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Transcript of Proceedings - Volume III
March 22, 2017

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| 20 | Maurice Quillen | 20 |  |
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| 1 | INDEX | 1 | Wednesday, March 22, 2017 8:07 a.m. |
|  | DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. HUGHES................. 250 | 2 | PROCEEDINGS |
| 3 |  | 3 | DIRECTOR NURU: Okay Good morning, everyone |
|  | WITNESS: Meghan Butler |  |  |
|  | DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. HUGHES................. 267 |  | I think we should get started, so I would like to call |
| 5 | CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. DAWSON.................. 294 | 5 | this hearing to order. |
| 6 | EXAMINATION BY MS. DILGER....................... 301 | 6 | Good morning again, everyone. I am Mohammed |
|  | WITNESS: John Porter <br> DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. BAKER.................... 304 <br> CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. DAWSON.................... 338 <br> EXAMINATION BY MS. DILGER. $\qquad$ 366 | 7 | Nuru, Director of the Department of Public Works for |
| 7 |  | 8 | the City and County of San Francisco. This is a |
| 8 |  | 9 |  |
|  |  | 9 | continuation of the Director's Hearing on Recology's |
| 9 |  | 10 | Application for an Increase in Residential Refuse Rate |
| 10 | WITNESS: Dan Negron | 11 | Collection and Disposal Rates. Today is Wednesday, |
|  | CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. DAWSON.................. 378 | 12 | March 22nd, and the agenda for today is on the table |
| 11 | WITNESS: Jack Macy | 13 | over there, I think as well as a book that has all the |
| 12 | DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. PRADHAN................. 388 | 14 |  |
| 13 | PUBLIC COMMENT BY LLOYD THIBEAUX...................... 395 <br> PUBLIC COMMENT BY DAVID PILPEL..................... 397 | 14 | exhibits for the binder is also on the table over there. |
|  |  | 15 | It's something that had come up at the last meeting. |
| 14 15 |  | 16 | All right. The order of business for this |
| 16 | NO. PAGE | 17 | morning is as follows: We will finish Recology's |
| 17 | 34 Recycling Theft Sticker [Public]............. 248 | 18 | presentation and cross-examination on the capital |
| 18 | 35 iMRF Renderings [Recology]................. 251 |  | presentation and cross-examination on the capital |
| 19 | 36 iMRF Equipment Map [Recology]............... 255 | 19 | improvements. We will then hear from Recology on the |
| 20 | 37 Trash Processing Equipment................... 263 [Recology] | 20 | proposed rate structure and revenue projections, with |
| 21 | 38 West Wing Summary Costs.................... 273 | 21 | additional cross-examination. In the interest of |
| 22 | [Recology] | 22 | getting all of the City's questions on the record, I ask |
| 22 | 39 San Francisco Facilities Timeline............. 277 [Recology] | 23 | that Recology's testimony to be as brief as possible |
| 23 | 40 iMRF Facility Cost Estimate................... 279 <br> [Recology] | 24 | that Recology's testimony to be as brief as possible. <br> Before we move to public comment, we'll hear |
| 24 25 | EXHIBITS(CONT'D) | 25 | from two City departments about the funding they |
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received through the impound account. As always, we'll reserve the last period for the public comment. You may also convey your comments to the Ratepayer Advocate, who I believe Dwayne is sick today, but someone is in sitting.

Okay, one more thing. Title VI -- we do need to make an announcement around Title VI. So Jose Pujol, please read the Title VI script.

MR. PUJOL: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act requires equal and equitable access to San Francisco Public Works program activities and services. To document that the Department is in compliance with the Title VI, we ask that everyone attending and participating in today's hearing complete a public participation survey.

However, this survey is optional and completing it is not required for participation. The data that you provide will be analyzed and used to ensure residents and stakeholders in the community are involved in the refuse rate hearing process. The information will not be used for any other purposes. You will find a survey on the sign-in table. Please place completed survey forms in the collection box.

Thank you.
DIRECTOR NURU: Okay. I think I also believe

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MEGHAN BUTLER,
having first been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
MR. HUGHES: Can we have the --
(Exhibit 35 is displayed.)
MR. HUGHES: Mr. Director, I did want to start by noting that we have created some exhibits that I think we talked about last Wednesday that have labels on them consistent with how we went through the testimony. I think for efficiency purposes, we'll mark that maybe when we're not occupying this time. But they're essentially the same exhibits as that we used at the end of last Wednesday with the labels on them.

DIRECTOR NURU: Okay. Thank you.
MR. HUGHES: Mr. Quillen, Ms. Butler --
Ms. Butler, although I think we'll start with
Mr. Quillen where we left off, in case you are going to be answering some of the questions, now please tell us your title with Recology and how long you've had that position.

MS. BUTLER: I'm the Corporate Development Manager, and I've had these responsibilities for about the last two years.

MR. HUGHES: And what are the relevant responsibilities that you have for purposes of these

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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.
(Exhibit 34, "Recycling Theft Sticker
[Public]," was admitted into evidence.)
DIRECTOR NURU: Okay. I believe we left off with the two contingent schedules. Is Recology counsel ready to proceed with its --

MR. HUGHES: Yes, Mr. Director.
MS. DAWSON: All right.
MR. HUGHES: We will recall Mr. Maurice
Quillen and also at the same time ask Meghan Butler to join him.
(Ms. Butler and Mr. Quillen step up to the witness stand.)
DIRECTOR NURU: Jose, can you swear in Meghan, please.
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///
rate hearings?
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.
MAURICE QUILLEN,
having been previously duly sworn,
was examined and testified as follows:
DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. HUGHES:
Q. Okay. Mr. Quillen, welcome back.

Where we left off last Wednesday, we were
going to talk about the projects that are contemplated schedules. And let's start with the Contingent Schedules No. 1, which is the new iMRF project. Can you describe that project for us, please.
A. Yes. The Contingent Schedule No. 1 is the relocation of the iMRF from Tunnel Beatty to the Port of San Francisco, the Pier 96 facility. And this would
be -- the construction and relocation of our C\&D
facility that we call the "iMRF" into a 110,000 square

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foot shed at the Port of San Francisco.
MS. DAWSON: Could Mr. Quillen please explain for the benefit of the record what an "iMRF" is and what "C\&D" is.

THE WITNESS: The "iMRF" is "Integrated Material Recovery Facility," and "C\&D" is "Construction and Demolition Debris."

MR. HUGHES: We have on the screen a picture, a diagram -- a rendering of the new facility.

I'd like to mark a paper copy of that into the record as Exhibit 35.

MR. PRADHAN: Admitted.
(Exhibit 35, "iMRF Renderings [Recology],"
was admitted into evidence.)
MR. HUGHES: We have a -- I realize that I just didn't mark the labeled one, but we'll correct that at the break.
BY MR. HUGHES:
Q. But why don't you describe for us, Mr. Quillen, what it is that we're looking at with Exhibit 35, please.
A. This is a picture of the proposed iMRF at

Pier 96. There's three buildings that are on this image. The building in the back is Recycle Central at
Pier 96. The building in the middle with the blue trim
Page 251
capacity. It was designed for a 400-ton-a-day operation, and currently we're seeing tonnage number upwards of 600 tons per day for that facility.
Q. And what is going to be the capacity of the projected new iMRF at Pier 96?
A. The new MRF facility will have a projected throughput of approximately 1,000 tons per day.
Q. The space on which the proposed new building is going placed at Pier 96. Currently whose land is that?
A. The land is owned by the City and County of San Francisco, the Port of San Francisco.

## Q. And does Recology currently have a lease for

 that space?A. Currently Recology has a lease for a portion of the space. The eastern side of the building is contemplated to be constructed on our employee parking lot, and the western side of the property, we currently do not have a lease for.
Q. And what is the status of discussions about leasing the remainder of the property to facilitate the construction of this new building?
A. We've been in discussions with the Port of

San Francisco. Last week we did a presentation to the Port commission. At this point, we are in the process

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is the proposed iMRF structure. And the smaller building to the right of the photo is an existing structure at the Port of San Francisco. It's called a
"Maintenance and Repair Building," and it's approximately a 24,000 square foot shed.
Q. Where is the current iMRF located?
A. Currently the iMRF sits adjacent to the transfer station at Tunnel Beatty.
Q. What activities are conducted there?
A. It's our construction and demolition debris processing facility.
Q. Are there other types of material other than construction/demolition material that is processed at the Tunnel Beatty facility?
A. Tunnel Beatty currently houses our Public Reuse and Recycling Area. The transfer station we process the trash is also housed there, and then there's the Construction \& Demolition debris operation.
Q. All right. And what is the permitted amount of material that is allowed to go -- the volume of material that is permitted to go through the current iMRF facility at Tunnel Beatty?
A. I believe the existing permitted capacities for the iMRF are upwards through 800 tons. The designed capacity for it is different than the permitted
of negotiating an exclusive negotiating agreement with the Port of San Francisco. Once we get that document finalized, we'll be moving to a term sheet. Type of negotiations upon completion of the term sheet, we'll be back to the Port of San Francisco for approval by the Port commissioners.
Q. And what are the advantages of the new iMRF facility that Recology envisions?
A. Well the new iMRF, as compared to the the old iMRF, will represent what we consider the "state of the art" technology. The existing system relies very heavily on manual sorting. Essentially, the material that comes from our route trucks and the public goes across a conveyor belt. We have a shaker screen that takes out fines. And beyond that, everything that we process on that line is manually sorted.

The new iMRF will be similar inasmuch as that we will have a manual sorting component, but we will also employ much more elaborate automated sorting techniques. Once the material goes through the initial manual sort, it will go into a size reducer which essentially is a shredder. And at that point, the shredded or sized reduced material would run through a series of ballistic separators which use air to separate material, shaker screens, and optical sorters and

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magnets.
So the majority of the processing will be automated as opposed to a complete manual operation.
Q. And are there advantages to this equipment in terms of the diversion rates that you expect?
A. The diversion rate for the iMRF is $50 \%$. The new equipment, we believe, will be capable of producing $70 \%$ diversion. So it's a $20 \%$ basis point increase, but it's nearly a $40 \%$ increase in actual diversion.

MR. HUGHES: Let's take look at some of the equipment that is contemplated to be part of the new building. I'd like to mark as Exhibit 36 a rendering of some of the equipment in the building.

MR. PRADHAN: Admitted.
(Exhibit 36, "iMRF Equipment Map [Recology]," was admitted into evidence.)
(Exhibit 36 is displayed.)
BY MR. HUGHES:
Q. Can you walk us through what Exhibit 36 is, Mr. Quillen, please, just at a high level.
A. At a high level, this represents the equipment installation that we are proposing for the iMRF at Pier 96. It consists of two C\&D sorting lines that run parallel to each other. We'll have the ability to

Page 255
process 500 tons per day, giving us the 1,000-ton-per--day capacity. Approximately 250 tons per line per shift is what we're trying accomplish with this equipment installation.

And essentially, the material goes through the in-feed system. It will hit a vibratory screen that will shake out all of the fine material, and then the material would run through a manual sort where we process by hand the wood, metal, concrete, large rigid plastics, things of that sort.

And then at the end of that line is the shredder or the "Size Reducer," which would take all the material not recovered by the manual sorting and reintroduce it into the automated portion of the system. And essentially that automated portion of the system starts on the lower right-hand side of the picture with the debris roll screens, which are essentially a very modern fine-separation technology. We then have the density separators, which I referred to earlier as the "ballistic separators." And then optical sorters with magnets at the end.
Q. You mentioned that the Public Reuse and Recovery facility, with the public debris material that's brought to Tunnel Beatty, is sorted manually. Is this equipment going to be able to process that

## material?

A. Yes. In addition to the iMRF at Tunnel Beatty, we also received public material at our Public Reuse and Recycling Area. We operate a very old single line called a "Ptarmigan line," where we manually sort the PRRA material.

When we initiate the process with the relocation and finalize equipment installation, we will continue to receive material at the PRRA and do some very simple sorting. But the majority of the material from the PRRA will find its way to the new iMRF; so it is our intention to process the C\&D material as well as the PRRA material on this new system.

MS. DAWSON: And "PRRA" stands for?
THE WITNESS: Public Reuse and Recycling Area.
MS. DAWSON: Thank you.
MR. HUGHES: I think I was going to turn my attention next to the trash processing contingent schedule. What I intended to do was to finish with Mr. Quillen on sort of what the new facilities would do, and then go back with Ms. Butler and talk about planning and costs.

If the City has questions for Mr. Quillen on the iMRF now, we can do that, otherwise I'll go through with the next.

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MS. DAWSON: Why don't we continue with
Ms. Butler but have Mr. Quillen stay with us while we continue.

MR. HUGHES: Very good.
BY MR. HUGHES:
Q. Mr. Quillen, can you tell us what is contemplated by the Contingent Schedule No. 2, the trash processing facility at Tunnel Beatty?
A. The second contingent schedule at Tunnel Beatty is the black cart processing equipment or system. The Recology companies intend to locate the iMRF to the Port of San Francisco. Upon completing that relocation, that leaves a 46,000 square foot building at Tunnel Beatty which we intend to repurpose into our black bin processing equipment.
Q. And you talked last week a little bit about the trash processing pilot that is contemplated, I gathered, to do about a hundred tons of the black bin material a day; is that right?
A. Correct.
Q. And trash processing facility that you contemplate that would be located in the current iMRF facility at Tunnel Beatty would process how much of the black bin?
A. It's our intention to process $100 \%$ of all the

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route-based black bin material at the new facility.
    Q. And what type of equipment have you
contemplated putting into the trash processing facility
at Tunnel Beatty?
A. Essentially the new equipment at the trash processing facility will be based upon the pilot equipment. We are looking at employing size-reducing technology to shred all the material that comes in from the route truck. We would use a very elaborate screening system to take the material and separate it into the smaller-than-four-inch fraction and over--four-inch fraction.
The material that would be over four inches would then be subjected to almost an identical process where we would employ optical sorters, ballistic separators, and a little bit of manual sorting, in an effort to recover as much material as possible from the trash
Q. Is it fair to say that at this point what you're really contemplating is scaling up pretty much the same type of equipment you're contemplating for the pilot right now?
A. Yes
MR. HUGHES: Let's take a look, if we could, at the equipment that you're contemplating for the trash
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we'll be sorting out of the trash, potentially allowing us to generate additional diversion.
Q. And do you contemplate the possibility of increasing that diversion with the advent of either new technologies or new markets?
A. Well, the technology that currently exists that is changing every day -- you know, this is a European approach to trash processing that's currently employed in other recycling facilities. We would suspect that within the next two years, there may be some improvements in technology that we could incorporate into this design. At this point, we don't believe that there is much else that we could potentially incorporate into this design.

From the marketing standpoint, we understand our existing markets. The fiber markets are very strong. We sell a very good product into the market. The material that we'll be recovering from the waste stream as a result of the pilot will be fundamentally different. So as we operate the pilot, the expectation is that we will learn a lot more about the material that we will be recovering from the trash.

We're hoping that at some point, technology and the markets will mature and will allow us to get more product into the marketplace. And I think it's

Page 261
processing facility. I'd like to mark this as
Exhibit 37, if we could.
(Exhibit 37 is displayed.)
BY MR. HUGHES:
Q. I recognize Exhibit 37's got a lot of small images and words on it. But can you tell us generally what Exhibit 37 is showing us.
A. Exhibit 37 is the zero waste processing equipment layout schematic that was set up for us by Van Dyk Baler. And it is a representation of all the equipment that we will be placing in the new facility to process the trash.
Q. And you mentioned -- you talked a little bit when we talked about the pilot about what you're expecting this equipment is going to be capable of from a diversion perspective. Can you remind us again when you get full-scale, what percentage of the material is it that you're expecting to be able to recover the black bin.
A. Well, currently with the pilot, we have an expectation to recover approximately $25 \%$ of the material. We would assume that we would have similar levels of recovery with the new system. We are also hoping that over the course of the next few years, we'll start to understand a bit more about the product that
important to understand that this type of equipment is necessary for us to contemplate making any sort of movement toward zero waste. While we may not be able to commit to high levels of diversion now, we do believe that more material will become marketable in the future as the markets understand what the products' characteristics are.

## Q. And with the implementation of Contingent

Schedule 1 and Contingent Schedule 2, if approved, does
Recology contemplate being able to do some processing of all of the waste stream that it handes for the city?
A. The pilot process -- the pilot zero waste project will process 100 tons per day. The actual zero waste facility will process all of the trash that we get from the route trucks.

We will actually be relying on the transfer
station and the Pit, where all the trash currently goes, to warehouse the material, and we would use a series of excavators to take the material out of the Pit and introduce it into the system.
Q. All right. Well, that's all I wanted to do by way of generally introducing these capital projects, and I thought I'd turned to planning.

MR. PRADHAN: Before we move on, just for the record, this one-page rendering will be marked

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Exhibit 37 and admitted for the record.
(Exhibit 37, "Trash Processing Equipment
[Recology]," was admitted into evidence.)
MR. HUGHES: Thank you.
DIRECTOR NURU: And did you want to
cross-examine?
MS. DAWSON: I do some have some programmatic
questions.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. DAWSON:
Q. So just to kind of address the linkage between trash processing pilot and this trash processing full implementation in Contingent 2, so in the rate application you have $\mathbf{\$ 3 . 2}$ million-worth of equipment with a 10-year depreciation.

What happens to this equipment as you transition from the pilot to a more full-scale? Are you envisioning that you would be relocating it? What about the head count that might be associated with that work?
A. So the equipment that we would be acquiring
for the pilot would have the potential to be relocated
or potentially reused on site. In a worst case
scenario, we could sell the equipment in the event that we did not need it.

In regards to the head count for the pilot,
Page 263
we are looking at repurposing some existing head count in our facility to operate that system. As I had mentioned earlier, it's going to be a fairly automated system, so we are not anticipating much head count as a result of this process.
Q. Can you speak a little bit to your anticipated reduction in landfill disposal costs? So if you're actually processing all the trash and you're anticipating you'd set a $\mathbf{2 5 \%}$ diversion, what does that mean in terms of both -- I mean, you spoke a little bit about the commodities that'll be recoverable and maybe future commodities, but you really didn't speak at all to how many fewer trips to the landfill you might have as a result of this new equipment. And is that reduction assumed in the contingent schedule you developed?
A. In the most simple terms, every load of trash we haul to the landfill is approximately 25 tons. So for every 25 tons of diversion that we can get out of the waste stream, that represents one less load to the landfill. When we look at the pilot program for the zero waste trash processing, it's approximately one load of trash less going to the landfill. When we look at the C\&D operation and the iMRF, in the event that we complete that equipment installation and build the
building, it represents a $20 \%$ increase in our disposal.
We currently process 600 tons a day through the iMRF. Assuming that we have $20 \%$ more recycling, that would be six less trucks to the landfill -- just real high-level numbers. The zero waste processing equipment that we would be contemplating installing here, potentially if we did 800 tons of $25 \%$ diversion, that's 200 tons of material a day that we could pull out of the landfill. And at that point, it's another almost seven truck-trips-per-day reduction.

So while the pilot wouldn't have much in the way of landfill or truck trip reductions, it would give us a lot of information about the materials. But the contingent schedules associated with the IMRF and the zero waste trash processing would significantly reduce the number of trucks that we send to the landfill on a daily basis.
Q. Are there any operating costs associated with the trash processing in Contingent Schedule 2 in terms of head count?
A. Yes, there are.
Q. Could you speak more to that?
A. I have to go into the schedules -- the contingent schedule.

For the trash processing system, we are
Page 265
contemplating 50 additional head count. There would be 4 managers for the facility, 2 drivers, and 44 sorters.
Q. And can you describe a little bit about how you imagine that operation as working -- how many shifts you're going to be doing, that kind of thing?
A. We would be operating that piece of equipment five days a week at a minimum. We would be operating at two full shifts; so approximately 25 people per shift.
Q. So if Recology is still kind of looking at the operational viability of some of those technologies to recover material from the black bin, how did you decide on what you put in terms of your proposal for the equipment in Contingent Schedule 2?
A. The equipment that we're contemplating in the zero waste processing equipment is essentially what's being used in other areas to process trash. It's a little bit larger than what a typical installation might be, and it is representative of, I think, the most modern, best available trash processing technology.

MS. DAWSON: That's all the questions I have for now.

MEGHAN BUTLER,
having been previously duly sworn,
was examined and testified as follows:
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#### Abstract

DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. HUGHES: Q. Ms. Butler, I'd like to talk a little bit about the planning that's gone into the four capital projects that we've talked about over the last couple of day. Why don't we -- in particular, we'll start with talking about the West Wing project that Mr. Quillen talked about last week.

But before getting into the specifics of that, can you walk us through at sort of a high level what the stages of planning are in terms of the Company putting in a new project? A. Sure. So of course every project will be a little bit different dependent on its scope as well as the specific project elements associated with it. But in general, a capital construction project will start with an idea that's then vetted with all of the different stakeholders to validate its importance.

Once it has the support and we decide that it's important to move forward, we'll start working on what we call "conceptual design" for that project, and that includes identifying the specific project location, the specific operations that will need to happen as a part of that project. It includes several site visits to inform ourselves about any site constraints as well


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cost-estimating process for the projects that we've been talking about in the rate application?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And then after the cost estimating, then what?
A. Sure. Typically we're then at a point where we can submit for the appropriate environmental review, or CEQA, for that project. At that the point, typically that process takes several months, if not, years to go through; so we often in parallel begin to go through the detailed design process, which then takes that conceptual design I just talked about and brings it down into the level of detail where you have specific drawings for civil, mechanical, structural, architectural -- all of the elements that you need to move forward with the construction of the project.
Q. And what are the governmental agencies that you're working with for the environmental review process?
A. Again, it depends on the specific project.

But typically it works with the Planning Department for the environmental review, and then when you get into the building permit process, that's with the Department of Building Inspection.
Q. Okay. So you're at the environmental review Page 269

## stage. What's the next stage?

A. So at the conclusion of the environmental review as well as at the conclusion of the detailed design process, we're typically at a point where we can submit for the building permits. We're also at a point where we then can send out that design package, because it's now fully designed, for a bid process. And in that process, we'll typically receive several proposals from bidders and then Recology will select a specific company based on a number of different criteria, and then eventually execute a contract with that company for the construction based on that now fully-designed project.

## Q. Is that the general contractor?

A. Yes, typically.

And then once the building permits are approved, we can begin construction.
Q. And what about for the subcontracts? What's the process involved for making sure that you got the costs right on that?
A. Sure. And again, it depends on the specific project. But for example, in the West Wing, there's a competitive subcontracting process. So a general contractor we went out to bid for, got several different bidders on that, and then went through a competitive subcontracting process where subcontractors bid on each

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of the individual elements of the project that they were responsible for.
Q. I think we're going talk a little bit about a concept of a guaranteed maximum price. Can you tell us how that concept fits in with this planning work?
A. Sure. For Recology and the contracts that we typically execute, we have a Guaranteed Maximum Price which we call a "GMP" as a part of that contract.

## Q. "GMP"?

A. GMP, "Guaranteed Maximum Price."

And what that is is between -- in the contract between Recology and the selected general contractor, the contractor has to take the fully-designed project and all aspects of the site, you know, including the geotechnical reports, the equipment that's going to go in, and they have to put together a price that they guarantee will be the maximum price for that project. You cannot exceed that maximum price unless there is for some reason an excused event that allows you to go other that, but Recology is typically pretty strict on what those excused events are.
Q. Okay. Have you now sort of generally described the stages and elements of the planning process?
A. Yes.
A. We've executed a contract with the general contractor, and the subcontracting bidding process is concluding this week.
Q. And at what point will you be in a position to have the guaranteed maximum price that you talked about?
A. We started negotiating that with the general contractor, and I would expect in the next couple of weeks that will conclude and there will be a guaranteed maximum price for the West Wing project that will be a part of the contract.
Q. Okay. And in the rate application, is there included in that a cost for the project?
A. Yes.
Q. And were you involved in preparing that?
A. Yes.

MR. HUGHES: Let's mark, if we could --
I think it's Exhibit 38, which is part of Exhibit Tab K to the rate application.

MR. PRADHAN: Admitted.
(Exhibit 38, "West Wing Summary Costs
[Recology]," was admitted into evidence.)
(Exhibit 38 is displayed.)
BY MR. HUGHES:
Q. We're not going to get the whole document to start with, but what I thought we would do is have you

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Q. Okay. So why don't you now tell us given that background and overview where is Recology in terms of its planning for the West Wing project for the processing of organics at Tunnel Beatty.
A. We have completed the majority of all of those steps that I walked through. We have gotten an approved site plan for the project and we submitted for the full building permits back in January. We've also gone out to bid on the project and selected a general contractor that we have executed a contract with.
Q. And where are you in the environmental review process for the West Wing?
A. That's been completed.
Q. And what about for the building review -- the planning review for the building permits?
A. The building permits is in process.

So typically in a building permit process, there'll be rounds of comments that you get from the Department of Building Inspection that you then respond to. There's most times several iterations. We have gone through a couple of those iterations and we do expect the permits to be approved in the next couple of months.
Q. And in terms of working with the contractors and the people who will be involved in the construction, where are you with that?
identify what this document is and what went into its preparation. I recognize we can't see it very well on the screen, but we've handed out copies of the document. Can you tell us what this is?
A. These are the project costs for the West Wing.
Q. And what are the total project costs estimated for the West Wing?
A. $\$ 18,857,170$ dollars.
Q. And can you walk us through just the general components of this project cost.
A. Sure. So all of the these line items are the different elements involved in the construction process for the project, both direct and indirect costs. They also include the soft costs which are your insurances, your overhead and profit with the general contractor, your contingencies, to get you to a total construction cost, which is just other $\$ 17$ million dollars for this project. That's then added to your design and engineering costs, as well as your special inspection and permitting costs to get you to the total project cost.
Q. And when we look at this sheet, where we see the tabular form with all of the lines in the tables, who generated that information?
A. The general contractor.

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> Q. And below the table information, who generated that?
> A. Below the "Total (Construction)" line, the "Design/Engineering" cost is a direct quote from the design team, which is comprised of the architect as well as the engineers for the project.
> The special "Inspections" cost are from a quote a company that goes by CEL that does special inspections for these types of projects.
> $\quad$ And the "Permit" costs are a general rule of thumb that's a percentage of the overall construction costs.
> Q. What steps did Recology take to make sure that it was getting fair pricing on this project that is proposed?
> A. As I mentioned earlier, we did go through a bidding process. We put out a request for proposals for the construction management and general contracting portion of this project. We received three proposals from three different companies for that work.
> Recology reviewed those and based on a number of different criterias, selected the general contractor that we have now had an executed contract with. At that point, the general contractor put together a project cost based on the fully-designed West Wing project,

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> today and all the work that we've put into it, that these are accurate costs for the project.

> That being said, there are always events that happen in construction that are unknown or unforeseen that could cause these costs to change. But you know, we do believe we put appropriate planning into it that these are acceptable pricing.

> MR. HUGHES: I want to talk a little bit about the project timeline with you and mark as Exhibit 39 four pages of project timeline information.

> MR. PRADHAN: Admitted.
> (Exhibit 39, "San Francisco Facilities
> Timeline [Recology]," was admitted into evidence.)
> (Exhibit 39 is displayed.)
> BY MR. HUGHES:
> Q. Okay, Ms. Butler, Exhibit 39 is four pages. It has project timeline information and each of the pages sort of builds on the projects we're going to be talking about. But the first one relates to the West Wing. Can you orient us toward what this document is showing?
> A. Yes. This is a timeline for the West Wing, starting at the beginning of the year. As I mentioned earlier, we did receive an approved site permit for the
and those costs were also -- the fully-designed project was also sent to a third-party cost estimator that goes by TBD Consultants. We also asked them to put together a full construction cost for the project so that we could compare the two to ensure that we were getting reasonable costs for the West Wing project.
Q. Do you have a general understanding of what went into that comparison to give you the idea of whether you were in the right ballpark for this?
A. Yes. So there were several meetings that occurred and several different iterations of different components of this project and the costs associated with it, and there were several changes that were made based on conversations between the cost estimator, the general contractor and Recology.
Q. And based on the amount of work that has gone into the planning and the cost-estimating for the West Wing project, what's your degree of confidence in the budget you put forth in this Exhibit 38?
A. Through conversations with the general contractor as we're approaching the guaranteed maximum price in which we've learned that these costs are right in line with what the guaranteed maximum price looks like it's going to come out to be, we're fairly confident that based on what we know about the project
project. That was towards the end of 2016, and then on January 5th, we submitted for our building permits. We anticipate those to be approved in the next couple of months, which will then allow us to begin construction. Construction is anticipated to be about a 13- to 14--month process, so we anticipate it being complete by September of 2018.
Q. You mentioned that the environmental review process has completed. Are there still appeals that could be filed or is everything done on the environmental review?
A. Not at this time.
Q. They --
A. They cannot be appealed. There was a opportunity for appeals during the process, but that time is now passed.
Q. All right. And so based on this then, if the project went forward as it's being proposed, it would be complete and ready to be operational when?
A. By September of 2018.
Q. All right. Let's turn our attention to sort of a similar kind of discussion, but about the first contingent schedule, the Integrated Material Recovery Facility that's anticipated to be at Pier 96.

Keeping in mind the discussion you had walked

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us through in terms of the planning steps, can you tell us where the Company is in its planning for that facility?
A. The Company has completed the development of a conceptual design and the associated capital cost estimate for that project.
Q. So what are the steps that remain then for that project from a planning perspective?
A. The project needs to go through its appropriate environmental review. It also needs to go through the detailed design process, and from there it will need to go through the building permit process, and somewhere in that period, likely earlier rather than later, we will like to go out to bid with the detailed design for the projects so that we can get the total project costs for the iMRF.

MR. HUGHES: Okay. Let's talk about the projects costs then for a moment.

I'd like to mark as Exhibit 40 a document that is part of Tab $K$ to the rate application that is entitled "Cost Estimate iMRF Facility."

MR. PRADHAN: That will be admitted as Exhibit 40.
(Exhibit 40, "iMRF Facility Cost Estimate
[Recology]" was admitted into evidence.)
with Recology and the larger team, and then that was used to inform this cost estimate that we have here in front of us.
Q. Okay. And following through Exhibit 40, I see that there are some shaded and I don't know if that's orange or something -- some major headings, it looks like, of the different cost elements; the first one being "Design," it looks like. Are the items under the Design heading the estimated design costs for the iMRF facility?
A. It's the estimated costs for the detailed design of the iMRF facility.
Q. And from your perspective, in terms of the planning work you've done, do you feel that you have with reasonable certainty the ability to project those kinds of costs?
A. At this stage in the project and the way that we went about coming up with these costs is the consulting team use their decades of experience doing construction management as well as engineering work, but they also had consultations with local Bay Area general contractors that have completed projects in the recent years that are of similar size and similar complexity to what we're contemplating here.

They then looked at the total capital that was
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BY MR. HUGHES:
Q. I think unless I hear objections, I won't try this on the ELMO because I don't think that showed very well. But we have in front of us now Exhibit 40.

Can you tell us what this document is and how it was prepared?
A. This is cost estimate for the iMRF, which is Contingent Schedule 1. And to put this together, Recology hired a third-party consulting team. That consulting team comprised of a project management firm, an engineering firm, as well as solid waste experts in the industry. Together, that consulting team in coordination with Recology as well as in coordination with a couple of different equipment vendors put together the conceptual design.

As I mentioned earlier, that includes a lot of steps including site visits as well as equipment layout orientation so we can see how the process flow works. That informs how the traffic flow is going to go, what tipping floor area we need, how the commodities are going to be outloaded efficiently, and also informs what type of support facilities we need such as scales, restrooms, break rooms, office space, et cetera.

That conceptual design was then finalized through a couple of different iterations by sitting down
spent for those entire projects, so from design through the end of construction, and then looked at the amount of that total capital that was spent on detailed design and permitting. And then they took those associated percentages, which you can see listed here in the cost estimate, and applied them to this project to get us the anticipated costs for both the detailed design and the permitting.
Q. Okay. And it looks like "Construction" is maybe the bulk of the expense for this project; is that right?
A. Correct.
Q. And what is your experience in terms of your ability to have accurate cost estimating at this stage of the process for a project like this?
A. A project like this is, you know, it's a site where there's some pretty complex subsurface. A lot of work went into reviewing some preliminary paperwork for the subsurface conditions so we could inform the foundations that were needed, also the type of building that we would need, the size, as well as the equipment needs; so mechanical, utilities, et cetera.

There was a lot of work that went into this, but there is always a chance that this can change based on the detailed design as well as we get into the

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details of the project by actually digging into the surface.
Q. Is it fair to say that the part of the project we can see that's above ground is a little easier to project than the part that's going to be below ground?
A. Yes.
Q. And then flipping just through so that we're oriented towards this cost estimate document, you've also got amounts on the the last, it looks like, for "Fixed Equipment." Can you tell us what that is?
A. Yeah, that would be the truck scales and support. Mostly just the truck scales, but the support that's needed that's fixed in the ground for the operations to work and to support the stationary equipment, which would be the iMRF equipment that Maurice walked through earlier.
Q. And speaking of that equipment, I'm just jumping down. On line 83, it says "C\&D." Is that the "Construction/Demolition Equipment" component of this?
A. Right. The costs that you see here in these line items were the costs that were given to us by the equipment venders that we showed earlier as an exhibit and that Maurice walked through.
Q. And did you talk to multiple vendors in order to try to get a sense of the range of prices that you

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the project in order to try to contain costs?
A. Yes.
Q. Describe that for us, please.
A. The original cost estimate that came back seemed too expensive for what we were trying to do; so we went through essentially a value-engineering process to look at where we could cut those costs, and that included looking at every one of these individual sections that we have here and seeing what we could reasonably exclude, but still build a successful project.
Q. Let's turn then to the timing that's anticipated for this project. I think we still have Exhibit 39, the timeline document, on the screen. I want to flip to the next page of it, which is the timeline, I think, anticipated for the Contingent Schedule No. 1 project. Can you walk us through that?
A. Yes. As Maurice mentioned earlier, we are in conversation with the Port about the lease. But in parallel to that, we actually have also -- using our conceptual design and capital cost estimate, been able to prepare an application for the appropriate environmental review for this process. We are able to -- we actually have submitted the first round of that, and we do anticipate that whole process to take

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## might expect for a project like this?

A. We did. We had detailed conversations with two vendors as well as did some site visits.
Q. And how did you arrive -- in terms of putting this cost estimate together -- at using this vendor that you did? Which vendor did you use?
A. BHS, Bulk Handling Systems.
Q. And how did you arrive at the decition to use that vendor?
A. They provide an array of equipment that is very capable of handling the bulky, heavy material that you'll often find in Construction \& Demolition debris and type of debris we find in our Public Reuse and Recycling Area.

We also were able to visit a local
Construction \& Demolition processing plant, Zinker Road, BHS, Bulk Handling Systems built as well; so we were able to see it in action and we were able to see the recovery that it was able to do and how it was able to hold up with the type of equipment that it was processing. That gave us the comfort that we would be able to process everything that we would like to through this facility and associated processing equipment.
Q. Was there a stage of the process in which the anticipated costs were greater and you decided to narrow
through this calendar year.
At the end of this process or through that process, we will actually also go through detailed design so that we can also go out to bid and select our general contractor on the project so that we can get them involved early because we do have a compressed time schedule here.
Q. So you're saying running the environmental review process in parallel with the building permit process?
A. No. What I'm saying is running the environmental review process in parallel with the detailed design of the project and the bidding for the construction of that project. We won't be able to submit for our building permits until the environmental review has concluded for the project.

So that's the second block that you see here. In the beginning of 2018, we anticipate going in for our building permits; anticipate those to be approved in the summer of 2018, which will allow us then to begin construction. We anticipate somewhere around a 15 -month construction and equipment procurement and installation time for this project, which puts us at construction completion in September of 2019.

MR. HUGHES: Thank you. Let's turn then next

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to the final project that we've talked about, which is Contingent Schedule No. 2, the trash processing facility at Tunnel Beatty. I'd like to mark as Exhibit 41 the cost estimate for that.

MR. PRADHAN: Admitted as Exhibit 41.
(Exhibit 41, "Tunnel Trash Processing
Facility Cost Estimate [Recology],"
was admitted into evidence.)
BY MR. HUGHES:
Q. Is this the same type of cost estimate document that we just talked about as Exhibit 40, but this one being for the trash processing facility?
A. Yes. It's formatted the same and is the cost estimate for Contingent Schedule 2, the trash processing facility.
Q. And can you tell us, in terms of the stages of planning that you've already talked about, where the Company is in terms of planning for this facility?
A. Similar to Contingent Schedule 1, the iMRF, we have gone through a developed conceptual design and associated capital cost estimate for the project.
Q. And what is the cost projected for Contingent Schedule No. 2?
A. The anticipated cost from the beginning of the detailed design through the permitting and the

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a very large percentage of the total project cost; is that right?
A. Correct.
Q. And what is the a amount?
A. $\$ 17,404,626$ dollars.
Q. So of the almost $\$ 19$ million dollar total cost that is anticipated for this project, about \$17,400,000 dollars of it is the equipment that's going to go in that building; right?
A. Correct.
Q. And tell us then, if you could, what has gone into the planning for the equipment that would go into the trash processing facility.
A. Yes. We again spoke with several different equipment vendors and went through several iterations of not only what this equipment would be, what the individual pieces of equipment, but also how would the material would flow, what is the required throughput, how we would we efficiently load out the commodities as well as the residual that comes from that process. It also was done in conjunction with the same consulting team that I mentioned earlier to ensure that all the stationary equipment could then be accommodated through the building improvements to the existing structure.

Through several iterations, lots of different
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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 $\mathbf{\$ 5 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ dollars, which is significantly less than the iMRF facility and that's because the building already exists?
A. Correct.
Q. And then if we turn then to the trash processing equipment installation, that number comprises
changes based on what was needed for the project and 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 exhibit, 42, a document that includes the equipment costs for both the Contingent Schedule No. 1 and

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Contingent Schedule No. 2.
    MR. PRADHAN: Exhibit 42 is a March 7, 2017
cover letter with two exhibits, A and B.
    It will be marked as Exhibit 42.
    (Exhibit 42, "Contingent Schedules 1 & 2
    [Recology]," was admitted into evidence.)
    MR. HUGHES: Thank you.
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BY MR. HUGHES:
Q. Ms. Butler, can you tell us what Exhibit 42
is?
A. This is a packet that contains the cost
estimate for Contingent Schedule 1, the iMRF, as well as
the cost -- the pricing details from BHS, Bulk Handling
Systems, which is the equipment vendor that we worked
with for the specific equipment to go into the new iMRF
facility.

That is then followed by the Contingent
Schedule 2, trash processing cost estimate. And behind that is the final documents, which are the pricing from Van Dyk Recycling Solutions and Titus Maintenance and Installation Services for the trash processing equipment and installation.
Q. And are those -- the two equipment vendor quotes that are contained within Exhibit 42, are those two most up-to-date vendor quotes that you've received

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completed, and that's what we plan to do.
Q. Going back through this for a moment about the cost estimate for the trash processing facility, because so much of that cost budget is the equipment that's going to go into that facility, can you describe your confidence in that cost estimate comparing it, for example, to the Contingent Schedule 1 iMRF facility?
A. I would say we would be more confident in the cost of the Contingent Schedule 2, the trash processing, because it's majority equipment. There is less complexities there, the equipment vendors know exactly how much each piece of equipment costs, and having Van Dyk work with Titus -- and they've done this before several times in the past -- they know what type of integration is needed for the project to be turnkey.

Because there is less construction and building improvements and there's no subsurface work that's done, basically the majority of the work that's needed related to concrete is for the foundations and pedestals for the equipment. We have a higher level of events.
Q. Okay. And then we can see the stages that are set forth in Exhibit 39 in terms of the project timeline. And then when is the Company anticipating it will be done and ready to start operating the trash

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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 is. We have on the screen the schedule for that.

Can you walk us through the Company's anticipated timeline for this project?
A. Yes. We plan to started in September of 2018 with the detailed designed for the equipment as well as the building improvements on this project.
Q. Of course on this project, you can't start until you've vacated the space that's already being used for the iMRF at Tunnel Beatty; is that right?
A. Yes. The complexities of this project is that there can be no time in which there is an inability to process the Construction \& Demolition and the Public Reuse and Recycling Area material. So in order to start the actual demolition of the equipment currently sitting in the iMRF building at Tunnel and Beatty, the new equipment needs be up and running and able to accept material at the new iMRF facility at Pier 96.

However, that being the case, we can start the design process before the new iMRF facility is

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last hearing, that was a project that was identified for the use of research and development and was a quite a bit smaller building. And because of the change in intention of the use of that building as well as the redesign of that building, that 2013 West Wing contingent schedule wasn't triggered and the fully--redesigned with the new intended use of the West Wing 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 \(\mathbf{\$ 1 8 . 8}\) million dollar projected cost.
A. Correct.
Q. So are there provisions in the contract to ensure that the general contractor meets the schedule?
A. Yes.
Q. 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

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\section*{schedule}
Q. Did you include any potentials for incentives should the contractor meet or exceed their proposed schedule?
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
25 is taken that risk and put it into the contingency
percentages that we've allotted to the different projects.
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 question. 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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\section*{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.
25 pilot would be one truck reduction to the landfill.

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}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1 & The iMRF, I think, would probably eliminate seven or & 1 & Would the Ratepayer Advocate have any \\
\hline 2 & more trucks to the landfill. And the zero waste & 2 & questions for Recology related to capital investment? \\
\hline 3 & processing pilot, assuming that we take a \(25 \%\) diversion & 3 & MS. DILGER: Good morning. \\
\hline 4 & rate and apply it to our existing tonnage, another seven & 4 & Just have a couple of questions. \\
\hline 5 & or so trucks to the landfill. & 5 & MS. DAWSON: Can you state your name for the \\
\hline 6 & But once again, these are just very high-level & 6 & record. \\
\hline 7 & cessments based on a simplistic throughput calculation & 7 & MS. DILGER: Rosie Dilger. \\
\hline 8 & at 25 tons per load. & 8 & EXAMINATION \\
\hline 9 & BY MR. HUGHES: & 9 & BY MS. DILGER: \\
\hline 10 & Q. So the City would ask Recology to put together & 10 & Q. So we've heard that the West Wing project is \\
\hline 11 & some kind of more global assessment. It's asking for a & 11 & fully entitled, will not face delay, and is past the \\
\hline 12 & lot of capital investment, and I think the City really & 12 & point of appeal. And what was the level of CEQA \\
\hline 13 & needs to have a far coherent understanding of how this & 13 & environmental review? Was it a full EIR? \\
\hline 14 & investment will actually attribute towards its zero & 14 & A. It was a mitigated negative declaration. \\
\hline 15 & waste goal. & 15 & Q. Can you speak to the justification for \\
\hline 16 & I also think that we're interested in & 16 & mitigated negdec? \\
\hline 17 & understanding whether when we get to that point, & 17 & A. That environmental review went on for the \\
\hline 18 & does Recology think that there are going to be further & 18 & project before I was involved, so I can happily get back \\
\hline 19 & capital investments that would eventually be needed to & 19 & to you with the justification of that. \\
\hline 20 & achieve this goal. So if we get this information and & 20 & Q. Okay. And what level of environmental review \\
\hline 21 & we see you're only at a certain point we still need to & 21 & are you in with the iMRF? \\
\hline 22 & go further, exactly how does Recology envision we're & 22 & A. We have only just submitted the application; \\
\hline 23 & going to work towards that diversion and zero waste & 23 & so we haven't had those conversations yet. \\
\hline 24 & goal? & 24 & MS. DILGER: Do you anticipate the level yet \\
\hline 25 & I do have one more kind of interesting & 25 & or are you still waiting? \\
\hline & Page 299 & & Page 301 \\
\hline & question that came up as a result of Mr. Quillen's & 1 & MR. QUILLEN: We anticipate at this point that \\
\hline 2 & testimony. You had mentioned that the air quality & 2 & the level of environmental for the iMRF would be limited \\
\hline 3 & system improvements would actually extend to the entire & 3 & to a mitigated negative declaration as well. \\
\hline 4 & transfer station. Did we understand you correctly? & 4 & MS. DILGER: Thank you. With the moving of \\
\hline 5 & MR. QUILLEN: Yes. & 5 & the IMRF and upgrading of the facility on Tunnel, during \\
\hline 6 & MS. DAWSON: And is that cost included in the & 6 & and after construction, will the public still be able to \\
\hline 7 & West Wing construction schedule? And if so, can you & 7 & bring their recyclables? \\
\hline 8 & make that clear? & 8 & MR. QUILLEN: The public will still be allowed \\
\hline 9 & MR. QUILLEN: The odor control system that we & 9 & to bring its recyclables. We operate buyback centers at \\
\hline 10 & are proposing for the West Wing will in fact treat the & 10 & Pier 96 and also at Tunnel Beatty. The buyback center \\
\hline 11 & transfer station and the West Wing as one building. And & 11 & at Tunnel Beatty will continue to be in operation. \\
\hline 12 & the air from both facilities will be extracted through a & 12 & At Pier 96, we operate a buyback operation \\
\hline 13 & series of four ion generators located in different parts & 13 & that comprises of a fiber purchase system where we buy \\
\hline 14 & of the facility. & 14 & cardboard and newspaper and things of that nature from \\
\hline 15 & So to answer your question, yes, the transfer & 15 & the public, and cans and bottles. We do not buy many \\
\hline 16 & station -- the odor from the transfer station will be & 16 & cans and bottles from the public at the Pier 96 \\
\hline 17 & treated in addition to the West Wing. & 17 & facility. The location where we currently operate the \\
\hline 18 & THE WITNESS: And I can point you to where & 18 & buyback is where we will be installing the equipment for \\
\hline 19 & that is. The odor control system is actually split & 19 & the zero waste pilot; so we will be shutting down the \\
\hline 20 & between a couple of lines. Towards the bottom of the & 20 & buyback -- cans and bottles and glass at the Pier 96 \\
\hline 21 & West Wing cost estimate, you'll see "HVAC" and & 21 & facility. The head count associated with that project \\
\hline 22 & "Electrical." Those are both components of the proposed & 22 & will be utilized to operate the zero waste pilot. \\
\hline 23 & odor system; so the total cost is included in there. & 23 & MS. DILGER: Will there be other locations \\
\hline 24 & MS. DAWSON: Thank you. I think that's our & 24 & where people can bring their recyclables for redemptions \\
\hline 25 & questions for now. & 25 & or buyback? Or just Tunnel Beatty, \\
\hline & Page 300 & & Page 302 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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\section*{Atkinson-Baker Court Reporters \\ www.depo.com}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1 & MR. QUILLEN: We will still maintain the & 1 & Recology San Francisco, as well as CleanScape \\
\hline 2 & buyback center at Tunnel Beatty. & 2 & San Francisco. \\
\hline 3 & MS. DILGER: Thank you. & 3 & Q. As well as what? \\
\hline 4 & The rate application summary placed a good & 4 & A. CleanScape San Francisco. \\
\hline 5 & amount of impact on Construction \& Demolition debris due & 5 & Q. Lean a little closer to the microphone so we \\
\hline 6 & to increased development throughout the City in the last & 6 & can make sure we can hear you. \\
\hline 7 & few years. We've seen no sign of this slowing down. & 7 & How long have you worked for Recology? \\
\hline 8 & How much of this infrastructure cost is being placed on & 8 & A. Nearly four years in June. \\
\hline 9 & the residential ratepayer? & 9 & Q. And most of the matters that you're here to \\
\hline 10 & MR. QUILLEN: The expenses associated with & 10 & testify about are covered in quite a bit of detail in \\
\hline 11 & the process of the project are a tipping fee increase. & 11 & the application. \\
\hline 12 & Essentially, that tipping fee increase would be applied & 12 & A. Correct. \\
\hline 13 & to all customers in the same fashion. It's important & 13 & Q. So I don't intend to go over those with you, \\
\hline 14 & to understand that with the Public Reuse and Recycling & 14 & but you'll of course be available in a few minutes for \\
\hline 15 & Area, it generates anywhere between 250 to 300 tons per & 15 & cross-examination on all those. But what I would like \\
\hline 16 & day. That material is mostly residential in nature & 16 & to do is ask you about three issues of particular \\
\hline 17 & would be going across the new iMRF building; so it's & 17 & interest, and also because they represent some material \\
\hline 18 & important to understand that the iMRF will serve & 18 & that may not be fully explained in the application. \\
\hline 19 & Construction \& Demolition customers as well as the & 19 & A. Okay. \\
\hline 20 & residential ratepayers. & 20 & Q. So I want to talk about the rate structure, \\
\hline 21 & MS. DILGER: Are there any specific fees for & 21 & COLA, and the accounting treatment for capital assets. \\
\hline 22 & commercial or developers related to the Construction \& & 22 & A. Okay. \\
\hline 23 & Demolition debris? & 23 & Q. The accounting treatment for capital assets \\
\hline 24 & MR. QUILLEN: We charge a universal tipping & 24 & will be the rest period for people when they can take a \\
\hline 25 & for all material. We do not differentiate between & 25 & quick nap and stuff. But let's talk about the rate \\
\hline & Page 303 & & Page 305 \\
\hline 1 & residential or commercial customers in our tipping fees. & 1 & structure first. \\
\hline 2 & MS. DILGER: All right, thank you. & 2 & MR. BAKER: If you could put the overhead on \\
\hline 3 & That's all I have for now. & 3 & please. \\
\hline 4 & DIRECTOR NURU: Thank you. Could we call up & 4 & (Exhibit 2 is displayed.) \\
\hline 5 & John Porter. & 5 & BY MR. BAKER: \\
\hline 6 & (Ms. Butler and Mr. Quillen step down from the & 6 & Q. This is a page out of Exhibit 2 which \\
\hline 7 & witness stand.) & 7 & Mr. Arsenault has already testified about. \\
\hline 8 & DIRECTOR NURU: Prepare to swear him in, & 8 & But just to remind people, this shows the \\
\hline 9 & please. & 9 & proposed rate increases as it would apply to a single \\
\hline 10 & JOHN PORTER, & 10 & family home; is that right? \\
\hline 11 & having first been duly sworn, & 11 & A. Correct. \\
\hline 12 & was examined and testified as follows: & 12 & Q. Okay. So let's start with the fixed charge, \\
\hline 13 & DIRECT EXAMINATION & 13 & which is identified here as the "Unit Charge." \\
\hline 14 & BY MR. BAKER: & 14 & A. Yes. \\
\hline 15 & Q. Good morning, Mr. Porter. & 15 & Q. And that is proposed to go up; correct? \\
\hline 16 & A. Good morning. & 16 & A. Yes. \\
\hline 17 & Q. Can you will state your full name for the & 17 & Q. From what to what? \\
\hline 18 & record, please. & 18 & A. Right now, I believe \(\$ 5.16\). \\
\hline 19 & A. John Porter. & 19 & And it's going to go up to \$20 dollars. \\
\hline 20 & Q. What is your job? & 20 & Q. Has Recology's rate for residential ratepayers \\
\hline 21 & A. I am the Group Controller for the & 21 & always included a fixed unit charge? \\
\hline 22 & San Francisco region at Recology. & 22 & A. No. This was incorporated as part of the \\
\hline 23 & Q. And what companies are you responsible for in & 23 & 2013 rate application for residential customers. \\
\hline 24 & that position? & 24 & Q. And 2013 was the first time? \\
\hline 25 & A. Recology Sunset Scavenger, Golden Gate, and & 25 & A. Yes. \\
\hline & Page 304 & & Page 306 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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\section*{Q. And what's the thinking behind having a fixed unit charge?}
A. There was an exhibit introduced as part of the 2013 application prepared by Armanino McKenna, our accountancy firm, that showed that approximately \(60 \%\) of our costs were fixed in nature. And so in terms of providing the services that we do in San Francisco, 60\% of our costs were unavoidable. They're incurred whether or not you utilize the services every week, day in and day out. Those include maintaining the facility, capitalization of a fleet, maintaining capacity in the truck, labor, et cetera.
Q. You said \(\mathbf{6 0 \%}\) ?
A. Correct.
Q. So in 2013, with the institution of a fixed unit charge, did that represent the actual percentage of costs which were fixed versus variable in 2013?
A. It did not. I believe the approach was to step in and introduce that concept as part of 2013 in hopes of getting to a cost structure that -- and a revenue structure that approximated our cost structure by increasing that fixed component.
Q. If it's raised to \(\mathbf{\$ 2 0}\) dollars, does that then represent an actual -- the actual proportion of Recology's costs which are fixed versus variable?

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A. Approximately \(62 \%\) are fixed, \(61.96 \%\).
Q. Now, the firm that prepared this particular analysis is an accounting firm?
A. Correct.
Q. And who in particular at the accounting firm was responsible for preparing this this?
A. I worked with Bill Brause, a partner at that firm.
Q. That's B-R-A-U-S-E?
A. Correct.
Q. Was this prepared at your request?
A. Yes.

MR. BAKER: Mr. Brause's available to appear for cross-examination if the Director and the City would like. He's not here today, but if you tell us, we'll have him here next week. He will -- he not only has prepared this fixed versus variable cost analysis, but he's also prepared a COLA analysis which we're going to introduce in a few minutes.

DIRECTOR NURU: We'll be sure to let you know.
MR. BAKER: Thank you.
BY MR. BAKER:
Q. Going back to the portion of Exhibit 2, the chart showing the rate changes, what if you have a two-unit building, a duplex? What's going to be the

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A. It does not. As you can see, for the most common customer which is our currently a 32/32/32 customer, it represents about 50\% of the revenue, which is less than the \(60 \%\) of our costs.

MR. BAKER: So I'd now like to offer Exhibit 43 a six-page document including the cover entitled "San Francisco Rate Application, Fixed vs.
Variable Cost Analysis."
MR. PRADHAN: Admitted.
(Exhibit 43, "Fixed vs. Variable Cost Analysis
[Recology]," was admitted into evidence.)
BY MR. BAKER:
Q. Mr. Porter, can you tell us what this document is?
A. This document was prepared by an accounting firm and it shows the different cost structures, the different types of costs that are associated with our collection company, Recology Sunset Scavenger and Recology Golden Gate. I believe that is on what is the second-to-last page.

And it shows which costs are considered fixed versus what costs are considered variable as it relates to the costs that were incurred in 2016.
Q. And what percentage are fixed and what percentage are variable?

\section*{per-unit charge there?}
A. For a two-unit building, it would be \(\$ 20\) dollars per unit, or \(\$ 40\) dollars.
Q. Okay. Now what if the residents of those two units share a bin or share bins? They have one black bin of some size, one blue bin of some size, one green bin of some size. Will each unit be charged a \(\mathbf{\$ 2 0}\) dollar fixed unit charge?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. Now, what's the thinking behind that?
A. Well, typically a two-unit building would also larger volumetric services. So if the average single--family home has a 32/32/32 service configuration, a multi-unit building would have potentially a 64/64/64 service configuration. And so it's worth noting that the volumetric charges are actually being reduced as a part of this new rate structure from \(\$ 25.90\) for trash service for 32 gallons to \(\$ 10.44\).

So to look at one cost in isolation, I don't know that that is appropriate given the structural changes that we've introduced as of this rate application. So those customers will see, yes, a significant increase in their unit charge, but they will also a decrease in their volumetric charges.
Q. So somebody might say, well, if you have a

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> duplex and the truck stops in front of the duplex and there are three cans there, it's the same effort. You've got to pick up the same number of cans. If it's a single-family home, is it really right to charge each of those units \(\$ \mathbf{2 0}\) dollars? And what answer do you give to those folks?
> A. Well, I would say again the same percentage of costs under this hypothetical situation that we've presented of a two-unit building with \(64 / 64 / 64\), the same portion of their costs are going to be fixed. So just as our costs are \(62 \%\) fixed no matter what the service is that we provide, that same corresponding revenue percentage would also be \(50 \%\) in that hypothetical situation.
> Q. So you're processing charges, for example, for a two-unit building are going to be higher than the processing charges for a single-family building?
> A. Correct.
> Q. Because the duplex will generate more material; is that true?
> A. Correct.
> Q. And those are part of the fixed costs that you have -- that this analysis Mr. Brause has prepared shows?
> A. Correct.
Q. What can the typical single-family customer, as reflected in the chart we have on the board, what can they do to mitigate the cost, the rate increase?
A. As always, I think the preferred approach would be to reduce less and also right-size your service. Right now, not a lot of people look at the \(\$ 2.06\) recycling and composting charges as relatively small. Those are increasing to \(\$ 5.22\). If you're in a situation were you're a 32/32/32 customer and you received a 16 gallon bin, you can elect not to get a 64 gallon bin, and that would result in a very insignificant rate increase for that customer. So if they're paying \(\$ 35\) dollars right now, they would pay approximately \(\$ 36\) dollars if they were to be a \(16 / 32 / 32\) customer.
Q. So faithful recyclers are rewarded?
A. Correct.
Q. Now what about low-income residents? Can they get any relief for the proposed rate increase?
A. We have always offered a low-income \(25 \%\) discount for our customers.
Q. And that's proposed to be continued?
A. That's proposed to be continued, yes.
Q. Approximately how many customers qualify for that now?
A. You'll have to give me a minute. It's in the application. For those that are following along, it will be in schedule B.3.

Is it 7,000 ? Can I call a friend?
MS. DAWSON: No lifelines.
THE WITNESS: No lifelines? This is tough.
I'm going to have to get back to you.
I believe it is approximately 7,000 customers.
BY MR. BAKER:
Q. In any event, it's in one of the schedules of the application?
A. Yes, correct.
Q. I had one other question about this. Now, if we go down again, we're looking at this chart from Exhibit 2 --
A. And it is 7,041 .
Q. 7,041 customers currently qualify for low-income rate mitigation?
A. Yes.
Q. So we go back to the chart, which is part of Exhibit 2 --

MS. DAWSON: Mr. Baker, for the the record, what's the amount considered low-income.

THE WITNESS: I don't have that in front of me. It is a low number, but I can get that information.

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It varies by number of people in the family; so it's scaled. And it is a standardized template that we use that's consistent with other utilities.

MR. BAKER: We'll provide that for you,
though, Ms. Dawson.
MR. PRADHAN: Could you identify the schedule you were looking at, please.

THE WITNESS: B.3.
MR. PRADHAN: B.3? Thank you.
THE WITNESS: On the collection company
application.
BY MR. BAKER:
Q. Now again, if we look at this chart which is part of Exhibit 2, the volumetric charge that is proposed for the black bin versus the blue or green bin is different; is that right?
A. Yes, correct.
Q. Can you explain that?
A. Currently under the proposed structure, the
black bin is twice as expensive on a per-gallon basis as the blue and the green one.
Q. Is it in fact more expensive to process black bin material than it is to process blue or green bin material?
A. Well, currently we're not processing a

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significant amount of black cart material; so the vast majority is being landfilled.

To answer your question directly, it is not more expensive to landfill material than it is to process it for recycling or composting.
Q. So it's more expensive to process the blue bin material than to send the black bin material to the landfill?
A. Correct.
Q. And it's more expensive to process the green bin material than to send the black bin material to the landfill; correct?
A. Correct.
Q. So again, what's the thinking behind having the volumetric charge for the black bin higher?
A. Again, we are -- as part of the 2013
application, we created this new structure which added a charge of \(\$ 2\) dollars to the blue and green, and the goal was to slowly and incrementally adjust those costs to reflect the actual cost of service. And so that is a step in that direction.

Also, you know, looking forward as Meghan and
Maurice had discussed earlier, we are going to be processing black cart material, at which point the cost of processing black cart material may approximate the

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current structure that we're proposing; so a little foresight is put into this as well.
Q. But also the difference between the per-ton cost illustrates your point earlier that a customer can mitigate the impact of the rate increase by reducing black bin usage in favor of the blue or green for, among other reasons, the price differential.
A. Correct.

MR. BAKER: Let's move on now to apartment rates.
(Exhibit 44, "Apartment Rate Examples 1
[Recology]," was admitted into evidence.)
(Exhibit 44 is displayed.)
BY MR. BAKER:

\section*{Q. So Exhibit 44 is a chart.}

This is a chart you've prepared?
A. Correct.
Q. And what does this chart tell us?
A. Well, this chart represents the most common apartment service configuration. And so we've selected the two most common service configurations, and it shows the number of units -- so it might be worth clarifying that "apartment" customers are buildings with 6 or more units up to 600 rooms, and so residential are considered 1 to 5 units. So this is for customers with 6 units,

192 gallons of trash, 192 gallons of recycling, and 32 gallons of composting, and with the diversion rate of 54\%.

Under the current rate structure, they have a \(\$ 5.16\) unit charge, a \(\$ 25.90\) trash, recycling and composting charge per 32 gallons, and a "Diversion Discount" of 44\%. And so maybe I'll stop to explain the difference between that diversion rate and the Diversion Discount.

Under the current rate structure, we have what we'll call a "floor" and a "ceiling." Customers' diversion rate is reduced by the floor, which is currently \(25 \%\). So in this situation, the diversion rate is \(54 \%\); their Diversion Discount is therefore \(44 \%\).

We also have a ceiling, where you are not enabled to receive a discount in excess of \(75 \%\). So if your diversion rate is \(90 \%\), let's say, your floor reduces that to \(80 \%\). You'd be capped out at \(75 \%\), so you'd lose 5\% of your diversion in that hypothetical situation.
Q. Let me just interrupt you for just a second.
A. Sure.
Q. How is the 54\% percentage calculated?
A. Sure. That is the percentage of recycling and
composting service over the total service. So 32 plus
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92 -- 32 gallons of composting plus 192 gallons of recycling over the total volumetric service.
Q. 32 plus 192 plus \(192 ?\)
A. Correct.
Q. All right. And so under "Current Rates," this particular customer with six units gets a Diversion Discount of \(\$ 148.15\) ?
A. Yes.
Q. Yielding a monthly charge of \(\mathbf{\$ 2 1 9 . 5 1 ?}\)
A. Correct.
Q. So how will that change under the proposed rates?
A. Again, similar to the residential rate structure. We are actually reducing the unit charge \(\$ 0.16\) cents. We're reducing the volumetric charges per gallon from \(\$ 25.90\) to \(\$ 24.50\). But we are increasing our expectations for our customers, so we're kind of raising the bar in the sense that we're raising that Diversion Discount floor that I mentioned from \(10 \%\) to \(25 \%\).

So you are going to get more of an incentive to increase your recycling percentage, and then at the same time we are increasing the ceiling so you're no longer capped out at that 75\% I mentioned earlier. You now receive a discount for up to \(100 \%\) of your efforts.
Q. So the Diversion Discount that's proposed on

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this chart is 29\%; correct?
A. Right.
Q. And \(29 \%\) is --
A. \(54 \%\) minus the \(25 \%\) floor that I mentioned earlier.
Q. And how is the \(\mathbf{2 5 \%}\) number selected for the floor?
A. You know, I would say it's part of the structure. That part is kind of the other element of the fixed cost. That recovery that we got, we discussed earlier, is part of the residential structure. And so that element is trying to, again, reflect an increase, getting us closer our revenue reflecting our cost of service.
Q. Does it relate at all to the Mandatory Recycling Ordinance?
A. Yes, in the sense that right now you're kind of getting credit for doing what's required. Right now, you're required to have composting and recycling service, so you're getting a discount for doing what is largely the bare minimum. You're doing what you're legally required to do. Now we're asking you to do a little more than what is required, and so it's incentivizing those to recycle and compost more.
Q. And when we looked at the residential proposed

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This is very unfamiliar territory.
Q. And so currently, the apartment rate structure is somewhat different than the commercial?
A. Yes.
Q. And this would bring it in line with the commercial?
A. Yes.

MR. BAKER: So this is Exhibit what now?
MR. PRADHAN: 45.
(Exhibit 45, "Apartment Rate Examples 2
[Recology]," was admitted into evidence.)
(Exhibit 45 is displayed.)
BY MR. PRADHAN:
Q. Now you mentioned, Mr. Porter, that you have prepared two illustrations of the apartment rate structure. So I think we can more quickly go through this one. But is this the second one?
A. Yes.

And before we move on from the first, it is worth mentioning that this customer does have trash service in excess of the required minimums. And so if there is recyclables or compostables in that waste stream, it would be in this customer's best interest to change their service to reflect what they actually require. So the increase in recycling and composting

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rates, the fixed unit charge was increasing from \$5.16 to \(\mathbf{\$ 2 0}\) dollars.
A. Mm-hmm.
Q. Here on the apartment rates, the unit charge is actually going down a slight amount. So what's the thinking behind that?
A. So the apartment rates have two kind of fixed recovery elements -- one in that diversion floor that we're talking about. So \(25 \%\) of our costs are recovered through that floor, and then the additional difference is covered in that unit charge. So it's trying to move the economics of the rates in lock step; so increasing that fixed component for both.
Q. How will this proposed structure relate to what Recology currently uses for its commercial customers?
A. We're proposing a consistent structure for commercial.
Q. Consistent structure for what?
A. Commercial. So the structures will be consistent for the rates. The volumetric charges will differ, but the floor and ceilings will be consistent.
Q. Consistent? Okay. I'm losing you at the beginning of your sentence.
A. I've never been accused of being too quiet.
would result in them receiving a lower increase or potentially offsetting the entire increase that we're proposing under the structure.
Q. And that's the -- now you're talking about the illustration that we were previously discussing, Exhibit 44?
A. Correct.
Q. Very good. Now moving to Exhibit 45, what's different about this customer?
A. This customer has a slightly higher diversion rate. This is the second most common service configuration for our apartment customer. And so they have a slightly different service configuration. They have 96 gallons, or half as much trash and recycling as the previous example.
Q. And again, this customer could also mitigate the rate increase by recycling, composting more --
A. I actually believe this customers is at the service minimums for that service level, so the opportunity is not there. But it is worth noting that they are not receiving as large of an increase. So the previous customer was going to receive a \(16.7 \%\). This customer will receive a \(15.4 \%\). So they're already doing a fairly good job at what I previously mentioned.
Q. Simply by reducing their volume of each of the

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\section*{three materials?}
A. Yes. And it is also worth mentioning that
```

explain what that chart's all about?
A. The one you're showing?
Q. Yes.
A. This just shows from an analysis that was also performed by Armanino McKenna in 2013, the weighting of the costs that we incur. So it shows that $7.23 \%$ of our costs at that time were related to pension expense, whereas $42.34 \%$ were related to fixed labor costs, payroll.

```
Q. So in this particular Director's Report and in a prior Director's Report, COLA adjustments were allowed year-to-year based upon a formula that is set forth by the Director; is that right?
A. Yes, correct.
Q. And this is that formula?
A. Well, this isn't the formula.

This is the weighting that that formula uses.
Q. So in this particular presentation, "Fixed Labor" represents \(\mathbf{4 2 . 3 4 \%}\) of the weighting in calculating what the COLA adjustments should be each year; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. And how is the variation in fixed labor cost determined?
A. It uses the collective bargaining agreement

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increases that are proscribed, and those are based on 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 \(\mathbf{2 0 1 3}\) 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?
A. Yes.
Q. Now, in terms of deciding what adjustment

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1 & would be made in the the pension component, what did the & 1 & Q. So your actual costs have been higher? \\
\hline 2 & Director decide? & 2 & A. Yes. Again, not significant increases, but \\
\hline 3 & A. To use a Towers Watson report that was created & 3 & slightly higher, yes. \\
\hline 4 & as part of the last rate application process. & 4 & Q. And what are the components of the pension? \\
\hline 5 & Q. And was that particular percentage amount that & 5 & A. Meaning in terms of how we determine our costs \\
\hline 6 & was to be used, was that -- it's not described in the & 6 & for the rate? \\
\hline 7 & Director's Report, but was it described in the staff & 7 & Q. Yes. \\
\hline 8 & report? & 8 & A. For the rate, it's based on contributions. \\
\hline 9 & A. Yes, it was. & 9 & Q. And does it also include a retirement account \\
\hline 10 & Q. And the Director's report just adopted the & 10 & for retirees? \\
\hline 11 & Staff's report recommendation on that particular score? & 11 & A. There are other costs, yes. There's a \\
\hline 12 & A. Yes. & 12 & retirement security plan that Local 350 participates, \\
\hline 13 & Q. All right. So let me now show you a page out & 13 & in, yes. \\
\hline 14 & of the \(\mathbf{2 0 1 3}\) staff report. & 14 & Q. And how much has that gone up over the last \\
\hline 15 & A. Mm-hmm. & 15 & three or four years? \\
\hline 16 & Q. And this is page \(\mathbf{1 6}\) of the staff report. & 16 & A. Over the last three years, it's gone up 8.2\% \\
\hline 17 & And again, we'll provide that as an exhibit later. & 17 & on average. \\
\hline 18 & But page 16 of the staff report provides a & 18 & Q. Is that reflected in the application? \\
\hline 19 & detailed recommendation as to how each of the components & 19 & A. That is, yes. \\
\hline 20 & should be calculated on a year-to-year basis; is that & 20 & Q. What schedule? \\
\hline 21 & right? & 21 & A. I believe it's G.2 or G.3. \\
\hline 22 & A. Yes. & 22 & Q. Yeah, I think it's G.3. \\
\hline 23 & Q. So let's focus on the one we were just talking & 23 & A. G.3. \\
\hline 24 & about, pension. & 24 & Q. Now, why would your proposal, which I \\
\hline 25 & Q. Mm-hmm. & 25 & understand to be to take the pension component and just \\
\hline & Page 327 & & Page 329 \\
\hline 1 & Q. And what was the recommendation on pension & 1 & wrap it into the fixed labor cost, why would that be an \\
\hline 2 & that was ultimately adopted by the Director's Report? & 2 & improvement? \\
\hline 3 & A. As it says there, we set the pension expense & 3 & A. Well again, as I mentioned, one, it will \\
\hline 4 & to projected increases, annual average of \(0.31 \%\) for & 4 & simplify the process. Two, it won't require the \\
\hline 5 & Sunset and Golden Gate and 1.25 for RSF. & 5 & involvement of actuaries in order to estimate. Three, \\
\hline 6 & Q. And did that work for the first year following & 6 & it's also worth noting that when we negotiate these \\
\hline 7 & the rate? In other words, the rate in 2013 established & 7 & contracts, we negotiate benefits as a package versus \\
\hline 8 & what the rate would be from July 1, 2013, to June 30, & 8 & kind of line-item-by-line-item. And so we've negotiated \\
\hline 9 & 2014; correct? & 9 & this particular element as a package with their \\
\hline 10 & A. Correct. & 10 & compensation in the form of payroll; so including that \\
\hline 11 & Q. And then beginning July 1, 2014, a COLA & 11 & as an item altogether, I believe, makes sense. \\
\hline 12 & adjustment was made? & 12 & Q. And again, I'm showing you page 17 from the \\
\hline 13 & A. Yes. & 13 & Director's Report, which Ms. Pearce reminds me is \\
\hline 14 & Q. And did those particular numbers fairly & 14 & already in evidence as Exhibit 15. \\
\hline 15 & reflect Recology's actual costs for those items in the & 15 & If the pension and the fixed labor components \\
\hline 16 & years following the initial year? & 16 & of the COLA were combined, what would that have been \\
\hline 17 & A. Well, it's all -- I'd rather probably speak in & 17 & in 2013 in terms of what would have been the weight \\
\hline 18 & terms of the term of the rate. So over the term of the & 18 & accorded to fixed labor? \\
\hline 19 & rate, you know, we're not talking about significant & 19 & A. Approximately \(50 \%\). \\
\hline 20 & variances, but the total increase of it is about 1\% per & 20 & Q. So 41.91\% plus 7.15\%? \\
\hline 21 & year. And for the collection companies, which make up & 21 & A. Correct. \\
\hline 22 & the lion's share of the pension contributions due to the & 22 & Q. Have you taken a look at how the COLA would \\
\hline 23 & employees participating in that plan, it hasn't & 23 & have been different in the past three, four years if \\
\hline 24 & reflected the \(0.31 \%\) increase that was allocated to that & 24 & pension had been wrapped into fixed labor? \\
\hline 25 & amount. & 25 & A. Yes. \\
\hline & Page 328 & & Page 330 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1 & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
THE WITNESS: Looks like the percentages were cut off in the margin, unfortunately. \\
MR. BAKER: A-ha, so we're going have to -- \\
I think it's on the computer. Could you -- \\
MR. PRADHAN: This will be Exhibit 46. \\
(Exhibit 46, "Historical COLA Trend \\
[Recology]," was admitted into evidence.) \\
(Exhibit 46 was displayed.)
\end{tabular}} & 1 & Q. You've indicated that you think this would be \\
\hline 2 & & 2 & a similar way of approaching it. Why simpler? \\
\hline 3 & & 3 & A. Well, you know, the last rate application \\
\hline 4 & & 4 & fixed that pension increase based on, you know, an \\
\hline 5 & & 5 & actuarial assessment that was performed by Towers \\
\hline 6 & & 6 & Watson. My preference would be to not have it involve \\
\hline 7 & & 7 & an actuary in something that I think obviously doesn't \\
\hline 8 & & 8 & result in a significant change. It simplifies it. \\
\hline 9 & BY MR. BAKER: & 9 & It's one less input that we have to worry about. And \\
\hline 10 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Q. Kind of hard to read, but what do the different colors represent?} & 10 & then also I think the structure would more accurately \\
\hline 11 & & 11 & reflect how these benefits are bargained. \\
\hline 12 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{A. So the top line in blue is the Bay Area CPI, and the red line is the COLA if were to include pension} & 12 & Q. Explain that a little bit. \\
\hline 13 & & 13 & A. When we negotiate payroll increases, a pension \\
\hline 14 & as a part of payroll, and then the gray line their & 14 & increase is health and welfare. It's part of a package. \\
\hline 15 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{actual COLA over the last three years. And this was created just to illustrate it does not result in a} & 15 & And so if we were to negotiate an increase, we look at \\
\hline 16 & & 16 & all the components, and pension and payroll costs are \\
\hline 17 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{significant change, and the Bay Area CPI was included as kind of a proxy for showing what our cost structure, how} & 17 & negotiated together. So therefore, including those \\
\hline 18 & & 18 & costs together, I think, just more intuitively makes \\
\hline 19 & it may have changed overall. So as you can see, our & 19 & more sense. \\
\hline 20 & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{COLA percentages are still trending far below that index, and this one incremental change doesn't result in} & 20 & Q. Is it fair to say that some locals prefer \\
\hline 21 & & 21 & increases in wages versus increases in pension and some \\
\hline 22 & & 22 & might want a little more pension at the expense of more \\
\hline 23 & MR. PRADHAN: Excuse me, Counsel. & 23 & wages? \\
\hline 24 & Are we basically talking about the numbers on & 24 & A. Right. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{25} & the second page, not what's up on the slide? On the & 25 & Q. And if you package it all together, you think \\
\hline & Page 331 & & Page 333 \\
\hline 1 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{second page of the exhibit, there seems to be percentages.} & 1 & it gives a more accurate reflection of what's going on? \\
\hline 2 & & 2 & A. Correct. Certain unions may want a sweeter \\
\hline 3 & MR. BAKER: Yeah, I didn't realize the exhibit & 3 & pension versus higher wages, and vice versa; so it just \\
\hline 4 & had two pages. & 4 & combines those two elements. \\
\hline 5 & BY MR. BAKER: & 5 & Q. Lastly, let's turn to the subject of capital \\
\hline 6 & Q. So tell us what the first page is and what the & 6 & assets and how they're treated for accounting purposes \\
\hline 7 & second page is. & 7 & in the application. \\
\hline 8 & A. Well, the first page is the second page in & 8 & Let's focus first on the proposed West Wing. \\
\hline 9 & graph form; so it represents what's being shown on the & 9 & A. Sure. \\
\hline 10 & screen. The second page is just those actual numbers & 10 & Q. How does the application treat that in terms \\
\hline 11 & that are being displayed in graph form. So since the & 11 & of expensing the capital cost? \\
\hline 12 & people holding the exhibit, the percentages were cut off & 12 & A. Currently is treated as a depreciable asset. \\
\hline 13 & in the margin. You can reference them on the back. & 13 & Q. And would Recology on reflection like to \\
\hline 14 & Q. So in Rate Year 2015, the COLA adjustment was & 14 & change how that's presented? \\
\hline 15 & 2.24\%? & 15 & A. Yes. \\
\hline 16 & A. Correct. & 16 & Q. In what way? \\
\hline 17 & Q. And CPI was \(2.79 \%\) ? & 17 & A. We would like to move that to become a leased \\
\hline 18 & A. Correct. & 18 & asset. \\
\hline 19 & Q. And that if pension had been included as a & 19 & Q. What's the difference? \\
\hline 20 & part of the fixed labor cost, the COLA would have been & 20 & A. Essentially, a leased asset incorporates a \\
\hline 21 & 2.44\%? & 21 & financing percentage, a charge associated with that \\
\hline 22 & A. Yes. & 22 & lease. \\
\hline 23 & Q. And similar numbers are provided for 2016 and & 23 & Q. Has Recology expensed capital assets as leases \\
\hline 24 & 2017? & 24 & in any prior applications? \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{25} & A. Yes. & 25 & A. Yes. \\
\hline & Page 332 & & Page 334 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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Q. Can you describe that?
A. The last iMRF that Maurice discussed earlier, the first version of that that we're currently operating was a leased asset.
Q. And that was approved in 2001 rate hearing?
A. Yes.
Q. And what about trucks and those types of capital assets?
A. Yes, those are leased.
Q. In terms of the proposed West Wing, who is going to be the lessor and who is going to be the lessee?
A. Recology Leasing would likely be the lessor, and we would be Recology San Francisco, the lessee.
Q. Would that change in accounting treatment having any impact on the proposed rate adjustments?
A. Yes.
Q. In what way?
A. It would increase the collection rate increase of \(1.5 \%\) approximately.
Q. And again, why is that a better way to do it?
A. You know, in terms of having discussions
with our banks, we realized that this application
contemplates a significant amount of capital outlay.
And in those discussions, we realized that the cost

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\section*{BY MR. BAKER:}

\section*{Q. What is exhibit 47, Mr. Porter?}
A. The document here is "Cost of Living

Adjustment Mechanism" proposed by the companies that was prepared by Armanino.

\section*{Q. So Exhibit 47 is, I believe, a seven-page} document entitled "Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) Mechanism" --
A. Yes.
Q. -- prepared by Armanino LLC, dated March 8th, 2017?
A. Correct.

MR. BAKER: And we had that admitted,
Mr. Pradhan?
MR. PRADHAN: Yes, admitted. Thank you.
BY MR. BAKER:
Q. And this is an analysis that was prepared at your request?
A. Yes.
Q. And again, by Bill Brause of Armanino?
A. Yes.
Q. Which is an accounting firm?
A. Correct.
Q. And what is the purpose of this particular report?
associated for financing all of those capital improvements work to be significant and we need to ensure that we had a proper return on those investments, and this treatment would ensure that.
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.
(Exhibit 47, "Armanino COLA Report
[Recology]," was admitted into evidence.)
A. The purpose of this report is to just
illustrate the proposal that we discussed in the narrative portion of the rate application, to detail out 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.
A. Good morning.
Q. So I'm going -- since you started off your

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presentation on rate structure, I'm going to start there.
A. Okay.
Q. And I'd like to talk about the increases on various components of the residential collection rates.
A. Okay.
Q. Which you've already referred to on page 12 of Exhibit 2 which you were bringing up here earlier and you presented the technical workshop back in February.

So Recology is proposing to essentially, you know, maintain its current rate structure, meaning you have a fixed unit charge and volume charges for the three bins -- black, blue and green. And according to the exhibit, the unit charge is going up and then some of the volumetric charges are actually going down.
A. Mm-hmm.
Q. How did Recology arrive at the respective changes for each component of the rate? What was its process?
A. Logic?
Q. Yeah.
A. Well, as Mike and I were talking about
earlier, the unit charge reflects the fixed cost of our
business. And so that, we're trying to get closer to the actual economics which we showed through the
timing of the rollout.
And so you'll notice that the price for a
32/32/32 customer currently will be the same as a customer that pays for a 16/64/32 for a single-family home. So if you're on the front end of the rollout or the back end of the rollout, you know, it's not going to have any economic consequences to the consumer.
Q. So were there other combinations of increases and decreases in the rate components that Recology considered when it was going through analysis to prepare for this application?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you --
A. Sure. Yeah, we had several considerations
include a \(\$ 10\) dollar unit charge, and several iterations in between that and the \(\$ 20\) dollars. You know, unfortunately we were able to hit a sweet spot in terms of the number of customers that are as close as possible to the \(16.4 \%\) rate increase that proposed using the \$20-dollar structure while also, you know, maintaining that kind of economic incentive for the blue and the green that we discussed as well as, you know, that rollout timing. So yes, several different iterations were contemplated.
Q. So how will the increases in subsequent years

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Armanino exhibit being about 60\% of our costs are fixed. Whereas if you look at our previous revenue arrangement, having a \(\$ 5\) dollar fixed charge relative to, you know, the average customer's bill for a 32/32/32 customer of \(\$ 35\) dollars doesn't reflect the economics. 1/7th of those costs are recovered through a fixed charge whereas this new unit charge is \(\$ 20\) dollars of a \(\$ 40.88\) bill which is about \(50 \%\), which is closer to the \(60 \%\) percent reflected in Armanino's analysis.

The other consideration on the other components, as I mentioned earlier, you know, the green and blue cost to process exceed currently the black trash costs. And so increasing those incrementally over time will not disincentivize customers from doing the right thing; so continuing to have an incentive to move 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 customers who are on the back end of that rollout plan will not be disproportionately financially hit by the
work? Say you have a proposed \(4.4 \%\) increase in the rates in Rate Year '19 and a 0.6\% of Rate Year '21.

\section*{How is that going to be applied?}
A. I would anticipate that would occur through the same way at the timing in which we, you know, increase them as part of the COLA calculation; so it would just be an additive amount on top of the COLA.
Q. So each component would get an assessed increase?
A. Yes.
Q. Is there any significance to the charge with the black bin being two times the charge of the blue and green bins?
A. Meaning "significance," like in terms of --
Q. Is there some reason -- you know, you've kind 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 to cost of service; so right now, blue and green are \(\$ 2\) dollars roughly per 32 gallon. Moving it to

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\$5 dollars is a step towards more closely approximating our cost of service for those bins.

And then lastly, it's also an incentive.
As I mentioned earlier, it's cheaper on a per-gallon basis to recycle and compost for the consumer; so we're incentivizing good behavior. It's similar to how we do the Diversion Discount structure for apartments and commercial customers. This is also an incentive structure in that the blue and green service is half the cost of the trash.

And then lastly, the hope is with the pilot program and the future black cart processing, the cost of trash processing will also be an incremental expense and eventually, you may see our cost structure more closely approximate the current rate structure that we are proposing.
Q. So I've noticed that you commented that the rate increase is being characterized as an average increase of \(\mathbf{1 6 . 4 \%}\) for single-family residences in the first year?
A. Yes.
Q. Will all customers experience the same percentage increase?
A. No.
Q. Can you speak to that a little more?

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column going from left to right.
A. Mm-hmm.
Q. So you can see that right now, that would cost a customer of that service configuration \(\mathbf{\$ 3 5} .18\).
A. Mm-hmm.
Q. The new price for that same service level under the proposal would be \(\boldsymbol{\$ 4 0 . 8 8}\) ?
A. Mm-hmm.
Q. And as we talked about and you showed in your exhibit, if you convert to the new service level, you end up with the same price?
A. Mm-hmm.
Q. If you decide to simply go down for the black bin but retain the \(\mathbf{3 2}\) gallons for recyclables and compostables, customers would pay \(\mathbf{\$ 3 5} \mathbf{3 6}\), which is pretty close to what they're actually currently paying.
A. Correct.
Q. So I think that you've said that there would be ways for customers to mitigate the potential impact of the increasing rates.
A. Mm-hmm.
Q. Is this the kind of trade-off you were describing?
A. Exactly. This is exactly what I was talking about.

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Q. Okay. And then for customers who decide they want to retain the \(\mathbf{3 2}\) gallon for the black and the green but decide to increase their service for the Amazon Effect that we've been describing, they would then pay \(\mathbf{\$ 4 6 . 1 0 ?}\)
A. Correct.
Q. So if we look at the lower table, one of the things we've alluded to briefly in some of the prior discussion is concern on what happens to small-quantity generators -- in other words, people who are already doing the right thing by not producing as much waste and thus not having as much waste to treat.
Q. Mm-hmm.
A. So right now, if you have a 20 gallon black, a 32 blue and a 32 green, you pay \(\$ 25.47\).
A. Mm-hmm.
Q. Under the proposal, that cost would go up to
\$31.97, but there is a corresponding \$5 dollar one-year offset; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. But in year 2, that offset is proposed to Sunset. And so in year 2, those customers would then see an increase up to \(\$ 36.97\).
A. So one slight modification to this would be that we are going to grandfather these 20 gallon

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customers in. Since we're eliminating the 20 gallon cart, we're going to offer the 20 gallon customers the 16 gallon rate as upon rollout.
Q. Okay.
A. And so that is just kind of a -- one, for simplicity purposes. In terms of managing these old containers, we don't want to pull back perfectly good 20 gallon containers; we just want the cost. And then also, two, it's not a significant change.

And so we're going to keep those in place, but we are going to offer those customers the 16 gallon rate as a sign of good faith that they were kind of early adopters, if you will, for this new normal.
Q. Okay. And so that would actually affect their rate by reducing their bin charge to the \(\mathbf{\$ 5 . 2 2}\) ?
A. Correct. So effectively, a \(\$ 1.30\) decrease per month, yes.
Q. Okay. So are there other changes that you're planning in terms of bin size adjustments for your current customer base? Are there any services you're eliminating?
A. Yes. We we plan to eliminate the 96 gallon black from the residential structure. So if you currently have a 96 gallon black, that will be exchanged for a 64 gallon black.

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sufficient incentive for people to recycle and compost more?
A. Right. For comparable service, you know,

I hope that people wouldn't be willing to pay twice as much.
Q. So how have the customer behaviors that you're anticipating been factored into Recology's projections in terms of migration of customers both in the apartment and residential rate structures that you're proposing?
A. So I would talk about them in isolation.

So residential, we're assuming that \(90 \%\) of the
32/32/32 customers will accept the 16 gallon trash and the 64 gallon blue overall. But then we're expecting also that the \(20 \%\) of those customers that accept the 16 gallon black will maintain the 32 gallon blue, which is kind of reflected in the \(\$ 35.66\) customer that you've shown in the fourth column from the right in terms of offerings.
Q. Okay. And then you factored those base assumptions into what the revenue assumptions were?
A. Into our revenue assumptions, correct. Yes.
Q. And the apartment rates, was there any thought to that?
A. In the apartment rates, there is a \(1 \%\)
migration per year included in our revenue requirement.
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Q. How does the level of service vary? I know you have an awful lot of different types of service profiles. But generally speaking, how do you see the distribution of your customers within those kind of bands of different bin sizes? Just at a high level.
A. I would say roughly half the customers fit into that 32/32/32 service configuration, single-family home.
Q. Okay. And are you concerned -- and I know that you're of course intending to shrink the black and hopefully encourage people to stay with the same blue and green or at least increase the blue.
A. Mm-hmm.
Q. Are you concerned about some of reductions, especially with the black, that you might disincentivizing any of the customers?
A. Can you clarify the question? In terms of -are you saying if I reduce the black price from \(\$ 25.90\) to \(\$ 10.44\), people will be incentived to keep using that black?
Q. Yeah.
A. I don't know. It's still twice as expensive as the blue and the green, so I still think that incentive remains.
Q. Your hope is that that's going to be a

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Q. Okay. But Towers Watson was your actuarial company for purposes of pension estimates?
A. Yes, and continues to be now.
Q. Okay. That's all I have on rates for now, but I'd like to briefly move on to a discussion about some of the rebates to ratepayers.
A. Sure.
Q. From the Zero Waste ncentive funds.
A. Okay.
Q. And I have another exhibit. But before I get there, \(I\) actually have some questions that are specific to the rate application and some of the use of these funds.
A. Okay.

MS. DAWSON: So I'm going to ask --
These are two pages of the rate application.
If you could put the first one, which has the tape on it.
(Exhibit 1 is displayed.)
BY MS. DAWSON:
Q. So it's the table here. So we're looking at page 13 of Recology Sunset Scavenger, Golden Gate, and the proposed use of both -- it's really the Special Reserve fund. But there's -- I'm going to get to Zero Waste in a minute. There's actually another table

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that's included in the back on the supporting 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.

MS. DAWSON: Correct.

\section*{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. Yes.
Q. -- associated with the transport and use of
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the landfill --
A. Yes.
Q. -- under the landfill agreement.
MR. BAKER: Which tab are we now looking at?
THE WITNESS: K.
BY MS. DAWSON:
Q. So we're looking at under Tab $K$, at the very back of the rate application, there's a table described as "Special Reserve Fund and New Revenue Fund, 2017 Rate Application." And then what I just want to bring to Mr. Porter's attention is that there's a difference in -- there's an implicit assumption here that ties this table together with the table in the back, and I'd just like Recology to speak to that relationship more explicitly so that it's clear.
A. Sure. So one thing of note, in working with staff at SFE, we are planning to provide a revised schedule for K at next hearing; so that will change. But I believe your question in particular was related to the 848,000.
Q. Yeah. What I'm trying to understand is what that number represents and for you to explain it, and why it is that it's affecting your proposed use of the application of the Special Reserve that would ultimately go to the ratepayers. So I'm just trying to get you to

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\section*{talk through what's going on with these numbers.}
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 addition to fees through an amendment to the landfill agreement, the first amendment, and therefore our costs

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have slightly exceeded -- well, maybe not slightly, have exceeded the initial estimate as a result.
Q. Okay. So at this point, this is a projected number?
A. Yes.
Q. We're not exactly sure how we'll end up ending Rate Year '17?
A. Correct.
Q. So let's return to the other table.

So in your rate application, you're proposing to make transfers over three years instead of all at once. Can you speak to the reasoning behind that?
A. Absolutely. So the Special Reserve fund, as I mentioned, it was created to pay for any -- so it's kind of to shield ratepayers, in a sense, to protect the ratepayers from any unforeseen expenses and liabilities associated with the landfill disposal.

And since that agreement at Altamont hasn't long passed, we believed it would be most appropriate to decrease the money that remains in that fund over time in the event that liabilities were to arise. And as time passes, it's our belief that the risk of a liability arising decreases and therefore we would decrease that fund, you know, systemically over the expected term of the rate.

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Q. And it's possible that the projected larger--than-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?
A. At the time this application was prepared, yes, this was my estimated cost. That may differ. The hope would be it will be less. Any difference would be reflected in the offset to the ratepayers.

And it's also worth noting that the schedule in Section \(K\) does not contemplate any further interests earned on these funds, which will be earned, but wanted to be conservative when presenting these rate increases -- didn't want to overpromise in terms of the amount of rebates that we'll provide; so we will provide an estimated amount as a part of that revised schedule to reflect that.
Q. So it's possible at the end that you -- we would eventually be able to reach the desired threshold between the old reserve and the new reserve, and given that we're earning interest in this fund, it's possible we wouldn't need to do anything more to reach the new reserve balance?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. And at the end of all this, if we do
have a balance, is there some proposal that you're anticipating would happen with those remaining funds?
A. Yes. I would propose that any additional
remaining funds would be included as the revenue offset
for Rate Year 2020; so return to the ratepayers as soon as possible.
Q. Okay. So let's now talk a little bit about the Zero Waste Incentive funds.
A. Sure.

MS. DAWSON: So I have have a new table that
I'm going to display -- blind mice.
And asking for this to be included as a new
exhibit.
MR. PRADHAN: This will be Exhibit 49.
(Exhibit 49, "Distribution of Zero
Waste Incentive Funds [City],"
was admitted into evidence.)
BY MS. DAWSON:
Q. Okay. So our consultants or three have prepared a table based on the information that's in Section \(K\) of the rate application.
A. Mm-hmm.
Q. It's the same information that's in there.

It's a little bit slightly reformatted and it's color coded so that people can kind of see more clearly maybe

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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.
Q. So by the end of Rate Year '17, a total of \(\$ 31.7\) million will have been collected and deposited into the Zero Waste fund over the past five years, more or less.
A. Mm-hmm.
Q. Of that amount, Recology met the diversion goals for the first two tiers of Rate Year '13, which is the year right before the last application review process, and earned \(\$ 3.1\) million --
A. Correct.
Q. -- about \(\mathbf{1 0 \%}\).
A. Mm-hmm.
Q. Consistent with the Director's Report
from 2013, a portion of the unearned funds was used to
offset cost of living adjustments, or the COLAs that would have gone into effect last July; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And that was worth about \(\$ \mathbf{4 . 3}\) million?
A. Correct.
Q. Okay. So the Director's Order from 2013 also
permitted Recology to request unearned Tier 3 and 4

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1 & funds for investments in new technologies to increase & & to the collection ratepayers. It would increase their \\
\hline 2 & diversion. And we've already heard about the use of & 2 & rate slightly. Very small. \\
\hline 3 & that, with the investments at Recycle Central, which & 3 & MS. DAWSON: Okay. So I have some additional \\
\hline 4 & took another \$12.4 million or 39\%, as well as & 4 & questions, but I'm going to hold them for now. \\
\hline 5 & expenditures for a textile program; is that correct? & 5 & DIRECTOR NURU: Okay. Does the Department of \\
\hline 6 & A. Correct. & 6 & Environment want to ask questions? \\
\hline 7 & Q. So that leaves about \(\mathbf{\$ 1 1 . 6}\) million, which & 7 & Okay. \\
\hline 8 & is \(37 \%\) of the value that Recology is proposing to use & 8 & THE WITNESS: I think the Ratepayer Advocate \\
\hline 9 & to offset a portion and the rate increase for Rate & 9 & did have questions. \\
\hline 10 & Year '18, which would begin July 1st. & 10 & DIRECTOR NURU: Okay. \\
\hline 11 & A. Right. & 11 & MS. DILGER: Thank you. \\
\hline 12 & Q. So how much of the total increase is being & 12 & EXAMINATION \\
\hline 13 & offset by using those Zero Waste Incentive funds? & 13 & BY MS. DILGER: \\
\hline 14 & A. I believe \(3.5 \%\) or \(4 \%\) roughly. I don't have & 14 & Q. Back to the per-unit fee again. \\
\hline 15 & that number in front of me, actually. & 15 & Apologies for any redundancy here. \\
\hline 16 & Q. So while you're contemplating that number, I & 16 & A. No, that's okay. \\
\hline 17 & think that's about right, 3.8\%. & 17 & Q. But we've heard about its impact on low-waste \\
\hline 18 & A. Okay. & 18 & producers, but also multi-unit buildings that are two to \\
\hline 19 & Q. Why is Recology proposing to rebate these & 19 & five units. We're hearing a lot of concern from \\
\hline 20 & funds in one year and not spread them out over three & 20 & ratepayers that this would disproportionately affect \\
\hline 21 & years like you've done with the Special Reserve? & 21 & them. When we look at the graphs, it's comparative to \\
\hline 22 & A. Good question. Special Reserve fund, as I've & 22 & the single-family residents. But for many of these \\
\hline 23 & mentioned, there's some potential liability that would & 23 & multi-units, they share bins, they share pickups. \\
\hline 24 & be associated with that money whereas the Zero Waste & 24 & So if you could again explain the justification for \\
\hline 25 & Incentive account doesn't have a corresponding potential & 25 & this quadruple price crease from \$5.16 to \$20 dollars \\
\hline & Page 359 & & Page 361 \\
\hline 1 & liability associated with it. And the Director's Report & 1 & per unit. \\
\hline 2 & that you referenced earlier also instructed us to rebate & 2 & Q. So one thing I would like to just reiterate \\
\hline 3 & those funds, and so we are trying to do so as quickly as & 3 & is we can't really look at one piece in isolation. You \\
\hline 4 & possible. And so by doing that, it would be rebating & 4 & have to really look at the entire structure as a part of \\
\hline 5 & that in the first year of the rate increase. & 5 & a whole. This dwelling unit charge is part of a whole \\
\hline 6 & Q. So a portion of the funds of the Zero & 6 & unit charge. So we're decreasing our black charge from \\
\hline 7 & Waste Incentives are actually collected by Recology & 7 & \(\mathbf{\$ 2 5}\) dollars -- roughly \$25 dollars to \$10 dollars; so I \\
\hline 8 & San Francisco; right? & 8 & don't see any questions about that, unfortunately, \\
\hline 9 & A. Correct, yes. & 9 & but -- \\
\hline 10 & Q. So why then is Recology applying the entire & 10 & Q. Of course not. \\
\hline 11 & fund balance to offset the cost of collection rates? & 11 & A. Maybe next time. So basically since we're \\
\hline 12 & A. Very good question. It basically comes down & 12 & decreasing that price, we have to offset that decrease \\
\hline 13 & to -- one second, I have this written down here. Bear & 13 & with an increase to the dwelling unit charge, and I \\
\hline 14 & with me. I wish I had notes. & 14 & already described why that's necessary because of \\
\hline 15 & It comes down to the fact that most of the & 15 & our cost structure. It's also worth noting that \\
\hline 16 & Zero Waste Incentive funds are collected through the & 16 & volumetrically, multi-unit buildings aren't \\
\hline 17 & collection companies by the ratepayers. And then also & 17 & significantly different than single-family homes in the \\
\hline 18 & 90\% of Recology San Francisco's revenue comes from the & 18 & Sunset. They're typically using 32 gallons of trash \\
\hline 19 & tip fee paid for by the collection companies. And so & 19 & service in some cases. And so if you look at, first of \\
\hline 20 & therefore nearly all of the Zero Waste Incentive funds & 20 & all, the cost and the volume, they're relatively \\
\hline 21 & were, in effect, paid for by the collection ratepayers. & 21 & similar. So it's -- you really have to kind of look at \\
\hline 22 & Q. And so is there a corresponding difference if & 22 & it as a whole package versus just this one particular \\
\hline 23 & you were to apply them one way or another? & 23 & charge. \\
\hline 24 & A. There is. If we were to apply it to Recology & 24 & Q. How do you address multi-unit buildings that \\
\hline 25 & San Francisco, it would have a slight detrimental effect & 25 & have different practices? Anyone that's lived in a \\
\hline & Page 360 & & Page 362 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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multi-unit building knows that there's probably one residence that's really good and one or two that are really bad. Some of our landlords and some of the tenants who are ratepayers have asked, "Should I request separate bins and separate bills and not have to share my bins with neighbors who don't recycle as well?"
A. I probably wouldn't want to speak in generalities, but that sounds like a good idea to me in the sense that if one group of people in a building want to do a better job at recycling or composting and there's some bad actors in that building, I think it would be in their best interest to move towards recycling and composting services.
Q. And since so many of them are managed by property managers, sometimes by landlords who live in site, any opportunities there are for outreach and education there -- just want to put on the record -a lot of the multi-unit buildings do want to change, but don't know how to. And that's been a consistent feedback.
A. I would ask you to maybe direct that question to another -- maybe the general managers.
Q. Thank you.
A. No problem.
Q. Last week we heard a bunch of different types

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to do with revenue and profit. Many ratepayers are concerned about the cost of real labor and services versus Recology's profit margin. How much profit does Recology make annually and is it limited by your contract with the City?
A. I believe it was discussed in the first hearing that we have a regulated operating ratio requirement of \(91 \%\) to \(89 \%\). Right now, the rate application contemplates a \(91 \%\) O.R., which is lower, and that we have \(2 \%\) of incentives in the form of Zero Waste Incentive tier goals, which are the additional \(2 \%\); so it's a half a percent per tier, four tiers.

And to kind of answer the overarching theme of the question, it's my understanding that many municipalities in California have a similar structure and that our regulated profit margin is consistent with those municipalities.
Q. So you would say it's pretty comfortable to a regular U.S. city, or just in California?
A. I can't speak to U.S. cities in general, you know, but I can say that in Northern California, in some municipalities, this structure exists and our profit margins are consistent with those.

DIRECTOR NURU: Any additional cross-examination from the City? No?
of of recycling that you'll be able to accept with this new program. We would like know were those products go, but for you the question is what's the cost for this new diversion, specifically if textiles and plastic wrap -what is the cost in conjunction with the amount of diversion percentage-wise?
A. Are you asking how much does it cost to
recycle these materials and how much is included in the rate increase?
Q. Yes.
A. No specific cost element has been included in the rate application associated with the recycling of textiles. We have included that set of corresponding increase in revenue for the additional materials we anticipate to recover, but no specific costs have been included other than some additional workers to sort the material.
Q. Okay. It was brought up earlier the lifeline rate for low income people is actually, I believe, you have to earn less than \(\mathbf{\$ 2 4 , 0 0 0}\) dollars.
A. Yes, that sounds right.
Q. Do you know the last time this rate was updated, and if it is --
A. I believe it's updated annually.
Q. Okay. And then the last question I have has

Okay. So at this time, we'll move to next on the agenda item, the City's presentation on the impound account.

So Julia, how would you like to --
MS. DAWSON: We're going to start with the
Department of the Environment.
MR. BAKER: If I may, before we do that,
I just want to ask one more question of Mr. Porter.
Maybe I don't need to.

\section*{REDIRECT EXAMINATION}

BY MR. BAKER:
Q. But based on the least question, the idea that \(89 \%\) O.R. is more profit than \(91 \%\) O.R. is not intuitive to a lot of people.
A. Correct.
Q. And so can you briefly describe how the O.R. calculations work to determine profit?
A. Sure. So in Schedule B. 1 of each rate application for the collection companies and San Francisco, we get an operating ratio based on allowable expenses; so costs that are allowed for recovery. And those costs are divided, in essence, by that \(91 \%\) O.R. to arrive at a revenue requirement. And so dividing the cost by \(91 \%\) is less than dividing it by \(89 \%\), for example.

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1 & Q. And the 89\% O.R., which would equal more & 1 & as far as Schedule G. 1 for head count, table 3. \\
\hline 2 & profit -- & 2 & And specifically what I'd like to do is just \\
\hline 3 & A. Yes. & 3 & talk about the actuals; so if I can just cover initially \\
\hline 4 & Q. -- results from success under the Zero Waste & 4 & Rate Year 2014, '15 and '16, and what the delta -- what \\
\hline 5 & account? & 5 & the variance is on that. \\
\hline & A. Correct. We have disposal goals -- four tiers & & Q. Let me just jump in real quick. \\
\hline & of disposal goals. & 7 & You said you're looking at table 3 on \\
\hline 8 & MR. BAKER: During the break I indicated to & 8 & Exhibit 29; is that right? \\
\hline 9 & staff that we didn't have any other witnesses today, & 9 & A. Yes. \\
\hline 10 & and we're happy to do the impound account. But I just & 10 & Q. And why are you referring to table 3 instead \\
\hline 11 & wanted to let you know that Mr. Quillen and Mr. Negron & 11 & of table 2? \\
\hline 12 & are both available to talk about the head count & 12 & A. I think it's much easier at a high level to \\
\hline 13 & questions that were raised last week and about the & 13 & explain our head count from a solid number. As far as \\
\hline 14 & Abandoned Waste/Bulky Item alternative analysis that you & 14 & the number of employees, we had finance run the numbers \\
\hline 15 & also requested. & 15 & basically average per year on solid head count instead \\
\hline 16 & So it's your pleasure, we're happy to provide & 16 & of going into a full-time equivalent, which can be a \\
\hline 17 & those witnesses or wait till next week. & 17 & little challenging. There's a lot of variables there \\
\hline 18 & MS. DAWSON: I think we'd happy to hear that. & 18 & with overtime and casual employees. If you're okay with \\
\hline 19 & DIRECTOR NURU: We can. Yeah, we can ask & 19 & that, let me just talk strictly to table 3 and just \\
\hline 20 & those questions if you're ready to ask them. & 20 & explain the delta on those. \\
\hline 21 & MS. DAWSON: It's more them presenting back to & 21 & A. That's fine. \\
\hline 22 & us. & 22 & Q. Thank you. On the actuals from 2014, '15 \\
\hline 23 & MR. BAKER: So maybe we'll have both of them & 23 & and '16, the difference between ' 14 and ' 16 came out \\
\hline 24 & come up for efficiency, and we can take care of that. & 24 & to 22 additional head count. I broke that down by two \\
\hline 25 & DIRECTOR NURU: Okay. & 25 & categories: union, and then exempt/non-exempt. \\
\hline & Page 367 & & Page 369 \\
\hline 1 & (Mr. Quillen and Mr. Negron step up to the & 1 & Under the union, we netted an increase. And \\
\hline 2 & witness stand.) & 2 & when I say "net," there's a lot of movement between \\
\hline 3 & MS. PEARCE: Ms. Dawson, how would you like me & 3 & different programs. Ultimately, I'm responsible to make \\
\hline 4 & to proceed? Would you like me to ask the follow-up & 4 & sure that everything gets picked up and the customers \\
\hline 5 & questions or would you like to re-ask the questions that & 5 & get serviced based on the changes in the economy and the \\
\hline 6 & you asked last week? & 6 & operational challenges that we have day to day. \\
\hline 7 & MS. DAWSON: That's fine. & 7 & So the net increase was an additional 14 in \\
\hline 8 & If I have other questions, I'll jump in. & 8 & the union side, and that was mainly to support the \\
\hline 9 & MS. PEARCE: Okay, sounds good. & 9 & progressive growth of the AMC program when we first \\
\hline 10 & I'll start with Mr. Negron. & 10 & rolled it out. It also supported -- what we talked \\
\hline 11 & DAN NEGRON, & 11 & about earlier, the Bulky Item Recycling growth of almost \\
\hline 12 & having been previously duly sworn, & 12 & 41\% percent increase from Rate Year '14 to '16, and then \\
\hline 13 & was examined and testified as follows: & 13 & we saw significant increase in debris box service. \\
\hline 14 & direct examination & 14 & Tonnages from '14 to Rate Year '16 went up almost 17\%. \\
\hline 15 & BY MS. PEARCE: & 15 & And if you were to reference the Schedule F.1, you'll \\
\hline 16 & Q. Ms. Dawson last week asked you a couple of & 16 & see revenues starting at \$13 million and in Rate Year \\
\hline 17 & questions referencing Exhibit 29. Specifically she & 17 & '16, almost went to \$21 million. So there was \\
\hline 18 & asked you some questions about the Recology Sunset & 18 & significant growth in the city that supported -- that \\
\hline 19 & Scavenger/Recology Golden Gate head count changes from & 19 & netted this 14 increase on the union side. \\
\hline 20 & 2013 to 2016. Have you had a chance to review those & 20 & On the exempt side, we had two major \\
\hline 21 & changes and are you prepared to explain them today? & 21 & categories -- two major strategies. That was to support \\
\hline 22 & A. Yes, I did review her Exhibit 29. Forgive me & 22 & waste zero and push diversion -- and to the Ratepayer \\
\hline 23 & if I start just coughing. I'm just getting over a cold, & 23 & Advocate earlier, a lot of outreach for our commercial \\
\hline 24 & but I will plow through this. & 24 & and our apartments. And it also supported debris box \\
\hline 25 & So Ms. Dawson, I have your overview reference & 25 & growth in those two categories, and that was a net \\
\hline & Page 368 & & Page 370 \\
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effect of 8.
So combine 14 on union and 8 on exempt/non-
-exempt, 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

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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
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 from 2014 to our projected 2018.

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.
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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Recycling."
MR. PRADHAN: Admitted.
(Exhibit 50, "Abandoned Material
Collection/Bulky Item Recycling [Recology],"
was admitted into evidence.)
BY MS. PEARCE:
Q. All right. Mr. Negron, describe if you would what this slide shows and what Recology's proposing.
A. Okay. On the left side, I have broken down what we've proposed in Rate Year 2018 in this current rate application. For the Abandoned Material Collection, I'm asking for 12 drivers or basically 6 crews, and again, continuing supporting the standard level agreement of servicing the requests within four hours during business hours.
Q. And just to make it clear, the \(\mathbf{1 2}\) drivers and six crews, how much is a proposed increase over what you're currently operating with?
A. We're currently operating at 10 per program. So for each of these programs, we're asking for 2 additional or a total of 4 drivers and 4 trucks.

So in the Bulk Item Recycling program, we are also requesting 12 drivers, 6 crews. We're currently at 10 with a response time currently of equal to or greater than 48 hours on an appointment system. So in summary,

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we have a limit of 600 calls per day. If I receive 600 requests or greater than 600 requests before 12:00, I ask that I'm able to route those the next available day. And the reason why is because we have patterns in our data where we'll receive 800 to 900 calls in one day. And right now under the Bulky Item Recycling, we schedule it and we can manage that, and under the Abandoned Material Collection, we pick it up within four hours.

And I can tell you that if we get greater than 600 calls, we will make AMC the priority because I know that's an important program as far as keeping the city clean. So when we prioritize, we will go after the AMC first. So that's our proposal as far as keeping the head count status quo.

DIRECTOR NURU: Just for clarification.
"A day" is seven days a week?
THE WITNESS: It's a good question, Mohammed.
So right now "next day," under the Bulky Item
Recycling, is next business day. So if the customer calls after 12 o'clock on Friday, we will schedule it for Monday. Abandoned Material will continue seven days a week. We will pick that up.

We can talk -- I mean, I can go back and do an analysis. But if we were to include Bulky Item

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we're looking for 12 crews and 24 drivers.
Q. For both of the programs as proposed under the 2018 rate application?
A. Yes. So under the combined -- based on Ms. Dawson's suggestion last week, we went back to the operations team and kind of looked at it very closely. We propose we could do the job with 20 drivers and 10 crews working in partnership throughout the city.

We're going to request that the Abandoned Material Collection program, we will continue servicing those customers within four hours if the calls come in before 12:00 p.m., and anything that comes in after 12:00 p.m. we will route the following day. And that gives us greater efficiency on the back end as far as the number of calls, and it still meets the City's needs of four hours or less.

We will also propose under the Bulky Item Recycling the same parameters. If the customer wants bulky items collected before 12 o'clock, we will service it the same day. That's a significant improvement to the 48 hours or greater that we're doing now.

The only issue is that I ask that when we combine the two programs -- and these are two very popular programs -- in theory, I can receive a significant amount of calls in one day. I'm asking that

Recycling on the weekends, it would be incredibly -it would be a lot of calls, Director. And we can manage that, but I don't think we can do it with the 20 drivers. I'm trying to stay within the parameters of 10 crews. It would be significant.
CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. DAWSON:
Q. So can you kind of elaborate a little bit more about the demand for service that you're seeing this and why you think you need \(\mathbf{2 0}\) drivers to make this successful? The other thing I'm a little interested in hearing more about is you mentioned peaks. Do you think it would be possible to schedule for those peaks? Are they predictable in any way?

For instance, I know from looking at our current tonnage data that we do have certain seasonality affects in Bulky Item and Abandoned in particular around the holidays, and around move-in/move-out for university timing. Are those the peaks you're alluding to? And if so, could you handle those by just knowing that you're going to schedule overtime for that period to respond to those calls rather than increase crew size over the entire year?
A. Yes. We can manage overtime. We can definitely manage the overtime to support the surges,

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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.

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

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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
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

Page 381
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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beyond, we can get \(\mathbf{5 0} \%\) 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.

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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

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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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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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MUNI buses and et cetera.
So I do all my routing -- all my preplanning
is designed to get them as close as 8 hours as possible.
The overtime just comes in when there's challenges operationally or weather conditions like this morning with the rain. Those are the overtime factors. But I don't like to operationally just pre-plan an 8 -and-a-half-hour day because it just inherently becomes a public safety problem and an employee safety problem. They both run hand in hand. I'm sorry I put my G.M. hat on.
Q. I'm wondering if you have any safety or workers' compensation or other data that you'd like to provide to us that backs up that sense.
A. Yeah. We can -- I can get with my friend Porter and we can look at all our workers' comp experience and ALGL experiences. It's in the rate, but we can expand on that.
Q. I think that would be helpful.
A. Okay.

DIRECTOR NURU: Okay. Any other
cross-examination?
MS. DAWSON: We'll wait on Mr. Quillen until
the next hearing.
DIRECTOR NURU: Okay. Then we should proceed
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Q. What is the impound account?
A. The impound account is a fund that is used to cover specific costs for the Department of the Environment and the Department of Public Works.
Q. And the impound account is funded by the rates; is that right?
A. That's right.
Q. And there is about \(\mathbf{\$ 1 9 . 7}\) million allocated to the impound account in Rate Year 2018 under the application. Is that your understanding? Is that right?
A. Right.
Q. Is that application, that amount, commensurate with the size of past rate applications?
A. I can comment on the Department of the Environment's portion. And the Department of Environment, what was listed in the final rate application was \(\$ 11,210,800\). And we actually have a revision of that reducing that by \(\$ 10,000\) dollars. So I would actually like to introduce an exhibit on that.

MR. PRADHAN: Let's do that.
That can be Exhibit 51.
(Exhibit 51, "Impound Expenses [City]," was admitted into evidence.)

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with the impound account presentation.
MR. HALEY: I'd like to invite Jack up.
(Mr. Macy steps up to the witness stand.)
JACK MACY,
having first been duly sworn,
was examined and testified as follows:
DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. PRADHAN:
Q. Good morning. Could you state your name and title, please.
A. Yes. Jack Macy. I'm the Commercial Zero Waste Senior Coordinator for the Department of the Environment.
Q. And how long have you served in that position?
A. Since 2002.
Q. What are your general duties as related to refuse rate setting and collection?
A. Well, I oversee the commercial sector for Zero Waste and I also am involved in helping to review the proposed rates. I'm also involved in helping to put together the Zero Waste budget and track that, and that's part of the impound.
Q. Part of the impound account?

\section*{Is that what you said?}
A. Yes.

THE WITNESS: And I want to get to your question. So with regards to the Department of the Environment's portion, that is commensurate with previous rate applications.
BY MR. PRADHAN:
Q. And to the best of your knowledge, is that allocation roughly proportional to what other communities receive from their franchising agreements?
A. Yes. And I -- to the best of my knowledge believe that more broadly, everything that's going through the impound account is proportional to other jurisdictions. It's quite a range, but on average, it's roughly proportional.
Q. Okay. Why don't you walk us through Exhibit 51. What is Exhibit 51?
A. Okay. So exhibit 51 is a -- it's a summary of the Department of the Environment impound expenses that are funding by the impound account, so for the appropriate funding-by-program area. And so this provides an overview of the different budget areas of the Department of the Environment, and it shows how much would be spent for each of the different program areas that are funded at least in part by the impound account.

This was developed in conjunction with
each of these program areas following guidelines the

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\section*{Department's been using since 2005. \\ Q. And I understand you have some more information for us regarding the specifics of these different programs; is that right?}
A. Yes. I would actually like to introduce another exhibit.

MR. PRADHAN: This will be admitted as Exhibit 52.
(Exhibit 52, "Impound Funded Projects Summary
[City]," was admitted into evidence.)
BY MR. PRADHAN:
Q. Mr. Macy, as we hand out Exhibit 52, can you explain what it is?
A. Yes. So this is a summary description of the different programs in the Department of Environment that are being funded by funds from the impound account. I wasn't going to go into detail of all the funded projects described here, but I will say that most of these projects were to implement policies and programs directly to move the City towards its zero waste goal.

This includes, for example, within Zero Waste and outreach program areas. And I will say with regards to that, the previous exhibit had a separate budget for outreach. In this description, the outreach activities are folded within the other program areas. So within

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growing and changing population with 850,000 residents and 650,000 employees, are contributing to increases in disposal and making achieving zero waste more challenging. We see the need for additional resources and actions to reverse this trend and making San Francisco closer to zero waste.

To address this challenge, as has been presented in the rate application, we have the most significant facility and program changes since the introduction of the three-stream program in 2000. This includes changing which bins certain materials will belong, with more going to recycling with the proposed 16 gallon trash and 64 gallon recycling.

So all this is necessitating requiring a large multilingual multi-touch outreach effort to all sectors in San Francisco to really remind everyone that what is the -- the how, the what, and the why of participating in our programs and all the associated messaging and collateral out there as well to change that message. So we are seeing an increase requested for that outreach effort.
Q. So I guess just to quickly summarize, the funds that would be allocated to the impound account would be spent at least by the Department of Environment on the activities you just described and are summarized

Zero Waste, the average associated with Zero waste and so forth is within that description.

So for Zero Waste, the primary emphasis has been on implementing our Mandatory Recycling and Composting Ordinance, which includes helping ensure all 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 activities within Zero Waste and our outreach efforts that constitute much of the expenses.

I also want to point out that as has been noted in previous testimony by Recology, recent economic and social factors such as a construction boom and

\section*{in Exhibit 52; is that right?}
A. Yeah, that's a major portion of it. There are additional efforts as described in the latest exhibit, other program areas such as toxics 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 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 budget office and it runs through the Mayor's budget process.

And then fourth, it then goes to the Board of 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

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program plan each year.
I also say that we have internal checks and balances on spending the money to ensure that they're the approval for expenditures. These are run through program managers and through the Deputy Director or Director, depending on how much, to authorize any expenditure of the impound account. We also track all our time that staff spends through an online tracking system; so all our hours are logged to make sure that impound account hours are properly allocated and accounted for.

So we have a number of different ways to ensure that the money is appropriately used.

MR. PRADHAN: Thank you. I don't have any further questions.

DIRECTOR NURU: Okay, time is running.
I think we should go to public comment. But before that, I would ask the Ratepayer Advocate if she had any last questions.

Okay. Can I see a show of hands of people who would like to speak. All right.

\section*{PUBLIC COMMENT BY LLOYD THIBEAUX}

MR. THIBEAUX: My name is Lloyd Thibeaux.
The thing I have is I'd like to know how many
grants are going to be presented to get a grant. That
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\section*{make any sense to you?}

DIRECTOR NURU: Yeah.
MR. THIBEAUX: I know they're going to make a
grant, so why the \(16 \%\) ? And then \(5 \%\) percent after
that -- so it's not \(16 \%\) and 5\%, it's 16\% and 5\% compounded. So it's probably about a \(35 \%\) rate. Somebody could answer that. I guess I came up here to talk because everyone's been up here talking.

And then the other thing is that how much money are they making on this recycling right now? I know they're making a fortune, so why are our rates going up? And we have a duplex and we only have three cans. So why should we be paying for six cans? We don't have enough garbage. The guy that stays downstairs, he's gone most of the time and we're old and we don't have that much garbage anymore; so we should be able to get smaller cans than bigger cans because we really don't fill the cans up right now, except for the recycle. We do that.

And what's the other thing I have here -and then with all this computer stuff they're doing, whenever you have technology, people are laid off. They said they're not laying off people, but they're going to lay people off because Facebook, Google, everybody lays somebody off because they got more
technology. So to say you're not laying anybody off, you're going to keep the people, I don't think that's right either, the story they're telling us.

That's what I have to say.
DIRECTOR NURU: Thank you for your comment. Next person.
PUBLIC COMMENT BY DAVID PILPEL
MR. PILEL: David Pilpel.
I don't have a lot of time and I'm going to try to cover some territory here, and I've got a funeral in an hour for Natalie Berg.

DIRECTOR NURU: You have five minutes.
MR. PILPEL: Thank you.
MR. PILPEL: The DPW website that I've talked about at prior hearings, more stuff keeps popping up there, which is great. Same thing on the Recology side, in particular, the RSF schedules that were made into a PDF only have the odd pages. It's a 66-page document; there are only 33 pages. It's onlt the odd pages.

The transcript from the first hearing is supposed to be made available by today, I think. Will that be posted on the website any time soon?

MR. PRADHAN: We'd have to check if it's ready.

MR. PILPEL: That'd be great.

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The exhibit binders, I understand that Recology or somebody may be working on a list of exhibits -- an index to the exhibits. It would be great if that gets updated after each set of hearings and inserted in the binder so we can remember what Exhibit 19 is. Because someday, Exhibit 19 --

I actually wanted to introduce two exhibits, if I may. I don't think the Port Commission agenda from March 14th was the most relevant, but I do believe that the staff report on Item 11C at that meeting, which is 13 pages, is one exhibit; and I believe a 15-page presentation, a PowerPoint that was given there, I wanted to introduce those, if I might, as two exhibits.

MR. PRADHAN: Why don't you give those to the clerk and we can mark them and distribute them at the next hearing.

MR. PILPEL: Okay, that would be great. And I actually have an electronic version. I wasn't able to print out color copies; so if I can get an electronic version of that to Julia and maybe they can do color copies and distribute to the whole world. I'm not going to ask questions about those right now, but I thought they should be in the record. It speaks to some of Maurice and Meghan's points about the iMRF development

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1 & at Pier 96. & 1 & investments, whether it's a direct investment or a \\
\hline 2 & DIRECTOR NURU: If you give them to us, we'll & 2 & lease, has impacts on rates, has impacts on customers. \\
\hline 3 & accept them and turn them in as evidence. & 3 & I continue to believe we need to look at ratepayer \\
\hline 4 & MR. PILPEL: Can we reserve 53 and 54 for & 4 & equity and how much more investing in whether ratepayers \\
\hline 5 & those? & 5 & have an interest in that. \\
\hline 6 & MR. PRADHAN: Yes. & 6 & The way that the Company might treat lease \\
\hline 7 & MR. PILPEL: Thanks. & 7 & costs for tax and other incentive credit, I don't \\
\hline 8 & More on the iMRF and Pier 96. In the & 8 & understand that enough, but perhaps rate consultant can \\
\hline 9 & future -- just a couple of other quick points. I'm not & 9 & look carefully at how that flows through and what the \\
\hline 10 & sure that we've heard yet the total rate impact of the & 10 & impacts are. \\
\hline 11 & current proposal, understanding that there's some tweaks & 11 & And just finally, on the apartment example, \\
\hline 12 & going on plus the expected COLA or range of COLA numbers & 12 & the six-unit apartment building that only 32 gallons of \\
\hline 13 & and with the contingent schedules, if they're triggered & 13 & composting, that's actually less than the minimum \\
\hline 14 & as anticipated. So it certainly appears to be about & 14 & service requirement. Under the current rate order, the \\
\hline 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 \\
\hline 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 \\
\hline 17 & year with those kinds of assumptions. & 17 & be in a 32 gallon; they should be at least 48 gallons of \\
\hline 18 & There was discussion earlier of trash & 18 & service, and the smallest container available for that \\
\hline 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 \\
\hline 20 & the cost of processing trash versus the disposal cost, & 20 & disproportionate impact by only having a 32 gallon \\
\hline 21 & and to some extent, what the diversion impact is. & 21 & container available for a single-family residence, then \\
\hline 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 \\
\hline 23 & a worthwhile Zero Waste investment and we should be able & 23 & held to that same minimum service standard. \\
\hline 24 & to look at least what the cost impact is. & 24 & Thank you. More next week. \\
\hline 25 & Just touching on Pier 96 for a second, I think & 25 & DIRECTOR NURU: Thank you. \\
\hline & Page 399 & & Page 401 \\
\hline 1 & one of the real unknowns there is the cost of the & 1 & Any other public comments? \\
\hline 2 & seawall work at Pier 96 and whether the Port absorbs & 2 & Okay. At this time, I'd like to continue this \\
\hline 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 \\
\hline 4 & That may also be a schedule risk for the iMRF project. & 4 & same room, Room 416. We will continue with the items \\
\hline 5 & Probably talk about Tier 3 and 4 another time & 5 & listed on the agenda and hopefully wrap up this initial \\
\hline 6 & and this vacuum thing that I found buried somewhere. & 6 & series of Director's Hearings. \\
\hline 7 & There's been discussion about proportionality, & 7 & I want to thank everyone for participating in \\
\hline 8 & and I haven't heard enough about the proportional & 8 & these proceedings, and our session is adjourned. \\
\hline 9 & impacts of rate changes and potential disproportionality & 9 & Thank you. \\
\hline 10 & for different customer types. Julia got into that a & 10 & (Ending time: 12:00 p.m.) \\
\hline 11 & little bit today, but I think there may be some other & 11 & \\
\hline 12 & examples and ways to look at whether the impacts are & 12 & \\
\hline 13 & being felt proportionately ly or not throughout the rate & 13 & \\
\hline 14 & types or the rate pays. & 14 & \\
\hline 15 & I'm also not sure if the low-income discount & 15 & \\
\hline 16 & programs and, for that matter, the base and variable & 16 & \\
\hline 17 & rate cost allocations and cost recovery are comparable & 17 & \\
\hline 18 & to the SFPUC or other utility types, or for that matter, & 18 & \\
\hline 19 & other garbage and recycling collection companies & 19 & \\
\hline 20 & elsewhere. It may be, it may not be, but I just don't & 20 & \\
\hline 21 & see enough evidence in the record on how those things & 21 & \\
\hline 22 & compare. & 22 & \\
\hline 23 & And just some final points, then I'm done. & 23 & \\
\hline 24 & The change in asset treatment today, I think, & 24 & \\
\hline 25 & the pretty substantial. \(\$ 100\) million dollars of asset & 25 & \\
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