THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
STATE OF MISSOURI

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
Evidentiary Hearing
February 16, 2011
Jefferson City, Missouri

Volume 40

In The Matter Of The Application)
Of Kansas City Power And Light )
Company For Approval To Make )
Certain Changes In Its Charges )File No. ER-2010-0355
For Electric Service To Continue)
Implementation Of Its Regulatory)
Plan
In The Matter Of The Application)
Of KCP\&L Greater Missouri )
Operations Company For Approval )File No. ER-2010-0356
To Make Certain Changes In Its )
Changes For Electric Service )

NANCY M. DIPPELL
SENIOR REGULATORY LAW JUDGE.
JEFF DAVIS,
Commissioners.

REPORTED BY:
TRACY TAYLOR, CCR
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    MS. SLACK: Judge Dippell, how did you want me to proceed with my withdrawal of those corrections?

JUDGE DIPPELL: I'll get to that right now. Ms. Slack had an update about our disagreement about some corrections yesterday to Mr. Warren's testimony. So Ms. Slack, go ahead.

MS. SLACK: Yes, your Honor. We'd like to go ahead and withdraw the corrections that Mr. Warren made to his record yesterday

JUDGE DIPPELL: All right.
MS. SLACK: And leave the recommendation as it stood.

JUDGE DIPPELL: All right. And so it was Judge Pridgin's recollection that those items had been -- that his testimony had, in fact, been offered and admitted on the last day of the hearing by -Mr. Williams had offered those. So I believe that those as they are now, stand admitted so --

MS. SLACK: Thank you, your Honor.
JUDGE DIPPELL: Is there any other preliminary matters before we start with the next issue, which is the Jeffrey Energy Center?

MR. FISCHER: We're prepared to go forward, Judge.

JUDGE DIPPELL: All right. All right. I think the first witness then is going to be Mr. Hedrick; is that correct?

MR. FISCHER: Yes.
(GMO Exhibit No. 20-HC, 20-NP, 21-HC and 21-NP were marked for identification.)
(Witness sworn.)
JUDGE DIPPELL: Whenever you're ready, Mr. Fischer.

MR. FISCHER: Thank you.
TERRY HEDRICK, having been sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. FISCHER:
Q. Please state your name and address for the record.
A. Terry S. Hedrick, H-e-d-r-i-c-k. Live at 4552 Southwest Gull, G-u-l-l, Point Drive, Lee's Summit, Missouri.
Q. Are you the same Terry Hedrick that caused to be filed in this case certain testimony that's been marked as GMO 20-HC and NP, which is your direct testimony; and also rebuttal testimony that's been marked as GMO 21-HC and NP?
A. I am.
Q. Do you have any corrections or updates

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you need to make to that testimony?
A. I do not.
Q. If I were to ask you the questions that are contained in your pre-filed testimony, would your answers be the same?
A. They would.
Q. Are they true and accurate to the best of your knowledge and belief?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you have any schedules attached to your testimony?
A. I did not.
Q. Looks like there may be one, it's a report. To the best of your knowledge, is the information contained in the schedules correct?
A. There is an in-service report, correct, to the direct testimony, yes.
MR. FISCHER: Judge, with that, I would move for the admission of GMO 20 and 21, both the HC and the NP versions, and tender the witness for cross.
JUDGE DIPPELL: All right. I'm a little off this morning. Would there be any objection to Exhibits GMO 20 and 21? Seeing none then, I will admit those.
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(GMO Exhibit Nos. 20-HC, 20-NP, 21-HC and

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21-NP were received into evidence.)
    JUDGE DIPPELL: And will there be any
    cross-examination from anyone other than Staff? All
    right. Ms. Ott.
    CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. OTT:
    Q. Good morning, Mr. Hedrick.
    A. Good morning.
    Q. Could I refer you to page 3 of your
    rebuttal testimony. On lines 7 through 9 you state
    that there were site visits conducted by GMO staff
    members. Who were the staff members that were onsite?
    A. The 8 percent ownership agreement allows
for committee members. So there was an operations
committee member that would have -- at the time of
this project would have been Max Sherman.
Q. And was he the only individual that would have conducted the onsite visits?
A. To my knowledge.
Q. Okay. Now, would bankruptcy be a reason a contractor could not obtain a performance bond?
A. The next witness is an expert in that area, Len Ruzicka, and he can -- that's not my area of expertise.
Q. So you personally don't know if bankruptcy would be a reason a contractor could not
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obtain a performance bond?
A. Correct.
Q. Do you know any reasons why a contractor could not obtain a performance bond?
A. To my knowledge with the construction background, there could be numerous reasons. But once again, Len Ruzicka will go into great detail on that.
Q. Do you know any reason why a contractor could not obtain a letter of credit?
A. Once again, we have a witness that's going to fully discuss that.
Q. PMSI's original contract was a fixed price contract; is that correct?
A. To my understanding, yes.
Q. Okay. Let's go to page 5 of your rebuttal testimony. And I'm going to try to ask a question that won't go into highly confidential information, but if the answer's going to elicit one, I hope counsel would let me know so we can go in-camera before you give an answer. Can you just look over lines 3 through 15 real quick to refresh your memory?
A. I've read lines 3 through 15.
Q. Okay. So could you agree with me that Westar was looking for a new contractor during the
project?
A. I would agree that Westar did look at that, yes.
Q. Okay. And only one other contractor expressed interest in performing work on the project?
A. To my understanding, they worked with one contractor to look at that aspect, yes.
Q. So did only one contractor express interest in working on the project or they only -they only worked with one?
A. I don't know.
Q. Who was that contractor?
A. I believe that was InterFab. in-camera.

JUDGE DIPPELL: All right. Let's go in-camera. If you give me just one moment. I don't know if there's anyone in the room -- I don't believe so -- who cannot be for the in-camera stuff.
(REPORTER'S NOTE: At this point, an in-camera session was held, which is contained in Volume 41, pages 4254 through 4265 of the transcript.)

## MS. OTT: I think we probably need to go

JUDGE DIPPELL: And is there any

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redirect?
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MR. FISCHER: Yes.
REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. FISCHER:
Q. Mr. Hedrick, was PMSI ever put on notice of default in regard to the liquidated damages, to your knowledge?
A. To my knowledge, they were never put on notice, that is correct.
Q. You were asked questions about DR 258 where it makes a reference to long and costly points of discussion, arbitration and/or litigation. Do you recall those questions?
A. I do recall that.
Q. What's your understanding of why there would be long and costly points of discussion on that?
A. Any large construction project like this would have many terms and conditions that would be the terms for the default. For example, the contractor would be allowed to cure, there's many -- many things that would happen that would -- could greatly extend the length of the project or the negotiations. And once again, that's why Len Ruzicka was brought on board to go into that in more detail and to pull that into all the change orders.
Q. You were asked a question about Exhibit 257 where you discussed that GMO was an 8 percent owner of the project. Do you recall that?
A. I do.
Q. As an 8 percent owner, did GMO have a significant input into how Westar dealt with PMSI?
A. No, they did not.
Q. Early in your cross-examination you were asked about whether bankruptcy or other reasons would impact the ability to get a performance bond. Do you recall that?
A. I do recall that.
Q. What's your understanding of the reasons why PMSI was not required to have a performance bond?
A. When they entered into the contract, there was an owner's engineer, Burns and McDonnell. They did an evaluation and they recommended to move forward with PMSI. Any large construction project you would have some form of surety and you could have a performance bond to my understanding, you could have a line of credit. There's many things you could have for a surety.

And what they looked at was the difference in the next cost, which is a delta of about $\$ 30$ million. So that was more of an immediate surety
that they captured with that evaluation.
Q. When you say there was a delta of about \$30 million for an alternative, are you talking about an alternative supplier?
A. The second supplier, the second low bid.
Q. Would you expand on that answer then on why there was such a large delta?
A. Why -- why was there a difference in the costs?
Q. Yes.
A. I can talk to background on PMSI. They had worked quite extensively at Westar. They were -they were one of their main contractors at the Westar facility. A large portion of PMSI's work was done at that facility.

MR. FISCHER: That's all I have. Thank you, Judge.

JUDGE DIPPELL: Thank you. Mr. Hedrick, I think that concludes your testimony.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
JUDGE DIPPELL: Appreciate it. You may step down. Would KCPL like to call its next witness? MR. FISCHER: Yes, please.
(GMO Exhibit Nos. 36-HC and 360-NP were marked for identification.)
(Witness sworn.)
JUDGE DIPPELL: Thank you.
LEONARD RUZICKA, JR. having been sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. FISCHER:
Q. Please state your name and address for the record.
A. Leonard R. Ruzicka, Jr. 1947 Sunny Drive, Kirkwood, Missouri.
Q. By whom and in what capacity are you employed?
A. I was employed by -- my present employer is Stinson, Morrison, Hecker. I'm a partner in the construction practice group of Stinson, Morrison, Hecker.
Q. And are you appearing today on behalf of Kansas City -- KCPL/Greater Missouri Operations Company?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. Did you cause to be filed in this proceeding certain rebuttal testimony that has now been marked as GMO $36-\mathrm{HC}$ and GMO $36-\mathrm{NP}$ ?
A. That's correct.
Q. Do you have any changes that you need to make to that testimony?
A. No, sir.
Q. If I were to ask you the questions that are contained in that testimony today, would your answers be the same?
A. Yes, they would be.
Q. And are they true and accurate to the best of your knowledge and belief?
A. Yes, they are.
Q. And there is a schedule attached to your testimony I think that explains your background. Is that also accurate as best of your knowledge and belief?
A. Everything but the picture. That appears to be touched up.
Q. Okay. Thank you.

MR. FISCHER: Judge, with that, I would move for the admission of GMO $36-\mathrm{HC}$ and NP and tender the witness for cross.

JUDGE DIPPELL: Is there any objection as to Exhibit $36-\mathrm{HC}$ ? Seeing none, then I will admit it.
(GMO Exhibit No. $36-\mathrm{HC}$ and $36-\mathrm{NP}$ were received into evidence.)

JUDGE DIPPELL: Will there be any cross-examination other than Staff? Seeing none, then go ahead, Ms. Ott, when you're ready.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. OTT:
Q. You stated you work for Stinson, Morrison, Hecker?
A. That's correct.
Q. Does your firm perform construction management services?
A. We're a law firm and so as such, no, we do not.
Q. Do you perform project management services?
A. I spent 20 years as the general counsel and at one point executive vice president of Fru-Con Construction. And certainly during those 20 years, I performed all those functions.
Q. Does Stinson, Morris perform project management services?
A. No, they do not.
Q. Did you respond to an RFP for your services?
A. No, I was just called and contacted.
Q. What is your understanding of how KCPL selected you for this work?
A. I had previously done some construction contract negotiations on a rebuild for -- for a project for Aquila and also at one point for Westar.

And so Terry Hedrick and some of the KCPL -- P\&L people knew about my construction expertise.
Q. Now, are you providing testimony today as a lawyer or as a -- as a witness?
A. As a witness. Expert witness on construction matters.
Q. Now, you said you worked for 20 years at Fru-Con Corporation; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. And also I think on page 2 of your rebuttal testimony it states that you were retained to review documents and interview individuals as necessary to determine the appropriateness of awarding the con-- PMSI contract; is that correct?
A. I'm sorry. What are you reading from?
Q. Be page 2 of your rebuttal.
A. Oh, I'm sorry. On page 2?
Q. Yes.
A. That's accurate.
Q. Now, on page 3 just to be sure, starting on line 9 you state, When the spread between the low and the second low bidder is substantial, it would be appropriate and reasonable to consider waiving a bonding requirement, but only after conducting the same type of due diligence that is conducted by

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sureties.
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            Is that a correct reading?
    A. That's what it says, yes.
Q. Okay. While at Fru-Con were you involved in government -- letting government contracts?
A. I'm sorry. Would you repeat that sentence?
Q. When you were at Fru-Con, were you involved in letting government contracts?
A. In letting government contracts?
Q. Were you involved in government contracts in any capacity?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. Okay. And in a -- at Stinson, have you been involved ever with working with government contracts?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. Okay.
A. But I -- they're not let. They're typically public bid solicitations, yes.
Q. The RFP process?
A. Right.
Q. So are you familiar with the regulations regarding government contracts?
A. Federal Acquisition Regulations, I'm very
familiar with them.
Q. Okay.
A. As -- as they apply to construction-related contracts. In fact, a large part of my practice is government contracting.
Q. Okay.

MS. OTT: I'd like to have an exhibit marked. We'd be at KCPL [sic] 260?

JUDGE DIPPELL: 260. And is this confidential?

MS. OTT: No, this is not.
(GMO Exhibit No. 260 was marked for identification.) BY MS. OTT:
Q. Now, this is just a portion of the Federal Acquisition Regulation. I would have given you the entire document, but it's over 2,000 pages.
A. Yes. This is the Federal Acquisition Regulations on the Miller Act bond, requirement for federal projects.
Q. Now, can you turn to the page that -- at the bottom that is labeled 9.1-1.
A. I'm sorry. Are we still looking at this?
Q. Yes. It's the second-to-last page. Now, under Section 9.104-1, general standards, do you see
that? In item -- it states, To be determined reasonable [sic], a prospective contractor must -- and then it says, A, have adequate financial resources to perform the contract or the ability to obtain them; B, be able to comply with the required or proposed delivery or performance schedule taking into consideration all existing commercial and governmental business commitments; C, have satisfactory performance record. A prospective contractor shall not be determined reasonable or non-reasonable solely on the basis of lack of relevant performance history except as provided in 9.104-2; and D, have a satisfactory record of integrity and business ethics.

Do you see that?
A. That's what this FAR section says, yes.
Q. So at least as government contracts are involved, to be determined a reasonable, responsive bidder, a contractor must have good performance record, adequate financial resources, and have a satisfactory record of integrity and business ethics. Would that be correct?
A. That's what the -- that's what the FAR requires, yes.
Q. And with your experience with the private industry, would these be basic requirements that could
also apply to contractors on construction projects?
A. I think we're talking about apples and oranges. There's a federal statute called the Miller Act that requires performance bonds and requires these -- these regulations. This particular project involves private. And if you want to address what contractors do and owners do in the private side, we can address that. There is no leeway in federal contracting.
Q. But my question is, would these be good standards for the private industry for someone looking for a contractor to -- to possess those standards?
A. Well, as I said in my testimony, it -- it depends upon facts and circumstances. Certainly over the last 35 years, I've been on many occasions faced with the situation or had clients faced with the situation of awarding when one of these elements weren't there. And under the facts and circumstances of one of those elements being there, still prudently awarding to that contractor.

When you -- when you're dealing with federal government contracting and FARs, there is no leeway. You do what the federal regulations require. As a matter of fact, there's a -- what they call a -a Bulletin E that lists the bonding companies that the
contractors have to use. They can't use any bonding company other than those on Schedule E. So we're talking about two different issues here.
Q. Now, you said there's leeway if -- in some circumstances where they might not have to have one of these characteristics?
A. On private work, yes, sir -- yes, ma'am.
Q. On private work. Is that pertaining to all of the characteristics or is there one in which the leeway could apply to?
A. If you're dealing with government, you have no leeway. You follow the federal acquisition regulations.
Q. I -- that's not --
A. When you're dealing with the private -when you're dealing with the private side, you can take anything into consideration based on the facts and circumstances.

Let's say, for example, you have a contractor who doesn't meet any of these requirements but he's a dirt contractor doing the front end work and he's easily replaceable. Not having a bond, not having financial resources, not even having experience wouldn't be that important because he's easy to be replaced.

So you're going to have to give me some facts and circumstances for me to make that decision. But I could -- I could see a prudent owner hiring a contractor that met none of these requirements.
Q. Do you think PMSI was -- could be easily -- easily replaced?
A. This is a different set of circumstances. At the time they were evaluated, PMSI --
Q. I --
A. Let me finish. You asked me a question. MS. OTT: Well, Judge, I'd like him to answer my question. It was a yes or no answer.

JUDGE DIPPELL: You can answer her question either yes or no or you don't know.

THE WITNESS: Why don't you repeat the question. BY MS. OTT:
Q. Could PMSI be easily replaced?
A. Yes.
Q. When I was handing out documents earlier, do you have a copy of Data Request 350, which has been marked as KCPL 257 [sic] in front of you?

MS. OTT: And I'd like to admit it. I'm not sure if I did that yet, KCPL [sic] 260.

JUDGE DIPPELL: Would there be any

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objection to GMO 260, which was the copy of the
    Federal Acquisition Regulations or portions thereof?
    MR. FISCHER: No objection.
    JUDGE DIPPELL: Then I will admit that.
    (GMO Exhibit No. 260 was received into
    evidence.)
    MS. OTT: And I think we're going to have
    to go in-camera. If we can come out, I'll let you
    know, but the rest of it may all be in-camera.
    JUDGE DIPPELL: All right. We'll go out
    of the public session and in-camera.
            (REPORTER'S NOTE: At this point, an
        in-camera session was held, which is contained in
        Volume 41, pages 4280 through 4327 of the transcript.)
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JUDGE DIPPELL: Go ahead. I apologize
for interrupting.
BY MS. OTT:
Q. Now, would cash flow issues be a reason a contractor could not obtain a performance bond?
A. Cash flow liquidity, yes.
Q. Okay. Would bankruptcy be a reason a contractor could not obtain a performance bond?
A. I think I asked -- you asked that and I answered it.
Q. Is it a yes?
A. Yes.
Q. And liquidity reasons would be a reason they couldn't obtain a performance bond?
A. That's correct.
Q. And would default in the past be a reason a contractor could not obtain a performance bond?
A. Default or termination? There's a big difference.
Q. Well, how about default and then we'll go to termination.
A. No.
Q. Okay. But termination would be a reason --
A. If it --
Q. -- in obtaining a performance bond?
A. If we're -- if it were a determination -termination for default, yes. Defaults, allegations
of defaults are pretty common in the construction industry.
Q. Okay. So --
A. Default for cause proven would be a reason.
Q. So would these same issues, bankruptcy, cash flow issues, liquidity problems and default, be a reason a contractor could not obtain a letter of credit?
A. Letter of credits are a function of -- of providing the funds to support the letter of credit. That's totally different than a bond. But most owners would not want a letter of credit because a letter of credit just strains the liquidity of a contractor.
Q. Okay. But would those be reasons in which a contractor could not obtain a letter of credit?
A. Not to my knowledge. I think --
Q. So no?
A. -- banks issue letters of credit based on --
Q. Thank you. Okay. Going back to your --
your due diligence, I believe earlier you stated that you would look into the directors of a company, whether or not they were engaged in criminal activity?
A. You asked -- I think you asked me if I were aware of -- I don't recall if you said a director. It's someone within a company had allegations, would I be concerned about that. And I think I would be concerned. Your question --
Q. As a surety, would they be concerned --
A. Certainly.
Q. -- if the directors were engaged in criminal activity?
A. Wait a minute. If the directors. I thought before you asked me if the principals or officers. I --
Q. And that's -- yes, that's what I'm referring to here. The principal.
A. Let's be clear. Are you talking about the employees of the corporation or the directors of the corporation?
Q. The employees.
A. The employees. I would be concerned and I would look into that, yes.
Q. Would you also be concerned if the CEO of the corporation was engaged in criminal activity?
A. Would I be concerned? I'd certainly look into it to see what the nature of it was. If it's allegations --
Q. I'm going --
A. -- convictions --

MS. OTT: I would like to have another exhibit marked so we'd be at GMO 264?

JUDGE DIPPELL: Yes.
MS. OTT: If you could take a moment to kind of review these documents.
(GMO Exhibit No. 264 was marked for identification.) BY MS. OTT:
Q. Have you looked at these documents?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. On the first page this is an Orange County District Attorney Press Release dated September 5th, 2003. And it was -- looks like it was posted on April 28th, 2005 at 5:37 p.m. The first page.

Do you see that?
A. Uh-huh. Yes, I do.
Q. Okay. And the first paragraph reads, Santa Ana, Richard G. Engel --

MR. FISCHER: Judge, I'm going to object
to reading something into the record that has -there's no foundation for it, there's no witness that can sponsor it. It appears to be something that was taken off the internet on $2 / 14$ of this year. And in light of the Commission's rulings on lack of foundation and on cross-examination, I'm going to object to any reference to this kind of a document be read into the record.

MS. OTT: I can lay the foundation, but also this is a public record that is available online from a district attorney's office, as well as the second sheet which is a summary -- Case Summary, which is a similar docket to our Case.net system here in Missouri. If counsel would like, I would pay the money to have a certified copy sent for later on. MR. FISCHER: Judge, I don't think it's the kind of thing that this Commission can take administrative notice of and there's no -- no witness who can provide foundation for it and I would object on those grounds.

JUDGE DIPPELL: Ms. Ott, you said you -MS. OTT: I'll attempt to lay some foundation.

JUDGE DIPPELL: -- you had more

BY MS. OTT:
Q. So when you're reading this document, Mr. Ruzicka, does it indicate that Mr. Engel, the owner of PMSI, located in Costa Mesa, California, is an individual named here?
A. Why don't you just read the document into the record? I'm not in a position to testify as to this document. It's just -- it's just an allegation.
Q. I'm saying it's an allegation, but your counsel has asked for me to lay some foundation so -you can read a document and tell me what it says.
A. Why don't you read the document and I'll tell you if it's -- if you're reading yours accurately? Let's do it that way.

MS. OTT: I believe his counsel has said otherwise.

MR. FISCHER: Judge, I'm still going to object to reading it into the record unless this witness can provide a foundation. He's indicated I don't think -- that he cannot. He doesn't know anything about this. It's improper to read something like this into the record if it's -- if it can't be -lay a foundation for it.

JUDGE DIPPELL: I have to agree with that, Ms. Ott. If this witness doesn't have any
knowledge of this document, then I'm not sure how you can lay a foundation with him. If this is some sort of public record that can have notice taken of it or whatever, I would allow you to offer it in that manner.

MS. OTT: I mean, it's a public press release from the district attorney of Orange County.

JUDGE DIPPELL: Well, as far as $I$ know, press releases are not typically public record that the Commission can take administrative notice of.

MS. OTT: Well, I do know earlier in these proceedings there were newspaper articles that were similarly admitted into evidence with no foundation laid so --

MR. FISCHER: Judge, whenever I Google James M. Fischer, I come up with about 50 James M. Fischers. We have no idea who this person is. There's just no lack -- there's a lack of foundation and we'd object.

MS. OTT: Well, I do think it indicates --

JUDGE DIPPELL: I'm going to sustain the objection. Like I say, if there is some court document or other official business record or public document that the Commission can take official notice
of, I will be happy to do so.
MS. OTT: Well, the second portion, the Case Summary, we can get the official court document and admit it as a late-filed exhibit. At this time we only have the -- the online version without the certified copy from the court.

MR. FISCHER: Judge, we would object to that as well. This -- this issue has been teed up for many months. It could have been included in rebuttal, surrebuttal testimony and it was not. And we would object to reserving any kind of a late-filed exhibit or some kind of a certification of a document which is not -- not included in the record at this point that's being now produced for cross-examination.

MS. OTT: Well, Mr. Ruzicka did indicate that he would be interested in criminal activity from a CEO of a corporation. This press release obviously states Richard G. Engel, the name signed on every document related to PMSI. And it also identifies him as the owner -- the CEO of Powerplant Maintenance Specialists, Inc., in Costa Mesa, California. The other documents have indicated that it was in Costa Mesa, California. And if somebody was doing due diligence, this was something if I was able to find --

JUDGE DIPPELL: Perhaps you can question
him about what he knows about this, but I have to sustain the objection. BY MS. OTT:
Q. So were you aware?
A. No, I wasn't.
Q. So then hypothetically if the CEO of a corporation was charged with felonies, is that something --
A. Was charged with felonies or -- or was found guilty of felonies?
Q. Charged with a felony tax evasion.
A. That would be certainly something that you would look at as part of the due diligence.
Q. Okay. Let's go to -- now, in your work for KCPL, did you follow any authoritative standards as -- such as the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards or the Government Auditing Standards?
A. In my work in this recent testimony or the --
Q. Yes. In reviewing the PMSI work?
A. I don't -- I didn't follow any auditing standards, no.
Q. Okay.
A. I -- I -- having reviewed the Jefferson Wells' report and Mr. Majors' report, I think that
following auditing standards comes up with some pretty wild assumptions and conclusions.

MS. OTT: I think we need to go back in-camera.

JUDGE DIPPELL: All right.
(REPORTER'S NOTE: At this point, an in-camera session was held, which is contained in Volume 41, pages 4338 through 4339 of the transcript.)

JUDGE DIPPELL: Mr. Fischer, do you have

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redirect?
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MR. FISCHER: I do, Judge. But we've been going for a couple hours and I can use a break first.

JUDGE DIPPELL: That sounds like a good idea. I should have thought of that myself. So let's go ahead. Let's take about a -- let's take a little less than 15 minutes, come back at 20 till. We can go off the record.
(A recess was taken.)
JUDGE DIPPELL: Okay. We're back on the record. I apologize for the break being a little longer than I had originally said.

Mr. Fischer, you had redirect?
MR. FISCHER: I do, Judge. Initially I think I can do some redirect in public session, but we dealt with so many documents confidentially maybe I'll have to go into in-camera.

JUDGE DIPPELL: All right. That's fine.
MR. FISCHER: Let me try to go through the public ones. REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. FISCHER:
Q. You were asked a question regarding whether you had responded to an RFP I think for this
engagement with the company. Do you recall that?
A. Yes.
Q. And you indicated that you had not; is that true?
A. That's correct.
Q. I believe you were also asked about your background a little bit. Fru-Con, what is Fru-Con?
A. Fru-Con is a large construction, engineering and real estate development company out of St. Louis, Washington, DC and Denver.
Q. What was -- what was your role at that company?
A. I was always general counsel for 20 years and I -- by the time I left, I was executive vice president.
Q. Did you have the occasion to hire law firms in that capacity, construction law firms?
A. All too often. All too often.
Q. Did you always use RFPs to hire those law firms?
A. I never used an RFP.
Q. In 20 years?
A. In 20 years I never used an RFP.
Q. And this would be to hire specialized construction law firms?
A. That's correct.
Q. You were asked a question I believe about whether PMSI could have been easily replaced. Do you recall that question?
A. Yes.
Q. Could they have been replaced at the same cost?
A. Well, I was given the right to either say yes or no. And so I said yes, but like all questions like that, it depends. They could always be replaced. Certainly at the front end it would have been easier than later on.

And at the time that they were actually considering -- Westar was considering replacing them in June of 2008, that would have been a very difficult time, imprudent time to replace them because they had already completed the rebuild of unit 1. And so the completion work of unit 2 and 3 would have just been a -- a -- the same type of scope of work and you certainly want somebody who's already done Unit 1 to do 2 and 3 . So at that point it would have been very costly to replace PMSI.
Q. It could have been costly -- would it
have been prudent to replace PMSI with another contractor under the circumstances that existed?
A. In June of 2008?
Q. Yes.
A. It would have been imprudent under -- for a number of different reasons.
Q. Why would that be true?
A. Well, the first reason is I could not see that there was any basis for defaulting PMSI -- PMSI at that point in time. If you read through the 22 change orders, you'll see there was a substantial change in the scope of work on those change orders that were issued starting in January of 2008 and issued right up through May of 2008 that were -- as I previously testified, a whole host of PCOs, pending change orders; field work authorizations that were outstanding and priced.

So in order to replace a contractor, you would have had to terminate PMSI for Westar's convenience and paid them in full for whatever he owed them and then started with another contractor. And most contractors are very reluctant to pick up other contractor's work and move forward with it. They certainly won't do it on a lump sum basis. And if they do it on a cost plus basis, it's going to be very costly because they're going to have to review and analyze the work in place and start all over again.

So it just made absolutely no sense to even consider it.
Q. Staff counsel referred you to Exhibit 261, which I believe was your work papers, and asked you whether there was a reference to bankruptcy there. Do you recall that conversation?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. Did other work papers have references to bankruptcy that you referred -- that you reviewed?
A. Yes. The Jefferson Wells' work papers, which I think Ms. Ott gave me as a separate exhibit, referenced those -- that bankruptcy and referenced that -- that obligation to the IRS.

MR. FISCHER: Judge, just to be safe, perhaps we should go in-camera for the next series.

JUDGE DIPPELL: All right.
MR. FISCHER: Ms. Ott asked --
JUDGE DIPPELL: Just one moment, Mr. Fischer. Let me --

MR. FISCHER: I'm sorry. I got ahead of myself.

JUDGE DIPPELL: -- get my technology set here. Okay. Now go ahead.
(REPORTER'S NOTE: At this point, an in-camera session was held, which is contained in

JUDGE DIPPELL: That concludes redirect and, therefore, I believe your testimony is finished, sir. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.
JUDGE DIPPELL: And with that, I think that we are finished with the company's witnesses and it's a little after noon and so we will take a lunch break. How long would counsel prefer?

MR. FISCHER: Judge, a little longer break today would be helpful to me.

JUDGE DIPPELL: Can I just ask do you -how long do you expect Mr. Majors' cross to take?

MR. FISCHER: It won't take that long, but I'm sure it will be 45 minutes or so.

JUDGE DIPPELL: Okay. And with his testimony, we'll be finishing for the day.

MR. FISCHER: Yes.
JUDGE DIPPELL: That's my understanding from yesterday's schedule.

JUDGE DIPPELL: All right. Then let's -is 1:30 or would you rather come back at 2:00?

MR. FISCHER: 1:30 is fine.
JUDGE DIPPELL: Let's break until 1:30. We can go off the record. Thank you.
(A recess was taken.)
(Witness sworn.)
JUDGE DIPPELL: Thank you. Go ahead and
be seated. And I think actually -- you've already testified in this hearing this week, haven't you? THE WITNESS: I have. JUDGE DIPPELL: All right. I thought so. So okay. Sorry. Go ahead, Ms. Ott.

MS. OTT: I have a quick question. Has the Staff's cost of service report been offered yet? MR. FISCHER: I believe it has. JUDGE DIPPELL: Is that 210 or what is the number on that?

MS. OTT: Yeah, that would be 210. Okay.
MR. FISCHER: Maybe that was just the KCPL one.

JUDGE DIPPELL: Let me double check.
MS. OTT: I have it as GMO 210.
JUDGE DIPPELL: I have the cost of service report, yes, on Monday and maybe before that. And I have -- but I have the rate design report has not been so -- so when we get to that. KEITH MAJORS, having been sworn, testified as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. OTT:
Q. Can you please state your name for the record.
A. Keith A. Majors.
Q. Whom are you employed, in what capacity?
A. I'm employed by the Missouri Public Service Commission as a utility regulatory auditor.
Q. And I believe the sections of your testimony that you've -- you've provided in this case have already been admitted into evidence.
A. I -- I believe so, they have.
Q. Now, in regards to the Staff's cost of service report, did you have any changes to make?
A. I had some corrections, yes.
Q. Okay. What corrections did you have?
A. On -- and they would be highly confidential.

MS. OTT: Okay. So we probably need to go in-camera for his changes.

JUDGE DIPPELL: Okay. Give me just one moment.
(REPORTER'S NOTE: At this point, an in-camera session was held, which is contained in Volume 41, pages 4362 through 4364 of the transcript.)

MS. OTT: Okay. I can tender Mr. Majors for cross-examination.

JUDGE DIPPELL: Okay. Let me just ask very quickly then, would there be any objection to those corrections since his testimony -- since that testimony has already been entered into the record?

MR. FISCHER: No objection.
JUDGE DIPPELL: All right. Then that testimony is corrected as the witness has testified.

Let's see. I don't know if we have anyone here to ask if there's any other cross-examination so we'll just go forward with the company.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. FISCHER:
Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Majors.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. I've just got a few questions. And why don't we begin where you made your first correction on page 44.
A. Sure.
Q. I'd like to refer you there right below the number that you corrected where it says that Burns and McDonnell was contracted to provide engineering and construction management services for the JEC rebuild project.

Do you see that?
A. I do.
Q. You also indicate on the next sentence there that Burns and Mac produced monthly status reports concerning the status of the project's scheduling and budget; is that right?
A. That's correct.
Q. And I take it you reviewed those Burns and Mac reports; is that right?
A. I did.
Q. I'd like to show you one of those. MR. FISCHER: If I may approach.

JUDGE DIPPELL: Yes. MR. FISCHER: Is that the highlighted one? Judge, $I$ don't think we need to make it an exhibit. I just want him to read a reference out of it.

JUDGE DIPPELL: All right.
BY MR. FISCHER:
Q. Mr. Majors, I've highlighted a portion of that document. Could you read 1-1, the highlighted portion into the record?
A. A very important milestone was reached during May with the award of the general construction, paren, S203, end paren, contract to PMSI on May 17th.

PMSI will be mobilizing to the site in early June.
Q. Okay. Thank you. Now I'd like to refer you to your surrebuttal testimony, page 33 at lines 1 and 2. I believe you said at that portion that in January 200-- in the January 2007 report Burns and McDonnell listed the April 1st, 2007 as the initial mobilization date and that PMSI did not mobilize until June, two months later than recommended; is that right?
A. Yes. That's correct.
Q. Would it be correct to conclude that Burns and McDonnell's January 2007 report was -- was incorrect?
A. No. The -- on the -- I don't have the January 2007 report in front of me, but I -- if I can recall correctly, that was the target date of April 1st, 2007 as the initial -- the target date for the initial mobilization of PMSI.
Q. So the Burns and McDonnell simply reported when a particular event did or did not happen. Right? I mean --
A. Well, this was a -- this was the target date. I mean January 2007 they wouldn't have known facts that happened in May and June.
Q. And they -- those reports didn't give any
reasons why an event did or did not happen; is that right? They just --
A. It depend on -- would depend on the event.
Q. In this particular event it did not; is that correct?
A. I don't know. I don't have that report in front of me.
Q. Okay. Let's look at the February and the March progress reports.

MR. FISCHER: Counsel, I've just got one copy of these, but I'd like to have him read into the record two passages.

BY MR. FISCHER:
Q. Mr. Majors, could you do me a favor and read into the record from the February 2008 report the highlighted sentences there?
A. Sure. Weather conditions continue to be a concern. High winds and ice, slash, snow hampered progress in February. Conditions in March have begun to improve significantly.
Q. And I'd also ask you to read from the March '08 report the same highlighted last section there.
A. Weather conditions continue to be a
concern. Ice and snow have decreased in March; however, high winds continue to be experienced during the day and night.
Q. Thank you. Could the weather impact PMSI's performance, in your opinion?
A. That's a possibility, yes.
Q. Was that quantified in those BSM reports?
A. BSM?
Q. I'm sorry, Burns and McDonnell -- Burns and McDonnell reports?
A. I don't -- It could have. I don't know.
Q. Wasn't Burns and McDonnell the owner's engineer in this -- for that project?
A. Yes, they were.
Q. Did Burns and McDonnell ever recommend that Westar ever issue a notice of default to PMSI due to PMSI's schedule of performance?
A. Not that I'm aware of.
Q. So there was no notice of default?
A. I don't know.
Q. You didn't investigate that?
A. I don't know if Burns and McDonnell recommended to Westar that they default on the PMSI contract.
Q. I'm sorry. Do you know, did Westar ever

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issued a notice of default?
A. I don't know.
Q. Did you investigate that?
A. I examined several documents that were provided by GMO relating to the contract signed with PMSI. And there were a multitude of documents I did review, but a notice of default was not one of them.
Q. So you don't recall ever seeing a notice of default?
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A. No, I don't.
Q. Do you know if Westar ever put PMSI on notice of being in default due to delays in its work that were PMSI's responsibility?
A. I'm not aware of any.
Q. Okay. Doesn't the contract that Westar has require notice of default be given to PMSI?
A. I reviewed the contract, but I don't recall that specific section.
Q. Okay. I'd like to show you that contract, if I might.

MR. FISCHER: Judge, can I approach?
JUDGE DIPPELL: Yes. BY MR. FISCHER:
Q. I'd like to ask you to just read into the record a portion that's highlighted under the

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Termination in Events of Default and I'm going to ask you to read the B-1 section.
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A. I'm sorry. BI?
Q. Yeah, the highlighted portions there.
A. Okay. The following events shall be deemed to be events of default by contractor under this contract. And upon the occurrence of any such event, company shall have the right to terminate this contract without further notice to contractor.

And subsection I says, Contractor shall fail to comply with any term, provision or covenant of this contract and shall not take effective action to cure such failure within seven days after written notice of such failure to contractor.
Q. Would you interpret that to mean they need to give seven days notice of a default?
A. I would say that their rights of default would -- they would have to put in a notice --
Q. Okay.
A. -- within seven days of that act of default, yes.
Q. But again, you didn't see any notice of default at all in this case?
A. I'm not aware of any specific notice of default, no.
Q. Did you review change orders issued by Westar to PMSI?
A. I did.
Q. Do you recall about how many of them there were?
A. I think the -- the number was 21. There might have been 22, but it might not -- it might not have been approved. I can't recall. It was either 21 or 22.
Q. Do you remember approximately how many dollars were involved in those change orders? Isn't that what you corrected on the record or was that something different?
A. What I corrected on the record was that -- the number that $I$ corrected to was the number appearing on the last cost report. I think it was August 2009. That was created by Burns and McDonnell for the FUD rebuild project. And it was listed in that cost report as the payments under the total lump sum -- the payments under the lump sum contract. I'm sorry. What was your -- was there a question?
(REPORTER'S NOTE: At this point, an in-camera session was held, which is contained in Volume 41, pages 4373 through 4381 of the transcript.)

MS. OTT: In regards to my inquiry of Mr. Ruzicka earlier, I'd now ask that the Commission take official notice of the United States District Court, Central District of California versus Richard G. Engel, Case No. 2-05CV05422. I have a copy of the document from Westlaw. I will provide a late-filed exhibit when I can get my Pacer password to use.

JUDGE DIPPELL: Is this an actual court decision?

MS. OTT: There has been a judgment made in the case. So I'm just asking the Commission to take official notice.

JUDGE DIPPELL: Mr. Fischer?
MR. FISCHER: Judge, I don't have a problem if she cites to the final judgment. Anything in this document though I think would not be appropriate to take judicial notice of.

JUDGE DIPPELL: Okay.
MS. OTT: It indicates on the second page that on June 2nd, 2008, that there was a judgment issued. And I will provide an official copy of that as a late-filed exhibit to go along with the official notice, but --

JUDGE DIPPELL: Okay. In that case, I will take official notice of the judgment in this case
and Ms. Ott will provide it as a late-filed exhibit. I will, in a manner similar to the other late-filed document, give counsel an opportunity to object after that is filed. And I will go ahead and reserve a number for that as GMO 265.

Was there anything else, Ms. Ott?
MS. OTT: No. Thank you.
JUDGE DIPPELL: And, Mr. Fischer, did you
have anything else?
MR. FISCHER: Not on this issue, Judge.
JUDGE DIPPELL: Okay.
MR. FISCHER: Or are you asking if I had a follow-up to that question?

JUDGE DIPPELL: On that issue and then I'll ask -- if -- if not, we'll let the witness step down and I believe we are --

MR. FISCHER: Mr. Majors, would you take a look at that -- those change orders you just referred to?
the WItness: Yes.
JUDGE DIPPELL: I'm sorry, Mr. Fischer. MR. FISCHER: Yes.

JUDGE DIPPELL: We finished with redirect.

MR. FISCHER: I know. I guess that's
what I was inquiring about when whether you were asking whether I had anything more. I do have something more.

JUDGE DIPPELL: No. I'm sorry. I was not, in fact, giving you a second chance.

MR. FISCHER: No, I do not have anything else on this issue and I think this is the last issue for the day.

JUDGE DIPPELL: I believe so. The witness can step down.

And then is there anything else for the hearing for today?

MR. FISCHER: Not that I have. Thank you.

JUDGE DIPPELL: All right. Timing for starting tomorrow? Shall we start at 8:30? It looks like a busy day.

MR. FISCHER: That would be great. I understand that Mr. Kind may not be available until the afternoon is what he told me so --

JUDGE DIPPELL: Okay. We will adjourn for the day and resume again tomorrow at 8:30. Thank you.
(WHEREUPON, the hearing was adjourned until 8:30 a.m. February 17, 2011.)

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12 GMO Exhibit NO. 36-HC
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14 GMO Exhibit No. 36-NP
Rebuttal Testimony of Leonard
15 Ruzicka, Jr., Non-Proprietary 42684270
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21 GMO Exhibit No. 258-HC Question No. 0346 and Response,
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