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## BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

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In the Matter of the : Review of the Political : and Charitable Spending by:

Ohio Edison Company, The : Case No. 20-1502-EL-UNC

Cleveland Electric : Illuminating Company, and : The Toledo Edison Company.:

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## PREHEARING CONFERENCE

before Mr. Gregory Price, Ms. Megan Addison, and Ms. Jacky St. John, Attorney Examiners, at the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, via Webex, called at 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, February 10, 2022.

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1 Thursday Morning Session, 2 February 10, 2022. 3 4 EXAMINER ST. JOHN: Let's go on the 5 record. The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio 6 7 calls for a prehearing conference at this time and place Case No. 20-1502-EL-UNC being in the Matter of 8 9 the Review of the Political and Charitable Spending 10 by Ohio Edison Company, The Cleveland Electric 11 Illuminating Company, and The Toledo Edison Company. 12 My name is Jacky St. John, and with me 13 are Gregory Price and Megan Addison. And we are the 14 Attorney Examiners assigned to preside over this 15 prehearing conference. 16 Let's begin by taking appearances 17 starting with the Company. 18 MR. KNIPE: Good morning, your Honors. 19 Appearing on behalf of Ohio Edison Company, The 20 Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, and The 2.1 Toledo Edison Company, Brian Knipe, FirstEnergy 22 Service Company, 76 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio 23 44308. 24 Also appearing on behalf of the Companies 25 from the Jones Day law firm Michael Gladman, 325 John

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H. McConnell Boulevard, Columbus, Ohio 43215 and Ryan Doringo, North Point, 901 Lakeside Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.

EXAMINER ST. JOHN: Thank you.

Citizens Utility Board of Ohio.

Industrial Energy Users - Ohio

7 MR. McKENNEY: Good morning, your Honors.

McKenney from the law firm McNees, Wallace & Nurick,

On behalf of IEU-Ohio, Matthew Pritchard and Bryce

10 21 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

11 EXAMINER ST. JOHN: Thank you.

Ohio Hospital Association.

MS. MAINS: Good morning, your Honors.

14 Rachael Mains and Devin Parram on behalf of the Ohio

15 | Hospital Association with the law firm Bricker &

16 Eckler, located at 100 South Third Street, Columbus,

17 | Ohio 43215.

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18 EXAMINER ST. JOHN: Thank you.

19 Northwest Aggregation Coalition. Anyone

20 | for Northwest Aggregation Coalition?

MS. WILLIS: Tom, you're on mute.

MR. HAYS: Tom Hays, excuse me, 8355

23 | Island Lane, Maineville, Ohio.

24 EXAMINER ST. JOHN: Thank you.

Ohio Manufacturers' Association Energy

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Group.
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MS. BOJKO: Thank you. On behalf of OMAEG, Kimberly W. Bojko, Thomas Donadio, with the law firm Carpenter Lipps & Leland, 280 North High Street, Suite 1300, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

EXAMINER ST. JOHN: Thank you.

Interstate Gas Supply, Inc.

MR. NUGENT: Good morning, your Honor.

On behalf of the Interstate Gas Supply, Inc., Michael

Nugent, Evan Betterton, and Joseph Oliker, 6100

Emerald Parkway, Dublin, Ohio 43016.

EXAMINER ST. JOHN: Thank you.

Mr. Dove.

MR. DOVE: Good morning, your Honor.

Robert Dove on behalf of Natural Resources Defense

Council with the law firm Kegler, Brown, Hill &

Ritter, 65 East State Street, Suite 1800, Columbus,

Ohio 43215. I also represent Ohio Partners for

Affordable Energy.

EXAMINER ST. JOHN: Thank you.

Ohio Environmental Council.

Ohio Consumers' Counsel.

MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor. On behalf of the residential customers of FirstEnergy utilities, Bruce J. Weston, Consumers' Counsel, by

Maureen Willis and John Finnigan, 65 East State Street, Suite 700, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

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EXAMINER ST. JOHN: Thank you.

Environmental Law & Policy Center.

MS. WEBER: Yes, your Honor. Janean Weber, Environmental Law & Policy Center, 21 West Broad Street, 8th Floor, Columbus, 43215.

EXAMINER ST. JOHN: Thank you.

Ohio Energy Group.

MS. COHN: Good morning, your Honor. On behalf of OEG, Jody Cohn, Michael Kurtz, and Kurt Boehm from the law firm Boehm, Kurtz & Lowry, 36 East Seventh Street, Suite 1510, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.

EXAMINER ST. JOHN: Thank you.

And on behalf of Staff.

MR. MARGARD: Thank you, your Honor. On behalf of the Commission Staff, Werner Margard,
Thomas Lindgren, and Sarah Feldkamp, 30 East Broad
Street, 26th Floor, Columbus, Ohio.

EXAMINER ST. JOHN: Thank you.

I believe that was everyone we were expecting today. With that, I will go ahead and turn things over to Judge Price.

Judge Price, you are on mute.

EXAMINER PRICE: Sorry about that. We

have a number of things to clean up today, motions to address. We'll start with OCC's motion to accept additional authority a recent case in the Court -- U.S. Court of Appeals, and we will go ahead and grant the motion to accept the additional authority.

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Let me just hasten to add we will give proper weight to this. We are not saying this case is decisive by any means, but we will accept the additional authority.

The next issue we have OCC requested that we revisit our ruling on the motion to compel filed by OCC requesting FirstEnergy to disclose all documents given to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as part of their recent audit of the FirstEnergy utilities.

I guess my first question for the Companies is do we need to make a ruling on the motion to compel, or are you prepared to go ahead and disclose these documents since the audit has been publicly disclosed?

MR. DORINGO: Thank you, your Honor. We do -- we need a ruling. We are not prepared to disclose those documents. Speaking for the Companies, I'll note there are many documents that do not relate to the Companies and involve, you know,

many entities regulated in other jurisdictions that are involved in the FERC proceedings.

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And I would say that the audit report is issued, but the landscape hasn't changed. The FERC's audit is ongoing. It's moved to the compliance phase, but as the letter order attached to OCC's correspondence filed on the docket earlier this week or late last, as that letter order shows, FirstEnergy Corp. is still required to file, make some upcoming filings including the information plan, various quarterly reports, and it still has time to object to the FERC's recommendations, or certain of the FERC's recommendations that is not already responded to.

But more fundamentally there is nothing about the publication of the audit report that removes the nonpublic nature of the confidential documents. The Federal Power Act in FERC regulations protect those documents from disclosure without regard to when the audit report comes out. So we stand on our objections to those requests and are not willing to produce the documents.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Willis.

MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor. I would note that OCC would be willing to accept only the Ohio documents. You know, we are not interested

in the non-Ohio documents. To the extent there are non-Ohio documents, those could be redacted or not provided. We are interested in FirstEnergy utilities Ohio and findings that relate to FirstEnergy utilities Ohio.

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In terms of whether or not the filing of the report constitutes a -- whether documents that underlie the report remain confidential, I'm -- I would be interested in seeing what case law there is on that. My understanding is not -- is in opposite to that. I believe once the report is filed the doc -- it's similar -- similar to the -- to the PUCO's Staff Report. Once the Staff Reports are filed, the underlying documents, data requests, what went into the report, those become public. They are no longer protected by the investigatory privilege.

And as I understand it, the FERC -- the motion -- or the FERC regulation that precludes disclosure is very similar to the PUCO where it's an investigatory privilege. Once that investigation is over, and it is over, they have produced a report. It has been publicly filed, and FirstEnergy has, in fact, filed a letter, a notification saying it is willing to abide by most of those findings.

So I don't -- I don't agree that -- that

the -- there is a privilege that still exists. We, of course, contended, your Honor, that there was not a privilege during -- during that period. That was not accepted by your Honors but we would maintain now that -- that any privilege that existed is now gone and that data request documents underlying the publicly-filed document should be available to parties.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Doringo.

MR. DORINGO: Yes. We fundamentally disagree that the investigation is over for the reasons that I already stated, and I just go back again, the 16 USC Section 825b says no member, officer, employee of the Commission shall divulge any fact or information which may come to its knowledge during the course of examinations of books or other accounts. So that's what the reg says.

The FERC's letter on this case and its other public statements about this case say that the documents relating to the audit will be placed in nonpublic files. FERC cannot disclose these documents now, and it couldn't disclose them before.

Your Honor, the last time we discussed this issue, you -- in discussing this issue with Mr. Finnigan, you noted that there was a paradox here

that if you granted OCC's motion to compel, that they would get access to and be able to produce documents that FERC itself cannot. We respectfully submit that that is the exact same position we are in today.

MS. BOJKO: Your Honor, may OMAEG be heard on the issue?

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EXAMINER PRICE: Please.

MS. BOJKO: Two points. In addition,
OMAEG supports OCC's motion to compel on the
confidentiality piece. If there is a document that
is truly deemed confidential and protected under
trade secret law, that can be handled under a
protective agreement. I believe most parties on the
phone have a protective agreement, so they don't need
to be released to the public, but they need to be
released to the parties under those protective
agreements.

And then additionally I would just note counsel for FirstEnergy utilities did not respond to OCC's willingness to just seek Ohio documents, but I would add in case they are contending that there are no Ohio documents, that the FERC report on page 50 specifically states that there's a question of whether funding was allocated to the FirstEnergy FPUs located in Ohio. And then there are also a couple

other references to Ohio companies receiving HB 6 funds, so I would just note if they are going to contest that portion of the motion, that we would argue that there are Ohio relevant documents, and we believe those should be disclosed and released to the parties whether it be under a confidentiality agreement or not. Thank you.

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EXAMINER PRICE: I believe the difficulty, Ms. Bojko, is FirstEnergy is not asserting that the documents are trade secrets under Ohio law. He is asserting they are confidential. We have a similar situation, as Mr. Doringo pointed out, in Ohio where before the Commission Staff Report was issued, a Commission Staff member can't divulge any information regardless of whether trade secret or not.

The difference, of course, at least
Mr. Doringo is arguing, is that in Ohio once the
Staff Report is filed, then all bets are off, and he
appears to be saying that's not true on the federal
level. I think the best thing we can do at this
point is take additional memoranda on this question,
so I would like this to be on the narrow question of
once the FERC audit report has been released whether
the confidentiality provisions are still in place.

Ms. Willis believes she has cases that say that the answer to that is no and has challenged Mr. Doringo to come forward with the cases to say the answer is yes. And I think that's a fair challenge. So let's have parties file memoranda by Friday, February 18, any parties who wish to file. No party is under an obligation to file a memorandum on this question.

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And with that let's move on to the in camera review. We have a pending motion for an in camera review. We have not yet granted the motion for in camera review, although we have obtained the documents from the Company as well as the privilege logs. So, Ms. Willis, at a high level, if you would like to explain why you believe these documents are -- contain information which is not privileged.

MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor. As your Honor knows, burden of proof is on the party asserting the privilege and that generally speaking the privilege -- privileges are to be narrowly construed so that you -- you do not -- because a privilege actually reduces the amount of information that's discoverable.

Now, the Companies have claimed that the mere production of the -- the privilege log is -- is

enough and that we should just be satisfied and go walk -- go walk away. But there's a lot -- you know, if we take a look at the privilege log itself, there's issues even with the privilege log that was produced.

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We would note that a large number of the entries show communications where no attorney was involved. That's 173 of the 234 entries show no attorney being involved. So to the extent that there is no attorney involved, I think that raises the specter of real — is the attorney-client privilege being accurately claimed.

Secondly, with respect to the privilege log, there is a number of entries that do not even indicate who the communication was distributed to.

And that's 102 of the 234 entries don't indicate that. And if we don't know who they were distributed to, we don't know whether or not the privilege was waived because as your Honor knows, the privilege — the attorney-client privilege and the work product doctrine can be waived if the information is disclosed to third parties.

Another problem with the privilege log is that a number of the entries, 23, in fact, don't even indicate who the author is or indicate a numerical

author, so I think that also raises questions as to really is this a privilege or is this a document generated by a non-attorney not containing legal information.

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Another issue I believe that's with the privilege log is that we can't tell whose privilege it is that's being asserted. We don't know whether it's FirstEnergy Service Company, whether it's the FirstEnergy utilities, or FirstEnergy Corp.

And then, finally, your Honor, the -- the final issue that we raise with respect to the privilege log is the crime fraud exception. There has been -- FirstEnergy Corp. has admitted to the honest services wire fraud charges under -- under the law.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Willis, can we come back to the crime fraud exception in a little bit? I would like to hear from FirstEnergy generally about the points you have raised before we move on to the more interesting question on the crime fraud exception.

MS. WILLIS: Sure.

MR. GLADMAN: Your Honor, Mike Gladman for the Companies here. I'll start with this statement, the Companies have absolutely no concern

that an in camera review of any of these 234 documents will reveal any improperly logged document, let alone anything nefarious. That's the starting point. We have meticulously reviewed each of these documents again, and they are all plainly privileged and not subject to disclosure.

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But even though we harbor no such concerns, we are very concerned about this request in going forward. There's three main reasons for that and I guess I will focus on the first two and defer the crime fraud issue as you suggested.

First, this is not a routine and ordinary proceeding as OCC seems to suggest. An in camera review is an extraordinary procedure that is used very sparingly. We cite a litany of cases for that well established proposition. It's only warranted where there are specific facts establishing a good faith basis to believe the privilege claims are unfounded.

And I'll be frank, that's also very consistent with my experience dealing with privilege challenges. Questions and discussions about specific log entries are not usual. That's usually resolved through counsel. But seeking an in camera review is very unusual. Before this case I had seen it four

times in a 30-year career, and it's only been granted twice.

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And the real part that's interesting there it's related to two or three entries. It's not a sweeping undisciplined challenge to 234 documents based upon some allegations of the need for transparency. There is no specific facts here establishing a good faith basis to question these privilege claims. Again, to the contrary, OCC's filings amount to nothing more than rank speculation and, to be honest, reckless conjecture.

For each document the Companies'
privilege logs identify the date, the author, the
primary recipients, the CC, the privilege type, and a
narrative description reflecting the specific basis
for redacting the documents.

OCC's statements are simply wrong in this regard. They keep raising this issue about who does the privilege belong to. Let me say it one more time, we said it in our filings, the Companies created these logs, produced these logs, and takes full ownership of these logs. Contrary to OCC's requests, the Companies are not asserting any privilege for FirstEnergy Corp. or any other affiliate. And to be clear, to the extent that OCC

thinks that this -- these documents have anything to do with FirstEnergy Corp.'s internal investigation, they do not. It has nothing to do with any of that.

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Instead 212 of the 234 documents are dated after this Commission's September 15, 2020, show cause order. And this really gets to the heart of the issue and our concern here. Accordingly, and not surprisingly, the vast majority of the documents at issue on this log relate to this proceeding itself including various discovery requests from OCC and others, legal counsel's interpretation of those requests, discussions among counsel and in-house and outside counsel for FirstEnergy about how to respond to those requests, and general legal strategy is reflected in these documents.

212 out of the 234 are largely about this case, and I will be honest, that's why most times in civil litigation the parties agree we are not logging documents once the proceeding starts. Otherwise you are creating privileged documents by the score every single day that would otherwise be responsive. So that's why this is a bit unusual that we are having to deal with this.

I suggest it would be highly unusual and, in fact, inappropriate for your Honor to be reviewing

the interworkings of the Company's strategy of this very proceeding where you are presiding that goes to the very heart of the attorney work product privileges and there is a real risk going forward not just in this proceeding but of others of a chilling effect if parties know their conversations with counsel are going to be reviewed by the ultimate arbiter in the case and that is precisely what OCC asks you to do.

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I want to address briefly one more point here, and it seems to go to the heart of OCC's primary argument which there appears to be a belief that the Companies are seeking attorney-client privilege for communications involving only nonlawyers, and I have got two responses to that. First, it's a technical issue about how privilege logs are generated. They are automatically generated by the document hosting software, and the information including author, recipient is automatically populated based on the top e-mail in the chain.

As you might imagine, many of these e-mails include pages and pages of communications that go on and on, and it would be onerous and unproductive to try to include a description of a log entry for all 14 e-mails on a chain. So for

convenience and efficiency, that's how it's populated.

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The way that is remedied though the far right column which is where we manually after reviewing these documents put a detailed description of what's going on here. And that seems to be the portion that OCC is not paying attention to.

Secondly, it is, in fact, black letter law that communications between non-attorneys are privileged when the communications were to secure, relay, or implement legal advice. And having reviewed these documents, I can tell you that is very often what is going on, communications among counsel and someone in-house, a non-attorney taking legal advice from Mr. Knipe or Jones Day or otherwise and then discussing what counsel has asked them to do to help respond to, for example, discovery requests.

OCC has simply provided no specific facts to establish a good faith basis to question these claims.

And again, I'll end where I started, which is all that said and not withstanding the concerns, we are not concerned if you ultimately need to go through 234 of these documents and invest that time. We think it will be inefficient, but we do

think there is some collateral consequences that are worth considering very carefully in establishing future precedent that you are willing to review hundreds and hundreds of privileged documents just because OCC said we don't like any of those allegations.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Well, ironically one of the in camera reviews we have done was a situation where OCC was claiming privilege vis-a-vis a third -- as part of a joint agreement with a third party, and it was the Companies that asked for the in camera review, and we did hold the in camera review and was very productive.

Just to be clear, Mr. Gladman, do you not believe that it's a good faith argument that the fact that the attorneys -- there's no attorney clearly on the communication chain is arguments why it should be reviewed. I mean, I am not going to disagree with you that an in camera review is an intrusion into the attorney-client privilege. That's black letter law as you said. But the question is you don't believe that is sufficient basis to look into a given document.

MR. GLADMAN: Yes, your Honor, that's correct. And I will tell you what we've provided on

these privilege logs goes well beyond what is required as a minimal basis. We don't have to provide the to, from, the cc's. I've seen logs over the years that are routinely upheld that just provide the narrative description communication with counsel regarding specific issue in litigation, right?

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There's always a concern that you are walking a tight rope here between providing enough information that a meaningful decision can be made and revealing too much information which gets you close to waiver at times. These privilege logs if you go too far, you can get into the specific details. You can cross that line.

So that's the balancing act but we go far beyond privilege logs that I have seen routinely approved in other proceedings.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Willis, care to respond?

MS. WILLIS: Just briefly, your Honor.

OCC -- although they may not be routine and ordinary in civil practice, I think the Commission has seen a number of these. I've been involved in these. I do appreciate that the Attorney Examiner Price was involved in the 10-176 proceeding where OCC had to produce a privilege log, go through line by line each

one of the documents at FirstEnergy's request.

There's -- there's been also several others that if

Mr. Gladman would like cites to those, I can provide

those cites to it. So I don't think it's so

extraordinary.

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I would also say we are in extraordinary times here with this case, with this Company given the HB 6 scandal. So what may not be ordinary may not be called for in this case. So I would say that.

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Willis, the due process clause doesn't change because these are extraordinaries times. I mean, that only gets you so far. You have the argument about, yes, we are a very document heavy litigation, and we do have in camera reviews from time to time; but, I mean, they have their rights under the law. That doesn't change because their parent company agreed to a crime; isn't that correct?

MS. WILLIS: Understood, your Honor. I am pointing out policy and how the Commission can consider policy as well as the law. I would also say, your Honor, that, you know, in terms of Mr. Gladman's referencing that there's black letter laws that allow attorney-client privilege over communications that secure, relay, or implement legal

advice, well, that may be true, your Honor, but in the -- in the privilege log description, it doesn't use those terms. It's not secure, relay, or implement; it's reflect. And so understanding how -- how lawyers are very careful about the words chosen, I would mention that that -- these reflecting in my -- is my understanding that's different than securing, relaying, or implementing.

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So in terms of that, I do think it raises questions, and I do think that the privilege log does raise questions. We are not saying or suggesting there's nefariousness or there's -- or we are conjecturing that they are hiding things.

All we are saying is we are entitled just to be able to make sure that the claim of privilege is being adequately supported by FirstEnergy and that, in fact, there is privilege; and, in fact, it has not been waived.

exactly one of these documents, and it was the initial document because it was cited by OCC in their memo. And what I find interesting about that document is I understand what you're saying that it was the forwarding of legal advice. But the commentary, the statement that was at the top of the

document, that certainly had nothing to do with the legal advice. That was just a statement. I won't go into what it is. It is public record here. It was a statement that seems to me you could have redacted the rest of the document and left that statement in place without undermining the legal advice contained in the rest of the document.

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And so isn't that an example of maybe a review is necessary to make sure that the claims are not too sweeping? I notice in your defense there are many documents that are flagged as redacted and many documents that are flagged as withheld. But isn't that one example an example maybe the claim perhaps is too sweeping?

MR. GLADMAN: Your Honor, I guess I would have to say I need to go back and look specifically at that document. I wasn't prepared to walk all through 234. I know you are not asking me to.

Obviously there is concern about having a discussion in this forum about what is actually on a document that we claim is privileged. I am happy to look at that again, and we can circle back, if needed. But if there's -- you know, look, if you think and you reach the conclusion preliminarily that, gee, I get there is the legal advice and it's being forwarded to

folks that are dealing with that legal advice -- and by the way, to respond to Ms. Willis's distinction between reflecting and relaying, I'm not sure I understand that. You know, it's set forth. That's the idea.

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If your conclusion is that there maybe should have been a redaction of certain portions of it and a little bit of it should have been produced, I will respect that conclusion. I would have to go back and look at exactly it, but I don't think that still justifies an examination of 234 of these documents.

I mean, what we are getting to on a point is, look, we tried this once before where OCC succeeded in persuading you to look at FE Corp. documents and you reach the conclusions they were all appropriately logged and privileged. These seem to be conflating that and this feels like an end run around it. In fact, their original motion they filed here, they thought that these privilege logs had something to do with FirstEnergy Corp. again, and they had to correct this. I'm just concerned that we are getting to a place that counsel's representation that documents are, in fact, privileged as reflected in a privilege log gets to be meaningless if every

time there is a privilege log produced, there is going to be an in camera review based on what we've seen here which is very little.

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EXAMINER PRICE: Anybody else care to speak to the motion?

Okay. We are going to go ahead and grant the motion to do the in camera review. I respect what Mr. Gladman is saying, and we will be as minimally intrusive as we can, particularly -- particularly because of your software somebody is forwarding attached legal advice and that's showing as a lawyer was not on the e-mail chain, then we will stop reviewing this quickly once we identify that situation.

I also certainly understand that in a large company preparing discovery responses, lawyers are not always on every single discovery, every single e-mail regarding preparing discovery responses. Does not mean those discovery responses are -- those communications are not work product privilege.

I think we just -- as to the scope of the in camera review, Ms. Willis raises issue of the crime fraud exception, and I asked her to defer discussing it until after we had moved on whether or

not we are actually even going to do an in camera review. Now we've decided to do it, I guess
Ms. Willis would like to speak to that.

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MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor.

Under the crime -- the crime fraud -- let me back up a second. The crime fraud exception is -- when you have crime fraud, the attorney-client privilege does not attach. Under the crime fraud exception the communications are made in furtherance of the crime or to facilitate or actively conceal a crime or fraud.

And the -- it is noted as a -- as an exception that is to the attorney-client. That's part of common law in Ohio. I state Moskovitz versus Mt. Sinai, 69 Ohio St. 3d 638. A party seeking to invoke the exception has to demonstrate a factual basis of showing probable cause to believe that a crime or fraud has been committed and that communications were in furtherance of the crime or fraud.

The crime that we -- we are speaking of involved FE Corp. and the CEO, former CEO Jones, and former PUCO Commission -- or Commissioner Randazzo, and Mr. Householder. Those are the crimes that continued. We believe those continued -- those

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crimes were in continuation until at least the
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     resignation of former Chair Randazzo which occurred
     in November of 2020, could be even longer because
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     there were --
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                 EXAMINER PRICE: There are no could bes.
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     As you just indicated, you have to have evidence.
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                 MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, yes, I take
     that. We will conservatively say November 2020 would
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     be --
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                 EXAMINER PRICE: No.
                                       What I am asking,
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     what is your evidence that the crime was continuing
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     as of November 2020?
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                 MS. WILLIS: Well, your Honor, we
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     understand --
                 EXAMINER PRICE: Do you have an affidavit
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     to present to the Bench?
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                 MS. WILLIS: Your Honor --
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                 EXAMINER PRICE: Do you have a document
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     to that effect?
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                 MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, what we have is
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     the deferred prosecution agreement where FirstEnergy
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     admitted to --
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                 EXAMINER PRICE: Again, Ms. Willis,
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     nobody is arguing at this moment that a crime was not
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     committed. But there are two parts to this. One is
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was a crime committed.

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MS. WILLIS: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: And, two, the communications were in furtherance of the crime or fraud. Both of those elements need to have a factual basis. The courts are clear the communications defending against past conduct do not fall within the crime fraud exception. So now you -- I was going to ask you what your outside date is, and I appreciate your outside date is November 2020.

MS. WILLIS: Yes.

EXAMINER PRICE: My question is what facts, what documents, what affidavits do you have to present to the Bench today that supports your argument that these communications were in furtherance of a crime or fraud?

MS. WILLIS: Well, your Honor, we do -again, I refer back to the deferred prosecution
agreement which contains the FirstEnergy Corp.'s
admission that -- to the crime of honest services
wire fraud involving former -- involving former
Commissioner -- former Chairman Randazzo. Mr.
Randazzo resigned in November 2020. And so that is
the connection. We do not have at this time an
affidavit stating that, but we would be happy to

provide an affidavit based on the deferred prosecution agreement for your Honor to consider.

2.1

understanding what the evidence of the continuing —
the exception applies to communications that in some
way facilitate or actively conceal a crime. What I'm
not hearing is evidence these communications meet
that standard through December '20. And again, you
know, it can't — the courts are clear. It can't be
speculation or belief. It needs to be facts, and
nobody — nobody is minimizing the fact they did
agree to a — to a crime. The question is what facts
do you have that these communications facilitate or
actively — are being used to actively conceal that
crime.

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, at this time we have our pleading where we -- where we filed before the Commission. We do not have an additional -- additional evidence other than the pleading and related documents that have been provided to us in discovery. But we have not prepared exactly specifically what you're asking for.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Gladman.

MR. GLADMAN: I think I can be brief on this. Again, we are dealing with the conflation of

FirstEnergy Corp. and the Companies. The Companies have not been charged with any crime, have not pled guilty to any crime or charged with engineering any fraud. The DPA has nothing to do with the Companies. It has to do with, as Ms. Willis readily conceded, she said the crime we are talking about involved FirstEnergy Corp.

2.1

That's the end of the argument. You don't get to break the Companies' privilege based upon something that an affiliate did. That's No. 1. OCC has made no showing to the contrary or as required, and as you noted, that the attorney-client communications were in support of an ongoing crime or fraud.

And I for one take high offense that this -- this sort of accusation is thrown out so casually, so recklessly. I am counsel for the Companies. We have others who are counsel for the Companies who are on many of these communications. And the suggestion here without a shred of evidence put in a public filing is somehow that we as counsel are involved in communications that are in support of an ongoing crime, I think we've now established they have no evidence to that affect, but it's really offensive and frustrating to see these kinds of

filings and arguments made without any supporting evidence. They're specious, and they should be rejected just as your Honor rejected similar arguments with respect to FirstEnergy Corp.

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Willis, would you care to clarify you are not referring to any of the counsel in this virtual room?

MS. WILLIS: Your Honors, certainly not making those kind of accusations. Again, FirstEnergy Corp. -- I think if you read our filing, our filing is very clear. We are not naming names. We're not saying counsel is involved. We are not claiming nefariousness. We're not claiming -- we're just raising this issue, gee, we should consider this when we are looking at documents.

EXAMINER PRICE: Anybody care to speak in support of Ms. Willis?

Okay. I'm sorry. Somebody care to speak?

MR. HAYS: Tom Hays.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Hays.

MR. HAYS: It's nice to see you again.

We do not -- did not file the motion and we followed what they -- what counsel for the Companies has said.

And we are not -- we are certainly not saying that.

I think though what Ms. Willis is trying to get at is that you have a pattern of things that keep coming to light, and I would say you've accepted now the FERC audit report. And I would encourage you, and I know you will, Mr. Price --

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: I don't recall accepting -- I don't recall accepting the FERC audit report. I accepted --

MR. HAYS: I thought that was the first item that you did where you said you were going to accept the initial -- the initial -- your first --

EXAMINER PRICE: Ms. Willis, was I unclear that I was accepting the court of appeals' decision, not the FERC audit report?

MR. HAYS: So you are not going to accept the FERC audit report or review it just so I'm clear.

EXAMINER PRICE: Let Ms. Willis answer my question and then I will get to your question.

MS. WILLIS: I'm sorry, your Honor. What was your question?

EXAMINER PRICE: Was I unclear that we were accepting the court of appeals' decision, not the FERC audit report?

MS. WILLIS: I understood your ruling to be that we were going to be asked to brief the issue

on the FERC audit report and that briefs were due on February 18 of 2022.

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EXAMINER PRICE: That is as to the underlying documents. You have a motion -- maybe some of the confusion is we have so many proceedings. You have two motions for additional authority. One is for a court of appeals' decision and that is ripe. And we also have one for the -- for the FERC audit.

MS. WILLIS: That's a statement we're asking for -- on the FERC audit what OCC's request was that you revisit the issue on our motion to compel.

EXAMINER PRICE: I think in one of the other proceedings though you put that in as additional authority.

MS. WILLIS: Yes, your Honor, I believe we have. I can't tell you which -- that may have been the corporate separation proceeding, and I do apologize. The proceedings all get mixed up. There is very common issues between them all so it's a little difficult for two -- two OCC attorneys to keep track of all that.

EXAMINER PRICE: Understandable. Just to be clear, Mr. Hays, we have not been asked to in this proceeding, and we have not accepted the FERC audit

report as additional authority.

2.1

MR. HAYS: Then I guess what I would -my reply would be if this is going to be considered
on the briefings for the 18th, that it does contain
in my -- my legal experience highly relevant
information about how the Company and its
subsidiaries through -- through the subsidiary FESC,
which I think is the Service Company, commingled
things and lacked -- lacked adequate controls and
violated federal laws and violated state -correspondingly if you look at are there parallel
state laws.

EXAMINER PRICE: And, Mr. Hays, specifically -- Mr. Hays, how is that relevant to -- how is that relevant to whether these communications were in furtherance of a crime or fraud?

MR. HAYS: Well, that has to do with the dates of those documents during which time the federal audit found that there were, in fact, obfuscations -- I'm sorry, never can say that word -- and other significant irregularities. And they cite chapter and verse on a here is what the federal standards are. These things didn't comply. Those, if the feds chose to, would be the basis for criminal action. They haven't said they would, haven't said

they wouldn't. I would also correct the record -
EXAMINER PRICE: Why do you think

accounting irregularities, whatever their scope,

would be the basis for a federal crime? Can you

point to the federal crime you believe that you are
referring to?

2.1

MR. HAYS: No. What I am saying is -- I think what I am saying is the same way that when you -- when the PUCO has standards that are in its regulations, the violation of those can be both civil and criminal, and I'm suggesting that the court in its review can legitimately look at what they say, here are the federal standards, here is what they say they didn't do.

The court can then ask the question are these things that -- potentially violations of either state or PUCO regulation or Ohio law. And what I am suggesting is or asking is when these things come in on the 18th, that those things be considered.

I would also say I think there has been a little overstatement as to what was said about the subsidiaries. My recollection of the last time the feds spoke on the issue of the subsidiaries is they said everything is still under consideration meaning who they are going to pursue and what -- where their

investigation is at. My -- my distinct recollection is what was said it's to be determined.

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And so what I am saying is the counsel for the subsidiaries has been saying essentially we're exonerated. I don't believe that's the state of affairs.

MR. GLADMAN: Your Honor, may I respond to that? This is so far outrageous I have to be heard on this.

EXAMINER PRICE: I agree. It's far afield, and you will have a chance to respond but let him finish, please.

MR. HAYS: That was it. I just simply wanted to say I believe that that statement was an overstatement, that the Companies, that the subsidiaries, Mr. Randazzo, and other people that are unindicted now, that all the Attorney General, the U.S. Attorney General from Cincinnati, said was what -- I'm not going to answer that question right now. That's to be determined. If my recollection is wrong, I apologize. I don't believe it is.

EXAMINER PRICE: Mr. Gladman, your response.

MR. GLADMAN: I guess the initial response is this has nothing to do with the issue

before you, nothing. So nothing I said about whether the crime fraud exception applies and why it doesn't apply is changing, and I don't need to address anything in that regard. There was zero showing of any sort that the Companies were engaged in any crime or engineering any fraud.

2.1

I am not going to speak for FirstEnergy Corp. about an ongoing FERC audit. I think you made clear with your questioning of Mr. Hays his casual statements about that could lead to a criminal prosecution of some unnamed entities. There's no merit or basis for that.

And then, secondly, his recollection which, again, you know, in these proceedings I would really appreciate if folks had their facts down before they throw out these casual statements about what they recall the former U.S. Attorney said, you know, a year and a half ago. They spoke about different entities. I will tell you as a matter of fact that U.S. Attorney has never suggested that the Companies engaged in any wrongdoing or under any investigation, under any suspicion, or are going to be indicted in any way, shape, or form.

Of course, the investigation is ongoing at the discretion of the Department of Justice. But

to casually lump in entities that have nothing to do with this, were never mentioned by that U.S. Attorney is frankly outrageous.

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you.

Anybody else care to weigh in?

Okay. At this time we will indicate that we do not believe that a basis for invoking the crime fraud exception exists. We are guided by the case State, ex rel., Nix V. City of Cleveland, 83 Ohio St. 3d 379, which I believe was recently cited as recently as 2020 by the Supreme Court as still is good law.

As we indicated within our discussion with Ms. Willis, in order to invoke the crime fraud exception, you have to demonstrate a crime or fraud has been committed and there is no question that the FirstEnergy Corp. has agreed to a federal crime. But it also indicates that you must have evidence, a factual basis, that the communications were in furtherance of a crime or fraud. And OCC and Mr. Hays have not been able to demonstrate that the communications were in furtherance of a crime or fraud, and we will not consider the crime fraud exception during the in camera review.

Yes. I am not sure who is asking to be

heard. Nobody? Okay. Sorry about that.

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At this time we are looking at a healthy box of documents. It's 274 entries. It had been my hope when we scheduled this that we could take a break and then reconvene and have a ruling but that's just not practical. If we spend one minute on each entry, that would be 234 minutes and we will be here for four hours. I don't want to keep everybody on hold for four hours. I know everybody has other matters to attend to.

We will schedule a second prehearing conference which at that point we will give our ruling and also then address the issue of the FERC audit reports and whether the documents that the Companies have provided to FERC continue to be confidential. That will give us a chance to digest the memoranda that are due on February 11. So you can expect we will be scheduling the second prehearing, the additional prehearing conference -- I'm sorry, February 18, at some point after February 18. I am not sure if it will be February 22 or the following week so.

Are there any other issues before the Bench?

MS. WILLIS: Your Honor, a couple

questions. With respect to would your Honor be willing to -- to entertain a little bit of argument on the waiver of attorney-client privilege and how the disclosure to government agency would waive that attorney-client privilege? I think that's an issue with respect to the privilege log because I think what we have is we have some of the materials diverging or that would involve that, and I think there was also a request as part of the privilege log or the in camera review that when disclosures were made to third parties, that their -- that the Company be required to advise the Commission and those parties.

2.1

EXAMINER PRICE: I appreciate you reminding me of that. Ms. Willis, do you have a discovery request outstanding to the Companies on this issue?

MS. WILLIS: Well, your Honor, I think that's a great question, a very relevant question. I can't tell you off the top of my head whether we do. I would hope we do in one of the four proceedings that we are involved in. But that would take me some time to confirm.

EXAMINER PRICE: I just don't think it's ripe for the Bench. I think the best way hopefully

the Bench doesn't have to deal with this at all, true of all discovery questions, but I don't think it's an unfair discovery request which would not be unfair to require supplementation. If you haven't made the discovery request and the Companies have not disputed it and we haven't filed a motion to compel, I think those are the steps we should take before we start asking for this sort of ruling from the Bench.

2.1

MS. WILLIS: I will say, your Honor, it was my understanding that the Companies in response to our motion for in camera review and that specific request, it's my understanding the Companies agreed to that in their filing. But certainly they can correct me if I'm wrong that they agreed that they would be willing to provide that kind of notice.

EXAMINER PRICE: That's a caveat somewhat but I will let Mr. Gladman speak to that, or Mr. Doringo, whichever one is appropriate.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  GLADMAN: I am going to defer to  ${\operatorname{Mr.}}$  Doringo on this one, your Honor.

MR. DORINGO: Thank you. You're right,
Ms. Willis, that in our -- in our response to the
motion for in camera review, part of their request
was disclose production of privileged materials to -to alert the Bench if privilege -- the Company's

privileged material are disclosed elsewhere.

2.1

And what we said in our response is should there be a compelled production of our privileged materials. We would alert the Bench and OCC and all the other parties here to -- to that circumstance. However, we did reserve the right in that filing to raise all arguments about the effects of that involuntary disclosure of privileged materials should it happen. So that's as far as we went and I think that's responsive to what Ms. Willis was raising.

MS. WILLIS: I guess, your Honor, I think our request was really even with respect to the privilege log that has been provided that -- and that your Honor has agreed to do the in camera review, that if those documents have been disclosed for -- you know, to the federal government, to the SEC, to third parties voluntary or involuntary, you know, we would like to know because I think that does present a question about whether there has been either an express or implied waiver of the attorney-client privilege.

EXAMINER PRICE: I think this is why this is just better handled through the discovery process and not try to short circuit the process. It sounds

like Mr. Doringo is willing to comply with the discovery request along these lines, but clearly the beauty of having it in writing is that then the parties will know what they are or are not agreeing to. And if there is a dispute, we're here, and we'll be happy to address a motion to compel at that point.

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MS. WILLIS: Thank you, your Honor. I would have hoped we could have had this taken care of as part of the privilege log process. However --

EXAMINER PRICE: I am not seeing the relationship for the privilege log process.

MS. WILLIS: Well, your Honor, we have moved to compel. That's how -- why we are here today on the in camera review. We moved to compel. We were given documents and then a privilege log produced saying we're not going to -- this is -- this is information we are not going to provide because it's covered by various privileges, whether it be -- mostly attorney-client and some work product.

So as part of that, that's what our -what our -- if you read through our motion for in
camera review, we are saying, hey, as part of this
review, the in camera review, the Bench should know
whether or not these documents have been produced to
third parties including voluntary and involuntary

disclosure to the government, U.S. Government, to SEC, to the Department of Justice. That was all part of -- and I apologize if your Honor did not understand that clearly enough through our -- our motion for in camera review.

EXAMINER PRICE: I'm still not sure I understand but let's break this down just a second.

MS. WILLIS: Sure.

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EXAMINER PRICE: In your original motion were you asking for these 234 documents or whether any documents that were previously privileged were disclosed to any other party?

MS. WILLIS: I think, your Honor, we were -- if I recall, and it's been a little while since we drafted the document, if I recall, we were being very specific about the in camera review. We were tying it to the in camera review. I do think that generally as, you know, a general supplementation request, that's not an unreasonable way to go, and we will certainly put that in writing, you know, so that it can be clarified. But I believe the motion for in camera review really was related to this particular privilege log and as part of this, your Honor's review, in camera review, that that information be provided.

1 EXAMINER PRICE: Okay. I thought it was 2 broader than it was, and we will simply ask the Companies have any of the documents in the 234 3 entries been disclosed over a claim of privilege to 4 5 any other government entity or civil litigant? 6 MR. DORINGO: Thank you, your Honor. 7 These documents have not been disclosed to any third parties, entities, or other litigants. 8 9 EXAMINER PRICE: And if they are 10 disclosed between now and the next prehearing 11 conference, we would appreciate if you would alert 12 the Bench. 13 MR. DORINGO: We understand and will do. 14 EXAMINER PRICE: Thank you. Does that 15 work, Ms. Willis? 16 MS. WILLIS: As best it can, yes, it did 17 work. Thank you. 18 EXAMINER PRICE: Any other questions, 19 issues we need to address in this proceeding? 20 MS. WILLIS: Well, your Honor, I would 2.1 note that we -- we do have a motion for an 22 independent auditor and an independent review panel that is pending. That was filed I believe in -- back 23 24 in October of 2022 [sic] so I know that is pending. 25 I know that your Honors are waiting until after the

1 | filing of comments. That's my understanding.

question will be forthcoming soon.

2 | Comments have been filed. Reply comments have been

filed. So that -- I just raise that issue for your

4 Honor's attention.

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EXAMINER PRICE: We are well aware, and we will be issuing a ruling -- a ruling on that

MR. FINNIGAN: Your Honor, may I ask a point of clarification?

EXAMINER PRICE: You may ask.

MR. FINNIGAN: And this is, I guess, more to Mr. Doringo but I understand that, you know, there's a commitment that the Companies will disclose when any document for which there is a claim of privilege is disclosed to a government agency or to a third party who is a civil litigant. I just want to make sure we are operating from the same definition of the word disclosed and that our intent would be that that would include any production of a document under a protective agreement where there is a claim of confidentiality, that that would be within the definition of a disclosure for which there will be notification.

MR. DORINGO: I always find myself under questioning from Mr. Finnigan at these things, but I

am happy to answer you, John. We will -- we would 1 2 not, you know, claim privilege for documents that were produced subject to a protective order. 3 Confidentiality and privilege are, of course, 4 5 different things, and if those documents are 6 disclosed to third parties voluntarily, while I 7 imagine it would be most surely involuntary, we will let you know. 8 9

MR. FINNIGAN: Thank you.

EXAMINER PRICE: I will just note for the record that the law on involuntary disclosures or attorney-client privilege is not simple and not clear. It is not a simple matter. We don't need to start briefing that, but it is -- it is a tangle and not all states or all jurisdictions handle it the same way so.

With that anything further?

MS. WILLIS: No, your Honor, but thank you and I appreciate the cooperativeness of Mr. Doringo.

2.1 EXAMINER PRICE: And Mr. Gladman too.

22 Let's not leave out Mr. Gladman.

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23 Thank you all. At this time we are 24 adjourned.

25 We are off the record. (End 11:03am)

CERTIFICATE I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Thursday, February 10, 2022, and carefully compared with my original stenographic notes. Karen Sue Gibson, Registered Merit Reporter. (KSG-7228) 

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in

Case No(s). 20-1502-EL-UNC

Summary: Transcript in the matter of the Ohio Edison Company hearing held on 02/10/22 electronically filed by Mr. Ken Spencer on behalf of Armstrong & Okey, Inc. and Gibson, Karen Sue Mrs.