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CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
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                    DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
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           DIRECTOR'S HEARING ON PROPOSED REFUSE RATES
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                   2017 REFUSE RATE APPLICATION
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                            CITY HALL
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           1 DR. CARLTON B. GOODLETT PLACE, ROOM 416
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                     SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102
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                    Wednesday, March 22, 2017
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   FILE NO.: AB02859
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Meghan Butler Maurice Quillen John Porter Members OF THE PUBLIC: Liboy Thiberanx David Pilpel Page 243 Page 243 Page 243 Page 243 Page 243 Page 243 Page 244 Page 245 Page 245 Page 246 Page 247 Page 248 Page 248 Page 248 Page 248 Page 249 I think we should get started, so I would like to call this hearing to order. Good morning again, everyone. I am Mohammed this hearing to order. Good morning again, everyone. I am Mohammed Nuru, Director of the Department of Public Works for the City and Country of San Francisco. This is a continuation of the Director's Hearing on Recology's Application for an Increase in Residential Refuse Rate Application f		
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Dan Negron MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC: Lloyd Thibeaux David Pilpel Page 243 Page 243 Page 244 Page 244 Page 243 Page 244 Page 244 Page 244 Page 244 Page 245 Page 245 Page 245 Page 247 Wednesday, March 22, 2017 8:07 a.m. P R O C E E D I N G S DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. HUGHES		
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WITNESS: John Porter DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. BAKER	C1.000 27 11 11 11 11 10 1 21 1 10 1 27 11 10 1	this fleating to order.
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PUBLIC COMMENT BY DAVID PILPEL	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. PEARCE	March 22nd, and the agenda for today is on the table
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18 presentation and cross-examination on the capital 18 presentation and cross-examination on the capital 19 improvements. We will then hear from Recology on the 19 improvements. We will then hear from Recology on the 20 proposed rate structure and revenue projections, with 38 West Wing Summary Costs	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. PEARCE	March 22nd, and the agenda for today is on the table over there, I think as well as a book that has all the exhibits for the binder is also on the table over there. It's something that had come up at the last meeting. All right. The order of business for this
36 iMRF Equipment Map [Recology]	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. PEARCE	March 22nd, and the agenda for today is on the table over there, I think as well as a book that has all the exhibits for the binder is also on the table over there. It's something that had come up at the last meeting. All right. The order of business for this morning is as follows: We will finish Recology's
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[Recology] 24 Before we move to public comment, we'll hear 25 from two City departments about the funding they	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. PEARCE	March 22nd, and the agenda for today is on the table over there, I think as well as a book that has all the exhibits for the binder is also on the table over there. It's something that had come up at the last meeting. All right. The order of business for this morning is as follows: We will finish Recology's presentation and cross-examination on the capital improvements. We will then hear from Recology on the proposed rate structure and revenue projections, with additional cross-examination. In the interest of getting all of the City's questions on the record, I ask
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1	received through the impound account. As always, we'll	1 MEGHAN BUTLER,	
2	reserve the last period for the public comment. You may	² having first been duly sworn,	
3	also convey your comments to the Ratepayer Advocate, who	3 was examined and testified as follows:	
4	I believe Dwayne is sick today, but someone is in	4 MR. HUGHES: Can we have the	
5	sitting.	⁵ (Exhibit 35 is displayed.)	
6	Okay, one more thing. Title VI we do need	6 MR. HUGHES: Mr. Director, I did want to start	
7	to make an announcement around Title VI. So Jose Pujol,	by noting that we have created some exhibits that	
8	please read the Title VI script.	8 I think we talked about last Wednesday that have labe	els
9	MR. PUJOL: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act	9 on them consistent with how we went through the	
10	requires equal and equitable access to San Francisco	testimony. I think for efficiency purposes, we'll mark	
11	Public Works program activities and services. To	that maybe when we're not occupying this time. But	
12	document that the Department is in compliance with the	they're essentially the same exhibits as that we used	
13	Title VI, we ask that everyone attending and	at the end of last Wednesday with the labels on them.	
14	participating in today's hearing complete a public	DIRECTOR NURU: Okay. Thank you.	
15	participation survey.	MR. HUGHES: Mr. Quillen, Ms. Butler	
16	However, this survey is optional and	Ms. Butler, although I think we'll start with	
17	completing it is not required for participation.	Mr. Quillen where we left off, in case you are going to	
18	The data that you provide will be analyzed and used	be answering some of the questions, now please tell us	
19	to ensure residents and stakeholders in the community	your title with Recology and how long you've had that	
20	are involved in the refuse rate hearing process.	position.	
21	The information will not be used for any other purposes.	MS. BUTLER: I'm the Corporate Development	
22	You will find a survey on the sign-in table. Please	Manager, and I've had these responsibilities for about	
23	place completed survey forms in the collection box.	the last two years.	
24	Thank you.	MR. HUGHES: And what are the relevant	
25	DIRECTOR NURU: Okay. I think I also believe	responsibilities that you have for purposes of these	
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	Page 247	Page 24	19
1		1 rate hearings?	
1 2	that we have an exhibit that we need to introduce.	rate hearings? 2 MS_RUTLER: They mainly consist of managing.	
2	that we have an exhibit that we need to introduce. MR. PRADHAN: Yes. So at the public comment	2 MS. BUTLER: They mainly consist of managing	
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2 3 4	that we have an exhibit that we need to introduce. MR. PRADHAN: Yes. So at the public comment at the least hearing, a gentleman whose name I don't recall MS. DAWSON: Marc Christensen.	2 MS. BUTLER: They mainly consist of managing 3 facility development projects, as well as stationary 4 equipment enhancement projects for the San Francisco 5 region.	
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2 3 4 5 6	that we have an exhibit that we need to introduce. MR. PRADHAN: Yes. So at the public comment at the least hearing, a gentleman whose name I don't recall MS. DAWSON: Marc Christensen. MR. PRADHAN: Marc Christensen, thank you. distributed a sticker. And so I've made a	2 MS. BUTLER: They mainly consist of managing 3 facility development projects, as well as stationary 4 equipment enhancement projects for the San Francisco 5 region. 6 MR. HUGHES: And you're knowledgeable about 7 the planning activities and environmental review and the	
2 3 4 5 6 7	that we have an exhibit that we need to introduce. MR. PRADHAN: Yes. So at the public comment at the least hearing, a gentleman whose name I don't recall MS. DAWSON: Marc Christensen. MR. PRADHAN: Marc Christensen, thank you. distributed a sticker. And so I've made a copy of that sticker, and it is a one-page document	2 MS. BUTLER: They mainly consist of managing 3 facility development projects, as well as stationary 4 equipment enhancement projects for the San Francisco 5 region. 6 MR. HUGHES: And you're knowledgeable about 7 the planning activities and environmental review and the 8 cost information; is that right?	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	that we have an exhibit that we need to introduce. MR. PRADHAN: Yes. So at the public comment at the least hearing, a gentleman whose name I don't recall MS. DAWSON: Marc Christensen. MR. PRADHAN: Marc Christensen, thank you. distributed a sticker. And so I've made a copy of that sticker, and it is a one-page document which will be entered into the record as Exhibit 34.	MS. BUTLER: They mainly consist of managing facility development projects, as well as stationary equipment enhancement projects for the San Francisco region. MR. HUGHES: And you're knowledgeable about the planning activities and environmental review and the cost information; is that right? MS. BUTLER: Yes.	
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1	foot shed at the Port of San Francisco.	¹ capacity. It was designed for a 400-ton-a-day
2	MS. DAWSON: Could Mr. Quillen please explain	operation, and currently we're seeing tonnage number
3	for the benefit of the record what an "iMRF" is and what	³ upwards of 600 tons per day for that facility.
4	"C&D" is.	Q. And what is going to be the capacity of the
5	THE WITNESS: The "iMRF" is "Integrated	5 projected new iMRF at Pier 96?
6	Material Recovery Facility," and "C&D" is "Construction	6 A. The new iMRF facility will have a projected
7	and Demolition Debris."	⁷ throughput of approximately 1,000 tons per day.
8	MR. HUGHES: We have on the screen a picture,	8 Q. The space on which the proposed new building
9	a diagram a rendering of the new facility.	9 is going placed at Pier 96. Currently whose land is
10	I'd like to mark a paper copy of that into the	10 that?
11	record as Exhibit 35.	A. The land is owned by the City and County of
12	MR. PRADHAN: Admitted.	San Francisco, the Port of San Francisco.
13	(Exhibit 35, "iMRF Renderings [Recology],"	Q. And does Recology currently have a lease for
14	was admitted into evidence.)	14 that space?
15	MR. HUGHES: We have a I realize that I	15 A. Currently Recology has a lease for a portion
16	just didn't mark the labeled one, but we'll correct that	of the space. The eastern side of the building is
17	at the break.	contemplated to be constructed on our employee parking
18	BY MR. HUGHES:	lot, and the western side of the property, we currently
19	Q. But why don't you describe for us,	do not have a lease for.
20	Mr. Quillen, what it is that we're looking at with	Q. And what is the status of discussions about
21	Exhibit 35, please.	leasing the remainder of the property to facilitate the
22	 A. This is a picture of the proposed iMRF at 	construction of this new building?
23	Pier 96. There's three buildings that are on this	A. We've been in discussions with the Port of
24	image. The building in the back is Recycle Central at	San Francisco. Last week we did a presentation to the
25	Pier 96. The building in the middle with the blue trim	Port commission. At this point, we are in the process
	Page 251	Page 253
1	is the proposed iMDE structure. And the smaller	of negotiating an exclusive negotiating agreement with
2	is the proposed iMRF structure. And the smaller	or regordaning are excellent regordaning agreement man
3	building to the right of the photo is an existing	the Fore of Suff Funcisco. Once we get that document
4	structure at the Port of San Francisco. It's called a	initialized, we is be moving to a term sheet. Type of
5	"Maintenance and Repair Building," and it's	negotiations apon completion of the term sheet, we in
6	approximately a 24,000 square foot shed. Q. Where is the current iMRF located?	 be back to the Port of San Francisco for approval by the Port commissioners.
7	•	Tore commissioners.
8	A. Currently the iMRF sits adjacent to the transfer station at Tunnel Beatty.	Q. And this are the autumages of the new in the
9	•	radiney that recordy christens.
10	Q. What activities are conducted there? A. It's our construction and demolition debris	The tree are tree in the parent to the die
11		in italy with represent what we consider the state of the
12	processing facility.	art" technology. The existing system relies very heavily on manual sorting. Essentially, the material
13	Q. Are there other types of material other than	
14	construction/demolition material that is processed at the Tunnel Beatty facility?	that comes from our route trucks and the public goes across a conveyor belt. We have a shaker screen that
15		across a serve, or serial tre mare a smaller server and
16	A. Tunnel Beatty currently houses our Public Reuse and Recycling Area. The transfer station we	takes out fines. And beyond that, everything that we process on that line is manually sorted.
17	process the trash is also housed there, and then there's	17 The new iMRF will be similar inasmuch as that
18	·	The flex is it will be similar masmach as that
19	the Construction & Demolition debris operation.	We will have a manadi sorting component, but we will
20	Q. All right. And what is the permitted amount of material that is allowed to go the volume of	also employ mach more elaborate automated sorting
21		techniques. Once the material goes through the initial manual sort, it will go into a size reducer which
22	material that is permitted to go through the current	manaan seriy is iiiin ge iiise a size readesi iiinisii
23	iMRF facility at Tunnel Beatty?	coochidan, is a simedadan fund at and point, and
24	A. I believe the existing permitted capacities	Sinculated of Sized reduced material Would full through a
27	for the iMRF are upwards through 800 tons. The designed	 series of ballistic separators which use air to separate material, shaker screens, and optical sorters and
25	capacity for it is different than the permitted	

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1		
1	magnets.	1 material? 2 A Yes In addition to the iMRF at Tunnel
2	So the majority of the processing will be	A. Test in addition to the link at Tallier
3 4	automated as opposed to a complete manual operation.	Beatty, we also received public material at our Public
	Q. And are there advantages to this equipment in	4 Reuse and Recycling Area. We operate a very old
5	terms of the diversion rates that you expect?	single line called a "Ptarmigan line," where we manually
6	A. The diversion rate for the iMRF is 50%.	6 sort the PRRA material.
7	The new equipment, we believe, will be capable of	When we initiate the process with the
8	producing 70% diversion. So it's a 20% basis point	relocation and finalize equipment installation, we will
9	increase, but it's nearly a 40% increase in actual	continue to receive material at the PRRA and do some
10	diversion.	very simple sorting. But the majority of the material
11	MR. HUGHES: Let's take look at some of the	from the PRRA will find its way to the new iMRF; so it
12	equipment that is contemplated to be part of the new	is our intention to process the C&D material as well as
13	building. I'd like to mark as Exhibit 36 a rendering of	the PRRA material on this new system.
14	some of the equipment in the building.	MS. DAWSON: And "PRRA" stands for?
15	MR. PRADHAN: Admitted.	THE WITNESS: Public Reuse and Recycling Area.
16	(Exhibit 36, "iMRF Equipment Map [Recology],"	16 MS. DAWSON: Thank you.
17	was admitted into evidence.)	MR. HUGHES: I think I was going to turn my
18	(Exhibit 36 is displayed.)	attention next to the trash processing contingent
19	BY MR. HUGHES:	schedule. What I intended to do was to finish with
20	Q. Can you walk us through what Exhibit 36 is,	Mr. Quillen on sort of what the new facilities would do,
21	Mr. Quillen, please, just at a high level.	and then go back with Ms. Butler and talk about planning
22	A. At a high level, this represents the equipment	and costs.
23	installation that we are proposing for the iMRF at	23 If the City has questions for Mr. Quillen on
24	Pier 96. It consists of two C&D sorting lines that run	the iMRF now, we can do that, otherwise I'll go through
25	parallel to each other. We'll have the ability to	²⁵ with the next.
	Page 255	Page 257
	1 age 255	1 age 257
1	process 500 tons per day, giving us the 1,000-ton-per-	1 MS. DAWSON: Why don't we continue with
2	-day capacity. Approximately 250 tons per line per	² Ms. Butler but have Mr. Quillen stay with us while we
3	shift is what we're trying accomplish with this	3 continue.
4	equipment installation.	4 MR. HUGHES: Very good.
5	And essentially, the material goes through the	5 BY MR. HUGHES:
6	in-feed system. It will hit a vibratory screen that	6 Q. Mr. Quillen, can you tell us what is
7	will shake out all of the fine material, and then the	7 contemplated by the Contingent Schedule No. 2, the
8	material would run through a manual sort where we	8 trash processing facility at Tunnel Beatty?
9	process by hand the wood, metal, concrete, large rigid	9 A. The second contingent schedule at Tunnel
10	plastics, things of that sort.	Beatty is the black cart processing equipment or system.
11	And then at the end of that line is the	The Recology companies intend to locate the iMRF to the
12	shredder or the "Size Reducer," which would take all	Port of San Francisco. Upon completing that relocation,
13	the material not recovered by the manual sorting and	that leaves a 46,000 square foot building at Tunnel
14	reintroduce it into the automated portion of the system.	Beatty which we intend to repurpose into our black bin
15	And essentially that automated portion of the system	processing equipment.
16	starts on the lower right-hand side of the picture	Q. And you talked last week a little bit about
17	with the debris roll screens, which are essentially a	the trash processing pilot that is contemplated,
18	very modern fine-separation technology. We then have	18 I gathered, to do about a hundred tons of the black bin
19	the density separators, which I referred to earlier as	material a day; is that right?
20	the "ballistic separators." And then optical sorters	20 A. Correct.
21	with magnets at the end.	Q. And trash processing facility that you
22	Q. You mentioned that the Public Reuse and	contemplate that would be located in the current iMRF
23	Recovery facility, with the public debris material	facility at Tunnel Beatty would process how much of the
24	that's brought to Tunnel Beatty, is sorted manually.	24 black bin?
25	Is this equipment going to be able to process that	A. It's our intention to process 100% of all the
		I and the second

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1 1 route-based black bin material at the new facility. we'll be sorting out of the trash, potentially allowing 2 2 Q. And what type of equipment have you us to generate additional diversion. 3 3 contemplated putting into the trash processing facility Q. And do you contemplate the possibility of 4 4 increasing that diversion with the advent of either at Tunnel Beatty? 5 5 A. Essentially the new equipment at the trash new technologies or new markets? 6 6 processing facility will be based upon the pilot A. Well, the technology that currently exists 7 7 equipment. We are looking at employing size-reducing that is changing every day -- you know, this is a 8 European approach to trash processing that's currently technology to shred all the material that comes in from 9 9 the route truck. We would use a very elaborate employed in other recycling facilities. We would 10 10 screening system to take the material and separate suspect that within the next two years, there may be 11 11 it into the smaller-than-four-inch fraction and oversome improvements in technology that we could 12 12 -four-inch fraction. incorporate into this design. At this point, we 13 13 The material that would be over four inches don't believe that there is much else that we could 14 14 would then be subjected to almost an identical process potentially incorporate into this design. 1.5 15 From the marketing standpoint, we understand where we would employ optical sorters, ballistic 16 16 our existing markets. The fiber markets are very separators, and a little bit of manual sorting, in an 17 17 strong. We sell a very good product into the market. effort to recover as much material as possible from the 18 18 The material that we'll be recovering from the waste trash. 19 stream as a result of the pilot will be fundamentally 19 Q. Is it fair to say that at this point what 20 20 different. So as we operate the pilot, the expectation you're really contemplating is scaling up pretty much 21 is that we will learn a lot more about the material that 21 the same type of equipment you're contemplating for the 22 we will be recovering from the trash. 22 pilot right now? 23 We're hoping that at some point, technology 23 A. Yes. 24 and the markets will mature and will allow us to get 2.4 MR. HUGHES: Let's take a look, if we could, 25 more product into the marketplace. And I think it's 25 at the equipment that you're contemplating for the trash Page 259 Page 261 1 processing facility. I'd like to mark this as 1 important to understand that this type of equipment is 2 2 Exhibit 37, if we could. necessary for us to contemplate making any sort of 3 3 (Exhibit 37 is displayed.) movement toward zero waste. While we may not be able 4 4 BY MR. HUGHES: to commit to high levels of diversion now, we do believe 5 Q. I recognize Exhibit 37's got a lot of small 5 that more material will become marketable in the future 6 images and words on it. But can you tell us generally as the markets understand what the products' 7 7 what Exhibit 37 is showing us. characteristics are. 8 8 A. Exhibit 37 is the zero waste processing Q. And with the implementation of Contingent 9 equipment layout schematic that was set up for us by 9 Schedule 1 and Contingent Schedule 2, if approved, does 10 Van Dyk Baler. And it is a representation of all the 10 Recology contemplate being able to do some processing of 11 equipment that we will be placing in the new facility 11 all of the waste stream that it handles for the city? 12 to process the trash. 12 A. The pilot process -- the pilot zero waste 13 Q. And you mentioned -- you talked a little bit 13 project will process 100 tons per day. The actual 14 when we talked about the pilot about what you're 14 zero waste facility will process all of the trash that 15 expecting this equipment is going to be capable of from 15 we get from the route trucks. 16 a diversion perspective. Can you remind us again when 16 We will actually be relying on the transfer 17 you get full-scale, what percentage of the material is 17 station and the Pit, where all the trash currently goes, 18 it that you're expecting to be able to recover the black 18 to warehouse the material, and we would use a series of 19 19 excavators to take the material out of the Pit and 20 A. Well, currently with the pilot, we have an 20 introduce it into the system. 21 expectation to recover approximately 25% of the 21 Q. All right. Well, that's all I wanted to do by 22 material. We would assume that we would have similar 22 way of generally introducing these capital projects, and 23 levels of recovery with the new system. We are also 23 I thought I'd turned to planning. 24 hoping that over the course of the next few years, we'll 24 MR. PRADHAN: Before we move on, just for the 25 start to understand a bit more about the product that 25 record, this one-page rendering will be marked

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1	Exhibit 37 and admitted for the record.	building, it represents a 20% increase in our disposal.
2	(Exhibit 37, "Trash Processing Equipment	We currently process 600 tons a day through
3	[Recology]," was admitted into evidence.)	the iMRF. Assuming that we have 20% more recycling,
4	MR. HUGHES: Thank you.	that would be six less trucks to the landfill just
5	DIRECTOR NURU: And did you want to	5 real high-level numbers. The zero waste processing
6	cross-examine?	6 equipment that we would be contemplating installing
7	MS. DAWSON: I do some have some programmatic	here, potentially if we did 800 tons of 25% diversion,
8	questions.	8 that's 200 tons of material a day that we could pull out
9	CROSS-EXAMINATION	of the landfill. And at that point, it's another almost
10	BY MS. DAWSON:	seven truck-trips-per-day reduction.
11	Q. So just to kind of address the linkage	So while the pilot wouldn't have much in the
12	between trash processing pilot and this trash processing	way of landfill or truck trip reductions, it would give
13	full implementation in Contingent 2, so in the rate	us a lot of information about the materials. But the
14	application you have \$3.2 million-worth of equipment	14 contingent schedules associated with the IMRF and the
15	with a 10-year depreciation.	contingent seriedates associated with the 17 ht and the
16		 zero waste trash processing would significantly reduce the number of trucks that we send to the landfill on a
17	What happens to this equipment as you transition from the pilot to a more full-scale? Are you	are named of date we send to the landing of a
18	envisioning that you would be relocating it? What about	1 2000
19	the head count that might be associated with that work?	Q. And there any operating costs associated than
20		the trash processing in Contingent Schedule 2 in terms of head count?
21	A. So the equipment that we would be acquiring	or near country
22	for the pilot would have the potential to be relocated	7 a resy effect dies
23	or potentially reused on site. In a worst case	Q. Could you speak more to that.
24	scenario, we could sell the equipment in the event that	711 Thave to go into the seriedates the
25	we did not need it.	containgent seriedate.
23	In regards to the head count for the pilot,	For the trash processing system, we are
	Page 263	Page 265
1	we are looking at repurposing some existing head count	contemplating 50 additional head count. There would be
2	in our facility to operate that system. As I had	² 4 managers for the facility, 2 drivers, and 44 sorters.
3	mentioned earlier, it's going to be a fairly automated	Q. And can you describe a little bit about how
4	system, so we are not anticipating much head count as	4 you imagine that operation as working how many shifts
5	a result of this process.	5 you're going to be doing, that kind of thing?
6	Q. Can you speak a little bit to your anticipated	6 A. We would be operating that piece of equipment
7	reduction in landfill disposal costs? So if you're	7 five days a week at a minimum. We would be operating at
8	actually processing all the trash and you're	8 two full shifts; so approximately 25 people per shift.
9	anticipating you'd set a 25% diversion, what does that	9 Q. So if Recology is still kind of looking at the
10	mean in terms of both I mean, you spoke a little bit	operational viability of some of those technologies to
11	about the commodities that'll be recoverable and maybe	recover material from the black bin, how did you decide
12	future commodities, but you really didn't speak at all	on what you put in terms of your proposal for the
13	to how many fewer trips to the landfill you might have	equipment in Contingent Schedule 2?
14	as a result of this new equipment. And is that	14 A. The equipment that we're contemplating in the
15	reduction assumed in the contingent schedule you	zero waste processing equipment is essentially what's
16	developed?	being used in other areas to process trash. It's a
17	A. In the most simple terms, every load of	little bit larger than what a typical installation might
18	trash we haul to the landfill is approximately 25 tons.	be, and it is representative of, I think, the most
19	So for every 25 tons of diversion that we can get out of	modern, best available trash processing technology.
20	the waste stream, that represents one less load to the	20 MS. DAWSON: That's all the questions I have
21	landfill. When we look at the pilot program for the	21 for now.
22	zero waste trash processing, it's approximately one load	22 MEGHAN BUTLER,
23	of trash less going to the landfill. When we look at	having been previously duly sworn,
24	the C&D operation and the iMRF, in the event that we	24 was examined and testified as follows:
25	complete that equipment installation and build the	25 ///
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1	DIRECT EXAMINATION	cost-estimating process for the projects that we've been
2	BY MR. HUGHES:	2 talking about in the rate application?
3	Q. Ms. Butler, I'd like to talk a little bit	3 A. Yes.
4	about the planning that's gone into the four capital	4 Q. Okay. And then after the cost estimating,
5	projects that we've talked about over the last couple of	5 then what?
6	day. Why don't we in particular, we'll start with	6 A. Sure. Typically we're then at a point where
7	talking about the West Wing project that Mr. Quillen	we can submit for the appropriate environmental review,
8	talked about last week.	8 or CEQA, for that project. At that the point, typically
9	But before getting into the specifics of that,	9 that process takes several months, if not, years to go
10	can you walk us through at sort of a high level what the	through; so we often in parallel begin to go through
11	stages of planning are in terms of the Company putting	the detailed design process, which then takes that
12	in a new project?	conceptual design I just talked about and brings it
13	A. Sure. So of course every project will be a	down into the level of detail where you have specific
14	little bit different dependent on its scope as well as	down into the level of detail where you have specific drawings for civil, mechanical, structural,
15	·	drawings for every meetiamear, scraecard,
16	the specific project elements associated with it. But	and the distribution of th
17	in general, a capital construction project will start	more forward war the constitution of the project
18	with an idea that's then vetted with all of the	Q. And what are the governmental agencies that
19	different stakeholders to validate its importance.	, ou is nothing that for the children review
20	Once it has the support and we decide that	p. 33333.
21	it's important to move forward, we'll start working on	/ ii / igain, it depends on the openine project
	what we call "conceptual design" for that project, and	Tate typically its trial
22	that includes identifying the specific project location,	are environmental review, and their when you get me the
23	the specific operations that will need to happen as a	building permit process, that's with the Department of
24 25	part of that project. It includes several site visits	Dallaring Inspection
23	to inform ourselves about any site constraints as well	Q. Okay. So you're at the environmental review
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1	as any utilities that are or are not available for that	stage. What's the next stage?
2	project.	A. So at the conclusion of the environmental
3	It also includes bringing the equipment	³ review as well as at the conclusion of the detailed
4	vendors into the conversation so that we can talk about	design process, we're typically at a point where we can
5	what the goals of that project are, what the throughput	submit for the building permits. We're also at a point
6	and processing needs are for that project, and then	6 where we then can send out that design package, because
7	that informs any building accommodations that need to	it's now fully designed, for a bid process. And in that
8	occur as well as the support facilities that are needed	8 process, we'll typically receive several proposals from
9	such as offices, break rooms, restrooms, traffic flow,	⁹ bidders and then Recology will select a specific company
10	et cetera.	based on a number of different criteria, and then
11	Q. When you're doing this conceptual design	eventually execute a contract with that company for the
12	work, does that also involve design professionals like	construction based on that now fully-designed project.
13	architects and others?	Q. Is that the general contractor?
14	A. Oftentimes it can, yes. And oftentimes it's	14 A. Yes, typically.
15	necessary so that we can get adequate costs from things	And then once the building permits are
16	such as what utilities do we need to bring in, what type	approved, we can begin construction.
17	of fire sprinklers, plumbing, et cetera. From that	Q. And what about for the subcontracts? What's
18	conceptual design, then that's used to inform a capital	the process involved for making sure that you got the
19	cost estimate, which essentially puts together the	19 costs right on that?
20	anticipated costs not only for the construction and	A. Sure. And again, it depends on the specific
21	equipment purchase, but also for any of the detailed	project. But for example, in the West Wing, there's a
	docion process or permitting that's peeded to make the	22 competitive subcontracting process. So a general
22	design process or permitting that's needed to move the	competitive subcontracting process. So a general
23	project forward.	23 contractor we went out to bid for, got several different
		competitive subcontracting process. So a general

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1	of the individual elements of the project that they were	A. We've executed a contract with the general
2	responsible for.	contractor, and the subcontracting bidding process is
3	Q. I think we're going talk a little bit about a	3 concluding this week.
4	concept of a guaranteed maximum price. Can you tell us	4 Q. And at what point will you be in a position to
5	how that concept fits in with this planning work?	5 have the guaranteed maximum price that you talked about?
6	A. Sure. For Recology and the contracts that we	A. We started negotiating that with the general
7	typically execute, we have a Guaranteed Maximum Price	7 contractor, and I would expect in the next couple of
8	which we call a "GMP" as a part of that contract.	8 weeks that will conclude and there will be a guaranteed
9	Q. "GMP"?	9 maximum price for the West Wing project that will be a
10	A. GMP, "Guaranteed Maximum Price."	part of the contract.
11	And what that is is between in the contract	Q. Okay. And in the rate application, is there
12	between Recology and the selected general contractor,	included in that a cost for the project?
13	the contractor has to take the fully-designed project	13 A. Yes.
14	and all aspects of the site, you know, including the	Q. And were you involved in preparing that?
15	geotechnical reports, the equipment that's going to go	15 A. Yes.
16	in, and they have to put together a price that they	MR. HUGHES: Let's mark, if we could
17	guarantee will be the maximum price for that project.	I think it's Exhibit 38, which is part of Exhibit Tab K
18	You cannot exceed that maximum price unless there is for	to the rate application.
19	some reason an excused event that allows you to go other	19 MR. PRADHAN: Admitted.
20	that, but Recology is typically pretty strict on what	20 (Exhibit 38, "West Wing Summary Costs
21	those excused events are.	[Recology]," was admitted into evidence.)
22	Q. Okay. Have you now sort of generally	22 (Exhibit 38 is displayed.)
23	described the stages and elements of the planning	23 BY MR. HUGHES:
24	process?	Q. We're not going to get the whole document to
25	A. Yes.	start with, but what I thought we would do is have you
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1	Q. Okay. So why don't you now tell us given that	identify what this document is and what went into its
2	background and overview where is Recology in terms of	2 preparation. I recognize we can't see it very well on
3	its planning for the West Wing project for the	the screen, but we've handed out copies of the document.
4	processing of organics at Tunnel Beatty.	4 Can you tell us what this is?
5	A. We have completed the majority of all of those	5 A. These are the project costs for the West Wing.
6	steps that I walked through. We have gotten an approved	6 Q. And what are the total project costs estimated
7	site plan for the project and we submitted for the full	7 for the West Wing?
8	building permits back in January. We've also gone out	8 A. \$18,857,170 dollars.
9	to bid on the project and selected a general contractor	9 Q. And can you walk us through just the general
10	that we have executed a contract with.	components of this project cost.
11	Q. And where are you in the environmental review	11 A. Sure. So all of the these line items are the
12	process for the West Wing?	different elements involved in the construction process
13	A. That's been completed.	for the project, both direct and indirect costs. They
14	Q. And what about for the building review the	also include the soft costs which are your insurances,
15	planning review for the building permits?	your overhead and profit with the general contractor,
16	A. The building permits is in process.	your contingencies, to get you to a total construction
17	So typically in a building permit process, there'll be	cost, which is just other \$17 million dollars for this
18	rounds of comments that you get from the Department of	18 project. That's then added to your design and
19	Building Inspection that you then respond to. There's	19 engineering costs, as well as your special inspection
20	most times several iterations. We have gone through a	and permitting costs to get you to the total project
21	couple of those iterations and we do expect the permits	21 cost.
22	to be approved in the next couple of months.	Q. And when we look at this sheet, where we see
23	Q. And in terms of working with the contractors	the tabular form with all of the lines in the tables,
24	and the people who will be involved in the construction,	who generated that information?
25	where are you with that?	25 A. The general contractor.
		, in the general contractor.

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1	Q. And below the table information, who generated	today and all the work that we've put into it, that
2	that?	these are accurate costs for the project.
3	A. Below the "Total (Construction)" line, the	That being said, there are always events that
4	"Design/Engineering" cost is a direct quote from the	4 happen in construction that are unknown or unforeseen
5	design team, which is comprised of the architect as well	5 that could cause these costs to change. But you know,
6	as the engineers for the project.	6 we do believe we put appropriate planning into it that
7	The special "Inspections" cost are from a	7 these are acceptable pricing.
8	quote a company that goes by CEL that does special	8 MR. HUGHES: I want to talk a little bit about
9	inspections for these types of projects.	9 the project timeline with you and mark as Exhibit 39
10	And the "Permit" costs are a general rule of	four pages of project timeline information.
11	thumb that's a percentage of the overall construction	11 MR. PRADHAN: Admitted.
12	costs.	12 (Exhibit 39, "San Francisco Facilities
13	Q. What steps did Recology take to make sure	13 Timeline [Recology]," was admitted into
14	that it was getting fair pricing on this project that	14 evidence.)
15	is proposed?	15 (Exhibit 39 is displayed.)
16	A. As I mentioned earlier, we did go through a	16 BY MR. HUGHES:
17	bidding process. We put out a request for proposals for	Q. Okay, Ms. Butler, Exhibit 39 is four pages.
18	the construction management and general contracting	18 It has project timeline information and each of the
19	portion of this project. We received three proposals	pages sort of builds on the projects we're going to be
20	from three different companies for that work.	talking about. But the first one relates to the
21	Recology reviewed those and based on a number	West Wing. Can you orient us toward what this document
22	of different criterias, selected the general contractor	22 is showing?
23	that we have now had an executed contract with. At that	A. Yes. This is a timeline for the West Wing,
24	point, the general contractor put together a project	starting at the beginning of the year. As I mentioned
25	cost based on the fully-designed West Wing project,	earlier, we did receive an approved site permit for the
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	1 age 273	1 age 277
1	and those costs were also the fully-designed project	project. That was towards the end of 2016, and then
2	was also sent to a third-party cost estimator that goes	on January 5th, we submitted for our building permits.
3	by TBD Consultants. We also asked them to put together	We anticipate those to be approved in the next couple of
4	a full construction cost for the project so that we	4 months, which will then allow us to begin construction.
5	could compare the two to ensure that we were getting	5 Construction is anticipated to be about a 13- to 14-
6	reasonable costs for the West Wing project.	6 -month process, so we anticipate it being complete by
7	Q. Do you have a general understanding of what	7 September of 2018.
8	went into that comparison to give you the idea of	Q. You mentioned that the environmental review
9	whether you were in the right ballpark for this?	9 process has completed. Are there still appeals that
10	A. Yes. So there were several meetings that	could be filed or is everything done on the
11	occurred and several different iterations of different	environmental review?
12	components of this project and the costs associated with	12 A. Not at this time.
13 14	it, and there were several changes that were made based	13 Q. They 14 A They cannot be appealed. There was a
15	on conversations between the cost estimator, the general	7.1 They cannot be appeared. There was a
16	contractor and Recology. Q. And based on the amount of work that has	opportunity for appeals during the process, but that time is now passed.
17	gone into the planning and the cost-estimating for	17 Q. All right. And so based on this then, if the
18	the West Wing project, what's your degree of confidence	project went forward as it's being proposed, it would be
19	in the budget you put forth in this Exhibit 38?	complete and ready to be operational when?
20	A. Through conversations with the general	20 A. By September of 2018.
21	contractor as we're approaching the guaranteed maximum	Q. All right. Let's turn our attention to sort
22	price in which we've learned that these costs are right	of a similar kind of discussion, but about the first
23	in line with what the guaranteed maximum price looks	23 contingent schedule, the Integrated Material Recovery
24	like it's going to come out to be, we're fairly	Facility that's anticipated to be at Pier 96.
25	confident that based on what we know about the project	25 Keeping in mind the discussion you had walked

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1	us through in terms of the planning steps, can you tell	with Recology and the larger team, and then that was
2	us where the Company is in its planning for that	² used to inform this cost estimate that we have here in
3	facility?	³ front of us.
4	A. The Company has completed the development of	4 Q. Okay. And following through Exhibit 40, I
5	a conceptual design and the associated capital cost	5 see that there are some shaded and I don't know if
6	estimate for that project.	6 that's orange or something some major headings,
7	Q. So what are the steps that remain then for	7 it looks like, of the different cost elements; the first
8	that project from a planning perspective?	8 one being "Design," it looks like. Are the items under
9	 A. The project needs to go through its 	9 the Design heading the estimated design costs for the
10	appropriate environmental review. It also needs to go	10 iMRF facility?
11	through the detailed design process, and from there it	A. It's the estimated costs for the detailed
12	will need to go through the building permit process,	design of the iMRF facility.
13	and somewhere in that period, likely earlier rather than	Q. And from your perspective, in terms of the
14	later, we will like to go out to bid with the detailed	planning work you've done, do you feel that you have
15	design for the projects so that we can get the total	with reasonable certainty the ability to project those
16	project costs for the iMRF.	16 kinds of costs?
17	MR. HUGHES: Okay. Let's talk about the	A. At this stage in the project and the way
18	projects costs then for a moment.	that we went about coming up with these costs is the
19	I'd like to mark as Exhibit 40 a document that	consulting team use their decades of experience doing
20	is part of Tab K to the rate application that is	construction management as well as engineering work,
21	entitled "Cost Estimate iMRF Facility."	but they also had consultations with local Bay Area
22	MR. PRADHAN: That will be admitted as	general contractors that have completed projects in the
23	Exhibit 40.	recent years that are of similar size and similar
24	(Exhibit 40, "iMRF Facility Cost Estimate	complexity to what we're contemplating here.
25	[Recology]" was admitted into evidence.)	They then looked at the total capital that was
	D 270	D 201
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1	BY MR. HUGHES:	spent for those entire projects, so from design through
2	Q. I think unless I hear objections, I won't try	the end of construction, and then looked at the amount
3	this on the ELMO because I don't think that showed very	of that total capital that was spent on detailed design
4	well. But we have in front of us now Exhibit 40.	and permitting. And then they took those associated
5	Can you tell us what this document is and how	5 percentages, which you can see listed here in the cost
6	it was prepared?	6 estimate, and applied them to this project to get us the
7	A. This is cost estimate for the iMRF, which	anticipated costs for both the detailed design and the
8	is Contingent Schedule 1. And to put this together,	8 permitting.
9	Recology hired a third-party consulting team. That	9 Q. Okay. And it looks like "Construction" is
10	consulting team comprised of a project management firm,	maybe the bulk of the expense for this project; is that
11	an engineering firm, as well as solid waste experts in	11 right?
12	the industry. Together, that consulting team in	12 A. Correct.
13	coordination with Recology as well as in coordination	Q. And what is your experience in terms of your
14	with a couple of different equipment vendors put	ability to have accurate cost estimating at this stage
15	together the conceptual design.	of the process for a project like this?
16	As I mentioned earlier, that includes a lot of	A. A project like this is, you know, it's a site
17	steps including site visits as well as equipment layout	where there's some pretty complex subsurface. A lot of
18	orientation so we can see how the process flow works.	work went into reviewing some preliminary paperwork
19	•	work were into reviewing some premimary paperwork
20	That informs how the traffic flow is going to go, what tipping floor area we need, how the commodities are	for the subsurface conditions so we could inform the foundations that were needed, also the type of building
21	going to be outloaded efficiently, and also informs what	that we would need, the size, as well as the equipment
22	type of support facilities we need such as scales,	needs; so mechanical, utilities, et cetera.
23	restrooms, break rooms, office space, et cetera.	needs, so meenamed, dimines, et etteral
24	That conceptual design was then finalized	There was a lot of work that went into this, but there is always a chance that this can change based
25	through a couple of different iterations by sitting down	25 on the detailed design as well as we get into the
2.0		

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1	details of the project by actually digging into the	the project in order to try to contain costs?
2	surface.	² A. Yes.
3	Q. Is it fair to say that the part of the project	Q. Describe that for us, please.
4	we can see that's above ground is a little easier to	4 A. The original cost estimate that came back
5	project than the part that's going to be below ground?	5 seemed too expensive for what we were trying to do;
6	A. Yes.	6 so we went through essentially a value-engineering
7	Q. And then flipping just through so that we're	7 process to look at where we could cut those costs, and
8	oriented towards this cost estimate document, you've	8 that included looking at every one of these individual
9	also got amounts on the the last, it looks like, for	9 sections that we have here and seeing what we could
10	"Fixed Equipment." Can you tell us what that is?	10 reasonably exclude, but still build a successful
11	A. Yeah, that would be the truck scales and	11 project.
12	support. Mostly just the truck scales, but the support	12 Q. Let's turn then to the timing that's
13	that's needed that's fixed in the ground for the	anticipated for this project. I think we still have
14	operations to work and to support the stationary	Exhibit 39, the timeline document, on the screen.
15	equipment, which would be the iMRF equipment that	15 I want to flip to the next page of it, which is the
16	Maurice walked through earlier.	timeline, I think, anticipated for the Contingent
17	Q. And speaking of that equipment, I'm just	Schedule No. 1 project. Can you walk us through that?
18	jumping down. On line 83, it says "C&D." Is that the	18 A. Yes. As Maurice mentioned earlier, we are in
19	"Construction/Demolition Equipment" component of this?	, and the second
20	A. Right. The costs that you see here in these	conversation with the Port about the lease. But in parallel to that, we actually have also using our
21	,	parallel to that, we detail, have also doing our
22	line items were the costs that were given to us by the equipment venders that we showed earlier as an exhibit	conceptual design and capital cost estimate, seen asic
23	and that Maurice walked through.	to prepare an application for the appropriate environmental review for this process. We are able
24	Q. And did you talk to multiple vendors in order	to we actually have submitted the first round of
25	to try to get a sense of the range of prices that you	that, and we do anticipate that whole process to take
	to try to get a sense of the range of prices that you	triat, and we do andcipate triat whole process to take
	Page 283	Page 285
1	might expect for a project like this?	1 through this calendar year.
2	A. We did. We had detailed conversations with	2 At the end of this process or through that
3	two vendors as well as did some site visits.	3 process, we will actually also go through detailed
4	Q. And how did you arrive in terms of putting	design so that we can also go out to bid and select our
5	this cost estimate together at using this vendor that	5 general contractor on the project so that we can get
6	you did? Which vendor did you use?	6 them involved early because we do have a compressed time
7	A. BHS, Bulk Handling Systems.	7 schedule here.
8	Q. And how did you arrive at the decition to use	8 Q. So you're saying running the environmental
9	that vendor?	9 review process in parallel with the building permit
10	A. They provide an array of equipment that	10 process?
11	is very capable of handling the bulky, heavy material	11 A. No. What I'm saying is running the
12	that you'll often find in Construction & Demolition	environmental review process in parallel with the
13	debris and type of debris we find in our Public Reuse	detailed design of the project and the bidding for the
14	and Recycling Area.	construction of that project. We won't be able to
15	We also were able to visit a local	submit for our building permits until the environmental
16	Construction & Demolition processing plant, Zinker Road,	review has concluded for the project.
17	BHS, Bulk Handling Systems built as well; so we were	So that's the second block that you see here.
18	able to see it in action and we were able to see the	¹⁸ In the beginning of 2018, we anticipate going in for
19	recovery that it was able to do and how it was able to	our building permits; anticipate those to be approved
20	hold up with the type of equipment that it was	in the summer of 2018, which will allow us then to begin
21	processing. That gave us the comfort that we would be	construction. We anticipate somewhere around a 15-month
22		22 construction and equipment procurement and installation
23	able to process everything that we would like to through	time for this project, which puts us at construction
23	this facility and associated processing equipment.	and it are project, inner pare as at construction
24	O Was there a stage of the present in which the	24 completion in September of 2019.
24 25	Q. Was there a stage of the process in which the anticipated costs were greater and you decided to narrow	completion in September of 2019. MR. HUGHES: Thank you. Let's turn then next

Page 284

1	to the final project that we've talked about, which is	a very large percentage of the total project cost;
2	Contingent Schedule No. 2, the trash processing facility	² is that right?
3	at Tunnel Beatty. I'd like to mark as Exhibit 41 the	³ A. Correct.
4	cost estimate for that.	4 Q. And what is the a amount?
5	MR. PRADHAN: Admitted as Exhibit 41.	⁵ A. \$17,404,626 dollars.
6	(Exhibit 41, "Tunnel Trash Processing	6 Q. So of the almost \$19 million dollar total cost
7	Facility Cost Estimate [Recology],"	7 that is anticipated for this project, about \$17,400,000
8	was admitted into evidence.)	8 dollars of it is the equipment that's going to go in
9	BY MR. HUGHES:	⁹ that building; right?
10	Q. Is this the same type of cost estimate	10 A. Correct.
11	document that we just talked about as Exhibit 40, but	Q. And tell us then, if you could, what has gone
12	this one being for the trash processing facility?	into the planning for the equipment that would go into
13	A. Yes. It's formatted the same and is the cost	the trash processing facility.
14	estimate for Contingent Schedule 2, the trash processing	14 A. Yes. We again spoke with several different
15	facility.	equipment vendors and went through several iterations of
16	Q. And can you tell us, in terms of the stages of	not only what this equipment would be, what the
17	planning that you've already talked about, where the	individual pieces of equipment, but also how would the
18	Company is in terms of planning for this facility?	material would flow, what is the required throughput,
19	A. Similar to Contingent Schedule 1, the iMRF,	how we would we efficiently load out the commodities as
20	we have gone through a developed conceptual design and	well as the residual that comes from that process.
21	associated capital cost estimate for the project.	21 It also was done in conjunction with the same consulting
22	Q. And what is the cost projected for Contingent	team that I mentioned earlier to ensure that all the
23	Schedule No. 2?	stationary equipment could then be accommodated through
24	A. The anticipated cost from the beginning of the	the building improvements to the existing structure.
25	detailed design through the permitting and the	25 Through several iterations, lots of different
	Page 287	Page 289
		_
1	construction of building improvements, because I think	1 changes based on what was needed for the project and
2	construction of building improvements, because I think as most of us are aware, we would be putting this	what the goals of the project were, we came up with the
2	construction of building improvements, because I think as most of us are aware, we would be putting this project in the existing IMRF building which is currently	what the goals of the project were, we came up with the final "Processing Equipment & Installation" number that
2 3 4	construction of building improvements, because I think as most of us are aware, we would be putting this	what the goals of the project were, we came up with the final "Processing Equipment & Installation" number that you see here.
2 3 4 5	construction of building improvements, because I think as most of us are aware, we would be putting this project in the existing IMRF building which is currently	what the goals of the project were, we came up with the final "Processing Equipment & Installation" number that you see here. Q. And who was the vendor that you selected for
2 3 4 5 6	construction of building improvements, because I think as most of us are aware, we would be putting this project in the existing IMRF building which is currently at Tunnel and Beatty; so the construction for this	what the goals of the project were, we came up with the final "Processing Equipment & Installation" number that you see here. Q. And who was the vendor that you selected for this contingent schedule?
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2 3 4 5 6	construction of building improvements, because I think as most of us are aware, we would be putting this project in the existing IMRF building which is currently at Tunnel and Beatty; so the construction for this project is really improvements to enable to accommodate the trash processing equipment that Maurice walked	what the goals of the project were, we came up with the final "Processing Equipment & Installation" number that you see here. Q. And who was the vendor that you selected for this contingent schedule? A. It was a combination. We selected Van Dyk Recycling Solutions as well as Titus Installation and
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8	construction of building improvements, because I think as most of us are aware, we would be putting this project in the existing IMRF building which is currently at Tunnel and Beatty; so the construction for this project is really improvements to enable to accommodate the trash processing equipment that Maurice walked through. Through the management of the project as well as the equipment installation, we have a total project	what the goals of the project were, we came up with the final "Processing Equipment & Installation" number that you see here. Q. And who was the vendor that you selected for this contingent schedule? A. It was a combination. We selected Van Dyk Recycling Solutions as well as Titus Installation and Maintenance Services. And essentially the way that it's broken up is they worked in partnership together to put
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	construction of building improvements, because I think as most of us are aware, we would be putting this project in the existing IMRF building which is currently at Tunnel and Beatty; so the construction for this project is really improvements to enable to accommodate the trash processing equipment that Maurice walked through. Through the management of the project as well as the equipment installation, we have a total project cost of \$18,975,804.	what the goals of the project were, we came up with the final "Processing Equipment & Installation" number that you see here. Q. And who was the vendor that you selected for this contingent schedule? A. It was a combination. We selected Van Dyk Recycling Solutions as well as Titus Installation and Maintenance Services. And essentially the way that it's broken up is they worked in partnership together to put together the cost for the equipment purchasing as well
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	construction of building improvements, because I think as most of us are aware, we would be putting this project in the existing IMRF building which is currently at Tunnel and Beatty; so the construction for this project is really improvements to enable to accommodate the trash processing equipment that Maurice walked through. Through the management of the project as well as the equipment installation, we have a total project cost of \$18,975,804. MR. HUGHES: And I should mention that this	what the goals of the project were, we came up with the final "Processing Equipment & Installation" number that you see here. Q. And who was the vendor that you selected for this contingent schedule? A. It was a combination. We selected Van Dyk Recycling Solutions as well as Titus Installation and Maintenance Services. And essentially the way that it's broken up is they worked in partnership together to put together the cost for the equipment purchasing as well as the installation.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	construction of building improvements, because I think as most of us are aware, we would be putting this project in the existing IMRF building which is currently at Tunnel and Beatty; so the construction for this project is really improvements to enable to accommodate the trash processing equipment that Maurice walked through. Through the management of the project as well as the equipment installation, we have a total project cost of \$18,975,804. MR. HUGHES: And I should mention that this document also is part of Tab K to the rate application. BY MR. HUGHES: Q. The general elements of this document,	what the goals of the project were, we came up with the final "Processing Equipment & Installation" number that you see here. Q. And who was the vendor that you selected for this contingent schedule? A. It was a combination. We selected Van Dyk Recycling Solutions as well as Titus Installation and Maintenance Services. And essentially the way that it's broken up is they worked in partnership together to put together the cost for the equipment purchasing as well as the installation. Van Dyk Recycling Solutions handles the majority of what we call the "smart equipment," so that would be your optical sorters, many of your screens,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	construction of building improvements, because I think as most of us are aware, we would be putting this project in the existing IMRF building which is currently at Tunnel and Beatty; so the construction for this project is really improvements to enable to accommodate the trash processing equipment that Maurice walked through. Through the management of the project as well as the equipment installation, we have a total project cost of \$18,975,804. MR. HUGHES: And I should mention that this document also is part of Tab K to the rate application. BY MR. HUGHES: Q. The general elements of this document, I gather, are similar. You've got an expected design	what the goals of the project were, we came up with the final "Processing Equipment & Installation" number that you see here. Q. And who was the vendor that you selected for this contingent schedule? A. It was a combination. We selected Van Dyk Recycling Solutions as well as Titus Installation and Maintenance Services. And essentially the way that it's broken up is they worked in partnership together to put together the cost for the equipment purchasing as well as the installation. Van Dyk Recycling Solutions handles the majority of what we call the "smart equipment," so that would be your optical sorters, many of your screens, that Maurice walked us through earlier; whereas Titus
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	construction of building improvements, because I think as most of us are aware, we would be putting this project in the existing IMRF building which is currently at Tunnel and Beatty; so the construction for this project is really improvements to enable to accommodate the trash processing equipment that Maurice walked through. Through the management of the project as well as the equipment installation, we have a total project cost of \$18,975,804. MR. HUGHES: And I should mention that this document also is part of Tab K to the rate application. BY MR. HUGHES: Q. The general elements of this document, I gather, are similar. You've got an expected design cost of \$214,047 dollars; is that right? A. Correct. Q. And you've talked about arriving at the permitting cost. In this cost estimate, consistent with	what the goals of the project were, we came up with the final "Processing Equipment & Installation" number that you see here. Q. And who was the vendor that you selected for this contingent schedule? A. It was a combination. We selected Van Dyk Recycling Solutions as well as Titus Installation and Maintenance Services. And essentially the way that it's broken up is they worked in partnership together to put together the cost for the equipment purchasing as well as the installation. Van Dyk Recycling Solutions handles the majority of what we call the "smart equipment," so that would be your optical sorters, many of your screens, that Maurice walked us through earlier; whereas Titus Installation Services is really our integrator. They will put in the bunkers, the conveyors that take it from one place to another, to ensure that's it's really a turnkey operation for us once the equipment installation
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	construction of building improvements, because I think as most of us are aware, we would be putting this project in the existing IMRF building which is currently at Tunnel and Beatty; so the construction for this project is really improvements to enable to accommodate the trash processing equipment that Maurice walked through. Through the management of the project as well as the equipment installation, we have a total project cost of \$18,975,804. MR. HUGHES: And I should mention that this document also is part of Tab K to the rate application. BY MR. HUGHES: Q. The general elements of this document, I gather, are similar. You've got an expected design cost of \$214,047 dollars; is that right? A. Correct. Q. And you've talked about arriving at the permitting cost. In this cost estimate, consistent with what you just said, the building improvement construction is \$500,000 dollars, which is significantly	what the goals of the project were, we came up with the final "Processing Equipment & Installation" number that you see here. Q. And who was the vendor that you selected for this contingent schedule? A. It was a combination. We selected Van Dyk Recycling Solutions as well as Titus Installation and Maintenance Services. And essentially the way that it's broken up is they worked in partnership together to put together the cost for the equipment purchasing as well as the installation. Van Dyk Recycling Solutions handles the majority of what we call the "smart equipment," so that would be your optical sorters, many of your screens, that Maurice walked us through earlier; whereas Titus Installation Services is really our integrator. They will put in the bunkers, the conveyors that take it from one place to another, to ensure that's it's really a turnkey operation for us once the equipment installation is done. So they work together to put this for the total cost.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	construction of building improvements, because I think as most of us are aware, we would be putting this project in the existing IMRF building which is currently at Tunnel and Beatty; so the construction for this project is really improvements to enable to accommodate the trash processing equipment that Maurice walked through. Through the management of the project as well as the equipment installation, we have a total project cost of \$18,975,804. MR. HUGHES: And I should mention that this document also is part of Tab K to the rate application. BY MR. HUGHES: Q. The general elements of this document, I gather, are similar. You've got an expected design cost of \$214,047 dollars; is that right? A. Correct. Q. And you've talked about arriving at the permitting cost. In this cost estimate, consistent with what you just said, the building improvement construction is \$500,000 dollars, which is significantly less than the iMRF facility and that's because the	what the goals of the project were, we came up with the final "Processing Equipment & Installation" number that you see here. Q. And who was the vendor that you selected for this contingent schedule? A. It was a combination. We selected Van Dyk Recycling Solutions as well as Titus Installation and Maintenance Services. And essentially the way that it's broken up is they worked in partnership together to put together the cost for the equipment purchasing as well as the installation. Van Dyk Recycling Solutions handles the majority of what we call the "smart equipment," so that would be your optical sorters, many of your screens, that Maurice walked us through earlier; whereas Titus Installation Services is really our integrator. They will put in the bunkers, the conveyors that take it from one place to another, to ensure that's it's really a turnkey operation for us once the equipment installation is done. So they work together to put this for the total cost. MR. HUGHES: I'd like to mark as the next
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	construction of building improvements, because I think as most of us are aware, we would be putting this project in the existing IMRF building which is currently at Tunnel and Beatty; so the construction for this project is really improvements to enable to accommodate the trash processing equipment that Maurice walked through. Through the management of the project as well as the equipment installation, we have a total project cost of \$18,975,804. MR. HUGHES: And I should mention that this document also is part of Tab K to the rate application. BY MR. HUGHES: Q. The general elements of this document, I gather, are similar. You've got an expected design cost of \$214,047 dollars; is that right? A. Correct. Q. And you've talked about arriving at the permitting cost. In this cost estimate, consistent with what you just said, the building improvement construction is \$500,000 dollars, which is significantly less than the iMRF facility and that's because the building already exists?	what the goals of the project were, we came up with the final "Processing Equipment & Installation" number that you see here. Q. And who was the vendor that you selected for this contingent schedule? A. It was a combination. We selected Van Dyk Recycling Solutions as well as Titus Installation and Maintenance Services. And essentially the way that it's broken up is they worked in partnership together to put together the cost for the equipment purchasing as well as the installation. Van Dyk Recycling Solutions handles the majority of what we call the "smart equipment," so that would be your optical sorters, many of your screens, that Maurice walked us through earlier; whereas Titus Installation Services is really our integrator. They will put in the bunkers, the conveyors that take it from one place to another, to ensure that's it's really a turnkey operation for us once the equipment installation is done. So they work together to put this for the total cost.

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1	Contingent Schedule No. 2.	completed, and that's what we plan to do.
2	MR. PRADHAN: Exhibit 42 is a March 7, 2017	Q. Going back through this for a moment about the
3	cover letter with two exhibits, A and B.	3 cost estimate for the trash processing facility, because
4	It will be marked as Exhibit 42.	so much of that cost budget is the equipment that's
5	(Exhibit 42, "Contingent Schedules 1 & 2	5 going to go into that facility, can you describe your
6	[Recology]," was admitted into evidence.)	6 confidence in that cost estimate comparing it, for
7	MR. HUGHES: Thank you.	example, to the Contingent Schedule 1 iMRF facility?
8	BY MR. HUGHES:	8 A. I would say we would be more confident in the
9	Q. Ms. Butler, can you tell us what Exhibit 42	9 cost of the Contingent Schedule 2, the trash processing,
10	is?	because it's majority equipment. There is less
11	A. This is a packet that contains the cost	complexities there, the equipment vendors know exactly
12	estimate for Contingent Schedule 1, the iMRF, as well as	how much each piece of equipment costs, and having
13	the cost the pricing details from BHS, Bulk Handling	Van Dyk work with Titus and they've done this before
14	Systems, which is the equipment vendor that we worked	several times in the past they know what type of
15	with for the specific equipment to go into the new iMRF	integration is needed for the project to be turnkey.
16	facility.	Because there is less construction and
17	That is then followed by the Contingent	building improvements and there's no subsurface work
18	Schedule 2, trash processing cost estimate. And behind	that's done, basically the majority of the work that's
19	that is the final documents, which are the pricing from	needed related to concrete is for the foundations and
20	Van Dyk Recycling Solutions and Titus Maintenance and	pedestals for the equipment. We have a higher level of
21	Installation Services for the trash processing equipment	21 events.
22	and installation.	Q. Okay. And then we can see the stages that
23	Q. And are those the two equipment vendor	are set forth in Exhibit 39 in terms of the project
24	quotes that are contained within Exhibit 42, are those	timeline. And then when is the Company anticipating
25	two most up-to-date vendor quotes that you've received	it will be done and ready to start operating the trash
	Page 291	Page 293
	1 1 1 2 2 7 1	2
1	<u> </u>	
1	after the process that you already described?	1 processing facility at Tunnel Beatty?
2	after the process that you already described? A. Yes.	 processing facility at Tunnel Beatty? A. We're anticipating the full project to be
2	after the process that you already described? A. Yes. Q. Let's talk a little bit just about the	processing facility at Tunnel Beatty? A. We're anticipating the full project to be complete by September of 2020.
2 3 4	after the process that you already described? A. Yes. Q. Let's talk a little bit just about the anticipated schedule and timeline for Contingent	processing facility at Tunnel Beatty? A. We're anticipating the full project to be complete by September of 2020. MR. HUGHES: That concludes Recology's
2 3 4 5	after the process that you already described? A. Yes. Q. Let's talk a little bit just about the anticipated schedule and timeline for Contingent Schedule No. 2, the trash processing facility at Tunnel	processing facility at Tunnel Beatty? A. We're anticipating the full project to be complete by September of 2020. MR. HUGHES: That concludes Recology's presentation on the capital projects.
2 3 4 5 6	after the process that you already described? A. Yes. Q. Let's talk a little bit just about the anticipated schedule and timeline for Contingent Schedule No. 2, the trash processing facility at Tunnel Beatty. This is third page of Exhibit 39, I think it	processing facility at Tunnel Beatty? A. We're anticipating the full project to be complete by September of 2020. MR. HUGHES: That concludes Recology's presentation on the capital projects. DIRECTOR NURU: Some cross-examination from
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- 1 last hearing, that was a project that was identified 2 for the use of research and development and was a quite 3 a bit smaller building. And because of the change in intention of the use of that building as well as 5 the redesign of that building, that 2013 West Wing 6 contingent schedule wasn't triggered and the fully-7 -redesigned with the new intended use of the West Wing 8 was proposed as part of this rate application.
 - Q. All right. But I'm presuming that you did conceptual design on the new intended project that now is resulting in an \$18.8 million dollar projected cost.
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. So are there provisions in the contract to ensure that the general contractor meets the schedule?

 - Can you please describe that a little more.
- A. Yeah. So in our contract there is a schedule that needs to be agreed upon between the Company and the general contractor before we can give them a full notice to proceed on the project. Also included before we can give the full notice to proceed is an agreed-upon guaranteed maximum price and all of the insurances and permits needed for the project. The general contractor is going to be held to that schedule, and there are liquidated damages associated with slipping in that

percentages that we've allotted to the different

- Q. So what if things go wrong and your projected cost that you've included in this application is not reflected with the total cost of the project?
 - What then?
- A. That's a good guestion. I'm not sure I'm the best person to ask about the mechanics of what we would do at that point, so I'd have to defer to somebody else. Probably John Porter.
- Q. Who will be up here later, I presume. So you've already provided a lot of the equipment. I know that there's a lot of experimentation going on in the trash processing. How comfortable do you feel with this conceptual design estimate given some of the uncertainties on the actual equipment you may end up using? Because as you've noted, equipment is a huge percentage of the projected cost.
- A. It is a risk of the project. But where we sit today, we feel fairly comfortable given that this type of equipment is used very readily throughout the rest of the world, and we have worked with equipment vendors that have installed and seen what that equipment can do. But of course, the trash processing pilot will further inform what we want to do as part of the full-scale

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- Q. Did you include any potentials for incentives should the contractor meet or exceed their proposed
- A. In certain aspects of the project, there are incentives that are provided for the general contractor to incentivize them to work faster.
- Q. And where would that be reflected? Are there some sort of shared contingencies at project completion or something like that? That's pretty common in construction.
- A. The way that we've incentivized them is through timetables; so essentially if they miss the timetable, there's liquidated damages associated with the general contractor. If they meet the timetable, there's incentive payments.
- Q. What about escalation risk? We're kind of in an unprecedented building boom in San Francisco right now. What kind of considerations have you made for escalation potential for affecting your final price?
- A. Great question. Yeah, as we are aware, escalation is something that we need to consider as part of the process. And what we've done particularly in the West Wing project and the contingent schedule projects is taken that risk and put it into the contingency

trash processing project.

- Q. 92% of the total project cost, it's a pretty significant risk.
- A. It's a significant part of the project. But again, to reiterate what I said in talking with John is we are very comfortable and even have a higher degree of confidence in those prices for the equipment compared to the really large construction project which is included in the other contingent schedule.

MS. DAWSON: Okay. So I think this is more of a global cost, and I'm not sure it's appropriate for Ms. Butler, Mr. Quillen or maybe even Mr. Arsenault, but you proposed an awful lot of capital investments. And I'm interested in Recology walking us through the numbers on where we are today and how we will improve our diversion, along each step of the way for these investments to the point where once you're actually processing all the trash, kind of where we would end up in terms of diversion once those investments are complete.

MR. QUILLEN: I think we might want to provide a schedule at a later hearing. I know I briefly discussed the high-level production and tonnages as a result of these operations, and the trash processing pilot would be one truck reduction to the landfill.

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1 1 The iMRF, I think, would probably eliminate seven or Would the Ratepayer Advocate have any 2 2 more trucks to the landfill. And the zero waste questions for Recology related to capital investment? 3 3 processing pilot, assuming that we take a 25% diversion MS. DILGER: Good morning. 4 4 rate and apply it to our existing tonnage, another seven Just have a couple of questions. 5 5 or so trucks to the landfill. MS. DAWSON: Can you state your name for the 6 6 But once again, these are just very high-level record. 7 7 cessments based on a simplistic throughput calculation MS. DILGER: Rosie Dilger. 8 8 **EXAMINATION** at 25 tons per load. 9 9 BY MR. HUGHES: BY MS. DILGER: 10 Q. So the City would ask Recology to put together 10 Q. So we've heard that the West Wing project is 11 11 some kind of more global assessment. It's asking for a fully entitled, will not face delay, and is past the 12 12 lot of capital investment, and I think the City really point of appeal. And what was the level of CEQA 13 13 needs to have a far coherent understanding of how this environmental review? Was it a full EIR? 14 14 investment will actually attribute towards its zero A. It was a mitigated negative declaration. 15 15 waste goal. Q. Can you speak to the justification for 16 16 I also think that we're interested in mitigated negdec? 17 17 understanding whether when we get to that point, A. That environmental review went on for the 18 18 does Recology think that there are going to be further project before I was involved, so I can happily get back 19 19 capital investments that would eventually be needed to to you with the justification of that. 2.0 achieve this goal. So if we get this information and 2.0 Q. Okay. And what level of environmental review 21 we see you're only at a certain point we still need to 21 are you in with the iMRF? 22 go further, exactly how does Recology envision we're 22 A. We have only just submitted the application; 23 23 going to work towards that diversion and zero waste so we haven't had those conversations yet. 24 goal? 24 MS. DILGER: Do you anticipate the level yet 25 I do have one more kind of interesting 25 or are you still waiting? Page 299 Page 301 1 question that came up as a result of Mr. Quillen's 1 MR. QUILLEN: We anticipate at this point that 2 2 testimony. You had mentioned that the air quality the level of environmental for the iMRF would be limited 3 3 system improvements would actually extend to the entire to a mitigated negative declaration as well. 4 4 transfer station. Did we understand you correctly? MS. DILGER: Thank you. With the moving of 5 5 MR. QUILLEN: Yes. the IMRF and upgrading of the facility on Tunnel, during 6 6 MS. DAWSON: And is that cost included in the and after construction, will the public still be able to 7 7 West Wing construction schedule? And if so, can you bring their recyclables? 8 8 MR. QUILLEN: The public will still be allowed make that clear? 9 9 to bring its recyclables. We operate buyback centers at MR. QUILLEN: The odor control system that we 10 10 Pier 96 and also at Tunnel Beatty. The buyback center are proposing for the West Wing will in fact treat the 11 11 at Tunnel Beatty will continue to be in operation. transfer station and the West Wing as one building. And 12 12 At Pier 96, we operate a buyback operation the air from both facilities will be extracted through a 13 13 that comprises of a fiber purchase system where we buy series of four ion generators located in different parts 14 14 cardboard and newspaper and things of that nature from of the facility. 15 15 So to answer your question, yes, the transfer the public, and cans and bottles. We do not buy many 16 16 station -- the odor from the transfer station will be cans and bottles from the public at the Pier 96 17 facility. The location where we currently operate the 17 treated in addition to the West Wing. 18 buyback is where we will be installing the equipment for 18 THE WITNESS: And I can point you to where 19 the zero waste pilot; so we will be shutting down the 19 that is. The odor control system is actually split 20 buyback -- cans and bottles and glass at the Pier 96 20 between a couple of lines. Towards the bottom of the 21 21 facility. The head count associated with that project West Wing cost estimate, you'll see "HVAC" and 22 22 will be utilized to operate the zero waste pilot. "Electrical." Those are both components of the proposed 23 MS. DILGER: Will there be other locations 23 odor system; so the total cost is included in there. 24 where people can bring their recyclables for redemptions 24 MS. DAWSON: Thank you. I think that's our

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25

questions for now.

2.5

or buyback? Or just Tunnel Beatty,

1	MR. QUILLEN: We will still maintain the	Recology San Francisco, as well as CleanScape
2	buyback center at Tunnel Beatty.	² San Francisco.
3	MS. DILGER: Thank you.	3 Q. As well as what?
4	The rate application summary placed a good	⁴ A. CleanScape San Francisco.
5	amount of impact on Construction & Demolition debris due	5 Q. Lean a little closer to the microphone so we
6	to increased development throughout the City in the last	6 can make sure we can hear you.
7	few years. We've seen no sign of this slowing down.	7 How long have you worked for Recology?
8	How much of this infrastructure cost is being placed on	8 A. Nearly four years in June.
9	the residential ratepayer?	Q. And most of the matters that you're here to
10	MR. QUILLEN: The expenses associated with	testify about are covered in quite a bit of detail in
11	the process of the project are a tipping fee increase.	11 the application.
12	Essentially, that tipping fee increase would be applied	12 A. Correct.
13	to all customers in the same fashion. It's important	Q. So I don't intend to go over those with you,
14	to understand that with the Public Reuse and Recycling	but you'll of course be available in a few minutes for
15	Area, it generates anywhere between 250 to 300 tons per	cross-examination on all those. But what I would like
16	day. That material is mostly residential in nature	16 to do is ask you about three issues of particular
17	would be going across the new iMRF building; so it's	interest, and also because they represent some material
18	important to understand that the iMRF will serve	that may not be fully explained in the application.
19	Construction & Demolition customers as well as the	¹⁹ A. Okay.
20	residential ratepayers.	Q. So I want to talk about the rate structure,
21	MS. DILGER: Are there any specific fees for	COLA, and the accounting treatment for capital assets.
22	commercial or developers related to the Construction &	22 A. Okay.
23	Demolition debris?	Q. The accounting treatment for capital assets
24	MR. QUILLEN: We charge a universal tipping	will be the rest period for people when they can take a
25	for all material. We do not differentiate between	quick nap and stuff. But let's talk about the rate
	Page 303	Page 305
1	and the state of t	1
1 2	residential or commercial customers in our tipping fees.	structure first. MR BAKER: If you could put the overhead on
3	MS. DILGER: All right, thank you.	That Brazilia in you could put the overhead on
4	That's all I have for now.	picasei
5	DIRECTOR NURU: Thank you. Could we call up	(Exhibit 2 is displayed.)
6	John Porter.	BT THE BUILT.
7	(Ms. Butler and Mr. Quillen step down from the	Q. This is a page out of Exhibit 2 Which
8	witness stand.)	i iii yabenaale nab an caay cosmica abouti
9	DIRECTOR NURU: Prepare to swear him in,	But just to remind people, this shows the
10	please.	proposed rate mercases as it from a ppry to a single
11	JOHN PORTER,	rammy nome, is that right.
12	having first been duly sworn,	7t. Correct.
13	was examined and testified as follows:	Q. Okay. 30 let 3 start With the fixed charge,
14	DIRECT EXAMINATION	Times is facilitied field as the office change.
15	BY MR. BAKER:	A. 163.
16	Q. Good morning, Mr. Porter.A. Good morning.	Qi And that is proposed to go up/ correct.
17	-	7.1 1651
18	Q. Can you will state your full name for the	Q. Trom what to what.
19	record, please.	7. Adjust now, I believe \$5.10.
20	A. John Porter.	7 that it's going to go up to \$25 donard.
21	Q. What is your job?	Q. Has recordy's rate for residential ratepayers
22	A. I am the Group Controller for the	anna, o mora a o mora a magarita a constantina de la constantina della constantina d
23	San Francisco region at Recology.	711 Titol Title Was interpolated as part of the
24	Q. And what companies are you responsible for in	2010 rate application remains additional
25	that position? A. Recology Sunset Scavenger, Golden Gate, and	Q. Find 2020 that the time.
	A. Recology Juriset Scaveriger, Goldell Gate, and	²⁵ A. Yes.
	Page 304	Page 306
	1 uge 304	1 age 300

1	Q. And what's the thinking behind having a fixed	¹ A. Approximately 62% are fixed, 61.96%.
2	unit charge?	Q. Now, the firm that prepared this particular
3	A. There was an exhibit introduced as part of	3 analysis is an accounting firm?
4	the 2013 application prepared by Armanino McKenna, our	4 A. Correct.
5	accountancy firm, that showed that approximately 60% of	5 Q. And who in particular at the accounting firm
6	our costs were fixed in nature. And so in terms of	6 was responsible for preparing this this?
7	providing the services that we do in San Francisco, 60%	A. I worked with Bill Brause, a partner at that
8	of our costs were unavoidable. They're incurred whether	8 firm.
9	or not you utilize the services every week, day in and	9 Q. That's B-R-A-U-S-E?
10	day out. Those include maintaining the facility,	10 A. Correct.
11	capitalization of a fleet, maintaining capacity in the	Q. Was this prepared at your request?
12	truck, labor, et cetera.	12 A. Yes.
13	Q. You said 60%?	MR. BAKER: Mr. Brause's available to appear
14	A. Correct.	for cross-examination if the Director and the City would
15	Q. So in 2013, with the institution of a fixed	like. He's not here today, but if you tell us, we'll
16	unit charge, did that represent the actual percentage of	have him here next week. He will he not only has
17	costs which were fixed versus variable in 2013?	prepared this fixed versus variable cost analysis, but
18		he's also prepared a COLA analysis which we're going to
19	A. It did not. I believe the approach was to	introduce in a few minutes.
20	step in and introduce that concept as part of 2013 in	20 DIRECTOR NURU: We'll be sure to let you know.
21	hopes of getting to a cost structure that and a	21 MR. BAKER: Thank you.
22	revenue structure that approximated our cost structure	22 BY MR. BAKER:
	by increasing that fixed component.	Q. Going back to the portion of Exhibit 2, the
23	Q. If it's raised to \$20 dollars, does that then	chart showing the rate changes, what if you have a
24	represent an actual the actual proportion of	two-unit building, a duplex? What's going to be the
25	Recology's costs which are fixed versus variable?	two unit building, a duplex: What's going to be the
	Page 307	Page 309
	1 48 201	1 480 000
1	A. It does not. As you can see, for the most	per-unit charge there?
2	common customer which is our currently a 32/32/32	2 A. For a two-unit building, it would be
3	customer, it represents about 50% of the revenue,	3 \$20 dollars per unit, or \$40 dollars.
4	which is less than the 60% of our costs.	4 Q. Okay. Now what if the residents of those two
5	MR. BAKER: So I'd now like to offer	5 units share a bin or share bins? They have one black
6	Exhibit 43 a six-page document including the cover	6 bin of some size, one blue bin of some size, one green
7	entitled "San Francisco Rate Application, Fixed vs.	bin of some size. Will each unit be charged a
8	Variable Cost Analysis."	8 \$20 dollar fixed unit charge?
9	MR. PRADHAN: Admitted.	9 A. Correct.
10	(Exhibit 43, "Fixed vs. Variable Cost Analysis	Q. Okay. Now, what's the thinking behind that?
11	[Recology]," was admitted into evidence.)	11 A. Well, typically a two-unit building would also
12	BY MR. BAKER:	larger volumetric services. So if the average single-
13	Q. Mr. Porter, can you tell us what this document	-family home has a 32/32/32 service configuration, a
14	is?	multi-unit building would have potentially a 64/64/64
15	A. This document was prepared by an accounting	service configuration. And so it's worth noting that
16	firm and it shows the different cost structures, the	the volumetric charges are actually being reduced as a
17	different types of costs that are associated with our	part of this new rate structure from \$25.90 for trash
18	collection company, Recology Sunset Scavenger and	service for 32 gallons to \$10.44.
19	Recology Golden Gate. I believe that is on what is the	So to look at one cost in isolation, I don't
20	second-to-last page.	know that that is appropriate given the structural
21	And it shows which costs are considered fixed	changes that we've introduced as of this rate
22	versus what costs are considered variable as it relates	22 application. So those customers will see, yes,
23	to the costs that were incurred in 2016.	a significant increase in their unit charge, but they
24	Q. And what percentage are fixed and what	will also a decrease in their volumetric charges.
	v. Aliu Wilat Deltellaue die lixeu diju Wildt	will also a decrease in their volument Chardes.
25	percentage are variable?	25 Q. So somebody might say, well, if you have a

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1	duplex and the truck stops in front of the duplex and	¹ A. You'll have to give me a minute. It's in the
2	there are three cans there, it's the same effort.	application. For those that are following along, it
3	You've got to pick up the same number of cans. If it's	will be in schedule B.3.
4	a single-family home, is it really right to charge each	4 Is it 7,000? Can I call a friend?
5	of those units \$20 dollars? And what answer do you give	5 MS. DAWSON: No lifelines.
6		113. BAWSON. No memes.
7	to those folks?	THE WITHESS. No inclines: This is tough.
	A. Well, I would say again the same percentage of	Thi going to have to get back to you.
8	costs under this hypothetical situation that we've	I believe it is approximately 7,000 customers.
9	presented of a two-unit building with 64/64/64, the same	9 BY MR. BAKER:
10	portion of their costs are going to be fixed. So just	Q. In any event, it's in one of the schedules of
11	as our costs are 62% fixed no matter what the service is	the application?
12	that we provide, that same corresponding revenue	12 A. Yes, correct.
13	percentage would also be 50% in that hypothetical	Q. I had one other question about this.
14	situation.	Now, if we go down again, we're looking at
15	Q. So you're processing charges, for example, for	this chart from Exhibit 2
16	a two-unit building are going to be higher than the	¹⁶ A. And it is 7,041.
17	processing charges for a single-family building?	Q. 7,041 customers currently qualify for
18	A. Correct.	18 low-income rate mitigation?
19	Q. Because the duplex will generate more	¹⁹ A. Yes.
20	material; is that true?	Q. So we go back to the chart, which is part of
21	A. Correct.	21 Exhibit 2
22	Q. And those are part of the fixed costs that you	MS. DAWSON: Mr. Baker, for the the record,
23	have that this analysis Mr. Brause has prepared	what's the amount considered low-income.
24	shows?	24 THE WITNESS: I don't have that in front of
25	A. Correct.	me. It is a low number, but I can get that information.
	Page 311	Page 313
-		
1	Q. What can the typical single-family customer,	1 It varies by number of people in the family; so it's
2	as reflected in the chart we have on the board, what can	scaled. And it is a standardized template that we use
3	they do to mitigate the cost, the rate increase?	that's consistent with other utilities.
4	A. As always, I think the preferred approach	4 MR. BAKER: We'll provide that for you,
5	would be to reduce less and also right-size your	5 though, Ms. Dawson.
6	service. Right now, not a lot of people look at the	6 MR. PRADHAN: Could you identify the schedule
7	\$2.06 recycling and composting charges as relatively	you were looking at, please.
8	small. Those are increasing to \$5.22. If you're in a	8 THE WITNESS: B.3.
9	situation were you're a 32/32/32 customer and you	9 MR. PRADHAN: B.3? Thank you.
10	received a 16 gallon bin, you can elect not to get a	THE WITNESS: On the collection company
11	64 gallon bin, and that would result in a very	application.
12	insignificant rate increase for that customer.	12 BY MR. BAKER:
13	So if they're paying \$35 dollars right now,	Q. Now again, if we look at this chart which is
14	they would pay approximately \$36 dollars if they were to	part of Exhibit 2, the volumetric charge that is
15	be a 16/32/32 customer.	proposed for the black bin versus the blue or green bin
16	Q. So faithful recyclers are rewarded?	16 is different; is that right?
17	A. Correct.	17 A. Yes, correct.
18	Q. Now what about low-income residents? Can they	18 Q. Can you explain that?
19	get any relief for the proposed rate increase?	A. Currently under the proposed structure, the
20	A. We have always offered a low-income 25%	black bin is twice as expensive on a per-gallon basis as
21	discount for our customers.	the blue and the green one.
	Q. And that's proposed to be continued?	Q. Is it in fact more expensive to process black
22	C man proposed to the community	
22 23	A. That's proposed to be continued, yes.	bin material than it is to process blue or green bin
22 23 24		bin material than it is to process blue or green bin material?
22 23	A. That's proposed to be continued, yes.	bin material than it is to process blue or green bin

1	significant amount of black cart material; so the vast	1 192 gallons of trash, 192 gallons of recycling, and
2	majority is being landfilled.	2 32 gallons of composting, and with the diversion rate of
3	To answer your question directly, it is not	³ 54%.
4	more expensive to landfill material than it is to	4 Under the current rate structure, they have a
5	process it for recycling or composting.	\$5.16 unit charge, a \$25.90 trash, recycling and
6	Q. So it's more expensive to process the blue bin	composting charge per 32 gallons, and a "Diversion
7	material than to send the black bin material to the	Discount" of 44%. And so maybe I'll stop to explain the
8	landfill?	8 difference between that diversion rate and the Diversion
9	A. Correct.	9 Discount.
10	Q. And it's more expensive to process the green	Under the current rate structure, we have what
11	bin material than to send the black bin material to the	we'll call a "floor" and a "ceiling." Customers'
12	landfill; correct?	diversion rate is reduced by the floor, which is
13	A. Correct.	currently 25%. So in this situation, the diversion rate
14	Q. So again, what's the thinking behind having	is 54%; their Diversion Discount is therefore 44%.
15	the volumetric charge for the black bin higher?	We also have a ceiling, where you are not
16	A. Again, we are as part of the 2013	enabled to receive a discount in excess of 75%. So if
17	application, we created this new structure which added a	your diversion rate is 90%, let's say, your floor
18	charge of \$2 dollars to the blue and green, and the goal	reduces that to 80%. You'd be capped out at 75%, so
19	was to slowly and incrementally adjust those costs to	you'd lose 5% of your diversion in that hypothetical
20	reflect the actual cost of service. And so that is a	20 situation.
21		Q. Let me just interrupt you for just a second.
22	step in that direction.	22 A. Sure.
	Also, you know, looking forward as Meghan and	Q. How is the 54% percentage calculated?
23	Maurice had discussed earlier, we are going to be	A. Sure. That is the percentage of recycling and
24	processing black cart material, at which point the cost	7. Sure. That is the percentage of recycling and
25	of processing black cart material may approximate the	composting service over the total service. So 32 plus
	Page 315	Page 317
1	current structure that we're proposing, so a little	1 92 32 gallons of composting plus 192 gallons of
2	current structure that we're proposing; so a little	James of composting place 132 gamene of
3	foresight is put into this as well.	respensing over the testal vertices services
4	Q. But also the difference between the per-ton	Q. 52 plus 152 plus 152.
5	cost illustrates your point earlier that a customer can	7.11 - COTTOCK
6	mitigate the impact of the rate increase by reducing	Q. Am rights Ama 30 amas. Carrent reacco, cins
	black bin usage in favor of the blue or green for,	particular customer trial six units gets a siversion
7	among other reasons, the price differential.	Discount of \$140125.
8	A. Correct.	8 A. Yes.
9	MR. BAKER: Let's move on now to apartment	9 Q. Yielding a monthly charge of \$219.51?
10	rates.	10 A. Correct.
11	(Exhibit 44, "Apartment Rate Examples 1	Q. So how will that change under the proposed
12	[Recology]," was admitted into evidence.)	12 rates?
13	(Exhibit 44 is displayed.)	A. Again, similar to the residential rate
14	BY MR. BAKER:	structure. We are actually reducing the unit charge
15	Q. So Exhibit 44 is a chart.	\$0.16 cents. We're reducing the volumetric charges per
16	This is a chart you've prepared?	gallon from \$25.90 to \$24.50. But we are increasing our
17	A. Correct.	expectations for our customers, so we're kind of raising
18	Q. And what does this chart tell us?	the bar in the sense that we're raising that Diversion
19	A. Well, this chart represents the most common	Discount floor that I mentioned from 10% to 25%.
20	apartment service configuration. And so we've selected	So you are going to get more of an incentive
21	the two most common service configurations, and it shows	to increase your recycling percentage, and then at the
22	the number of units so it might be worth clarifying	same time we are increasing the ceiling so you're no
23		
23	that apartment customers are buildings with 6 or more	longer capped out at that 75% I mentioned earlier. You
24	that "apartment" customers are buildings with 6 or more units up to 600 rooms, and so residential are considered	longer capped out at that 75 70 I mentioned carrier Tou
	units up to 600 rooms, and so residential are considered 1 to 5 units. So this is for customers with 6 units,	longer capped out at that 75 70 I mentioned carrier Tou

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1	this chart is 29%; correct?	This is very unfamiliar territory.
2	A. Right.	Q. And so currently, the apartment rate structure
3	Q. And 29% is	is somewhat different than the commercial?
4	A. 54% minus the 25% floor that I mentioned	4 A. Yes.
5	earlier.	5 Q. And this would bring it in line with the
6	Q. And how is the 25% number selected for the	6 commercial?
7	floor?	7 A. Yes.
8	A. You know, I would say it's part of the	8 MR. BAKER: So this is Exhibit what now?
9	structure. That part is kind of the other element of	9 MR. PRADHAN: 45.
10	the fixed cost. That recovery that we got, we discussed	(Exhibit 45, "Apartment Rate Examples 2
11	earlier, is part of the residential structure. And so	[Recology]," was admitted into evidence.)
12	that element is trying to, again, reflect an increase,	12 (Exhibit 45 is displayed.)
13	getting us closer our revenue reflecting our cost of	BY MR. PRADHAN:
14	service.	Q. Now you mentioned, Mr. Porter, that you have
15	Q. Does it relate at all to the Mandatory	prepared two illustrations of the apartment rate
16	Recycling Ordinance?	structure. So I think we can more quickly go through
17	A. Yes, in the sense that right now you're kind	this one. But is this the second one?
18	of getting credit for doing what's required. Right	18 A. Yes.
19	now, you're required to have composting and recycling	19 And before we move on from the first, it is
20	service, so you're getting a discount for doing what is	worth mentioning that this customer does have trash
21	largely the bare minimum. You're doing what you're	service in excess of the required minimums. And so if there is recyclables or compostables in that waste
22 23	legally required to do. Now we're asking you to do a	there is recyclasies or compostation in that waste
24	little more than what is required, and so it's	Stream, it would be in this customer's best interest to
25	incentivizing those to recycle and compost more.	change then service to reneet what they actually
23	Q. And when we looked at the residential proposed	require. So the increase in recycling and composting
	Page 319	Page 321
1	rates, the fixed unit charge was increasing from \$5.16	would result in them receiving a lower increase or
2	to \$20 dollars.	potentially offsetting the entire increase that we're
3	A. Mm-hmm.	³ proposing under the structure.
4	Q. Here on the apartment rates, the unit charge	Q. And that's the now you're talking about the
5	is actually going down a slight amount. So what's the	5 illustration that we were previously discussing,
6 7	thinking behind that?	6 Exhibit 44?
8	A. So the apartment rates have two kind of fixed	7t. Correct.
9	recovery elements one in that diversion floor that	Q. Very good. Now moving to Exhibit 45, what 5
10	we're talking about. So 25% of our costs are recovered	
11	through that floor, and then the additional difference is covered in that unit charge. So it's trying to move	A. This customer has a slightly higher diversion 11 rate. This is the second most common service
12	the economics of the rates in lock step; so increasing	configuration for our apartment customer. And so they
13	that fixed component for both.	have a slightly different service configuration. They
14	Q. How will this proposed structure relate	have 96 gallons, or half as much trash and recycling as
15	to what Recology currently uses for its commercial	the previous example.
16	customers?	Q. And again, this customer could also mitigate
17	A. We're proposing a consistent structure for	the rate increase by recycling, composting more
18	commercial.	18 A. I actually believe this customers is at the
19	O. Consistent structure for what?	19 service minimums for that service level, so the
20	A. Commercial. So the structures will be	20 opportunity is not there. But it is worth noting that
21	consistent for the rates. The volumetric charges will	they are not receiving as large of an increase. So the
22	differ, but the floor and ceilings will be consistent.	previous customer was going to receive a 16.7%. This
23	Q. Consistent? Okay. I'm losing you at the	customer will receive a 15.4%. So they're already doing
24	beginning of your sentence.	a fairly good job at what I previously mentioned.
25	A. I've never been accused of being too quiet.	25 Q. Simply by reducing their volume of each of the
	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1

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1	three materials?	explain what that chart's all about?
2	A. Yes. And it is also worth mentioning that	A. The one you're showing?
3	these are I can't speak about every six-unit building	3 Q. Yes.
4	in San Francisco, but in these two examples, it's two	4 A. This just shows from an analysis that was also
5	six-unit buildings with drastically different rates.	⁵ performed by Armanino McKenna in 2013, the weighting of
6	And so the first example has a \$256 dollar rate per	6 the costs that we incur. So it shows that 7.23% of our
7	month and the other example has a \$146 dollar rate per	7 costs at that time were related to pension expense,
8	month a \$100 dollar difference for both being	8 whereas 42.34% were related to fixed labor costs,
9	six-unit buildings. So this kind of illustrates what	⁹ payroll.
10	many customers, in an example, will have an opportunity.	Q. So in this particular Director's Report and in
11	This 1 is the most common customer. All these customers	a prior Director's Report, COLA adjustments were allowed
12	have an opportunity to potentially reduce their	year-to-year based upon a formula that is set forth by
13	volumetric service and, again, mitigate a rate increase.	the Director; is that right?
14	Q. All right. I'd now like to move on to the	14 A. Yes, correct.
15	second area that I wanted to ask you about, and that is	Q. And this is that formula?
16	COLA. Is Recology proposing any major changes to the	A. Well, this isn't the formula.
17	COLA calculation?	This is the weighting that that formula uses.
18	A. I wouldn't classify it as major, no. But we	Q. So in this particular presentation, "Fixed
19	are proposing a change, yes.	Labor" represents 42.34% of the weighting in calculating
20	Q. And what is the change?	what the COLA adjustments should be each year; is that
21	A. The inclusion of pension costs as a component	21 right?
22	of the fixed payroll costs.	22 A. Yes.
23	Q. And why are you proposing that change?	Q. And how is the variation in fixed labor cost
24	A. Well, the proposal was part of the previous	24 determined?
25	2013 application. From my perspective, it simplifies	A. It uses the collective bargaining agreement
	Page 323	Page 325
	rage 323	rage 323
1	the COLA. During the last application, they used a	increases that are proscribed, and those are based on
1 2	the COLA. During the last application, they used a fixed increase for each COLA year that was based on a	mercases that are proscribed, and those are based on
1 2 3	fixed increase for each COLA year that was based on a	2 various CPI.
2	fixed increase for each COLA year that was based on a projection for one single year. So for example, the	various CPI. Q. Based on CPI?
2	fixed increase for each COLA year that was based on a projection for one single year. So for example, the collection companies got a 0.31% increase on that	various CPI. Q. Based on CPI? A. Yes.
2 3 4	fixed increase for each COLA year that was based on a projection for one single year. So for example, the collection companies got a 0.31% increase on that pension component of their costs, and that was based on	various CPI. Q. Based on CPI? A. Yes. Q. Which means?
2 3 4 5	fixed increase for each COLA year that was based on a projection for one single year. So for example, the collection companies got a 0.31% increase on that pension component of their costs, and that was based on our projections for one year and the rate actually	various CPI. Q. Based on CPI? A. Yes. Q. Which means? A. "Consumer Price Index."
2 3 4 5	fixed increase for each COLA year that was based on a projection for one single year. So for example, the collection companies got a 0.31% increase on that pension component of their costs, and that was based on our projections for one year and the rate actually lasted longer than that term.	various CPI. Q. Based on CPI? A. Yes. Q. Which means? A. "Consumer Price Index." Q. Okay. And then some of these other factors
2 3 4 5 6 7	fixed increase for each COLA year that was based on a projection for one single year. So for example, the collection companies got a 0.31% increase on that pension component of their costs, and that was based on our projections for one year and the rate actually lasted longer than that term. So from my perspective, involving an	various CPI. Q. Based on CPI? A. Yes. Q. Which means? A. "Consumer Price Index." Q. Okay. And then some of these other factors here, like "Variable Labor" and "Biodiesel Fuel" and
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	fixed increase for each COLA year that was based on a projection for one single year. So for example, the collection companies got a 0.31% increase on that pension component of their costs, and that was based on our projections for one year and the rate actually lasted longer than that term. So from my perspective, involving an actuarial each time we do the COLA calculation,	various CPI. Q. Based on CPI? A. Yes. Q. Which means? A. "Consumer Price Index." Q. Okay. And then some of these other factors here, like "Variable Labor" and "Biodiesel Fuel" and "CNG Fuel," they are based upon publically-available
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	fixed increase for each COLA year that was based on a projection for one single year. So for example, the collection companies got a 0.31% increase on that pension component of their costs, and that was based on our projections for one year and the rate actually lasted longer than that term. So from my perspective, involving an actuarial each time we do the COLA calculation, it might not be in anyone's best interest. And so this	various CPI. Q. Based on CPI? A. Yes. Q. Which means? A. "Consumer Price Index." Q. Okay. And then some of these other factors here, like "Variable Labor" and "Biodiesel Fuel" and "CNG Fuel," they are based upon publically-available indices that are published from time to time?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	fixed increase for each COLA year that was based on a projection for one single year. So for example, the collection companies got a 0.31% increase on that pension component of their costs, and that was based on our projections for one year and the rate actually lasted longer than that term. So from my perspective, involving an actuarial each time we do the COLA calculation, it might not be in anyone's best interest. And so this would just simplify the calculation and then also not	various CPI. Q. Based on CPI? A. Yes. Q. Which means? A. "Consumer Price Index." Q. Okay. And then some of these other factors here, like "Variable Labor" and "Biodiesel Fuel" and "CNG Fuel," they are based upon publically-available indices that are published from time to time? A. Correct.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	fixed increase for each COLA year that was based on a projection for one single year. So for example, the collection companies got a 0.31% increase on that pension component of their costs, and that was based on our projections for one year and the rate actually lasted longer than that term. So from my perspective, involving an actuarial each time we do the COLA calculation, it might not be in anyone's best interest. And so this would just simplify the calculation and then also not have a dramatic impact on the COLAs, but also but would more accurately reflect the cost increases	various CPI. Q. Based on CPI? A. Yes. Q. Which means? A. "Consumer Price Index." Q. Okay. And then some of these other factors here, like "Variable Labor" and "Biodiesel Fuel" and "CNG Fuel," they are based upon publically-available indices that are published from time to time? A. Correct. Q. In 2013, were any new categories added to the COLA calculation? I'll help you: Pension?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	fixed increase for each COLA year that was based on a projection for one single year. So for example, the collection companies got a 0.31% increase on that pension component of their costs, and that was based on our projections for one year and the rate actually lasted longer than that term. So from my perspective, involving an actuarial each time we do the COLA calculation, it might not be in anyone's best interest. And so this would just simplify the calculation and then also not have a dramatic impact on the COLAs, but also but would more accurately reflect the cost increases that we are seeing.	various CPI. Q. Based on CPI? A. Yes. Q. Which means? A. "Consumer Price Index." Q. Okay. And then some of these other factors here, like "Variable Labor" and "Biodiesel Fuel" and "CNG Fuel," they are based upon publically-available indices that are published from time to time? A. Correct. Q. In 2013, were any new categories added to the COLA calculation? I'll help you: Pension? A. Well, pension was taken out. We proposed that
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	fixed increase for each COLA year that was based on a projection for one single year. So for example, the collection companies got a 0.31% increase on that pension component of their costs, and that was based on our projections for one year and the rate actually lasted longer than that term. So from my perspective, involving an actuarial each time we do the COLA calculation, it might not be in anyone's best interest. And so this would just simplify the calculation and then also not have a dramatic impact on the COLAs, but also but would more accurately reflect the cost increases that we are seeing. Q. Let's quickly run through some documents to explain what you just described. A. Sure. Q. So the first thing I'd like to show you is a page from the 2013 Director's Report, which we will offer and mark later. But it's page 12 from the Director's Report. A. Yes. Q. And this particular section, as you can see,	various CPI. Q. Based on CPI? A. Yes. Q. Which means? A. "Consumer Price Index." Q. Okay. And then some of these other factors here, like "Variable Labor" and "Biodiesel Fuel" and "CNG Fuel," they are based upon publically-available indices that are published from time to time? A. Correct. Q. In 2013, were any new categories added to the COLA calculation? I'll help you: Pension? A. Well, pension was taken out. We proposed that pension oh, sorry, pension was added. Excuse me. We proposed that it be included as fixed labor and it was broken out; correct. Q. So pension in 2013 for the first time was included as its own separate category? A. Yes. Q. And I believe their variable health and welfare was included as a new separate category as well; is that true?
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1 would be made	e in the the pension component, what did the	1	•	So your actual costs have been higher?
2 Director decide		2	Q .	Yes. Again, not significant increases, but
20000. 000.00	Towers Watson report that was created	3		y higher, yes.
	st rate application process.	4		And what are the components of the pension?
•	s that particular percentage amount that	5	Q. A.	Meaning in terms of how we determine our costs
	d, was that it's not described in the	6	for the	_
mas to be aset	ort, but was it described in the staff	7	Q.	Yes.
8 report?	ort, but was it described in the stair	8	Q. A.	
9 A. Yes, it w	rac	9		For the rate, it's based on contributions. And does it also include a retirement account
7.1. 1.00/1011		10	•	tirees?
Q. 7	e Director's report just adopted the	11		
=	recommendation on that particular score?	12		There are other costs, yes. There's a
7 1.65.				nent security plan that Local 350 participates,
	t. So let me now show you a page out	13	in, yes	
14 of the 2013 sta	•	14	_	And how much has that gone up over the last
15 A. Mm-hmn		15		or four years?
=	s is page 16 of the staff report.	16	A.	Over the last three years, it's gone up 8.2%
	'll provide that as an exhibit later.	17	on ave	_
	e 16 of the staff report provides a	18	Q.	Is that reflected in the application?
	nmendation as to how each of the components	19	A.	That is, yes.
should be calc	ulated on a year-to-year basis; is that	20	Q.	What schedule?
²¹ right?		21	A.	I believe it's G.2 or G.3.
22 A. Yes.		22	Q.	Yeah, I think it's G.3.
Q. So let's	focus on the one we were just talking	23	A.	G.3.
24 about, pension	1.	24	Q.	Now, why would your proposal, which I
Q. Mm-hm	nm.	25	under	rstand to be to take the pension component and just
	Page 327			Page 329
1 O. And v		1		it into the fixed labor cost, why would that be an
Q. 7	what was the recommendation on pension	2	_	evement?
	imately adopted by the Director's Report?	3	-	
71. 75105	says there, we set the pension expense ncreases, annual average of 0.31% for	4		Well again, as I mentioned, one, it will fy the process. Two, it won't require the
to projected ii	olden Gate and 1.25 for RSF.	5	-	ement of actuaries in order to estimate. Three,
Surface and G		6		o worth noting that when we negotiate these
Q. Ama a	lid that work for the first year following other words, the rate in 2013 established	7		cts, we negotiate benefits as a package versus
the rate. In	•	8		
	te would be from July 1, 2013, to June 30,	9		f line-item-by-line-item. And so we've negotiated articular element as a package with their
2021, 001100		10		ensation in the form of payroll; so including that
711 COLLEC		11	•	
Q. Miac	then beginning July 1, 2014, a COLA	12		item altogether, I believe, makes sense.
,	was made?			And again, I'm showing you page 17 from the
13 A. Yes.	Park and the form of the second	13 14		tor's Report, which Ms. Pearce reminds me is
-	lid those particular numbers fairly			dy in evidence as Exhibit 15.
	logy's actual costs for those items in the	15		If the pension and the fixed labor components
-	ing the initial year?	16		COLA were combined, what would that have been
•	it's all I'd rather probably speak in	17		13 in terms of what would have been the weight
	term of the rate. So over the term of the	18		ded to fixed labor?
• •	w, we're not talking about significant	19	_	Approximately 50%.
•	t the total increase of it is about 1% per	20	Q.	So 41.91% plus 7.15%?
•	the collection companies, which make up	21	Α.	Correct.
	re of the pension contributions due to the	22	Q.	Have you taken a look at how the COLA would
	rticipating in that plan, it hasn't	23		been different in the past three, four years if
	0.31% increase that was allocated to that	24	•	on had been wrapped into fixed labor?
amount.		25	A.	Yes.
	Page 328			Page 330

1	THE WITNESS: Looks like the percentages were	Q. You've indicated that you think this would be
2	cut off in the margin, unfortunately.	a similar way of approaching it. Why simpler?
3	MR. BAKER: A-ha, so we're going have to	A. Well, you know, the last rate application
4	I think it's on the computer. Could you	fixed that pension increase based on, you know, an
5	MR. PRADHAN: This will be Exhibit 46.	5 actuarial assessment that was performed by Towers
6	(Exhibit 46, "Historical COLA Trend	Watson. My preference would be to not have it involve
7	[Recology]," was admitted into evidence.)	an actuary in something that I think obviously doesn't
8	(Exhibit 46 was displayed.)	8 result in a significant change. It simplifies it.
9	BY MR. BAKER:	⁹ It's one less input that we have to worry about. And
10	Q. Kind of hard to read, but what do the	then also I think the structure would more accurately
11	different colors represent?	reflect how these benefits are bargained.
12	A. So the top line in blue is the Bay Area CPI,	12 Q. Explain that a little bit.
13	and the red line is the COLA if were to include pension	A. When we negotiate payroll increases, a pension
14	as a part of payroll, and then the gray line their	increase is health and welfare. It's part of a package.
15	actual COLA over the last three years. And this was	And so if we were to negotiate an increase, we look at
16	created just to illustrate it does not result in a	all the components, and pension and payroll costs are
17	significant change, and the Bay Area CPI was included as	negotiated together. So therefore, including those
18	kind of a proxy for showing what our cost structure, how	costs together, I think, just more intuitively makes
19	it may have changed overall. So as you can see, our	19 more sense.
20	COLA percentages are still trending far below that	Q. Is it fair to say that some locals prefer
21	index, and this one incremental change doesn't result in	increases in wages versus increases in pension and some
22	a drastically different result.	might want a little more pension at the expense of more
23	MR. PRADHAN: Excuse me, Counsel.	²³ wages?
24	Are we basically talking about the numbers on	24 A. Right.
25	the second page, not what's up on the slide? On the	Q. And if you package it all together, you think
	Page 331	Page 333
1	second page of the exhibit, there seems to be	it gives a more accurate reflection of what's going on?
2	second page of the exhibit, there seems to be percentages.	2 A. Correct. Certain unions may want a sweeter
2	percentages. MR. BAKER: Yeah, I didn't realize the exhibit	A. Correct. Certain unions may want a sweeter pension versus higher wages, and vice versa; so it just
2 3 4	percentages. MR. BAKER: Yeah, I didn't realize the exhibit had two pages.	A. Correct. Certain unions may want a sweeter pension versus higher wages, and vice versa; so it just combines those two elements.
2 3 4 5	percentages. MR. BAKER: Yeah, I didn't realize the exhibit had two pages. BY MR. BAKER:	A. Correct. Certain unions may want a sweeter pension versus higher wages, and vice versa; so it just combines those two elements. Q. Lastly, let's turn to the subject of capital
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1	Q. Can you describe that?	1 BY MR. BAKER:
2	A. The last iMRF that Maurice discussed earlier,	Q. What is exhibit 47, Mr. Porter?
3	the first version of that that we're currently operating	3 A. The document here is "Cost of Living
4	was a leased asset.	4 Adjustment Mechanism" proposed by the companies that
5	Q. And that was approved in 2001 rate hearing?	5 was prepared by Armanino.
6	A. Yes.	 Q. So Exhibit 47 is, I believe, a seven-page
7	Q. And what about trucks and those types of	7 document entitled "Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA)
8	capital assets?	8 Mechanism"
9	A. Yes, those are leased.	⁹ A. Yes.
10	Q. In terms of the proposed West Wing, who is	Q prepared by Armanino LLC, dated March 8th,
11	going to be the lessor and who is going to be the	11 2017?
12	lessee?	12 A. Correct.
13	A. Recology Leasing would likely be the lessor,	MR. BAKER: And we had that admitted,
14	and we would be Recology San Francisco, the lessee.	14 Mr. Pradhan?
15	Q. Would that change in accounting treatment	MR. PRADHAN: Yes, admitted. Thank you.
16	having any impact on the proposed rate adjustments?	16 BY MR. BAKER:
17	A. Yes.	Q. And this is an analysis that was prepared at
18	Q. In what way?	your request?
19	A. It would increase the collection rate increase	¹⁹ A. Yes.
20	of 1.5% approximately.	Q. And again, by Bill Brause of Armanino?
21	Q. And again, why is that a better way to do it?	²¹ A. Yes.
22	A. You know, in terms of having discussions	Q. Which is an accounting firm?
23	with our banks, we realized that this application	A. Correct.
24	contemplates a significant amount of capital outlay.	Q. And what is the purpose of this particular
25	And in those discussions, we realized that the cost	²⁵ report?
	Page 335	Page 337
1	associated for financing all of those capital	 A. The purpose of this report is to just
2	improvements work to be significant and we need to	2 illustrate the proposal that we discussed in the
3	ensure that we had a proper return on those investments,	narrative portion of the rate application, to detail out
4	chaire that he had a proper retain on those investments,	
	and this treatment would ensure that.	
5	and this treatment would ensure that. O. And it's also consistent with how Recology has	4 the different cost component and how they arrived at
5 6	Q. And it's also consistent with how Recology has	the different cost component and how they arrived at these difference percentages.
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6	Q. And it's also consistent with how Recology has treated certain capital assets in the past?	 the different cost component and how they arrived at these difference percentages. Q. And it provides data that shows how the COLA
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6 7 8 9	 Q. And it's also consistent with how Recology has treated certain capital assets in the past? A. Yes. Q. What about the two contingent schedules? A. The consistent treatment that I described. 	 the different cost component and how they arrived at these difference percentages. Q. And it provides data that shows how the COLA would work if the pension element was wrapped into the fixed labor cost component? A. Right. Yes, it does.
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 Q. And it's also consistent with how Recology has treated certain capital assets in the past? A. Yes. Q. What about the two contingent schedules? A. The consistent treatment that I described. So we would like to currently those are being treated as depreciable assets, moving those to a leased asset. Q. Do you propose to submit amended schedules A. Yes. Q to the City promptly so that you can be asked about those when we reconvene on the 28th? A. Yes. MR. BAKER: I have nothing further. Thank you. DIRECTOR NURU: Okay. I think a maybe MR. BAKER: Oh, I do have something further. Sorry. 	the different cost component and how they arrived at these difference percentages. Q. And it provides data that shows how the COLA would work if the pension element was wrapped into the fixed labor cost component? A. Right. Yes, it does. MR. BAKER: So I'm now completed. Thank you. DIRECTOR NURU: All right. I think at this time we should probably take a 15-minute break, and we'll begin the hearing promptly at 10:30 with cross-examination. Thank you. (Off the record at 10:15 a.m.) (On the record at 10:30 a.m.) DIRECTOR NURU: Okay. We are back in session and we will begin the cross-examination. Ms. Dawson? CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. DAWSON: Q. Good morning, Mr. Porter.
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 Q. And it's also consistent with how Recology has treated certain capital assets in the past? A. Yes. Q. What about the two contingent schedules? A. The consistent treatment that I described. So we would like to currently those are being treated as depreciable assets, moving those to a leased asset. Q. Do you propose to submit amended schedules A. Yes. Q to the City promptly so that you can be asked about those when we reconvene on the 28th? A. Yes. MR. BAKER: I have nothing further. Thank you. DIRECTOR NURU: Okay. I think a maybe MR. BAKER: Oh, I do have something further. Sorry. So this is Exhibit 47? MR. PRADHAN: This would be 47. 	the different cost component and how they arrived at these difference percentages. Q. And it provides data that shows how the COLA would work if the pension element was wrapped into the fixed labor cost component? A. Right. Yes, it does. MR. BAKER: So I'm now completed. Thank you. DIRECTOR NURU: All right. I think at this time we should probably take a 15-minute break, and we'll begin the hearing promptly at 10:30 with cross-examination. Thank you. (Off the record at 10:15 a.m.) (On the record at 10:30 a.m.) DIRECTOR NURU: Okay. We are back in session and we will begin the cross-examination. Ms. Dawson? CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. DAWSON: Q. Good morning, Mr. Porter.

1	presentation on rate structure, I'm going to start	1 timing of the rollout.
2	there.	2 And so you'll notice that the price for a
3	A. Okay.	3 32/32/32 customer currently will be the same as a
4	Q. And I'd like to talk about the increases on	4 customer that pays for a 16/64/32 for a single-family
5	various components of the residential collection rates.	5 home. So if you're on the front end of the rollout or
6	A. Okay.	6 the back end of the rollout, you know, it's not going to
7	Q. Which you've already referred to on page 12 of	have any economic consequences to the consumer.
8	Exhibit 2 which you were bringing up here earlier and	8 Q. So were there other combinations of increases
9	you presented the technical workshop back in February.	9 and decreases in the rate components that Recology
10	So Recology is proposing to essentially, you	considered when it was going through analysis to prepare
11	know, maintain its current rate structure, meaning you	11 for this application?
12	have a fixed unit charge and volume charges for the	12 A. Yes.
13	three bins black, blue and green. And according to	13 Q. Can you
14	the exhibit, the unit charge is going up and then some	14 A. Sure. Yeah, we had several considerations
15		7 a Saisi Feari, We had select a select actions
16	of the volumetric charges are actually going down.	melade a 425 denair arme enail ge, and service in technical
	A. Mm-hmm.	
17	Q. How did Recology arrive at the respective	unfortunately we were able to hit a sweet spot in terms
18	changes for each component of the rate? What was its	of the number of customers that are as close as possible
19	process?	to the 16.4% rate increase that proposed using the
20	A. Logic?	\$20-dollar structure while also, you know, maintaining
21	Q. Yeah.	that kind of economic incentive for the blue and the
22	A. Well, as Mike and I were talking about	green that we discussed as well as, you know, that
23	earlier, the unit charge reflects the fixed cost of our	rollout timing. So yes, several different iterations
24	business. And so that, we're trying to get closer to	24 were contemplated.
25	the actual economics which we showed through the	Q. So how will the increases in subsequent years
	Page 339	Page 341
1	Armanino exhibit being about 60% of our costs are fixed.	work? Say you have a proposed 4.4% increase in the
2	Whereas if you look at our previous revenue arrangement,	rates in Rate Year '19 and a 0.6% of Rate Year '21.
3	having a \$5 dollar fixed charge relative to, you know,	3 How is that going to be applied?
4	the average customer's bill for a 32/32/32 customer of	4 A. I would anticipate that would occur through
5	\$35 dollars doesn't reflect the economics. 1/7th of	the same way at the timing in which we, you know,
6	those costs are recovered through a fixed charge whereas	6 increase them as part of the COLA calculation; so it
7	this new unit charge is \$20 dollars of a \$40.88 bill	would just be an additive amount on top of the COLA.
8		would just be an additive amount on top of the COLY.
	which is about 50%, which is closer to the 60% percent	Q. So cach component would get an assessed
9	reflected in Armanino's analysis.	
10	The other consideration on the other	10 A. Yes.
11	components, as I mentioned earlier, you know, the green	Q. Is there any significance to the charge with
12	and blue cost to process exceed currently the black	the black bin being two times the charge of the blue and
13	trash costs. And so increasing those incrementally over	13 green bins?
14	time will not disincentivize customers from doing the	14 A. Meaning "significance," like in terms of
15		1 1
	right thing; so continuing to have an incentive to move	Q. Is there some reason you know, you've kind
16	right thing; so continuing to have an incentive to move towards those composting and recycling services.	Q. Is there some reason you know, you've kind of hinted a little bit to it. It allowed you to keep
16 17	towards those composting and recycling services.	Q. 25 and 5 50me 1 5050m / 50 minute, / 50 minute
	towards those composting and recycling services. And then lastly, the rate structure also	of hinted a little bit to it. It allowed you to keep
17	towards those composting and recycling services. And then lastly, the rate structure also considered what I would consider a significant change	of hinted a little bit to it. It allowed you to keep parity between one default service and what I think is probably pretty common right now.
17 18	towards those composting and recycling services. And then lastly, the rate structure also considered what I would consider a significant change in service for many of our customers, which is the	of hinted a little bit to it. It allowed you to keep parity between one default service and what I think is probably pretty common right now. A. Agreed. So as I mentioned, the 32/32/32
17 18 19	towards those composting and recycling services. And then lastly, the rate structure also considered what I would consider a significant change in service for many of our customers, which is the standardization of the 16 gallon black and the 64 gallon	of hinted a little bit to it. It allowed you to keep parity between one default service and what I think is probably pretty common right now. A. Agreed. So as I mentioned, the 32/32/32 customer will pay the same as a 16/64/32 customer.
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17 18 19 20 21 22	towards those composting and recycling services. And then lastly, the rate structure also considered what I would consider a significant change in service for many of our customers, which is the standardization of the 16 gallon black and the 64 gallon blue. So the rate structure also contemplated this rollout, and since this rollout, will take about two	of hinted a little bit to it. It allowed you to keep parity between one default service and what I think is probably pretty common right now. A. Agreed. So as I mentioned, the 32/32/32 customer will pay the same as a 16/64/32 customer. The 16/64/32 customer will receive 16 gallons more of service in the recycling component on a net basis.
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	towards those composting and recycling services. And then lastly, the rate structure also considered what I would consider a significant change in service for many of our customers, which is the standardization of the 16 gallon black and the 64 gallon blue. So the rate structure also contemplated this rollout, and since this rollout, will take about two years to complete. We wanted to ensure that the	of hinted a little bit to it. It allowed you to keep parity between one default service and what I think is probably pretty common right now. A. Agreed. So as I mentioned, the 32/32/32 customer will pay the same as a 16/64/32 customer. The 16/64/32 customer will receive 16 gallons more of service in the recycling component on a net basis. In addition, we're kind of incrementally stepping closer
17 18 19 20 21 22	towards those composting and recycling services. And then lastly, the rate structure also considered what I would consider a significant change in service for many of our customers, which is the standardization of the 16 gallon black and the 64 gallon blue. So the rate structure also contemplated this rollout, and since this rollout, will take about two	of hinted a little bit to it. It allowed you to keep parity between one default service and what I think is probably pretty common right now. A. Agreed. So as I mentioned, the 32/32/32 customer will pay the same as a 16/64/32 customer. The 16/64/32 customer will receive 16 gallons more of service in the recycling component on a net basis.

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1 1 \$5 dollars is a step towards more closely approximating column going from left to right. 2 2 our cost of service for those bins. Mm-hmm. 3 3 And then lastly, it's also an incentive. So you can see that right now, that would cost 4 4 As I mentioned earlier, it's cheaper on a per-gallon a customer of that service configuration \$35.18. 5 5 basis to recycle and compost for the consumer; so we're A. Mm-hmm. 6 incentivizing good behavior. It's similar to how we do 6 Q. The new price for that same service level 7 7 the Diversion Discount structure for apartments and under the proposal would be \$40.88? 8 commercial customers. This is also an incentive 8 A. Mm-hmm. 9 9 structure in that the blue and green service is half the Q. And as we talked about and you showed in your 10 cost of the trash. 10 exhibit, if you convert to the new service level, you 11 And then lastly, the hope is with the pilot 11 end up with the same price? 12 program and the future black cart processing, the cost 12 A. Mm-hmm. 13 13 of trash processing will also be an incremental expense Q. If you decide to simply go down for the black 14 and eventually, you may see our cost structure more 14 bin but retain the 32 gallons for recyclables and 1.5 closely approximate the current rate structure that we 15 compostables, customers would pay \$35.66, which is 16 are proposing. 16 pretty close to what they're actually currently paying. 17 Q. So I've noticed that you commented that the 17 18 rate increase is being characterized as an average 18 Q. So I think that you've said that there would 19 increase of 16.4% for single-family residences in the 19 be ways for customers to mitigate the potential impact 20 first year? 2.0 of the increasing rates. 21 A. Yes. 21 A. Mm-hmm. 2.2 Q. Will all customers experience the same 22 Q. Is this the kind of trade-off you were 23 percentage increase? 23 describing? 24 A. No. 24 A. Exactly. This is exactly what I was talking 25 Can you speak to that a little more? 25 about. Page 343 Page 345 1 A. Sure. Just as many customers have different Q. Okay. And then for customers who decide 2 2 they want to retain the 32 gallon for the black and services, you know, different services will have a 3 3 different increase. And so a customer who may be on the green but decide to increase their service for the 4 4 the lower end of the spectrum on a volumetric basis --Amazon Effect that we've been describing, they would 5 5 for example, our 20 gallon customers right now, then pay \$46.10? 6 A. Correct. 20 gallon/32/32, will see a larger increase under the 7 7 proposed structure. And we've contemplated easing that Q. So if we look at the lower table, one of the 8 8 increase by providing them a one-year \$5 dollar credit things we've alluded to briefly in some of the prior 9 9 per month to help offset that increase. discussion is concern on what happens to small-quantity 10 10 MS. DAWSON: I think this would be a helpful generators -- in other words, people who are already 11 11 time for me to introduce a exhibit that kind of walks doing the right thing by not producing as much waste and 12 12 through that. It looks at old versus new and small thus not having as much waste to treat. 13 13 quantity generators. Q. Mm-hmm. 14 MR. PRADHAN: This will be Exhibit 48. 14 So right now, if you have a 20 gallon black, 15 (Exhibit 48, "Sample Changes in Single 15 a 32 blue and a 32 green, you pay \$25.47. 16 Family Residential Charges [City]," 16 Mm-hmm. 17 was admitted into evidence.) 17 Q. Under the proposal, that cost would go up to 18 (Exhibit 48 is displayed.) 18 \$31.97, but there is a corresponding \$5 dollar one-year 19 BY MS. DAWSON: 19 offset; is that correct? 20 Q. It's a little small, but I hope -- yeah, there 20 A. Yes. 21 we go. That's a little bit better. 21 Q. Okay. But in year 2, that offset is proposed 22 So let's sort of look at the top first. 22 to Sunset. And so in year 2, those customers would then 23 A Mm-hmm 23 see an increase up to \$36.97. 24 Q. So we've talked a lot about the current 24 A. So one slight modification to this would be 2.5 default service levels and rates, which is the first that we are going to grandfather these 20 gallon

1	customers in. Since we're eliminating the 20 gallon	sufficient incentive for people to recycle and compost
2	cart, we're going to offer the 20 gallon customers the	² more?
3	16 gallon rate as upon rollout.	A. Right. For comparable service, you know,
4	Q. Okay.	I hope that people wouldn't be willing to pay twice as
5	A. And so that is just kind of a one, for	5 much.
6	simplicity purposes. In terms of managing these old	Q. So how have the customer behaviors that you're
7	containers, we don't want to pull back perfectly good	anticipating been factored into Recology's projections
8	20 gallon containers; we just want the cost. And then	8 in terms of migration of customers both in the apartment
9	also, two, it's not a significant change.	and residential rate structures that you're proposing?
10	And so we're going to keep those in place,	A. So I would talk about them in isolation.
11	but we are going to offer those customers the 16 gallon	So residential, we're assuming that 90% of the
12	rate as a sign of good faith that they were kind of	32/32/32 customers will accept the 16 gallon trash and
13	early adopters, if you will, for this new normal.	the 64 gallon blue overall. But then we're expecting
14	Q. Okay. And so that would actually affect their	also that the 20% of those customers that accept the
15	rate by reducing their bin charge to the \$5.22?	15 16 gallon black will maintain the 32 gallon blue, which
16	A. Correct. So effectively, a \$1.30 decrease per	is kind of reflected in the \$35.66 customer that you've
17	month, yes.	shown in the fourth column from the right in terms of
18	Q. Okay. So are there other changes that you're	18 offerings.
19	planning in terms of bin size adjustments for your	19 Q. Okay. And then you factored those base
20	current customer base? Are there any services you're	assumptions into what the revenue assumptions were?
21	eliminating?	21 A. Into our revenue assumptions, correct. Yes.
22	A. Yes. We we plan to eliminate the 96 gallon	22 Q. And the apartment rates, was there any thought
23	black from the residential structure. So if you	23 to that?
24	currently have a 96 gallon black, that will be exchanged	24 A. In the apartment rates, there is a 1%
25	for a 64 gallon black.	25 migration per year included in our revenue requirement.
	Tot a of gallott black.	migration per year included in our revenue requirement.
	Page 347	Page 349
1	Q. How does the level of service vary? I know	Q. Do you do you see that apartment rates pose
2	you have an awful lot of different types of service	any kind of special challenges in terms of incentivizing
3	profiles. But generally speaking, how do you see the	3 them or certain kinds of outreach?
4	distribution of your customers within those kind of	4 A. You know, I probably wouldn't be the best
5	bands of different bin sizes? Just at a high level.	5 person to talk about the challenges associated with
6	A. I would say roughly half the customers fit	6 changing apartments' service level configurations.
7	into that 32/32/32 service configuration, single-family	But I do see in the data that they are less likely to
8	home.	8 modify the service. So you know, in terms of
9	Q. Okay. And are you concerned and I know	9 incentives, we have seen more movement with the
10	that you're of course intending to shrink the black and	commercial customers than the apartment customers from
11	hopefully encourage people to stay with the same blue	the Diversion Discount rate structure.
12	and green or at least increase the blue.	Q. Okay. So moving briefly to the question on
13	A. Mm-hmm.	the COLA, the Towers Watson report that you're
14	Q. Are you concerned about some of reductions,	14 referencing
15	especially with the black, that you might	15 A. Yes.
16	disincentivizing any of the customers?	Q. Is that a report that was prepared to support
17	A. Can you clarify the question? In terms of	the rate application in 2013 from Recology's side?
18	are you saying if I reduce the black price from \$25.90	Or was that a report that was or an analysis that was
19	to \$10.44, people will be incentived to keep using that	requested while the rate review process was going on?
20	black?	A. That is my understanding that it was a report
21	Q. Yeah.	that was requested as a part of while the rate review
22	A. I don't know. It's still twice as expensive	was going on, yes.
23	as the blue and the green, so I still think that	Q. And that was requested from the City to
24	incentive remains.	24 Recology?
25	Q. Your hope is that that's going to be a	25 A. Correct.
I		

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1	0 01 0.7 111	1 the landfill
1 2	Q. Okay. But Towers Watson was your actuarial	and initiality
3	company for purposes of pension estimates?	7.1. 163.
4	A. Yes, and continues to be now.	Q. under the landing agreement.
5	Q. Okay. That's all I have on rates for now,	That bracks which about the new looking ac-
6	but I'd like to briefly move on to a discussion about	THE WITNESS. K.
7	some of the rebates to ratepayers.	BT TIE. BANGON
	A. Sure.	Q. So the reasoning defined has by define very
8	Q. From the Zero Waste ncentive funds.	8 back of the rate application, there's a table described
9	A. Okay.	9 as "Special Reserve Fund and New Revenue Fund, 2017 Rate
10	Q. And I have another exhibit. But before I get	Application." And then what I just want to bring to
11	there, I actually have some questions that are specific	Mr. Porter's attention is that there's a difference
12	to the rate application and some of the use of these	in there's an implicit assumption here that ties this
13	funds.	table together with the table in the back, and I'd just
14	A. Okay.	like Recology to speak to that relationship more
15	MS. DAWSON: So I'm going to ask	explicitly so that it's clear.
16	These are two pages of the rate application.	A. Sure. So one thing of note, in working with
17	If you could put the first one, which has the tape on	staff at SFE, we are planning to provide a revised
18	it.	schedule for K at next hearing; so that will change.
19	(Exhibit 1 is displayed.)	But I believe your question in particular was related to
20	BY MS. DAWSON:	²⁰ the 848,000.
21	Q. So it's the table here. So we're looking at	Q. Yeah. What I'm trying to understand is what
22	page 13 of Recology Sunset Scavenger, Golden Gate, and	that number represents and for you to explain it, and
23	the proposed use of both it's really the Special	why it is that it's affecting your proposed use of the
24	Reserve fund. But there's I'm going to get to Zero	24 application of the Special Reserve that would ultimately
25	Waste in a minute. There's actually another table	go to the ratepayers. So I'm just trying to get you to
	Page 351	Page 353
1	that's included in the back on the supporting	talk through what's going on with these numbers.
2	documents	2 A. So when we requested the initial reimbursement
2	documents A. Yes.	A. So when we requested the initial reimbursement out of the Special Reserve fund and maybe for those
2 3 4	documents A. Yes. Q that I want to show. Okay.	A. So when we requested the initial reimbursement out of the Special Reserve fund and maybe for those that are not familiar, it'd be worth a little bit of
2 3 4 5	A. Yes. Q that I want to show. Okay. MR. BAKER: Just for clarify, the first	2 A. So when we requested the initial reimbursement 3 out of the Special Reserve fund and maybe for those 4 that are not familiar, it'd be worth a little bit of 5 history here.
2 3 4 5 6	documents A. Yes. Q that I want to show. Okay. MR. BAKER: Just for clarify, the first page that you showed was page 13 of the Summary of	A. So when we requested the initial reimbursement out of the Special Reserve fund and maybe for those that are not familiar, it'd be worth a little bit of history here. Q. Mm-hmm.
2 3 4 5 6	documents A. Yes. Q that I want to show. Okay. MR. BAKER: Just for clarify, the first page that you showed was page 13 of the Summary of Assumptions, which is part of the application,	2 A. So when we requested the initial reimbursement 3 out of the Special Reserve fund and maybe for those 4 that are not familiar, it'd be worth a little bit of 5 history here. 6 Q. Mm-hmm. 7 A. In January of 2016, Recology changed landfills
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	documents A. Yes. Q that I want to show. Okay. MR. BAKER: Just for clarify, the first page that you showed was page 13 of the Summary of Assumptions, which is part of the application, Exhibit 1.	A. So when we requested the initial reimbursement out of the Special Reserve fund and maybe for those that are not familiar, it'd be worth a little bit of history here. Q. Mm-hmm. A. In January of 2016, Recology changed landfills from Altamont Pass/Waste Management to Hay Road. And in
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Yes. Q that I want to show. Okay. MR. BAKER: Just for clarify, the first page that you showed was page 13 of the Summary of Assumptions, which is part of the application, Exhibit 1. MS. DAWSON: Correct. BY MS. DAWSON: Q. And this next table was in the back, the very back tab A. Yes. Q where there were a lot of supports of capital programs and other things. A. Yes. Q. So Mr. Porter, I believe there was a bit of a discrepancy between the table "Summary of Assumptions" and this back attachment. And in particular, I want to draw attention to this "848" number, and I'd just like you to speak to it a little bit. It has to do with the use of the Special Reserve funding to cover the incremental costs	A. So when we requested the initial reimbursement out of the Special Reserve fund and maybe for those that are not familiar, it'd be worth a little bit of history here. Q. Mm-hmm. A. In January of 2016, Recology changed landfills from Altamont Pass/Waste Management to Hay Road. And in lieu of a rate increase associated with this change, we requested that we utilize funds out of the Special Reserve fund, which was created as part of that disposal agreement to, you know, counteract any unforeseen expenses that may be incurred related to landfill costs. And so it was discussed and approved through Rate Board resolutions that we would be able to utilize these funds to offset those cost increases. And at the time, the anticipated costs were a little in excess of \$12 million dollars. \$12 million dollars was granted for approval to be transferred to the new reserve fund for the purposes of reimbursing us for these additional costs. Since that time, costs have exceeded the initial estimates. As a result of some changes in

1	have slightly exceeded well, maybe not slightly, have	have a balance, is there some proposal that you're
2	exceeded the initial estimate as a result.	2 anticipating would happen with those remaining funds?
3	Q. Okay. So at this point, this is a projected	3 A. Yes. I would propose that any additional
4	number?	4 remaining funds would be included as the revenue offset
5	A. Yes.	⁵ for Rate Year 2020; so return to the ratepayers as soon
6	Q. We're not exactly sure how we'll end up ending	6 as possible.
7	Rate Year '17?	7 Q. Okay. So let's now talk a little bit about
8	A. Correct.	8 the Zero Waste Incentive funds.
9	Q. So let's return to the other table.	9 A. Sure.
10	-	MS. DAWSON: So I have have a new table that
11	So in your rate application, you're proposing	113. DAVISON. 30 I have have a new table that
12	to make transfers over three years instead of all at	1 geg to display 2e.
13	once. Can you speak to the reasoning behind that?	And disking for this to be included as a new
	A. Absolutely. So the Special Reserve fund, as I	CATION
14	mentioned, it was created to pay for any so it's kind	MR. PRADHAN: This will be Exhibit 49.
15	of to shield ratepayers, in a sense, to protect the	15 (Exhibit 49, "Distribution of Zero
16	ratepayers from any unforeseen expenses and liabilities	Waste Incentive Funds [City],"
17	associated with the landfill disposal.	was admitted into evidence.)
18	And since that agreement at Altamont hasn't	18 BY MS. DAWSON:
19	long passed, we believed it would be most appropriate to	Q. Okay. So our consultants or three have
20	decrease the money that remains in that fund over time	20 prepared a table based on the information that's in
21	in the event that liabilities were to arise. And as	21 Section K of the rate application.
22	time passes, it's our belief that the risk of a	22 A. Mm-hmm.
23	liability arising decreases and therefore we would	Q. It's the same information that's in there.
24	decrease that fund, you know, systemically over the	24 It's a little bit slightly reformatted and it's color
25	expected term of the rate.	coded so that people can kind of see more clearly maybe
	·	
	Page 355	Page 357
		1 age 337
1		
1	Q. And it's possible that the projected larger-	what's going on. So the top table shows the amounts
2	Q. And it's possible that the projected larger- -than-anticipated costs of transporting and disposing at	what's going on. So the top table shows the amounts that have been deposited into the fund, and then the
2	Q. And it's possible that the projected largerthan-anticipated costs of transporting and disposing at the new landfill agreement, you might be requesting use	what's going on. So the top table shows the amounts that have been deposited into the fund, and then the lower shows the distributions and the uses of the funds.
2 3 4	Q. And it's possible that the projected largerthan-anticipated costs of transporting and disposing at the new landfill agreement, you might be requesting use of that Special Reserve fund in some amount, yet is a	what's going on. So the top table shows the amounts that have been deposited into the fund, and then the lower shows the distributions and the uses of the funds. A. Mm-hmm.
2 3 4 5	Q. And it's possible that the projected largerthan-anticipated costs of transporting and disposing at the new landfill agreement, you might be requesting use of that Special Reserve fund in some amount, yet is a projection to mitigate that?	what's going on. So the top table shows the amounts that have been deposited into the fund, and then the lower shows the distributions and the uses of the funds. A. Mm-hmm. So by the end of Rate Year '17, a total of
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1 1 funds for investments in new technologies to increase to the collection ratepayers. It would increase their 2 2 diversion. And we've already heard about the use of rate slightly. Very small. 3 3 that, with the investments at Recycle Central, which MS. DAWSON: Okay. So I have some additional 4 took another \$12.4 million or 39%, as well as questions, but I'm going to hold them for now. 5 5 expenditures for a textile program; is that correct? DIRECTOR NURU: Okay. Does the Department of 6 6 A. Correct. Environment want to ask questions? 7 7 Q. So that leaves about \$11.6 million, which Okay. 8 is 37% of the value that Recology is proposing to use THE WITNESS: I think the Ratepayer Advocate 9 9 to offset a portion and the rate increase for Rate did have questions. 10 Year '18, which would begin July 1st. 10 DIRECTOR NURU: Okay. 11 11 A. Right. MS. DILGER: Thank you. 12 12 Q. So how much of the total increase is being **EXAMINATION** 13 13 offset by using those Zero Waste Incentive funds? BY MS. DILGER: 14 A. I believe 3.5% or 4% roughly. I don't have 14 Q. Back to the per-unit fee again. 15 15 that number in front of me, actually. Apologies for any redundancy here. 16 16 Q. So while you're contemplating that number, I No, that's okay. 17 think that's about right, 3.8%. 17 Q. But we've heard about its impact on low-waste 18 18 A. Okay. producers, but also multi-unit buildings that are two to 19 19 Q. Why is Recology proposing to rebate these five units. We're hearing a lot of concern from 2.0 funds in one year and not spread them out over three 2.0 ratepayers that this would disproportionately affect 21 years like you've done with the Special Reserve? 21 them. When we look at the graphs, it's comparative to 22 22 A. Good question. Special Reserve fund, as I've the single-family residents. But for many of these 23 23 mentioned, there's some potential liability that would multi-units, they share bins, they share pickups. 24 be associated with that money whereas the Zero Waste 24 So if you could again explain the justification for 25 Incentive account doesn't have a corresponding potential 25 this quadruple price crease from \$5.16 to \$20 dollars Page 359 Page 361 1 1 liability associated with it. And the Director's Report per unit. 2 2 Q. So one thing I would like to just reiterate that you referenced earlier also instructed us to rebate 3 3 those funds, and so we are trying to do so as quickly as is we can't really look at one piece in isolation. You 4 4 possible. And so by doing that, it would be rebating have to really look at the entire structure as a part of 5 5 that in the first year of the rate increase. a whole. This dwelling unit charge is part of a whole unit charge. So we're decreasing our black charge from Q. So a portion of the funds of the Zero Waste Incentives are actually collected by Recology \$25 dollars -- roughly \$25 dollars to \$10 dollars; so I 8 8 San Francisco; right? don't see any questions about that, unfortunately, 9 9 but --A. Correct, yes. 10 Q. So why then is Recology applying the entire 10 Q. Of course not. 11 11 A. Maybe next time. So basically since we're fund balance to offset the cost of collection rates? 12 12 A. Very good question. It basically comes down decreasing that price, we have to offset that decrease 13 to -- one second, I have this written down here. Bear 13 with an increase to the dwelling unit charge, and I 14 14 with me. I wish I had notes. already described why that's necessary because of 15 15 It comes down to the fact that most of the our cost structure. It's also worth noting that 16 16 Zero Waste Incentive funds are collected through the volumetrically, multi-unit buildings aren't 17 17 collection companies by the ratepayers. And then also significantly different than single-family homes in the 18 90% of Recology San Francisco's revenue comes from the 18 Sunset. They're typically using 32 gallons of trash 19 19 tip fee paid for by the collection companies. And so service in some cases. And so if you look at, first of 20 20 therefore nearly all of the Zero Waste Incentive funds all, the cost and the volume, they're relatively 21 21 were, in effect, paid for by the collection ratepayers. similar. So it's -- you really have to kind of look at 22 22 Q. And so is there a corresponding difference if it as a whole package versus just this one particular

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you were to apply them one way or another?

A. There is. If we were to apply it to Recology

San Francisco, it would have a slight detrimental effect

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Q. How do you address multi-unit buildings that

have different practices? Anyone that's lived in a

1	multi-unit building knows that there's probably one	to do with revenue and profit. Many ratepayers are
2	residence that's really good and one or two that are	2 concerned about the cost of real labor and services
3	really bad. Some of our landlords and some of the	3 versus Recology's profit margin. How much profit does
4	tenants who are ratepayers have asked, "Should I request	4 Recology make annually and is it limited by your
5	separate bins and separate bills and not have to share	5 contract with the City?
6	my bins with neighbors who don't recycle as well?"	6 A. I believe it was discussed in the first
7	A. I probably wouldn't want to speak in	hearing that we have a regulated operating ratio
8	generalities, but that sounds like a good idea to me in	8 requirement of 91% to 89%. Right now, the rate
9	the sense that if one group of people in a building want	⁹ application contemplates a 91% O.R., which is lower,
10	to do a better job at recycling or composting and	and that we have 2% of incentives in the form of Zero
11	there's some bad actors in that building, I think it	Waste Incentive tier goals, which are the additional 2%;
12	would be in their best interest to move towards	so it's a half a percent per tier, four tiers.
13	recycling and composting services.	And to kind of answer the overarching theme
14	Q. And since so many of them are managed by	of the question, it's my understanding that many
15	property managers, sometimes by landlords who live in	municipalities in California have a similar structure
16	site, any opportunities there are for outreach and	and that our regulated profit margin is consistent with
17	education there just want to put on the record	those municipalities.
18	a lot of the multi-unit buildings do want to change, but	Q. So you would say it's pretty comfortable to a
19	don't know how to. And that's been a consistent	regular U.S. city, or just in California?
20	feedback.	A. I can't speak to U.S. cities in general, you
21	A. I would ask you to maybe direct that question	know, but I can say that in Northern California, in some
22	to another maybe the general managers.	municipalities, this structure exists and our profit
23	Q. Thank you.	margins are consistent with those.
24	A. No problem.	DIRECTOR NURU: Any additional
25	Q. Last week we heard a bunch of different types	cross-examination from the City? No?
	Page 363	Page 365
1	of of recycling that you'll be able to accept with this	Okay. So at this time, we'll move to next on
2	new program. We would like know were those products go,	the agenda item, the City's presentation on the impound
3	but for you the question is what's the cost for this new	³ account.
4	diversion, specifically if textiles and plastic wrap	So Julia, how would you like to
5	what is the cost in conjunction with the amount of	5 MS. DAWSON: We're going to start with the
6	diversion percentage-wise?	6 Department of the Environment.
7	A. Are you asking how much does it cost to	7 MR. BAKER: If I may, before we do that, 8 Liust want to ask one more question of Mr. Porter
8	recycle these materials and how much is included in the	I just want to ask one more question or in it often
9	rate increase?	ridybe i don't need to.
10	Q. Yes.	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
11	A. No specific cost element has been included in	51 THE BY WELL
12	the rate application associated with the recycling of	q. Due bused on the rease question, the face that
13	textiles. We have included that set of corresponding	objection is more prone than 52 % onto its meanance
14	increase in revenue for the additional materials we	to a lot of people. 15 A. Correct.
15	anticipate to recover, but no specific costs have been	Q. And so can you briefly describe how the O.R.
16	included other than some additional workers to sort the	calculations work to determine profit?
17	material.	18 A. Sure. So in Schedule B.1 of each rate
18	Q. Okay. It was brought up earlier the lifeline	19 application for the collection companies and
19	rate for low income people is actually, I believe, you	20 San Francisco, we get an operating ratio based on
20	have to earn less than \$24,000 dollars.	allowable expenses; so costs that are allowed for
21	A. Yes, that sounds right.	recovery. And those costs are divided, in essence,
22	Q. Do you know the last time this rate was	by that 91% O.R. to arrive at a revenue requirement.
23	updated, and if it is	24 And so dividing the cost by 91% is less than dividing it
25	A. I believe it's updated annually.Q. Okay. And then the last question I have has	by 89%, for example.
20	Q. Okay. And then the last question I have has	.,,

Page 364

1	Q. And the 89% O.R., which would equal more	$^{ m 1}$ as far as Schedule G.1 for head count, table 3.
2	profit	² And specifically what I'd like to do is just
3	A. Yes.	3 talk about the actuals; so if I can just cover initially
4	Q results from success under the Zero Waste	4 Rate Year 2014, '15 and '16, and what the delta what
5	account?	5 the variance is on that.
6	A. Correct. We have disposal goals four tiers	 Q. Let me just jump in real quick.
7	of disposal goals.	7 You said you're looking at table 3 on
8	MR. BAKER: During the break I indicated to	8 Exhibit 29; is that right?
9	staff that we didn't have any other witnesses today,	⁹ A. Yes.
10	and we're happy to do the impound account. But I just	Q. And why are you referring to table 3 instead
11	wanted to let you know that Mr. Quillen and Mr. Negron	11 of table 2?
12	are both available to talk about the head count	12 A. I think it's much easier at a high level to
13	questions that were raised last week and about the	explain our head count from a solid number. As far as
14	Abandoned Waste/Bulky Item alternative analysis that you	the number of employees, we had finance run the numbers
15	also requested.	basically average per year on solid head count instead
16	So it's your pleasure, we're happy to provide	of going into a full-time equivalent, which can be a
17	those witnesses or wait till next week.	little challenging. There's a lot of variables there
18	MS. DAWSON: I think we'd happy to hear that.	with overtime and casual employees. If you're okay with
19	DIRECTOR NURU: We can. Yeah, we can ask	that, let me just talk strictly to table 3 and just
20	those questions if you're ready to ask them.	20 explain the delta on those.
21	MS. DAWSON: It's more them presenting back to	21 A. That's fine.
22	us.	Q. Thank you. On the actuals from 2014, '15
23	MR. BAKER: So maybe we'll have both of them	and '16, the difference between '14 and '16 came out
24	come up for efficiency, and we can take care of that.	to 22 additional head count. I broke that down by two
25	DIRECTOR NURU: Okay.	categories: union, and then exempt/non-exempt.
	,	categories. union, and then exempt, non-exempt.
	Page 367	Page 369
1	(Mr. Quillen and Mr. Negron step up to the	Under the union, we netted an increase. And
1 2	(Mr. Quillen and Mr. Negron step up to the witness stand.)	Under the union, we netted an increase. And when I say "net," there's a lot of movement between
		onder the amony we nected an increaser And
2	witness stand.)	when I say "net," there's a lot of movement between
2	witness stand.) MS. PEARCE: Ms. Dawson, how would you like me	when I say "net," there's a lot of movement between different programs. Ultimately, I'm responsible to make
2 3 4	witness stand.) MS. PEARCE: Ms. Dawson, how would you like me to proceed? Would you like me to ask the follow-up	when I say "net," there's a lot of movement between different programs. Ultimately, I'm responsible to make sure that everything gets picked up and the customers
2 3 4 5	witness stand.) MS. PEARCE: Ms. Dawson, how would you like me to proceed? Would you like me to ask the follow-up questions or would you like to re-ask the questions that	when I say "net," there's a lot of movement between different programs. Ultimately, I'm responsible to make sure that everything gets picked up and the customers get serviced based on the changes in the economy and the
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2 3 4 5 6 7	witness stand.) MS. PEARCE: Ms. Dawson, how would you like me to proceed? Would you like me to ask the follow-up questions or would you like to re-ask the questions that you asked last week? MS. DAWSON: That's fine.	when I say "net," there's a lot of movement between different programs. Ultimately, I'm responsible to make sure that everything gets picked up and the customers get serviced based on the changes in the economy and the operational challenges that we have day to day. So the net increase was an additional 14 in
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effect of 8.

So combine 14 on union and 8 on exempt/nonexempt, the net effect was 22. And I can speak -- if you want, I can cover '17 and I can also cover '18?

MS. DAWSON: If you'd like, you can go ahead and finish up on the years.

THE WITNESS: So for '17, which is what we're in right now -- so the jump-off point from '16 was 643. We're estimated to be at 651. That's an additional 8 by the end of Rate Year 2017. That's estimates because we're still out recruiting in some of the portions.

The net 8 increase was broken down again, union was plus 4, and exempt/non-exempt, it was an equal amount of 4. Under the union side, we continued to have growth in the Bulky Item Recycling. Just between '16 and '17, there's an additional 14% estimated based on our trends today. We increased support in our call center, and we also supported two additional mechanics -- getting into the weeds now -- in support of trucks with the addition of the capital expenditures as far as collection vehicles for AMC and other programs.

On the exempt side, we went up 4 in that effect. Again, that supported our waste zero strategy. We're really aggressive on community outreach and diversion. We did add specifically a shop supervision

and the Bulky Item Recycling programs on the union side.

On the exempt/non-exempt side additional 8, we continue focusing on the waste zero to support the conversion from 16 to 64. More community outreach. We have in the proposal to Routeware the entire fleet, and so that's going to require additional head count to manage the route management systems.

We're also going to be focusing on special events. The city, at times, more often than none, we have a lot of special events on weekends. We use a lot of debris box service that requires -- where folks get a significant amount of Diversion Discount. And we're going to need -- in partnership with the San Francisco Environment, we've been talking about this for a while -- special event diversion auditors to manage that to make sure that these special events are doing the right thing as far as three-bin system at a much higher volumetric level. And we're looking specifically at a service compliance manager.

All the different nuances to diversion and managing your bill, we're finding that we're going to need somebody in the system to make sure that the folks are in compliance; so we're constantly working with San Francisco Environment and the Public Works to ensure that service levels meeting the minimum standards as

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we're currently recruiting today in this rate year for a night shift supervisor. We also bumped up our route maintenance specialists who support the Routeware.

We implemented in this rate year alone, we have -- Golden Gate I believe has about 40 Routeware units that are deployed through various amount of collection vehicles, and then Sunset Scavenger has an additional 20; so we had to add staffing to manage the new data. There's an incredible amount of data that we're collecting both in the operational-side and in the customer service-side that we'll need to manage; so that's in for this rate year. Again, the delta 8 from 643 to 651.

And what are we asking for in Rate Year '18? So the the jump-off point is 651. We're asking for a total for 2018 of 694. That's an additional 43. The 43 is broken down again. On the union side, the net increase is 35, and on the exempt/non-exempt is 8, totalling 43. On the union side, we are looking at -- as outlined in the rate application I talked about these last two hearings, the diversion focus service adjustments, to Porter's point, the 16 gallon/64 gallon plan that we have operationally. And also to implement those route changes for the trash/recycling/compost along with the continuing growth in Abandoned Material

outlined in the rates. So that's the overall transition $% \left(\left(1\right) \right) =\left(1\right) \left(\left(1\right) \right) \left(1\right) \left(1\right)$

from 2014 to our projected 2018.

MS. PFARCE: Would you li

MS. PEARCE: Would you like to talk to
Mr. Quillen about his head count changes or should I go

on to speaking to Mr. Negron about AMC and Bulky Item

Recycling?

MS. DAWSON: Let's keep going on the

collection side, Counsel.

MS. PEARCE: Sounds good.

10 BY MS. PEARCE:

Q. Last week Ms. Dawson also asked you some questions about whether Recology has considered combining the Bulky Item Recycling program and the Abandoned Materals Collection programs we discussed last week and if doing so, might achieve some efficiencies. Have you had a chance to think about that question and come to any conclusions?

A. Yes. Yes, we have.

Q. Have you prepared a slide that outlines a potential combined program?

A. Yes.

(Exhibit 55 is displayed.

MS. PEARCE: All right. I'd like to move the admission of Exhibit 50, I believe. It's a slide entitled "Abandoned Material Collection/Bulky Item

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1	Recycling."	we have a limit of 600 calls per day. If I receive 600
2	MR. PRADHAN: Admitted.	requests or greater than 600 requests before 12:00,
3	(Exhibit 50, "Abandoned Material	³ I ask that I'm able to route those the next available
4	Collection/Bulky Item Recycling [Recology],"	day. And the reason why is because we have patterns in
5	was admitted into evidence.)	our data where we'll receive 800 to 900 calls in one
6	BY MS. PEARCE:	day. And right now under the Bulky Item Recycling, we
7	Q. All right. Mr. Negron, describe if you would	schedule it and we can manage that, and under the
8	what this slide shows and what Recology's proposing.	8 Abandoned Material Collection, we pick it up within four
9	A. Okay. On the left side, I have broken down	9 hours.
10	what we've proposed in Rate Year 2018 in this current	And I can tell you that if we get greater than
11	rate application. For the Abandoned Material	600 calls, we will make AMC the priority because I know
12	Collection, I'm asking for 12 drivers or basically	that's an important program as far as keeping the city
13	6 crews, and again, continuing supporting the standard	clean. So when we prioritize, we will go after the AMC
14	level agreement of servicing the requests within four	14 first. So that's our proposal as far as keeping the
15	hours during business hours.	head count status quo.
16	Q. And just to make it clear, the 12 drivers and	DIRECTOR NURU: Just for clarification.
17	six crews, how much is a proposed increase over what	"A day" is seven days a week?
18	you're currently operating with?	THE WITNESS: It's a good question, Mohammed.
19	A. We're currently operating at 10 per program.	So right now "next day," under the Bulky Item
20	So for each of these programs, we're asking for 2	Recycling, is next business day. So if the customer
21	additional or a total of 4 drivers and 4 trucks.	calls after 12 o'clock on Friday, we will schedule it
22	So in the Bulk Item Recycling program, we are	for Monday. Abandoned Material will continue seven days
23	also requesting 12 drivers, 6 crews. We're currently at	a week. We will pick that up.
24	10 with a response time currently of equal to or greater	We can talk I mean, I can go back and do an
25	than 48 hours on an appointment system. So in summary,	analysis. But if we were to include Bulky Item
	Daga 275	D 277
	Page 375	Page 377
1		
1 2	we're looking for 12 crews and 24 drivers.	Recycling on the weekends, it would be incredibly
		1 Recycling on the weekends, it would be incredibly
2	we're looking for 12 crews and 24 drivers. Q. For both of the programs as proposed under the	Recycling on the weekends, it would be incredibly it would be a lot of calls, Director. And we can
2	we're looking for 12 crews and 24 drivers. Q. For both of the programs as proposed under the 2018 rate application?	1 Recycling on the weekends, it would be incredibly 2 it would be a lot of calls, Director. And we can 3 manage that, but I don't think we can do it with the
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but frankly, the surges occur every month. At the end of the month and at the beginning of the month, we see significant calls in Abandoned Material Collection almost doubles. We'll go from 250 calls a day to 420, and then our partners at Public Works are just as vigilant out there at the end of the month and at the beginning of the month and they'll augment all those calls from what they're seeing in the field. So it happens monthly.

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1.3

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Customers will still be able to schedule their appointments if they prefer. Not the next day, we can definitely accommodate a BIR that they're planning on scheduling for down the range that will not be a problem.

Q. So your goal though is to at least offer the customers the soonest available date, and that's potentially quicker than what you can offer now?

A. Yes. So right now we can offer the earliest is 48 hours. Sometimes sooner if the peaks go down. But what we're willing to do now -- to your point, Ms. Dawson, there is greater efficiency if I were to map the drivers in a smaller time zone where they can really go after the AMC and the BIR; so we're going to gain efficiencies there.

So that's what I'm saying, I think I can do

concerned about abandoned material and they clearly love the bulky item program, and I'd like to be able to meet the service requests that we're getting now.

A. I just want to be clear.

Are you interested in running Bulky Item

Recycling seven days as week? Would that be something
that you'd be -- because it would impact. I mean, I can
keep it at five days and AMC at seven.

DIRECTOR NURU: I think we should look at the data because AMC's at seven now and Bulky Item's at five. We should look at what the data is. I think on the weekend, sometimes it's easier to get stuff and people are able to put things out and you're able to grab it. So you might see it peak on the weekends versus at the end of the month.

THE WITNESS: Right. And we'll take a look at that. We don't have data on BIR on the weekends because we don't offer that service, but we can look at the AMC experience and presume that those are BIR-potential appointments.

BY MS. DAWSON:

Q. And one thing you might find is if you offer BIR on the weekends, maybe you'll have less abandoned materials. I mean, if there's this relationship with move in/move out -- which is why it's attractive to

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it -- I know I can with the 10 crews, 20 drivers, and with the aggressive -- meeting the customers' needs as far as BIR within anytime before 12 o'clock. I just ask for the 12 o'clock because we're going to gain a lot of routing efficiencies if I can get some of these requests routed in our system and get it into Routeware for the drivers the next morning. Then they can just really -- they'll hit the streets. The first four hours, they're just going to be going after what came in the night before minus the abandoned material that's the priority. And then after lunch, they're just going out there picking up whatever 311 throws at them.

So I think it's going to be very successful.
You're going to see some increases in both programs.

Q. I think we'd love to see a little more call volume data and some of the analysis that lay behind this just so we can look at it a little more, but I do appreciate the thought that went into this. And maybe to the point of surges, maybe we do need to look at whether it makes sense to schedule a certain amount of overtime inherent.

And maybe that means you add not a whole crew, but some relief people to kind of supplement. I'd at least like to look at what the cost implications of that might be, because the reality is the public is really

combine the two programs; right? There's the sense that they would be mutually beneficial if they're combined.

- A. Okay. We'll get you some more data on that.
- Q. Thank you. I actually do have a couple of quick end questions.

I just want to kind of the confirm. We were having a conversation about the single-chamber recycling routes and then the impact of potentially reducing the number of routes, which was something that was at least briefly discussed and I think brought up also on public comment.

So I just want to first clarify just how much excess capacity there would be if the single-chamber recycling routes as you've currently proposed them.

So my understanding is that on average, you're planning to collect 4 tons of mixed recyclables in an 8-hour day.

And your testimony said that you have a maximum payload on the trucks of about 6 tons.

So based on those figures, we're thinking that the trucks would be about at 2/3rds of capacity when you first started to run them. Does that sound correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Okay. So based on those figures, we're also estimating that the amount of materials that the single-chamber recycling trucks could collect above and

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2.5

beyond, we can get 50% percent more collections without the need for additional routes.

A. Yes, we aggressively routed the trash component of the split-body assuming that these great programs are going to get folks to change behaviors. So when we reduce from 119 to 106 split-bodies, it was to aggressively load up the 50% side of the trash. And that leaves the drivers working at -- what I'd like is an 8-hour day, right at the limit, which then affords them an opportunity to pick up as many green containers as possible until they reach their -- ultimately want them to reach their max capacity.

But to your point, there is built capacity for both systems as long as the behavior moves in the right direction. And we will not need to add trucks -- I talked about this last time. If things go right and I reduce the trash side, I might be able to consolidate more trash -- the 50/50 vehicles and just kind of follow the migration with the same capital.

Q. So there's more room for operational efficiencies, potentially, there over time provided that the migration away from the black happens. Because it sounds like you believe you have enough capacity in the green.

A. I do. Yes.

where we have fewer routes with a little bit of built-in overtime, and that would reduce both the head count expense and the equipment cost -- understanding there's a balance here that you don't want to push too much overtime. But we're interested in understanding what that trade-off would look like.

Q. When we routed these single-stream blues and a pilot demonstrated that it's a matter of time, there is plenty of stops for the drivers to go there and chase these blue containers. The problem is you physically run out of time before you max out the vehicles; so it's just a matter of stops. So we do have built-in capacity. I definitely don't want to give up the capacity and push these guys greater than 8 hours.

Right now, they're averaging 7.5 as far as the single-stream organics, but these same drivers would now be pushed almost 8.20 in their day picking up single-stream single-chamber recyclables. It's not a matter of capacity; it's really a matter of time and number of stops.

Q. It sounds like you're concerned about building overtime into the schedule as something that you would just consider doing. Can you describe a little bit more about why that would be -- that you consider it to be an operational challenge for you?

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- Q. Okay. So your proposal increases proposes to add 23 new daily routes. And based on the information, it seems that -- like you said, you're targeting an 8-hour day, and we're believing that's because you're trying reduce over time. So does that mean that a reduction in the number of routes -- so say we reduced by one -- we would then end up increasing the number of overtime hours. What does that exchange look like?
- A. Hypothetically, if we were to reduce by one route, we would -- to my point earlier, trash is at its max capacity. We would need to -- you have a cause and effect. So basically you might push the crews into two loads -- a very light second load, which doesn't make sense for them to do a round trip to pick up a couple of blocks that pushed them over the limit where they just can't pack anymore.
- Q. What about recycling, though? If you were given these single-body recycling trucks and you know you have excess capacity, I think it's really the recycling routes we're focused on in terms of potential reduction in the number of routes and whether or not you think you could -- I guess in terms of transportation -- cut the routes a little longer.

So you'd be adding a little bit of overtime and eventually we'd be able to kind of hit a sweet spot

A. Overtime is -- okay, I'm going to back it up and put on my G.M. hat now.

My ultimate responsibility, my number one priority is to my employees' safety and the public's safety. It's a partnership when we launch 350 trucks every day. These are dealty-sensitive jobs, these drivers dealing with the public every day and physically doing the job. I'm regulated very closely by the Department of Transportation. I get reviews every 24 months on all of my drivers if not by the highway patrol, I get reviewed by third parties. But every 24 months, they look at the training records, they look at all of their injuries and accidents, OSHA law 300, it's a very intense process. And all of our maintenance. In addition, I'm monitored very closely by Cal/OSHA.

Everyone knows industry-wide this is a very dangerous job, and so the risk of leaving our guys out there further just enhances my core responsibility for their safety and that of the public. And so if my guys are going to get scheduled out there for whatever time, right now I'm projecting at 8.20. If I push them to 8.45 or 9.0, it just increases the -- it derogates statistically the risk inherited with our drivers just out there mixing it up with bicyclists and cars and

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¹ MUNI buses and et cetera.	Q. What is the impound account?
So I do all my routing all my preplanning	² A. The impound account is a fund that is used to
is designed to get them as close as 8 hours as possible.	3 cover specific costs for the Department of the
4 The overtime just comes in when there's challenges	Environment and the Department of Public Works.
5 operationally or weather conditions like this morning	Q. And the impound account is funded by the
6 with the rain. Those are the overtime factors.	6 rates; is that right?
But I don't like to operationally just pre-plan an	7 A. That's right.
8 8-and-a-half-hour day because it just inherently becomes	8 Q. And there is about \$19.7 million allocated to
a public safety problem and an employee safety problem.	9 the impound account in Rate Year 2018 under the
They both run hand in hand. I'm sorry I put my G.M. hat	application. Is that your understanding?
on.	11 Is that right?
5 111	15 that right.
Q. I in trondering it you have any sureey or	7. Nghu
workers compensation or other data that you a like to	Q. 15 that application, that amount, commensurate
provide to us that backs up that sense.	with the size of past rate applications?
A. Yeah. We can I can get with my friend	A. I can comment on the Department of the
Porter and we can look at all our workers' comp	Environment's portion. And the Department of
experience and ALGL experiences. It's in the rate, but	Environment, what was listed in the final rate
we can expand on that.	application was \$11,210,800. And we actually have a
19 Q. I think that would be helpful.	revision of that reducing that by \$10,000 dollars.
²⁰ A. Okay.	So I would actually like to introduce an exhibit on
DIRECTOR NURU: Okay. Any other	²¹ that.
cross-examination?	MR. PRADHAN: Let's do that.
MS. DAWSON: We'll wait on Mr. Quillen until	23 That can be Exhibit 51.
the next hearing.	24 (Exhibit 51, "Impound Expenses [City],"
DIRECTOR NURU: Okay. Then we should proceed	was admitted into evidence.)
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with the impound account presentation.	1 THE WITNESS: And I want to get to your
MR. HALEY: I'd like to invite Jack up.	question. So with regards to the Department of the
³ (Mr. Macy steps up to the witness stand.)	Environment's portion, that is commensurate with
4 JACK MACY,	4 previous rate applications.
5 having first been duly sworn,	5 BY MR. PRADHAN:
6 was examined and testified as follows:	6 Q. And to the best of your knowledge, is that
7 DIRECT EXAMINATION	7 allocation roughly proportional to what other
8 BY MR. PRADHAN:	8 communities receive from their franchising agreements?
9 Q. Good morning. Could you state your name and	9 A. Yes. And I to the best of my knowledge
title, please.	believe that more broadly, everything that's going
11 A. Yes. Jack Macy. I'm the Commercial Zero	through the impound account is proportional to other
7. Test sack hacy. The definite commercial zero	
Tractic Committee for the Department of the	Januarian 100 quite à range, but en average,
Environment	ico roughly proportional
Q. And not long have you served in that position.	Q. O, 2011 you main as among
15 A. Since 2002.	Exhibit 51. What is Exhibit 51?
Q. What are your general duties as related to	A. Okay. So exhibit 51 is a it's a summary of
refuse rate setting and collection?	the Department of the Environment impound expenses that
A. Well, I oversee the commercial sector for	are funding by the impound account, so for the
29 Zero Waste and I also am involved in helping to review	appropriate funding-by-program area. And so this
the proposed rates. I'm also involved in helping to put	20 provides an overview of the different budget areas of
21 together the Zero Waste budget and track that, and	the Department of the Environment, and it shows how much
that's part of the impound.	would be spent for each of the different program areas
Q. Part of the impound account?	that are funded at least in part by the impound account.
24 Is that what you said?	This was developed in conjunction with
25 A. Yes.	each of these program areas following guidelines the
Page 388	Page 390

1	Department's been using since 2005.	growing and changing population with 850,000 residents
2	Q. And I understand you have some more	and 650,000 employees, are contributing to increases in
3	information for us regarding the specifics of these	disposal and making achieving zero waste more
4	different programs; is that right?	4 challenging. We see the need for additional resources
5	A. Yes. I would actually like to introduce	5 and actions to reverse this trend and making
6	another exhibit.	6 San Francisco closer to zero waste.
7	MR. PRADHAN: This will be admitted as	7 To address this challenge, as has been
8	Exhibit 52.	8 presented in the rate application, we have the most
9	(Exhibit 52, "Impound Funded Projects Summary	9 significant facility and program changes since the
10	[City]," was admitted into evidence.)	introduction of the three-stream program in 2000.
11	BY MR. PRADHAN:	This includes changing which bins certain materials will
12	Q. Mr. Macy, as we hand out Exhibit 52, can you	belong, with more going to recycling with the proposed
13	explain what it is?	13 16 gallon trash and 64 gallon recycling.
14	A. Yes. So this is a summary description of the	So all this is necessitating requiring a large
15	different programs in the Department of Environment that	multilingual multi-touch outreach effort to all sectors
16	are being funded by funds from the impound account.	in San Francisco to really remind everyone that what is
17	I wasn't going to go into detail of all the funded	the the how, the what, and the why of participating
18	projects described here, but I will say that most of	in our programs and all the associated messaging and
19	these projects were to implement policies and programs	collateral out there as well to change that message.
20	directly to move the City towards its zero waste goal.	So we are seeing an increase requested for that outreach
21	This includes, for example, within Zero Waste	21 effort.
22	and outreach program areas. And I will say with regards	Q. So I guess just to quickly summarize, the
23	to that, the previous exhibit had a separate budget for	funds that would be allocated to the impound account
24	outreach. In this description, the outreach activities	would be spent at least by the Department of Environment
25	are folded within the other program areas. So within	on the activities you just described and are summarized
	. •	on the delivities you just described and dre summarized
	Page 391	Page 393
1	Zero Waste, the average associated with Zero waste and	in Exhibit 52; is that right?
2	so forth is within that description.	A. Yeah, that's a major portion of it. There are
3	So for Zero Waste, the primary emphasis has	additional efforts as described in the latest exhibit,
4	been on implementing our Mandatory Recycling and	
5		4 other program areas such as toxics and so forth.
	Composting Ordinance, which includes helping ensure all	5 Q. Right. Could you describe for us the approval
6	properties have adequate refuse service and are	Q. Right. Could you describe for us the approval process for expenditures from the impound account? How
6 7	properties have adequate refuse service and are participating in our separation programs. As part of	Q. Right. Could you describe for us the approval process for expenditures from the impound account? How do you ensure that funds from that account are spent
6 7 8	properties have adequate refuse service and are participating in our separation programs. As part of that effort, much outreach is needed for neighborhood	Q. Right. Could you describe for us the approval process for expenditures from the impound account? How do you ensure that funds from that account are spent appropriately?
6 7 8 9	properties have adequate refuse service and are participating in our separation programs. As part of that effort, much outreach is needed for neighborhood campaigns, residential curbside and apartment program	Q. Right. Could you describe for us the approval process for expenditures from the impound account? How do you ensure that funds from that account are spent appropriately? A. Sure. There's several sets of processes that
6 7 8 9	properties have adequate refuse service and are participating in our separation programs. As part of that effort, much outreach is needed for neighborhood	Q. Right. Could you describe for us the approval process for expenditures from the impound account? How do you ensure that funds from that account are spent appropriately? A. Sure. There's several sets of processes that the Department goes through in developing programs and
6 7 8 9 10	properties have adequate refuse service and are participating in our separation programs. As part of that effort, much outreach is needed for neighborhood campaigns, residential curbside and apartment program outreach, commercial and institutional assistance, school programs, special collections, events, and so	Q. Right. Could you describe for us the approval process for expenditures from the impound account? How do you ensure that funds from that account are spent appropriately? A. Sure. There's several sets of processes that the Department goes through in developing programs and developing budgets. First, we have a strategic planning
6 7 8 9 10 11	properties have adequate refuse service and are participating in our separation programs. As part of that effort, much outreach is needed for neighborhood campaigns, residential curbside and apartment program outreach, commercial and institutional assistance,	Q. Right. Could you describe for us the approval process for expenditures from the impound account? How do you ensure that funds from that account are spent appropriately? A. Sure. There's several sets of processes that the Department goes through in developing programs and
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	properties have adequate refuse service and are participating in our separation programs. As part of that effort, much outreach is needed for neighborhood campaigns, residential curbside and apartment program outreach, commercial and institutional assistance, school programs, special collections, events, and so forth. We also have continuing work to do with	Q. Right. Could you describe for us the approval process for expenditures from the impound account? How do you ensure that funds from that account are spent appropriately? A. Sure. There's several sets of processes that the Department goes through in developing programs and developing budgets. First, we have a strategic planning
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	properties have adequate refuse service and are participating in our separation programs. As part of that effort, much outreach is needed for neighborhood campaigns, residential curbside and apartment program outreach, commercial and institutional assistance, school programs, special collections, events, and so forth.	Q. Right. Could you describe for us the approval process for expenditures from the impound account? How do you ensure that funds from that account are spent appropriately? A. Sure. There's several sets of processes that the Department goes through in developing programs and developing budgets. First, we have a strategic planning process for the Department that we go through, and it
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	properties have adequate refuse service and are participating in our separation programs. As part of that effort, much outreach is needed for neighborhood campaigns, residential curbside and apartment program outreach, commercial and institutional assistance, school programs, special collections, events, and so forth. We also have continuing work to do with implementing other related ordinances and programs, including reducing food service-ware and packaging	Q. Right. Could you describe for us the approval process for expenditures from the impound account? How do you ensure that funds from that account are spent appropriately? A. Sure. There's several sets of processes that the Department goes through in developing programs and developing budgets. First, we have a strategic planning process for the Department that we go through, and it and it outlines priority areas for each of our programs.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	properties have adequate refuse service and are participating in our separation programs. As part of that effort, much outreach is needed for neighborhood campaigns, residential curbside and apartment program outreach, commercial and institutional assistance, school programs, special collections, events, and so forth. We also have continuing work to do with implementing other related ordinances and programs, including reducing food service-ware and packaging waste, checkout bag ordinance, various city government	Q. Right. Could you describe for us the approval process for expenditures from the impound account? How do you ensure that funds from that account are spent appropriately? A. Sure. There's several sets of processes that the Department goes through in developing programs and developing budgets. First, we have a strategic planning process for the Department that we go through, and it and it outlines priority areas for each of our programs. Secondly, we have an analysis of what we do
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	properties have adequate refuse service and are participating in our separation programs. As part of that effort, much outreach is needed for neighborhood campaigns, residential curbside and apartment program outreach, commercial and institutional assistance, school programs, special collections, events, and so forth. We also have continuing work to do with implementing other related ordinances and programs, including reducing food service-ware and packaging waste, checkout bag ordinance, various city government programs. We have nonprofit grant programs to help	Q. Right. Could you describe for us the approval process for expenditures from the impound account? How do you ensure that funds from that account are spent appropriately? A. Sure. There's several sets of processes that the Department goes through in developing programs and developing budgets. First, we have a strategic planning process for the Department that we go through, and it and it outlines priority areas for each of our programs. Secondly, we have an analysis of what we do every fiscal through the budget process. We prepare a
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	properties have adequate refuse service and are participating in our separation programs. As part of that effort, much outreach is needed for neighborhood campaigns, residential curbside and apartment program outreach, commercial and institutional assistance, school programs, special collections, events, and so forth. We also have continuing work to do with implementing other related ordinances and programs, including reducing food service-ware and packaging waste, checkout bag ordinance, various city government	Q. Right. Could you describe for us the approval process for expenditures from the impound account? How do you ensure that funds from that account are spent appropriately? A. Sure. There's several sets of processes that the Department goes through in developing programs and developing budgets. First, we have a strategic planning process for the Department that we go through, and it and it outlines priority areas for each of our programs. Secondly, we have an analysis of what we do every fiscal through the budget process. We prepare a budget internally, and then that is taken to our
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	properties have adequate refuse service and are participating in our separation programs. As part of that effort, much outreach is needed for neighborhood campaigns, residential curbside and apartment program outreach, commercial and institutional assistance, school programs, special collections, events, and so forth. We also have continuing work to do with implementing other related ordinances and programs, including reducing food service-ware and packaging waste, checkout bag ordinance, various city government programs. We have nonprofit grant programs to help	Q. Right. Could you describe for us the approval process for expenditures from the impound account? How do you ensure that funds from that account are spent appropriately? A. Sure. There's several sets of processes that the Department goes through in developing programs and developing budgets. First, we have a strategic planning process for the Department that we go through, and it and it outlines priority areas for each of our programs. Secondly, we have an analysis of what we do every fiscal through the budget process. We prepare a budget internally, and then that is taken to our commission, It's taken to a committee of the commission,
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	properties have adequate refuse service and are participating in our separation programs. As part of that effort, much outreach is needed for neighborhood campaigns, residential curbside and apartment program outreach, commercial and institutional assistance, school programs, special collections, events, and so forth. We also have continuing work to do with implementing other related ordinances and programs, including reducing food service-ware and packaging waste, checkout bag ordinance, various city government programs. We have nonprofit grant programs to help strengthen waste prevention, reuse, and other recovery infrastructure, and Construction & Demolition debris recovery. These are examples of the many programs and	Q. Right. Could you describe for us the approval process for expenditures from the impound account? How do you ensure that funds from that account are spent appropriately? A. Sure. There's several sets of processes that the Department goes through in developing programs and developing budgets. First, we have a strategic planning process for the Department that we go through, and it and it outlines priority areas for each of our programs. Secondly, we have an analysis of what we do every fiscal through the budget process. We prepare a budget internally, and then that is taken to our commission, It's taken to a committee of the commission, and then it goes through to the full commission.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	properties have adequate refuse service and are participating in our separation programs. As part of that effort, much outreach is needed for neighborhood campaigns, residential curbside and apartment program outreach, commercial and institutional assistance, school programs, special collections, events, and so forth. We also have continuing work to do with implementing other related ordinances and programs, including reducing food service-ware and packaging waste, checkout bag ordinance, various city government programs. We have nonprofit grant programs to help strengthen waste prevention, reuse, and other recovery infrastructure, and Construction & Demolition debris	Q. Right. Could you describe for us the approval process for expenditures from the impound account? How do you ensure that funds from that account are spent appropriately? A. Sure. There's several sets of processes that the Department goes through in developing programs and developing budgets. First, we have a strategic planning process for the Department that we go through, and it and it outlines priority areas for each of our programs. Secondly, we have an analysis of what we do every fiscal through the budget process. We prepare a budget internally, and then that is taken to our commission, It's taken to a committee of the commission, and then it goes through to the full commission. Third, it is then submitted to the Mayor's

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I also want to point out that as has been

and social factors such as a construction boom and

noted in previous testimony by Recology, recent economic

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Supervisors and run through the Board of Supervisors'

budget process. So there are a number of steps and

processes in the way of developing the budget and

1 1 program plan each year. technology. So to say you're not laying anybody off, 2 2 I also say that we have internal checks and you're going to keep the people, I don't think that's 3 3 balances on spending the money to ensure that they're right either, the story they're telling us. 4 4 the approval for expenditures. These are run through That's what I have to say. 5 5 program managers and through the Deputy Director or DIRECTOR NURU: Thank you for your comment. 6 6 Director, depending on how much, to authorize any Next person. 7 7 PUBLIC COMMENT BY DAVID PILPEL expenditure of the impound account. We also track all 8 8 our time that staff spends through an online tracking MR. PILEL: David Pilpel. 9 9 system; so all our hours are logged to make sure that I don't have a lot of time and I'm going to 10 10 impound account hours are properly allocated and try to cover some territory here, and I've got a funeral 11 11 in an hour for Natalie Berg. accounted for. 12 12 So we have a number of different ways to DIRECTOR NURU: You have five minutes. 13 13 MR. PILPEL: Thank you. ensure that the money is appropriately used. 14 14 MR. PILPEL: The DPW website that I've talked MR. PRADHAN: Thank you. I don't have any 15 15 further questions. about at prior hearings, more stuff keeps popping up 16 DIRECTOR NURU: Okay, time is running. 16 there, which is great. Same thing on the Recology side, 17 17 in particular, the RSF schedules that were made into a I think we should go to public comment. But before 18 18 that, I would ask the Ratepayer Advocate if she had any PDF only have the odd pages. It's a 66-page document; 19 19 there are only 33 pages. It's onlt the odd pages. 20 20 Okay. Can I see a show of hands of people who The transcript from the first hearing is 21 21 would like to speak. All right. supposed to be made available by today, I think. Will 22 PUBLIC COMMENT BY LLOYD THIBEAUX 22 that be posted on the website any time soon? 23 23 MR. THIBEAUX: My name is Lloyd Thibeaux. MR. PRADHAN: We'd have to check if it's 24 24 The thing I have is I'd like to know how many ready. 25 25 grants are going to be presented to get a grant. That MR. PILPEL: That'd be great. Page 395 Page 397 1 1 make any sense to you? The exhibit binders, I understand that 2 2 DIRECTOR NURU: Yeah. Recology or somebody may be working on a list of 3 3 MR. THIBEAUX: I know they're going to make a exhibits -- an index to the exhibits. It would be great 4 4 grant, so why the 16%? And then 5% percent after if that gets updated after each set of hearings and 5 5 that -- so it's not 16% and 5%, it's 16% and 5% inserted in the binder so we can remember what compounded. So it's probably about a 35% rate. Exhibit 19 is. Because someday, Exhibit 19 --7 7 Somebody could answer that. I guess I came up here to I actually wanted to introduce two exhibits, 8 8 talk because everyone's been up here talking. if I may. I don't think the Port Commission agenda from 9 9 And then the other thing is that how much March 14th was the most relevant, but I do believe that 10 money are they making on this recycling right now? 10 the staff report on Item 11C at that meeting, which is 11 11 I know they're making a fortune, so why are our rates 13 pages, is one exhibit; and I believe a 15-page 12 12 going up? And we have a duplex and we only have three presentation, a PowerPoint that was given there, 13 13 cans. So why should we be paying for six cans? I wanted to introduce those, if I might, as two 14 We don't have enough garbage. The guy that stays 14 exhibits. 15 15 downstairs, he's gone most of the time and we're old and MR. PRADHAN: Why don't you give those to the 16 16 we don't have that much garbage anymore; so we should be clerk and we can mark them and distribute them at the 17 17 able to get smaller cans than bigger cans because we next hearing. 18 really don't fill the cans up right now, except for the 18 MR. PILPEL: Okay, that would be great. And I 19 19 recycle. We do that. actually have an electronic version. I wasn't able to 20 20 And what's the other thing I have here -print out color copies; so if I can get an electronic 21 21 and then with all this computer stuff they're doing, version of that to Julia and maybe they can do color 22 22 whenever you have technology, people are laid off. copies and distribute to the whole world. I'm not going 23 23 They said they're not laying off people, but they're to ask questions about those right now, but I thought 24 going to lay people off because Facebook, Google, 24 they should be in the record. It speaks to some of 25 25 everybody lays somebody off because they got more Maurice and Meghan's points about the iMRF development

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1	at Pier 96.	1	investments, whether it's a direct investment or a
2	DIRECTOR NURU: If you give them to us, we'll	2	lease, has impacts on rates, has impacts on customers.
3	accept them and turn them in as evidence.	3	I continue to believe we need to look at ratepayer
4	MR. PILPEL: Can we reserve 53 and 54 for	4	equity and how much more investing in whether ratepayers
5	those?	5	have an interest in that.
6	MR. PRADHAN: Yes.	6	The way that the Company might treat lease
7	MR. PILPEL: Thanks.	7	costs for tax and other incentive credit, I don't
8	More on the iMRF and Pier 96. In the	8	understand that enough, but perhaps rate consultant can
9	future just a couple of other quick points. I'm not	9	look carefully at how that flows through and what the
10	sure that we've heard yet the total rate impact of the	10	impacts are.
11	current proposal, understanding that there's some tweaks	11	And just finally, on the apartment example,
12	going on plus the expected COLA or range of COLA numbers	12	the six-unit apartment building that only 32 gallons of
13	and with the contingent schedules, if they're triggered	13	composting, that's actually less than the minimum
14	as anticipated. So it certainly appears to be about	14	service requirement. Under the current rate order, the
15	16.4% in the first year, but I'm not sure when we get to	15	minimum service requirement for composting is 8 gallons
16	Rate Year '20 what the likely increase will be in that	16	per unit per week. So 8 times 6 is 48. They shouldn't
17	year with those kinds of assumptions.	17	be in a 32 gallon; they should be at least 48 gallons of
18	There was discussion earlier of trash	18	service, and the smallest container available for that
19	processing. I'm not sure that we got a clear answer on	19	is a 64 gallon green. So if I'm going to get a somewhat
20	the cost of processing trash versus the disposal cost,	20	disproportionate impact by only having a 32 gallon
21	and to some extent, what the diversion impact is.	21	container available for a single-family residence, then
22	It may not be a cost-effective investment, but it may be	22	I want to be darn sure that a multi-family building is
23	a worthwhile Zero Waste investment and we should be able	23	held to that same minimum service standard.
24	to look at least what the cost impact is.	24	Thank you. More next week.
25	Just touching on Pier 96 for a second, I think	25	DIRECTOR NURU: Thank you.
20	Just touching off Fiel 30 for a second, I think		DIRECTOR NORG. THAIR YOU.
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1	one of the real unknowns there is the cost of the	1	Any other public comments?
2	seawall work at Pier 96 and whether the Port absorbs	2	Okay. At this time, I'd like to continue this
3	that or some of that goes into the Recology lease cost.	3	hearing to next Tuesday, March 28, at 8 o'clock in this
4	That may also be a schedule risk for the iMRF project.	4	same room, Room 416. We will continue with the items
5	Probably talk about Tier 3 and 4 another time	5	listed on the agenda and hopefully wrap up this initial
6	and this vacuum thing that I found buried somewhere.	6	series of Director's Hearings.
7	There's been discussion about proportionality,	7	I want to thank everyone for participating in
8	and I haven't heard enough about the proportional	8	these proceedings, and our session is adjourned.
9	impacts of rate changes and potential disproportionality	9	Thank you.
10		10	(Ending time: 12:00 p.m.)
11	for different customer types. Julia got into that a	11	(Linding diffe. 12.00 p.fff.)
12	little bit today, but I think there may be some other examples and ways to look at whether the impacts are	12	
13		13	
14	being felt proportionately ly or not throughout the rate	14	
15	types or the rate pays.	15	
	I'm also not sure if the low-income discount	16	
16	programs and, for that matter, the base and variable	17	
17	rate cost allocations and cost recovery are comparable		
18	to the SFPUC or other utility types, or for that matter,	18	
19	other garbage and recycling collection companies	19	
20	elsewhere. It may be, it may not be, but I just don't	20	
21	see enough evidence in the record on how those things	21	
22	compare.	22	
23	And just some final points, then I'm done.	23	
24	The change in asset treatment today, I think,	24	
2.5	the pretty substantial. \$100 million dollars of asset	25	
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	rage 400		rage 402

1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE	
2	-	
3		
4	I MAVIMILIAN A CONTREDAS CSD No. 13976	
5	I, MAXIMILLIAN A. CONTRERAS, CSR No. 13876,	
	Certified Shorthand Reporter, certify:	
6	That the foregoing proceedings were	
7	stenographically reported by me at the time and place	
8	therein set forth and were thereafter transcribed;	
9	That the foregoing is a true and correct	
10	transcript of my shorthand notes so taken.	
11	I further certify that I am not a relative or	
12	employee of any attorney or any of the parties nor	
13	financially interested in the action.	
14	I declare under penalty of perjury under the	
15	laws of California that the foregoing is true and	
16	correct.	
17	Dated this 10th day of April, 2017.	
18	Dated this total day of April, 2017.	
19		
20		
21		
	MAXIMILLIAN A. CONTRERAS	
22	CSR NO. 13875	
23		
24		
25		
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