BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

In the Matter of the Application of The

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

Company for Approval of : its Market Rate Offer.

In the Matter of the Application of The

Dayton Power and Light : Case No. 12-427-EL-ATA Company for Approval of :

Revised Tariffs.

In the Matter of the Application of The

Dayton Power and Light : Case No. 12-428-EL-AAM Company for Approval of :

Certain Accounting

Authority.

In the Matter of the Application of The

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

Company for Waiver of

Certain Commission Rules. :

In the Matter of the Application of The

Dayton Power and Light : Case No. 12-672-EL-RDR

Company to Establish Tariff Riders.

PROCEEDINGS

before Mr. Gregory Price and Mr. Bryce McKenney, Attorney Examiners, at the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, 180 East Broad Street, Room 11-A, Columbus, Ohio, called at 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, February 14, 2013.

1	APPEARANCES:
2	Faruki, Ireland & Cox, PLL By Mr. Charles J. Faruki and
3	Mr. Jeffrey S. Sharkey 500 Courthouse Plaza, SW
4	10 North Ludlow Street Dayton, Ohio 45402
5	On behalf of the Company.
6	
7	Bruce J. Weston, Consumers' Counsel Office the Ohio Consumers' Counsel By Ms. Maureen R. Grady and
8	Ms. Melissa R. Yost 10 West Broad Street, Suite 1800
9	Columbus, Ohio 43215
10	On behalf of the residential customers of The Dayton Power and Light Company.
11	
12	McNees Wallace & Nurick, LLC By Mr. Matthew R. Pritchard, Mr. Frank P. Darr, and
13	Mr. Joseph E. Oliker 21 East State Street Suite 1700
14	Columbus Ohio 43215
15	On behalf of IEU-Ohio.
16 17	Calfee, Halter & Griswold, LLP By Mr. Trevor N. Alexander 21 E. State Street, Suite 1100
	Columbus, Ohio 43215
18	On behalf of FES.
19	
20	Thompson Hine, LLC By Mr. Philip B. Sineneng 41 South High Street Suite 1700
21	41 South High Street, Suite 1700 Columbus, Ohio 43215
22	On behalf of Duke Energy Retail Sales
23	and Duke Energy Commercial Asset Management.
24	
25	

1	APPEARANCES (Continued):
2	Carpenter Lipps & Leland, LLP By Ms. Kimberly W. Bojko
3	280 North High Street, Suite 1300 Columbus, Ohio 43215
4	
5	On behalf of SolarVision.
6	Mike DeWine, Ohio Attorney General By Mr. Devin Parram Assistant Attorney General
7	Public Utilities 180 East Broad Street
8	Columbus, Ohio 43215
9	On behalf of the Staff of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
10	
11	Honda of America Manufacturing, Inc. By Mr. M. Anthony Long
12	24000 Honda Parkway Marysville OH 43040
13	On behalf of Honda.
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19 20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

Thursday Evening Session,

February 14, 2013.

- -

2.0

examiner McKenney: Let's go ahead and go on the record at this time. Good afternoon. The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio calls for at this time and place Case No. 12-246-EL-SSO to establish a standard service offer in the form of electric security plan.

My name is Bryce McKenney, with me is Gregory Price, and we are the Attorney Examiners assigned to hear this case.

At this time we'll go ahead and take appearances of the parties. Go ahead and start with Dayton Power and Light Company.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor.

Jeff Sharkey and Charles Faruki from Faruki, Ireland

& Cox on behalf of the Dayton Power and Light

Company.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you.

MR. PRITCHARD: Matt Pritchard, Frank
Darr, Joe Oliker, from the law firm of McNees,
Wallace & Nurik on behalf of IEU-Ohio.

MR. ALEXANDER: Trevor Alexander, Calfee Halter, on behalf of FES.

MR. SINENENG: Good evening, your Honor. Philip Sineneng from Thompson Hine on behalf of the Duke Energy Retail Sales and Duke Energy Commercial Asset Management.

2.1

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you.

MR. PARRAM: Good evening, your Honor.
On behalf of the staff of the Public Utilities
Commission of Ohio, Devin Parram from the Ohio
Attorney General's Office.

MS. BOJKO: Thank you, your Honors. On behalf of SolarVision, LLC, Kim Bojko with Carpenter Lipps & Leland.

MS. YOST: Thank you, your Honor. On behalf of the Office of Consumers' Counsel, Maureen R. Grady and Melissa Yost.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you.

MR. LONG: Thank you, your Honor.

Anthony Long for Honda of America.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you.

At this time let's go ahead and move forward with the dispute. Dayton Power and Light, you filed the motion, would you like to go ahead and get started?

MR. SHARKEY: Absolutely, thank you, your Honors.

As background, your Honors, we have two alternative arguments relating to these documents that were inadvertently produced. Our first argument is that they should be returned in their entirety; our second argument is that if they're not going to be returned in their entirety, then certain information should be redacted from them.

2.0

2.1

The question before you is would you like to hear both arguments now or do you want to argue the first issue and then if necessary argue the second issue?

EXAMINER PRICE: Go ahead and start with the first one and we'll see how things go.

MR. SHARKEY: Okay. The documents at issue, I have copies, your Honor, if I may approach.

EXAMINER PRICE: You may. Mr. Sharkey is bringing them to you.

MR. SHARKEY: There's three documents in total. They are all DPL, Inc. memoranda, were all certified DPL, Inc. employees. DPL, Inc. operates in the ordinary course of its business and, for example, to make SEC filings and accounting determinations. So those documents, if you look on the Re line of them, for each of them it identifies them as DPL, Inc. documents.

These documents were requested by OCC in its 24th request to Dayton Power and Light Company, and we, as you know, had objected to, and in fact dealt with whether DPL documents were subject to discovery at the prior discovery conference on January 30th, and you ruled that it is not. We inadvertently produced those; it was a mistake.

2.1

We produced them, in fact, to Border Energy, FirstEnergy Solutions, Interstate Gas, Wal-Mart, Federal Executive Agency, Kroger, IEU, and OCC

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey, when you say "we produced them," I thought DPL documents were not in the possession of DP&L. So when you say "we produced them inadvertently," do you mean DP&L produced them?

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor. As I said to you in the prior conference, there is an allocation manual and the Commission's rules permit employees to be both, to have their time allocated to both DPL and to DP&L. And when the request came in, one of the employees who would allocate their time to both saw the request for the documents, retrieved them and provided them to all parties.

EXAMINER PRICE: Aren't the documents

kept separately? Don't you have a section of DPL documents and a separate section of DP&L documents?

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, I can't speak as to the filing systems but there's electronic versions. There's not separate -- a person doesn't have a separate email address, for example, whether DPL documents or DP&L documents. Documents were kept in electronic places.

EXAMINER PRICE: They're on a server and there's no differentiation on the server between DP&L and DPL.

MR. SHARKEY: I can't speak to how it's kept on the server, but how documents come in, they don't come in as DP&L or DPL. So if you have electronic copies of those, that's how you have them.

We discovered that the documents were inadvertently produced when OCC served its 28th set of discovery requests. That set was served on February 4th. We were preparing objections for it late in the night of February 5 and discovered that these documents that OCC was asking about had been inadvertently produced, and we promptly sent notices to all of the parties and asked that the documents be returned to Dayton Power and Light, as I mentioned earlier.

All of the recipients other than OCC and IEU have agreed to destroy the documents.

2.1

It is our position -- step back.

There are stipulated protective agreements that the Dayton Power and Light Company has with both IEU and with OCC.

As to IEU, your Honor, it's attached to my declaration with the motion that you filed.

Paragraph 17 clearly states that if there's an inadvertent production of privileged documents of documents that are work product or other protected documents, that that does not constitute any form of waiver or otherwise as to the production of the documents.

We believe that these documents here as DPL, Inc. documents would clearly fall within the scope of the other protected documents.

EXAMINER PRICE: Why? If they're not protected, they're not documents that are subject to the discovery. Why do you think they fall within the meaning of "other protected documents"?

MR. SHARKEY: Let me pull out the exact language, your Honor. Well, it refers in the clause to other protected documents shall not be deemed a waiver of privilege, work product, or other

protection or immunity from discovery.

2.1

So even if they didn't fall within the "other protective" clause, your Honor, I would submit they fall within the "or immunity from discovery" clause because the documents DPL, Inc. documents subject to your earlier ruling, those documents were not subject to discovery.

EXAMINER PRICE: I think that's right. I think we ruled they were subject to discovery, I don't think we said they were immune from discovery. We simply said they were not discoverable, they were in the possession of the affiliate. Do you see the distinction I'm making?

MR. SHARKEY: No, sorry, I don't understand the distinction you're making, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: I'm not making myself clear.

You had these documents, you gave them to them but they're not privileged or at least not the documents -- you're not asserting that the documents in their entirety are privileged right?

MR. SHARKEY: That's correct, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: You're not saying the

documents are work product, you're saying they are

protected or immunity from discovery. I think that's

a higher bar than just something where it's not something discoverable because it was served upon somebody who was not a party to this proceeding.

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: I understand your point, your Honor. It would be our point that the language in the stipulated protective agreement with OCC -- sorry, it's with IEU, the purpose of that was to identify when there was some type of documents that were inadvertently produced or reasons other than being privileged or work product.

I have a difficult time identifying what other documents would fall within the other protected or immune clauses there that --

EXAMINER PRICE: One assumes the attorney or the physician/patient wouldn't apply.

MR. SHARKEY: I think DP&L has very few --

EXAMINER PRICE: That's a question we'll have for Mr. Pritchard.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor.

As to the stipulated protective agreement -- sorry, anything further on the stipulated protective agreement between DP&L and IEU?

EXAMINER PRICE: Actually I do have a question. I will come back. Again, this gets back

to respecting corporate separation. The protective agreement is between Dayton Power and Light and IEU, correct? It's not between DPL and IEU.

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: That is true.

EXAMINER PRICE: These documents are DPL's property. Why would the protective agreement apply to something that is not -- the ownership or the property of third parties?

MR. SHARKEY: Well, it would apply, your Honor, because it was not DPL that produced them, it was Dayton Power and Light that produced them and it applies simply to documents that the Dayton Power and Light Company produces.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Well, if Dayton Power and Light produced them, we held that they were not discoverable because they were held by an affiliate. If you produced them, then you hold them; is that correct?

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, there are a -Mr. Jackson is an example, is a person who some of
his work is done on behalf of DPL, Inc. and some of
his work is done on behalf of DP&L. And, yes,
Mr. Jackson wears separate hats, he can access
different documents, but the Commission's corporate
separation rules permit that and part of his time is

appropriately allocated --

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: We understand that, we just want to be consistent in our ruling. We just want to be -- we don't want to be in a situation where the ruling is, well, there are times when there's no separation between DP&L and DPL but when it comes to discovery-producing documents there's absolute separation.

MR. SHARKEY: I agree that there should be separation and they should be separated, and but, your Honor, Commission rules permitting people to wear multiple hats in these limited instances, a mistake may happen and that's what happened here.

You know, it was a simple mistake borne from the fact that we have in this process ten days to respond to discovery requests, a lot of work has to happen very rapidly.

Is that all for --

EXAMINER PRICE: Yes.

MR. SHARKEY: Then as to OCC, your Honor, there's also a stipulated protective agreement between Dayton Power and Light Company and OCC but it does not contain a similar clause, it's frankly, silent on this specific issue.

We -- I have assigned one of our

associates to search Ohio law, federal law diligently, could not identify a case in Ohio that dealt with the inadvertent production and parties seeking return of an inadvertent production of a document that was not a privileged or work product document.

2.1

So I was trying to find something that was analogous; we couldn't find any law in Ohio for us or against us in that situation.

What we submit, the Commission would have discretion -- the Commission has jurisdiction to regulate practice and procedure for it, so we submit the Commission could decide this issue as appropriate.

As we discussed in our memo, the doctrine of inadvertent production as applied in courts throughout the country is an acknowledgment of the fact that mistakes, in fact, will happen and there were tremendous amounts of documents exchanged in discovery and sometimes some person who had the responsibility of reviewing the documents will have missed a point in the documents that they should not have produced.

EXAMINER PRICE: That's correct. But again the cases you cite to relate to a case where

the document was privileged. Do you have a case to point to where, say, it was inadvertently produced but for reasons other than privilege relevance? Not reasonably calculated to lead to admissible discovery?

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: I represent to you, your Honor, that I said to the associate to find those cases and they didn't find a case for us or against us. That's what they reported to me. I didn't do the research myself, but he spent a fair amount of time doing it, and so that's my understanding, your Honor. If there is, I'd be surprised.

But, your Honor, the doctrine of inadvertent production originally sprang from the notion that the parties would -- litigants in court were overwhelmed and that they would sometimes make mistakes. And I'd submit that here in front of the Commission, parties are significantly more overwhelmed with the discovery process portion, we had a ten-day deadline to respond to discovery requests, your Honor, and the numbers are in the brief that we filed. But we responded to 54 sets -- EXAMINER PRICE: Excuse me, let's go off the record.

(Off the record.)

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the record.

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: DP&L has responded in the case to 54 sets of discovery requests; 800 interrogatories; 210 requests for production of documents; 53,000 pages, about half of those requests came from OCC, roughly.

And, you know, Dayton Power and Light
Company made a mistake in responding to those
requests, your Honor. I think it would be unfair and
inappropriate if OCC was allowed to use documents
that the Dayton Power and Light Company made a
mistake in producing.

I have the arguments, as I mentioned, as to redactions, but if I understand you correctly -
EXAMINER PRICE: Let's hold off on redactions until we need to get to that point.

MR. SHARKEY: That's all I had, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Pritchard?

MR. PRITCHARD: Yes, your Honor, thank
you.

First, DP&L has categorized this as a case of inadvertent disclosure. I don't believe there was anything inadvertent about this, and that

the cases that applied inadvertent disclosure are inapplicable to the facts here.

2.1

The case DP&L cited for inadvertent disclosure involved an attorney who sent a number of blank medical releases to be signed and the assistant decided to attach and send in the production of documents a completely unrelated document. It was inadvertent to the lawyer, it was unbeknownst to them that they were producing it.

OCC's discovery request asked to provide a copy of the memo with the reference 12-Q3-GU-29, a second copy of a memo titled 12-Q3-GU-07, and a third labeled 12-Q3-GU-28.

Those three documents were identified and are the subject here. This isn't inadvertent, we didn't know these documents were being sent. These were the specific documents that were requested. They were reviewed, labeled confidential, sent to the parties, and DP&L even clarified that the original memo was -- had referenced a wrong document and provided the correction.

These documents were reviewed, clarifying remarks were included in the discovery responses, and they were sent out to the parties.

It's IEU's position this was a voluntary,

knowing disclosure, therefore, the stipulated 1 protective agreement and the law of doctrine of 2 3 inadvertent disclosure are inapplicable to the facts. 4 Secondly, we don't believe that this will fall into the category of other protected material. 5 EXAMINER PRICE: What does "other 6 protected materials" mean to you, Mr. Pritchard? 7 MR. PRITCHARD: We interpreted it as 8 being along the lines of privilege or work product --9 10 EXAMINER PRICE: You already said "privilege" and "work product." It says three things 11 have to be returned: Privileged, work product, and 12 13 other protected materials. So you can't say privileged, work product, or fit into other protected 14 materials. 15 16 What was your intent as to what "other 17 protected materials" were if it's not this? 18 MR. PRITCHARD: Confidential material, Ohio has I believe --19 2.0 EXAMINER PRICE: Confidential materials, 2.1 you already had a confidentiality agreement with 22 them. This was a confidentiality agreement so it wouldn't be confidential materials. That would have 23 24 been no basis to return that.

MR. PRITCHARD: There are I believe

25

something like 15 different privileges in Ohio outside of the attorney/client privilege.

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: And I'm just asking you to name one that would apply in this case.

MR. PRITCHARD: I cannot off the top of my head. But I'm sure that there are, well, there are medical records inside DP&L. There's a patient/client privilege.

It's our interpretation that other protected material would apply to the same category as privilege or work product; principle of contract interpretation is when there's specific items followed by more general terms. The general terms has to be read in light and conformance with the specifics.

If we're talking about privilege and work product, I would assume that the other protected material would have to be protected either by statute, sunshine laws, some sort of protected material.

DP&L has claimed these are protected on the grounds they're someone else's document. There's case law that -- about the relationship between a subsidiary and their parent and about when the subsidiary has access to and control of the financial

document they're deemed in possession of the subsidiary.

2.1

Additionally, courts have allowed discovery where the party has implicitly admitted that has control, possession, or access to documents.

So it's our position that these documents are not protected and so the stipulation agreement wouldn't apply because these are within the proper scope of discovery.

And then about the -- I'll wait to address the specifics to the attorney/client privilege if we have to --

EXAMINER PRICE: If we need to.

MR. PRITCHARD: Correct, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

EXAMINER MCKENNEY: OCC.

MS. GRADY: Thank you, your Honor. As I understand DP&L's argument, they argue that the documents were inadvertently produced and they belong to DP&L's parent DPL, Inc. and thus are not subject to discovery in this matter.

As your Honors noted, your ruling at the prehearing conference was not that DPL's documents are not subject to discovery in this case, that's a misstatement of the ruling. The ruling was that the

documents that were not in DP&L's possession were not discoverable. And these were clearly in DP&L's possession. So that ruling is not controlling.

2.0

2.1

The second ruling that I understand, and I can defer these arguments, if you will, is that related to DP&L's claim that the materials were privileged and work product. I can go ahead and address those now on a general basis.

EXAMINER PRICE: Wait till we get to individual redactions, if necessary.

MS. GRADY: But I do have one correction or at least one fact that I'd like to bring to the attention of the Attorney Examiners. These documents were two of the three documents were, the author was Jared Hoying and I believe Mr. Sharkey made a representation earlier that Mr. Hoying was an -- is an employee of DP&L, Inc.

That is inconsistent with DP&L's response to OCC discovery interrogatory 428 when asked to identify it's -- 428E, when asked: Please identify Jared Hoying and Yanina Giancristofano, the company stated: Subject to all general objections, DP&L states that Jared Hoying is the manager of accounting policy and external reporting at DP&L. The witness responsible was Mr. Jackson.

1 EXAMINER PRICE: But that doesn't exclude 2 the possibility that he's a shared service employee. 3 That just indicates that at a minimum he does work 4 for DP&L but he also may be working for DPL. 5 MS. GRADY: I think Mr. Sharkey made the representation he is a DP&L, Inc. employee and I was 6 7 just trying to correct the record there. EXAMINER PRICE: He says they're employed 8 by DP&L -- DP --9 10 MS. GRADY: And L. EXAMINER PRICE: No, he says they're 11 12 employed by DPL, Inc. He doesn't say exclusively 13 employed by DPL, Inc. 14 MS. GRADY: I think it's inconsistent 15 with what they've told us in discovery, your Honor. 16 EXAMINER PRICE: Fair enough. Anything 17 else? 18 MS. GRADY: No, your Honor. MS. YOST: Your Honor, I have one issue 19 20 if I could just briefly address it. 2.1 I've discussed with Mr. Sharkey the issue 22 regarding this document or these documents being produced to OCC now being records under Ohio's 23 24 records law which is under Revised Code 149.011

titled Documents, Records, and Record Definitions.

25

When we were notified by DP&L that we had received these documents and DP&L indicated this was an inadvertent disclosure, I want the record to reflect that immediately we took measures to isolate the document, have electronic copies removed in a file that was accessible to those who had signed the protective agreement, and sent an email to the case team and asked that they delete any electronic version.

2.0

2.1

So we isolated these copies and then later it was -- later I was notified that these documents were used in producing or in drafting discovery that ultimately is what was served upon DP&L and they notified us of the documents that had been inadvertently disclosed. But in essence I'm hopeful that we can work with the company to come to a resolution.

To the extent these documents were received by OCC, relied on by OCC, used to generate other documents at OCC, and used to develop a settlement position, they are records in accordance with Revised Code 149.011.

Therefore, under Ohio law, specifically Revised Code 149.351, there are rules about destruction or damage of records. In essence, we

have to comply with our records retention for that specific record.

2.1

I notified Mr. Sharkey that I do have a copy of the three documents, I've not read the documents, I've put them in a sealed envelope, they're locked in a file case marked "confidential."

But to the extent a ruling goes against OCC that we have to return, destroy, or redact, we do have a records issue and I hope that we can come to an agreement with the company in regards to the one copy that I currently have that that can be retained in the manner that is consistent with treatment of the current protective agreement we have with DP&L.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey, you care to respond to the arguments made?

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor, briefly, because I think my initial comments addressed some of the points that were made by other counsel.

I'll start with the comments Ms. Yost made, and essentially she's accurately represented a conversation which she and I had earlier today. The agreement essentially that we reached if you were to award that the documents at issue could not be used in discovery, there is still an outstanding issue that OCC has as to records in compliance with that

statute.

2.1

And Melissa and I worked separately to attempt to resolve that issue. We don't need that issue to be resolved today and we would take a ruling by your Honors that the documents had to be destroyed or returned as excluding the one document to keep the records retention. We will deal with that as a separate issue.

I didn't agree that she could keep it; she didn't agree that she had to get rid of it.

EXAMINER PRICE: We'll deal with it at a later date.

MR. SHARKEY: Hopefully by agreement, your Honors.

Briefly, your Honors, I have little to say, I think your questions hit the heart of it, but as to IEU, I think the inability to identify any specific other documents that would fall within that other protected document or otherwise immune from discovery clauses, they're in paragraph 17 of the SPA, demonstrate that these documents should be returned in their entirety from IEU.

Relating to the OCC, the one point I will say is I understand that Mr. Hoying, Jared Hoying, the author of the pieces at issue, is an employee, he

gets his check, his paycheck from DPL, Inc. the parent company. He may perform services for other companies but in this instance he was an employee acting on behalf of his employer.

That's all I have, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Mr. Alexander?

2.0

2.1

MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, I'd like to hear something on the hybrid issue, if I could.

Earlier during the scope of the Court's previous order, FES is not subject to this motion to compel.

When asked to delete the documents, FES did so. And FES has attempted to work with DP&L's counsel to resolve the issue in a mutually acceptable way going forward.

The issue that I want to bring to your attention is the scope of the Court's last order.

Mr. Jackson testifies as to the financials in this case, he's a key witness, particularly with regard to zone M capital expense forecast, and FES intends to question Mr. Jackson about those forecasts which he's a sponsored witness.

It is not as important to FES to have a full and complete copy of this document because, quite frankly, we hadn't reviewed it in any real

level of detail before and we've since deleted it.

2.1

What I attempted to work out in this case was mutually acceptable redaction or at minimum, an agreement that we could explore Mr. Jackson's full knowledge, not only his knowledge while he had his "DP&L hat" on. Because Mr. Jackson is testifying as to these forecasts and we need to inquire into these forecasts. We were unable to reach an agreement on that point.

So when the Court issues its decision today, FES would appreciate some clarity as to, one, the level of separation that Mr. Jackson can rely on in his testimony, both written and in deposition, and two, what we're going to do going forward with regard to documents with shared employees that are relied on by those employees to create their testimony.

EXAMINER PRICE: Well, I think we can clarify our ruling and we'll do that now and try to get this out of the way.

Our ruling in the last discovery conference pertained to documents. DP&L had raised the issue of these were work product. In order to be work product it has to be a tangible thing, it was a document. They can't claim work product as to the witness' knowledge. So the documents were protected

but he can't segment off his knowledge. However, you can't inquire into things that are attorney/client privilege.

2.1

MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: That's as much clarity
as I can give you. I hope that makes it clear.

MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Mr. Sharkey?

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor, I'd like to respond briefly to your point about you can't segment off knowledge relating to work product.

EXAMINER PRICE: Sure.

MR. SHARKEY: First of all, I submit that that's inconsistent with how the Supreme Court of Ohio has defined "work product." "Work product" has been defined to be mental impressions. That's the key point that is being protected by the work product doctrine is that it should not be able to get into the mental impressions of the attorney.

EXAMINER PRICE: The attorney.

MR. SHARKEY: Well, also of the attorney but also, your Honor, the rules describe work product not just of the attorney, but of the party. So if the party prepares work product, my analysis of projected decisions is ABC, the work product doctrine

protects their mental impressions and their paper just as it protects the attorney's mental impressions sprang out of protective attorney's work product but it's been extended to any work product prepared in anticipation of litigation. For example, your Honor, not only the document's protected but also the knowledge.

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: Again, that's what I said, he can't inquire into things that are attorney/client privilege. If, for example, he is asking do you have a revenue projection based upon your expected outcome of this case, that's going to be privileged because it's based upon his attorney's advice. Right?

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: I think we all agree with that.

Mr. Alexander?

MR. ALEXANDER: Yes, your Honor, I certainly do agree with that, but the next question would be have you considered possible expense reductions that DP&L could make to improve its return on equity.

Mr. Sharkey, would you agree that question would be appropriate?

```
1
                  MR. SHARKEY: Your Honors, you had
 2
     previously addressed the privilege question relating
 3
     to cost reductions and that's quoted in our piece.
 4
     So we would --
 5
                  EXAMINER PRICE: If the only cost
 6
     reductions plan that you embark upon were based upon
 7
     the advice of your counsel, then that's going to be
     protected.
 8
 9
                  MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor.
10
     have nothing further, your Honor.
                  EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank you,
11
12
     Mr. Sharkey.
13
                  Anything further?
                  MR. PRITCHARD: Just one clarifying
14
15
     question.
16
                  EXAMINER PRICE: I'm supposed to be
17
     asking the questions.
18
                  (Laughter.)
                  EXAMINER PRICE: Go ahead.
19
2.0
                  MR. PRITCHARD: I'm sorry, your Honor.
21
                  After the last discovery conference we
22
      said work product applied because it was a tangible
     document. We followed up with a series of questions
23
24
     that were asking what cost savings measure could DP&L
25
      implement in various ways and what revenue
```

enhancement such as filing a base distribution case they could comply with. And the response to every question was it's privileged and it's work product in accordance with your ruling.

2.1

I would say that could cause -- should exist on this if everything, if every single piece of information about their ability to cut costs is covered by the only one document that they claim exists, IEU-Ohio has no way of approving or challenging their ability on their financial integrity on the cost expense side.

If every single piece of information on that is privileged, we would have no idea to project how and to what extent they could cut their costs, and I would waiver that there's good cause exists for the information. Not necessarily the document that existed before, but to the extent over the next seven years how much money could you reduce?

We've been told that that's all the subject of that previous document so the numbers can't be even extracted. Not that whole information of the document and how the numbers were come to, but just the number X millions of dollars is a completely privileged number that we can't have access to to challenge their case.

MS. GRADY: Briefly, your Honor, I agree with the points that were made by counsel. Your Honor, as you well know, we had quite a discussion and I think there's been many pleadings filed about attorney/client privilege, and in Ohio the attorney/client privilege is recognized by statute.

2.1

Under the statute and under the case of Jackson v. Gregor, the attorney/client privilege can only be waived by the statute. The statute does contain the conditions of waiver. One of the conditions of waiver is testimony.

Mr. Jackson is presenting testimony on the financials. Because he voluntarily provided that testimony on the financials, we would assert that he waived the attorney/client privilege as to that information.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, I'm sorry to interject. I understand this is a public document, a press release issued by the AES Corporation which says that talking about significant factors that we project increased cost savings targets by \$45 million to \$145 million compared to 2011.

I understand that is an AES number but they're putting public representations about their ability to cut costs, yet they wouldn't let us know

on a company-by-company basis.

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey, you care to respond to all of this?

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$ SHARKEY: I hope to be able to respond to all of it.

First of all, your Honor, I believe that what you're being asked for here are advisory opinions relating to questions that have not yet been asked in depositions, to interrogatories that have been answered but there's no motion pending.

We don't have even the answer, much less the response of parties. So I believe this is an inappropriate time.

EXAMINER PRICE: You're offering me the easy way out.

MR. SHARKEY: I am, your Honor. I believe that's the appropriate time to decide an issue once it's actually live.

Second of all, your Honor, I believe that, if I heard Mr. Pritchard correctly, and maybe I misunderstood him, but he seems to be saying he should be entitled to receive the privileged documents because they have made a showing of good cause.

As your Honors well know, there's no good

cause exception to privileged documents. If documents are privileged, they're privileged, that's the end of the story.

2.1

There's a good cause exception relating to work product doctrines but that's also very narrow and I don't believe that that's at issue here. I'm not even sure why it would be, but IEU could, for example, make its own arguments as to his belief as to what costs the Dayton Power and Light Company should reduce.

If that's an argument they want to make, they're free to make it, but they won't need DP&L's privileged material or work product material to do so.

Finally, your Honor, if I may, regarding the scope of work product, I'm reading here from the Squire, Sanders & Dempsey case by the Ohio Supreme Court, cite 127 Ohio State 3rd 161 decided in 2010. It describes work product just as follows:

Says: The work is reflected of course in interviews, statements, memoranda, correspondence, briefs, mental impressions, personal beliefs, and countless other tangible and intangible ways.

So I believe that the Supreme Court of Ohio has held, your Honor, that work product can

extend to both the tangible documents and the intangible information.

2.0

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, just regarding the easy-way-out argument, your Honor, I believe this issue is before the Court. The documents at issue do contain DP&L accounting statements. DP&L has refused to provide redacted versions of those documents which include those accounting standards. So I believe the issue is before the Court.

MS. GRADY: And, your Honor, thank you. The easy way out will not necessarily be for today, it may be the easy way out but tomorrow at 9:00 a.m. we begin deposing Mr. Jackson and we certainly, OCC certainly has questions along this line and we will have to have those resolved. It would be great if we could have them resolved now.

And, in fact, if we want to resolve other things, I also have -- I could do an oral motion to compel based upon the failure of the company to produce the budget which I've asked for. So I think the issue is ripe, I think we ought to deal with it, and we can wait to discuss work product but work product is in anticipation of litigation.

The forecasts of the company that are 1 2 produced on an annual basis as a regular course of 3 business are in no way, shape, or form work product. 4 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Thank vou. 5 EXAMINER PRICE: I think we've heard 6 enough, Mr. Sharkey. 7 MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor. EXAMINER PRICE: Actually I now have a 8 9 question for you. MR. SHARKEY: You first or me first? 10 EXAMINER PRICE: I want you to respond to 11 12 what she said about regular forecasts to be produced. 13 Did you produce forecasts in the regular course of business and give them to the parties in discovery? 14 MR. SHARKEY: We have produced forecasts 15 16 in the regular course of business, your Honor. 17 budget that Ms. Grady is referring to is a budget that starts with a top line revenue number that 18 19 includes DP&L's projections as to likely results in 20 this case. 2.1 So the Dayton Power and Light Company was 22 creating a budget, which is sound business to do that, could include its projected non-bypassable 23 24 charge, for example, in this case.

So those numbers are in there. And those

25

numbers that Dayton Power and Light -- first of all, I submit that that information is privileged because it came from the attorney's advice. The company consulted our firm, consulted Judi Sobecki, sought our advice as to what would likely happen in the case.

2.1

We provided that, they used that to monetize, for example, the non-bypassable charge. We cited ample documents in this motion, several financial documents that would disclose attorney/client's advice, retain their status as privileged work product documents.

So while we certainly have budgets and certainly produced them in the ordinary course, I would have to, before I could identify exactly what we have, I'd have to go back and look at the 50,000 pages of documents and talk to my associates, your Honor, involved in the production of documents.

I can't respond, I don't have -- I'm leery of responding on the fly to claims of a failure to produce when there's no motion. I haven't had a chance to sit and go and prepare for that.

And then -- sorry, that's all.

EXAMINER PRICE: The Bench is more leery than you are. Honestly, we are on a lengthy tangent

here. We thought we were trying to give a little bit of clarity to Mr. Alexander and now we're getting oral motions to compel and other issues. We're not going to take oral motions to compel tonight.

2.0

2.1

Mr. Pritchard, if you have a motion to compel, go ahead and file it. We may only be buying ourselves 12 hours of peace and quiet, but we will be in the office tomorrow and we'll be available if and when this comes up.

But we're not altering or revisit our decision from last week. We attempted to give Mr. Pritchard some clarification and starting to get into hypothetical questions and I don't want to be answering hypothetical questions.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: At that I think we would like to go off the record and see if we can come up with an answer to the first question whether or not the documents should be returned in their entirety and then we will see if we need to address the second question.

MS. GRADY: Your Honor, I thought we were going to be heard on whether the documents are really work product or attorney/client and I guess I was waiting for a chance to make those arguments.

EXAMINER PRICE: That's just related to if there are certain portions that need to be redacted.

2.1

MS. GRADY: Well, the basis of their redactions are that they are either DP&L, Inc. and a misstatement of your ruling or they are attorney/client work product.

EXAMINER PRICE: I understand, but if I rule in favor of Mr. Sharkey's first point, we won't have to get into the second point.

MS. GRADY: Which is that DPL, Inc. documents are not subject to discovery.

EXAMINER PRICE: I think Mr. Sharkey's first argument is should these documents be returned in their entirety. We don't need to get into the redaction question unless he loses that point. If he loses that point, then well get into the redaction question.

MS. GRADY: I thought I understood the premise of his argument they should be returned in their entirety because they are DPL, Inc. documents and not subject to discovery. The second ground being that the documents are covered by attorney/client work product.

EXAMINER PRICE: That's not my

understanding of what your argument was, Mr. Sharkey, but.

2.0

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: The microphone broke up a little bit so I didn't understand exactly what she said, but, your Honors, I think you accurately stated that our first argument is the documents are DPL, Inc. documents, they were inadvertently produced and they should be returned on that ground.

But there is no need or issue relating to privilege or work product to address that ground.

It's a purely DPL, Inc. inadvertent production question. If you agree with that, then our other ground becomes mooted.

But if you were to disagree with me, then there are portions of these documents that disclose information that we contend is privileged work product, and so if you were to order us to -- if you would permit those documents to be subject to discovery, we'd ask to have them redact portions of them.

Is that how you understood my arguments?

EXAMINER PRICE: That's what I understood to be hearing. I think we can wait on the attorney/client and privilege documents in case he wins this first argument.

MS. GRADY: That's now how I understood his motion to compel, your Honor.

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: I don't want to short you your argument so why don't you go ahead and make your argument and then well go from there.

MS. GRADY: Thank you, your Honor, that makes me very happy. Happy Valentine's Day.

The second premise of Mr. Sharkey's argument is that the Attorney Examiners have already held that these very materials are privileged and work product. And my first argument is, of course, that the work product is not involved here.

They're technical, if we look at the documents they're technical accounting memoranda which are prepared in the regular course of the business related to the impairment of assets. We could even look to 90D, document 90D, 53703 and AES --

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, let me make an objection to the reading into the record any specifics of these documents. I believe that that is inappropriate if this record's going to be become a public record.

EXAMINER PRICE: Why don't you try to make your argument without reading specific portions

of the documents into the record.

2.0

2.1

MS. GRADY: That's all right, your Honor.

I will make the representation that AES makes a
representation in the documents as to whether or not
these documents are produced in the regular course of
business, and of course they are.

An impairment analysis is done in the words of these documents when events occur that indicate that the value of an asset may be impaired, an impairment study is done.

So these are done in a regular course of business, there is nothing that shows that these are done in anticipation of litigation. So I believe that there is no work product at all involved with this.

With respect to the attorney/client privilege, your Honor, we look at these memos, again, they are technical accounting memos detailing an impairment analysis. There's no mention of attorney advice in all of these documents. There is not a mention of an attorney, there is no review by attorneys. It cannot be found in these documents.

There is no evidence to support

Mr. Sharkey's claim. These are not the same

materials that your Honors found were privileged and

work property. They're accounting memoranda, they're related to impairment analysis.

2.0

2.1

They contain information about the round 2 budget long-term forecast and what assumptions were made in that document. They are an update to Mr. Jackson's testimony in terms of financial production.

These documents call into question

Mr. Jackson's financial projections. Mr. Jackson's

financial projections are based on last year's

budget. He testified that those are accurate pro

formas based upon his knowledge and expertise.

These documents give bits and pieces of the second budget LTF that show that the assumptions made by Mr. Jackson in his testimony are not appropriate.

EXAMINER PRICE: Is that it?

MS. GRADY: That's it.

MR. SHARKEY: I assume -- I'm just standing up to inquire whether you want me to respond or wait until you come back.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go off the record and see if we need to get into it further.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor.

(Off the record.)

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the record.

2.1

At this point we're going to deny the first part of Dayton Power and Light's motion to compel that the parties should be required to return these documents in their entirety. The Examiners find that to the extent that these documents were not discoverable because they were not in the possession of DP&L, DP&L is -- that argument is no longer relevant. DP&L inadvertently obtained these documents, provided them to the company -- provided them to the parties, so any argument they are not discoverable DPL documents is no longer relevant.

We will, however, at this point entertain arguments as to redactions.

MR. SHARKEY: Thank you, your Honor. I have brought with me three additional copies with -I'm sorry, two additional copies of the documents and one with a privilege log that identifies the portions of them that we believe are privileged or work product.

EXAMINER PRICE: The parties have the privilege log?

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, they have seen the proposed redactions. I discussed on the

telephone the proposed redactions with OCC, counsel for OCC and counsel for IEU yesterday I believe.

(Interruption.)

2.1

(Off the record.)

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the record.

At this point, Dayton Power and Light has passed out to all the parties copies of their proposed redactions and I will note for the record that they are proposing no redactions for the document dated September 30, 2012, and at the conclusion of this, I guess I will say at the conclusion of this hearing or as soon thereafter as possible, an unredacted copy of the September 30, 2012, document will be provided to all the parties in this proceeding.

MS. GRADY: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. SHARKEY: Yes, your Honor, with the exception the document remains a highly confidential document and I don't believe all the parties have signed stipulated --

EXAMINER PRICE: All the parties who have received a protective agreement will receive a copy of the document.

MR. SHARKEY: That's correct, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Why don't we start with the first one sequentially is the October 17 document. Why don't we go to the first redaction and you can tell me what page that is on.

Let's pause for a second. Mr. Pritchard made this point earlier. At this time we are going to take the transcript off of the public transcript and put it on a confidential basis. This confidential transcript will be filed under seal in the docket and will not be filed with the remainder of the transcript and it will be incumbent upon the parties to remind me at the conclusion to come off of the confidential basis and close this part of the public.

(CONFIDENTIAL PORTION)

- - -

```
82
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
                           (OPEN RECORD)
                  EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Darr had an inquiry?
18
19
                  MR. DARR: Yes, and for purposes of the
     public record let me restate that inquiry, if that's
20
21
      okay.
22
                  EXAMINER PRICE: Please.
                  MR. DARR: My question is what
23
24
      constitutes external reporting, and this is in
     reference to the October 9, 2012, memorandum. It is
25
```

directed to a party referred to as External Reporting and I would like to know who or what that is.

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Sharkey?

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, it's our understanding that External Reporting relates to divisions of the company, but I will confess that I don't have an answer to Mr. Darr's question. I apologize, I missed that on the piece. I failed to ask my question -- ask that question to my client.

So I will tell you it's my understanding these documents have not been disclosed to anybody outside of the company and I, in addition, note, your Honor, there's accounting privileges and you've already ruled that certain information could be disclosed. It's my understanding that these documents have not gone outside the company, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Mr. Darr, follow-up?

MR. DARR: Yes, your Honor. I believe that the company in its federal filings has, in fact, made statements to the effect that there have been impairments. I think that's relatively common knowledge at this point in this case.

Presumably those impairments were based

on information that was shared or premised on the reporting that we're talking about here. There's some serious questions today as to the scope and validity of any claimed privilege and I just want to make sure we put that on the record so that it's clear that, as we go forward, these issues are going to come up again.

EXAMINER PRICE: I understand.

MR. DARR: They may come up in about 14

EXAMINER PRICE: I understand.

MR. DARR: Thank you, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. One second.

(Off the record.)

EXAMINER McKENNEY: Go ahead,

Mr. Alexander.

MR. OLIKER: Your Honor, just on a

18 | mechanical --

hours.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

19

20

2.1

22

23

24

25

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's finish the book here on what's going to happen next, then you may not need to ask your question.

The Bench's ruling has been certain of the proposed redactions will be granted, certain of the proposed redactions were denied. At this point Dayton Power and Light will produce copies, redacted

copies of these documents and give them to all the parties who have executed confidentiality agreements; is that correct?

MR. SHARKEY: That is correct, your Honor.

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: Will you have those by the deposition tomorrow morning?

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, we will have to get them -- certainly they'll have them in the morning. The deposition starts I believe at 9:30.

I'm not sure that I can promise that they are ready at 9:30 a.m. But they could certainly be ready early in the morning. The staff needs to do some work in terms of, as you know, redacting and copying and such. But certainly in the morning.

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

MR. SHARKEY: Your Honor, I'd also ask that you order the parties who have copies of them, which I believe currently are OCC and IEU, to promptly destroy -- actually it's more than that because I believe SolarVision, Ms. Bojko has copies -- that you promptly return and destroy those documents.

MS. BOJKO: Return and destroy what?

EXAMINER PRICE: He gave us copies of the

proposed redactions. So all the patients that have copies of the proposed redactions have original copies and all the parties are directed to either return or destroy those original documents with the exception of OCC, because OCC and DP&L are going to work on a separate issue vis-à-vis their obligations under their record retention and we will not have to deal with that until some later date, if at all.

2.1

MR. SHARKEY: Just so we're clear, OCC will keep the one copy.

EXAMINER PRICE: One copy for record retention purposes. The remainder will be returned or destroyed to DPL.

MS. BOJKO: In lieu of just redacting, your Honor?

EXAMINER PRICE: They're going to do the redactions. Parties need to give back the unredacted copies. They will then give you new copies tomorrow.

MR. SHARKEY: That is correct, your Honor.

EXAMINER PRICE: During, if not at the beginning of the deposition.

MR. SHARKEY: I commit, your Honor, to having my staff work on this with all due haste.

MR. ALEXANDER: Your Honor, just for

deposition preparation purposes, FES had destroyed this document quite some time ago. It has not prepared deposition questions regarding this document. For that purpose we didn't have it. With DP&L's permission, I would like to redact this document solely for purposes of deposition preparation prior to destroying it tomorrow when DP&L provides FES with the redacted version of the document.

2.0

2.1

Would that be acceptable to DP&L?

MS. GRADY: We could ask that as well,

your Honor. We're probably going to go back to

our -- go back and finish preparing and we would

rather have the documents.

EXAMINER PRICE: I understand. Here's what I will modify my previous ruling: Parties will return the documents to Mr. Sharkey when he presents them with the redacted copies. That way you can hold the unredacted copies hostage until he gets you --

MR. OLIKER: Return or destroy?

EXAMINER PRICE: Let's just close the loop and return them to Mr. Sharkey.

MR. SHARKEY: I'd like them returned but the electronic copies, I'd like those to be destroyed.

1 EXAMINER PRICE: Any electronic versions 2 need to be deleted from all your backups. 3 Anything else for us? 4 EXAMINER McKENNEY: Let's go off the 5 record. 6 (Discussion off the record.) 7 EXAMINER PRICE: Let's go back on the 8 record. 9 There is still a pending motion to compel 10 by Dayton Power and Light against OCC regarding 11 request for production of documents 11 and 13. 12 Another discovery conference will be set by subsequent entry, however, OCC is directed to bring 13 all of the documents that would otherwise be subject 14 to the discovery request but for the privilege claim 15 16 for in camera review and also a privilege log to 17 enable Dayton Power and Light to argue its side of 18 the case. With that, we are adjourned for the 19 20 evening. Thank you, all. 2.1 Off the record. 22 (Hearing adjourned at 6:37 p.m.) 23 24 25

CERTIFICATE

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct excerpted transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Thursday, February 14, 2013, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes.

Julieanna Hennebert, Registered Professional Reporter and RMR and Notary Public in and for the

My commission expires February 19, 2013.

(71491 open record)

State of Ohio.

This foregoing document was electronically filed with the Public Utilities

Commission of Ohio Docketing Information System on

3/1/2013 1:26:38 PM

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 in the matter of The Dayton Power and Light Company hearing - Public Version - held on 02/14/13 electronically filed by Mrs. Jennifer Duffer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Hennebert, Julieanna Mrs.