BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

- - -

In the Matter of the : Application of The Dayton :

Power and Light Company : Case No. 12-426-EL-SSO

for Approval of its : Electric Security Plan :

In the Matter of the
Application of the Dayton:

Power and Light Company : Case No. 12-427-EL-ATA

for Approval of Revised :
Tariffs :

In the Matter of the : Application of the Dayton :

Power and Light Company : Case No. 12-428-EL-AAM

for Approval of Certain Accounting Authority

In the Matter of the : Application of the Dayton :

Power and Light Company : Case No. 12-429-EL-WVR

for the Waiver of Certain :
Commission Rules :

In the Matter of the :

Application of the Dayton: Case No. 12-672-EL-RDR

Power and Light Company : to Establish Tariff Riders:

- - -

PROCEEDINGS

before Mr. Gregory Price and Mr. Bryce McKenney,
Hearing Examiners, at the Public Utilities Commission
of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-A, Columbus,
Ohio, called at 2:00 p.m. on Wednesday, January 30,
2013

_ _ _

2 1 **APPEARANCES:** 2 Faruki, Ireland & Cox, PLL By Mr. Jeffrey S. Sharkey Mr. Charles J. Faruki Mr. Adam Sadlowski 500 Courthouse Plaza, S.W. 4 10 North Ludlow Street 5 Dayton, Ohio 45402 The Dayton Power and Light Company 6 By Ms. Judi L. Sobecki 1065 Woodman Drive 7 Dayton, Ohio 45432 8 On behalf of The Dayton Power and Light 9 Company. 10 McNees, Wallace & Nurick, LLC By Mr. Frank P. Darr 11 Mr. Matthew R. Pritchard Mr. Joseph E. Oliker 12 Mr. Samuel C. Randazzo Fifth Third Center, Suite 1700 21 East State Street 13 Columbus, Ohio 43215 14 On behalf of the Industrial Energy Users 15 of Ohio. 16 Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel By Ms. Maureen R. Grady 17 Mr. Tad Berger Ms. Melissa R. Yost 18 Assistant Consumers' Counsel 10 West Broad Street, Suite 1800 Columbus, Ohio 43215 19 2.0 On behalf of the Residential Customers of The Dayton Power and Light Company. 21 Krieg Devault, LLP 2.2 By Mr. Steven M. Sherman One Indiana Square, Suite 2800 23 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 2.4 On behalf of Wal-Mart Stores East, LP and Sam's East, Inc. 25

```
3
 1
     APPEARANCES: (Continued)
 2
              Christensen Law Office, LLC
              By Ms. Mary W. Christensen
 3
              8760 Orion Place, Suite 300
              Columbus, Ohio 43240
 4
                   On behalf of People Working
 5
                   Cooperatively, Inc.
 6
              Mike DeWine, Ohio Attorney General
              By William Wright, Section Chief
 7
              Public Utilities Section
              Mr. Devin D. Parram
 8
              Mr. Thomas W. McNamee
              Assistant Attorneys General
 9
              180 East Broad Street, 6th Floor
              Columbus, Ohio 43215-3793
10
                   On behalf of the staff of the Public
                   Utilities Commission of Ohio.
11
12
              Boehm, Kurtz & Lowry
              By Mr. David F. Boehm
13
              Mr. Michael L. Kurtz
              36 East Seventh Street, Suite 1510
14
              Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
15
                   On behalf of Ohio Energy Group.
16
              Carpenter, Lipps & Leland, LLP
              By Ms. Kimberly W. Bojko
17
              280 Plaza, Suite 1300
              280 North High Street
              Columbus, Ohio 43215
18
19
                   On behalf of SolarVision, LLC.
20
              Ice Miller, LLP
              By Mr. Christopher L. Miller
              250 West Street, Suite 700
21
              Columbus, Ohio 43215
2.2
                   On behalf of the City of Dayton, Ohio.
23
2.4
25
```

```
4
 1
      APPEARANCES: (Continued)
 2
              Ohio Environmental Council
              By Mr. Trent A. Dougherty
 3
              Ms. Cathryn N. Loucas
              1207 Grandview Avenue, Suite 201
              Columbus, Ohio 43212
 4
 5
                   On behalf of the Ohio Environmental
                   Council.
 6
              Whitt Sturtevant, LLP
              By Mr. Mark A. Whitt
              Mr. Gregory L. Williams
 8
              Mr. Andrew J. Campbell
              The KeyBank Building
 9
              88 East Broad Street, Suite 1590
              Columbus, Ohio 43215
10
                   On behalf of Interstate Gas Supply, Inc.
11
              Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.
12
              By Ms. Jeanne W. Kingery
              155 East Broad Street, 21st Floor
              Columbus, Ohio 43215
13
14
                   On behalf of Duke Energy Sales, LLC and
                   Duke Energy Commercial Asset Management,
15
                   Inc.
16
              Taft, Stettinius & Hollister, LLP
              By Mr. Zachary D. Kravitz
              Mr. Mark Yurick
17
              65 East State Street, Suite 1000
18
              Columbus, Ohio 43215
19
                   On behalf of the Kroger Company.
20
              Honda of America Manufacturing, Inc.
              By Mr. M. Anthony Long
21
              Mr. Asim Z. Haque
              24000 Honda Parkway
              Marysville, Ohio 43040
22
23
                   On behalf of Honda of America
                   Manufacturing, Inc.
24
2.5
```

```
5
 1
      APPEARANCES: (Continued)
 2
              Calfee, Halter & Griswold LLP
              By Mr. James F. Lang
              Ms. Laura McBride
 3
              1400 KeyBank Center
              800 Superior Avenue
 4
              Cleveland, Ohio 44114
 5
              Calfee, Halter & Griswold, LLP
              By Mr. N. Trevor Alexander
 6
              1100 Fifth Third Center
 7
              21 East State Street
              Columbus, Ohio 43215
 8
              FirstEnergy Service Company
              By Mr. Mark A. Hayden
 9
              76 South Main Street
              Akron, Ohio 44308
10
11
                   On behalf of the FirstEnergy Service
                   Corporation.
12
              Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease, LLP
              By Mr. M. Howard Petricoff
13
              Ms. Gretchen L. Petrucci
              52 East Gay Street
14
              P.O. Box 1008
              Columbus, Ohio 43216-1008
15
16
                   On behalf of the Exelon Generation
                   Company, LLC, Exelon Energy Company, Inc.
17
                   Constellation NewEnergy, Inc.,
                   Constellation Energy Commodities Group,
18
                   Inc., Retail Energy Supply Association.
19
20
2.1
2.2
23
24
25
```

Wednesday Afternoon Session, January 30, 2013.

- -

2.1

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: The Public Utilities

Commission of Ohio calls, at this time and place,

Case No. 12-426-EL-SSO, et al., being in the

Application of The Dayton Power and Light Company to

Establish a Standard Service Offer in the Form of an

Electric Security Plan.

My name is Bryce McKenney, with me this afternoon is Gregory Price, and we are the attorney examiners assigned by the Commission to hear this case.

At this time I'll take appearances of the parties, beginning with the Company.

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honors, this is Jeff
Sharkey, from the law firm of Faruki, Ireland & Cox,
representing The Dayton Power and Light Company. I
have with me, Charlie Faruki and Adam Sadlowski.

Excuse me, I almost neglected to introduce,
co-counsel is in the back row, Judi Sobecki is with
us, as well as Dona Seger-Lawson and Craig Jackson.

MR. PRITCHARD: On behalf of the law firm of McNees, Wallace, and Nurick, representing the

Thank you.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY:

7

Industrial Energy Users of Ohio, I am Matt Pritchard and with me is co-counsel Frank Darr and Joe Oliker.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

OCC.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

24

25

MR. BERGER: Yes. Your Honor, I'm Tad
Berger, with me is Maureen Grady and Melissa Yost, on
behalf of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

MR. SHERMAN: I'm Steve Sherman, from the law firm of Krieg Devault, on behalf of Wal-Mart Stores East and Sam's East.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

MS. CHRISTENSEN: Your Honor, Mary W. Christensen, on behalf of People Working

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

MR. PARRAM: Good morning, your Honors.

On behalf of the Staff of the Public Utilities

Commission of Ohio, Ohio Attorney General Mike

DeWine, by Assistant Attorneys General Tom W. McNamee

and Devin D. Parram.

Cooperatively, Inc.

And I would also like to enter the appearance of counsel for Ohio Energy Group, attorneys David Boehm and Michael Kurtz.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honors. Or behalf of SolarVision, Kimberly W. Bojko, with the law firm of Carpenter, Lipps and Leland, 280 North High, Columbus, Ohio.

2.1

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

MR. MILLER: Good afternoon, your Honors. Christopher L. Miller of the law firm of Ice Miller, 250 West Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215, on behalf of the City of Dayton.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

MR. DOUGHERTY: Your Honors, on behalf of the Ohio Environmental Council, Trent Dougherty and Cathy Loucas, 1207 Grandview Avenue, Suite 201, Columbus 43212.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

MR. WILLIAMS: Good afternoon, your Honors. On behalf of Interstate Gas Supply, Mark Whitt, Greg Williams, and Andrew Campbell of Whitt Sturtevant, 88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

MS. KINGERY: Good afternoon, your

Honors. On behalf of Duke Energy Retail Sales and

Duke Energy Commercial Asset Management, Jeanne

Kingery, 155 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

2.1

MR. KRAVITZ: On behalf of Kroger, Zach Kravitz and Mark Yurick, from the law firm of Taft, Stettinius and Hollister.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

That concludes all the intervenors. Oh, sorry.

MR. ALEXANDER: On behalf of FirstEnergy Solutions Corp., Trevor Alexander, from the law firm of Calfee, Halter and Griswold. Also appearing are Jim Lang and Laura McBride from Calfee Halter, and Mark Hayden from FirstEnergy.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

I believe now that concludes all -- nope. Oh, I'm sorry.

MR. HAQUE: No problem. On behalf of Honda of America Manufacturing, Inc., Asim Haque and also Tony Long.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

MS. PETRUCCI: Good afternoon. On behalf at Exelon Generation Company, LLC, Exelon Energy Company, Inc., Constellation Energy Commodities Group, Inc, Constellation NewEnergy, Inc., and the Retail Energy Supply Association, the law firm of Vorys, Sater, Seymour and Pease, 52 East Gay Street,

Columbus, Ohio, M. Howard Petricoff, and I'm Gretchen Petrucci.

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

All right. The purpose of today's hearing is to discuss the discovery disputes that are currently pending in this case. Before we move forward there was comments made off the record regarding some motions that are being withdrawn.

Would you like to make a statement?

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor. Matt

Pritchard on behalf of IEU-Ohio. We're withdrawing

four requests from our first motion to compel. Those

are Interrogatory 1-13 and Interrogatory 1-17, and

we're withdrawing two Requests for Admission, RFA

1-25 and RFA 1-28.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

I think what we'll do is we'll start with the motions that were filed furthest back and move our way to the more present motions that were filed.

I believe the one that I see is IEU-Ohio's motion to compel filed on December 18th, 2012, which has been partially withdrawn three times now. I have

Interrogatories 1-11, 1-20, 1-23, 2-12, Requests for Admission 1-6, 1-12, and 1-16. Is that correct?

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Would you like to go through those --

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: -- make your

arguments at this time.

2.0

2.1

MR. PRITCHARD: Our first request is

Interrogatory 1-11. We requested the market value of

DP&L's generation assets. DP&L has provided -
partially provided information. They have also

claimed that there is privileged information

regarding the second study of the market value of the

generation.

We believe that the information is important to this case. It goes to DP&L's financial integrity claim. Depending on the valuation of their generation assets, we believe that if the value of the generation assets is a certain value, they could sell those assets and cure any of their financial integrity problems. We believe discovery on this issue is relevant. It goes to the heart of this claim.

We don't believe that DP&L has demonstrated that the study itself is privileged. They have voluntarily disclosed information on the same subject matter. The study that they provided

us, I believe that we are entitled to see all their studies to determine if the information they provided us is consistent with their other internal discussions.

2.1

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Would the Company like to respond?

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. In fact, we have documents pursuant to the prior order that have been withheld in response to that request. If I may, your Honor, I have provided two copies of a chart that I have left for you on the bench and we've distributed that chart to various parties and we have some more to make sure everyone gets them.

In our chart, those documents have been identified as Category No. 6 on page 2 of the chart. The category numbers came from IEU, itself, I believe. And if you'll note on my chart, the same documents that would be responsive to that request which was IEU Interrogatory 1-11 would also be responsible -- responsive, rather, to a number of OCC's requests; it's OCC Interrogatories 333, 334, and Request for Production 69, 71 and 73. So the same stack of documents would be responsive to both sets of requests and that's the only overlap that I believe exists today.

Our response, your Honor, is that these particular documents at issue here relate to a goodwill impairment at DPL Inc. As your Honors may or may not be aware, in the third quarter of last year, DPL Inc., DP&L's parent company, took a goodwill impairment, wrote down the value of the goodwill on its books of — it was an asset on its book.

2.0

2.1

DP&L, the regulated utility, at the same time took a write-down of the value of certain of its assets. So there were two write-downs: An asset write-down by DP&L and a goodwill write-down at DPL Inc.

DP&L has produced the documents relating to the write-down of its assets, however, it's our position that the write-down of the goodwill, the goodwill impairment rather, is at the DPL Inc. level, that it is irrelevant, therefore, at this proceeding and that DPL Inc. is in fact not subject to discovery before the Commission. We've cited those cases in various briefs that we've filed.

So it is our position that the items that we've given to you related to the DPL Inc. goodwill write-down are both irrelevant and really not subject to discovery.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Grady.

2.0

2.1

MS. GRADY: Yes, your Honor. I would request that I be permitted to address that argument because it is related to OCC. As the Company correctly noted, it is related to OCC Interrogatory 333, 334, and our Requests for Production 69, 71, and 73, and I'll keep my arguments very brief.

If you look at Exhibit 7 to our motion to compel you will see a copy of 333 and 334. We were seeking discovery on information reported in the DP&L Form 10Q for quarterly period September 20th, 2012, where the Company actually indicated that it conducted the goodwill analysis and that it had estimates and assumptions about revenue, operating cash flow, capital expenditures, growth rates, and discount rates that were used in the Company's testing for the latest goodwill impairment analysis.

Our discovery was directed at the DP&L specific information that was provided that went into the AES specific documents. So we believe it is not AES information; it was DP&L provided information that AES then used.

These same factors, these same concepts are presented in the financial integrity analysis of Mr. Chambers and Mr. Jackson. We want to test

whether or not those same assumptions and those materials are consistent with what they're providing to the Ohio Commission.

2.0

2.1

With respect to DP&L's claim that it is not in DP&L's custody, OCC would note that OCC's requests were in the form of interrogatories. And under 4901-1-19, when information is requested in interrogatories, it needs to be merely known or readily available; the standard is not in the possession and control.

So we would advocate, your Honor, that that information was known and readily available, that's the standard under 4901-1-19, and we believe it is highly relevant given the same assumptions are made with respect to financial integrity, a charge that DP&L is seeking to collect from customers in the amount of a mere \$687 million.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

MR. PRITCHARD: The only thing additional to that I would note is we've asked for DP&L specific information. To the extent that DP&L transmitted information about the market value of its generation assets to DPL Inc. for the purposes of whatever study DPL Inc. might have done, we're seeking the DP&L specific generation information in this request.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey.

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. It is —
the documents at issue were generated on behalf of
DPL Inc. They are not in the possession of The
Dayton Power and Light Company itself and it's thus
our position that the documents are both irrelevant
to this proceeding because it's a goodwill write-down
at the DPL Inc. level and also not within DP&L's
possession.

EXAMINER PRICE: Have you tendered to the parties the DP&L portion, the DP&L information and data that was sent up to DPL?

MR. SHARKEY: There is not DP&L data that was sent up to DPL related to those transactions is my understanding from the client, your Honor. So I've asked the client that and they've told me there is no such materials.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Grady, do you care to respond to that?

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, our request also went to AES. If information was submitted to AES by DP&L or on DP&L's behalf, we find it very hard to believe that AES, the acquirer of DP&L, conducts a goodwill impairment analysis based on its own

independent assumptions made about a relatively unknown company at that point when AES acquired the Company. So I find it astounding that DP&L did not provide information to AES and/or DPL Inc. to do the study.

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Let's let Mr. Sharkey answer that. Did you provide any data or information to AES?

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, if I may ask the client; Craig Jackson's here. My understanding is that DPL Inc. provided information to AES, but The Dayton Power and Light Company did not.

MR. JACKSON: That's correct.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Okay.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, I would then further argue that DPL Inc. had to have been given information by DP&L. DPL Inc. is a mere holding company.

EXAMINER PRICE: I understand the assumption you want to make, but there's no evidence. I mean, I hear what you're saying, but you need evidence that they did, not just you can't imagine that they didn't. I don't think that's going to meet the — their counsel's representation is they've given you everything Dayton Power and Light had. Is

```
that correct, Mr. Sharkey?
```

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: That's my understanding, you're right, your Honor.

MS. GRADY: The other question would really go to my interrogatory which is known or readily available.

EXAMINER PRICE: I don't think -- can you show me a case where the Commission has said that documents in the hands of an affiliate are readily available from the affiliate? Mr. Pritchard looks like he's going to.

MR. PRITCHARD: I've actually cited a case; it was a Columbia case. The Commission had said if the documents were accessible even though they're in the affiliate's possession.

EXAMINER PRICE: Do we have a cite to that?

MR. PRITCHARD: It's in my first motion to compel, your Honor. If you give me a second, I can pull it up.

EXAMINER PRICE: That would be helpful.

MS. GRADY: It's in OCC's motion to compel as well.

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor. The case that I'm referencing is In the Matter of the

Complaint --

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: Just the case number is fine.

MR. PRITCHARD: Oh, sorry.

08-360-GA-CSS. It was an October 2nd, 2009, entry at page 2.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, I might add, in my motion to compel, page 18, footnote 63, I make reference to the finding of the Commission that an entity has a legal duty to discover and produce readily-available evidence pertaining to its case, In the Matter of Carpet Color Systems, 85-1076-TP-CSS, Opinion and Order at 22, May 17th, 1988, as well as a General Dynamics case that's listed in footnote 63, page 18, of my motion to compel, filed 1/23/12.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey, do you care to respond?

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. Two points, your Honor. First of all, In the Matter of the Manchester Group, the 08-360 case, I believe that Mr. Pritchard was referring to, the Commission in fact denied the request that the Company produce information of all its affiliates, subsidiaries, and

parent corporations, and ordered only to produce documents that it had access to, as I read that decision.

2.0

2.1

There's also another case, your Honor. It's 10-2586, In the Matter of Duke Energy Ohio, and it's a December 13th, 2010, Commission opinion that the same issue came up and I'll read it to you. The Commission said we will, open quote, require Duke to produce only information and documents within the possession of Duke Energy Ohio, not its affiliates, close quote.

MS. GRADY: And, your Honor, I would point that that's documents. Again, there's a different standard for documents. The rules require that documents, that they be in the possession, custody, and control. Interrogatories says information known or readily available. Two different standards.

MR. PRITCHARD: I would also note on the Duke MRO order, our motion to compel had been denied because we had failed to demonstrate that the information in Duke affiliate's possession was relevant, not that -- I don't believe the Commission reached the decision --

EXAMINER PRICE: It stands for the

proposition that Mr. Sharkey is citing.

MR. PRITCHARD: They denied it on the grounds of relevance. I'm not sure it states that if the -- just because the documents were in the possession.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: All right. At this time let's go ahead and move on to the next one. I believe I have 1-20. Is that correct, Mr. Pritchard?

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: All right. Go ahead.

MR. PRITCHARD: Your Honor, Interrogatory 1-20 has sought information of the people that helped prepare an AES presentation. We attached the AES presentation to our interrogatories. And, specifically, at page 14 of that slide, AES was discussing ongoing events at DP&L. We are simply seeking any information that DP&L knows about parties that might have helped prepare that section of the DP -- of the AES presentation relative to DP&L.

The purpose that we seek this information for is to further clarify future interrogatories and potentially to depose parties that might have information related to DP&L.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

Mr. Sharkey.

2.0

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor.

2.0

2.1

Interrogatory 1-20 does refer to a presentation that was made by AES, and it asks DP&L to identify the person or persons responsible for preparing the September 20th, 2012, presentation contained in that attachment. I was reading from it there.

That is another attempt to get discovery from the AES Corporation. And they've asked for who was responsible for preparing the presentation as a whole, that's persons at AES, and it's again information that is both irrelevant and beyond the scope of discovery as AES is not subject to discovery before this Commission.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, at the very risk of inviting anger or criticism, I would note that with respect to the former argument, when DP&L produced the document that was supposedly responding, it's DP&L 004, responding to OCC Interrogatory 333 and 334, it shows the recipients of the information that is sought to be withheld. Some of the recipients are employees of DP&L. So Mr. Jackson and Mr. Campbell stand out in my mind, they are employees of DP&L, they did receive the information, and that would be inconsistent with the arguments made by counsel.

EXAMINER PRICE: We'll let Mr. Pritchard respond to Mr. Sharkey, and then we'll let Mr. Sharkey come back around on that.

2.0

2.1

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes. We have not served discovery on AES in this presentation. We're asking for information in DP&L's knowledge or control. DP&L has not stated that it does not know the information or does not partially know any of the information, just that the information relates to AES and it -
EXAMINER PRICE: Well, let's talk about

relevance then.

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: If AES makes the presentation, how is it relevant to Dayton's case?

MR. PRITCHARD: We're just -- the presentation itself might not be relevant. The people that have information related to the case might be relevant. We're seeking the discovery of evidence that might be reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of future evidence. Certain parties from AES have knowledge of DP&L. They might be on a list of witnesses we would depose.

EXAMINER PRICE: You could ask them for a roster of their corporate employees and eventually somebody might have knowledge of Dayton Power and

Light. I don't know that that's reasonably calculated to lead to admissible material.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

2.1

22

23

24

25

MR. PRITCHARD: The slide discusses the ongoing withdrawal of the MRO and the replacement with an ESP based on what the Commission had done in the AEP-Ohio ESP case, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey, do you care to respond?

MR. SHARKEY: I believe, your Honor, I have little to add to the issue relating to the ESP Interrogatory 120 at this point.

EXAMINER PRICE: Well, I think you might need to respond to Ms. Grady's point that some of the recipients are Dayton Power and Light employees.

MR. SHARKEY: I believe Ms. Grady's point related back to the argument relating to the prior request at issue. And, as to that, I would like to have a moment to talk to my client.

EXAMINER PRICE: Pardon me?

MR. SHARKEY: As to that, I would like a moment to talk to my client to ask them about that question that she raised.

EXAMINER PRICE: Take a moment.

MR. SHARKEY: Because it's my

understanding that they were all -- may I?

1 EXAMINER PRICE: Yeah.

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor.

The response is that these people -- let me step back. As you know, corporate separation rules permit employees to perform services on behalf of multiple entities, and that these entities -- these persons who performed services on behalf of DPL Inc. and DP&L and these services related to this goodwill impairment, which is a DPL Inc. asset impairment, were doing that work on behalf of DPL Inc. and not on behalf of The Dayton Power and Light Company.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you for clarifying that.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Pritchard has one quick comment on this.

MR. PRITCHARD: One final clarification. I would also note that some of the discovery responses are from parties with DPL Inc. e-mail addresses and AES e-mail addresses. We're just seeking information about DP&L related to this case, to the extent that DP&L knows, we believe we have --we should have it.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Next one, Mr. Pritchard?

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: The next one I see is

1-23?

2.0

2.1

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor. 1-23 and 2-12 overlap. There we've asked for information broken down from the total company level to a distribution, generation, and transmission level. In 1-23, we ask for the return on equity, contribution to net income, contribution to earnings per share, and contributions to margin for DP&L's distribution function. And in 2-12, we asked for the annual contribution to net income or margin associated with years 2009 through '17.

We have slowly obtained some of this information. We received supplemental responses on November 16th, December 18th, and January 24th.

However, there is still outstanding information.

We have not been provided the return on equity for the distribution company. We have not been provided contribution to earnings per share for the distribution company. We have not been provided contribution to net income and margin for the transmission and generation for years 2009 and 2010. And we have not been provided information on the contribution to net income for the distribution,

transmission, and generation for years 2012 through 2017.

2.0

2.1

The Company has represented to us multiple times that either the information didn't exist or that we had obtained all of it, and since then we have received multiple supplements with the information we requested. Our motion to compel is we think we're entitled to all this information. It goes to corporate separation issues and the true cause of their financial harm. And every time we've been told that nothing else exists, something else comes up.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey.

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. They have -- IEU was asked a number of different discovery requests relating to separate breakdowns of return on equity and other such information that The Dayton Power and Light Company has earned on its transmission, distribution, and generation assets.

At this point we have produced a number of documents relating to those topics to OCC -- to IEU, excuse me. To our knowledge -- to my knowledge, we have produced them all. We have looked a number of times. We've made numerous requests.

I'll note that Interrogatory 1-23 and

2-12 both begin "Identify any documents that describe or discuss...." We have identified and produced all such documents in DP&L's custody which we are aware of and can find.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Pritchard, nothing further?

2.1

MR. PRITCHARD: Nothing further, your Honor.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: All right. Let's move on.

MR. PRITCHARD: Our next request is

Request for Admission 1-6. There we've asked DP&L to

admit as a result of the merger of DP&L, that DPL and

DPLER have represented that they expect their cost of

capital to increase.

Again, we're asking DP&L information. We believe this information's relevant because the overall cost of capital of its affiliates can affect DP&L's financial integrity claim.

For instance, DP&L's testimony in this case is directly related to the financial information of DPL Inc. They've modified their return on equity to mirror that of the parent company.

To the extent that there's additional information that would affect such issues of cost of

capital that are imputed to the parent company, we believe that it could be imputed to their financial integrity analysis that they presented on behalf of DP&L.

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey.

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, thank you. The request, it's short, so I'll read it to you: "Admit that as a result of the AES-DPL merger, DPL" -- it's DPL the parent -- "and DPLER" -- an affiliate of DP&L -- have represented that they expect their cost of capital to increase."

That's seeking discovery as to DPL Inc. and DPLER and what they've represented their expectations to be. It's our position that the regulated utility, DP&L, is not obligated to respond on behalf of its affiliates.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Anything further,
Mr. Pritchard? All right. Let's move on to the next
one.

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor. Our next Request for Admission is 1-12. We've asked that DP&L "Admit that in 2010, DPLER began providing CRES services to business customers located outside of DP&L's distribution service area." DP&L has not responded; has not denied for lack of knowledge

again.

2.0

2.1

We believe this information is relevant because DP&L has represented, through publicly-available documents, that they provide power to DPLER. I don't want to go into the confidential part of what those transactions are, but I believe I can state publicly that DPLER's transactions affect DP&L's total company financial integrity claim in this case.

To the extent that DPLER is operating outside of The Dayton Power and Light service area, the DP&L financial integrity claim would not even be related to the Dayton area. We're seeking information to demonstrate that this is tied to DPLER's competition elsewhere in the state.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey.

MR. SHARKEY: Again, briefly, your Honor. It's the same issue. The request is "Admit that in 2010, DPLER began providing CRES services to business customers located outside DP&L's distribution service area." We've objected to responding on the grounds that it's irrelevant. DPLER is not subject to discovery.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

Mr. Pritchard.

```
1
                   MR. PRITCHARD: Moving on to our next
 2
                 It's related to our previous interrogatory
 3
       about the AES presentation. We've asked that AES
 4
       admit that the attached presentation --
 5
                   EXAMINER PRICE: Which number is this?
                   MR. PRITCHARD: What?
 6
 7
                   EXAMINER PRICE: Which number is this?
                   MR. PRITCHARD: Sorry. 1-16, RFA 1-16.
 8
       I believe it asks that they admit that the
 9
10
      presentation is an accurate copy.
                   EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey.
11
12
                   MR. SHARKEY: Very briefly, your Honor.
13
       Again, it's an AES presentation; not subject to
       discovery here.
14
15
                   EXAMINER MCKENNEY:
                                       Thank you.
16
       concludes everything that was in that motion; is that
17
       correct?
18
                   MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor.
19
                   EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.
20
                   Moving on. Next I have IEU's next motion
2.1
       to compel which was filed on January 3rd, 2013,
22
       regarding Interrogatory 3-1(A) through (F), 3-2(A)
23
       through (F), 3-3(A) through (F), and Requests for
24
      Production of Documents 1 through 4, as well as a
25
       cost allocation manual. Is that all correct?
```

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor.

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: All right. Let's go through the interrogatories and requests for production of documents before we get to the cost allocation manual. So we'll start with 3-1.

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes. 3-1 parts (A) through (F), 3-2 parts (A) through (F), and 3-3(A) through (F) are all seeking the same general information; that is, any study or analysis that DP&L has done on its ability to reduce its expenses and/or increase its revenue.

The second and the third requests were specific to in the event that part of the service stability rider or switching tracker was denied in whole or in part. DP&L has indicated that they have a privileged document that is responsive.

not that the information in the document was privileged, but if they disclosed the document it would allow parties to reverse engineer the attorneys' mental impressions about the legal merits of their case. They cited several cases for the proposition that if you can reverse engineer attorneys' mental impressions that the information, the document itself is privileged.

The first case, Alexander versus Federal Bureau of Investigation, that case merely held that when a client or a lawyer recorded on a piece of paper the -- summarized their conversation, that piece of paper was also protected by the attorney-client privilege just as the original conversation was.

2.0

2.1

The next case that they have cited is
Kelly v. Ford Motor Company about the board of
directors' minutes. That case said that where the
board of directors' minutes contained conversations
from the board of directors and counsel, seeking
legal advice, that the board of directors' minutes
were privileged for the reason that the board of
directors were seeking legal advice, not on the
independent ground that all board of directors'
minutes could be privileged.

Finally, the Simon v. Searle case that they have cited for risk management studies, allow this kind of document to be withheld. That case said that the attorney-client privilege did not apply to a risk management study, but that the work-product doctrine did. They held that the reserve amounts in that case were calculated, among other things, on the likelihood of success, chances of settling the case,

and so the attorneys' mental impressions as they did the calculations that directly impacted the reserve amounts were work product.

2.0

2.1

We don't believe that the same is true here. We're seeking general business advice about DP&L's ability to reduce its expenses or increase its revenue. Furthermore, even if the work-product doctrine did apply as it did in the Simon case, we believe that good cause exists for the production of that evidence.

In previous cases where utilities have claimed financial harm, the Commission has held that perhaps the most important information is a utility's ability to reduce its expenses and increase its revenue on its own. The theory behind that is that the utility could fix any self-inflicted problems rather than push that onto ratepayers. So we believe that even if it is work product, it should be produced.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

Mr. Sharkey.

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. The issue before the Commission on this particular request is whether certain cost-saving documents that DP&L has prepared are either attorney-client privilege or

protected by the work-product doctrine.

2.1

As your Honors know, it is settled that documents are protected by those privileges if they would reveal legal advice. So that extends beyond documents that are purely communication between an attorney and a client, and extend to information that would reveal the attorney's advice.

For example, if the attorney advises the client, provides legal advice to the client, and then the client records it in a diary, the diary is not intended to be communication to the attorney, it is a diary, but it records the legal advice and if it was produced it would reveal the legal advice. That information is privileged then.

Similarly, if legal advice is provided at a board of directors' meeting, and the information is recorded, the legal advice is recorded in the minutes. Again, those minutes aren't necessarily communication between the attorney and the client, but it's privileged.

The most applicable facts to our case situation here, your Honor, deal with reserve amounts, and we have cited three cases here that all have held that reserve amounts on clients' books and records are protected by the attorney-client

privilege document; that would be the Simon case, the Certain Underwriters case, and the General Electric cases cited on pages 3 and 4 of our memorandum.

2.0

2.1

The case reserves as to the specific cases in those books — in those cases were sitting on a client's books as the attorney's expectation as to the likely liability and likely damages that the plaintiff in a particular case the attorney was handling would receive. Those were accounting statements. They were not communications that were intended to be directed to the attorney, but producing them would have revealed the attorney's advice.

The court in those cases thus held that because the attorney's advice would be revealed if these case reserve accounting statements were produced that they were therefore protected by the attorney-client privilege and not subject to production.

Here, your Honor, DP&L's counsel,

Ms. Sobecki and our firm, have provided advice to

DP&L regarding the expected results as to this case.

DP&L has publicly stated and, as you know, there's a

ROE target that the Commission has identified in the

AEP case of 7 to 11 percent. DP&L has stated that

its goal in this case is to somehow end up within that range.

2.0

2.1

DP&L's accountants and other people within the Company have taken counsel's advice as to likely results and thus determined what type of cost cuts, if any, the DP&L company would have to make so that it could maintain a ROE within that range.

Thus, your Honor, if The Dayton Power and Light Company was required to produce those documents, it would be a mathematical exercise to back-determine DP&L's advice counsel -- start over -- the advice of DP&L's counsel as to the likely results of the case. Those documents are thus much like the case reserve documents that have been held to be protected by attorney-client privilege and work-product doctrines.

Your Honor, I've got copies of the documents here and there's a privilege log on top.

There's also a privilege log of the documents in the chart that I left. So your Honors have two copies.

Other people here have one copy of the privilege log.

And actually, your Honor, I apologize.

Just for the record so that we have a clean record,
those documents in my chart were Category 8 and
that's what they're identified on the privilege logs.

1 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Pritchard. 2 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Pritchard has a copy 3 of the privilege log, does he not? 4 MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor. 5 MR. SHARKEY: Yes, he does, your Honor. 6 MR. PRITCHARD: Just two quick points. 7 First, in our motion to compel we cited a case where the Commission held that when a lawyer asked its --8 when a lawyer communicated advice to the utility's 9 10 employees and then the utility's employees then conducted a review of the underlying facts of the 11 12 case that those facts were not privileged and subject 13 to any privilege, attorney-client, or work product, just because they were done on behalf of a lawyer. 14 15 And, second of all, to the extent that any information in there is privileged, we would ask 16 17 that you conduct an in camera review and only redact 18 the portions of those documents that would allow a 19 reverse engineering of the legal advice. 20 EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Pritchard, can you 2.1 read for me again, read your Interrogatory 3-1? 22 MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor. One 23 I'll read the exact language of the motion second.

Interrogatory 3-1 reads: "Since the

24

25

-- of the request.

acquisition of DPL by AES, has DP&L, DPL, or AES performed any analysis, study, and/or made any recommendations of any potential cost savings measures or revenue enhancements for DP&L?" And then we have parts --

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: That's enough.

Mr. Sharkey, clearly, this interrogatory is directed at more than just contingent upon the filings. It says since the merger occurred. Everything that you've -- have you tendered to them any documents that were before the litigation, from the time period between the merger and the litigation?

MR. SHARKEY: My understanding, your Honor, I can check with the client again if you'd like, is that there aren't such documents. This began in anticipation of this litigation and which was filed back in the spring of last year, and we were preparing for it well before that, even contemplating preparations for it back at the time of the AES acquisition.

So I believe you have in that stack all of the documents. You'll see that some of them are significantly older, we can look through them and determine the dates, but there are numerous documents

in that stack that are many months old. If I can have a minute, your Honor.

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: So your client's representation is after the merger there was no -the new acquiring company didn't do any "tell us any cost cuts you can make to make yourself more efficient"? You didn't think about doing cost cuts until you filed this case.

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, I believe that there were cost cuts -- I have to look through the privilege log. My understanding is we have all of the documents relating to all cost cuts analysis since that time. I can doublecheck with my client. I believe that to be an accurate representation, though, your Honor.

If you note, your Honor, some of the documents within the privilege log date back to February of 2012; that's the first one on page 7.

EXAMINER PRICE: I understand.

MR. SHARKEY: There are certainly many that are older, but related generally to this case.

MR. SHARKEY: Okay. One other point, your Honor. Although we believe that all of them are

privileged because they could be used, as I articulated, to reverse engineer the legal advice, if you look at the privilege log for Category 8, you'll note we have bolded, Art Meyer's name appears on a number of the documents and he was general counsel of DP&L at the time.

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Pritchard, would you like to respond?

MR. PRITCHARD: Nothing further about the Interrogatories 3-1, 3-2, or 3-3, your Honor.

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes. The last issue is a Request for Production of Documents 1-4, the cost allocation manual. Your Honor, we believe that the cost allocation manual is relevant for multiple purposes. It was cited by DP&L's own witness testimony in this proceeding for the proposition of law that they are in compliance with corporate separation.

The Commission's standard filing requirements for an electric security plan require the EDU to demonstrate that they are in current compliance with corporate separation. As you are aware, corporate -- they're under functional

corporate separation which requires them to satisfy the state policy requirements in section 4928.02 of the Revised Code. Subsection (H) requires that there not be any anti-competitive subsidies between competitive business units or affiliates such as the generation function and noncompetitive units such as the distribution function.

2.0

2.1

This document discusses how DP&L allocates the cost of the various business functions of DP&L. It goes to the heart of whether there is or could be anti-competitive subsidies. We also believe that this document could impact the financial integrity claim relative to where the costs are being allocated internally.

We have reviewed the document. DP&L brought it up to our offices in Columbus. It consists of two binders, roughly the size of the one I have in front of me here. The cost allocation manual did not have the board of directors' minutes in it when we reviewed it.

Subsequent to reviewing it, DP&L has indicated that it does not believe that any page in the cost allocation manual is relevant nor have we demonstrated is relevant. They've countered that we should meet again and review it page by page and

identify the specific pages that we wanted.

2.0

2.1

We've already accommodated their request once and went through the document for multiple hours with multiple employees. We determined that the whole -- we thought the whole document was relevant. We briefed this issue in our motion to compel.

And, finally, in regards to the board of directors' minutes, as I discussed earlier, the cases they have cited stand for the proposition of law that board of directors' minutes can be subject to the attorney-client privilege when the board of directors' minutes contained discussions between the directors and counsel, seeking legal advice.

They have made no claim in their memorandum contra or any communication to us that there was any legal advice sought or given. They've just withheld it under a claim that it could be withheld.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

Mr. Sharkey.

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. As Mr. Pritchard correctly articulates, there's two issues, really, as to the cost allocation manual; one, a relevancy objection and also a privilege objection.

Your Honor, we've got two binders here.

The black binder contains what was in DP&L's stack of materials. So the black binder contains the materials that IEU has been previously entitled to inspect. The smaller white binder here contains the materials that were withheld on privilege and I'll come back to that. But those are what are in these two separate binders.

2.1

The cost allocation manual contains information that The Dayton Power and Light Company considers confidential, including lists of employees, various financial information relating to how it relates to its affiliates and such.

EXAMINER PRICE: You don't have a confidentiality agreement with IEU-Ohio?

MR. SHARKEY: We do, your Honor, but we've permitted IEU to inspect the document to determine whether it was relevant or not. IEU has not identified any specific issue to which it believes any of the information in the cost allocation manual is relevant despite a number of requests. There's been general claims that it's relevant to this issue, but not that it shows anything in particular. So we believe, your Honor, that the cost allocation manual is simply irrelevant

in this proceeding.

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: They only have to get over a low bar, though, Mr. Sharkey. They only have to get over the idea that it's reasonably calculated to lead to admissible materials. They don't have to show that it would or wouldn't be admissible.

MR. SHARKEY: Agreed, your Honor, and that's why we permitted them to inspect it so that they would have an opportunity to look at it and at this point they haven't identified any specific issue to which they believe that there's anything there.

By the way, there's no allocation -- let me step back.

This is not a complaint case or a

Commission proceeding related to DP&L's compliance

with its cost allocation manual or corporate

separation rules; that's not the issue in this case.

We thus think that the cost allocation manual is

irrelevant, your Honor.

May I address the privilege issue, your Honor, if we're done with that?

EXAMINER PRICE: Please.

MR. SHARKEY: Mr. Pritchard missed one, but there's two categories of documents in the white binder there that we believe are privileged.

The first is the board minutes which contain the -- step back.

2.1

DP&L's board minutes, at every meeting, with minor exceptions occasionally, DP&L's counsel is present, it's Tim Rice, and he is the secretary and he's responsible for preparing the minutes. So all of the board minutes were prepared — all of the board meetings were done with the expectation of receiving advice from counsel. All of the minutes were prepared by counsel with minor exceptions which are, as you'll see when you review the binder, minutes that deal with things that are utterly irrelevant in this case.

There are, in addition, two documents within the stack, they're in tabs 41 and 42 there, and listed on page 7 of the privilege log, your Honor. It's a list of litigation claims. In essence, one of the corporate separation rules requires a list of various information about pending litigation against The Dayton Power and Light Company and it's listed on the chart as being prepared by the legal department. There's no recipient because the recipient's the CAM, your Honor.

So that's -- there's those two additional documents and we believe they're privileged because

it's a listing and description of pending legal claims prepared by DP&L's counsel.

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: You're making a pretty sweeping claim. What I'm hearing, if I'm hearing it correctly, is because DP&L's general counsel took the minutes of the meeting and attended every meeting that everything is privileged irrespective of what was discussed. In which case you could rule out the board of directors' minutes from every corporation in this country. That being the case, I would suspect that somewhere there is a court case saying -- you'll get your turn, Mr. Pritchard.

MR. PRITCHARD: That's the one they cited.

EXAMINER PRICE: That being the case, I expect there will be a court case out there saying all board of directors' meetings are privileged. Can you cite to that case?

MR. SHARKEY: I cannot, your Honor. We believe that the minutes are entitled to be considered privileged because, again, they're prepared by counsel for The Dayton Power and Light Company.

EXAMINER PRICE: Now we'll let Mr. Pritchard brief us on his case.

MR. PRITCHARD: Sorry, your Honor. The second case they quote, they cite the Great Plains Mutual Insurance Company case. It states that just because a lawyer is present at the board of directors' meetings, does not make the minutes privileged. It again goes to the heart of whether legal advice was sought or given.

2.1

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Do you have a citation for that case?

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor. It's 150 F.R.D. 193. It's a federal case out of the District Court of Kansas.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: As I go through your privilege log, Mr. Sharkey, there are some instances where you talk about, looking at No. 53 for example, legal advice regarding issues relating to the merger with AES. Is that just a portion of the six pages or are all six pages going to be legal advice related to the merger with AES?

MR. SHARKEY: I apologize, your Honor. Which item are you referring to?

EXAMINER PRICE: Item 53. I'm just using it as an example.

MR. SHARKEY: Item 53?

EXAMINER PRICE: Right.

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, without pulling out that specific document, I don't know the answer to your specific question. I can look at them, but I believe --

EXAMINER PRICE: I guess I have a more general question, and that is when you're flagging these minutes as specifically including legal advice, was it your understanding — and you're reviewing them, was it the entire document or was it going to be two or three or four pages out of the six pages?

MR. SHARKEY: There are segments of them, your Honor, not the entirety of them that reflect specific legal advice provided at the meeting. For example, sometimes by Art Meyer, sometimes there might be work product, there's some presentations by Dona Seger-Lawson within the minutes as well to the board related to this proceeding which we would assert is work product.

EXAMINER PRICE: Well, there could be other, there could be issues beyond this proceeding, too.

MR. SHARKEY: There are --

EXAMINER PRICE: We are going back to

25 2010.

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: I'm sorry. Yes, your

Honor. By and large, the minutes deal with things

such as the AES-DPL merger, many matters relating to

the declaration of dividends and such, and you'll see

largely, if not entirely, irrelevant.

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: I guess my concern is if we were to rule against you on your very broad privilege claim, then we're going to have to -- we're probably going to need to give this back to you and say, okay, now we need specific privilege claims because obviously you're claiming the entire thing is privileged and there might be better cases for some specific subsets of it.

MR. SHARKEY: There are -- your Honor, there are if you were to reject the argument that they are broadly privileged, yes, there are. In fact, I have tabs on a document here. It may be better if we switched binders.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. McKenney and I need to discuss the broad privilege claim first. If we have to come back to it, we'll come back to it.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Okay. Moving on. I believe that concludes IEU's motion to compel.

Armstrong & Okey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio (614) 224-9481

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor.

1 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: The next one I see 2 here is DP&L's motion to compel filed on January 9th, 3 2013. I believe that was to compel IEU to respond to 4 Interrogatories 1 through 7, Request for Production 5 of Documents 1 through 9. Is that correct, 6 Mr. Sharkey? 7 MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor, I believe 8 so. 9 EXAMINER PRICE: Have any of these been 10 resolved? MR. SHARKEY: I, your Honor, also have --11 12 I've given you, your Honors, a chart of the motions 13 as to DP&L. I also have a chart of the motions that The Dayton Power and Light Company has filed. Can I 14 15 approach, your Honor? 16 EXAMINER PRICE: Please. 17

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, the chart that has been brought up to you is a chart of motions to compel that DP&L has filed as to IEU and OCC. You'll see I've divided them into categories; they're the categories that The Dayton Power and Light Company has used.

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

24

25

The motion is identified. They're all -DP&L's filed one motion so it's all Motion 1. And
you'll see in the status column that as to IEU, three

motions have been withdrawn, withdrawn as to three categories rather, that would be INT 1-3, and Request for Production No. 1-9. IEU, just two days ago, I believe, has produced that information to us.

2.1

Category No. 3 alleged errors in the filing which was IEU INT 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, and 1-7. IEU recently produced that information to us, so we've withdrawn the motions as to those four categories.

And then the request for production as to IEU Request for Production 1-1, that motion was withdrawn by The Dayton Power and Light Company in its reply filed in support of its motion to compel.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey, you may proceed.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor.

The first two subjects that remain pending as to IEU are Interrogatories 1-1 and 1-2. Those interrogatories, generally speaking, ask IEU to state yes or no, whether it believes The Dayton Power and Light Company should be permitted to earn a reasonable return on equity, and whether it should be entitled to a non-bypassable charge designed to allow The Dayton Power and Light Company to earn a reasonable return on equity. They're simple questions, both of them, your Honor.

And instead of getting a response as to them, what we received from IEU is citations to IEU's briefs that it filed in the AEP case, and we believe those briefs don't answer the questions posed and that we're thus entitled to a response.

2.0

2.1

If I may, your Honor. For example, the first question is "State whether IEU agrees that DP&L should be given an opportunity to earn a reasonable return on equity." All we're asking is a simple yes and no, instead of citations to briefs in other cases that may or may not be relevant in this case. In fact, IEU has taken the position that AEP is not precedential here.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you, Mr. Sharkey.

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor. This isn't a question about a simple yes and no. They've asked whether DP&L, which has three lines of business, generation, transmission, and distribution, should be able to earn a reasonable return on its equity.

The discussion we cited in the AEP case states that the generation business, by statute, is on its own in a competitive market. The transmission portion of an EDU is regulated by FERC. The

Commission has statutes on its books in Chapter 4909.19 -- or, sorry, Chapter 4909 that address a EDU's distribution business. The AEP case discusses IEU's position relative to the generation portion, the transmission portion, and the distribution portion.

2.0

2.1

The question asks whether the total company should get an ROE. Parts of it aren't governed by the ESP and MRO statutes, so we've pointed them to our discussions with legal analysis saying the Commission has the power, under 4909, to regulate, provide that return to the distribution company, but to the generation and transmission businesses there are different rules that apply.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let me understand this. What you're saying is they asked a question about your legal position or your position in this case and you say go read our AEP brief, it may or may not be similar?

MR. PRITCHARD: It discussed whether -the portions that we cited, it wasn't the whole
briefs, they were specific pages that we provided
references to. The pages discuss whether --

EXAMINER PRICE: But those were related to AEP. They weren't related to DP&L.

1 MR. PRITCHARD: Correct. But they were 2 related to the AEP claim that they were entitled a 3 non-bypassable rider to earn a reasonable return on 4 equity. The return on equity and the non-bypassable 5 claim, we briefed for 20 pages. Additionally --EXAMINER PRICE: And you couldn't 6 7 summarize that in response to those interrogatories? MR. PRITCHARD: In response to 8 Interrogatory 1, we identified that the legal 9 10 framework for an ESP proceeding was whether it was better than an MRO, not whether they should be able 11 12 to earn a return on equity. Then we provided 20 13 pages of legal analysis backing up that position. In regards to Interrogatory 2, whether 14 15 they should have a non-bypassable charge to ensure financial integrity. We claimed it was IEU-Ohio's 16 17 position that section 4928.143(B)(2)(b) and (B)(2)(c) 18 were the only sections that apply to non-bypassable charges, as well as the phase-in statute, 4928-144. 19 20 EXAMINER PRICE: That was your response? 2.1 MR. PRITCHARD: That was in our response. 22 Then, in addition, we referenced 20 pages of legal 23 analysis that we filed in the AEP case related to 24 that issue as well. 25 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey, do you

care to respond?

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: Only very briefly, your Honor. The response that Mr. Pritchard referenced relating to citations in the statute, says, I'm reading from the response, "Ohio law only allows non-bypassable generation related charges in very limited and statutorily-defined circumstances," and cites to the statute. It doesn't even include an answer as to whether they believe the statute applies or doesn't apply and we followed up asking for a reason and we have no response to that. You can't read their responses to simple yes or no questions and figure out if their answer is yes or no.

That's all I have on that one. If you'd like me to move on to the next.

EXAMINER PRICE: When you say they are simple yes or no questions, these weren't requests for admission, though, these were interrogatories, right?

MR. SHARKEY: They weren't, but they were contention interrogatories, your Honor, that asks for IEU's legal or factual position and they -- I'm quoting, "State whether IEU agrees --

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay.

MR. SHARKEY: -- with the following

1 statement."

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

2.1

22

23

24

25

2 MR. PRITCHARD: May I respond briefly, 3 your Honor?

EXAMINER PRICE: Uh-huh.

MR. PRITCHARD: The rule on interrogatories state that where the response to an interrogatory can be derived by publicly-available information is a sufficient response to identify where the document can be located and the pages of those documents.

We followed that rule. We thought we answered it with saying that different rules applied. Then we cited and provided the specific page references for our legal discussion on these issues.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you,

Mr. Pritchard.

Mr. Sharkey, let's move on then.

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. The next issue in DP&L's pending motion to compel relates to Request for Production 1-2 which asked IEU to produce documents that may be used at depositions or hearing.

IEU responded to that request by identifying a number of documents with reasonable specificity that we don't object to that description, but one of the items in its -- in IEU's list is,

quote -- I'm sorry, documents, quote, in the public domain, close quote. We believe that IEU needs to identify and produce documents in greater specificity than identifying them as being in the public domain.

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Pritchard.

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor. We believe that they asked us what we might produce and we told them what we might produce. We've supplemented our response to identify — now that we expect to provide expert testimony, that we will also introduce expert testimony. And our various briefs and discovery responses back and forth have indicated that our challenges with determining what documents we are going to introduce at a deposition or the hearing was directly tied to the lack of information and understanding of the case we had.

Until late December, we had very -- we had outstanding discovery requests in our first and second sets, and we were receiving sets three through, I believe we're up to eight, we received them in late December and January.

Since receiving that information we have determined what issues we think we need to pursue in testimony. We've begun the process of drafting testimony. We've updated our responses to indicate

that we are going to file testimony. At this time we don't have anything further to add. We're still reviewing the case.

EXAMINER PRICE: Do you intend to

2.0

2.1

supplement once you have something further to add?

MR. PRITCHARD: We believe that we have fulfilled the response.

EXAMINER PRICE: So that would be no, you don't intend to supplement.

MR. PRITCHARD: No, your Honor.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: I see OCC had raised the same issue?

MR. BERGER: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Do you care to address that?

MR. BERGER: That DP&L raised the same issue with us, with our response?

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Yes.

MR. BERGER: Yes, I do want to address that.

With respect to that argument, your Honor, first of all, the documents that we may introduce in a deposition or at a hearing are documents that are first, in the first instance, going to be reviewed by counsel and constitute

attorney work product consequently.

2.0

2.1

They reflect the attorney's evaluation of strategy and tactics in a particular proceeding and how to proceed, what documents to introduce out of a range of documents. Nonetheless, we've identified the general range of documents that there are that we possibly might introduce which would include the discovery responses of the parties, SEC filings, a range of documents —

EXAMINER PRICE: FCC filings?

MR. BERGER: SEC.

EXAMINER PRICE: Oh, I'm sorry. Too many acronyms.

MR. BERGER: It becomes evident at the time that we file testimony, a certain specificity of the issues that we've created and the focus of our attention in the case. So at that point in time the Company will be certainly well aware of the issues we intend to present and will have exhibits associated with our testimony.

The only question will be are they entitled to see what cross-examination exhibits, for example, we might present at the time of the hearing or at the time of deposition. I suggest to you that that's a matter of attorney work product, you know,

that would reveal an attorney's strategy and tactics and how to proceed. Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: So you're claiming privilege as to that?

2.0

2.1

MR. BERGER: At this time, we said our experts have not to date -- I'm sorry, we're looking at --

EXAMINER PRICE: RPD 1-2. Are you claiming attorney-client privilege on that?

MR. BERGER: We're claiming it's work product, yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: Do you have a privilege log?

MR. BERGER: At this time we've identified everything that we have, without waiving our objections, so yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. At this time you have supplemented the discovery requests and told them everything you intend to use?

MR. BERGER: Yes. We stated without waiving any specific or general objections and we listed five categories of information: DP&L's responses to discovery requests of the parties; DP&L and AES filings with the SEC; DP&L filings and/or discovery responses in previous proceedings

reflecting its financial condition; stipulations between parties in previous proceedings involving DP&L where DP&L agreed to a specified result; and Commission opinion and orders and entries in previous proceedings. These are all the things that we, at this time, foresee we may introduce as exhibits. Nonetheless, we are saying that this information is subject to the attorney work product rule.

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey.

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. Generally speaking, we're satisfied with the list that was provided to us by OCC, but we have an objection to one of the items that OCC lists in its response.

One of the items that it lists that it may use is filings or discovery responses in previous proceedings. Without case numbers, without descriptions sufficient for us to identify what documents it is that it's referring to. So that's really the --

EXAMINER PRICE: So your sole, then, your sole issue remaining on the motion to compel is which proceedings they intend to introduce discovery exhibits from.

MR. SHARKEY: Yes. We'd like them to be compelled to identify with sufficient specificity the

```
filings or discovery responses in previous
 1
 2
      proceedings so that we could determine what documents
 3
       those are. That's the remaining dispute.
                   EXAMINER PRICE: OCC can agree to that?
 4
 5
                   MR. BERGER: Well, it was my
 6
       understanding that Ms. Grady had spoken with
 7
      Mr. Sharkey about what proceeding in particular and
      he had indicated that, I think it was -- oh, that's
 8
 9
      not that one. We'll provide the case numbers, your
      Honor.
10
                   EXAMINER PRICE: If you get the case
11
12
      numbers, is that sufficient?
13
                   MR. SHARKEY: That is, your Honor.
                   EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. One out of the
14
15
       way.
16
                   EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey, we're
17
       going to move on to 1-5 and 1-6; is that correct?
18
                   MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. That's
19
       Request for Production 1-5 and 1-6.
20
                   1-5 sought communications between IEU and
2.1
       its members relating to the ESP application. DP&L
22
      withdraws that motion to compel. Those documents
23
      have been provided.
24
                   1-6, your Honor, seeks IEU's
25
       communications with its members relating to DP&L's
```

MRO application. As an initial matter, your Honor, of course, neither IEU nor its members are attorneys. We believe those communication aren't privileged. I'm not sure if IEU is standing on a privilege objection or not. My understanding is that IEU is standing on an objection that those communications are irrelevant. We believe that objection is not meritorious.

2.1

application both sought to implement non-bypassable charges that would have similar structures. They both sought to implement competitive bidding that would be done and similar percentages at a -- in similar manners. Many of the witnesses were identical. When DP&L withdrew its MRO application and filed its ESP application within the same docket, same case number --

EXAMINER PRICE: But that was your decision, not their decision.

MR. SHARKEY: It certainly was. I guess it's just I --

EXAMINER PRICE: The overlapping witnesses, again, is your decision, not their decision.

MR. SHARKEY: It is, your Honor. But the

overlapping nature of it is why we believe those issues are irrelevant. So I suppose you could say the decision to file it in the same case number was purely our decision and may or may not have anything to do with its relevance.

2.1

But the fact is those two applications were highly related and, thus, communications IEU had with its members as to the MRO application are, you know, reasonably calculated to lead to admissible evidence in this case, your Honor, relating to DP&L's ESP application in light of the fact that the two — the structures of the two applications were so similar.

EXAMINER PRICE: But it is also true, though, that they have different statutory tests, don't they? I mean, the MRO application is going to be held to one standard and the ESP application is going to be held to an entirely different standard.

MR. SHARKEY: There are some different statutory tests, you're certainly right, your Honor, but there's also very similar underlying factual issues that may relate to those tests.

For example, rate blending is provided in the MRO statute, as your Honor knows. The ESP plan that DP&L has proposed, proposes to satisfy its SSO

obligations through the implementation of a rate blending plan. That is just one of the many similarities between the two cases. So we believe that it clears the, what you've described earlier, your Honor, as the minimal relevance bar.

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Pritchard.

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor.

IEU-Ohio has produced all communications it has with its members that were not privileged that relate to the ESP.

In regards to the MRO application, we filed a protective -- a motion for protective order because we don't believe that any of that information would be relevant.

And we are claiming privilege. DP&L's brief has argued that privilege cannot attach because IEU-Ohio and the members are neither law firms. We are claiming privilege to documents that contain audio recordings of meetings between the IEU-Ohio members and their counsel. These are similar to documents we've already provided to DP&L. We have monthly meetings.

EXAMINER PRICE: Do you have a privilege log?

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes. And a document of

the audio recordings.

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: Can we have it?

Thank you.

MR. PRITCHARD: I apologized to

Mr. Sharkey earlier that I did not provide him a

privilege log, but there are seven documents that are
identified and those are the recordings of IEU-Ohio

meetings.

We have monthly meetings. An open session in the morning that is not confidential. We have provided all those audio recordings that relate to the ESP. In the afternoon of our monthly meetings we have closed, confidential sessions where counsel provides legal advice and recommendations to the clients, and the clients weigh that evidence and provide us guidance on how they would like to proceed with cases. Those are what the recordings are.

Many of the recordings are not specific to DP&L's ESP. The meetings, the recordings are an hour to two hours long that we discuss various ongoing cases including the ESP application.

EXAMINER PRICE: Can you respond to Mr. Sharkey's argument that because the ESP and the MRO have overlapping subject matters that you should -- that that should clear the reasonably

calculated to lead to admissible evidence standard?

MR. PRITCHARD: I would point out, your

Honor, that they haven't asked for any subject matter

of overlapping information. They've asked for all

communications related to that.

2.1

As you pointed out earlier, there are many parts of the MRO that would not be related to an ESP application. We've indicated in e-mails to DP&L that we thought their requests were overly broad and suggested that they provide more specific requests so that we could provide more specific responses.

I don't believe that the MRO application would be relevant in any event or that the IEU-Ohio communications about the MRO would be relevant. It's an application that never proceeded to hearing.

There is no order in the case. And since the onset of the case, settlement discussions were going on.

There was no testimony filed by any intervenors in this case. It's just a matter that parties were trying to settle and was not resolved.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

MR. SHARKEY: May I respond briefly, your Honor?

As to the open portions of the meetings related to the MRO application, we don't have those

materials either, so I believe there is no privilege objection to stand on as to those.

2.0

2.1

And, certainly, as to the closed meetings, if there was legal advice that was being provided by the McNees firm to members of IEU, we would have no objection to that information being redacted or otherwise not provided, but we believe we're entitled to the other information of the closed portions of the meeting.

MR. PRITCHARD: You mean open?

MR. SHARKEY: It's our position, your Honor, that if it was open to the public that we would be entitled to any and all information that was provided during that portion of the meeting.

And as to the closed portion of the meeting, if there's legal advice being provided, I don't know what was in those transcripts or what's in the notes that were provided to you, we wouldn't object to that information being redacted, but we believe the other information should be provided.

EXAMINER PRICE: It's audio recordings, not the transcripts.

Mr. Pritchard, is it possible to separate out, I guess my question is, the confidential portion of your monthly meetings is that strictly

attorney-client advice from beginning to end, or is it a range of topics, some of which involves attorney-client privilege?

2.1

MR. PRITCHARD: I would say generally almost the entire discussion, if not the entire discussion, is attorney-client privilege. Most of the discussions are not relative to DP&L's ESP in any event. To the extent that you determine any of it needed to be produced, we would request that we have the opportunity to cut the audio files down to only the DP&L portions.

As you are aware, DP&L's ESP wasn't filed until October. There's not been many conversations at length about the ESP. What we've given our clients is our legal advice and summaries about where the case stands thus far, where it's likely to go, and the implications of it, and received our clients' advice. I believe that all of our DP&L-related conversations would be privileged, your Honor.

And the open sessions in the morning are in the same format that we provided relative to the ESP, so there should be no problem redacting that stuff.

 $\label{eq:examiner PRICE: I guess I'm confused.}$ Have you given him the open sessions?

MR. PRITCHARD: We gave him the open sessions for everything related to the ESP. So we gave them the meetings for October, current. We had written minutes and audio recordings from March — or, no, from April forward that would have at least tangentially discussed their MRO application. But we have not produced the non-privileged stuff related to the MRO on the grounds that we don't believe it's relevant.

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: You're standing on your relevance claim.

MR. PRITCHARD: Correct, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey.

MR. SHARKEY: Briefly, your Honor. I'm not going to say anything more about the open portions of the meeting; I believe we've fully covered that.

We'll accept, as to the closed portions of the meetings related to the MRO, we'll accept Mr. Pritchard's representation that those are attorney-client privileged and we'll save you the trouble or worry of potentially listening to the tapes. So we will continue our motion as to the open portions, but withdraw as to the closed related to the MRO.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

2.1

Mr. Pritchard, you can have this back. I don't want it. We'll keep the log. You can have your recordings.

MR. PRITCHARD: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey, are you ready to move on to RPD 1-7?

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. This same issue is also in the pending motion to compel OCC; that's item 1-11. It deals with communications between the parties to the case. In essence what we have asked in our discovery request is that communications between parties to the case be produced.

We either strongly suspect or know that there have been extensive communications because, for example, your Honor, there have been numerous joint applications, joint motions, et cetera, filed throughout the course of the case.

So far between IEU and OCC, I am holding the entirety of the documents that have been produced in response to our request for their communications with other counsel. It's -- excluding the cover e-mail to me that was from Debra Bingham, who is one

of the representatives of OCC, I don't know if she's a secretary or what, but she is who sends us all of the things, there's four pages, four pieces of paper here, your Honor. We believe we're entitled to communications that IEU has had with other parties to the case and OCC has had with other parties to the case.

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Pritchard.

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor. We have produced the IEU-Ohio communications to DP&L. We don't believe that there is anything responsive to this request about IEU-Ohio's communications that they don't already have.

EXAMINER PRICE: When you say "IEU-Ohio's communications," are you strictly referring to Mr. Murray's communications as executive director, or are you referring to Mr. Pritchard and Mr. Oliker and Mr. Darr in your capacity as counsel for IEU?

MR. DARR: You forgot Mr. Randazzo.

EXAMINER PRICE: I was getting to him eventually.

MR. PRITCHARD: We believe the request sought IEU-Ohio's communications itself and not communications for counsel. So we believe we've produced IEU-Ohio's communications, your Honor. And

I can state that in his role as executive director,
Kevin Murray does not have any communications.

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey, do you care to respond?

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. We believe that we would be entitled not only to communications that had Kevin Murray as a "to" or a "from," but also if it had Mr. Murray as a "cc" on a particular e-mail. And, in addition, we believe that we would be entitled to any items that were communication, for example, between Mr. Randazzo and an attorney at OCC that were forwarded to Mr. Murray, to Kevin.

We wouldn't be entitled to, for example, if Sam Randazzo says look at what I've got, it says such and such and such and such, I think that's a good idea or a bad idea. I think those should be redacted as communications between Mr. Randazzo and Mr. Murray as attorney-client communications. No objection there.

But the fact that there were other communications that would not be privileged communications, we would be entitled to those, we believe, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Pritchard.

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor. Again, Kevin Murray is an employee of our law firm, and as his role as executive director of IEU-Ohio the only communications that exist are the audio recordings, the confidential and the closed session.

2.0

2.1

He has not sent out or received or been copied on any communications as his role as executive director of IEU-Ohio. And we don't believe that they have requested e-mails between counsel in this case.

EXAMINER PRICE: OCC care to respond to Mr. Sharkey?

MR. BERGER: Your Honor, we were relying on Mr. Pritchard's arguments here with respect to IEU because those are -- our communications are the ones with IEU regarding various joint motions that were filed and he has indicated that his understanding, it's our understanding that the ones between counsel are not being requested and we have no communications with Mr. Murray.

We're also assuming that settlement communications that were made between the parties are not being requested. If they are, we need to be informed of that because we object on the basis that those settlement communications would be confidential. Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey.

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. As to OCC, our request wasn't communications between OCC and Kevin Murray; it was between OCC and any of the parties to the case.

I understand Mr. Pritchard's argument to be that Mr. Murray doesn't have, in his capacity as a executive director, didn't receive any such e-mails. I'm not sure if he received such e-mails or not; that's a capacity question -- argument by Mr. Pritchard. But as to OCC, whether Mr. Murray received those documents and in what capacity is irrelevant.

OCC has exchanged, we believe, numerous e-mails with numerous other parties relating to preparation of motions, applications, and I suspect enumerable other issues.

As to the question raised by OCC's counsel as to the settlement communications, we would not ask for settlement communications that OCC had related to other parties, but we believe we're entitled to any other and all communications that OCC has with other parties to the case.

EXAMINER PRICE: I just need some clarification, Mr. Sharkey. You're asking for any

communications between OCC and any other party, but you're not necessarily asking for any communications between IEU's counsel and any other parties; is that right?

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: IEU and OCC, in one sense, sit in a little bit different positions because -
EXAMINER PRICE: I'm just asking for clarification.

MR. SHARKEY: Yes. Okay. Yes, your

Honor. IEU is an entity that is represented by a law

firm. So we served discovery requests on IEU as to

its communications and so I believe those are what

we're entitled to.

OCC is also a party unto itself, so we're entitled to communications between OCC and other parties.

MR. BERGER: Just on that, your Honor, we have provided a number of documents relating to our communications with other persons, I think is the question. Certainly communications with the public that we've had, we have provided those communications. In terms of communications between OCC and other parties, again I believe he's accepting communications between OCC counsel and counsel for other parties. If I'm misstating that --

1 EXAMINER PRICE: No, I don't think he is. 2 MR. SHARKEY: You are correct, your 3 I am not excluding those communications. Honor. 4 EXAMINER PRICE: Do you have responsive 5 communications between OCC and other parties' 6 counsel? 7 MR. BERGER: I believe we do. MS. YOST: May I address? 8 9 EXAMINER PRICE: You may. 10 MS. YOST: Your Honor, part of OCC's response was the interpretation of IEU's motion for 11 12 protection. We interpreted that part of that motion 13 for protection was to protect the communications that we have had with IEU. There's been, as Mr. Sharkey 14 15 says, we have done numerous pleadings as a joint entity. So to the extent that we felt numerous 16 17 communications were subject to that motion for 18 protection that we were not going to turn over any 19 documents until that motion for protection was ruled 2.0 on. 2.1 Notwithstanding that, in addition to 22 that, as Mr. Berger said, a lot of the communications 23 are amongst numerous intervenors in regards to 24 proposals, settlement proposals.

EXAMINER PRICE: They're not asking for

25

settlement proposals.

2.0

2.1

MS. YOST: I'm sorry?

EXAMINER PRICE: They're not asking for settlement proposals.

MS. YOST: And I appreciate that clarification.

I guess my next issue would be in regards to a lot of the joint pleadings we have done, some of the communications have had attached pleadings which incorporate certain attorneys' edits, drafts, and those go back and forth. Under Ohio law, you know, the attorney-client privilege is not waived unless there's specific statutory mechanisms to waive that privilege, and the Supreme Court has held that sharing of attorney-client privileged advice or information does not waive that privilege.

So to the extent they have shared it, my interpretation of Ohio law is that privilege is not waived. So to the extent that an attorney's edits to a document would reveal attorney-client information, we would also be not willing to produce that.

EXAMINER PRICE: Do you have a privilege log for communications that would be discoverable but for your privilege claim?

MS. YOST: Well, to the extent that maybe

Mr. Sharkey --

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: That's a yes or no question. Do you have a privilege log?

MS. YOST: No. Because most of those edits are not our edits. Most of the documents were drafted by IEU; they were the main author of a majority of the documents. Ultimately, all the documents were filed in final form. Whether or not Mr. Sharkey is seeking those drafts, that's something maybe he could answer and then we could be more responsive.

EXAMINER PRICE: We'll give him a chance to respond.

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, I think our request was reasonable when we asked for communications between OCC and any other party of the case, that we would be seeking all of those communications. In prior communications I hadn't heard an objection to producing settlement communications, but we understand and will not seek if they were exchanging settlement offers amongst themselves; we believe that's something we're not entitled to. But, your Honor, we certainly think we're entitled to any communications in between the parties.

And the issues as to IEU, whether they have access to the documents, are very different than OCC. OCC certainly has access to all of the documents that were requested.

EXAMINER PRICE: Do you care to respond to their privilege claim?

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. I apologize, your Honor, I didn't --

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: The communications between attorneys for the various parties are privileged and they've not been waived because they haven't been communicated between the third parties.

MR. SHARKEY: First of all, your Honor, I guess there's two points. One, there's certainly a common interest privilege and the Ohio Commission has recognized it. But to have a common — to assert a common interest privilege you need to show a common interest as to the communication. Without a privilege log and without the documents, we don't know who was on the communications and, thus, we don't know if there was a common interest as to the particular communications.

But, your Honor, there are many parties to this case who have many divergent interests, some of which are not customer interests at all, and we

believe that to the extent any of those parties were copied on any of those communications that then the underlying communications would not be privileged, which is, I guess, my first response, your Honor.

My second response, your Honor, is the Commission recently held, it's In the Matter of the Application of Ohio Edison Company, Case No. 10-176, that if a party shows up to one of these hearings without the documents and/or a privilege log that the privilege is waived and the documents must be produced.

EXAMINER PRICE: So we have.

MR. PRITCHARD: May I respond, your

Honor?

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: I'm not sure why you're -- it's relevant to you, but go ahead.

MR. PRITCHARD: The privilege claim is between privileged communications between them and our counsel for IEU-Ohio. Their privilege is our privilege as well that they are raising under the common interest doctrine, your Honor. And we have brought a privilege log of those communications and the communications themselves.

And to address the common interest issue, all the intervenors that were sent on these e-mails

have met during the MRO proceeding, during the settlement negotiations, crafted settlement proposals, discussed settlement, their position with the Company, and therefore --

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: You guys keep saying, "settlement." DP&L has said clearly they're not asking for settlement documents.

MR. PRITCHARD: They say there's no interest among these parties. We're the same parties that got together --

EXAMINER PRICE: You've got different settlement and litigation interests. I'm not going to accept that your settlement interests and your litigation interests are the same.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I'm sorry, if I may interject for one moment, please.

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

MR. OLIKER: If you look at the pleadings that have been exchanged between the parties, there have been main themes, the non-bypassable charge, customer parties and marketers as well can solidify around the principle that Dayton Power and Light does not deserve a non-bypassable charge to stabilize its market principles, and it causes more people to pay, and everybody who has signed these pleadings or

looked at these pleadings has a common interest.

2.1

As well as the procedural schedule, which was another pleading, everybody has a right and a common interest in a fair procedural schedule. And I believe that these parties all were in agreement that they could support a similar concept.

MS. YOST: Your Honor?

EXAMINER PRICE: Yes.

MS. YOST: I just want to clarify. I never indicated I didn't bring a log. I'm just not calling it a privilege log. My concerns are these may not be our documents or our privilege to release. So I have a log of the communications; I have brought that. I have brought the correspondence. Some of the attachments of the actual documents that were draft are not included, but I have a log and I can provide that.

I would also like to provide the Supreme Court case law that I was referring to, from 2005.

May I approach the Bench and provide a copy?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

MS. YOST: I'll provide a copy to

Mr. Sharkey, too. Paragraph 11 is what I'm referring
to.

EXAMINER PRICE: Have you given

Mr. Sharkey the log?

2.1

MS. YOST: Yes, I should have given it to him. Sorry, it's not stapled. And we have numerous documents and this is the most recent log, but we are adding to it with every e-mail we get.

MR. SHARKEY: I apologize, your Honor,

I've not received a copy of the log. Is that -
MS. YOST: Yeah, I'm going to bring you one.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Pritchard, while we're taking this break, why don't you distribute your privilege log also.

MR. PRITCHARD: We had only brought one copy of the log of documents for your Honor.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ OLIKER: I could probably trouble docketing, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: We'll get to that then.

MS. YOST: Your Honor, in regards to paragraph 11, that kind of sums it up. In essence, the attorney-client privilege is not waived by sharing the information with the third party. The Supreme Court has held that one of the provisions in the Ohio statute must be — are the only mechanisms to waive that privilege.

This is a different view than what I think we all were taught in law school, but I Shepardized this case and it's still good law.

2.0

2.1

So to the extent that attorneys were sharing their attorney-client information with us, under recent Supreme Court law that was not a waiver of that privilege.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey.

MR. SHARKEY: Briefly, your Honor. The privilege log that was distributed by Ms. Yost, I believe is inadequate to establish privilege. Simply because we have a sending party and a receiving party, I assume that these are principally e-mails, but we don't have any indication of who received copies of the various documents. And again, many of the topics related to settlement communications, and we're not seeking those.

But without an ability to identify who all the copies were and determine whether in fact they in fact had a common interest with, in this case, OCC, we believe we're entitled to the documents.

And also, I'm not sure, I don't understand if they were -- the documents were or were not produced. I apologize. I don't know if I heard

Ms. Yost address that question. Maybe she did and I missed it.

2.1

MS. YOST: We have the documents here.

EXAMINER PRICE: She has the documents.

MR. SHARKEY: Okay. Thank you.

MS. YOST: My concerns are not in regards to asserting a joint defense privilege or common interest privilege. It's just the matter of some of these documents that were provided to us are edits of attorneys and it's their attorney-client information and it's not waived by sharing it with a third person under Ohio law. That's my point. Nothing beyond that. Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey.

MR. SHARKEY: Briefly, your Honor. If, for example, IEU provided, even under this argument that Ms. Yost has identified, and I need to read and research further about it, but even under that theory that means that we couldn't send a discovery request to IEU saying give us your privileged communications, but you can still stand on a privilege objection.

But Ms. Yost can't assert IEU-Ohio's privilege objections.

EXAMINER PRICE: Do you care to respond to the case that Ms. Yost cited or is this the first

you've seen it?

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: It's the first I've seen it, your Honor. I'd have to read it and read it as to how the facts have been applied. I don't have anything to say in response to it.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Do you have something further?

MS. YOST: Just briefly. Again, you know, our first notion was that these documents were protected under the motion for protection filed by IEU. Second, I'm not calling it a privilege log.

EXAMINER PRICE: I understand.

MS. YOST: It's a log of communications.

EXAMINER PRICE: I understand.

MS. YOST: Thank you.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Ms. Bojko?

MS. BOJKO: Your Honors, if some of us that are named on this privilege log can speak. I know it's not our motion for protective order, but I think that public policy would dictate that you don't want us all to file a motion for protective order on these documents and on this issue and that is why I think many of us are still in the room, though, to protect our interests.

It has been a longstanding Commission policy to have people with a common interest, or I don't want to use a common interest agreement, so to speak, but people that can rally around a certain issue or topic, such as a procedural schedule, could come together and jointly file pleadings and motions in front of this Commission in order to save the Commission the time and expense, as well as parties' time and expense.

2.1

In fact, some of the intervention standards that we have put before us do just that which is try to prevent people from having counsel litigating multiple times on multiple issues. In discovery requests, we're supposed to read everybody else's requests before we also submit discovery requests, also not to duplicate efforts.

I think it's been a longstanding

Commission policy to do that and I would hate to see,
whether you want to call it attorney-client
privilege, work product, up until drafts are actually
filed, things of this nature, I think this is a
slippery slope and I think it's going to discourage
parties to come together to do common interest kind
of pleadings.

EXAMINER PRICE: I understand that, but

the parties aren't giving us any -- and I understand what you're saying, but you're not giving the bench any way to differentiate the sort of communications that you're talking about that commonly have been allowed and not been discoverable and not dredged up in anything else. What we're hearing is broad claims of common interest and we all have a common interest against DP&L and that everything is subject to that.

2.1

So you're not really giving us an opportunity to make anything — to distinguish between talking about a procedural schedule versus things that may or may not be waiving attorney—client privilege subject to the case that Ms. Yost would like us to follow.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, I think the privilege log that was just handed to you -EXAMINER PRICE: It's not a privilege log.

MS. BOJKO: I'm sorry. The document -EXAMINER PRICE: It's a log.

MS. BOJKO: The log that was just handed to you does do that in some respect; it tells specifically a procedural schedule. But I would also say that if you look at the actual documents that have been filed in the record you will see joint

documents and you will see that there had to be some kind of coordination to arrive at those joint documents that are filed.

2.1

But my point of interjecting was more to say just because the parties didn't file a protective order to protect those interests, we are trying to save the Commission's time as well as the parties' expense and be present here to protect those interests. I would like the record to reflect that we have not waived any of those by not filing a motion for protective order, and we can do that if that's the Court's desire for us to do that, your Honor's desire.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey, last word on this?

MR. SHARKEY: Nothing further from me, your Honor.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey, let's go ahead and move on to the next one. I have Request for Production 1-8 and also 1-12; is that correct?

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. Those two requests, the first one directed to IEU, and the second one directed to OCC, raise substantially the same questions as this, only the issues relate to communications relating to the AEP ESP order, so I

don't feel the need to reargue it.

2.1

I'll also say that this morning OCC has provided, via e-mail, documents that they state were responsive and has handed to me this morning -- I'm sorry, in advance of this conference, a privilege log. I've not had an opportunity to carefully review or respond to those, so I'm not able, today, to respond, really, to those because I just received them earlier today.

EXAMINER PRICE: I'm having trouble getting over the relevance hurdle on communications regarding AEP. Maybe you can help me with that.

MR. SHARKEY: Certainly, your Honor.

We believe that the AEP case was an ESP proceeding that had, within it, certain non-bypassable charges, a stability charge designed to arrive at a stabilization rider pursuant to the same statute, so it's the same facts and the same statute, and that AEP also had blending schedules there, so we believe that we would be entitled -- we believe that the case is similar, it's precedential, and that the communications --

EXAMINER PRICE: What would you do with these communications?

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, once we saw

them, you know, we would know a better answer to that, but we believe that they may contain admissions that would be useful to us in this case and analysis in this case, your Honor.

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: I'm troubled by the answer of we'll figure out what we would do with them once we see them. That's not going to get you over reasonably calculated to lead to admissible evidence.

MR. SHARKEY: Well, your Honor, without

-- given the similarities between the two cases, we
believe that they may. Without having seen the
documents we can't know what specifically is in
there, but we believe that it's reasonably calculated
to lead to evidence that would be admissible; maybe
or maybe not, but we don't know until we see the
documents and see what's there.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, Mr. Sharkey was correct in his representation that we supplemented that response this morning. We provided 37 pages of information to respond to the discovery, even though we do believe it is not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. For purposes of good faith and pushing things forward, we did respond.

On the reasonably-calculated issue, I

would note that, your Honor, if we get into a position — or, we get into a ruling where your Honors rule that a case or any other cases related to any other party's case, we could be talking about a huge burden being placed on parties to respond to any case that had a relevant issue that someone believed related to another party's filing case. I think we would be in a very burdensome and difficult position if we were required to do so.

2.1

Having said all that, I do have copies, should the Bench desire, I do have copies of the privilege log for this, for our responses to Request for Production No. 12, along with the documents in question.

EXAMINER PRICE: Please.

Mr. Sharkey, would you care to respond to the slippery slope to an undue burden?

MR. SHARKEY: Briefly, your Honor. We've asked for communications limited to one specific case. I don't believe this request is unduly broad or unduly burdensome. It's certainly possible if we said any -- all communications related to any case pending before the proceeding, that may be overly broad and unreasonable, but that's not what we asked for.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, if I could add.

I did also provide, as part of our objection, we objected on the basis of privilege. And I do provide, your Honors, the Bench with a copy of the joint defense agreement that was reached between OCC and the parties that would impact upon the confident — or, the privilege log.

2.1

Several of the documents listed on the privilege log were e-mail communications between OCC and representatives of APJN, an intervenor which OCC was engaged in a joint defense agreement with, executed on 9/20/11.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Pritchard.

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes. With regards to their motion to compel us. This was a topic that we filed and discussed in our motion for protective order. We claimed that they failed to demonstrate any connection link between the cases. They have not, in response to our motion for protective order, identified any specific connection and they haven't asked for any specific connection once they did identify them.

There are various aspects of the AEP case that would have nothing to do with this case. For

instance, AEP requested a distribution investment rider. Anything IEU-Ohio would have in its possession related to that wouldn't affect any of their proposals in this case.

2.0

2.1

Moreover, we've brought our privilege log of IEU-Ohio's communications, and again it's going to be the confidential closed-session meetings. We could bring that up to your Honor, unless they are not seeking that.

And then the other IEU-Ohio communications we would have would be the open meetings in the morning, but we don't believe that information is relevant.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey.

MR. SHARKEY: Very briefly, your Honor, because many of the points I've already responded to. We would happily narrow our request to communications relating to the non-bypassable charge that was approved in the ESP order, I forget the name, but everybody in the room is familiar with the charge, and anything relating to any rate blending. So, for example, we would drop any requests that were related solely to the distribution investment rider or anything other than those two subjects.

EXAMINER PRICE: Are the parties willing

to, subject to what Mr. Sharkey just said, tender documents, or are you standing on relevance and other objections?

2.1

MR. PRITCHARD: We are standing on our relevance objection with regard to non-bypassable charges and the MRO. We still don't believe any of IEU-Ohio's communications about the AEP proposal, regardless of the charge.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

MS. GRADY: Your Honors, we have provided all documents that are responsive, regardless of our objections, standing objection on relevance, the only documents not produced are those set forth in the privilege log.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey, RPD 1-13.

MR. SHARKEY: Yes. Thank you, your
Honor. Request for Production 1-13 asked for
communications relating to OCC's experts. Just to
clarify, we're not seeking communications between
OCC's counsel and its internal experts, but we
believe we would be entitled to communications that
OCC's internal experts had with third parties related
to this case again. And also that any communications

with anyone from OCC to any external experts that OCC has engaged, I believe they've engaged two or three external experts.

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: You want communications between OCC and the experts they've retained to testify in this case?

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Consumers' Counsel.

MR. BERGER: Your Honor, the communications between OCC and the experts we've retained in this case would constitute attorney work product and we do have a privilege log with respect to those communications here.

And with respect to any communications between and among our outside experts, we represent that there have been no such communications, no such written communications, so there would be nothing to produce in that respect.

It's my understanding that those are -with respect to any communications between OCC's
in-house analysts and other persons, I think those
are largely confined to communications that those
in-house people had with representatives of IEU that
we thought were going to be subject to the motion for
protective order that IEU had filed, so.

And we've already provided a list of documents related to that, I believe. But we don't think that those should be subject for the same reasons that Ms. Yost has already indicated. Those are subject to the common interest exception — common interest privilege. Thank you.

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: Upon further reflection, your Honor, Mr. Berger is right that the second category I listed would be a subcategory of the earlier topics. I don't think we need to address that any further. He's right on that point.

As to the former point, though, we believe -- let me step back.

Ms. Grady mentioned to me earlier, at least in other cases, and I don't know about this case or not, that OCC had non-testifying experts. It's our belief and our position that such communications would be work product. That's one of the classic definitions of work product. We're going to sit on a similar work product objection later. So we're not seeking those types of communications.

But we believe the communications with the testifying experts we would be entitled to see. For example, what information those experts have been provided, what they've relied upon, what arguments

they've been asked to provide, we'd be entitled to all of those communications, your Honor.

2.1

And, again, to be clear --

EXAMINER PRICE: I understand that you're entitled to discovery regarding their expert witnesses and who they are and what their background is and what they intend to testify and what they intend to rely on.

It seems that your request is broader than that and entails any communications that you're talking about. Are you talking about the contract from OCC and the expert? How much they're being paid? Anything they're being asked to look into? Is that what you're talking about?

MR. SHARKEY: We're seeking all of the communications, your Honor, because we think we'd be entitled to use those communications. You know, we don't know what those communications are, but, for example, if the attorney had directed the witness to particular information or made representations or provided information, I think we're entitled to see all of that because, in the end, any communication they've had related to the case they're going to be relying upon, it's our belief.

EXAMINER PRICE: Do you have any

Commission precedence of similar requests being granted as to what you're asking here?

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: I am not aware of any as I stand here, your Honor. I apologize.

EXAMINER PRICE: No problem.

MR. BERGER: Your Honor --

MR. SHARKEY: May I finish? I'm also not aware of any Commission precedent rejecting such a discovery request either.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

MR. BERGER: I believe that everything he's talking about is trial preparation material prepared in anticipation of litigation, usually based upon the attorney's instructions as to what the attorney in OCC would want that person to do.

And, you know, obviously there's an independent element that the expert has there, but it's prepared in anticipation of litigation and it reflects the attorney's evaluation of strategy and tactics and therefore it's subject to attorney work product. Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey, go ahead.

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, I believe we're

entitled to test the independence, whether these experts are offering opinions that they, themselves,

have come with or have been asked to sponsor. We believe we could use potential communications to impeach those experts.

2.1

I'd also say that we at DP&L have both testifying and non-testifying experts and we have responded to numerous discovery requests asking for information provided to our testifying experts and we've provided that every time.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey, I believe that concludes all the things that were in that motion; is that correct?

MR. SHARKEY: You are correct, your Honor.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: All right. The next motion, I believe, I seemed to have lost track slightly. Is it OCC's motion to compel?

MS. GRADY: Yes, your Honor. We have two motions to compel.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Let's go ahead and start with those.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record for one second.

24 (Off the record.)

25 (Recess taken.)

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: While we were off the record, Mr. Sharkey indicated he would like to make some clarifying statements.

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. Two of them. One, going back to the cost-savings point that I had colloquially with Attorney Examiner Price.

Just to clarify, DP&L has and has provided to you a stack of documents that are all of its documents relating to an extensive exercise that The Dayton Power and Light Company engaged in to reduce its costs. You have all of those documents where DP&L has made concerted efforts.

But, to be clear, there are undoubtedly hundreds and thousands of documents where potentially the subject is where a purchasing agent was saying well, we've been buying this brand of toilet paper, can we save \$2 by switching to that brand, you know. Those are not the types of documents that we understood to be requested and have not been provided to you.

So I just want to be clear that any document related to cost savings, which potentially could be innumerable, have not been produced and we'd object as being overly broad. But we do have the analysis that DP&L has done as to sort of more

broad-based cost-saving efforts.

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

I believe we might have been talking cross each other and I might not have understood you, but off the

record I figured the points that you had made.

MR. SHARKEY: That was the first point.

The second clarifying point, your Honor, and I'm not sure this was unclear or not, in terms of OCC's communications with experts, we're seeking only the communications with outside experts. So if, for example, Mr. DeJuan was to be a witness and Ms. Yost sent Mr. DeJuan an e-mail, we're not seeking that. But to the extent they've got outside experts, we're seeking those. I think that was clear.

EXAMINER PRICE: It was.

MR. SHARKEY: Okay. Somebody asked me a question suggesting maybe it wasn't, so I thought I would clarify.

 $\label{eq:examiner price: That was my} $$ \text{understanding.}$

MR. BERGER: Is he seeking outside experts' communications with third persons or in-house people?

EXAMINER PRICE: He's seeking any communications between any OCC employee and

third-party experts that you have retained for the purposes of this litigation; is that correct?

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: Exactly right, your Honor.

MR. BERGER: And that's what's in our privilege log. Okay.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: All right. OCC.

MS. GRADY: Yes, your Honor. Following Mr. Sharkey's lead, I'd ask for the Bench's permission to put points of clarification in, very briefly, with respect to Interrogatory 333 and 334. We had a discussion, quite a lengthy discussion that went on and on. However, I think there's very pertinent information that's come to my attention that we should raise in our arguments.

We had a discussion about Mr. Jackson and Mr. Campbell and how they were DP&L Inc. They were -- they had a hat of DP&L Inc. on when they received the information from AES -- from DPL Inc. regarding the goodwill asset impairment. It's my understanding then, the testimony filed in 12-426, Mr. Jackson identifies himself as a senior vice president and CFO of DP&L company, not employed by DP&L Inc.

Further, Mr. Campbell, in testimony filed in the fuel adjustment clause proceeding, the case

number escaping me, also testified that is he employed by DP&L company as the vice president and controller.

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey, it seems like you would like to respond to that.

MR. SHARKEY: I would like to respond, your Honor, but I'll be brief because we've covered this to some extent. But there's no doubt that some employees including, for example, Mr. Jackson, may have done work on behalf of both The Dayton Power and Light Company and DPL Inc. As your Honors are well aware, there's corporate separation principles that require time done on various affiliates to be billed to those specific affiliates.

The goodwill impairment at issue was at the DPL Inc., the parent level, their time and work related to that parent work, and we, thus, submit to your Honor that it is beyond the scope of discovery. Again, there was a DP&L, the regulated utility, asset impairment and we've provided discovery on that. We believe the goodwill impairment is beyond the scope of discovery.

EXAMINER PRICE: Do you want to respond to that?

MS. GRADY: No, your Honor. I think

we've beat the dead horse.

2.1

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Would you like to move forward with the --

MS. GRADY: Yes, I would, your Honor. I would focus your Honor's attention on DP&L 33 because I think the document that they provided, the chart of motions to compel is very helpful. This is — this chart starting on 33, running to 36, relates to documents that they have identified that are responsive to OCC Interrogatories 227, 239, 268, and Request for Production of Documents 33.

We believe — the first point I think to be made is in the motion responding to our motion in opposition to OCC's motion to compel discovery responses, the Company solely claimed that the information was privileged, associated with work product. There was no attorney-client privilege claimed in that motion. We would believe that by failing to claim that attorney-client, it has waived the right and has forgone the opportunity to argue that it is attorney-client that protects them.

With respect to the work product, your Honors, we understand -- let me strike that.

Under work product, the work product does not absolutely shield information from discovery. If

there is good cause shown by a party after the privilege is affirmatively shown, then discovery may be had. We believe there is good cause here.

2.0

2.1

We believe that the evidence that DP&L is seeking to shield are their financial forecasts as they relate to different levels of the service stability rider and different moves to the competitive market; both issues which are crucial key issues in this proceeding. So we believe that those are the financial -- those are financial forecasts.

We do not have the software nor are we licensed to use the software that was produced, that was used by NorthBridge and Associates to produce the financial runs and, therefore, we believe good cause, there is good cause that OCC would not be able to otherwise obtain that information.

EXAMINER PRICE: Why couldn't you have retained your own experts?

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, we most certainly have retained experts. We do not have the financial modeling capability that DP&L has with all the vast resources and all the information and all the inputs and runs, we just do not have that ability, nor do we have the particular software and application that the Company used for those purposes.

EXAMINER PRICE: Aren't there cases out there, though, saying that economic disparity between the parties is not good cause? The fact that they might be able to afford it and you can't, although I'm sympathetic to that, aren't there cases out there saying that is not good cause?

2.1

MS. GRADY: Well, your Honor, I have cases that would argue opposite, that opposite point. There very well may be cases out there, but the case authority that I am aware of and I'm prepared to cite to you is of the opposite view.

Secondly, your Honor, we believe that the information, it would actually be information that is discoverable under the Ohio Civil Rule of Evidence 26(B)(6) -- I'm sorry, (B)(5)(d) section (i) and section (ii). Those rules were amended in 2012 to bring them into compliance with the Federal Rules of Evidence.

And under those rules, communications between a party's attorney and any witness that's identified as an expert witness may be -- may be produced despite privilege claims if they identify facts or data that the party's attorney provided and the expert considered in forming his opinion and that -- or that they identify assumptions that the party's

attorney provided and the expert relied upon.

2.1

There is case law, your Honors, with respect to the non-testifying expert that suggest that if the non-testifying expert provides data, information, or assumptions and inputs, and gives those to a testifying expert that that work product privilege is — that the work product privilege no longer applies.

Given this reading of the rule and given the fact that parties are entitled to cross-examine, and to the extent an expert, a testifying expert relies on a non-testifying expert's work, that parties should be able to cross-examine the testifying expert as to those underlying facts and data they have relied upon and used for purposes of their testimony.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey.

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. Let me start by addressing the question about the attorney-client privilege listed in the log.

Ms. Grady is correct that that's in error. The log lists from pages 33 to 36 in my chart. It's the work-product doctrine that we're standing on as to those objections, your Honor.

And, specifically, your Honor, The Dayton

Power and Light Company has engaged the consulting economic firm NorthBridge to assist it in this case. NorthBridge has — is not engaged as a testifying expert and in fact was engaged by our firm and they have provided various advice including their analysis of what would happen under alternative scenarios if the Commission were to, for example, approve such and such level of SSR, approve this different blending schedule and such.

I don't believe --

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: Is there an easy way, I'm sure it's in the documents you've given to us already, but when you say it's NorthBridge, is it D. Segal that's NorthBridge, or is it A. Brannan that's NorthBridge if you look through here?

MR. SHARKEY: In these -- the author of -- in each of the pieces, your Honor, and I apologize, I have a set of the documents here for you as well, they're being brought up, but it is the author.

EXAMINER PRICE: And which authors is it?

MR. SHARKEY: Frank Huntowski, Dave

Segal, Andrew Brannan, and Neil Fisher. All of those
people are representatives of NorthBridge, your

Honor.

1 EXAMINER PRICE: So Segal, Brannan, 2 Fisher --3 MR. SHARKEY: -- Huntowski. Every person 4 in the author column on that chart, your Honor, is a 5 NorthBridge person. EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. That's what I was 6 7 looking for. MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, there is in 8 fact an engagement letter for our firm and it is 9 10 sitting in the stack of documents that you have. It's not responsive to the request which was for the 11 12 analysis, but I wanted you to be able to see that in 13 fact they were engaged by our firm. I don't believe that there is any 14 15 dispute, your Honor, that the information is work 16 product, and I understand the question is whether or 17 not good cause exists for DP&L to be --18 EXAMINER PRICE: I think she is disputing the work product. I think she's saying if the 19 20 underlying facts were given to a testifying witness 2.1 then there is no work product defense or privilege. Is that correct, Ms. Grady? 22 23 MS. GRADY: Your Honor, I think that's a 24 close paraphrasing, yes. 25 MR. SHARKEY: Well, your Honor, if --

there are no testifying experts in our case that have relied upon in their testimony, cited, used the NorthBridge materials. Those materials have been used purely for litigation and settlement strategy for the Company. And, in fact, NorthBridge, as you'll see in the stack of documents, has evaluated what will happen under settlement proposals, different potential litigation proposals, so we believe that by definition that information is work product.

2.1

And I guess that argument that providing it to a person would waive the work product status, your Honor, is simply wrong. The Ohio Supreme Court in the In re Election case that we cite as to the other remaining issue in our other memo in op says that providing work product to either representatives of the client or even its agents does not waive its work product status. So providing it to such people certainly does not. That's directly consistent with the In re Election case.

If I may, then, your Honor, respond to what I believe is the principal argument is that could cause exists. The Ohio Supreme Court and The American Bar Association have recognized that there are sort of, for the good cause question, two

different categories of work product.

2.0

2.1

One is the tangible work product. So if it's a car accident case, for example, and I went and took pictures of the damage done to the automobile, but then, the next night, the automobile was stolen, that is the tangible work product and the circumstances that I describe may be something that they could get through discovery.

But there's also the sort of opinion or intangible work product that relates to the thoughts and analysis of the party's attorneys or its agents, and the ABA has stated in materials we've described to you that that material is almost absolutely protected. The Ohio Supreme Court, in the Sebaly, Shillito and Dyer case that we've described and cited in our memo in op, your Honor, says that you can get that type of information only if the underlying opinion is directly at issue.

So, your Honor, in the SS&D case that I've mentioned, the general counsel for a client had fired the Sebaly, Shillito and Dyer -- I'm sorry, the --

EXAMINER PRICE: Squire Sanders.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you. The Squire Sanders firm. Had fired them because he believed

that the Squire Sanders firm had been performing inadequately.

2.0

2.1

Squire Sanders then sued to try to get its fees, a couple million dollars, I believe, they were owed to it, and sought to get its former client's general counsel's documents and depositions as to their thought process as to why they were fired. The court said in that case the thought process of the general counsel was directly at issue because it was why was the SS, the Squire Sanders firm fired, so that information in fact was discoverable.

But here, your Honor, the issue in this case has nothing to do with NorthBridge's conclusions. What NorthBridge thinks is irrelevant. Its mental thoughts and impressions are not at issue in this case, and that SS&D Supreme Court case thus says they can't get it.

Secondly, your Honor, the Jackson Ohio

Supreme Court case shows that they can get the information — they can't get the information if they can hire their own experts and attempt to duplicate it. OCC is certainly free to hire its own experts, use its own methodologies to try to determine what would happen if DP&L's service stability rider was

lowered by 5 or 10 million dollars, what affect that would have on DP&L's ROE; what would happen if the blending percentages were altered, what affect would that have on DP&L's ROE. That's certainly something that OCC could do.

2.1

So they can't establish either two critical elements: One, that NorthBridge's thoughts and processes are directly at issue in this case; and, two, that there's a compelling need.

EXAMINER PRICE: Why do you say that their thoughts and processes are not directly at issue in this case? You're asking for a rate stability rider in an amount to get you a return on equity of 7 to 10 percent. Isn't that what NorthBridge has done?

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, the underlying facts are absolutely at issue, but in the SS&D case that I've described, SS&D, the law firm was fired because they said, the client said, that the general counsel had concluded that SS&D was doing a bad job, that they were performing inadequately.

So in that case the mental conclusions of the former client's general counsel were directly at issue. What did that counsel think, what did the general counsel for the former client think were

directly at issue in the case. That's what you need to show.

2.0

2.1

Here, NorthBridge are not engaged as testifying experts. Whether they think A, B, or C is not directly at issue in the case. It's -- meaning their thoughts, what they think, what they believe, why they've done things.

What's at issue in this case, your Honor, is whether DP&L's rates are reasonable, whether they comply with the statute, whether it's supported factually. What NorthBridge thinks is not directly at issue in the case as to any of those issues.

That's what I'm saying. Their mental impressions are not something the Commission needs to decide or evaluate in this case.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Grady.

MS. GRADY: Thank you, your Honor. If I could briefly respond. The case law I would cite for showing good cause, Pearl Brewing Company versus

Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company, 415 Federal Supp.

1122, from the Southern District of Texas, 1976, found if there's potential unfairness to the plaintiff, and after the balancing of expenditures of time and resources that would be necessary in order to have the discovering party do the work on their

own in an already protracted and delayed case, which we have here, they concluded that good cause was shown and ordered discovery of the information being requested.

2.0

2.1

With respect to the arguments that

Mr. Sharkey made about waiver. We are not contesting
waiver. We are saying that under the policy of the

Ohio Civil Rules 26 there is a work product as well
as attorney-client -- let me strike that.

Work product, there are exceptions to work product, and the two court cases I would cite where the courts ordered that a testifying expert's information that was supplied to -- or, a non-testifying expert's information that was work product and was supplied to a testifying expert was ordered to be produced in two cases that I'm aware of.

The first being Heitmann versus Concrete
Pipe Machinery, 98 Federal Rules Decision 740, coming
out of the Eastern District of Missouri in 1983. As
well as Delcastor, Inc. versus Vail Associates, Inc.,
108 Federal Rules Decision 405, coming out of the
District of Colorado in 1985, which ordered the work
product produced and shared with the -- ordered the
work product produced by a non-testifying expert and

shared with the testifying expert to be subject to discovery.

2.1

There are policy reasons behind that and, quite briefly, those policy reasons are as follows:

That disclosure allows for a party to effectively cross-examine the experts on all bases for the opinions expressed, including the influence of a party's attorney and/or their non-testifying expert.

The fact that work-product doctrine is not violated or diminished when attorneys are free to develop legal theories and protected work product provided they do not share that with the testifying expert.

The third policy, your Honor, being that allowing the discovery of the work product provided by a non-testifying expert to a testifying expert allows a bright line requiring disclosure and provides litigants with certainty and the ability to avoid unnecessary discovery disputes.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey.

MR. SHARKEY: I will respond briefly, your Honor. I was writing furiously, so I don't know if I've got it all accurately, but the cases cited were a 1976 case out of the Southern District of Texas, a 1983 case out of the Eastern District of

Missouri, and I believe another case cited by -- my notes only reflect "DC," so I missed the exact wording.

2.1

MS. GRADY: The District -- Colorado District Court.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, very much.

I'll cite, to your Honors, three Ohio
Supreme Court decisions that are consistent with our
arguments and essentially mandate the arguments we've
made.

The Squire, Sanders and Dempsey argument, the 2010 decision by the Supreme Court of Ohio which mandates that the mental issues be directly at issue.

There's the Jackson case, your Honor, by the Ohio Supreme Court cited in 2006. That's the one that held that if experts can — if the other side can hire experts to determine or perform an analysis, then it is not — I'm sorry, then it retains its work product status.

Finally, your Honor, there's the In re
Election case that's cited and argued in our other
memorandum in opposition that holds that work product
can be provided to agents of the party and retain its
work product status. Certainly you can provide it to
your — the party can provide it to its

representatives. Otherwise, what would be the point, your Honor, of hiring non-testifying experts.

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: But I think in all fairness, that case -- doesn't that case revolve around whether or not the privilege was waived, where she's saying good cause shown. They're trying to demonstrate good cause. She's not claiming that you waived work product. She's claiming that even though you do have a valid -- you may have a valid work product claim, they've still shown good cause.

MR. SHARKEY: Well, as to the good cause point, the Squire, Sanders and Dempsey say they have to show that their mental impressions are directly at issue, your Honor.

And the Jackson case says you can hire your own expert. Inevitably, your Honor, parties hire non-testifying experts. This suggestion that somehow, if somebody sees it, who's going to be a testifying witness, that it loses its work product status, would largely lose a lot of advantages of hiring non-testifying experts to advise you on litigation. I don't think that's the law in Ohio.

EXAMINER PRICE: Would you care to distinguish the two cases?

MS. GRADY: Well, your Honor, I think the

important distinction is these were pre-2012. In 2012, the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure were amended. They provided an exception to work-product doctrine.

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: You're asking the Commission, which is bound by Supreme Court precedent, but not so much by Ohio Civil Rules precedent, to give greater weight to the one we're not bound by than the one we are bound by, aren't you?

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, I'm understanding that the Commission generally follows civil rules, and to the extent that the procedural rules — the Ohio civil rules, and to the extent that the procedural rules of the Commission do not address an issue, it looks to the Ohio Rules of Civil Procedure for guidance.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: All right. I think that's all we're going to hear on that issue at this time.

MS. GRADY: Thank you.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Would you care to -MS. GRADY: Moving on to Request for
Production 89. This is a little bit more -- we will
be talking about work product a little more because
that is the objection.

In Request for Production of Document 89, we asked that DP&L provide a copy of all documents that it has provided during 2012 and 2013 to the three credit rating agencies, specifically with documents that relate to the credit worthiness of the company, its future business condition, and its ability to repay interest and principal.

2.0

2.1

We fully set forth in our motion to compel why we believe this is reasonable. Needless to say, Mr. Chambers, the Company's expert, testifies for 59 pages about the importance of credit rating agencies and also testifies as to the actions taken by the credit rating agencies with respect to DP&L. We are just seeking to find out what information DP&L provided to these credit rating agencies during 2012 and 2013.

We would note, your Honors, as you're well aware, the burden of proof on asserting privilege lies with the party asserting it, not with the party that is challenging it. We also believe that with respect to work product privilege that's being claimed, there has been no showing that the documents were produced in anticipation of litigation which is one of the three prongs required for the work product showing.

In anticipation of litigation does not mean that documents prepared through the regular business process in the ordinary course of business are protected. There is no work product immunity for these.

2.0

2.1

We submit, your Honor, that information that DP&L has provided to the credit rating agencies during 2012 and 2013 was information that it regularly provides to credit rating agencies and that were not documents and information created specifically in anticipation of litigation.

These companies, and Mr. Chambers testifies that these companies have regular interactions with the credit rating agencies, and part of the interaction with the credit rating agency is for the utility to advise the credit rating agency of the regulatory climate in the state, and that is what this information directly goes to.

I would note again, your Honor, now we are talking about not a non-testifying witness, but a testifying witness, and under Ohio Civil Rule 26(B)(5)(d), discovery of communications between an attorney and a testifying expert are not -- are not subject to privilege if the testifying witness considers the facts and the data that the party's

attorney provided, and if the testifying witness relies upon assumptions provided by the party's attorney.

2.0

2.1

Again, these were the 2012 amendments to the Ohio Civil Rules of Procedure following the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure which amended them two years earlier.

I also have, your Honor, to the extent that your Honor wishes, I have a series of Sixth Circuit cases which go to that exact point which essentially was codified, if you will, in the holdings of the Sixth Circuit as well as the Federal Circuit courts. The majority of courts found that this was not work product, as well as attorney-client was not shielded, and should be produced if the witness, the testifying witness relies on the information as part of their testimony.

EXAMINER PRICE: Did your witness rely upon the information as part of his testimony?

MR. SHARKEY: No, your Honor. I believe she might be referring to -- your Honor, I'm not sure which witness she's referring to. I believe she's referring to Mr. Chambers. Mr. Chambers was not involved in any of the communications with any of these credit rating agencies.

Those are communications that have happened between Dayton Power and Light representatives, including Ms. Sobecki, one of the attorneys representing DP&L, and the credit rating agencies. There's no communications between Mr. Chambers and the credit rating agencies that have occurred that relate to the case. Those are not the documents that are being withheld, your Honor.

2.0

2.1

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, if I may quote from the rule. The rule says that communication between a party's attorney and any witness identified as an expert witness, as Mr. Chambers as well as Mr. Jackson have been identified, regardless of the form of communications, are protected by division (B)(3) of the rule, except to the extent that the communications, and this is subsection (ii), identify facts or data that the party's attorney provided and that the expert considered in forming the opinions to be expressed.

In subsection (iii), the information is more specific, related to assumptions, more akin to opinion work product provided, that the party's attorney provided and the expert relied upon.

So there are two different distinctions being that if the party considered it in forming its

opinions, it is not -- it is not covered. And if the party relied upon assumptions in forming the opinions, it is not covered and is subject to discovery.

2.0

2.1

So I don't believe that we have to show that the expert relied upon it; merely that the expert -- that it was facts and data that the party's attorney provided and that the expert considered in the filing of his testimony and in the expression of the opinions contained therein.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey.

MR. SHARKEY: First of all, your Honor, if I could go back to our earlier arguments that OCC should produce the communications it had with its experts, I believe that the communications — the argument Ms. Grady was just making seemed to be directly related to our argument.

EXAMINER PRICE: The Bench understood that.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor.

Secondly, and more importantly, I'm still a little puzzled by her argument. These communications, perhaps if I could deliver a copy of them to you, these are communications between DP&L and credit rating agencies; largely PowerPoint

presentations. They have not been provided to Mr. Chambers who's our witness who's testifying generally relating to credit rating agencies' policies and procedures. Those are not documents that he's seen, that he relied upon.

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: I think that's probably the source of the issue is he generally was talking about credit rating issues. And what you're representing to us is although he generally was speaking about credit ratings, the actual communications and the result of the communications between you and the credit agencies were never supplied to him.

MR. SHARKEY: Well, your Honor, if they want -- two things. Start with the big picture. The real information that's sensitive in these documents is DP&L's projections of revenue that it's going to receive in this case.

And from a -- first of all, from a 50,000-foot view, your Honor is well aware that the interaction of credit rating agencies and the issuers, the debt issuers like Dayton Power and Light, they have regular communications and it's very important to all issuers of debt that they be able to communicate on a confidential basis with those credit

rating agencies.

2.1

DP&L, like many other issuers, has communicated on a confidential basis and provided the credit rating agencies its projections of what revenues it expects to receive through this case.

Mr. Faruki clarifies it just so we're clear. DP&L's conclusions of its projected revenue were based upon advice of counsel, Ms. Sobecki, and our firm have provided such advice to the firm -- to DP&L. In fact, Ms. Sobecki was involved in making the presentations to the credit rating agencies.

So that information, we don't believe, first of all, that Mr. Chambers needed or didn't need, but that's an entirely separate issue as to whether or not these communications are discoverable.

The courts have held that work product such as your expectations as to the results of the case, if they are provided to a third party who is your agent, retain its work product status, that's the In re Election case that we described, your Honor. And there's a couple of cases that are --

EXAMINER PRICE: I don't think she's -- I don't think she's arguing that you waived work product.

MR. SHARKEY: I believe --

EXAMINER PRICE: I think she's saying

that your expert witness relied upon this

information, therefore, she's entitled to discovery.

MS. GRADY: Or consider the

information -
EXAMINER PRICE: Or consider the

information.

MS. GRADY: -- in forming the opinions

that it expressed in testimony. Mr. Sharkey -- I

haven't heard Mr. Sharkey say yet that his experts,

2.1

that it expressed in testimony. Mr. Sharkey -- I haven't heard Mr. Sharkey say yet that his experts, Mr. Jackson and/or Mr. Chambers or other witnesses that testify as to the financial integrity of the company have not considered the information provided to the credit rating agencies and that's what I'm waiting to hear.

MR. SHARKEY: Well, certainly it's true. I think I've been fairly clear that Mr. Chambers has not seen, received, heard any of this information and he's been the witness who's testified as to the financial integrity issue, your Honor.

Mr. Jackson was and is the CFO, because he has seen information, in fact participated in preparing information that was the -- that is work product, doesn't waive the work product nature of it. Mr. Jackson is the CFO. Work product, as your Honors

know, can be prepared by the client, by the attorney, by agents of the client. As long as it's work product, it's protected.

2.1

Mr. Jackson, as the CFO, participated in preparation of his expectations as to what the Commission may do and what, you know, part of that is advice of counsel, so that information, just because Mr. Jackson was involved, doesn't terminate its work product status.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor --

MR. SHARKEY: The client has to be -- if I can finish, your Honor. The client has to be involved in preparing the work product documents.

MS. GRADY: I'm sorry, I didn't mean to interrupt. Are you finished?

MR. SHARKEY: I am finished.

MS. GRADY: If I may quickly respond, your Honor. Mr. Jackson is one of the primary witnesses in this case that presents the pro forma financials of the Company to show that the Company will be in desperate straits, that it needs a financial integrity charge of \$687 million to be paid for by the customers of this utility.

He has detailed, very detailed analysis of financial reports, financial forecasts, and that

type of information is the type of information we believe was provided to the credit rating agencies and affected DP&L's rating.

2.0

2.1

In addition, Mr. Chambers testifies, in his testimony, of his assessment of DP&L's financial integrity.

Mr. Jackson, to the extent that he considered this information, and part of the information, part of producing the information, perhaps meeting with the credit rating agencies, perhaps providing documents, and he presents testimony, and the testimony considers, we're not even close to relied on, just considers, then the work product is waived or the work product exception applies under the Ohio Civil Rules of 26(B)(5)(d) subsection (ii), and should be produced.

It's essentially an issue of being able to sufficiently cross-examine and have the right to cross-examine an expert witness who is testifying on a very significant issue as to the underlying facts and data of his testimony.

EXAMINER PRICE: I have a question for Ms. Grady first. Are you alleging that Mr. Jackson has not provided any discovery regarding his

underlying testimony, or are you saying he's provided some discovery but you also want these documents?

2.1

MS. GRADY: It is the latter, your Honor. He has provided some discovery, but this discovery is in particular relevant in that it will help us judge if the information being provided to the Commission and being provided in Mr. Jackson's testimony is consistent with the information that they're providing to the credit rating agencies.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Pritchard.

MR. PRITCHARD: I'm not sure if you would like to address this now or later, your Honor, but based on counsel for DP&L's representations that they've provided the assumptions of the likelihood success of their case to third parties, I believe we have a waiver claim on our second motion to compel, requests for -- or, Interrogatories 3-1 through 3-3, if you disclose, voluntarily disclose information that is either subject to an attorney-client privilege or work product --

EXAMINER PRICE: I don't think it's that simple, Mr. Pritchard.

MR. PRITCHARD: He said that if there's some sort of agency relationship that it would retain its status. I'm not quite sure how the utility and

the credit rating agency have agency status.

2.1

"agency" is something -- and I know that they use this in their pleading, that's probably not the term I would have used. But there's certainly cases out there that say giving work product to outside auditors does not waive the work product.

The question for us is: Are the credit ratings the moral equivalent as outside auditors — not "moral" — are the equivalent to outside auditors in the sense they're both performing a gatekeeper function. That's the question we have to ask.

Clearly, it's not just because they disclose to a third party; you can disclose to some third parties without waiving privilege.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ PRITCHARD: That is my understanding as well, your Honor.

MR. SHARKEY: Briefly, your Honor, regarding the agency question, and you hit on the question of whether or not the auditors and the CRA, the credit rating agency sit in similar shoes.

Auditors and credit rating agencies both provide information and opinions to outside investors. The reason that they exist, the reason that both exist is to provide their candid opinions

to outside investors.

2.0

2.1

Both of them, credit rating agencies and auditors are engaged by the client. In this case DP&L has auditors, DP&L has credit rating agencies that it's signed contracts and it's hired. Both the credit rating agencies and the auditors, your Honor, are under duties to maintain confidentiality.

And, in fact, I believe Mr. Chambers' declaration describes at pretty good length the duties of confidentiality that the credit rating agencies owe to the person they've signed a contract with, the issuer, in this case The Dayton Power and Light Company. So we believe they sit in very similar shoes.

I used the word "agency" simply because that was the word used the In re Election case that was cited by -- that was used by the Ohio Supreme Court there. In that case it was a sufficient agency relationship, merely that the persons at issue were engaged and asked to do services by the attorney. They didn't even have a formal contract necessarily. That's certainly a much more attenuated relationship than The Dayton Power and Light Company has with the credit rating agencies that the Ohio Supreme Court has found sufficient.

Also, your Honor --

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: In the In re Election, wasn't it the campaign manager?

MR. SHARKEY: There were two witnesses ——
if I can step back, your Honor. In that case, the
lawyer for the candidate had asked two people to go
to watch the counting of the ballots. Those two
people then provided the information to the campaign
manager, your Honor, yes.

So I guess point taken, it was the campaign manager, but there's still no, necessarily, clear duties of confidentiality like the credit rating agencies owe here.

And if I may also briefly address the arguments made by Ms. Grady that essentially would say that any time a client was involved with preparing work product and later testified that that would waive the work product protection. The whole purpose of the work product protection is to allow the clients, including its witnesses, to create work product and protect it from discovery.

And this information that we seek to protect here, your Honor, namely projected results as to what the Commission would decide as to things like the level of the SSR, are, we believe, the heart of

what should be protected and that DP&L would be irreparably damaged in its litigation and settlement decisions if that kind of information was disclosed.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Ms. Grady.

2.1

MS. GRADY: Very briefly, your Honor. I know it is getting late.

EXAMINER PRICE: We've got the room all night.

MS. GRADY: Directing your attention to DP&L 37 and 38, that's where their privilege log takes on this issue. I guess I have — the questions that I have for DP&L are listed under, like for instance, under 3, there's "banks," and I'm not sure what credit rating agency is called "banks." I'm not aware of one.

And the other question I have is it's curious that the authors of these documents are sometimes listed as DPL or DP&L. And given our prior discussion about Mr. Jackson and whether he was DP&L or whether he was DP&L Inc., I think it raises an interesting question as to if it is — if the authors were DPL or it was — the information was somehow created by DP&L or DP&L Inc., whether or not that somehow would disseminate the work product, because

now we're talking about DP&L sharing it with DP&L Inc. And we get into all different kinds of issues, issues that were kind of raised by Mr. Jackson and the discussion about whether his -- the information that he had was in the form of DP&L or DP&L Inc. and what hat he was wearing.

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey, do you wanted to respond that?

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, I think most of these points have been argued extensively. May I consult briefly with my client?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may.

MR. SHARKEY: One point of clarification, your Honor, is the recipients of point 3 are banks, they're also, you know, they have contracts signed with DP&L and have confidentiality agreements signed with DP&L. We believe that they also fit within the scope of people we would be permitted to share confidential information. It's important that those banks have an understanding, your Honor, of --

EXAMINER PRICE: They're not providing any gatekeeper function; they're investors. I mean, credit rating agencies, I can see performing a gatekeeper function like an outside auditor of why you wouldn't want to erode that relationship. These

```
are banks; they're just investors.
```

MR. SHARKEY: Well, your Honor, I would submit that's even a more direct relationship. The relationship from the client to an auditor or a CRA to a bank is — if that's sufficient, then information provided directly to a bank, with whom you've got contracts, these aren't prospects, these are people who have contracts who've agreed to hold the information confidential, we believe that would be sufficient as well.

EXAMINER PRICE: I guess the question

Ms. Grady is asking is given that these are AES-DPL

documents, why are we having this discussion at all.

Why aren't you simply standing on the idea that these are not in DP&L's possession and we shouldn't even be talking about them?

MR. SHARKEY: Can I consult with my client, your Honor?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may. I'm not sure if she's helping or hurting your case, but.

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, as to these -- EXAMINER PRICE: Just one minute.

MR. SHARKEY: I apologize. I thought you were ready.

EXAMINER PRICE: Now you can proceed.

2.1

2 The response to your question, your 3 Honor, is that the credit rating agencies rate the 4 credit of both DPL and DP&L, and it's provided as to 5 both. So we have not made an assertion that this was 6 not in the custody of The Dayton Power and Light 7 Company. But that doesn't, I think, undermine or 8 9 alter the fact that some of the other documents that 10 have been issued and we discussed earlier today were 11 not within the custody or control of The Dayton Power 12 and Light Company, and so that's the reason. 13 So the author column, I think fairly corrected by my discussions with the client, would 14

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor.

1

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

2.1

22

23

24

25

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

include The Dayton Power and Light Company.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: At this time I think that concludes all the pending motions. Is there anything further from either parties that they would like to discuss on the record at this time?

MR. SHARKEY: Not from DP&L, your Honor.

I'm sure you're glad to hear.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Thank you.

MR. PRITCHARD: None, your Honor.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: OCC?

MS. GRADY: Well, your Honor, given the recent discovery requests we see coming in, we would expect that we're going to be having more motions to compel. We would appreciate the opportunity, should we have more than one motion to compel that arises because of insufficient responses, to have a discovery conference as we did today to more expeditiously rule on these matters given the impending hearing date.

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: We'll take that under advisement and consider it as we move forward.

Anyone else have anything else they would like to add? Thank you all. At this time --

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record for about 10 minutes.

(Off the record.)

(Recess taken.)

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: We've reviewed the arguments made by the parties and the motions and the documents in camera. At this time we're going to go ahead and rule on a number of those. Some of those we'll defer ruling until a later date which will be ruled on by a subsequent entry.

Regarding IEU's motion to compel filed on December 18th and subsequently withdrawn, we're going

to deny in total. I'm not going to read through those. I believe that's 1-11, 1-20, 1-23, 2-12, and Requests for Admission 1-6, 1-12, and 1-16. Each of those are denied for being information held by an affiliate.

2.0

2.1

In regards to IEU's motion to compel, regarding Interrogatories 3-1, 3-2, and 3-3, those are also denied. However, we will grant the motion to compel for the cost allocation manual; however, the Company is directed to redact information in the board minutes that it finds to be privileged and then to submit to IEU a privilege log with that cost allocation manual.

EXAMINER PRICE: Just to clarify, we're denying the broad attorney-client claim as to the board minutes. If you want to redact certain portions of the board minutes, feel free to redact them and provide a privilege log to IEU.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor. That's how I understood it.

EXAMINER PRICE: Okay.

MR. SHARKEY: May I ask a clarifying question, your Honor? There was also, within the CAM, the log that's prepared by DP&L's counsel of all pending claims and pending litigation regarding The

143 Dayton Power and Light Company, and we'd also assert 1 2 a privilege claim as to --3 EXAMINER PRICE: We find that as privileged also. 4 MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor. 5 6 MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, for 7 clarification --EXAMINER PRICE: Yes. 8 9 MR. OLIKER: -- the basis for denying 3-1 10 through 3-3, would that be -- can you give us the basis for that now? 11 12 EXAMINER PRICE: They were -- the 13 analysis was prepared at the direction of their attorney, Ms. Sobecki, underlying those documents. 14 EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Prepared in 15 16 anticipation of litigation. 17 MR. OLIKER: Okay. Thank you. 18 EXAMINER PRICE: We reviewed the 19 underlying documents in camera and it is clear that

the documents were prepared in anticipation of litigation and at the direction of their counsel.

MR. OLIKER: And, I'm sorry, I don't want to belabor the point.

EXAMINER PRICE: No.

20

2.1

22

23

24

25

MR. OLIKER: The underlying expense

reductions themselves, just an understanding --1 EXAMINER PRICE: They cannot be easily 2 3 extracted. We took a look at the documents. There's no way to extract out what's clearly their attorney's 4 5 advice from these documents. I know I'm saying trust me, but, you know, the examiners have looked at these 6 7 in camera and the documents need to be withheld. MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor. 8 9 EXAMINER PRICE: As to Dayton Power and 10 Light's motion to compel against IEU-Ohio, it is granted as to Interrogatories 1-1 and 1-2. IEU is 11 12 directed to more fully answer the questions in 1-113 and 1-2. Mr. Sharkey, I wanted to confirm that 14 15 Interrogatory -- RPD 1-5 was withdrawn. 16 MR. SHARKEY: I'm sorry, your Honor. Let 17 me --18 EXAMINER PRICE: RPD 1-5 is related to the ESP. 19 20 MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. 2.1 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. It is denied as 22 to RPD 1-6 which sought information related to the 23 MRO application on the grounds of not reasonably 24 calculated to lead to admissible information.

We are going to defer ruling on the DP&L

25

motions to compel, vis-à-vis OCC, based upon our discussion off the record that OCC should be provided an opportunity to file a memo contra and Dayton should have a chance to respond to the memo contra.

2.0

2.1

We're going to deny the request for production of documents 1-8 and 1-12 related to communications between the parties regarding the AEP case based on relevance.

We're going to defer ruling on RPD 1-13, communications between OCC and its third-party experts at this time. I believe OCC desires to file a memo contra on that motion to compel.

With respect to OCC's motion to compel,
Interrogatories 227, 239, and 255 will be denied
based upon attorney-client -- attorney work product.
I think those are the ones we've been discussing as
the ones involving the NorthBridge materials.

RPD 89 will be denied based upon attorney-client work -- attorney work product. And 255, 260, and 261 will be denied based upon they are seeking discovery from documents in the possession of DP&L's affiliates.

MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, just repeat, 89 was denied?

EXAMINER PRICE: RPD 89 was -- OCC RPD 89

```
1
      was denied, yes.
 2
                   MR. ALEXANDER:
                                   Thank you, your Honor.
 3
                   MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I'm sorry, one
       last follow-up.
 4
 5
                   EXAMINER PRICE: No problem.
                   MR. OLIKER: And I understand the
 6
 7
       sensitivity of the information you're talking about
      with the expense reductions, but you're not saying
 8
       the information itself is off limits for
 9
10
       cross-examination, depositions, regarding possible --
                   EXAMINER PRICE: I'm saying the documents
11
12
       themselves are denied.
13
                   MR. OLIKER: Fair game for
       interrogatories, your Honor?
14
                   EXAMINER PRICE: Pardon me?
15
16
                   MR. OLIKER: But it's fair game for
17
       interrogatories describing the actual expense
18
       reductions that would be possible?
                   MR. FARUKI: Well, I would object to
19
2.0
       that.
2.1
                   EXAMINER PRICE: I'm not going to -- I'm
22
      not going to give blessing to any future questions.
23
                   MR. OLIKER: Okay.
24
                   EXAMINER PRICE: If you've got questions
25
       in subsequent discovery and depositions you want to
```

ask, you should ask them and we'll deal with them
that way. I can't give blessing to them. But the
essence of these is work product and work product has
to be a tangible thing, it has to be a document, so
we're only denying the request to produce the
documents.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor. I'm just trying to understand the parameters of the ruling.

EXAMINER PRICE: And that's the easiest way to think of it is we're denying production of the documents at this time.

MR. OLIKER: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: Further questions?

EXAMINER PRICE: Did we get everything?

Need clarifications?

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: I want to say thank you very much for your close attention, your Honors, and for staying this late.

EXAMINER PRICE: It's not a problem. Let's go off the record for one minute.

(Off the record.)

EXAMINER PRICE: As we've discussed earlier, OCC is entitled to file a motion -- a memo contra to Dayton Power and Light's motion to compel.

OCC is directed to file it within a week from today.

Dayton Power and Light is entitled to file a reply to that memo contra and they're directed to file it within a week from the service of the memo contra.

In the event that OCC declines to file a memo contra, there was a new Supreme Court case that was raised for the first time in our arguments, so Dayton is still authorized to file a reply within two weeks from today in the event there is no memo contra filed.

Beyond that, I believe the parties have all agreed that they will act expeditiously and reasonably in responding to the discovery requests where the motions to compel have been granted.

Anything else?

We will see you all at hearing. We are adjourned.

(Thereupon, the proceedings concluded at 5:56 p.m.)

2.0

CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Wednesday, January 30, 2013, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

Carolyn M. Burke, Registered Professional Reporter, and Notary Public in and for the

My commission expires July 17, 2013.

State of Ohio.

This foregoing document was electronically filed with the Public Utilities

Commission of Ohio Docketing Information System on

2/13/2013 9:53:58 AM

in

Case No(s). 12-0426-EL-SSO, 12-0427-EL-ATA, 12-0428-EL-AAM, 12-0429-EL-WVR, 12-0672-EL-RDR

Summary: Transcript of the Application of the Dayton Power and Light Company hearing held on 01/30/13 electronically filed by Mrs. Jennifer Duffer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Burke, Carolyn M. Mrs.