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# UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

### IN THE MATTER OF:

TOLPDO EDISON COMPANY and CLEVELAND ELECTRIC FALLUCINATING CO.

Docket No. 50-346A

(Davis-Besse Fuclear Power Station)

and

CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY, et al.

Docket Mos. 50-440A 50-441A

(Perry Nuclear Generating Station, Units 1 and 2)

Place -

Date - Washington, D. C.

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## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

#### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

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(Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Stat	ion)				
and		:			
CLEVELAND ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY, et al.	× .	:	Docket	Nos.	50-440A 50-441A
(Perry Nuclear Generating Static Units 1 and 2)	on,	:			
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	Suit	e 500			n
	2000 L Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.				
	Tuesday, 25 June 1974				

A prehearing conference in the above-entitled matter was convened, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m.

BEFORE:

JOHN FARMAKIDES, Chairman, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel

JOHN BREBBIA, Esq., Member

DR. GEORGE R. HALL, Member

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#### APPEARANCES:

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GERALD CHARNOFF, Esq. and W. BRADFORD REYNOLDS, Esq., Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge, 910 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; on behalf of the Applicants.

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REUBEN GOLDBERG, Esq. and DAVID HJELMFELT, Esq., Suite 550, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.; on behalf of the City of Cleveland, Ohio.

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JON T. BROWN, Esq. and FREDERICK L. MILLER, Esq., Duncan, Brown & Palmer, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006; on behalf of American Municipal Power-Ohio, Inc.

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STEVEN M. CHARNO, Esq., Antitrust Division, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530; on behalf of Department of Justice.

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BENJAMIN H. VOGLER, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, United States Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C. 20545; and

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ANDREW POPPER, Esq., 7920 Norfolk Avenue, Phillips Building, Bethesda, Maryland; on behalf of the Regulatory Staff, Atomic Energy Commission.

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# PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's begin.

It is 9:30 a.m., and we are having this prehearing conference. I guess it is the second one in this consolidated proceeding involving Perry and Davis-Besse.

Pursuant to a notice and order for this prehearing conference which we initially issued calling for
the prehearing conference on June the 14th, and by agreement
of the parties we switched to June the 25th. I notice that
all the parties are here this morning for the Staff and for
the Department of Justice, for the Applicant, for the City
of Cleveland, and for the AMP-O.

The State of Ohio is not represented this morning. They are excused. They submitted a letter to us dated June 20, 1974, confirming a telephone conversation that we had in which they asked that they be excused from participating today.

They also submitted by attachment to that June 20 letter a statement on participation by the State of Ohio.

So far as I have been led to understand, all the parties have agreed to the nature and scope of participation of the State of Ohio as articulated in that statement on participation.

That being the case, the Board has no objection, and we will permit then the State of Ohio to participate in the manner outlined therein.

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Also, we are on notice of the Appeal Board decision, ALAB 208, issued June 10, 1974, resolving the appeal matters raised by the City of Cleveland, and we will proceed, then, pursuant to that decision and pursuant to the order of this Board of April 23, 1974, as modified by our later order following the prehearing conference. I think that order was May 31, 1974.

There is a preliminary matter that one of the parties would like to present. Sir, I think for AMP-O?

MR. BROWN: Yes, Mr. Chairman, members of the Board, I would like to enter the appearance of Mr. Frederick

L. Miller of our firm.

Mr. Miller is a member in good standing of the Bar of the District of Columbia, and is formerly trial attorney with the Department of Justice

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you, sir.

Nice to see you, sir.

All right, we had an agenda listed for this morning. And the first item on the agenda was the issues in controversy. We thought what we could do is to take the joint statement of AEC Regulatory Staff, Department of Justice, and the Intervenors, regarding the contentions and matters in controversy and go over each of those in turn.

Following that, we would discuss in more detail the scope and extent of discovery.

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On the matter of consolidation, I think we are going to hold off for a while until after we have seen what is produced through discovery, and getting closer, then, some time in the future to the actual trial date.

At that point in time we will sit down and discuss the details of proceeding along with the case.

I think the general consolidation matters that you all raised initially in your response to the Board's request are sufficient for purposes of discovery. And later on we will get down to the details of presenting a case.

I don't think it need be done at this point in time.

There is one other point that I would like to note, and we will get to this later because I would like to put that last on the agenda, and that is that the parties have presented a proposed expedited hearing schedule. I think it is fine insofar as it goes.

I am sorry, not the parties, two of the parties,
Department of Justice and the AEC Staff, and I very much
appreciate what these two parties have done here in trying
to move the hearing along.

I think, however, that there are several other dates that have to be fitted in there.

For example, one of these dates is the final date for written testimony. That should be cranked into that schedule.

ce-Federal Reporters, Inc. I would also like in that schedule motions for summary disposition, if any, the date for filing of those motions.

Then the third item that should be cranked in there is the responses with respect to those motions for summary disposition, if any, again.

Now, the proposed expedited hearing schedule didn't consider a split hearing possibility. This is something we are going to be discussing this morning because it seems to us that this is an item that should be discussed by all parties, and as quickly as possible, because it will govern some of your discovery.

Also, one caveat that the Board would like to throw out: The last item on the agenda, proposed is, of course, open to discussion. And I think if the intent of the parties were to suggest that we have more than 30 days, we welcome that observation, and we certainly will take more than 30 days in a case like this.

If the intent, however, was to put a deadline on us, why, I think they will have to understand that some of these decisions take a little bit longer than others. They can appreciate that.

Getting to the joint statement, the Board, Dr. Hall, Mr. Brebbia, myself, all of us have gone over this in great detail. We very much appreciate that the parties, at least

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four of the parties, were able to resolve whatever differences they had among themselves and generate a document such as this. We appreciate that.

We also appreciate that the Applicant in its response may well have problems with some of these contentions and we are going to resolve them either today, following discussion on the record and a short recess, or if the Board can't do it in that fashion, we will resolve it within the next few days by issuing an order.

So unless someone else has a different method of proceeding, the way we would do it is to go over each of these contentions raised, the issues raised, broad issue one first, of course, then all the subsidiary issues thereunder.

Then broad issue two, and we would like to discuss the need for and the question of broad issue three in detail, at this point in time, especially in view of what I said earlier with respect to consideration of whether or not a split hearing is feasible and perhaps preferable to a one-hearing session.

Any thoughts, gentlemen?

Is this acceptable to you all, that we go through each of these contentions, Mr. Charno?

MR. CHARNO: Mr. Chairman, I think there is some confusion in my mind, at least, when you talk of a split hearing. Do you mean liability and remedy?

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That's right. That is what I mean by split hearing.

Is this all right, then? We will go through each of the contentions.

, All right, let's turn then to the joint statement of the AEC Regulatory Staff.

Also we will keep in front of us the response of the Applicant to second follow Applicants' position on each of these.

We would ask if there is any further clarification that can be made or any response to the questions the Board would ask, we would welcome these.

If you have already responded on the record, either in a formal document or in prior prehearing conferences, why, there is no need to repeat.

The first one is broad issue, whether the Applicants have the ability in the relevant markets to hinder or prevent, and they list two activities. Let's go to the first one.

Other -- quoting -- "Other electric entities from achieving access to the benefits of coordinated operation. Either among themselves, or with Applicants, or other electric entities."

Now, the Board here must also point to this fact, in going over this joint statement, we have looked at the nexus that we, the Board, articulated in our May 31 order, as

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we understood the sy of Cleveland to be stating that nexus, and AMP-O.

So jain, the nexus that we have looked at is the nexus that we articulated in the order of the Board dated May 31, 1974. And we have gauged these contentions against that nexus. If the parties have any other nexus or nexuses that they would like to suggest other than that which appears in our order of May 31, we would appreciate it.

MR. GOLDBERG: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Goldberg.

MR. GOLDBERG: You are referring to the articulation of the Board's concept of nexus in an order of May 31.

I think the reference really is to your prehearing order No. 1 of May 2nd, 1974, where on page 2 the Board states it is understood that the party Cleveland alleges the nextus identified by the Board in its final memorandum and order of April 15, 1974.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Goldberg, I stand corrected. That's correct, sir. I didn't have that with me, and I was taking a guess. But that is the correct date, and that is the correct reference, yes.

MR. BROWN: I believe it is May 6.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Is it May 6?

MR. CHARNOFF: The order is dated May 2, but there is a docket stamp of May 6 on it.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That's correct.

Now, any comments on that broad A-1 or broad A-2? I am not going to read the rest of these into the record. Other than those comments that have already been made through pleadings?

MR. GOLDBERG: I think I might have more to say when the Board's position with respect to any of these becomes more apparent in relation to the Board's reference to its concept of nexus because I am a little bit in doubt about that, about the Board's concept of the nexus.

(The Board conferring.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I think in order to promote some additional and further comments from the parties beyond their pleadings, the Board would ask this question:

With respect to broad issue 1, the Applicants have indicated that they would stipulate to these contentions, if the term "Applicants" is limited to CEI, and if the term "other electric entities" is limited to Cleveland.

Now, what would be the problems if these terms were not so limited, if the term "Applicants" meant all of the Applicants in Perry and Davis-Besse, Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: Let me say specifically, sir, two things to that, one of which is that as we understand AEC procedures, matters to be subject to discovery are limited to those principal matters in controversy which are

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established by way of the pleadings in the case.

The pleadings in this case are entirely limited to relationships between CEI and primarily the City of Cleveland -

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Did you say "entirely," sir?

MR. CHARNOFF: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Or primarily?

MR. CHARNOFF: Well, it is primarily and entirely.

Let me get at this: It is entirely CEI and its relationships primarily with the City of Cleveland; less directly CEI's relationships with the City of Painesville and primarily CEI's denial of the request by AMP-0 for transmission of the PASNY power.

We think that in that context, it would be inappropriate to address ourselves at this point to discovery
addressed to the other parties, and I would point to the
fact that in the Just Department letter of advice in the
Perry case -- let me say first that the Justice Department
letter in the Davis-Besse case indicated no hearing was
required as to any of the parties.

Insofar as the Perry case is concerned, the Justice Department letter clearly stated that there was nothing new except with respect to CEI's relationships with some of the entities in its area.

They clearly indicated that there was no change with respect to the status of the other members of the

Applicants' group.

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We think, therefore, that the pleadings are quite clear with respect to who the parties at issue are insofar as this particular set of proceedings is concerned based upon the pleadings.

Secondly, sir, the problem, as I see it, is that discovery addressed to four or five parties insofar as the other Applicants are concerned, could be quite lengthy and quite extensive. They certainly multiply by the number four or five the scope -- not the scope, but the number of people who are involved in furnishing discovery.

Secondly, the way in which that contention, if it is a contention at all -- and we would suggest it is not -- is framed, is in terms of other entities. I must say with all due respect to all the pleadings in this case that until we saw this particular paper, we didn't have any idea from anybody that there were any other entities involved in anybody's mind at the time of the advice letter, or in the context of the pleadings by AMP-O or the City of Cleveland.

To talk about discovery addressed to unnamed, unidentified "other entities" suggests boundless discovery, so we would feel that it is entirely inappropriate for us to be talking about those unnamed, unidentified entities at this particular juncture in this particular proceeding.

I might say, sir, and maybe this is not quite the

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e-Federal Reporters, Inc.  time for it, that we are really quite at a loss to understand what the issues are in this case based upon the papers filed and the joint statement and the joint response.

As we see it, this case is to be distinguished really from the numerous other cases that have gone or are going to hearing under Section 105(c). In those other cases, there is an issue of access to the plant.

In this particular proceeding, we suggest to you that the pleadings demonstrate that there is no issue of access to the plant. There is only an issue as to the terms of access to the plant.

We submit that if there are any issues at all in controversy, they would relate to what are those terms.

We have endeavored through the course of our various pleadings to try to get the other parties to respond in some way, either to propose participation agreement, or more directly to a license condition, and we have been unable to get a response that tells us what these issues are.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let me ask one more thing, Mr. Charnoff:

What do you mean when you say that you would stipulate to those contentions if the definitions were as you have suggested them?

MR. CHARNOFF: We will limit it to CEI, limit it to the City of Cleveland. We would stipulate that CEI has the

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ability in the relevant market to hinder or prevent the City of Cleveland from achieving access to the benefits of coordinated operation; and similarly with respect to paragraph A-2 --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In other words, you would stipulate to the ultimate conclusion?

MR. CHARNOFF: Yes, sir. If there was any doubt about that in our pleading, I apologize for it, but it is clear that what we have in mind is as between the City of Cleveland and CEI, we would stipulate to this.

Therefore, we don't see an issue further worth pursuing and worth litigating and taking the time of the Board and the process of the agency.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You are saying more, sir.

You are saying to me right now that there would be no need

for discovery as to this issue, because you would stipulate

to it.

MR. CHARNOFF: Absolutely, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: If the issue was limited to CEI and the City of Cleveland?

MR. CHARNOFF: Absolutely, sir.

And we believe it has to be so limited based upon all the pleadings in the case.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let me ask one more thing, Mr. Charnoff:

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Would you be willing to stipulate further, would you be willing to stipulate as to the entire factual case sought by the other parties? And then go to remedy, only?

MR. CHARNOFF: I really have to address that, sir,

by stating that I have no idea what the entire factual case is, or even the partial case, if I am to look at this joint statement, because it asserts no facts.

It asserts a series of possible interrogatories or a checklist of investigational areas, but in concept, sir -CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let me ask a little

differently:

Would you assume, arguendo, that all of which they contend is true, would you be willing to stipulate to that? For purposes --

MR. CHARNOFF: I really don't meant to be difficult with this.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: No, I am just exploring this thought.

MR. CHARNOFF: I can't answer that question in the terms in which you asked it because I don't think they have contended anything in this document. They have asked a series of -- they have posed a series of inquiries. I think I know what the gist of what it is that they are trying to contend by way of turning around, if you will, the ultimate, the inquiries that are in A-1 and 2, and clearly

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we are prepared to stipulate to that.

I am not prepared to stipulate to B, has that ability of CEI been used to maintain and create a situation inconsistent with, because I don't believe that that is an issue in that case, sir.

The issue is whether the plant will create or maintain. But I think I understand the thrust of your question, and I think I agree with it. We are prepared to look at remedies, because as we indicate in our paper, they have listed nine potential remedies regardless of whether there were any stipulations or proof of guilt or proof of bad conduct or anything of the sort.

What we proposed in our paper is that even had we not stipulated to any of the fault or any of the conduct, if we look at the nine or eight areas of remedies posed as possible remedies, and if I assume hypothetically that we would rant all eight areas, or all nine areas of remedy, then again the question is posed as to what is the purpose of the litigation.

In our case, there is a shade difference, because we have only agreed, as we understand it, and we think we have provided it, to give all of the remedies that they seek, with the exception of one. And it is in that context, sir, that I don't think there is anything left to litigate except possibly the terms of which we have -- of that offer

that we have made.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Which is the one that you feel you are not prepared to give?

MR. CHARNOFF: In terms of remedy, sir, it is under broad issue 3, and it is under (a)3, where the discussion is transmission services to facilitate the exchange of bulk power between and among other electric entities with which Applicants are or may be interconnected.

We have provided, we think, everything else they have asked for. Maybe people would disagree with the terms, but either those issues, that is the terms, should be litigated or they ought to be settled.

But that is the only remaining area of controversy.

Assuming this Board decides that all of these contentions are valid for purposes of discovery, and we so rule, at that point in time then would you be willing to stipulate as to whatever factual -- by stipulate, I don't mean for the truth of the matters involved. I am talking about assuming arguendo that those contentions are in fact proven, would you be willing then to go that route, and then proceed to remedy?

MR. CHARNOFF: The answer is, if I understood what they were stating in some affirmative allegation of

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contention, scmething of this sort, the answer, in principal, as long as we are talking about CEI and the City of Cleveland, I would be prepared to do that.

I am not prepared to do that in terms of any of the other Applicants or unnamed entities. I don't know who they are. I don't even know what we are talking about in those other cases, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Assuming now that we are talking about Applicants, the five people involved in Perry, other entities, AMP-0, and the City of Cleveland.

MR. CHARNOFF: No, sir, I am not prepared to stipulate with regard to the other Applicants or the other entities. I have to see an allegation in that context. I haven't seen one. I don't think this paper presents one.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir.

Any other comments on the broad issue 1?

We will get into the subsidiary issues, but now I am looking for broad comments.

Mr. Charno?

MR. CHARNO: Mr. Chairman, I would like to reply in part to Applicants' statements. At several times during this hearing, the fact that the Department's Davis-Besse letter did not recommend a hearing has been brought to light by various parties.

If only to clarify the record, what that means

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ce-Federal Reporters, Inc. as far as the Department is concerned is at the time the Department was not in possession of sufficient evidence to recommend a hearing.

I don't think it should be presumed to mean anything more than that.

Now, on the limitation of these issues to CEI and to the City of Cleveland, we have some severe problems:

One, the Department's letter does make specific reference to Duquesne, and says specifically that Duquesne denied access to all of the nuclear units that are in question, in this proceeding, as well as Beaver Valley.

It says that they denied access to the CAPCO Pool.

This is separately, perhaps independently, perhaps not.

And we have a very unusual situation here. We have the CAPCO Pool, which as Applicants are willing to stipulate, or perhaps they are not, it is our contention at least that they have structural control of power supply over a very broad area.

That as it is written--

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Who is "they," Mr. Charno?

MR. CHARNO: "They" is CAPCO. That as it is

written is the first half of broad contention one. That they
have this structural power to control power supply.

Now, MELP, M-e-l-p, is in a sort of a bellweather position in the CAPCO service areas. They are the largest municipal utility or one of the very largest. If they are

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successful in obtaining alternative sources of bulk power supply, other municipal systems may attempt to do so. If the largest system cannot do so, it is unlikely that other systems are going to try.

Now, CEI, with respect to CAPCO and MELP, is the door tender to the CAPCO Pool. If CEI says, "No, you can't become a member," it doesn't matter what the other members of CAPCO say.

If CEI says, "No, you can't have access to CAPCO generation," it doesn't matter what the other members say.

If CEI says yes, then the attitude of the other members becomes very, very crucial. All of a sudden, Cleveland would have the power to get into the CAPCO grid, to receive bulk power supply from alternative suppliers. And then the refusal of Duquesne becomes significant.

Then the question of whether this is a concertive action by all members of CAPCO becomes very, very significant. It is at least suggestive in that context that Duquesne, while it is not a direct competitor of the City of Cleveland, except in the power exchange market, independently, in an independent statement, at least, denied the City of Cleveland access to both nuclear, large scale nuclear generation, and the benefits of CAPCO membership.

Now, broad issue 1, part B, relates to basically practice evidence as opposed to structure evidence. We have

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some problem with limiting the area of discovery at the very least to something than less than all the issues in the joint statement.

The Applicants have placed in the record the fact that they have made an offer of settlement.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Excuse me, Mr. Charno.

Aren't you also in a sense saying that, look, if CEI says no to the City of Cleveland with respect to participation in the benefits of CAPCO, that that would be dispositive of your contention?

If CEI says no?

MR. CHARNO: I don't think so, Mr. Chairman. No, I am not saying that.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Because I thought you said if CEI said yes, then the attitudes of the other Applicants becomes important. But if CEI said no, would that not in fact dispose of your contention? And if that is the case, why must you discover anything more than CEI initially to determine whether the answer is yes or no?

And then based on that, proceed with discovery against the other Applicants? I am talking structure before we get to practice.

But your practice statement led me to suggest this.

MR. CHARNO: Well, it is very difficult to draw a

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e-Federal Reporters, Inc. 25 part remedy, and what could be an effective remedy, and liability.

If it were thought that CEI could offer a complete remedy, then perhaps the liability of CEI would be far more determinative of the question. But if it is not possible for CEI to offer a complete remedy, for instance, membership in a five-company pool, then the attitudes and the activities and the structure of the other Applicants is very important.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Is membership in a fivecompany pool really the ultimate goal here, or isn't it access to the benefits of the nuclear power plant?

MR. GOLDBERG: Weil --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Excuse me, sir.

Mr. Charno, in your opinion, sir.

MR. GOLDBERG: I am sorry.

MR. CHARNO: I think the ultimate issue is remedying a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws, and if we find that that situation is something that is based upon activities and attitudes and structure of the entire CAPCO pool, then it will have to be remedied in that manner.

Let me go into discussing practice, and perhaps at that point our position will become a little clearer.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir.

MR. CHARNO: There is a settlement offer outstanding. That settlement offer, to the best of the

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25 sir?

Department's knowledge, has not been accepted by anyone. It is indeed unacceptable to us, the Department, as the offer that was outstanding at the time we wrote our advice letter.

It may be possible at some further point to negotiate a settlement, but I don't think anything should be held up, especially not discovery, pending such a negotiated settlement.

Basically, the settlement negotiations and the merits of the present offer beyond the -- certainly not the jurisdiction of this Board, but should be beyond the interest of this Board at this time.

Our biggest problem is that we are going to have to litigate and discover about an entire situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws. Not a single aspect of that situation.

If the Applicants are unwilling to stipulate in effect that they have created a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws, or alternatively, the factual underpinnings that we would argue would constitute such a situation, the practices, then we are going to have to discover what those practices are, and that will go with respect to both coordinated operation and development, and we are going to have to prove that a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws exists.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You are talking wholesale,

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e-Federal Reporters, Inc. 25 MR. CHARNO: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

MR. CHARNO: The fact that even in the future, part of this situation might be remedied by conditions, by stipulated or agreed-upon conditions, has no effect upon the burden of proof that is on the Department of Justice and the AEC Staff, and it has no effect upon the amount of material we are going to have to discover to prove our case.

It is not the Department's contention that third-party wheeling or refusal to engage in third-party wheeling alone constitutes the situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws which we originally noticed the Commission.

That is one aspect of it, certainly, but it is not the only aspect. And the other activities are activities, refusal to participate in CAPCO, refusal to allow participation in nuclear generation, are activities which involve at least one of the other Applicants as well as CEI.

For this reason, we find it very, very difficult to conceive of limiting the issues as suggested by Applicants.

DR. HALL: Mr. Charno, I wonder if you could clarify for me your contentions or your views about the relationship between CAPCO and the members of CAPCO. You have spoken several times of CAPCO as though this were the organization or the entity that you saw as the key actor in this situation.

At other times I have gotten the impression that

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you viewed CAPCO as merely a way in which the individual utilities that comprise the CAPCO membership carried out their particular plans.

What is the Department of Justice's view about who are the entities which are involved in the situation that you allege to be inconsistent with the antitrust laws? Do I make myself clear as to what --

MR. CHARNO: Let me give an answer to that, if I still haven't answered, perhaps we can go further.

Well, obviously there is the fact that CAPCO is composed of the five Applicants for this license. We know that at least two of these Applicants have engaged in activity which we allege has created a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws.

We do not know whether the other three Applicants who share a community of interest through CAPCO and through the benefits that CAPCO provides with those two that we have specifically named have participated in the creation of this situation, and we wish to have discovery sufficiently broad to determine whether this is indeed the case.

Now, have I -- I take it I haven't answered your question.

DR. MALL: CAPCO is a separate organization, a separate legal entity, or is it merely a committee?

MR. CHARNO: I am not sure of its organization1

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structure. tentions. Applicants' counsel on that. Justice is concerned, it doesn't matter to you? MR. CHARNO: It does not. create the problem. you don't care? MR. CHARNO: That's correct. DR. HALL: Thank you very much. 25

I don't think it matters to the Department's con-DR. HALL: No, I wasn't saying that it did. I am just trying to get some information about what CAPCO is. MR. CHARNO: I think I would prefer to defer to CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Insofar as the Department of CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You feel it is irrelevant? MR. CHARNO: That's correct. It would be the -the activities of the individual Applicants in concert that would CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Whether they are acting through a separate legal entity or acting through a committee,

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you, Mr. Charno.

Mr. Popper, would you like to further clarify broad issue 1, especially in view of what the Applicant has stated? And Mr. Charno has stated. Whatever has been stated before.

MR. POPPER: Yes, your Honor. I would start out by saying that Mr. Charno has covered in large part many of what would have been my responses to the Applicant, the statements of the Applicant. And at a broad level I would like to clarify what the reasoning is behind our desire to keep the phrases applicants and other entities into broad issue 1, just at the outset.

Now I think that factually it has been described by Mr. Charno that an exclusion at this point would preclude certain options that may or may not become extremely important as discovery proceeds. Now the Board has pointed out to the parties a suggestion that discovery initially against CEI may reveal certain factors that would then necessitate a broader based discovery. That particular position is not completely unlike what we have suggested.

It is only a process of time that is involved that is a little different. An initial preclusion, discovery on the other applicants, may actually cause more time to be lost than saved. As we envision discovery in this proceeding, it would basically go to two sets of relationships. The first relationship is what we would consider the conduct or practice.

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relationship, or practices. That relationship is that which exists between the City of Cleveland and CEI. We have specific substantive allegations in this regard that we would in a hearing have to substantiate.

The second series of relationships is the broader relationship which would go to the issue of coordinated development and coordinated operation over the broad area, going to the issue of structure or dominance as we see that as a part of our theory of the ca. And in that regard the relationship involved, is the relationship of the other four CAPCO members to CEI and the other four CAPCO members, and all five CAPCO members to the City of Cleveland, and to related problems raised by American Municipal Power of Chio.

Since discovery would be based on that bifurcated approach, to eliminate the second issue and simply go to the allegations of conduct as they now exist, or as they may be broadened, would cause a loss of time, because we would be in the position of limiting down to CEI something which we have to prove as the second part of our case, that is, the dominant structure of the coordinated applicants entity which constitutes CAPCO.

It is further our position ---

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Before you go to that, do you also agree with Mr. Charno that you are really talking wholesale power?

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MR. POPPER: I think we are talking about competition on a number of levels. Certainly about wholesale power, yes.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I had not heard any retail 4 yet.

MR. POPPER: I think the allegations in the petitions of the City of Cleveland and in AMPO in the letter of the Department of Justice indicates that there are questions of retail competition. So we are talking both.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Could you pinpoint those, do you recall at the moment?

> MR. POPPER: I am sorry. No, I don't. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes.

MR. POPPER: But I would be willing to expand on that comment just to the extent that competition as it seems to exist and that is all we have right now are allegations.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, but the allegations, now, those allegations go to CEI, go to Toledo Edison and go to Duquesne. They don't go to all five of the applicants. And the allegations insofar as Toledo Edison and Duquesne are concerned are very minor, not in terms of substance but in ter ; of frequency at least.

MR. POPPER: A denial to coordinated operations where you have an entity such as CEI which exists in harmony with the four other utilities in the bulk mainstream of power,

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1 is a serious denial. Whether that denial came in the corporate person of CEI and is so surfaced by the department's investigation is not a factor that is dispositive.

. What is dispositive is that the bulk, the major utilities in the entire service area, of denied coordinated operation, coordinated development to an individual entity at least one of which we are presently aware.

It is that denial that constitutes a situation, which situation we think would be maintained by the issuance of the license which therefore requires us under our act to pursue an inquiry, initially at discovery, and subsequently at a hearing.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Look, Mr. Popper, I hope you understand, I hope all the parties understand that we are asking questions. We do this of everyone. The thought is that the board does not have any particular feelings in this area at this moment. We are just trying to elucidate the record and we feel by acting, for examples, as devil's advocate, with respect to each of you we will get a better record.

MR. POPPER: I appreciate that.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. I am sorry, sir. You can continue with any further comments. We have another question, sir, at this point.

DR. HALL: I wonder if you could clarify a point for me. Who do you envision the City of Cleveland as competing

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1 with? Which of these? We have mentioned a number of these 2 entities, or a number of organizations, Toledo Edison, 3 Duquesne, the other members of CAPCO, AMPO, CAPCO itself. Who do you see as the competitors?

MR. POPPER: At the wholesale level.

DR. HALL: Fine, & the wholesale level.

MR. POPPER: I think, your Honor, that the answer to the question is what begs the question but I will give it anyway.

DR. HALL: All right.

MR. POPPER: Because we have had what appears to 12 be or is alleged to be a concerted denial of coordinated 13 operations, where an entity of the potential size and growth 14 of the City of Cleveland has been denied access to coordinated 15 operations, coordinated development and has been restricted in its ability to purchase wholesale bulk power to wheeling 17 power outside of what appears to be a locking circle around the 18 municipal, that is, the City of Cleveland, we have had to this point, and I will stand corrected by the City of Cleveland and I am sure they will elaborate on their position of their potential to compete, we have had to our knowledge no full 22 wholesale competition, but the reason for that is not because 23 it was not a logical competitive process.

The reason for that is because there has been a 25 denial of access to high voltage transmission, the same high

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I voltage transmission which is being used to supplement and 2 transfer the power coming out of these plants that are going to be licensed by the Commission.

It is that same high voltage transmission system and the entire system of coordinated development and operation that has restricted the City of Cleveland from its ability to compete.

So therefore at this point, we can't give a specific example of where the City of Cleveland is in actual competition. 10 We know that the City of Cleveland for example, and these are examples, not the prime allegations, had potentially access to an additional 30 megawatts of power generated by an outside power, a block of power that could have been used to compete 14 at the wholesale level.

Perhaps with one of the CAPCO members, one of the 16 municipalities that the CAPCO members serve. We know that the power was cheap power. It was municipally generated power. We could have had competition, potentially. It is a speculation. But what we had was a denial to get that power into the City of Cleveland, therefore a denial of the ability to compete.

DR. HALL: If I understand you correctly, and let me see if I do understand you correctly, at the wholesale level, we are talking about the wholesale level now, the wholesale level there is very little actual competition between 25 MELP and any other entity, but you foresee a -- several

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1 potential competitors, or there are several, there might be
           2 several potential competitors. Is that a fair paraphrase of
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            3 what you said?
                          MR. POPPER: Yes, your Honor, that is.
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                          DR. HALL: Okay now. Let's switch to the retail
            6 level. Does the same proposition apply there?
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                          MR. POPPER: No, your Honor. At the retail level
           8 we have actual competition that is taking place between, so
           9 far as we know, the City of Cleveland and the Cleveland
           10 Electric Illuminating Company.
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                          DR. HALL: But limited to that, in your view, in
           12 your understanding now?
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                         MR. POPPER: That is correct.
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DR. HALL: Fine. Thank you very much.

One other definitional question, as long as we are in.

I am not sure that I understand just what you refer to when ou speak of other entities, who you have in mind.

Can you say a bit more about the definition of other entities?

MR. POPPER: Well, another entity, I think that we at this point would be discussing any entity which is involved in the generation and distribution, transmission, of electricity in the service area of any of the CAPCO members.

DR. HALL: Can you give me some examples?

MR. POPPER: I can give you 42 examples.

DR. HALL: Forty-two -- you envision -- is that a real number or just meaning a large number; 42?

MR. POPPER: That is the number of parties who are in AMP-O to my knowledge.

DR. HALL: Fine. In other words, you have in mind when you speak of other entities organizations such as those that belong to AMP-O; is that a fair paraphrase of your answer?

MR. POPPER: Individual or collective groups of utilities.

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DR. HALL: Fine.

MR. POPPER: That have the potential to receive wholesale power or compete at various levels of the power exchange market. Whether or not that competition comes in the form of organizational diversity by sharing reserves or coordinated operation, whether it comes in the form of actual transfer of bulk power in smaller lots obviously than the CAPCO members have the ability to, or whether it comes in retail competition as in the City of Cleveland, we do envision that there are entities.

We know an inquiry was initiated by the Department of Justice, not a dispositive finding, which revealed in a number of letters sent out that there were other interested parties interested in the generation of power in this area.

We know further that that inquiry was not a final inquiry. There was more of a finding: is there a problem?

Well, there seems to be.

I think we are at the stage we are at. We are not at the stage of saying there is actual competition or there has been a definite denial. Those are conclusions.

Perhaps those are in the form of factual substantive allegations that would be best suited after discovery is concluded or part of the way through discovery when we know or can begin to speculate on the effect of what we allege the details to be.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Popper, that last point

Dr. Hall asked you now, is it 42, are you talking about other

electric entities being the members of AMP-0?

MR. POPPER: I would not restrict it to AMP-0.

AMP-0 is actually, for purposes of bargaining, one entity,

although within the organizational structure of AMP-0 I

wouldn't want to speculate on how they would divide them
selves up as having the ability to compete within their own

system.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Where are these other

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Where are these other entities located?

MR. POPPER: Within the service area of CAPCO.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: So you are imiting the other entities to those entities within the service area of CAPCO?

MR. POPPER: I think there is a conclusion that comes out in the definition of the term entity depending on where it is located and how it is used.

If it is used in a --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: No, sir. How are you using it?

MR. POPPER: In a broad sense, an entity with two meanings in this case. It could be one who is going to directly benefit from the receipt of power, or a benefit of coordinated operation within the CAPCO pool. Or it

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could be be a generating entity which could transmit power and wheel power within that CAPCO area.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: From outside the CAPCO area?

MR. POPPER: Yes. I think there is a reasonable relationship between that transmission system of the CAPCO members and the entities within the CAPCO group, the power generated outside of the CAPCO group geographically.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir.

MR. BREBBIA: Mr. Popper, if you proved dominance at the wholesale level, would you explain to me then why this Board would have to concern itself with the retail level?

MR. POPPER: I am sorry, your Honor. Would you repeat your question?

MR. BREBBIA: Yes. If you proved that there is dominance at the wholesale level on the part of either CEI and/or CAPCO and/or the members of CAPCO, why does this Board have to be concerned with the effects at retail in order to dispose of this case or these two cases?

MR. POPPER: I think, your Honor, that there are a number of things that you are bringing up in question.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Just to be clear about it, we are talking to subsidiary issue 5 or your matters in controversy Number 5, just so you are aware of that.

MR. BPIBBIA: Well, he raised the retail issue.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes.

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MR. BREBBIA: And stated that there is a necessity for us going into these entities, allegations, regarding CEI's conduct at the retail level.

I am curious to know whether, or why, if you are able to establish the dominance at the wholesale level on the part of the Applicants, why must we concern ourselves with these retail -- allegations of misconduct at the retail levels?

MR. POPPER: I think, in answer to your rephrased question, two initial considerations: first of all merely from the standpoint of the fact that this case is appeared to be headed for litigation unless settlement occurs, we have an obligation to prove that a situation exists that is inconsistent with the antitrust laws before a remedy can be fixed.

Purely from a due process standpoint we would have great objection to trying to fix a remedy on a situation where we have proved no inconsistency with the antitrust laws --

MR. BREBBIA: Let me interrupt you right there at that point.

Are you suggesting that the proof of dominance would not suggest a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws?

MR. POPPER: Your Honor, you are touching on an extremely important issue for both the Commission and the

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Department.

It is an issue that is -- I will leave it at that. It is extremely important.

Whether or not dominance alone constitutes an inconsistency with the antitrust laws, without any additional allegations of showing how that dominance has been used --

MR. BREBBIA: At retail?

MR. POPPER: Pardon me?

MR. BREBBIA: Let's talk about the case we are talking about. At retail.

MR. POPPER: Assuming that we prove dominance and an abuse at the wholesale level; is that what you are suggesting?

MR. BREBBIA: Right.

MR. POPPER: Is there any need to prove an abuse at the retail level.

MR. BREBBIA: My question was why is there a need to prove anythin; with regard to problems at the retail level in order for us to fashion a remedy in this case if that is the way it turns out?

MR. POPPER: In order to develop a record so that the Board and public would be apprised of what the problems are that would necessitate the remedy I think you would have to show the abuses at the retail level.

It would be impossible from the standpoint of

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developing a clear record to have an entire factual presentation dealing with the denial at the wholesale level. And as an appropriate remedy, to fashion relief in regard to the retail level.

MR. BREBBIA: Let me pursue one more question.

If dominance alone presents us with a situation that is inconsistent with the antitrust laws and we were to find that, we were to make that finding, this Board was to make that finding, I will ask you once more: why under those circumstances would the Board have to concern itself with allegations as to misconduct at the retail level?

MR. POPPER: If the Board were to find that our burden of proof that is necessary to affix what is envisioned in the final remedies listed in broad Issue 3 is now satisfied because we have shown that the utilities or the Applicants in this proceeding are dominant, and the Board indicates that satisfies our burden of proof, although as we assess it that is not our strongest case.

Our strongest case is including all allegations that appear to us in discovery and otherwise.

If the Baord deems that that is in fact meeting our burden of proof, then there is no reason. If that is the decision of the Board. It simply would place us in the position, if we were speculating that that was the position of the Board, of presenting our less effective case.

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We feel that showing an abuse at the retail level, showing an abuse at the wholesale level, and showing dominance is our strongest case for getting all the remedies that we feel are necessary.

MR. BREBBIA: Connecting the dominance with affects at the retail level, abuse at the retail level of, say, monopoly power or dominance or whatever you might phrase it, you feel you need to connect the two?

MR. POPPER: Oh, certainly. Yes, I do.

MR. BREBBIA: Okay.

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DR. HALL: I wonder, Mr. Popper, if I could go
2 back to your distinction between conduct, and the structure
3 and, I believe you related, structure, you broke that down
4 into two elements, coordinated development and coordinated
5 operations.
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Am I correct?

MR. POPPER: Yes.

DR. HALL: Now, coordinated, let's then try to impose another dimension here.

MR. POPPER: Very good.

11 DR. HALL: Retail and wholesale. Let's start 12 with coordinated operations, as I understand it, primarily related 13 to the wholesale market, at least as I have understood the 14 pleadings to date. Is that correct?

MR. POPPER: That is conceptually correct, but not 16 completely in terms of how we evaluate the term coordinated 17 operations.

DR. HALL: Could you correct me?

MR. POPPER: I could, your Honor. I think coordinated 20 operations where you have coordinated operations, system wide 21 coordinated operations, you have certain benefits that are 22 necessarily extant. One of them, for example, as we have cited 23 on page 2 in our footnote is coordination in the matter of 24 reserves, or just -- or are you just looking at surplus power 5 and energy? You are freeing up additional power that allows you

1 to compete because of freeing up that powere at the retail 2 level.

DR. HALL: Okay. How is this different from any 4 other business organization where, if there is more competition 5 in an input market, market for a raw material, these benefits 6 can be passed on to the customers? Isn't that true?

Is this different?

Is it different somehow or other from that o relationship?

MR. POPPER: I don't see it as being particularly 11 different. Although I am not, I would say I am not necessarily 12 sure that I know what industry you are talking about.

DR. HALL: Well, just any industry. Just as a 14 general proposition, I mean you are concerned with competition in markets for raw materials and other inputs because you hope that eventually the benefits will be passed on to the final customer, isn't that true?

MR. POPPER: That is true.

DR. HALL: Okay. Are you really significantly 20 different here, that if you improve the market for the kind 21 of power that people have to buy, that eventually the fellow, the householder who turns on a light switch will get some 23 benefits?

> MR. POPPER: Basically not, no. That is correct. DR. HALL: Fine. Now let's turn then, so other

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than the fact that, sure, whatever happens in the wholesale 2 market will have some hopefully beneficial impact on the retail 3 market, aside from that point, coordination, coordinated development and operation primarily relates to wholesale markets or markets for bulk power.

Now conduct, I take it, can relate to both wholesale markets and retail markets, is that true?

MR. POPPER: That is correct.

DR. HALL: And you have plead both. But you also have alleged, or if I understand correctly the pleadings to date, there have been allegations of anticompetitive conduct or anticompetitive behavior in the wholesale markets and in the retail markets, is that true?

MR. POPPER: That is true. Those allegations are on the record.

DR. HALL: In both markets.

MR. POPPER: Excuse me.

DR. HALL: Has there been any allegations with respect to structure in the retail market?

MR. POPPER: If you -- no, aside from the fact that we conside " structure to be, the structure of an industry to be generally related to the wholesale market. Whether we are talking about structure we are talking about its dominant structure as it exists in the bulk mainstream. We don't generally tie in the structural analysis, or we have not in

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any other case to date tied in a structural analysis with the retail competition.

DR. HALL: Okay. So that the structural case is primarily wholesale, or is limited to wholesale. Your conduct case involves both wholesale and retail levels, is that a fair paraphrase of your answers?

MR. POPPER: At this point, yes.

DR. HALL: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Did you have anything else then, Mr. Popper?

MR. POPPER: I did have one other point. Hopefully I can make it very briefly. And that is that when I initially delineated our bifurcated approach to discovery, breaking it down into two sets of relationships, I did want to indicate that there is a caveat and the caveat is that if in the second level of discovery, not necessarily in time, but where we are investigating or looking for information regarding the CAPCO entities as they exist and their relationship to CEI, the CAPCO entities as they now exist and their relationship with the City of Cleveland, that in the event that discovery reveals a course of concerted action between the CAPCO members, which would be an additional consistency that has not been a specific allegation at this point, then we would have to have a more broad based discovery to see what the extent of that concerted action was.

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And that is primarily due to a directive that 2 has come out of another proceeding where in the event that 3 the staff study should become aware of a conservative course of action that would be inconsistent with the antitrust laws that consists of a pooling arrangement, then we have an obligation to pursue beyond that which we had originally delineated as being our area of discovery.

Aside from that point, our analysis of the other CAPCO entities not including CEI would not be related to any allegations of conduct or practice in their service a leas because we have made no such allegations. It is primarily 12 their relationship to CEI, their relationship to the City of 13 Cleveland, that is the statement of limitations.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I see. You would suggest 15 then that discovery as to those other applicants would be so 16 limited.

MR. POPPER: Yes, I would, to the relationships 18 with the City of Cleveland and with CEI unless something else 19 came out in discovery, and AMPO.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes. Is that limitation 21 shared by the Department of Justice?

MR. CHARNO: Yes, it is.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: It is shared by the other' 24 signatories to the joint statement of matters in controversy? MR. POPPER: I think that ---

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We will ask them, too.
                                                          What
2 was your understanding, sir?
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MR. GOLDBERG: Could we have that limitation stated

MR. POPPER: Our understanding when we filed our 4 joint statement of contentions, matters in controversy, was that 5 discovery would be broad based, would go to all five applicants, 6 and go to other electric entities. The reason behind that 7 was the necessity of providing relief if perhaps CEI could not 8 provide the relief envisioned and because there was a perhaps 9 a necessity to show structure of dominance in the CAPCO pool. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The limitation you now 11 suggest is yours and Justice's, and not the other parties?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We will restate it.

13 again? I was unable to follow it.

Mr. Knowles has just reread the limitation stated 15 16 by Mr. Popper. And Mr. Charno indicated agreement with that 17 limitation. Mr. Goldberg?

MR. CHARNO: Mr. Chairman, if I may, our agreement 19 is qualified. Mr. Popper's caveat extended to investigation 20 discovery beyond the allegations presently before this board. 21 And the Department regards one of the allegations presently 22 being before this Board the conduct of Duquesne. So that 23 we would envision discovery going to the activities of CEI 24 and Duquesne and farther, if necessary.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: So the limitation then voiced by Mr. Popper would go to the other three?

MR. CHARNO: That is the Department's position, yes. a 6 1 eb 7 MR. CHARNOFF: Can we have a little clarification 3 of that, sir? CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, look, Mr. Popper, this is important I think. And it does go to the extent of 5 discovery and this is what this perhearing conference is all about. Could you kindly, sir, restate that limitation, ---7 MR. POPPER: Your Honor, could I request ten 8 minutes to discuss it? CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, let's take ten minutes 10 11 and you can formulate it. 12 (Recess) (10:44-10:54.) en 3 13 R 5525 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 e-Federal Reporters, Inc. 25

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Are you ready?

MR. POPPER: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. Mr. Popper, could you restate the limitation, sir?

MR. POPPER: The limitation which actually constitutes our scope of distovery, I would imagine, does not apply to structure of the .PCO pool.

Let's make that clear. We are going to show the structure of the pool itself. That is part of the case. Part of doiminance.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

MR. POPPER: The second exception to it is that it doesn't apply to activities in concert, if those came out, because of the directions of the Board.

What the limitation does apply to is conduct, and in analyzing the conduct we will analyze through discovery the relationships of CEI, City of Cleveland, AMP-O, as one set of relationships.

Second set of relationships we would alayze will be the remaining four applicants only regarding conduct now, only, as they relate to the City of Cleveland and to AMP-O.

The last set of relationships that we would analyze are relationships within the CAPCO group. How each CAPCO member has related to CEI.

DR. HALL: Could you restate your first set of --

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1 first type of conduct that you expect to look at? 2 MR. POPPER: Certainly. It was the City of 3 Cleveland -- the Cleveland Flectric Illuminating Company, 4 City of Cleveland, AMP-O, and Painesville. DR. HALL: You add --6 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You added the last one? MR. POPPER: Did I neglect to state Painesville? 8 MR. BREBBIA: Yes. 9 DR. HALL: So your first one is you are going to 10 look at the relationships and conduct among that set? 11 MR. POPPER: In that set, that's correct. 12 DR. HALL: Your second one is you are going to 13 look at the conduct, only, among all four applicants as 14 they relate to Cleveland, the City of Cleveland, and AMP-O? 15 MR. POPPER: That's correct. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: How about Painesville there? 16 17 MR. POPPER: Yes. 18 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You are going to include 19 Painesville? Look, your first set is City of Cleveland, CEI, 20 AMP-O and Painesville. What is your second set? Does it 21 include Painesville? 22 MR. POPPER: Yes. 23 DR. HALL: Then your third set of relationships 24

that you will be looking at are the relationships among the

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CAPCO entities within CAPCO?

MR. POPPER: Only within those five entities. Only as they have related to each other, if they from the stand-point of conduct, has there occurred within CAPCO a decision as it relates to CAPCO to participate in a refusal. For example, with the City of Cleveland.

DR. HALL: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Your limitation does not apply to structure, however?

MR. POPPER: Not to structure of the CAPCO pool.

I think it is necessary by virtue of the way the applications are phrased and the way the entire case is being made to show the CAPCO pool is or is not a structural dominant area in the Northern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania area. And whatever comes within that structural analysis.

That which does not come within the structural analysis is other relationships.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Popper, do I understand you to say, too, that this limitation is agreed to by Mr. Charnoff and the other two signatures?

MR. CHARNOFF: That was Mr. Charno.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Charno. I am sorry. Mr. Goldberg and Mr. Brown?

MR. POPPER: I would really appreciate it if other counsel would individually --

1 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, we will ask them, too. 2 But it is your understanding, sir, that these people have 3 agreed to this same limitation; is that correct? 4 MR. POPPER: I would believe so, subject to what-5 ever they indicated their position to be. 6 (Laughter.) 7 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In other words, there is a 8 quid pro quo here and I would like to know what your understanding is. 10 MR. POPPER: I believe they all agree. 11 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. 12 Anything else, Mr. Popper? 13 MR. POPPER: No, your Honor. 14 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. The next one 15 then, Mr. Brown. 16 MR. BROWN: Yes. 17 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Your comments, wir, with 18 respect to Mr. Charnoff's initial statements --19 MR. BROWN: First of all, your Honor, we do agree 20 to the scope of discovery as outlined. 21 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you, Mr. Brown. 22 MR. BROWN: I would say with respect to the 23 matter of the relationships between AMP-O and CEI, as your 24 Honors are aware, CEI in its response to the joint statement of the AEC Regulatory Staff, Department of Justice and

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intervenors regarding the contentions indicated at page 21, and I quote the Applicants' proposed license conditions clearly do not include a provision disposing of the contentions raised in AMP-Ohio's petition to intervene as to the matters of allowing the AMP-O access to CEI's transmission system for the limited purpose requested the issue has been joined.

This alone remains an area where within the confines of AMO-O's pleadings and the Perry advise letter, it makes sense to proceed with discovery.

We certainly concur in that portion of the statement which indicates that it makes sense to proceed with
discovery on those issues, and we would compare that it is
necessary for us to go forward on that issue regarding the
refusal of CEI to allow the wheeling of the PASNY power to
the City of Cleveland.

However, we have joined in the joint statement of contentions because we think that there is a substantial — there are substantial areas in which it will be necessary for us to conduct discovery to determine precisely what the reasons for — the reasons were for the denial of CEI to provide wheeling of PASNY power to the City of Cleveland, and I can enumerate those precisely by going through the joint tatement of contentions, those areas where we believe discovery is necessary.

But I believe that generally that has been taken

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care of by our agreement to limit ourselves to the extent as indicated by Mr. Popper.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: What is your position, sir, with respect to the need for discovery, the retail practices of CEI? Your principal concern, as I understand it, is wheeling.

MR. BROWN: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Why are you concerned, and what is your interest in the retail discovery?

MR. BROWN: We would not anticipate as AMP-0, per se, conducts discovery with respect to retail matters involving relationships between, for example, the City of Cleveland and CEI and their retail problems.

However, that is by no means intended to indicate that that is not a proper subject of discovery for other parties to the proceeding.

MR. BROWN: Well, that is a matter that I would prefer to have them present their views to the Board individually. But I think that just as a general proposition, there are certainly subjects which involve a possible violation of the antitrust laws which involve retail conduct and certainly the parties, in our opinion, just as amicus curiae or however you might wish to characterize us, the parties shouldn't be precluded from discovery in those areas which involve potential antitrust areas in the retail level.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You suggest that the Board

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a Tederal Reporters, Inc. 25 has jurisdiction to remedy a retail practice problem?

MR. BROWN: I am not entirely with the matters in which the Loard has jurisdiction, but I would suggest that the whole matter of inquiry into the wholesale structure leads inevitably to the question of the retail structure. And I think that I would certainly read within the areas of my knowledge, I would read that the Board does have the jurisdiction, and indeed the responsibility to remedy violations of the a . itrust laws at the retail level, yes.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In other woods, then, if we can break up power into three categories -- generation, transmission, and distribution -- are you saying that we have authority to remedy a problem occurring in the distribution sector?

MR. BROWN: Let me suggest that perhaps the best way I can answer that is to simply refer to the areas of remedy which were set out in our joint statement of contentions. Since the question of retail distribution does not specifically involve AMP-0, I guite frankly have not done the research which would be necessary to answer your question properly.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, Mr. Brown. Let's get back into something that I think you undoubtedly have done some research on. That is Mr. Charniff's initial statement why he felt that issue No. 1 should be limited to the Applicants -- I am sorry, CEI and the City of Cleveland.

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Could you respond to that?

MR. BROWN: Yes. With regard to -- now we are speaking, if I may inquire, with respect specifically to broad issue 1?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, sir.

MR. BROWN: Now, under the matters in controversy under broad issue 1, there is sub 2 and 3, which involve whether Applicants have control over bulk power transmission facilities in the relevant markets. Whether access to Applicants' bulk power transmission facilities is necessary to achieve the benefit of coordinated operation or coordinated development.

Those are matters which bear quite closely upon the relationships between AMP-0 and CEI in AMP-0's access for PASNY power to the CEI and related transmission facilities.

No. 1 ought to be limited to matters arising between CEI and the City of Cleveland exclusively would completely freeze out the question which follows quite naturally under broad issue 1 as to whether Applicants have control over bulk power transmission facilities in the relevant markets, because if they do have control over bulk power transmission facilities in the relevant markets, that, as your Honor will recall, is precisely the allegation which we have established in our nexus position, that if that transmission, if those

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transmission facilities are controlled by CEI, then it is
quite possible that the PASNY power which would be otherwise
subject to wheeling over the CEI lines would then be frozen
out from wheeling because of the lack of transmission facilities
for that wheeling capacity.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Sir, one more question:

What is your definition of the other electric entities?

I have asked the other parties, and I would like to have your opinion.

MR. BROWN: The other electric entities, I think, would certainly include potentially all those members of AMP-0, and there are now 43 members of AMP-0.

We do not anticipate the conducting of discovery with respect to each of the members of AMP-0 and their relationship to CEI and the CAPCO Pool.

However, those entities ought not to be precluded in, from the standpoint of the Department of Justice or of the Atomic Energy Commission Staff, from looking into whatever relationships might be involved between those entities and CEI involving the possible existence of an antitrust violation.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: What if the Applicant then were to propose discovery with respect to those entities, to propose, suggest, or discover?

MR. BROWN: If they were to propose, we would

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which form the members of AMP-0.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In other words, you are saying that the definition of other electric entities includes

position adverse to discovery against those individual systems

certainly be in attendance. We certainly would not take a

MR. BROWN: Yes, I don't think it should be limited necessarily to all the members of AMP-0.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Does it include any other such entity located in the CAPCO service area?

MR. BROWN: I simply haven't -- my concern primarily was with the membership of AMP-0.

all of the members of AMP-0?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You have no opinion on that?

MR. BROWN: I would anticipate that there would be other systems outside of AMP-0 who would have, within the service area of CAPCO, who would fall within the definition of "other entities."

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: How about the other parameter of Mr. Popper, and that is any other entity outside of the CAPCO service area generating and feeding into the CAPCO service area?

MR. BROWN: By all means.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: So you would agree with Mr.

Popper?

MR. BROWN: Yes, I would.

In our instance, specifically, that would include

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Mr. Goldberg?

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MR. GOLDBERG: First off, we do agree with the limitation stated by Mr. Popper.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you.

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With respect to this matter of limiting other electric entities to AMP-O and the City of Cleveland, I have this basic difficulty. It would seem to me that with respect to the

matter of whether a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws is created or maintained, so far as the duty of this Board in the first instance is concerned, and subsequently of the Commission itself, under the Atomic Energy Act, it seems to me the Board has to address itself to that matter in terms of all entities, whether or not they are a party to the proceeding, that could be affected in that adverse manner by the grantinf of an unconditioned license.

I therefore feel that to limit the investigation in terms of just the City of Cleveland and AMP-O would fail to fulfill the obligation of the Atomic Energy Commission under the Act.

Certainly it is very conceivable, for reasons that are not known to us, that someone who may be very much interested in access or participation is not before the Board today in this proceeding.

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Maybe they don't have the financial resources to get involved, or whatever the reason may be. And it is the responsibility of the Commission to deal, generally, with all entities that may be affected in the service area.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Something similar to a class action, Mr. Goldberg?

MR. GOLDBERG: Well, I don't think I would call it similar to a class action. I put it in these terms: if the City of Cleveland were to file a civil antitrust suit for treble damages against the members of CAPCO, in that situation the matter of concern before the court would simply be the relationships between the City of Cleveland and the defendants in the case.

But when you get into an administrative proceeding of this nature, involving the fulfillment of the obligations of the Atomic Energy Commission under the Atomic Energy Act, the duties and responsibility of the agency are not limited by the identity of the parties before the agency in the particular proceeding.

This is why I say it would be inappropriate, I actually think unlawful, for the Board in the first instance and the Commission subsequently, to limit the inquiry of other entities simply to AMP-O or the City of Cleveland, and/or the City of Cleveland.

Mr. Charnoff at the very outset undertook to

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distinguish this proceeding from other antitrust review proceedings on the grounds that there is no issue as to access in this case, but only as to the terms of the access.

I would like to emphasize that if the terms of the access do not provide viable, appropriate access, there is an issue as to access, and there is that issue in this case because the terms of the access proposed outside of this record as a matter of settlement simply do not meet the requirements and needs which would eliminate the situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws.

For example, this matter of third party wheeling. What is its significance with respect to just access to the nuclear units?

It is obvious that when some of these nuclear units come on the line, the City of Cleveland's load may be such that there are times when the availability of power would be surplus to the City of Cleveland's needs.

Under those circumstances the City of Cleveland would have to make arrangements to dispose of that power to which it has access.

Without third party wheeling, the City of Cleveland cannot make the best possible deals that it ought to be able to make for this temporary disposition of that power.

Without third party wheeling, it is in the

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position of having to make the only deal that CEI might be willing to take, to take that surplus power off the hands of the City of Cleveland.

It is obvious, therefore, that any proposal that offers simply transmission services to move the power from the unit down to the City of Cleveland's service area does not cure the situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws, because part of the situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws has been this throttling of the City of Cleveland by reason of the wall that surrounds it so that it cannot reach any other entities to coordinate development or to coordinate its operations and to have those benefits.

With respect to the relevance of the activities at the retail market, I don't see how the Board can fashion remedies to eliminate the situation that is maintained or created inconsistent with the antitrust laws without at the same time knowing what the consequences have been of that situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws.

You have to know what you are called upon to remedy.

I am not suggesting that you have to reach into areas over which you may not have any jurisdiction at the retail level.

YOur remedies conceivably at the wholesale level or power exchange market could preclude the recurrence of

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the activities at the retail market which have resulted from the situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, Ar. Goldberg, look, that is really what the Board was driving at. We were saying something akin to what you have just said, the last part of your statement.

That is: look, if you are given discovery access
to the wholesale level and if you can show dominance or you
can show a situation inconsistent with the entitrust laws
at the wholesale level, the Board is saying why, then, are
we concerned about retail? Why go to all the extent, the
time, the effort, the cost of discovery at the retail level?

MR. GOLDBERG: You cannot fashion remedies without knowing what has been going on at the retail level. You cannot know what the situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws has been without getting into what is going on at the retail level.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Excuse me, sir. I am saying that assuming that we know what the situation is at the wholesale level, the situation that may well be as you suggest, inconsistent with the antitrust laws, if we know that at the wholesale level, would not the curing of that also cure the retail level problem?

MR. GOLDBERG: Not without knowing what has been going on at the retail level. You cannot fashion a remedy

in a vacuum. You cannot fashion a remedy without knowledge of the full scope of the antitrust situation.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Give me an example sir; would you? Give me an example.

MR. GCLDBERG: Well, we know that the denial, for example, of the City of Cleveland to cheap power which would enable them to compete on a better basis --

MR. GOLDBERG: I am sorry.

DR. HALL: Go ahead.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: No. Go ahead. We are very interested in this, of course, Mr. Goldberg, as I know you all are.

We are all concerned here with the extent and the scope of discovery, and really none of us, including yourself, sir, want to engage in unnecessary discovery.

So we are seeking to focus on where the cut-off should be. So we are very interested in this.

MR. GOLDBERG: All right. Let me start over. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: An example.

MR. GOLDBERG: The City of Cleveland, with access to third party wheeling, access to cheaper power, may be able to coordinate development and operations with the City of Painesville, for example.

Painesville could have the benefits, as well as the City of Cleveland, of cheaper source of power, the

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economies of scale.

Additionally, one of the important factors in the City of Cleveland has been this factor of reliability.

Reliability of service, as you can well imagine, is one of the important incidences of attaching customers and keeping customers and competing for customers.

By being blocked off from coordinated development, coordinated operation, third-party wheeling which is
an essential element of it, the reliability of operations of
the City of Cleveland's system is seriously affected. And
being seriously affected, its ability to compete is affected.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Wouldn't that be a wholesale level problem?

MR. BREBBIA: Why do we have to know about alleged retail abuses in order to remedy that problem if we make the requisite finding at the wholesale level, Mr. Goldberg?

MR. GOLDBERG: I don't see how you can fashion a remedy without knowing what the abuses have been.

MR. BREBBIA: For instance, you have, in your pleadings, mentioned among the allged deceptive acts and practices engaged in by CEI the switching of customers.

Now, I would like to know how proof of switching of customers is going to assist us in fashioning a remedy that we couldn't otherwise fashion if we made the requisite finding at the wholesale level.

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This is one of the areas, I presume, that discovery at the retail level would go into, and I just don't understand why, you know, or how we would deal with that at the wholesale level any differently than we might deal with other problems by going into that proof at the retail level.

MR. GOLDBERG: A situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws does not simply mean at the wholesale level.

It means at the retail level as well, particularly if a nexus can be established.

MR. BREBBIA: That was not the thrust of my question. The thrust of my question is cannot we, this Board, remedy, you know, whatever problems there are if we make the requisite finding at the wholesale level?

MR. GOLDBERG: How can you know whether you are remedying the problems without having explored the problems nad having made a record on them?

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make an assumption here, Mr. Goldberg. Assuming that you are granted discovery as to the retail practices of the Applicants, and you thereafter produce evidence tending to prove a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws involving the retail market, then what added effect would such proof have on the Board's ability to condition the license?

MR. GOLDBERG: Well, I think that with knowledge of those activities, the Board would be in a better position to determine what the remedies should be, and whether the remedies it fashions cure that situation. But it just doesn't seem to me conceivable that the Board can determine whether the conditions it attached the license eliminate the abuses which are inconsistent with the antitrust laws without knowing what they were.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Look, this Board and any
Board here is concerned primarily with the licensing of a
nuclear power plant and the conditioning of that nuclear power
plant.

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Now the additional factor under 105 is the introduction of the antitrust philosophy into that licensing process, right?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: So we are primarily concerned

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with licensing and a factor introduced into that consideration is the antitrust philosophy.

In the nuclear power station concern of ours, we are talking about generation, transmission, and distribution of power as earlier clarified by Mr. Brown. We really are talking primarily of generation and transmission of power, and not of distribution of power.

So again I get back to you, and I don't think you have really responded, sir, either to Mr. Brebbia's question or to my own.

MR. GOLDBERG: I think you are taking a view of what is involved that is erroneous.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

MR. GOLDBERG: If I may say so.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I would love to hear your clarification, sir.

MR. GOLDBERG: You may be concerned in fashioning remedies, with remedies at the generation and transmission level. But the basic concern that you must investigate initially is what are the antitrust abuses.

And that is not limited just to the wholesale or power exchange market. It applies as well to the retail markets. And you cannot determine what remedies you should fashio with respect to generation and transmission without knowing what those abuses were.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Are you saying that assuming that we find a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws at the retail level, and not find it at the wholesale level, that this Board would have jurisdiction?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, I think so.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: What is the nexus there, sir? How do we connect that retail then to the nuclear generation?

MR. GOLDBERG: To begin with, I think it would have to be connected to the wholesale level.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Then let's get back to the initial question ressed by Mr. Brebbia.

MR. GOLDBERG: But the point is that even if there is a connection to the wholesale level, you cannot fashion the conditions that are necessary to eliminate the abuses without knowing what those abuses are. That involves knowing what the abuses are at the retail level as well as the wholesale level.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKI E3: I him you have made your point clear, sir. I don't know what a gree with it or not as an individual. But please proceed, Mr. Goldberg. There were some other points raised by Mr. Charnoff that you might like to address.

Dr. Hall would like to ask a question.

DR. HALL: I have just two quick questions of

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MR. GOLDBERG: Yes.

DR. HALL: And you suggested that the advantages of having reliable power were intuitively obvious.

Then, if that is true, why, then, do we need discovery? What is it that you would seek to discover at the retail level?

MR. GOLDBERG: We would seek to discover the activities of the CEI vis-a-vis the City of Cleveland, which in turn will bear on the question of nexus and the remedies required to eliminate those abuses.

clarification.

Do I understand you to say it is your view that there could be no situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws at the retail level that did not involve a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws at the wholesale level?

MR. GOLDBERG: Well, if I did say that, I think I probably was going too far. But I would expect that normally there would be some connection.

DR. HALL: Okay.

MR. GOLDBERG: You could have a situation inconsistent at the retail level that does not involve a situation at the wholesale level.

DR. HALL: When you first gave us an example of the kind of problems at the retail level that you thought were pertinent, you mentioned the problem of reliability.

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DR. HALL: Let us say that you were able to demonstrate your contention that CEI is sending around inspectors to harass City of Cleveland customers. What would then be the implication for a remedy to be fashioned by this Board?

MR. GOLDBERG: With that particular incident, perhaps there isn't any remedy that could be fashioned by the Board. It may be that particular allegations in our petition would be irrelevant to the matters of discovery, and I am not at this moment attempting to argue that each and every one of them are relevant.

DR. HALL: Could you give me some examples of your allegations with respect to the retail level that you feel are pertinent to the Board's potential remedies?

MR. BREBBIA: That can't be dealt with at whole-sale.

DR. HALL: I accept that.

MR. GOLDBERG: I would say this: Even if they can be dealt with at the wholesale level, you don't know whether they can be dealt with at the wholesale level without knowing what the conduct was at the retail level.

MR. BREBBIA: I have a question for, Mr. Goldberg:

Did I understand you to say that you thought that it
would be improper for this Board to limit discovery to known
entities against which allegations have been made?

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MR. GOLDBERG: I said that it would be improper to limit other electric entities to the City of Cleveland and AMP-0, because the responsibility of the Board and of the Commission under the act runs to all entities that could be affected by the operation of that license by reason of activities inconsistent with the antitrust laws.

MR. BREBBIA: Do you think that there is any duty on the part of this Board to approach discovery from a standpoint of at least some allegations, concrete allegations being made, or those that aren't concrete against, or speculative allegations involving other known entities?

I mean how do we go about discovering unknown entities without providing -- you are familiar with the term "fishing expedition"?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes.

MR. BREBBIA: As it applies to discovery?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes.

MR. BREBBIA: There is a lot of law on the books with regard to fishing expeditions. And I would like to know how we avoid an attack on fishing expedition grounds by opening up discovery to unknown entities?

MR. GOLDBERG: I think with respect to this matter of fishing expeditions, probably it is a phrase more appropriately used in terms of applications for subpoenas than it is in terms of discovery matters. But I don't think that there is

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any fishing involved. The service areas of the Applicants are known. The entities in those areas are known.

So I don't think we are speculating about who those entities are.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, we are, sir, because you see, the problem has been, as I understand you, there is not agreement between you and Mr. Charno, Mr. Popper, and Mr. Brown, on these other entitles.

Let me ask you, sir, the definition as I understand it to date by the three gentlemen I refer to, is all such entities in the CAPCO service area, plus any other entity that feeds into the CAPCO service area.

Would you limit your definition to that?

MR. GOLDBERG: I would certainly go with the first part of it. I am not too sure about other entities that feed into the CAPCO service area.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: What is your thought on that, Mr. Goldberg?

MR. GOLDBERG: Well, I don't know that I would have any thought on it at the moment. I have no problem with the definition of entity including those entities within the service area of CAPCO. I am not too sure that I know what is meant by "feed" into the CAPCO service area.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, I think Mr. Popper expressed it a little differently. His concept, however, is

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embodied in the words we have just used. That is that you have generation outside the CAPCO service area, however, transmitting into the CAPCO service area.

And I assume some sort of an outlet within the CAPCO service area.

MR. GOLDBERG: Well, PASNY, for example.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Would be one example?

MR. GOLDBERG: Would be one example.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You would agree, however, that that definition, using PASNY as an example, would be agreeable to you?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, I think so.

(Pause.)

There were some questions about the nature of CAPCO. Is it a separate legal entity or what is it. I hope I am not conveying the idea that I am an authority on the legal status of CAPCO, but as I understand it, it is not a separate legal organization. It is the vehicle through whom the members, the Applicants, act. But really the members are CAPCO. And CAPCO is the members.

And here is another reason why it seems to me inappropriate to limit other electric entities just to the City of Cleveland -- I am sorry, to limit Applicants to CEI.

The members of CAPCO plan and construct generation facilities as though they were a single system. One single

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company. The activities of one are the activities of all the others.

Under those circumstances, I don't see how you could limit Applicants just to CEI. They act in concert, they plan in concert, they are one. You just cannot separate CEI from the rist of them.

When there is a denial to any outsiders of membership, when there is a denial of coordinated operation and development to anyone outside of CAPCO, it is the act of all of the members of CAPCO.

It seems to me that in all of the discussion we have been having about the retail and wholesale, that there seems to be the idea that they are entirely separable. But in my judgment, I think that they are inseparable, because what is happening at the wholesale level affects what is happening at the retail level.

And it is for that reason, too, that I think that when we talk about a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws under the Atomic Energy Act, you are not just simply talking about the power exchange market or the wholesale market, but you are talking about all three markets, the retail market, the wholesale market, and the power exchange market.

I don't think there is anything further that I have to say because so much of what has been said by the

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Department of Justice's representiative, by Mr. Popper,
I would endorse without repetition.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir, thank you.

We will go one more round. Let's limit ourselves,
gentlemen, to what has been said and let's be pertinent.

Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: Yes, sir, just a few observations.

One is I think that it is pertinent with respect to Mr. Charno's remarks in connection with the Davis-Besse letter to remind the Board that in the December 17, 1973 letter on Perry, on page of the typewritten version of that report under the heading "competitive considerations," the Department of Justice just as recently as December stated that the competitive situation outlined in the Department's advice letter dated April 1973 on the Beaver Valley facility, which, of course, came in between the Davis-Besse letter and the Perry letter, and again in which the Department of Justice recommended no hearing, the Department of Justice said that that competitive situation appears to be unchanged with respect to all but one of the Applicants, CEI.

Therefore, we will not at this time reiterate the conclusions concerning the activities of the other Applicants which we set forth in our prior correspondence.

Now, there was something stated in the Staff's and the Justice Department response to our reply to this

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joint statement that was particularly bothersome. I think the Board must take cognizance of it. And that is the question was to what extent does the Department of Justice or AEC, which seems to be, but we still don't know -- seems to be embracing the Department of Justice letter, to what extent is it at liberty, if you will, to continue purusing new areas just because it has now recommended a hearing on the grounds that it didn't conduct any formal discovery during the course of its investigation?

I think it is important that the Board take cognizance of Section 105(c)(l) which particularly established a 180-day limit on the Department of Justice investigation.

If the Justice position is such that they conduct something less than a complete investigation during that 180-day period, but they would need more to conduct something that would satisfy them, then in a sense they are always in a position to in effect subvert the intention of the Congress when it established the 180-day limitation by simply saying, "Let's have a hearing, let's go further."

I don't believe that is really the Justice

Department position because, in fact, that would disavow

the validity of all their letters in all the other cases

that they have issued.

In other words, they must come to a conclusion. And they are not powerless. 105(c)(4) says upon the request of

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the Attorney General, the Commission shall furnish or cause to be furnished such information as the Attorney General determines to be appropriate for the advice called for in paragraph 1 of this subsection.

So that the AFC, through its rulemaking power and through its regulations which require the submission of information, is in a position to get further information if the Attorney General deems it appropriate during the course of that 180-day period.

Indeed, the suggestion there is that the AEC is getting appropriate information and the Staff, too, was supposed to have developed some position.

We have heard this morning a strange statement by Mr. Popper with regard to conduct. He said that we have -- these were his words -- specific substantive allegations in that regard, having to do with the conduct between City and CEI

We have yet to see a document that sets forth from the AEC one specific substantive allegation, unless they are embracing the Justice Department letter or the City's petition or AMP-0's or something else.

It seems to me that the Staff is quite late in just filing a joint statement which has nothing but a series of inquiries. It has made no substantive allegations. It certainly has had the power to get the information it wanted.

The Department of Justice has had that power. And

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now for the Department of Justice and AEC to say time hasn't run on us in order to make something specific at this point in time is in derogation of the provisions of Section 105(c)(1) and 105(c)(4).

Now, Mr. Charno indicated a remark that he was concerned about the other members of CAPCO, because he said if CEI says yes to access, which indeed we have, if CEI says yes to access, he said then the question is what about the other members such as the Duquesne Light refusal? I would like to say that I don't know whether that document has been made a matter of record, and perhaps that is a matter of factual interpretation, but I must say, Mr. Chairman, that the Department of Justice has made much more of the December 10 letter from Duquesne Light to the City of Cleveland than is apparent in any reading, fair reading of that particular letter.

It indicated why in Duquesne Light's view membership in CAPCO would not be a workable addition. It indicated
why it would be complicated to have the City of Cleveland
become an owner of the existing stations. It is suggested
that they might work out their situation with the Cleveland
Electric Illuminating Company.

I don't know that it is fair to read that as an approval or a denial. But I would say it is clearly not the way the Department of Justice has simply treated it. But

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the more important factor is that time has passed since then.

And the fact is that we have submitted documents in this case, license conditions affording access to the City of Cleveland, and that set of CEI conditions has been concurred in by the other members of CAPCO. That was stated specifically in our filing of June 3, 1974 with the Appeal Board which asked what the status was of the situation with regard to negotiations and so on.

And we said on page 4 of that filing that those license conditions are agreeable to all of the Applicants.

I recognize that one can say, well, is it access if we disagree with the terms of it. I would submit to you that we don't have to have a full trial of all sorts of antitrust conduct in order to establish or get at the heart of the issues that may be existent in the nature of the differences over the terms.

If we can't resolve those by settlement, we ought to litigate those before the Board and get the Board's determination. But I don't believe that we have to have a full-blown, very timely, very costly, extensive hearing on the issue of access, when the issue of access in principal has been afforded by the Applicants, all of the Applicants in this case, by virtue of that acceptable license condition.

It seems to me that it is in that area that the Board ought to get the parties to focus on what are the

access.

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We would afford cwnership, if that is what they wish, and we think they are not legally capable of getting

remaining issues. There is no issue that we will not afford

that, and we think they are in agreement with that.

As a matter of fact, the City of Cleveland in its filing with the Appeal Board vaguely suggested that maybe ownership is not what they want, anyway. But that would help focus on real issues in this case and not this broad general investigation.

We would urge the Board to really examine that set of license conditions and determine whether there are any reasons why they are not acceptable for disposing of this case.

Perhaps it would be appropriate to ask the other parties to show cause why they don't resolve the problems. Maybe that is a way of getting at what the real issues are in the situation.

Now I think that the discussion by all of the parties here with regard to the term "other entities" simply has totally emphasized our dilemma with the proposed contentions in terms of its identification of other entities. The parties have different views, the parties who joined in a joint statement have different views as to what "other entities" means.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I think they have all agreed on that one.

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MR. CHARNOFF: As to what the "other entities" means?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I think they have all agreed in the conduct of answering your statement this morning, they have all agreed as to what it means.

MR. CHARNOFF: I don't believe so. At one point Mr. Popper talked about all the members of AMP-0, most of which are not within the service area.

On the other hand, Mr. Goldberg has indicated that the entities outside of the CAPCO area, well, maybe if PASNY is an example, then that is an example.

I would say to you in that context, sir, I don't know what electrical entity outside of CAPCO is not within that group. And if we are to have discovery on all those types of relationships, we are talking about endless and boundless definition --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's clarify this matter right now.

As I understand the definition, that it includes any entity within the CAPCO service area, and also any other entity outside the CAPCO service area that transmits power into the CAPCO service area.

MR. CHARNOFF: Sir, if you go through the pool arrangements --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: There is no debate, Mr.

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Charnoff, on this.

Mr. Charno, is that your understanding, sir?

MR. CHARNO: My problem is with the term as

you used it of "generates power outside and transmits

it in," at this point that would seem too narrow a definition,

because it would exclude PASNY because it has been denied

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: How would you clarify it, then? I want a definition that you either all agree on, or you disagree on, so we can resolve the issue at this point in time.

How would you restate it?

the opportunity to transmit power in.

MR. CHARNO: I would have to give it some thought in order to keep it from being too broad.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: It's already been stated, sir, on the record. I am giving you a second opportunity.

Perhaps Mr. Popper who stated it earlier -- what was your definition, sir?

MR. POPPER: I would like to refer back to the record.

MR. CHARNOFF: Mr. Chairman, I think that illustrates my problem.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Back on the record.)

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Let's take a recess of 10 minutes.

(Recess.)

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: May we proceed, then, either Mr. Popper or Mr. Charno?

MR. CHARNO: I think that we have agreed upon a definition of entity.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You mean other electric entities?

MR. CHARNO: That's correct. Other electric entities would mean any generating, transmitting, or distributing electric entity within the service area of the five applicants. And outside the service area of the five applicants it would be any electric entity which has the potential to generate power, bulk power, which might be transmitted into the applicant's service areas.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir. We are going to be getting into this in greater detail under Subissue 1.

Let's proceed.

Mr. Charnoff?

They have agreed, then, as to that definition so what is your next point, sir?

MR. CHARNOFF: I want to be sure that we have an understanding. This means any electric entity outside of the service area which has the potential for generating power for transmission into the service area.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That is what Mr. Charno said.

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MR. CHARNOFF: That is not necessarily then somebody who is directly capable of transmitting this in. It
might be somebody, as I understand the pool and -- the
interpools are set up in this country with the possible
exception of Florida, sir, any generating company anywhere in
the country can generate power until it gets in.

If we are talking direct or indirect, I think we need to do that.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You may disagree. He has stated it --

MR. CHARNOFF: I am simply trying to get a clarification of it.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Insofar as I am concerned, the Board is clarified. And we are going to get involved in it insofar as what the Board's concerns are under Subissue 1.

What is your next point, sir?

I don't really want to hang up on this. It is an important matter. Don't misunderstand me. It goes right to the relevant market. A very important matter.

But I think we are clarified now and we will proceed further under 1.

MR. CHARNOFF: I would just like the record to be clear that I don't understand yet whether we are talking about companies immediately adjacent, capable of transmitting

it directly, or whether it is generating companies located somewhere else that have to transmit it through other facilities. I don't think we have that clarified on the record, sir.

If the Board would clarify that, that would be satisfactory to me. But I think we do need that. That could hang up discovery.

I will, also on the question of entities, address myself to the remark Mr. Goldberg made, that it is the Board's duty, or the AEC's duty to examine the question of the impact on all entities whether or not they are parties to this particular proceeding.

I would say to you, sir, that it is the Board's duty to look at the other entities to the extent that they are part of the admitted contentions to this case.

It is those rules that govern this Board's jurisdiction.

Not, it may well be that there are other entities within somebody's contentions. But I would submit to you that unless the Board examines -- that if the Board examines the petitions and the Justice Department letter, and, of course, we have received nothing from the AEC Staff, the only entities mentioned there are AMP-O, City of Cleveland and Painesville. Other than the names of the Applicants.

There are no other names of anybody else.

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We have no idea what other entities they are talking about.

Now, in connection with, I believe it was

Mr. Brebbia and Mr. Hall's questions of Mr. Goldberg, with

respect to what retail abuses that have been allged by

Mr. Goldberg in his petition which wouldnot be resolved by

any relief at the wholesale level, I would submit to you,

sir, that the Board never received an answer to that question.

I think the Board should take full cognizance of it.

I do believe that the observations by the Board with respect to examining the situation at the wholesale level and determining that any relief afforded at that level would be sufficient to take care of any abuses at the retail level is a fair and appropriate approach to this particular proceeding, particularly in the absence of an answer by the City of Cleveland to the Board's question which was very pointed and very direct and very much unresponded to.

The Board didn't ask Mr. Goldberg to examine hypothetical retail abuses in the abstract. The Board asked Mr. Goldberg to examine the abuses alleged in his petition and to identify one in that petition which would not be remedied by some remedy at the wholesale level.

Mr. Goldberg did not answer that question.

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There was discussion by Mr. Goldberg of a point that when a nuclear unit comes on line the power that may be available may be surplus to the city's needs and, therefore, the city needs third-party wheeling.

I would remind the Board that nowhere, nowhere until today have we heard Mr. Goldberg make that point.

The Board may examine all of the pleadings and all of the transcript, and the only time there is any reference to any third-party wheeling by any party in this case it is only in the context of the AMP-O's PASNY question.

That, I might point out, was specifically set forth in the petition by AMP-O, as AMP-O's request to obtain PASNY power for the City of Cleveland, not for a whole host of other AMP-O members and not for transmittal by the City of Cleveland to other persons.

We have never had any allegation by the City of Cleveland of any competition that it wishes to enter into with the -- with CEI at the wholesale level.

It is only today, for the first time, Mr. Goldberg is now talking about taking that surplus power and selling it to somebody else.

His example was Painesville.

I think, sir, that I could only summarize my point here best by again reiterating the fact that we honestly do not believe that there is a need to engage this

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Board in full-fledged antitrust inquiry, a year after the inquiry started by the AEC and Justice.

All we have are allegations of non-access, when in fact the record now shows access will be given by CEI on behalf of the Applicants to the City of Cleveland in this case.

There may be issues as to terms, but we are prepared to either negotiate or litigate those particular terms.

With respect to AMP-O, AMP-O, of course, stated that it agrees with Paragraph 26 in our reply wherein we said that that issue is joined and we ought to proceed with discovery.

I would remind the Board that in its April 15 order it specifically called upon AMP-O to make certain showings prior to discovery.

On page 5 of that order, Paragraph D, the Board noted difficulty in understanding the technical economic and marketing relationships that AMP-O asserts could lead to AMP-O being unable to fulfill its commitment to Cleveland.

The Board will require that these be clarified before the start of discovery.

The Board then asked Mr. Brown for some elaboration on that at the last prehearing. Mr. Brown said he couldn't answer it at that time but he certainly can be definitive

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about it in his contentions.

The Board had originally said could you do that in five days and he said ne would like as much time as any of the parties get.

The Board afforded him twenty days.

I venture to say that the Board could not find anything in the joint statement that was filed by the parties to which AMP-O is a party which is at all responsive to that inquiry by the Board very explicitly in its April 15 order.

I would also remind the Board that insofar as Mr. Brown said this morning that he would like to pursue discovery possibly broader than just the question of transmitting power or wheeling power from PASNY, that the Board has very clearly ruled what the nexus question is insofar as AMP-O is concerned. It has to do with the capacity and stability of the transmission system to handle the 30 megawatts of power from PASNY.

That is the sole nexus of AMP-0 as determined by the Board in its order.

In that context, sir, there is no basis for Mr. Brown or AMP-O engaging in any discovery unrelated to the transmission of power, the 30 megawatts of power from PASNY.

If nexus has any meaning in terms of limiting pleadings, limiting discovery, delimiting the hearing, it

1 seems to me that the Board's ruling is quite clear insofar 2 as AMP-O is concerned and that is that, A, they have to 3 still come up with some statement in response to the Board's observation in its April 15 order before they engage in 4 5 discovery and their discovery is limited to that which is bounded by their nexus which is limited again to the PASNY 7 30 megawatts. 8 We haven't seen that, sir, and I would suspect 9 that the Board is anxious to still get that from Mr. Brown 10 sometime today. 11 Thank you very much. 12 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Brebbia has a question, Mr. Charnoff. 13 14 one other observation? 15 16

MR. CHARNOFF: I am sorry, sir. May I make just

I assume the Board will be getting to this proposed expedited hearing schedule at the end of the day.

CHARIMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes,

Mr. Brebbia?

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MR. BREBBIA: Mr. Charnoff, in view of the failure of the parties to these two matters, cases, to a degree on the proceeding conditions, how is it that you feel that it is within the power of the Board to limit discovery beyond the board, say, granting an extra two weeks or a month for the parties to get together and see if they could agree on the contentions?

MR. CHARNOFF: I would not think that simply stating to the parties to get together on the contentions would be an adequate way of handling that matter because I think we would simply just delay the proceedings unnecessarily.

I think we are at a situation, sir, where if we were a court of law the court would say to the parties, folks, you are not at issue on access. You are at issue with one another on what the terms of that access is. We will be glad to adjudicate that for you but let's find out what that is and let's decide that.

It seems to me that the Board here has three options in effect. One is it could take the statement of contentions, and I use that word with some hesitation in applying it to the joint statement since it is no more than a checklist of inquiries, wholly inappropriate at this stage of the proceeding or it could turn around and say yes, indeed, here are the proposed license conditions.

Almost the party defendant in this type of

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proceeding, one party has agreed we will give access. Now then other parties, manufacturers or producers whatever you may be, tell us what is wrong with that or we will say they have given access and the only remaining issue is the question of wheeling.

And we ill order license conditions such as the type that have been proposed. We don't -- the board does not have to wait in effect for the parties to agree on license conditions. The board can use those license conditions to define whawt is at issue in this case. That was not unheard of in normal court practice and it seems to me it is entirely appropriate for the court to do that here.

MR. BREBBIA: Let me pose this question to you ---MR. CHARNOFF: I am sorry, I said there were three alternates. The first is to accept their statement, the second is to accept ours. The third is for this board, applying AEC regulations on particularization of contentions at the outset of discovery on the basis of all the pleadings before it, the Board could itself define what those contentions or matters at issue may be.

It could be broader than the question of just wheeling. They may go to the issues related to the question of what is at issue on the terms of a cess. They certainly don't have to go nor should they go in our judgment to a whole broad initial inquiry into antitrust matters. I am sorry, sir.

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MR. BREBBIA: I am not hearing you to say that is, I don't believe I am. You can correct me if I am wrong, I am not hearing you to say that you have agreed to stipulate that there is, that the parties are entitled to access and now the only question therefore on access before this board is on what basis they should be entitled to access, and if I am, then how hwerein the parties are not able to agree on the conditions are we able to decide on what kind of access is necessary without granting discovery.

Again, on the question of access.

MR. CHARNOFF: First, I think we are in effect stating that we have accepted the proposition of access in the form of some form of ownership or some form of unit power, though I think that that is clear. I think we have proposed it to be obtained through the CEI share. But I think we are stipulating that we are not fighting access to this particular matter.

With respect to what the terms are and if there is a difference you said, doesn't the Board have to order discovery? The Board might have to order discovery but discovery related to what the differences are on the terms, but not necessarily discovery on how CAPCO in its entirety behaves or how CEI has behaved at the retail or wholesale level, visa-vis the city of Cleveland. That is not the issue anymore. The issue therefore is what does the City of Cleveland need

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in the way of terms of access, what does it really want?

Does it really want ownership? Is that really what they want? That was in their pleadings at one point but they seem to be backing away from that. I am saying to you that I don't understand and I don't think that in many other forums that we would have a full blown litigation when the party against whom the litigation is addressed is saying we are giving access.

So the answer to your question in short is yes, we are stipulating to the question that access can be given and we have suggested the mechanism for it to be done.

MR. BREBBIA: I want to remind you that this is not a court of law, it is an administrative body. We are all familiar with courts and we have all been in court cases I presume. And the rules are not the same.

MR. CHARNOFF: I would agree with that. I am not sure that the AEC is interested in having full blown hearings when there is a way to narrow the issues. I think what we are submitting to you, sir, is that we have proposed unproductively, but we have proposed a way to narrow the issue. We have gotten away from the issue of no access. We are saying there is access.

Now let's talk about the terms of access.

DR. HALL: Mr. Charnoff, I am still a little bit confused about what this offer is. I am not a little bit confused, I am considerably confused about what your offer is. :a 13

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Do you recall the footnote in the Commission's Memorandum and Order of February 23rd, 1973, in the Louisiana Power & Light Company matters in which they suggested, the Commission suggested, rather, that Louisiana Power and Light might wish to assume arguendo that the allegations of the various parties to that proceeding were true, and simply then move to the question of what relief, if any, were adequate.

Now how does -- I take it you are not proposing to do that, or are you proposing to do that?

MR. CHARNOFF: We have proposed to do that, sir. But we had to do it in the context of a series of questions, not allegations by the other parties. We then turned around and looked at it and said, are they concerned with dominance of CEI versus the City of Cleveland because we only saw that in the pleadings.

If that is what they are concerned with, yes, we are willing to assume arguendo or we are willing to stipulate that, yes, the City of Cleveland in its relationship to Cleveland Electric Illuminating is subservient or CEI is dominant, both with respect to generation and transmission in that area.

That is what our stipulation was designed to do. It is directly responsive to both the form of the pleadings and that footenote approach ---

DR. HALL: Correct me if I am wrong here because

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maybe the hangup is semantics. I did not understand that a stipulation and an assumption arguendo are the same thing.

MR. CHARNOFF: I think that is correct. We went beyond the assumption arguendo but in order to move this hearing to focus on real issues. We were saying to you and to the other parties, we are willing to stipulate that we are in effect dominant, City of Cleveland, CEI, the type of relationship.

That we are. And we have gone beyond. We have gone further than what the Commission in effect was suggesting in its footnote. In order to narrow this issue.

DR. HALL: But you are, just to clarify your original question, you are prepared to adopt the procedure outlined in the footnote in the Waterford Memorandum?

MR. CHARNOFF: In concept, sir, we think that what we tried to do by way of saying we will stipulate to these allegations to the extent we could understand them, they are not particular. They are not defined factually, but let's get beyond that and get to the remedy situation, that is precisely what we tried to do.

DR. HALL: The answer I take it is yes.

MR. CHARNOFF: The answer to your question is yes that was the procedure we tried but I must say we were frustrated because we had no allegations by the other side.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff, would you

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stipulate to issue number 5? Sub-issue number 5?

DR. HALL: Under broad issue number 1.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's make the assumption, first, that the term applicants means all of the applicants. Then the second assumption, the term applicants is CEI. But the first assumption is the most important one. Do you stipulate to that, sir?

MR. CHARNOFF: The first assumption being all applicants, sir? We had trouble with the term relevant market. That is what we said, sir, was that we don't know what relevant market is. We did not think it was necessary to define it.

There is -- may I have a moment?

(Counsel confers)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's take a recess.

MR. CHARNOFF: We can go on, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: No, this is important and the board would like a recess of its own. You think about it and let's get back at, as a matter of fact, look, it is 12:20. Let's recess until 1:30 for lunch.

MR. CHARNOFF: It might help the board if I just answer that question very briefly.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir.

MR. CHARNOFF: The answer is yes, each of the applicants dominate the generation of bulk power in their service areas.

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MR. BREBBIA: The answer is you would stipulate.
MR. CHARNOFF: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You have stipulated to that now on the record?

MR. CHARNOFF: Each of the applicants is dominant as to the generation of power in their service areas.

Perfectly clearly I don't think we could dispute that even if we wanted to.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir.
Let's recess until 1:30.

(Whereupon, at 12:20 p.m., the hearing recessed, to reconvene at 1:30 p.m.)

## AFTERNOON SESSION

(1:30 p.m.)

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I am sorry for the delay.

I am sure all the parties have realized that that last stipulation of the Applicant is quite significant with respect to this proceeding, the extent of it. And we wanted to be sure that we understand fully what the Applicant has in fact stipulated to and what this means to further actions in this proceeding.

Now, as I understand it, the Applicant stipulated to what the Board considers to be a primary issue, extremely serious. And that is Issue No. 5, framed by the joint statement of the AEC Regulatory Staff, Department of Justice, and Intervenors regarding the contentions and matters in controversy. The Board asked the Applicant's counsel as to whether or not he was stipulating to Issue No. 5 under broad Issue 1. The response was as the Board understood it, an unqualified yes. We have a number of options now.

MR. CHARNOFF: Mr. Chairman, I think there has to be one clarification. I did stipulate that we are dominant, each of the companies is dominant, dominates the generation of bulk power in their service territories. I did not use the term relevant market because I don't know what that term is.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir. We will be corrected insofar as that is concerned. You did stipulate that each of the Applicants is dominant with respect to the

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generation of bulk power in their service areas?

MR. CHARNOFF: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Now, we have a number of options. We can, number one, proceed and go through every one of these subsidiary issues and see which of these subsidiary issues the Applicant is willing to stipulate to in the same vein. We also have another option and that is to cut through going through each of these at this point in time and go to some general stipulations. If the Applicant is willing to accept the general stipulations, then of course, that would have a great bearing on what this Board will consider to be any need for additional discovery in those areas where the Applicant has stipulated. We can then proceed to those areas in which there still is issue in which there is no stipulation and talk to discovery with respect to those areas.

How do the parties react to the Board's comments so far? Let's go from left to right this time. Mr. Popper?

MR. POPPER: We have no objection, your Honor.

MR. CHARNO: No objection.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: To which one?

MR. CHARMO: I prefer the second alternative.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: General first, then specific.

Applicant?

MR. CHARNOFF: We have no objection to either

course.

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MR. GOLDBERG: I have some problems about understanding the significance, if I may say so. I had understood that at the very outset of today's proceeding, Mr. Charnoff had declined to accept, even on an arguendo basis, the proposition that there is a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws. Now, in the absence of his accepting that even on an arguendo basis, I have some trouble with really understanding that his concession, if I can call it that, has that much significance to the proceeding.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, excuse me, sir. The ultimate issue that you posed, of course, is the ultimate issue. And stipulation to Issue No. 5 does not equate with stipulation to the ultimate issue, if that is what you are saying.

MR. GOLDBERG: I realize that.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: What the Board has said,

Mr. Goldberg, the stipulation to Issue 5 as we have reformated

it, is a significant step towards that ultimate issue, and now

the question before this Board is how much discovery has that

stipulation resolved?

MR. GOLDBERG: It is in those terms that I am addressing myself to its significance. I think absent the acceptance of the ultimate matters on even an arguendo basis, it has no significance whatsoever with regard to limiting discovery.

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I can't understand your position, Mr. Goldberg.

Look, if you were to take, and that was the option I was suggesting to you all, if we were to go through each of these issues that you have identified and articulated and ask the Applicant if he stipulated to every one of them, wouldn't the sum total of those issues --

MR. GOLDBERG: Sum total might, but not No. 5 alone.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Agreed, sir; that is the whole point. The sum total would, as you say, No. 5 is just one of the steps toward that sum total. So my question then was, we have an assumption here. I am asking the parties as to their preference. I am saying we can go through each of these subsidiary issues in turn, No. 1, No. 2, we can simply take a couple of very general, very general issues, if you will, which the Board can formulate, and see if the Applicant will stipulate to those general issues.

MR. GOLDBERG: I certainly have no objection to that.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Which of the two would you prefer?

MR. GOLDBERG: I personally would prefer going through each one and finding out which one he stipulates to rather than the general. I don't know where the general is going to get us if we are going to end up going to the specific.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. Mr. Brown?

MR. BROWN: I would agree that we go through each of them, and I would agree with Mr. Charno that it would be helpful to get some idea as to what the general stipulations might turn out to be if we begin with the general ones first.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir.

(The Board conferring.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We are going to post some general questions first, then we are going down through the specific. I think everyone is clear, and this is in the best interests of everyone, if we are all agreed and if the Applicant stipulates to certain ultimate conclusions, ultimate issues, this would eliminate a great deal of discovery. And I think it is clear to everyone that this is what we are proceeding. Now we are going to revise our No. 5 as Mr. Charnoff has indicated, so that it would be applicable to each of the Applicants' service areas.

Now let me pose, then, the next -- a next issue to Mr. Charnoff and see if he agrees. And perhaps what I ought to do in all fairness is to pose three of them -- or four of them at one time, so you can see the direction the Board is heading.

The second issue for stipulation, if the Applicant cares to so stipulate: Are each of the Applicants dominant in their service area as to, A, generation, B, transmission,

C, distribution?

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there is, therefore, a need for access?

The third issue, will the Applicant stipulate that

The fourth issue, will the Applicant stipulate that there is, therefore, a need for wheeling?

Fifth, will the Applicant stipulate that this Board has jurisdiction to provide a remedy based on the early stipulations? That is one through four.

No. 1, as I said before, is in fact what triggered this whole thing off, and that is the stipulation of the Applicant with respect to Issue No. 5 stated in the joint statement of the other parties, modified only in that we were talking about service areas rather than relevant market areas. Those are the five issues that I would post to the Applicant before we get into the specifics of going down through the list of the issues posed by the other parties to see how the Applicant treats each of them in turn.

I would like to have the Applicants' response on these. If you need time, sir, we would give you time. Mr. Charnoff.

MR. CHARNOFF: Yes, I would like to have about five minutes.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir. Let's recess until 1:55.

(Recess.)

(1:45 p.m. - 1:55 p.m.)

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: Sir, I believe you outlined four issues followed by a question as to the Board's jurisdiction.

The first, of course, was the one that we dealt with before at the luncheon break, and that is whether the Applicants dominate the generation of bulk power in each of their service territories, and as you indicated, that we have stipulated to, and that takes care of the first point.

Your second one, according to my notes, is each of the Applicants are dominant in their service territories --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Service areas is what I used, Mr. Charnoff.

MR. CHARNOFF: Service areas, in three separate subcategories.

The first was generation. We understand the first of generation to be the same in that regard as the first contention, namely Contention 5, that we do dominate the generation of bulk power in our service area as the service territory, so insofar as Issue No. 2(a), if you will, I think that is taken care of by Issue 1.

As to Subissue No. 2(b), is each Applicant dominant in its service area or service territory with regard to transmission. Each of the Applicants is clearly the largest in its service area in terms of miles of transmission line and in terms of capacity of its transmission lines. So if

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1 the term "dominant," is it the largest, the answer is clearly 2 yes. 3 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: What do you mean by largest, 4 sir? 5 MR. CHARNOFF: I indicated just now. That we 6 have substantially more miles of transmission line or 7 substantially more capacity of transmission. We clearly have that. 9 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Do you have 90 percent of 10 the transmission lines in those service areas? Can you be 11 more specific, Mr. Charnoff? 12 MR. CHARNOFF: Let me try. I don't know that I 13 can give you that number. 14 (Counsel conferring.) 15 MR. CHARNOFF: Sir, I can't give you a percentage 16 number. It is in that general area. It is very large. 17 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Close to 90 percent? 18 MR. CHARNOFF: Yes. 19 MR. BREBBIA: Is it over 75? 20 MR. CHARNOFF: Is it over 75? I don't have that 21 number. It is in that ball park of over 75, yes. 22 MR. BREBBIA: It is over 75. 23 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir, how about 2(c)? Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc. 25

MR. CHARNOFF: I want to go on with 2(b).

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I am sorry.

MR. CHARNOFF: Now, then, I think it should be clear that none of the companies has the power to exclude or preclude the construction of new transmission lines by any other entities in its service territory, from their location to some other location. We don't control that kind of activity. Nor are we aware of any allegation that we have ever done that.

MR. BREBBIA: Construction of what kind of facilities? Transmission?

MR. CHARNOFF: I am sorry?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You are talking about transmission facilities?

MR. CHARNOFF: I was talking transmission, that's correct. As to presently existing lines, transmission lines, the City of Cleveland and the City of Painesville are both entirely surrounded by CEI's, and insofar as either one of those cities would like to transmit power in or out, they would have to use presently existing lines or -- which belong to CEI, or, of course, they are free to construct new ones.

As to the other Applicants, of course, we don't know what entities we are talking about at the moment in terms of "other entities." But in terms of the party at issue, namely City of Cleveland, City of Painesville, we control the lines that surround those areas. So in that

context, the answer is as I have stated it.

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As to 2(c), which is distribution, that's a little bit more difficult.

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For example, CEI does not distribute or sell power in Painesville, in the area served by Painesville. There is competition between Painesville and CEI on the periphery of

30 clearly we are not dominant within the Paines-

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the City of Painesville service area.

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MR. GOLDBERG: Cleveland the competition could be house by house.

streets -- are there submarkets in Cleveland, or is it Cleve-

Cleveland, Cleveland; or is the market in Cleveland four

land?

MR. BREBBIA: I didn't ask that question. I asked

ville marketing area. The same thing would be true insofar as certain of the sections of the City of Cleveland that are served by the City of Cleveland Municipal Electric Light & Power.

In the total city, I believe CEI services 80 percent of the customers, and MELP services 20 percent. But there are certain areas where competition could go on, but doesn't exist in certain limited, defined areas, or undefined areas where in those limited sub-areas, if you will, MELP is dominant and we are not there.

MR. BREBBIA: Excuse me. Is the market in

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what the market was. Is the market in Cleveland, Cleveland? Do you consider there are submarkets by streets, neighborhoods, precincts?

MR. CHARNOFF: I can't answer that question because I have had no allegation from anybody as to what market they are talking about.

I can only tell you that as I understand it, they are both legally capable of serving anywhere within the confines of the City of Cleveland.

There are certain areas where they both do serve house to house, certain sub-areas where they don't serve house to house.

MR. ERFBBIA: Well, is there a subservice area in Cleveland, in your opinion, or is the Cleveland service area one --

MR. CHARNOFF: Excuse me. I understand your question. I am not sure I can answer it.

(Counsel conferring.)

MR. CHARNOFF: Sir, for this purpose, it seems to me it is probably convenient to call the entire city one service area and tell you that in that area, we service 80 percent of the customers, and MELP services 20 percent of the customers.

MR. BREBBIA: Okay.

MR. CHARNOFF: Now as to the other Applicants,

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again we don't know whether we are dominant versus other unnamed entities, but where there are other municipalities or so, in those areas where they service and sell retail, we don't.

So within the limits of their cities, we don't have the situation that you have in the City of Cleveland where you, at least conceptually and really, have house-to-house competition in certain portions of the state.

MR. BREBRIA: Excuse me. In your last answer, are you referring to all of CAPCO now, I mean all the members of CAPCO: Are you relating --

MR. CHARNOFF: I said I was talking about the other Applicants other than CEI.

MR. BREBBIA: Okay.

MR. CHARNOFF: May I have a moment?

(Counsel conferring.)

MR. CHARNOFF: To be sure the record is clear, as to CEI, there are only two entities, namely Painesville and City of Cleveland within its service territory. So we have covered CEI.

As to the other Applicants, Duquesne, Toledo,
Ohio Edison, as I said, we don't know which entities we are
talking about, but in their service territories we don't have
the situation which prevails in the City of Cleveland, where
you do have house-to-house competition potentially.

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MR. BREBBIA: You don't have competition within the service area of any city or town within the other four members, if there is a municipal system operating in that city or town?

MR. CHARNOFF: That's correct. There might be competition on the periphery of those areas, but not in the cities. We don't have that same situation that exists in the city. That, I think, concludes Item 2.

Now, Item 3 was, I think as you stated it, sir, "and therefore there is need" --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: No, do you stipulate that there is therefore a need for access. Assuming dominance in Issue 1, dominance in Issue 2, do you therefore stipulate that there is a need for access?

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MR. CHARNOFF: We need a little bit of clarification on that, sir.

Let me state it this way: we don't know whether we are talking about access as you use it in terms of ownership or unit power, or wholesale power or something else.

I don't quite know what you mean by access.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, I would think that you would, Mr. Charnoff, because you earlier this morning said that you were prepared to stipulate to all the remedies in Broad Issue 3 except one.

MR. CHARNOFF: I was stipulating in the sense that I said we have afforded all of those remedies under Broad Issue 3. But let me talk in terms of access as the term has been used in the pleadings.

As it has been used in the pleadings it has been talked in terms of either unit power or ownership of the nuclear facility.

If that is what you meant, then the mass sestion I have is: access by whom?

Do you mean if we are to talk about these other unnamed entities? I am a little confused on that one.

If we are talking about access to the nuclear units, nuclear reactors in the form of ownership or nuclear power by the City of Cleveland or the City of Painesville, the position of the Applicant is not that there is need for,

but that we are prepared to make it available to them. Now --CHAJ MAN FARMAKIDES: In other words, you are --MR. CHARNOFF: We are saying that yes, we will 5 make access available. We are not withholding access in 6 terms of either unit power or ownership to either of those two cities. But we are not saying that there is, therefore, 8 need for access in that context. (Board conferring.) 10 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay, Mr. Charnoff; proceed, 11 sir. 12 MR. CHARNOFF: Now, the fourth question was --13 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The answer to the last 14 question, sir, is no? 15 Let me be clear about this because now the ball 16 game has changed back again. 17 Now, you see, you have said to us that you are 18 not prepared to stipulate that there is, therefore, a need 19 for access. 20 MR. CHARNOFF: That's correct. 21 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You would be prepared to 22 stpulate that you would make access available. 23 MR. CHARNOFF: Yes, sir. 24 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Based on the domination of

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five, dominance of five, dominance of one, dominance of two,

you are not prepared to stipulate that there is a need for access; is that --

MR. CHARNOFF: I have to be a little careful about the threshold because you said based on the dominance.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: As you have articulated it.

MR. CHARNOFF: As I have articlated or qualified it in two, the answer is we are not denying access.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. Let's go to four.

MR. CHARNOFF: But we will not stipulate to need

for as a result of.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We understand you, sir. Let's go to four.

MR. CHARNOFF: I believe your words were, and therefore there is need for wheeling?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: No. The words of the Board were do you stipulate that there is, therefore, and again, the preamble for "therefore" is the dominance of one, the dominance of two.

Do you stipulate that there is, therefore, a need for wheeling?

MR. CHARNOFF: Again I have to qualify that in terms of by whom.

I take it if we are only talking in terms of the City of Cleveland, I can address that question, or the City of Painesville. If we are talking about unidentified

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entities in the context of which we have talked about it this morning, I can't stipulate it.

As to the City of Cleveland and the City of

Painesville, our position is no, there is no need for

wheeling, even though we are giving them access and

transmission as necessary in order to move the power from

the nuclear units to their service territory, plus the other

related services that are set forth in our license conditions,

emergency power and so on.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir.

MR. CHARNOFF: Then finally I believe your question was -- again I just took notes of it. You might have it more precisely -- is would we stipulate that a Licensing Board has jurisdiction to provide remedies for A through D, or 1 through 4.

I believe that is the way --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In other words, what we had said was that based on your earlier stipulations, and I think the thought there is that assuming you were to stipulate to each of those, that would have to be a basic assumption --

MR. CHARNOFF: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Assuming you would stipulate to each of those earlier statements, would you then stipulate, further, that the Board has jurisdiction to fashion a remedy based on those stipulations?

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Now, you see, the question is moot. It no longer 2 is pertinent, sir, because your response to two of those 3 issues is no, you do not stipulate. So, you see, this particular change of events is no longer very relevant. 5 MR. CHARNOFF: I think that's correct. 7 I would make one observation, though. We would 8 stipulate that the Licensing Board can impose condititions not on the basis of A through D but can impose conditions 10 such as thosethat we have proposed. 11 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir. I will 12 accept comments from each party with respect to those 13 comments and we will go on. 14 I want to go back to the specific matters in controversy and we will ask the Applicant to address each 15 of those in turn. 16 17 Before we do that, Mr. Charno, any comments with 18 respect to the statements just made by Mr. Charnoff? 19 MR. CHARNO: I would like to reserve any comment 20 until after we have covered the specifics. 21 MR. POPPER: I have no comments at this time. 22 MR. BROWN: comments at all, your Honor. 23 MR. GOLDBERG None at this time. 24 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's go back through the Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc. 25 specific issues.

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(The Board conferring.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay. Let's go to No. 1, on page 2, under matters in controversy under broad Issue 1. Now, Point No. 1 thereunder, what are the relevant product and geographic markets for antitrust analysis in this proceeding? I am going to ask the four parties other than the Applicant. Mr. Charno, what is your definition of the relevant market, sir?

MR. CHARNO: Well, at this point, Mr. Chairman, and subject to discovery to amplify, it would seem that the possible markets would be retail competition in the city of Cleveland. We know of no other retail market with any specificity. As Applicants have pointed out there may be retail competition existing in the geographic markets comprised of fringe areas between municipal and cooperative and we don't have any information prior to discovery on exactly what those are. So certainly retail market within the geographic market of the city of Cleveland. Wholesale competition is certainly potentially available with respect to each distribution electric entity located within the Applicant's service areas.

MR. BREBBIA: Can I interrupt you a minute? Could you start with -- could you start for us not with submarkets, which is hat I think you were just talking about, or are referring to. But start with the market. What is the . largest geographical market here, then if you want to talk about

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submarkets. I mean what are we talking about in geographical markets for all the issues that are here?

MR. CHARNO: Largest geographic market would be the combined CAPCO service area.

MR. BREBBIA: Would that be as defined in a couple of pleadings? Yes, let's take the petition of the city of Cleveland for leave to intervene set forth, or attempts to define the square miles and numbers of people involved in the area serviced by Duquesne, by Ohio, by all the members of CAPCO. Have you had occasion to look at that?

MR. CHARNO: Not recently. But that would be the type of data that would be relevant in determination of the metes and bounds of the geographic market.

MR. BREBBIA: Of the service areas of the five members?

MR. CHARNOA: That's correct.

MR. BREBBIA: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. CHARNO: The relevant service market would be the sale and exchange of electric power. That would be subject to submarkets in the extraining market, the wholesale market, and the retail market. Each one of those would have various geographical applications where it did. I think that's what the department envisions as possible relevant markets. But I think it is impossible to state what exactly the relevant markets should be or what we even contend they

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are prior to completing discovery.

MR. BREBBIA: Submarkets.

MR. CHARNO: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Anything further?

Mr. Popper, would you address number one, sir?

How do you envisage the relevant market?

MR. POPPER: Your Honor, the Staff's position is consistent with that of the Justice Department with a similar caveat, that the analysis of what the relevant submarkets are, various forms of energy exchange, various forms of reserve, dealings, would have to come out of some discovery. We don't have sufficient information to determine whether or not there is a competitive market there. Right now it appears there is a likelihood that we will be able to determine different various types of submarkets that exist in the framework that Mr. Charno has developed. But I wouldn't want to speculate on them now without getting additional information. That is my position.

MR. BREBBIA: Are you agreeing with him on the main market, if you want to call it that, the broad geographical market?

MR. POPPER: Geographically? Yes.

MR. BREBBIA: Okay.

MR. POPPER: Now, as I understand, his answer is that it is the CAPCO area?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Service areas. In other words, then, sir, let's be specific about this, because I want to hit this later on, with respect to five, issue five under broad issue one, the only change to that was that the Applicant stipulated to that, except that he substituted service area rather than relevant market. You are now saying, as I understand you, that they are the same thing? That you would accept --

MR. POPPER: I see.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's be very clear about this and this is going to be an extremely important point. So this is what I understand Mr. Charno to say, this is what I understand Mr. Popper to say. Hold fast. Mr. Popper? Now if youall want to consult, sure.

MR. POPPER: I think since our position is being jointly construed we should have a short period of time to discuss it.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: How much time do you need, sir, two or three minutes?

MR. POPPER: Just a couple of minutes.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, let's just hold

in place.

(Pause.)

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MR. BREBBIA: Submarkets.

MR. CHARNO: Yes, sir.

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MR. POPPER: Geographically? Yes.

MR. BREBBIA: Okay.

MR. POPPER: Now, as I understand, his answer is that it is the CAPCO area?

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Back on the record.

Mr. Popper, I think you had the floor, sir.

MR. POPPER: Your analysis is consistent with what we are saying, your Honor. The limitation that you construed between No. 5, on page 3, as it applies to No. 1 is correct.

But we view the relevant market collectively as the largest area served collectively in CAPCO and not each individual member.

I think they have to be taken as a group.

MR. BREBBIA: But service area?

MR. POPPER: That's correct.

MR. BREBBIA: We are just trying to get to some point of definition. Geography means service area in this case, if we can define terms.

MR. POPPER: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: What in the world does this quote "other electric entities" mean, if you don't equate it to something in the relevant marketplace? This is your contention, and I am asking you as counsel.

This, to me, is a very clear question. This is your burden, not just the two of you, but the four of you signing this document.

Mr. Popper?

MR. POPPER: I am not exactly sure I understand the

clarity of your question.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, fine.

MR. POPPER: I just am missing your question. Maybe you can rephrase it for me.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, then, look, we are talking about you people asking for discovery on whether the Applicants have the ability to hinder or prevent other electric entities.

Now are you saying whether to hinder or prevent other electric entities operating outside the relevant market area, service area, and I equate service area with relevant market area -- is that what you all are saying to this Board?

And that is the way we read it loud and clear. I tried to get to it earlier, and apparently there were some difficulties. I am getting to it now because to us it is important.

We have to understand what you mean by relevant market. How in the world can we go to deciding discovery unless we understand relevant market? The general relevant market. Not the submarkets.

MR. POPPER: The general relevant market, as we phrased it, is the geographic area served by the CAPCO Pool. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, fine.

Mr. Brown?

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MR. BROWN: I have nothing to add except that our position would be consistent with that of the Justice Department and the Staff. It is somewhat of a burden to be able to establish at this point precisely what the relevant market is in the service area, because as the Board realizes, these were contentions which were set forth jointly, and therefore it is subject, of course, to a change by virtue of the discovery process.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We understand that, sir. But we also have to have from your general concept of what we are talking about here, and we can expect that from you.

MR. BROWN: That was our concept in drafting the joint statement, your Honor.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You equate relevant market with the total service area?

MR. BROWN: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Of the Applicants?

MR. BROWN: Of the Applicants, yes, that's correct.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes.

Mr. Goldberg?

MR. GOLDBERG: I have a little bit of problem with the use of "service area." It is very often taken to mean the franchised area. But these bit interstate companies like the Applicants in this situation have more than just a franchised area. Their lines traverse areas where they may

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not be engaged necessarily in distribution.

So I think that when we talk about service area, we must be thinking in terms of more than just franchised areas in which they may be engaged. I tend to think of the relevant market area as the areas covered by the facilities of the CAPCO members which generally is Ohio and Pennsylvania.

And for purposes of initiating discovery, I think of it in those terms, recognizing that because of the restraints that have existed, there may very well be more of a relevant market area than that; for example, the State of New York, where if we were able to reach it through transmission, if the restraints had not existed, it would be part of the relevant market area.

And I would just have this caveat, the discovery may indicate that the market area is greater than just Ohio and Pennsylvania.

MR. CHARNO: Your Honor, would it be possible -I am afraid I gave the wrong impression. Maybe I can clarify
what I was originally saying.

Mr. Goldberg's comments make clear that there may be one type of product or service market that is going to have a wider geographic market. The retail and wholesale markets can easily be confined in almost every circumstance to a geographic market consisting of the CAPCO service area.

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The power exchange market, on the other hand, while it would have one participant in an exchange in the CAPCO service areas, might well have the other participant outside the CAPCO service areas.

For instance, PASNY and the City of Cleveland, that transaction, if one limited the geographic market area to the CAPCO service areas in such a way as to eliminate consideration of any outside generator of electric power which could be transported into that area, would exclude a broad segment of the power exchange market.

I think that is what is giving my compatriots problems with the discussion of an entity. When we are talking about an entity in the service area, we are talking about all of the electric entities in the service area. We are talking about an entity outside, we are talking about somebody who could be dealing with an entity in the service area.

This does not broaden the scope of discovery that we have considered, because we have specifically limited the discovery that we are going, or that we intend to undertake by Mr. Popper's statement at the outset this morning.

I think that no matter which way you define "entities," the scope of discovery is going to stay pretty much the same.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir.

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(The Board conferring.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, we are still -
I am sorry, we are taking time. But this -- it may or may

not be fruitful.

For a while we thought it was going to be fruitful; now we are not so sure.

However, the exercise is still, I think, quite important here. It may eliminate an awful lot of work later on for all of you and for us, too.

Let's get back to 1.

Mr. Charno, again, with respect to your definition, sir, of relevant market in 1, could you comment on how that definition is treated in 2? What aspects of your definition of relevant market in 1 do you consider fall -- or encompass the term relevant market in 2?

MR. CHARNO: I think with respect to 2 --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Are you talking power exchange there, sir, or are you talking strictly -- go ahead. I see that you see what I mean.

MR. CHARNO: As far as I am concerned -- and I am not speaking for the other parties -- the Department would interpret that or intends that to mean the CAPCO service areas as the geographic area. As the broadest geographic market.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That is 2. So with respect

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to 2, the term "relevant market" is equivalent to the CAPCO service areas?

MR. CHARNO: The relevant geographic markets, yes, sir.

DR. HALL: Mr. Charno, do you have any comment on Mr. Goldberg's remark that there is a problem with the facilities, that certain facilities are located in areas in which a utility does not serve any customers? Do you find -- is your definition consistent with that view, or is it different from that view?

MR. CHARNO: My definition is formed in basically ignorance of the merits of that view. I do not know. I am not aware of the transmission facilities outside the certificated service areas for the CAPCO members or for the Applicants.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

DR. HALL: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Popper, could you define, sir, what you meant with respect to the term "relevant market" in Item 2? Do you agree with the Department of Justice?

MR. POPPER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

Mr. Brown, do you agree with the Department of

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Justice?

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MR. BROWN: Yes, I would, your Honor. I think that since the Applicants have no transmission facilities presumably outside the CAPCO service area, that it couldn't mean anything else.

I might say with respect to your question regarding -your question, the franchise areas. My concept of the CAPCO
service area, I am sorry, it was your question, Dr. Hall -in that regard is a large circumferential area, rather than
submarket spots which are the franchised areas for the CEI
service areas.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay, Mr. Goldberg, do you agree, sir, with respect to Item 2 with the Department of Justice's interpretation of the definition of relevant market?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, I think I could accept that even with the caveat I had with respect to No. 1.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir.

Mr. Charnoff, the next question is obvious. Sir, would you stipulate to No. 2 with the definition of relevant markets as proposed by Mr. Charno?

MR. CHARNOFF: I think in our pleadings, sir, we had indicated that insofar as No. 2 would be limited to CEI and City of Cleveland, I believe on page 16 of our filing, we did say that CEI Has control over, and we mean there the existing bulk power transmission facilities. That is, we

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don't preclude them from building any.

And we were talking here, we understood this to be the transmission facilities relevant to transmission

of the nuclear power.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We are shifting now, sir. We know what you have stated in your pleadings. We are now going to stipulating to 2 and "Applicants" means all five.

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MR. CHARNOFF: I think, sir, that if the word 2 "control" as used in number 2 is the same as "dominance" as used in your second postulated statement, earlier, are each . of the applicants dominant in their service areas, with respect to transmission, then I think I answered this question before.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: And your answer is yes?

MR. CHARNOFF: My answer there, sir, was that in 8 terms of size, in terms of capacity and distance, the answer is yes, they are dominant. In terms of control, we don't preclude the construction or development of other transmission 11 lines.

In terms of the municipal electric light power of the City of Cleveland and in terms of Painesville, which are the only two I can specifically address, yes, we have all of the transmission lines surrounding those two cities today.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: For purposes of this Board, let's strike the word "control" and insert the word "dominance."

MR. CHARNOFF: Then I think I have answered the

20 question.

> CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Would you stipulate yes unequivocally?

> > MR. CHARNOFF: Is this all applicants? CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All applicants, sir. MR. CHARNOFF: Is it with respect to only the

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City of Cleveland and City of Painesville?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: No. All applicants.

MR. CHARNOFF: Sir, in the other service areas there are other companies that have transmission lines that we don't control.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I am not saying control, sir.

I am saying dominance.

MR. CHARNOFF: I have to decide ---

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Look, we are trying awfully hard here to see if we can't resolve some of these issues to the point where we will not need the extent of discovery we are talking about.

MR. CHARNOFF: We are trying to help in that regard.

I thought we had made the only positive gesture to do that,

sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Now the board has posed an assumption.

MR. CHARNOFF: I have to know whether we are talking control in terms of legal control.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I am talking dominance.

MR. CHARNOFF: Control in terms of dominance,
in terms of size. I have told you that each of the companies
has, as I think Mr. Brebbie had asked, is it upwards of 75

percent? Yes, it is upwards of 75 percent. In that contention
my answer is yes.

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                           CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In other words, it is in the
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             2 ballpark, of 90 percent.
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                           MR. CHARNOFF: In that ballpark of 90, in that
             4 context the answer is yes.
                           CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay. Now, Mr. Charno, with
             6 respect to the stipulation that we have just heard from Mr.
             7 Charnoff, the only substitution is the word "dominance," which
             8 we have equated earlier to say the ballpark of 90 percent,
             9 would you agree that that would be a useful modification or
            10 an amendment of that stipulation and would you accept it?
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                           MR. CHARNO: We would accept it but we would not
            12 find it dispositive of the issue that ---
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                           CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: What do you see in the
            14 word "control" then that you don't find in dominance?
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                           MR. CHARNO: I have no trouble with either term.
            16 But I think it is necessary from an antitrust viewpoint to
            17 define either one so that it comes to mean the ability to
            18 preclude competition or the exercise of that ability. I think
            19 that is what it means in antitrust context. Applicants have
            20 been very careful to say that they do not mean that. So that
            21 I think it falls short of the issue that is to be determined
            22 here.
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                           I think it is a helpful stipulation.
                           MR. BREBBIA: You would agree that it should be
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            25 control then?
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MR. CHARNO: I don't care which term it is.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: So long as the term encompasses

MR. CHARNO: That is correct.

DR. HALL: Do I understand you to say, Mr. Charno, that given the stipulation, the issue then becomes does applicant's dominance of the bulk power transmission facilities in the joint CAPCO service area give it the ability to preclude the transmission -- competition? Is that then, does that then become the issue?

MR. CHARNO: Could you specify whether you meant transmission or competition in that?

DR. HALL: I meant preclude competition.

MR. CHARNO: In the transmission of bulk power?

DR. HALL: Yes.

MR. CHARNO: Yes, sir, that is correct. That is what we are stating.

DR. HALL: All right. So then that in your view becomes the issue, not the issue that you now have listed as number 2.

MR. CHARNO: Very good. We have taken a good step then. Mr. Popper, what do you think, sir?

MR.POPPER: First I would agree with what was just stated by the Justice Department. But I would add that I believe I understood counsel for the applicant to state,

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and I could be very greatly mistaken, but was he discussing transmission solely attendant to nuclear power generating and if he was, that of course would make the stipulation meaningless at this point regarding power supply options. MR. GOLDBERG: Would make it what? MR. CHARNO: Meaningless. DR. HALL: I understood our discussion to relate to total transmission facilities. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Within the service area. DR. HALL: Service area. 10 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That was my understanding. That was the board understanding. Mr. Charnoff, is that 12 correct, sir? 13 MR. CHARNOFF: I think we said both things. 14 One is that in the written stipulation we were talking about 15 CEI's relationship to the city and we were talking about 16 transmission to accomodate power from the nuclear facility. 17 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: What did you mean by bulk 18 power transmission facilities? 19 MR. CHARNOFF: In the context of the statement 20 that we have over 75, in the ballpark of 90 percent of the 21 transmission, we were talking total transmission. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you. 23

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DR. HALL: Fine.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Brown?

Ta 19 MR. BROWN: I have nothing to add. Leb 6 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Do you agree, sir? 2 3 MR. BROWN: Yes, I do. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Goldberg? 4 MR. GOLDBERG: So do we. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay, gentlemen, we will take 7 that stipulation. We think that is an additional step towards eliminating some of what we consider to be redundant discovery. All right. Let's go to three. 10 MR. CHARNO: Mr. Chairman, before we go to number 3 11 would it be possible to get a formal restatement of exactly what 12 that stipulation is? CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I will tell you what we are 13 14 going to frame this in our prehearing conference order. You people will have the opportunity for commenting and asking for resettlement of that order and ask it on the record. Because 17 we are going to move. 18 (Board conference) 19 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff, with respect to matters in controversy 3, under broad issue 1, do you 20 stipulate to that, sir? 21 MR. CHARNOFF: 22

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MR. CHARNOFF: Again we did stipulate to this Inc.
25 in the context of CEI and the City of Cleveland. Is the

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes.

1 question now with respect to the applicants? ra 19 seb 7 2 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, sir. 3 DR. HALL: Yes. 4 MR. CHARNOFF: I must ask the question then of the board, if we are not -- are we limiting this to the City of Cleveland? Or the City of Painesville? 7 MR. BREBBIA: No. 8 MR. CHARNOFF: Is it necessary for whom to achieve a benefit of coordinated operation or coordinated 10 control. 11 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: It would be any of the electric entities within the CAPCO service area insofar as 12 13 I understand it. 14 MR. CHARNOFF: Sir, I can't stipulate to that in the context of other electric entities at all. I don't 15 16 know what we are talking about. 17 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Four. 18 MR. CHARNOFF: May I ask a question on three, 19 sir? 20 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes. 21 MR. CHARNOFF: Do you understand the word necessary in three to mean is legally necessary in order to 22 23 meet some antitrust laws or is practically necessary in order

I am confused.

to accomodate some other practical result?

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\_\_ 19 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's say is required to 1 2 achieve the benefit of, rather than necessity. Is required Reb 8 3 rather than necessary. 4 MR. CHARNOFF: Not as a matter of law or legal 5 necessity? CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: No. Not as a matter of law. 7 MR. CHARNOFF: Without examining the question of 8 Who the other entities are, sir, I can't answer it. I would restate, however, that in terms of the City of Cleveland, we have made that stipulation. 11 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. How about four, 12 sir? 13 MR. BROWN: Your Honor, may I inquire for the moment whether Mr. Charnoff would make that stipulation with 15 respect to AMPO in this regard? 16 DR. HALL: AMPO or the 43 members of AMPO, which 17 one? 18 MR. BROWN: With regard to each of the 43 members. 19 MR. CHARNOFF: If that is the question the answer is absolutely not. 20 MR. BROWN: Very well. Thank you. 21 MR. POPPER: May I have one further point of 22 23 clarification?

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MR. POPPER: Was the stipulation, the restatement

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Popper?

1 of what you would stipulate to, you used we would stipulate, ca 19 ab 9 2 we, CEI ---CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: There was no -- Mr. Popper, 4 exc e me, sir. I would not permit that. There was no such assumption. That is not fair. MR. BREBBIA: He is going back to what he stated ---7 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You can ask the Board. We 8 will reframe it if we think it is in order. This is not 9 a cross-examination here of the Applicant. We are trying 10 awfully hard to see if we can't find areas of agreement among 11 you that will reduce the discovery. I don't want to go beyond 12 that. 13 Okay, four. Mr. Charnoff, I will ask you the 14 same question, sir. 15 MR. CHARNOFF: May I have a moment on that? 16 (Counsel confers.) 17 end 19 CR 5525 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc.

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MR. CHARNOFF: Sir, if 4-A and B are going to be stated again in terms of all other electric entities, the answer is --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Now, look, for purposes of the Board's interest here, "other electric entities" means all such electric entities within the CAPCO service areas, period.

MR. CHARNOFF: Bulk power transmission facilities is in the context of how I have been talking about it, that is, the total net --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Total.

MR. CHARNOFF: I, sir, have never determined because we have never been asked that question.

MR. CHARNOFF: As to the other Applicants, we have, for purposes of going forward here, made a stipulation as to the relationship between CEI and the city of Cleveland. That stipulation stands.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You are unsure at the moment?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That stipulation, would you restate it in the context of 4-A, B, and C?

MR. CHARNOFF: I only did it as to A and B, sir, and it appears on page 16 of our filing in response to the joint statement.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: In other words, then, you are stating that with respect to 4-A and B, you would so stipulate

as it applies to the city of Cleveland?

MR. CHARNOFF: And CEI, sir.

DR. HALL: Mr. Charnoff, you still stand on your qualification in paragraph 20, on page 16, that transmission facilities are limited to the facilities required to bring power from the nuclear units involved in this proceeding?

MR. CHARNOFF: Let me determine that. I am not

(Counsel conferring.)

MR. CHARNOFF: Sir, we have made the stipulation.

And the only contextual situation we are aware of is in terms of the denial of transmission to AMP-O PASNY power in the city of Cleveland. In that context, that limitation on page 16, paragraph 20, the definition of bulk power transmission facilities would not apply because in our view we are not talking about transmitting power from the nuclear facilities.

So in that context we may have been not very precise in terms of the definition of bulk power transmission facilities. It would apply to the definition for purposes of, as we did it when we wrote it, in terms of paragrapha 2 and 3, but would not apply in the limited sense in paragraph 4.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I am not quite clear, Mr.

Charnoff. Let me restate this, sir. Insofar as I understand

your earlier position, when you talk about bulk power transmis
sion facilities in response to our questions, we were talking

certain.

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about total facilities to the CAPCO service areas.

MR. CHARNOFF: In 2, sir, I explained our situation and I took the large definition of transmission facilities.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Right.

MR. CHARNOFF: Total. In 3, I limited that to CEI and the City of Cleveland and the transmission of the power from those nuclear facilities. In 4, while our written statement seems to have that limitation I don't mean it. I would say that we are talking in the broad total sense.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: So in 4 when you say bulk power transmission facilities, you are talking total transmission facilities?

MR. CHARNOFF: Correct.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Now you are saying, sir, and I understand you that you would stipulate 4-A and B, as to CEI and City of Cleveland?

MR. CHARNOFF: Correct.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: But not as to anyone else?

MR. CHARNOFF: Correct.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir.

5, we understand that.

MR. CHARNOFF: You have skipped over 4-C. I want to be clear we didn't make any reference there. We don't know what that really means.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes. Let's ask the other

parties on 4. Any comments on 4, Mr. Charno?

Look, I am not soliciting comments. If you have something to contribute to the record here to help us, fine; otherwise --

MR. CHARNO: No, your Honor.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Popper?

MR. POPPER: No, your Honor.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Brown?

MR. BROWN: No, your Honor.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Goldberg?

MR. GOLDBERG: No.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I think 5 we are pretty well agreed on. 6?

MR. CHARNOFF:

If that question is now addressed to me, sir, the answer is that we have denied 6, and we would submit to you that the license conditions that we have offered demonstrate our policy to offer or sell unit power or ownership shares in the nuclear units to the City of Cleveland. So clearly we have to deny Paragraph No. 6.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Excuse me just a minute.

(The Board conferring.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's go back to 6. Again, apparently, 6 as the Applicant has just indicated, has been, from his point of view, denied. And he isn't changing his

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position from that that he articulated in his response to the joint statement.

MR. CHARNOFF: I am sorry. I missed that. you say he is --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You are not changing your position from that articulated in your joint statement. There is a question of precision, however, here that has confronted the Board. It seems to us that 6 is not very precise, that in fact the Applicant has made, quote, offers of access, and using his words it is only a question of what the terms of that access might be. Well, now, we appreciate Mr. Goldberg's position and that of the other parties as well, that is, that you can get just as involved in what the terms of access are as you can with the general word access. But 6 as now framed is not accurate, it is not precise, because he in fact, the Applicant, has in fact made an offer. And you people can, I think, talk more to 6 and what you now have in mind in view of the offer of access of the Applicant. Who would like to go first? I have been starting with Mr. Charno going this way. Perhaps I ought to turn around and go from Mr. Brown in this direction. Mr. Brown?

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MR. BROWN: Your Honor, this is an issue which really doesn't affect AMP-O since we are not interested in access and have not asked for access, so I would prefer quite frankly that the other parties --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir, you are saying clearly then throughout these proceedings that your only discovery will go towards, quote, wheeling?

MR. BROWN: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

Mr. Goldberg?

MR. GOLDBERG: What the Applicants seem to be saving through Mr. Charnoff is that the statement in 6 is no longer accurate because in recent times, though this may have been their policy in the past, it is no longer their policy because they have offered access.

Assuming for the sake of argument that they now have offered access and this is now their policy, perhaps we need to have two statements rather than one. One would be whether the Applicants' policy has been or was not to offer or sell unit power, ownership shares in nuclear units to other electric entities thus depriving such other entities that are connected or could be connected with the Applicant from power -

CHAIRMAN FAMAKIDES: Could we restate that, Mr. Goldberg, just to clarify; could you say, sir, that whether the Applicant's policy on access, using your words, deprives

other electric entities that are connected or could be connected with the Applicants of the benefit of power from such nuclear plants?

MR. GOLDBERG: That would eliminate the time frame problem. And I think that I could go along with that.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: It would sharpen it down, I think, to the point where you people are then at issue.

MR. GOLDBERG: I think that could solve a problem that I raise when I say, have you really offered us access when you clothe it with these terms that are unsatisfactory? If I am carrying in my mind your restatement of it, I think I could go along with that.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay. Do you want to restate it just so that I understand that you --

MR. GOLDBERG: I think you stated --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Whether his policy --

MR. GOLDBE.G: Whether the Applicants' policy deprives other electric entities that are connected or could be connected with the Applicants of the benefit of power from such nuclear units.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, sir. Whether the Applicants' policy on access.

MR. GOLDBERG: On access, yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Okay.

Mr. Charno? Would you accept that sixth contention

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as so modified?

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MR. CHARNO: I would strike the "such" since there is no prior reference to nuclear units as reframed, but yes.

MR. GOLDBERG: I thought I had. I meant to.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You would. Whether Applicants policy on access deprives other electric entities that are connected or could be connected with Applicants of the benefit of power from nuclear units.

Mr. Charno, you agree with that, right?

MR. CHARNO: Yes, your Honor.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Popper?

MR. POPPER: Yes, your Honor.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Brown?

MR. BROWN: Yes, your Honor.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charno, would you comment on that, sir; Charnoff, I am sorry, I have the Charnoff and Charno right next to each other. I am sorry.

MR. CHARNOFF: For A, we would

deny that. We couldn't stipulate to a contention that Applicant's policy does that because, again, we think that we have offered, and therefore it does not deprive the City of Cleveland. I am not sure what comment we have. Are we now defining other electric entities as anybody in the service territory again?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The Board has one definition

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and we are consistent.

MR. CHARNOFF: I would like to make an observation, sir, that really applies to this term, "other electric entities." I will be brief.

In my judgment, sir, if we go down the road of defining other electric entities as the Board has so proposed to do, for purposes of defining major issues, limiting the areas of discovery, I would say to you first that I think that we have grossly enlarged the potential for discovery far away from any of the prior pleadings in this case; that in my judgment that all of the exercise that has gone into either the Department of Justice advice letter, particularly into the petitions to intervene by the City of Cleveland or AMP-O, are in effect now thrown away. They don't count for anything because there is no showing of relationship between this context of other electric entities to anything in those pleadings, sir.

I just want the record to be very clear that in our judgment that walks away totally from the whole context of AEC's policies and regulations governing limitation of issues even for discovery.

MR. BREBBIA: The Board has made no decision. Board has stated that the position as we understand it of the Department of Justice, the AEC Staff, and Intervenors is that that is the definition that they will accept. We have in your response the definition that you will accept qualifying. This

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Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc. 25 round as I understand it is asking you whether you will accept this definition. Your answer is you are falling back on the one that you have submitted in your response to the joint statement.

MR. CHARNOFF: I appreciate that the Board hasn't yet made any such decision. I just want to be very clear.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I think you have.

MR. CHARNOFF: That should be taken into account when the Board does make its decision and I would urge it to do so.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I will accept now any comments on that last point. I think it would be fair.

Mr. Charno, do you have anything with respect to the other electric entities? And I will say, it is important.

MR. CHARNO: I have no problem with the use in No. 6. I do have a problem if you have a single unified definition with respect to No. 4. There we get to the exchange markets, and there has to be some consideration of electric entities outside of the service areas of the CAPCO members.

> CHA 'AN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir. Do you have anything else, Mr. Popper? MR. POPPER: No, your Honor. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Brown, do you, sir? MR. BROWN: I would concur in the comments of

Mr. Charno, specifically with respect to the PASNY

power. Other than that, I have no further comments.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Goldberg?

MR. GOLDBERG: I have nothing to add.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir.

(Board confers.)

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's go to broad issue 2.

I think the Board needs nothing further on 7, 8, or 9.

We have already discussed them to some extent.

We would give any party the opportunity to talking to 7, 8, or 9, under broad issue 1, if they so choose.

Mr. Brown?

MR. BROWN: No, your Honor.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Goldberg?

MR. GOLDBERG: I think not.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: We would stand on our written pleading on that, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charno?

MR. CHARNO: No comment.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Popper?

MR. POPPER: No comment, your Honor.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's go to broad issue 2, let's go to the subsidiary issues, No. 9. We would like some clarification of 9, 10, 11, and 12. They are framed in such a way that the Board is not clear as to what is being sought here. What are the issues? They are not framed in a way that makes them as specific as the Board would like to have them.

Who would like to talk to 9 first?

Incidentally, I might clarify that point further.

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We have spent a great deal of time this morning discussing retail markets. And during those discussions, we have received quite a bit of clarification with respect to broad issue 2. So I don't think it is necessary to go back to broad issue 2, in view of the clarifications we have received this morning.

MR. GOLDBERG: I would just simply like to comment at some appropriate time I would like to make some further statement with respect to the matter of the relevance of the retail markets.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir.

MR. GOLDBERG: I had completely forgotten this reference that I had made in some of the documents we had previously filed, particularly an early document in the Davis-Besse proceeding where we pointed out that the reference to antitrust laws includes not only reference to the Sherman Act, but includes reference to all those acts that are administered and fall under the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission which involve unfair trade practices, unfair methods of competition, and the like.

So that when there is an antitrust review proceeding such as this one before the Atomic Energy Commission and this Board, relevant considerations are the activities in the retail market that may be running afoul of those statutes which fall under the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade

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Commission. And we indicated in those documents that some of the activities that we had referred to fall in that category, including, Dr. Hall, this harassment that you had referred to.

In our judgment, if the evidence were to sustain a finding with respect to the allegations we made, and perhaps others that may develop through discovery about the activities of CEI at the retail level vis-a-vis the City of Cleveland in its operation of MELP, the Board would have to find that there is a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws.

There would have to be the question of remedy.

And in determining the question of remedy, the Board would naturally have to have before it full information as to the activities, the abuses it would have to remedy.

Now it is entirely within the realm of possibility that the Board, in terms of the wholesale market, could determine that there is no inconsistency with the antitrust laws and no access in terms of the wholesale market or even the power exchange markets need to be granted.

But that in terms of the retail market, a remedy is required. And in view of the abuses involved, the Board could well, notwithstanding its determinations respecting the wholesale and the exchange markets, find that the license should be conditioned to grant access and perhaps other remedies to deal with the abuses at the retail market.

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It seems to us that the record would be deficient if discovery were prohibited with respect to the matters involved at the retail level for the reasons I have stated.

MR. CHARNOFF: May I respond to that, sir?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Hold fast just a minute.

(The Board conferring.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's stay with this point, then, and we will allow comment.

DR. HALL: You posed a hypothetical situation where the Board found that there was no inconsistent antitrust situation at the wholesale level, but there was an inconsistent antitrust at the retail level. You then suggested that the Board might provide access to a nuclear power plant in order to deal with the abuses in the retail market.

How would access to the nuclear power plant deal with an abuse?

MR. GOLDBERG: All right. The abuses at the retail level would be abuses dealing with the ability to compete for markets. Access to the nuclear unit could provide the City of Cleveland with a source of power that improved its ability to compete with the -- with CEI.

The improvement in the ability to compete with CEI could eliminate those abuses.

DR. HALL: In other words, you have sort of a countervailing theory, that is, because you hav problems in

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one area, you should have access to a nuclear power plant in this situation to make up for that?

MR. GOLDBERG: No. What I am suggesting is that in terms of determining whether there is a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws, this Board must consider the retail level because the reference to antitrust laws encompasses those types of activities that are involved at the retail level.

DR. HALL: My question did not go to that point.

MR. GOLDBERG: Then I have missed your question.

DR. HALL: The question went to the point of how, in what way did access to a plant deal with, to use your term, you spoke of "deal with," the abuses at the retail market?

I don't understand the mechanism involved here.

MR. GOLDBERG: Well, one thing that I mentioned was that access to this power would provide the economies associated with that type of generation that would improve the ability of the city to compete, and thereby that ability to compete tends to eliminate the abuses.

Secondly, it would improve reliability of service which I previously mentioned is a very important element in your competition at the retail level.

DR. HALL: Fine. Thank you.

MR. BREBBIA: Mr. Goldberg, it seems to me that you

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are saying that in the event there were no violations,

I use the term violations understanding the term inconsistent
with the antitrust law, that no violations are found at the
wholesale level.

However, we permitted the introduction of retail testimony and violations were found at the retail level. You are saying that we could grant the same relief, in your opinion, as a result of finding violations at the retail level as we could grant if we found violations at the wholesale level?

MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, because as I am saying, the question of violations is all pervasive, not only requires you to look at the wholesale level and at the exchange markets, but at the retail level as well.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir.

MR. GOLDBERG: Because the antitrust connotation encompasses activities that go all the way down to the retail level.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir.

Before, Mr. Charnoff, we ask you to respond, sir, since you have asked for that, let me ask the other parties.

Mr. Charno, did you have anything further to add to Mr. Goldberg's statements just now?

MR. CHARNO: Only a single qualification.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, sir?

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MR. CHARNO: That obviously the remedy, whatever the remedy was as decided upon by the Board, would have to be a remedy which would meet the situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws that they found.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

Mr. Popper?

MR. POPPER: No, your Honor.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Brown, do you have anything else, sir?

MR. BROWN: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: I think Mr. Charno's qualification is very important. We started with Mr. Goldberg talking about harassment at the retail level as being the situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws.

I take it what Mr. Charno had in mind was that perhaps there would have to be a remedy related to that.

Therefore, a condition to CEI, don't harass the City of Cleveland at the retail level as distinguished from what Mr. Goldberg wanted to do, was let's give them access to the plant.

Now I think it is very important that nowhere in Mr. Goldberg's statement with respect to the inconsistent or situations inconsistent with the antitrust law did he even mention the question of limitation, which is whether the activities under the license would contribute or maintain

or create or maintain a situation inconsistent with the anti-

Mr. Goldberg would really have this Board do a total review, contrary to what Louisiana Power & Light decision by the Commission directed, into the total anti-competitive situation between CEI and the City of Cleveland or perhaps other electric entities, whoever they may be, without any regard right at the outset for the direction of

the Commission, namely that there has to be a nexus limita-

tion even at that point.

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I would submit to you that the statement made by Mr. Goldberg is so deficient in that regard that it just vitiates any assertion that he made with regard to the retail market situation.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Thank you.

Lat's go back now to the -- to 9, 10, 11 and 12.

And let me tell you what my concerns are here.

Ordinarily I would like to state an issue in such a way that if answered, such answer would lead towards the determination of whether or not we have a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws.

That is the problem I have with 9, 10, 11 and 12. They are not precise enough for us to grasp fully. If these had been stated as questions, which if answered eventually would lead towards determining whether or not a situation

1 inconsistent with the antitrust laws exist, they would 2 have been helpful and, perhaps, we could have -- we can 3 look at them with more favor. Stated as they are, I think they are imprecise. 5 So I am asking now the parties, would you, would any one of 6 you restate 9, 10, 11 and 12 right now, or within a short 7 recess, i you really need it? I don't think you need it. 8 Would you restate them as the type of questions that we are 9 searching for here? 10 As you have stated them here, where you talk 11 about the relationship of activities, it is so broad and 12 ambiguous that we don't see the parameters. 13 Now I think it is a good time for a recess. 14 Let's recess until 3:40. 15 (Recess.) (3:22 p.m. - 3:40 p.m.) 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let's go back on the record.

Could we have a response to that last question we
posed with respect to Broad Issue 2, matters in controversy
thereunder 9, 10, 11 and 12?

I guess, Mr. Popper, you are going to respond to that, sir?

MR. POPPER: Yes, your Honor.

A suggested rephrasing of 9, 10 and 11 would be: is there a relationship between the activities under the proposed licenses as construed in the AEC Regulatory Guide 9.1, and those allegations raised in Broad Issue 1 and the matters in controversy thereunder.

MR. BREBBIA: Is that a substitute for 9 through 12?

MR. POPPER: Nine through eleven.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Could you restate that again?

All right. The reporter.

(The reporter read from the record as requested.)

DR. HALL: Let me ask a couple questions, if I

As I understood the original draft here, Broad

Issue 1 related to wholesale markets, Broad Issue 2 related

to retail markets; is that a fair characterization, Mr. Popper?

MR. POPPER: No, your Honor. I don't believe that

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23 25 that is -- Broad Issue 2, the matters in controversy under Broad Issue 2 were the nexus issues, as we saw them.

DR. HALL: In other words, Broad Issue 2 is primarily a question of nexus?

MR. POPPER: Yes, your Honor.

DR. HALL: What is the relationship between the plants and --

MR. POPPER: A very important distinction I should make on the record at this point. It is not the relationship between the plants and the situation alleged to be inconsistent with the antitrust laws because the plants are not the activities under license. That is why I referred to the Regulatory Guide.

It is the relationship between, and I quote, the activities under license defined thusly. Activities under the license is not meaningful from an antitrust standpoint if attention is focused solely on a nuclear facility. Meaningful review requires the consideration of the Applicant's activities to be licensed in the context of the bulk power supply system within which it operates. Those are the activities under the license. A situation which occurs which is related to those activities, it is that relationship that constitutes nexus. And ti is that question that this issue is directed to.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, I have got to -- I

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agree with Dr. Hall here. As I read Broad Issue 2,
"Whether Applicants have achieved dominance in the relevant
wholesale area retail markets so as to create."

But we are talking, as I understood you all, you are talking about retail markets. And then you have got another option, apparently, or another alternative, or whether the activities under the proposed license will create or maintain one or more of the situations described in Broad Issue 2. Broad Issue 1. That is where you bring in Broad Issue 1.

But it seems to us that you bring it in within the framework, if you will, of retail markets.

MR. POPPER: Your Honor, may I make perhaps an out of time comment on the phraseology of Broad Issue 2?

And that is I apologize for all the parties who are signatories to this document. There is an "and" missing between relevant wholesale area should be "and" and it should be relative wholesale and retail markets.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You know you people have wated an awful lot of the Board's time. I wish when you have something so substantive as that you would let us know.

This thing has been pending now since the 28th of May, and we don't have any clarification until today. I think that is inexcusable.

Really and truly, people, I almost feel that is --

I won't say anything more.

But we have been playing with this thing trying to understand what you have said and, very frankly, we have come to the point we were just going to knock it out.

All right. Let's go on.

So you are now saying that the word "and" follows the world "area"?

MR. GOLDBERG: In lieu of.

MR. POPPER: In lieu of, that's correct.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, in lieu of the word "area."

With an asterisk after "and"?

MR. POPPER: After wholesale. We were defining wholesale in the footnote, your Honor.

DR. HALL: The asterisk goes after wholesale and before and?

MR. POPPER: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We will consider this, sir.

Anything else on this, Mr. Brown?

MR. BROWN: No, your Honor.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Goldberg?

MR. GOLDBERG: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: How about 12, Mr. Popper?

MR. POPPER: Okay. As I said, there were two issues. The first was the one I read, matters in controversy

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under Broad Issue 2 designated 12.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I am sorry. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Back on the record.

Mr. Popper?

MR. POPPER: Would read, phrased in question form:

Is there a relationship between the activites under the proposed license as construed in the AEC Regulatory Guide and the supply and cost of power in the relevant geographic market, which defined before, meaning the CAPCO service area, relevant geographic market.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Knowles, would you read that back?

(The reporter read from the record as requested.)
CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

Any comments on those revised statements?

Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: Yes, sir. First I would like to point out, sir, that we understood wholesale area retail markets just as the Board did when we responded in our document of June 7, 1974, and, as a matter of fact, we restated those words exactly in Paragraph 21 where we had stipulated that limiting that to CEI, we were prepared to stipulate to the first part of Broad Issue 2. And find it illuminating that in the joint reply no comment was made with respect to that

particular restatement by us of their error in their joint statement.

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The second suggestion I would make in that regard, sir, is that with respect to that first half of Broad Issue 2, as it was, or as it is now revised with that typographical correction, it is clear that the joint statement poses no detailed or specific subissues under that.

So we are talking about an extremely general inquiry as set forth now by the correction in the first half of that particular contention.

So general, in fact, that it is completely inconsistent with the Commission's directions for a particularization of contentions.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: How about 9, 10 and 11.

MR. CHARNOFF: I will get to that, sir.

May I have a moment, sir?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FARMARIDES: Yes

(Pause.)

MR. CHARNOFF: With respect to Items 9, 10 and 11, and 12, as restated, and presumably they are only intended as clarification under the second half of Broad Issue Number 2, it is clear as we stated in our written submission that Broad Issue Number 2 is no more than the conclusion that is ultimately to be reached one way on the other in the case and is clearly not a contention.

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I would submit that 9, 10, 11 and 12 are really not more than that either, except that they now say is there a nexus between the activities of the license with respect transmission, with respect to coordinated operation, with respect to coordinated operation with respect to coordinated development and with respect to the supply and cost of power.

At this juncture, Mr. Chairman and members of the Board, if none of the parties plaintiff to this case have any idea as to what that nexus relationship is, I would submit to you that they have defaulted in their proceeding.

They must have had some idea as to what it is that they were contending in this particular area.

I would submit to you further that if these are the guidelines for discovery, there are no boundaries that are afforded by this, and that clearly is the intended purpose.

That same thing applies, of course, to the City of Cleveland and AMP-O.

These are presumably their contentions, though again I don't know how this relates to anything AMP-O has put into this paper, into any of the pleadings in this particular case.

I would submit that with the clarification, turning it around into a question form, there has been no particularization.

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I think, too, that when one talks about a definition in the Regulatory Guide and that definision is, as Mr. Popper read it, activities under the license is not meaningful from an antitrust standpoint if attention is focused solely on the nuclear facility, and that defines nothing for us.

The second sentence in that definition, meaningfull review requires consideration of the Applicant's activities to be licensed in the context of the bulk power supply system within which it operates -- that, too, sir, does not define activities under the license.

So that if in fact the references to these two sentences is as a definition of activities under the license, that is a mischaracterization of what those two sentences are all about.

We really have nothing in front of us in the form of Broad Issue Number 2, either in the second half of that contention or in 9, 10, 11 and 12.

(The Board conferring.)

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir. Anything further on the statement made by Mr. Charnoff? Mr. Charno.

MR. CHARNO: No.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Popper?

MR. POPPER: No.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Brown?

MR. BROWN: No.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Goldberg?

MR. GOLDBERG: I was just going to say that having been connected with the Louisiana Power and Light Waterford case, I think that the statements of 9, 10, 11, and 12, as they appeared in the matters in controversy under broad Issue 2 in this document that we have before us pretty much track almost verbatim the issues as framed by the Waterford Board.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: This is a different Board here, sir.

MR. GOLDBERG: I realize that.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: And secondly, what you are doing here under broad Issue 2 as clarified now is seeking discovery as to those issues in order to prove your nexus.

I assume. Mr. Goldberg, isn't that correct?

MR. GOLDBERG: What do you need under broad Issue 2 that you are not going to get under broad Issue 1 with respect to, quote, proving your nexus, end quote?

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MR. GOLDBERG: I suppose broad Issue 1 develops certain activities with respect to the Applicants, whereas broad Issue 2 applies the nexus test to them. That is the way I would view it. I think Mr. Popper wants to say something on this point.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Popper, you have got the ball, sir.

MR. POPPER: I hate to fall out of the good graces of the Board on my last hearing. Broad Issue 2 is essential in the matters in controversy as amended are essential as they relate to broad Issue 1. Broad Issue 1 lays out in isolation potential inconsistencies with the law. Under the Waterford decision and under our guide, everything we have talked about, we know that those have to be connected up to the activities under the license. Those situations have to be factually connected. Nexus is a question of fact. You have to draw that factual inference. It is not a legal question. In other cases, for example, in the consumers case, the Board tried to resolve the question of nexus with a brief prior to the case. It then decided after the briefs were received that it was only after a showing of the facts and the record was clearly established that they could determine whether or not a nexus in fact existed between the inconsistency and the activities. And they let the matter drop there. And that Board has not resolved the question up until now. The broad issue is

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essential at this point because if it is not there, we won't have the factual prerogative to introduce evidence to prove nexus up.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir. Anything else on this?

MR. CHARNOFF: Sir, I would just like to make two brief observations. I think that reference to Louisiana Power and Light is very instructive. It was made also in a joint response by the government agencies, the Intervenors in this case. I think that it demonstrates the lack of particularity. This is a different case. I think that we have not yet developed a ticketed admission, if you will, to discovery in all antitrust cases so one can copy one from the other. I think it illustrates that there has been no particularization in this matter.

MR. GOLDBERG: Let me respond to that.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You may, sir.

MR. GOLDBERG: Obviously, in framing issues in the case, one looks to other precedents. And because one looks to other precedents that doesn't mean that one isn't making a judgment about whether these other precedents are applicable to the particular facts of this case. It was our judgment that they were applicable and they were appropriate to be stated here in light of the facts of this case. I think one problem that I keep having with Mr. Charnoff's argument, not only today but all

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throughout, Mr. Charnoff seems to be saying that when you are framing statements of issues, in effect, you have to be particular about specific facts. When you are framing statements of issues, particularly for purposes of discovery, you are simply framing areas in which the discovery will proceed. The discovery will develop the facts, some of which we may be aware of today, but most of which we are not.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir. We will let Mr. Charnoff respond if he wishes. There is no need to do so unless you wish.

MR. CHARNOFF: I would remind Mr. Goldberg and the Board that the Louisiana decision said the parties have to plead and prove nexus, statements stating that they wish to inquire into whether there is nexus is not a pleading of nexus.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Is there anything else? Okay. Now we are up to broad Issue 3. And I would like to state for the Board that the Board does not intend to discuss remedies and broad Issue 3 until after we resolved the matters of whether or not there is a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws. In other words, we don't quite see how you can get to remedy until you first decide whether or not there is a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws. However, we want the parties to comment on that. And we would like to defer our ruling until after we have had your comments. Who would like to go first? Mr. Popper?

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is that we included the remedies issue as my interpretation of the inclusion of this issue in the formulation of the joint statement was that we had an eye in the formulation of this statement towards the scope of the issues for discovery and also towards materiality and relevancy as the proceeding itself evolved. We felt that if we did not put in issues regarding relief, that we may potentially be barred on a factual standpoint from introducing facts into the record during the proceeding regarding remedy. That was the reason behind this. I think it's also served the dual and perhaps unintended purpose of assisting negotiations, letting the other parties know at least in very vague form what we believe to be that which would

MR. POPPER: Very brief comment, your Honor. That

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. Thank you. (The Board conferring.)

remedy the situation that is developing in this case,

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

Mr. Charno?

MR. CHARNO: I have nothing to add to Mr. Popper's statement.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: The only question I have, sir, is with regard to timing. I think it would be unfortunate, given the hoped-for scheduling of licensing of the plant, if what we did was go through a lengthy discovery process and then a lengthy hearing, and then a lengthy period for decision, and then start all over again, if you will, for remedying it.

I don't know whether that is what the Board has in mind in terms of bifurcating this schedule.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: If, for example, Mr. Charnoff, this Board were to find a situation inconsistent with the antiturst laws, we would naturally go to remedy.

If the Board were to find no situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws, the remedy aspects drop out.

What you are doing here at this point in time is taking a calculated risk. That risk is as I have outlined it, and the hope here is that we would, perhaps, at this point in time save time, by not going to remedy.

Now the other point is this: You can better go to remedy, especially discovery as to remedy, if you know

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what the decision of the Board is with respect to the first level, and that is the question of whether or not there is a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws.

I daresay it is the latter reason that has far more validity.

MR. CHARNOFF: I don't disagree with that at all.

I guess, given the fact that one might be eliminating these issues from No. 3 at this time, and I am not sure discovery is even necessary in terms of remedy; I think, however, that I would hope that we would be able to move rather promptly, more promptly than is proposed in the Staff and Justice Department proposed hearing schedule to that first hearing.

Otherwise, we are setting up a situation that is substantially prejudicial, if you will, to at least the planned construction permit issuance for the Perry Plant. We had hoped and still hope to be able to complete the safety review and safety hearing this fall and get a decision on that certainly by the end of the fall or early winte, but by the end of this year.

And the only fear I have is through the bifurcation which makes sense for all the reasons you have stated, is that if we have a lengthy period until we get to the first hearing and first decision, and then start again, we may thereby ultimately make it a longer schedule.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Let me als clarify one more

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thing, Mr. Charnoff. An antitrust hearing is considerably different from a licensing and construction or operating hearing in the sense that you are going to have far more discovery, you are going to get involved in a greater detail on discovery.

So I don't think you are talking timewise the same ball game for an antitrust hearing as for a construction or operating license hearing.

MR. CHARNOFF: The only difference is that we are getting started rather late in the antitrust hearing. I am not stating that is the fault of the Board. I am simply stating that as things now stand, the bifurcation approach might add substantially to the end date for necessary decision-making.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: What is your preference, then, sir? You don't want a split hearing?

MR. CHARNOFF: I think at this point I would be opposed to it, and I would state only two things on it, sir:

One is that I welcome Mr. popper's characterization of these alleged contentions as being stated in very vague form. That is precisely what is wrong with the entire document and that is why we think most of it ought to go out.

At the same time we do think that it is entirely appropriate for you to consider whether there is any real

issue in the nine forms of relief that are being talked 2 about when the Applicant is prepared to at least meet eight 3 of them. 4 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Wait a minute, sir. 5 Look, let's ask you one thing here, and please, if 6 you can give me a yes or no, I would appreciate it. 7 You have made several statements with respect to 8 meeting those remedies outlined in the joint statement. 9 MR. CHARNOFF: Yes, sir. 10 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Will you stipulate to all 11 nine of them, sir, as they presently exist? 12 MR. CHARNOFF: We have --13 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Will you stipulate to all 14 nine of them as they presently exist? 15 MR. CHARNOFF: Not to No. 3. 16 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Will you stipulate to all 17 the rest, sir? 18 MR. CHARNOFF: As to the City of Cleveland? 19 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDLS: No. 20 MR. CHARNOFF: If that is -- if we are talking 21 about all entities and all Applicants -- . 22 CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I am talking about all the 23 Applicants. 24

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MR. CHARNOFF: All the Applicants have concurred in the license conditions we have proposed, sir.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: With respect --

MP. CHARNOFF: That means that all the Applicants, for example, have agreed as to No. 1 that ownership and the appropriate portion of the license unit or unit power therefrom can be granted to the City of Cleveland. We have all agreed to that.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: So you are opposing the split hearing?

MR. CHARNOFF: Yes, sir, on the assumption that -- CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Go ahead.

MR. CHARNOFF: Yes, sir, on the assumption that I think that splitting the hearing has within it the potential for gravely extending the schedule.

Now if, in fact, the Board were to see fit, as we hope it would, to narrowly limit the issues in broad issues 1 and 2 for the reasons that we have already articulated, that would enable, it seems to me, to have a shorter discovery period and to go to hearing sconer. And if the Board sees fit to an early schedule for hearing on the first question of conduct or behavior, then I would be agreeable to doing it in a bifurcated way.

But if we are talking about a lengthy schedule until the first hearing, and then followed by the question of schedule for the remedy notwithstanding the logic of that bifurcation, I think we would oppose it, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

Now you are duly aware that frequently your discovery on remedies will consume far more time than your discovery on the factual matters.

MR. CHARNOFF: That is why I make the observation CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: If you are going to combine those two into one, you may well be dragging this thing out far longer than taking it in two bites.

MR. CHARNOFF: May I have a moment? (Pause.)

I would like to essentially leave it the way it is. That is, that bifurcation makes sense in our judgment for the logic that you have articulated.

We are interested in getting the quickest possible ultimate conclusion.

I would say to you that, if the Board determines, after it decides what the appropriate issues are, that we have got a very lengthy schedule anyway, then I would want to add discovery -- remedies to that.

If, however, the Board determines after determining what the issues are that maybe we have a chance of narrowing the issues and going to hearing on the first phase, I would say I would rather leave that to the discretion of the Board.

I assume we are all collectively interested in

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moving the ultimate end date to the soonest possible time. I don't think there is any conflict there.

So I would -- in effect I am saying I would leave that to the discretion of the Board.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir. Thank you.

MR. GOLDBERG: Waiting for Mr. Charnoff to be in his seat so that he wouldn't fall down, since I am about to agree generally with what he has said.

(Laughter.)

MR. CHARNOFF: I am a very steady fellow. CHARIMAN FARMAKIDES: In other words, you are leaving it to the discretion of the Board, Mr. Goldbing?

MR. GOLDBERG: No, not -- it is going to end up in the discretion of the Board, obviously. In the Farley Case, as you know, and independently, I don't mention that case, nor did I mention the Waterford Case, without recognition that this is a different Board and this Board has the right to determine what it deems appropriate for this proceeding.

But in the Farley Case there was a motion by Alabama Power Company to bifurcate the hearing.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: By the Applicant in that

MR. GOLDBERG: By the Applicant, yes. On the eve of filing of testimony in that case,

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after discovery was already out of the way.

And we opposed the bifurcation.

The Board has granted the motion, but by telegram advised that it did so with qualifications, and they would be spelled out in its order.

Its order has not been issued yet, so we really don't know what kind of bifurcation has been granted. And, frankly, it posed some problems for us in preparing and filing our testimony.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: What stage are you in there, sir?

MR. GOLDBERG: The prepared testimony by the Intervenors, the -- by all the Intervenors, yes, by every-body other than the Applicants have just been filed.

Applicants will be filing the testimony, then there will be rebuttal testimony and the case will probably come on for hearing in late fall.

I would hope that the question of bifurcation would not be decided here un'il we have an opportunity to see that decision by the Board in that case.

I am very much interested in knowin, how its qualifications really affect the granting of the motion for bifurcation.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Could I ask you a question, sir, at this point?

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MR. GOLDBERG: Yes.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: How would you feel if we delayed discussing this and reaching a judgment on it until we have gone through the first round discovery, and after thefirst round we re-examine this issue of split hearing?

MR. GOLDBERG: I would be in favor of that.

My own personal feeling is that bifurcation, which has an appeal of simplification and looks to speeding up the case, could actually have the opposite result.

This was my concern in the Farley Case.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Except that, you see, once the proposed findings are issued by the Board on the first decision, then your discovery goes as to those findings. You are limited from then on to those findings.

MR. GOLDBERG: One of the questions that arose in the argument to the motion on the Farley Case was whether the second phase, the remedy phase, was going to mark time, or was it going to move right ahead after the Board's decision was issued even though there were appeals to the Commission and appeals to the court.

We feel that the Board is going to deal with that in its order and will probably insist that as soon as its decision is issued, the remedies phase, if it is appropriate to be considered, moves right ahead.

I would hope that would be its conclusion.

My own feeling is on the matters of discovery, that discovery on remedies really doesn't add much to the discovery of problems or the length of discovery.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You mean after the initial decision or now?

MR. GOLDBERG: Even now.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Even now?

MR. GOLDBERG: Even now.

But that is my own feeling.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir.

Mr. Brown?

MR. BROWN: Nothing to add, your Honor, except that I concur strongly and would urge the Board to consider not making a decision on bifurcation until after the first round of discovery.

MR. CHARNOFF: May I make one observation with regard to the Farley Case?

I think it should be remembered, a fundamental difference between that case and this case is that that is a grandather case. The plant is being constructed. Therefore, whether the schedule is a few months longer or shorter is of no immediate consequence to anybody.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: How do you react,

Mr. Charnoff, to the question posed to Mr. Gc.dberg; and
that is to delay decision on this matter until after first

round discovery?

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MR. CHARNOFF: Does that carry with it no discovery on these issues during the first round?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Excuse me, no discovery on the issues on 3.

MR. CHARNOFF: Yes. Provided the first round of discovery is reasonably short, I think that is an excellent suggestion, sir.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charno?

MR. CHARNO: We have no objection at all.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: 1r. Popper?

MR. POPPER: We have no immediate objection.

(The Board conferring.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right. That then brings us to the other item of business here. That is what we consider to be the schedule for all the dates remaining in the proceeding.

MR. CHARNOFF: Mr. Chairman, excuse me. I don't bleieve we are finished with contentions and discovery. As I indicated, at least the record now stands that prior to any discovery at least by AMP-O, the Board was going to obtain from AMP-O certain data as set forth in its April 15 order.

Now, it seems to me that unless the Board finds that that joint statement provides that information, which

I respectfully submit it doesn't even come close to providing, then it seems to me we ought to hear from Mr. Brown today, the response --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charnoff, yes, you earlier stated that. I agree with you. That is a point that I will ask Mr. Brown to respond to.

MR. BROWN: Yes, Mr. Chairman; Mr. Charnoff is conveniently forgetting one subsequent order which has been issued by the Board subsequent to the April 15 order. That, of course, is the Prehearing Order Number 1 of the Board dated May 6, 1974 in which the Board indicated, and I quote: "The Department of Justice and the Atomic Energy Commission Regulatory Staff have agreed to a joint statement of issues in this proceeding which they are currently discussing with the other parties. Each of the other parties may decide to participate and agree to this joint statement as presently constituted or as it may be amended."

Consequently in our determination and consultation with the Regulatory Mtaff, the Department of Justice and the City of Cleveland subsequent to that time, we worked on an amended joint statement and all of us were able to reach agreement on that joint statement.

So, therefore, pursuant precisely to the directions of the Board, that each of the other parties may decide to participate and agree to this joint statement as presently

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constituted or as it may be amended, we decided, as was indicated in that order, to participate in the joint statement as amended.

I might also make reference to Mr. Charnoff's own pleading, Paragrah 26 of that pleading at page 21, which is dated June 7, 1974, in which he indicates, himself, that, and I quote: "The issue has been joined." That is between CEI and AMP-O. And I quote again. "This alone remains an area where, within the confines of AMP-O's pleadings and the Perry advice letter, it makes sense to proceed with discovery."

We certainly agree with Mr. Charnoff that it makes sense to proceed with discovery without any further necessity for anything which would further burden the record in these proceedings.

MR. CHARNOFF: Sir, we have no authority to waive requirements of the Board, and I would submit to you that the Board's direction and requirement of AMP-0 was certainly not met by that filing and was not modified by Prehearing Order Number 1 in any respect.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We will address this issue.

If we think that anything more has to be done, we will resolve it in the prehearing conference order. I personally had looked at that prior to coming here today. We discussed it a little bit and we will address it in the prehearing conference order. Let's go to the proposed hearing schedule, that proposed by Mr. Charno and by Mr. Popper.

MR. GOLDBERG: Your Honor, before we deal with dates on that, could we set it up to include some of the items that are not provided for in that schedule such as the date for filing prepared testimony.

GHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes, I have that. I am going to do that right now. I would like to suggest the following list of activities. You have identified them as milestones or events. These are procedural dates. Final dates for the following: One, discovery begins. Two, prehearing conference number 3. Three, written testimony. Four, motions for summary dispositions. Five, responses. Six, pretrial briefs. Seven, prehearing conference number four. Six, hearing commences.

MR. CHARNOFF: May I comment on that, sir. CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes.

Now, I have purposefully left out the dates. I was hoping you people could take the first crack at putting dates in there and coming back to the Board with suggested dates from

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the parties. In that context, I would say this.

(The Board conferring.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: The Board considers that the dates suggested by Mr. Charno and Mr. Popper are reasonable. We would like to throw in the additional actions, events, milestones, whatever you want to call them, and ask that you all come up with an integrated series of dates that would be hopefully acceptable to you all. If not, of course, we will resolve the differences.

Mr. Charnoff?

MR. CHARNOFF: Mr. Chairman, a couple of items. One is I would urge that we come up with a shorter end of first round of discovery, if you will. But I would like to urge three matters be included in the agenda.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, sir.

MR. CHARNOFF: One is that there be an end of discovery date, as well as a beginning of discovery date. Two would be --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, let's break that down into two, and those activities will be the last day of discovery requests.

MR. CHARNOFF: Right.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: And then the last day for responses --

MR. CHARNOFF: Right.

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right?

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: -- to those discovery, all

MR. CHARNOFF: Correct, yes, that would be helpful.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That would follow, then, after item 1. Item 1-A would be the last day for completing discovery, and 1-B would be the last day for responses to discovery requests.

MR. CHARNOFF: Correct.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right.

MR. CHARNOFF: Secondly, I think that at some reasonable time thereafter, the parties plaintiffs in this case, namely the government agencies and the intervenors, ought to submit their definition of the matters in issue with that ultimate precision that they claim they can't make at this time. They have always indicated that they need discovery and it seems to me we need to know what the issues are.

will take care of the contentions in its prehearing -- in its next prehearing conference order. We will pass on them and formulate them as we understand them to be. And then with respect to the final contentions or matters in controversy for litigation, those would follow, I am relatively certain, in the prehearing conference order to prehearing conference number three.

MR. CHARNOFF: I am not sure of the location in there, but clearly at some point there has to be a proposed statement

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of what really is at issue.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, in fact when you talk pretrial briefs, at least Mr. Charno and Mr. Popper, I take that to be a statement of those issues. Mr. Charno and Mr. Popper, isn't that correct?

MR. CHARNO: That is our understanding, your Honor.

MR. CHARNOFF: Not to follow the filing of the written testimony. We have to know what it is they are alleging as the matters in issue so we can prepare testimony on those matters. So we do need that definition. I would submit that that comes before the pretrial brief. I can't write a pretrial brief not knowing the issues.

Finally, when one talks about filing of testimony, I think it would be entirely appropriate for there to be a sequence for filing of testimony, with direct testimony filed first by the government agencies and the Intervenors, followed by some interval of time for filing of testimony by the Applicants. That is been the case in every other antitrust case before the AEC.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Any further comments, Mr.

Charno?

MR. CHARNO: No comments.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Popper?

MR. POPPER: No, your Honor.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Brown?

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MR. BROWN: No, your Honor.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Goldberg?

MR. GOLDBERG: I don't think I have any problem with the introduction of these additional elements into the listing. I do have a problem with the suggestion of shortening the prehearing conference. Part of it is a personal problem.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Shortening the prehearing conference?

MR. GOLDBERG: I am sorry, shortening the discovery. The initial round of discovery. My own personal feeling was that based upon the experience we have had in other proceedings, particularly the Farley proceeding, that when you consider discovery is also going to involve the taking of depositions, that the time that was proposed, I think it was three months, here, is going to turn out to be much too short. But I have a personal desire apart from that for some slippage in the discovery time to get out of the office, out of which office I haven't been for a very considerable number of years. And I am hopeful that the parties in working up a schedule will permit themselves, as well as me, some opportunity for vacation.

MR. BREBBIA: And the Board. Don't forget the Board.

MR. GOLDBERG: And the Board.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, Mr. Goldberg, your first

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point is a very valid one. Every one of these proceedings in which discovery is permitted takes a long period of time beyond two or three weeks or two or three months. Now, our hope here today was that we were going to resolve hopefully some of these contentions by stipulation to the point where discovery would become reduced considerably. We have failed principally, we have succeeded in a couple of instances. That has, I hope, will narrow discovery. And I think I am not yet certain, I would feel that once the Board has acted on the contentions and has articulated them insofar as we understand them and you all have the opportunity then of looking at them, we can better gauge how much time we will need for discovery. We just can't do it right now.

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MR. GOLDBERG: No, I don't want to keep harping on the Farley case, but there were very large numbers of depositions that had to be taken about in the space of one month, wasn't it? It was other material -- it was a nightmare.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I understand. We have the same problems in Oconee, McGuire. It is just a question of scheduling witnesses. It is a question of getting people together and it takes time.

MR. GOLDBERG: And getting the transcripts out of the reporter.

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. GOLDBER I was not talking about the type of reporters we have in the city of Washington, emphasis.

(Laughter.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Is there anything else then with respect to this schedule of actions? All right. The Board will then ask you -- Well, let's resolve this right now. I think we can. I think there is agreement from everyone as to Mr. Charnoff's first comment, and that is to break out the item of discovery with two additional sub-items. We all agree to that. I see you all nodding, so I will accept that.

Now, how about the second request with respect to written testimony; I'm sorry, his second request went

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really to a statement of the final issues for litigation. We will address that in our prehearing conference order, which we will issue hopefully as quickly as possible. The third point he raised had to do with written testimony. And his point was that the Staff, Department of Justice and Intervenors should file first. Then, within a period of time thereafter the Applicant should file. I think that is a reasonable request.

MR. CHARNOFF: I would point out that has been agreed to by all the parties in the document we filed, statement on consolidation procedures dated March 29.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That's right, my only problem --

MR. CHARNOFF: There was such an agreement.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: -- is how much time. I am asking now. How about 15 days, Mr. Charnoff or the other members, the other parties here? Is that sufficient time, 20 days?

MR. CHARNOFF: I guess I lean, I want to keep it as short as possible, but I lean toward enough time so that we will have read their testimony. And that will depend, of course on how many issues there are.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Do you want 30 days, sir? MR. CHARNOFF: I would rather aim toward 20, sir, because I want to keep the schedule tight.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: All right, so let's break that out then. Written testimony, sub-A, would be filing of all parties except the Applicant on a given date. Sub-B, filing of the Applicant, which would be 20 days thereafter.

MR. CHARNOFF: This assumes that sometime prior to that we will have been told by the parties and the Board what the ultimate issues in controversy are.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We have a guestion there, Mr. Charnoff. And we will address that in our prehearing conference order.

MR. GOLDBERG: I think we need to provide in the sequence of testimony for rebuttal.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I don't know that we have to be as fine as that. If a party feels that he's got to file rebuttal testimony, let him then ask the Board. Let's not address that unless we need to, unless the parties now see a reason for that and would like to put that into the schedule.

All right. Let's hold that off. Anything further?

MR. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, does the Board anticipate reply briefs or potentially cross-answering briefs if there is a division on issues other than between the Applicants and Intervenors?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Well, I will tell you what.

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If you people want to do that, I feel that that is not a bad idea. And you are talking about sometime after the pretrial briefs are filed?

MR. BROWN: Yes, your Honor.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: You would file crossbriefs.

MR. BROWN: Cross-briefs or reply briefs.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I have no problem with that.

MR. CHARNOFF: Mr. Chairman, I would like to object to that at the moment.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Excuse me, sir. That may well be very helpful, Mr. Brown, but let's see what the other parties say. Mr. Goldber, what is your response, sir?

MR. GOLDBERG: My own experience is that I have not run into this business of cross or reply briefs in connection with pretrial briefs. The only time I have run into cross or answering briefs is after hearing when you are dealing with the final merits of the case.

MR. CHARNOFF: We would agree with that, sir, I think it poses a threat to the overall schedule.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: No, it would not. It would not affect the beginning of the hearing.

MR. CHARNOFFF: Well, if it wouldn't affect the beginning of the hearing, I guess I have no objection to it, sir.

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CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: From my point of view it should not affect the beginning of the hearing.

MR. CHARNOFF: I think we really -- I think what you are saying to us is after we get the contentions from the Board this week or early next week or whenever you rule on it, we, the parties, ought to get together on this schedule and see if we can fit all these dates in.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: That's right.

MR. CHARNOFF: I would suggest that we see what that schedule shapes up like before we commit ourselves.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Charno.

MR. CHARNO: The Department doesn't desire crossbriefs but we will be happy to submit them. No objection.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Mr. Popper?

MR. POPPER: The Staff feels it is unnecessary to have a reply to a pretrial brief but we will --

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Look, you all, as we said before, I think it is best that you people have the first crack at generating such a proposed schedule. I must say, Mr. Charon and Mr. Popper, yours is one very good step toward that final schedule. All we would do then is to recommend that it be further refined with the additional items that we proposed. If you want to crank in cross-briefs, it is all right with me. Is there anything else? I think we have --

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MR. GOLDBERG: Just one question. You are looking to the parties to try to get together on a schedule.

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: Yes.

M.R GOLDBERG: Are we to submit it by a certain date to the Board?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: I was thinking of a reasonable time.

MR. GOLDBERG: Withink the next 10 days, would that be all right?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: We will set the time with respect to the beginning of discovery. You need not worry about that date. The beginning of discovery, okay? We will set that in our prehearing conference order. Let's say 10 days would be a good time.

MR. CHARNOFF: Mr. Chairman, that would be a little difficult for me because I am going to be away at another hearing next week. Can we say two weeks after your order comes out we will all submit either an agreed upon or separate schedule?

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: This is such a small matter I would like to leave it to you people. I don't consider it to be at all a problem. Let's say by July 15, we will have an order from you. Wait a minute, excuse me.

(Board confers.)

CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: July 15 is fine.

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                           MR. CHARNOFF: That is for our submission of
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               schedule?
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                            CHAIRMAN FARMAKIDES: For you people to submit
                to the Board a schedule. Anything else?
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                            Thank you very much.
                            (Whereupon, at 4:26 p.m., the hearing was ad-
     end 28 7
               journed.)
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