purpose in asking was for the convenience of the Board, as we reread the fact briefs, to get them in the right requence.

MR. REYMOLDS: That is why I went to profess it.

The sequence I give you now may have to be altered, but only for that kind of contingency. Our present intent is to begin with two fact vitnesses who will discuss generally the industry and how it operates, what the technical terms are, and how the industry does in fact function, including a discussion with regard to what the different types of transactions are, and the pricing mechanisms that the specific applicants use as a factual matter in their dealings with other entities.

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That will then be followed by, I believe, at the moment, anyway, two of the expert witnesses, and then we would -- our thinking is now we would begin with the case of Duquesne Light Company.

Following that, we would move to the Ohio Edison case and that would be followed by Pennsylvania Power's case.

Then I believe the next Applicant would be Toledo Edison, and then the Claveland Electric Illuminating Company, followed by the remaining expert witnesses.

I would only at this juncture add that the first

two fact witnesses that I mentioned are witnesses which we

feel are important specifically in response to some comments

by the Board as to how certain of the aspects of the industry

work, and what certain of the transactions are, and what

they mean, and I think that it is something that really has

not been fully articulated and would be helpful for a

full understanding of the case in order to have that educational

process, if you will, at the front end of our case.

It is for that reason we have scheduled those witnesses. We do not anticipate they would take more than two to two and a half days for both of them.

I think it is important in response to various questions that have been made by the Board about certain specific details and aspects of the industry, both in its

1 operation and its pricing aspects.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: I would anticipate we would

run three days starting on the 21st.

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MR. REYNOLDS: Starting the 21st. I would anticipate they would complet those two witnesses those first three days.

MR. LESSY: I would like to note that the questions the Board had about industry operations, to my recollection, were primarily directed to expert witnesses of the Staff,

Justice and Cleveland. I'm starting to get concerned that these two witnesses who are going to go first,:

maybe should have filed testimony in advance, if they are, in fact, going to discuss things other than events.

MR. CHARNO: The Department would like to reserve the opportunity to lodge objections, as appropriate, to any attempt to introduce expert testimony under the guise of fact testimony.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: That is the remedy.

MR. REYNOLDS: Let me, just because I think it is important if we are going to thrash this out, and I'm getting ready to prepare the case, make it clear that, to the extent somebody is outside the industry and comes to it, everybody appears to be an expert.

What these people will testify to are their day-to-day operations as they have experiences them with their particular companies on a factual basis, in an effort to explain such things as one that comes to mind as a question raised by the Board, what peaking power is as

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an emergency transaction and short-term transaction. It is how you go about this industry effectuating transactions, and what the types of transactions are. What we mean when we say an interconnection, either synchronous or nonsynchronous. What it means when you are wheeling power with an intertis versus and interconnection. It is that kind of dissertation. It is not intended to be anything more than that. They do come in as fact witnesses, and I will say, candidly, they were not originally contemplated, but they come in because we do feel it is essential on the basis of what is going on thus far to have this kind of introductory presentation in the case, in order to give everybody a full avareness of exactly how things do operate in the industry.

MR. LESSY: We reserve the right to make appropriate motions at the appropriate time. If it is information that has become available since the filing of expert testimony, we would accept written testimony ten days in advance.

The definitions such as Mr. Reynolds has described we are going into in the direct testimony of Mr. Mozer.

MR. REYNOLDS: The Board had advised the Applicants, I think, in the course of the several discussions

we had with respect to red-lining that because of a change in the approach to red-lining, if the Applicants wished to designate protions of documents that they had put in prior to that change, as being red-lined portions, it should be done by the close of the other parties; cases, and we have undertaken to go back through what is no more than a handful of documents and would like to put on the record these portions that we didn't red-line that we now would like to have red-lined.

CHAIPMAN RIGLER: All right.

MR. PEYNOLDS: I don't think it will take long, but I feel now is the time to do it.

MR. ZAHLER: Applicants request that Applicant Exhibit 3-A(DL) be red-lined as follows: The cover page.

Page 1, the first full paragraph. Page 2, the second and third full paragraphs. At page 7 the fifth and sinth sentences of the last paragraph, beginning "Nevertheless, the direct cost," and ending "the 40 to 45 cent range."

And the last sentence of the last paragraph, beginning "Thus the total production cost,"

On page 10, the first and second full sentences.

On page 12, the subparagraphs numbered 4, 5, 6, 7

and on page 15, the subparagraph numbered 4.

With respect to Applicant 7 (02-PP), the entire document.

With respect to Applicants Exhibit 8(OE-PP), the

entire document. With respect to Applicant Exhibit 9 (OE-PP , the entire document. With respect to Applicants Exhibit 16 (CE-FP), the 3 entire document. 1 With respect to Applicants Exhibit 11(OE-PP), 5 the entire document. 6 With respect to Applicants Exhibit 14(OB-PP), the entire document. With respect to Applicants 16 (CE-PP), page 1. 9 With respect to Applicants Exhibit 18 (CER) 19, 10 20 and 21, the entire document. 11 With respect to Applicants Exhibit 22 (CEI) 12 pages 1, 2, 3, inclusive of the opinion which is the 13 entire opinion. 14 With respect to Applicants Exhibit 23(CEI), the entile 15 document. 15 With respect to Applicants Exhibit 29 (OB-PP), the 17 entire document. 18 With respect to Applicants Exhibit 31(0E-FP) 19 the entire document. With respect to Applicants Exhibit 34(OE-PP), 21 the entire document. 22 With respect to Applicants Exhibits 35 (TE), 23 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, the entire document. 24 With respect to Applicants Exhibit 43(CEI). 25

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page 1, which is the cover letter. With respect to Applicants Exhibits 45, 46, 47, the entire document. 3 With respect to Applicants Buhlbit 71(CEI), 4 pages 1 to 2. 5 With respect to Applicants Exhibit 78(CEI), page 3 1. With respect to Applicants Exhibit 30 (CBI), pages 1 to 3. With respect to Applicants Exhibit 85 (CSI), page 10 11 That is the end of the additional redelining 12 requested by Applicants. 13 CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Off the record. 14 (Discussion of the record.) 15 MR. CHARMO: The Department also has its rad-16 lining that it was required to file at the end of mide 17 case. 13 Rather than read them into the record, we have 19 propaged lists of the additional rad-lining which we would 20 pass out at this time. 21 The Department would offer the document bearing 22 the caption, additional red-lining, as Exhibit for Identification, 23 DJ-606 and would move that document into evidence at this 24

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We would ask the Board to consider the entire document as being red-lined.

MR. REYMOLDS: I make the convinuing objection.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: That is overruled, and we will receive Department Exhibit 607.

(The document referred to was was marked DJ Exhibit 607 for identification and was received in evidence.)

MR. CHARMO: The Department would also like to request clarification. It is our assumption that the expert testimony of all of the witnesses, of all of the expert witnesses when received into the record would be regarded as red-lined in its entirety, with the enception of those portions which were struck; is that correct?

CHAIRMAN RIGHER: That is correct.

MR. CHARNO: The Department would like to pass out an attachment to DJ-190 for identification, which was requested by the Cleveland Electrical Illuminating Company. We were including that attachment at their request.

We move DJ-190 into evidence as supplemented.

Initially, Cheveland Electrical Illuminating

Company had requested an entire brief be attached which

was forwarded with the letter which constitutes DJ-190,

In order to aliminate the Maroking problem of

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including the entire brief we have agreed that only the Appendix to that brief need be submitted.

That Appendix was just distributed to all parties.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Hearing no objection, we will receive Department Exhibit 190 at this time.

(The document praviously marked

DJ Exhibit 190 for identification

was received in evidence.)

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MR. REYNOLDS: I would like to make the continuing objection with respect to Exhibit 190 as to all Applicants other than CEX.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Overruled.

MR. CHARNO: At this point the Dayartment would hike to enter into the record certain stipulations that have been reached.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: All right.

MS. URBAN: As to DJ 534, 535, and 540, we have received stipulations that those maps were prepared by Ohio Edison Company and that they were received by Toledo Edison on or about October 1, 1955.

As to DJ 537 -- that they were physically preapred by Ohio Edison.

As to DJ 537, 538, and 539, these were physically prepared by Chio Edison and were received by Toledo Edison some time after October 1, 1965, and we have been informed that the Applicants do not know how much after 1965 they were received, and they may have been received as early as October 1, 1965.

As to DJ 536, this document was physically prepared by Toledo Edison some time after 1962.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Off the record. (Discussion off the record.)

that DJ 118, which had been proviously withdrawn, he received in evidence.

I would like to note for the record the problem with DJ 113. DJ 118 is a three-page document, the first page of which is a short note from Mr. Lesley Henry to John K. Davis, and the second and third pages of which are draft of a letter dated Docember 18, 1967.

NRC has introduced the first page as NRC 53, and the second and third pages as NRC 54. The question has arisen as to whether or not this three-page document is in fact one document, and we would ask the Board to find that it is one document for the following reasons:

This three-page document was produced as a threepage document to us. It should be noted that the date of
the first page, the memo on the first page is December 19,

1967, and it is a cover memo.

It would appear to refer to the second and third pages which is a letter of December 18, 1967.

Therefore, it is contemporaneous with the second page.

We would also note that in the Pitcairn files produced by the Toledo Edison Company, there is only one other draft mamorandum which appears therein and that is dated March 1, 1968.

Therefore, it would logically appear that the cover memo by Mr. Henry would have to be referring to the draft of December 18, 1967.

In addition, the cover memo from Mr. Henry to Mr. Davis refers to a meeting. It should be noted that DJ 130 and DJ 131 each refer to a meeting which occurred within a week, week prior to the preparation of this memo, and that meeting dealt with the question of Pitcairn's request for CAPCO edmission.

MR. REYNOLDS: Mr. Chairman, we were asked to enter into a stipulation, Toledo Edison was asked to enter into a stipulation to the effect that these documents were attached as a single document.

That request was made not once, but I think on two and maybe three occasions. Toledo Edison has no problem agreeing that the attachment to the Les Menry cover memo is in Toledo Edison's files, but there is reason to believe that the cover memo by Les Henry was not attached to the attachment.

It certainly doesn't, at least on a review of the files of Mr. Les Henry and Mr. John Davis of Toledo Edison Company, there is nothing to indicate that those materials were attached.

I have no reason to doubt Mr. Berger's representation that at the time they received the documents, they were

attached. I would explain to the Foard, and I think Mr.

Berger can confirm this, that there was some considerable confusion with respect to the Toledo Edison and Ohio Edison documents prior to their review by the Department, after those documents had arrived at the offices of Shaw, Pittman, to the point where a number of documents were collated incorrectly and also were sent back when they were returned to the wrong company.

I don't know, and I'm not going to represent to this Board that this document was in that category. I can't state unequivocally that it was. I do know that at the request of the Department on several occasions a very careful effort was made, an exhaustive effort was made to determine that these two documents were indeed attached or do indeed go together, and we were unable to ascertain that.

We have no doubt at all that both documents were in the files of Toledo Edison Company, but we do not have any reason to believe they were attached or that the one goes with the other.

For that reason we were unable to enter into a stipulation.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Did anyone ask Mr. Henry directly before he died?

MR. REYNOLDS: I think that -- I was going to say something -- I think they had and he didn't know. I'm not

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that confident of that.

Mr. Henry, the last month before -- month or so before he died was away in Florida. I just butter not indicate to the Board or suggest to the Board that that was the case.

I do know that they did undertake to detarmine that these documents were indeed companion documents. They were satisfied at Tolodo Edison that from the review of their files there is no basis of concluding that they had been attached.

MR. LESSY: As I recollect the record, we marked 53 and 54 as separate documents because we had that in all instances. That is the way we did it with all documents.

That is the way the Staff received them on discovery. I think at this late stage, since it is about three months since that has been received in evidence, if Applicants cannot produce a different attachment to MRC 53, that the overwhelming presumption is that 54 is the attachment and I think that is apparent from the context.

MR. REYNOLDS: Briefly, to respond to that, the reason that the NRC exhibits were numbered separately was because we raised this objection at the time the Staff sought to introduce them.

At that time we were asked to make a determination and were unable to do so.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: I take it from your response that you are not denying that NRC 54 is the attackment to NRC 53.

You are saying you cannot stipulate to that as a fact because you do not know it to be the case.

MR. REYMOLDS: I am saying I will not stipulate to it and I object to them coming in as a single document based on the knowledge of the company and the facts available to the company after a thorough search of their files.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: The company has no direct knowledge that NRC 54 is not the attachment to NRC 53?

MR. REYNOLDS: I guess they have as good knowledge as you can determine on the basis of their review of the files which shows that the two were not attached. I don't really know what better knowledge you could have.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: How do they know they ware not attached?

MR. REYNOLDS: There is no -- in John Davis' file there is no document similar to 53 which has attached to it 54, if we use those numbers, NRC Staff 53 and 54.

In Les Henry's files there is no document which has 53 and 54 attached to it, and in Toledo Edison's files there is not.

On the other hand, there is in Toledo Edison's files Document 54 and there is a copy of what is 53 in Toledo Edison's files that are not attached.

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CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Are they in a file dealing generally with Pitcairn's request for membership in CAPCO?

MR. REYNOLDS: Certainly 34 is. I'm not sume whether 53 is or not. I don't know whether Document 53 was in the same file folder. I don't believe it was.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: It would almost have to be, or why would it have been designated for discovery purposes?

MR. REYNOLDS: The reason I'm being so careful is that I'm not about to dispute Nr. Lessy or Mr. Berger's representation that when they received these documents, they were collated.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: That isn't my question.

MR. REYNOLDS: I think there is an explanation for that, that is more attainable to the fault of Shaw, Pittman.

MR. LESSY: I dispute that directly. I went to Toledo Edison's discovery in Toledo before it was sent to Shaw, Pittman. My recollection was I made a copy of this document there because I thought it was that important.

Mr. Reynolds' representation that 53 and 54 were numbered separately at Applicant's request is wrong. We submitted a list of exhibits long before the Applicants objected, and we had numbered them separately.

In terms of shipping to Washington to the Central Depository, the shipping itself may have caused a stapled

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document to become unstapled. But it was produced to my recollection in a stapled version. 2 MR. MELVIN SERGER: I would like to ask Mr. Roynolds one question, and then note compthing. If 54 was not attached to 53, what was attached to 5 537 6 Secondly, it should be noted that 54 is a Duquesne 7 Light document and not an Ohio Edison document. If we 3 had an intermingling of Toledo Edison and Ohio Edison material, 3 it still wouldn't explain the finding of a Duquesne document 10 in Toledo Edison files, in the same file as 33. 11 MR. REYMOLDS: What was the first question? 12 MR. MELVIN BERGER: It was what document was 13 attached to 53. Obviously some document was attached to it 74 when it was sent. 15 MR. REYNOLDS: I don't have a response. Toledo 16 Edison is not here. I don't have a response to that ques-17 tion. 18 19 20

Wait a minute. I have the transcript and I may have misspoken. If so, I don't want to leave a misunderstanding in anyone's mind.

I have checked the reference to the transcript where Documents 53 and 54 were introduced. At that time, in response to a request by the Chairman, I did in fact indicate that I didn't have any objection to the fact that

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the two documents were attached, indicating that 53, as I saw it, was a cover memo to 54.

I think I have been advised by to-counsel of Tolado Edisor that I was in error on that, which is the reason we have no stipulation or were unable to enter into a stipulation, but Mr. Lessy is right, I did, at the time he introduced it, represent that I thought the two appeared to go together.

MR. CHARNO: If the record is clear that 53 and 54 were together, we will again withdraw 118.

MR.REYNOLDS: I'm saying it is clear from my exchange with Mr. Lessy at the time he introduced in that I didn't see any reason they should come in without their being attached.

I have ascertained from Toledo Edison counsel that they may not have been attached. I'm not prepared to enter into a stipulation after what I have been advised by local counsel.

I can go no further than that. I have no difficulty stipulating that both documents came from and are contained in the files of Toledo Edison.

To the extent that wore than that is needed, I do have a problem because I misspoke the first time the two documents came in.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: All right. My feeling is that

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it is not necessary to move 118 into evidence. I think the record is clear now with respect to the position of the parties.

We could accomplish anything with 53 and 54 that we could with 118 in and what firling the Board might make with respect to the relationship of the two documents we will have to leave to the judgment of the Board.

MR. CMARNO: On the basis of that ruling, we will withdraw 118 permanently.

The Department is still waiting for a limited amount of additional material from the Applicants, so we will not close our case at this time.

The Department has nothing further at this time.

MR. REYNOLDS: As I understand it, there is a

document, Department of Justice Exhibit 40, which we had

posed an objection to, Ohio Edison had posed an objection to,

and we are willing to withdraw our objection.

On Department of Justice Document 98 and 104, the Department asked that the Applicants enter into a stipulation to the effect that the copies of those documents are contained in all of the Applicant's files and we are prepared to agree to that stipulation.

I think that takes care of everything, doesn't it?

CHAIRMAN RIGHER: All right, then we will admit

DJ 40.

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and 7 and 8

MR. CHARNO: The Capartment has a problem with DJ 40. The objection, as we understand it, is that the rate scheduled contained in DJ 40 is meaningless without a contract. I don't think that objection can be withdrawn.

We are waiting for a contract, a stipulation that there was no contract or that the contract was comparable or identical with the remaining contracts.

We have not yet received it. We do not wish to offer DJ 40 until we can come to some understanding with the Applicants with respect to this document. It has been outstanding for some worth.

We have renewed our request a large number of times, at least five.

We have yet to get a response on this particular one. They have been cooperative on other ones, specifically this Edison's counsel has been cooperative on other ones, but we have a problem on this one.

We will not offer DJ 40 without a definitive response from Applicants.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: All right.

MR. CHARNO: We are waiting for one page of the document from Duquesne Light.

CHAIRMAN RUGAER: Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

from Duquesne and it is with respect to a document, as I understand, that is not in evidence.

MR. CHARMO: The Departments intends to introduce an excerpt from the 1971 Form 1 from Duquesno Light. That would be the last exhibit.

MR. REISER: This request was just made of no today.

I'm totally confused as to what is going on.

CHAIRMAN RIGLER: Work it out during the recess. We don't want to sit here and go through this procedure.

The record can't be closed because you haven't reached agreement on DJ-40.

Take the opportunity when you work on that to work out the other two problems.

MR. REYNOLDS: Can so agree the record is closed as to the other cases, but for these few problems and maybe Mr. Lewis being recalled for cross-enamination?

CHAIRSEN RIGLER: Yes.

MR. SJELMFELT: There is a possibility that that the City will obtain some of the documents which claimed privileged.

MR. REYNOLDS: And the privileged document

question, if it turns out to be resolved differently in the Court of Appeals.

CHAIRMAN RUGLER: We will see everyone at 9:30 a.m., on the 21st.

(Wherecom, at 12:00 p.m., the hearing was adjourned, to be reconvened at 9:30 p.m., on Wednesday, April 21, 1976.)