1 2	REPORTER'S RECORD VOLUME 2 OF 2 VOLUMES TRIAL COURT CAUSE NO. 2022-CI-06061
3	TEXAS DISPOSAL SYSTEMS) IN THE DISTRICT COURT LANDFILLS, INC.,) Plaintiff)
5	vs.) 288TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
6	CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS) Defendants) BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS
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9 10	
11	MOTION FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF
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1 4	
15	On the 22nd day of February, 2023, the following
16	proceedings came on to be held in the above-titled and
17	numbered cause before the Honorable Nadine Nieto, Judge
18	Presiding of the 285th Judicial District, held in San
19	Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.
20	Proceedings reported by computerized stenotype
21	machine.
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1	VOLUME 2	
2	TEMPORARY INJUNCTION	
3	February 22nd, 2023	7 O T
4	Plaintiff's witnesses	/ОЦ.
5		/ol
6 7	By Ms. Kirkland 4 By Mr. Hemphill 56	2 2
8	Plaintiff/Respondent rests61	2
9	Closing Argument by Ms. Kirkland62	2
10	Closing Argument by Mr. Hemphill70	2
11	Rebuttal Argument by Ms. Kirkland80	2
12	Request for bond82	2
13	Reporter's Certificate86	2
14	ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF WITNESSES	
15	Direct Cross V.Dire V Gregory, Bob 56 4	/ol 2
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
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                   THE COURT: All right. Ms. Kirkland, I
 2
    believe it was time for your cross.
 3
                   MS. KIRKLAND: Yes, Your Honor. If I may
 4
    proceed.
 5
                   THE COURT: You may proceed.
 6
                         CROSS-EXAMINATION
         BY MS. KIRKLAND
 8
              Good morning, Mr. Gregory.
 9
         Α
              Good morning.
              I've got a few questions. Do you agree that
10
11
     the rights and obligations of the party are set out in
12
     the contract between the party?
13
              The entirety of the contract --
         Α
14
              If we look at --
         0
15
         Α
              -- I think so.
16
              -- the original agreement, first amendment, the
17
     second amendment, memorandum of understanding, and
18
     special addendum.
              I -- I believe so.
19
20
              Okay.
         Q
2.1
              There certainly have been discussions along the
22
     way involving particularities of things that go along
23
     with the contract, but the thing that the contract deals
    with I believe that it does.
2.4
25
              And so would you agree that the only written
         0
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contract would be reflected in those documents I just addressed?

2.1

A To the extent there are letters, and like a -like a -- whether a Saturday delivery happens or
certain -- the commune -- the City communicates all the
time -- not all the time. The City communicates from
time to time regarding clean-ups and special events, and
they ask us when we'll do them and we do them. Those
are not articulated in the contract, but there are
things that we -- they ask for and we consent to.

Q Sure. And that may be services provided to the City, but that's not services related to the contract.

And honestly, Mr. Gregory, I'm just trying to ask, would you agree that the contract between the parties, the obligations is set out in those five documents that we talked about? To the extent there may have been other discussions about separate services, those wouldn't define the contract itself.

A I would say generally it does. There are particularities that occur that are -- that are allowed within the frame of the contract, but those things are not discussed particularly within the contract.

Q And those wouldn't be -- okay.

Let's look at Section 6F of the contract.

I think the binder is directly in front of you. If you

look at the second tab, which is Tab B, there are two little blue tabs. If you get the second blue tab, that reflects the second amendment, and I'd ask you to turn to page three, please. I just want to review some language.

A I have it.

2.1

Q When we look at 6F, the initial sentence says [as read] TDSL agrees to accept up to 500,000 tons per year of City solid waste hauled by any City vehicle or designated haulers, which includes a City contractor, during the term of this agreement at the rates and adjusted in the manner set forth in this agreement.

You agree that TDSL has an obligation to accept 500 tons per year at the contract price; is that correct?

A I do. And I'll say that's a carry-over from the first amendment contract which had -- had that in it. And so the second amendment was just honoring what was required in the first amendment --

Q Okay.

A -- which included delivery to the transfer station as well as delivery directly to our landfill.

Q It goes on. If we go down a little bit further in the paragraph, it says TDSL -- so like you said, towards the bottom. [As read] TDSL agrees to accept the

City's regularly collected municipal solid waste which includes waste from all City departments, City contractors, and designated City haulers at the City's contracted price.

You would agree TDSL has an obligation to accept the City's municipal solid waste at the contract price; is that correct?

A Yes.

2.1

Q And then finally it goes on to define — state that [as read] such material shall include the same type of waste, including small amounts of brush, white goods and materials from citizen clean—up events as has been customary for the City, as has been processed by the City through the transfer station from 1991 through 1996, and other solid waste appropriate for the transfer station.

That is the type of solid waste that TDSL agreed to accept at the transfer station; correct?

Under this contract?

A Yes.

Q And TDSL accepted the City's bulky waste from 1998 till August 2021; is that correct?

A We did accept the -- the bulky waste. Are you speaking particularly of that that was hauled in roll-off trucks?

- 1 0 Just bulky waste. Bulky waste that was brought 2 to the facility. We did. 3 Α And does TDSL -- you continue to accept bulky waste from your own haulers and third-parties at the 5 6 transfer station; is that correct? Α We do, and a small amount from the City as 8 well. So you would agree then that bulky waste is the 9 Q 10 type of waste appropriate for the transfer station; 11 correct? 12 Α As long as it fits the criteria of fitting in, 13 yes, it is appropriate and we have continued to accept 14 that portion of bulky waste from the City since 2001.
 - Q And do you --

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2.1

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- A I'm sorry. 2021. I apologize. You were referring to 2021.
- Q And so just to be clear, from 1998 to 2021, you accepted bulky waste from the City and third parties, is that correct, at the transfer station?
- A That is correct.
- Q And so, again, as I mentioned, it's the type of waste that's appropriate for a transfer station, in particular Starcrest?
 - A It's the type of waste; however, it's the type

of waste, as it's collected and delivered, changed over time.

- Q Do you continue to accept bulky waste at Starcrest, Mr. Gregory?
- A We do.

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Q Would you -- if we look back one page, it says [as read] All such materials brought to the transfer station by City crews, designated haulers, or City contractors shall be used to calculate the City's 100 tons per year requirement.

Did I read that correctly?

- A Exactly where are you?
- Q Sure. No. Yeah, no, I'll point you to it.

 If we go back on page three.
 - A Three. Okay. Sorry.
- Q No, no. That was my fault.

You start with the sentence that says all such materials.

- A Where is it found in the paragraph?
- Q Towards the bottom. If you -- you'll see the hundred thousand, if that helps kind of orient you on the page. And I can -- I can read it one more time if that helps. [As read] All such materials brought to the transfer station by City crews, designated haulers, or City contractors shall be used to calculate the City's

```
hundred -- 100,000 tons per year guaranteed requirement.
 1
 2
                   THE COURT: It is the very last sentence,
 3
    sir.
              I do see it.
        Α
 5
                   THE WITNESS: I do see it now, Judge.
 6
    Sorry.
        0
              (MS. KIRKLAND) Would you agree that there's no
 8
    exceptions in that sentence?
 9
              It says what it says. I don't see an
        Α
10
    exception.
11
              So under the contract, TDS is supposed to
12
    accept the solid waste as defined by the contract at the
13
    contract price; correct? You would agree with that?
14
        Α
                        There's a much more global statement
              No.
                   No.
15
    that -- that specifies solid waste collected by the City
16
    in a manner as collected from '91 through 1996.
17
    there is much, much, much bulky waste that exists out
18
    there that the City never regularly collected and
19
    delivered. And really there's a lot of it that the City
20
    doesn't collect now and delivers. So to -- I will not
2.1
    say that we're supposed to take any bulky waste that the
22
    City delivers regardless of what it is because that's
23
    not the case.
24
              If we turn to page four, though -- because we
25
     just looked at the sentence. The sentence doesn't end
```

at 'through 1996'. You would agree the sentence continues on, [as read] and other solid waste appropriate for the transfer station.

Correct?

2.1

A That's part of what I'm talking about. There's a lot of bulky solid waste that's not appropriate for the transfer station, but there's a subset for the City's waste they collected that was specific to what they had regularly collected from 1991 to 1996.

That was a subset that defined what waste from the City we could take. It did not necessarily address what waste we could take from residential or third-party haulers then or at some point in time in the future.

Q Did you make any -- between 1998 and 2021, did you make any distinction to the City about the type of bulky waste that they delivered to Starcrest?

A Yes. We made distinction in our communications to them. When you mean make a distinction, we pointed out the problems that we had of the roll-offs coming from the City's dropoff center before August 2nd, 2021.

Q Did you continue to accept the waste?

A We continued to accept the waste and hoped that we could negotiate some sort of deal that would provide a compromise or an added rate or another contract

- because the City -- we provide lots of services,

 especially our company, Texas Disposal Systems. We'd

 hoped we could gain another contract that would give us

 revenue and profit to offset the loss that we were

 having by taking this waste that was not acceptable

 under the contract.
 - Q But prior to 2021, you hadn't provided any notice to the City that they were delivering unacceptable bulky waste.
 - A Yes, we had.

- Q You had sent a default letter or notice to cure to them?
- A It wasn't in the form of a default letter, but it was in the forms of communications and there are there are numerous examples. And in my default letter that came on November 22nd of '22, I refer back to a series of letters and communications where we had ongoing discussion concerning the various defaults, and I believe including this one.
- Q So let's go to that -- the August 2021 letter. Well, before I step -- go forward from there, while we're still in the contract -- and I'm looking at page four. It says [as read] TDSL shall not unreasonably disallow any type of the City's solid waste from being delivered and processed through the transfer station;

```
correct?
 1
 2
              I believe that's what it said.
              So when we go through -- and, again, you
    mentioned in August 2021 you sent a cure letter;
 4
     correct?
 5
 6
         Α
              August 2nd, 2021, yes.
              Sure. And we can look at it. If you go to Tab
         0
 8
     C, that -- that would be the letter.
 9
              B as -- tab what? I'm sorry?
         Α
10
              Sure. Tab C.
11
                All right.
                              I have it.
         Α
              С.
12
              So we have a second paragraph.
                                               The -- sorry.
         Q
13
    Actually I'm going to go to page two, two of three,
14
     third paragraph down, sort of in the middle. A sentence
15
     that starts with [as read] Additionally, from this date
16
     forward TDSL will not accept the subject uncompacted
17
     bulky waste at the current contract rate for regularly
18
     collected municipal solid waste.
19
                   Did I read that correctly?
20
         Α
              Yes.
21
              And so would you agree that prior to this
22
     letter you were accepting uncompacted bulky waste at the
23
     current contract rate?
24
         Α
              Yes.
25
              Prior to August of 2021, you had never told the
```

City that you considered the bulky waste that they were bringing to be a breach of the contract; is that fair?

A No.

2.1

Q You had told them before that you thought it was a breach of the contract?

A We told them that -- we had not sent formal notice that it was a breach of the contract. We had told them that it was not allowed in the contract. We argued those points, and we have correspondence back and forth with the City staff where we were -- where we were negotiating and trying to come up with a way to offset that loss and that difference in -- in rate so that they could somehow continue to -- we would allow it to come in perhaps at a different rate or as part of another contract.

But, yeah, we have documentation showing that we did identify it as not allowed waste and that it was not something that we wanted or would continue. And as I said yesterday, it just reached a point where we didn't think we were making any headway whatsoever so we had to do the default.

Q So would you agree that this is your first formal default notice to the City then?

A On -- it's the first formal default notice on that item, yes.

Q You would agree after receiving this default letter, the City ceased to bring any bulky waste to TDSL's facility at Starcrest.

A They stopped that day.

2.1

Q So to the extent there was any default or any breach, it was cured consistent with the contract; correct?

A It was cured as far as the ongoing shipment of roll-offs with bulky waste from the Bitters site or some of the other sites. It was not cured from a standpoint of what was owed to us for what had been shipped before. And it didn't cover all bulky waste because we continued to receive certain types of bulky waste on occasional community clean-ups where the -- the facility was open. Whether it came from the City or it came from the public, it was -- the City was inviting them in.

And then we have special accounts like for Fiesta and with watershed management and public works that will bring things in on a special basis, so there's small amounts.

And even in the carts where the garbage trucks pick up the material in the plastic carts by dumping them, there are small amount of bulky waste in that. They're just able to fit inside the cart.

Q But you still continue -- is it your position

that the City is supposed to pick that waste out and not
bring it to Starcrest facility?

- A Not at all. No, not at all. No.
- Q Okay.

2.1

- A If it goes in the cart -- just like the dead animals, if it's in the cart, I consider that regular -- what was regularly collected waste because -- from -- regularly collected from the period '91 to 1996 because they were picking up from -- by hand and they changed to picking it up by -- via a cart.
- Q And so, again, your complaint in terms of the bulky waste that had to do with the roll-off containers from Bitters that you mentioned in the letter.
 - A Yes.
- Q Okay. And as soon as they received this letter, would you agree didn't get anymore roll-off container from Bitters; correct?
 - A To my knowledge, we did not from that day on.
 - Q So to the extent there was any default from that, it had been cured which was allowed under the contract. You got 30 days to cure any alleged breach under the contract.
- A Again, there was no payment made. So the default was that they were hauling it to us as well as there was money owed.

Q And that's based on your position that they owed for potential tipping revenue you could have obtained in the seven years prior if there hadn't have been the Bitters site; is that right?

A There was three -- there are three parts to the invoice. One part is a credit on what had already been charged the City for the -- the then contract rate. The contract rate has escalated some, more rapidly in the more -- this last year because of the big inflation we have, less in prior years.

But whatever the contract rate was, that was deducted or that was shown as a credit, and then there was a charge for the total amount at the gate rate, whatever the gate rate was at the time, and then there was an adjustment for the put or pay because that volume of material did not qualify for -- for the put or pay because it was not an acceptable waste. So it -- the net of those three started with a credit and then two additions gave the number that we read.

Q And all of that is based on the assumption that the bulky waste that was brought from Bitters was inappropriate under the contract; right? That's based on that assumption.

A It was inappropriate for the rate under the contract.

Q I understand. I'm just saying your position on those invoices on whether that money is owed, that is completely based on the idea that the type of bulky waste that was being brought was inappropriate under the contract.

2.1

- A Again, we -- we could have taken it had the City identified it and paid for it as a -- at a gate rate. So it was not inappropriate to negotiate a term on what the material was. It was inappropriate because they charged -- we charged them first and then later the higher rate. First the lower rate, the contract rate, and then the higher rate.
- So the waste was not necessarily inappropriate. The rate that was charged was inappropriate.
- Q Because the waste is the type of waste you can take at the transfer station; correct?
- A It is. It's more expensive. It's more bulky. It is -- it slows down the operation. It has to go through the compactor. It's a different waste stream, but we do take it at the transfer station, that type of waste.
- Q Okay. We're going to go back to the second
 amendment. Sorry, back to Tab B. The second blue tab,
 Tab B.

```
Tab B. Yes, ma'am.
 1
         Α
 2
              Would you agree that the City has priority of
     access to Starcrest?
 3
              Hang on. You said B, as in boy?
         Α
              Sorry. B is the big tab, and then the second
 5
 6
     blue tab is the second amendment. And I haven't sent
 7
     you --
 8
         Α
              I'm sorry.
              -- to a specific section yet.
 9
         Q
10
              I have it now, yes.
         Α
11
              Okay. Just wanted to get us there because I'm
12
     going to ask you questions.
13
                   Okay. And actually I can -- I can take
14
     you to -- if you go to page five -- so at the bottom
15
     there are obviously page numbers. And Section C talks
16
     about party of service to the City, correct, at
     Starcrest?
17
18
         Α
              Yes.
19
              In fact, you know, the way it was written is
20
     [as read] So in part, this second amendment is intended
2.1
     to ensure to the City first priority for the City's use
22
     and access to the transfer station facilities.
23
                   Do you agree that the City had priority of
     access to the facilities?
24
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Α

Yes.

Q And again, if we look -- if you turn one page over. And page six, number one, [as read] At any time the City shall have the first right to service at the transfer station.

So, again, contract reiterates first right to access, first right to service; correct?

A Yes.

2.1

Q So then if you turn one more page to page seven, and we go to Section D, that first sentence says [as read] City and its designated haulers shall have first right of access to any and all capacity at the transfer station for full process and disposal services at the contract price. TDS will have second priority, and third priorities will have last.

There's no limitations in that language; would you agree?

A Not as that -- not in that, no.

Q So the -- there's nothing that says the City has less access if it impacts TDS's profitability; correct? There's no talks of profit in this contact; is that fair?

A You're going -- we're starting with three sentences. There's nothing like that stated in these three sentences. Are you going to the whole contract with the -- with the question?

Yeah. Yes, sir. 1 0 Sorry. 2 Will you re-ask the question then? 3 Sure. Would you agree there's nothing -- we can either stay in this section or we can go to the whole contract -- that says the City's right to access 5 6 or priority is limited based on whether or not it 7 impacts TDSL's profitability on the contract? 8 Α The contract relates -- the contract assumes that we -- that we will cover our cost. I think that's 9 10 part of this CPI that's in it. 11 I think the contract assumes and 12 encourages actually the receipt of third-party waste and 13 Texas Disposal Systems, our hauling company's, receipt 14 of waste. The City receives a royalty on that. 15 So it's a -- it's a very complicated 16 It's not so specific down to whether contract. 17 profitability takes merit over priority, so I'm not sure 18 I understand your question. 19 Sure. No. I'll ask it as specifically as I 0 20 can. Is there any promise of profitability to 2.1 22 TDSL in this contract for operating Starcrest Transfer 23 Station?

A There is a portion of the contract that allowed for the City to -- in the early stages to permit its own

24

landfill and instruct TDS rather than to haul the waste to the TDS landfill close to Buda, that it would haul it to the City's landfill. And in that event, it laid out the -- I don't know if it's a promise. It laid out the basis for a 15-percent markup on what our costs would be because we would no longer have the landfill portion of the contract. We would be hauling the waste to the City's landfill.

2.1

So I think perhaps there is some sort of a promise or expectation of profit in that section. That didn't happen, by the way. The City didn't permit its own landfill and there — we did not get paid

15 percent, but there was certainly an expectation of — in that section of a 15-percent profit.

Q Sure. And that was a very specific section as you mentioned, that should the City open its own landfill there were a lot of different requirements in that, transport was going to be involved. And in that specific circumstance, there was discussions as to whether you would be entitled to a certain profit percentage; correct?

A Yes. It's the same operation as the transfer station. It's the same receipt of the waste. It's kind of the same transport. Instead of going to Buda, we're going to wherever that landfill would have been located.

We wouldn't have had the landfill disposal portion. The distance and the haul time, the haul wait, the time waiting at the landfill may be different, so that's the reason it was negotiated in the 15-percent markup on what those cost would be.

Q And, again, that's in a -- just to reiterate, that's in one paragraph -- that's in one section of the

that's in one paragraph -- that's in one section of the contract noted for a very specific occurrence if it happened; correct?

A Yes.

Q Regardless of talks of profits and whatnot, would you agree that in Section D of the contract it makes very clear that the City has first right of access to any and all capacity at the transfer station?

That's what it says; correct?

- A Did you qualify your question? I'm sorry?
- 17 Q No. Well, I kind of broke it in two, so I'll do it different.
 - A Okay.
 - Q That's a lawyer thing. We talk too much.

Would you agree that the City has first right of access to any and all capacity at the transfer station?

A I think that's the intent; however, that competes with the intent that other waste also would be

hauled through the transfer station and an expectation that there would be one direct dump chute that would be much more appropriate for large garbage trucks to dump into versus the compactor chute, because there's only two chutes at the transfer station. The other one goes into a compactor where it has to feed through a -- like an hourglass. It's a bottleneck, so to speak.

2.1

And so I don't think it was ever the intent of the City or anyone to say that the public coming into the transfer station would wait for four City trucks to dump before one of the public dumped when the City truck wasn't using that -- that chute, the compactor chute.

So I think certainly this says what it says, and the assumption is that it -- if it's more the competing with larger vehicles, I -- and the City who seemingly from the testimony yesterday didn't have a problem at all prior to August 2nd, 2021 and the mediation in 2022, we were -- we were yielding and allowing the public, the smaller haulers, to go use -- to use that compactor chute and the City was focused almost entirely on using the direct dump chute.

So taken literally, you would have us -the City would have us apply that strictly, and I don't
think that was the intent. I think the intent of the

City and the Council was the assumption that the public would still be served through this and it would serve no use to have the public back up out on the street and block the street trying to get in waiting on the City to do four dumps to their one when the City wasn't going to use their hopper or their chute in the first place.

Does that make sense?

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0 It does. And my question just gets more to as a general statement. If the City wanted to use that hopper -- and I'm -- you're saying they just don't in practice do the facility the way it runs. If they wanted to, under the contract, they had priority of access to that; correct?

If they wanted to, they do have priority of Α access. And they could have -- they could ask us to bring in another material handler that would have to be required to push that -- make sure that chute is clear so that the compactor can run and doesn't get bridged over (Mark). They can do that or what happens now is if the city -- and sometimes they do use the compactor chute but if it does bridge as it often does, we have to stop taking waste and processing waste through the direct chute, move the big material handler, which is like a crane, move it all the way over, and it -- the City and we have learned we're just better off not

having to stop the use of the direct dump and go unjam
the other one. They're better off letting people go
where they properly fit.

And I don't think we've had any contention or problems with that at all except when the City comes with a point of saying, By God, I've got the right, and you know -- so, yeah, there is the right. I don't think it matches the assumption or the plan or really what is in the City's best interest to do.

Q But, again, I'm just -- I was just asking what was in the contract. The contract gives the right; correct?

A I think it does, yes.

2.1

Q And if we go to page ten of the contract, section N. Give you a second to get there.

Again the section reiterates, you talked to -- I should say you talked before about the idea -- the contract clearly contemplated TDSL may bring its own waste because you have your own commercial haulers; correct.

A Well, TDSL is a company that does not haul waste. Texas Disposal Systems Landfill, Inc. owns and operates the landfill and owns this contract. And the -- and the permit that is for Starcrest. Its sister company, Texas Disposal Systems, Inc., is the hauling

company. And Texas Landfill Management, LLC, to make it even more confusing, is the one who operates it on contract with TDSL, so...

Q And so what I'm -- what I was just getting at is the contract clearly contemplated TDS or, you know, TDSL via its sister company may utilize Starcrest. TDS or TDSL may allow -- charge third-party haulers; correct? I mean that was clearly something that was thought about.

A It clearly was thought about, and certainly was the expectation within those third parties that you had the general public, because when the City changed in the early — in the late '90s when we took over the operation of transfer — of the transfer station, the City was still picking up with rear loaded trucks where guys or women would pick things up and put it in the truck in the back.

Not long after that, they changed to the cart system, like so many of us are aware of today, where you wheel your cart in and out, and the truck comes picks up that cart so it restricted it to pretty much what was in the cart, and the guy or the lady didn't get out of the truck and also handle the material typically on the side. It was just that cart.

So when that happened, that resulted in

what is -- we thought it was going to result in many, many more citizens bringing their bulky material or things that wouldn't fit in the cart to the transfer station and give us a flow of revenue and a flow of waste that heretofore had been handled by the rear loaded trucks where the people just dumped more things in it.

2.1

So -- so, yeah, I think the City was fully expecting and needing, wanting, a place for those citizens to be able to bring their waste rather than have to drive across town to dump it, or more likely to have to clean it up when it was illegally dumped.

Q So despite the fact that the contract allowed TDS or TDSL to bring in its own waste and/or use third-party haulers, section N specifically notes, if we look at that last sentence, [as read] TDSL shall have the right to accept solid waste from other haulers to the extent that the acceptance of such volume does not interfere with the City's priority and the orderly acceptance of the City collection of vehicles.

Correct?

A Yes. Again, the City has that choice, that priority.

Q We talked about priority of service. In the contract, it requires that TDS -- TDSL use reasonable

care to prevent it from taking longer than 30 minutes to service a truck; would you agree with that?

A Yes.

2.1

Q Okay. Would you agree that reasonable care includes having adequate staffing to meet your contract obligations?

A It requires a lot of things. Certainly part of it is adequate staffing. Part of it is the -- remember, the operation of the transfer station is what happens on the site at the transfer station. There's a big part of it doesn't happen on site. It's the transfer of that waste to the TDS landfill, dumping it, and bringing that trailer back.

So reasonable care involves not only the management of the waste right there at the transfer station, but also getting the waste to the TDS landfill and back. So there's a full maintenance crew that's -- which means that we -- reasonable care is making sure we have enough of those people. It involves a number of things: Where they park their trucks; how their service will -- some things we don't control, like the traffic that we experienced today coming in from Austin on the road. The City nor we obviously control that.

Q And you stated yesterday when you testified, you mentioned that TDSL was suffering because of the

1 City's inconsistent and unpredictable dumping schedule.

Did I understand that correctly?

A Yes.

2.1

- Q But it was consistent enough to where you could make a chart detailing the peaks; correct?
- A Well, it wasn't consistent enough so that I could make the chart. It was so inconsistent, to show it we made the chart.
- Q I believe that may speak the other way, too, sir.
 - You can predict peak times; can't you?

 You mention that the top times generally -- if we looked at your graphs, it was between 11:00 and 12:00 every day

 I believe; is that correct?
 - A It depends on how you -- how you approach it.

 That was about 25 months period of time, so if you looked at it wholistically at this is 25 months, it didn't go over 192 tons, then, yeah, during that period of time there was a top and there was a bottom of zero and there were many -- all I did was give every hour of every day that waste came into the transfer station over 25 months.
 - Q And via that, you could come up with a chart showing peaks and valleys and that was consistent from day-to-day when those peaks and valleys were.

A In fact, we did on the other exhibit. For particular time periods, we came up with a chart.

2.1

Q Okay. So I understand the parties disagree on what reasonable -- the definition of reasonable care. That's not really, you know, what I'm going to ask you about.

But you don't disagree that the contract provides if the wait takes longer than 30 minutes due to TDS failing to -- you know, using reasonable care to provide priority of service or reasonable care, the City could divert loads to other sites; correct? You don't disagree with that premise.

We have a dispute on what reasonable care is, but you don't disagree that under the contract if there is a determination that TDSL didn't use reasonable care or that TDS wasn't providing priority, the City had an option to divert that tonnage; correct?

A It's not as clearcut in any respect if when 30 minutes happens, the City can start diverting. There are circumstances, like for instance, if city trucks use the chute — the compactor chute and it was jammed up and we had to unjam it, that would be a circumstance that would delay the processing of waste. And so that is not — that's not a lack of reasonable care on our part. We could have two people on site, we could have

1 42 people on site, but one material handler operator 2 would be the one accomplishing that.

2.1

So there's a lot of different circumstances under reasonable care involving the transport of the waste to and from the landfill and the operation there on the site, some of which involves the City's performance of how -- how often and how large -- the time period they bring the trucks in, and how large -- how heavy, how many tons are in the trucks.

So, no, nothing is hard and fast on the 30-minute rule.

Q Well, maybe I didn't phrase it -- because what I was just asking -- again, obviously there's a dispute on how we define reasonable care. But under the contract, is there a set of circumstances where the City could divert loads and tonnage from the Starcrest facility to another facility due to delays of service?

A The City can divert loads and tonnages at any point in time. That's totally up to them to have -- they just have a put-or-pay requirement of a hundred thousand tons. Really they don't have to haul us anything during the whole year.

It's just the -- the reasonable care comes in when the City says, We diverted because you did not use reasonable care and we are going to credit it, and

that's when the provisions come in that the on-site program manager has to -- has to be there to make that decision, has to let us know on the day of the event which truck it was so we'll know whether we had reasonable care.

2.1

We may have very good reason to show that it was not -- we did take reasonable care or -- or the fact that -- like we heard yesterday, if they're making the diversion before the truck ever gets there and we don't even know it for months later, how would -- how would we possibly know what -- what that was?

So really the reasonable care -- we always conduct reasonable care and I think we have a record of doing that.

The testimony yesterday was we had -- I don't want to mischaracterize it, but I think the word was excellent service up until the time of the -- I'm not sure if it was the August 2nd letter of 2021 or the mediation. But say the earlier one, the August 2nd, that's a pretty good -- I mean, all that many years, 20 something years, and really we worked hard to meet that. We worked very hard to earn that.

We used reasonable care. We still use reasonable care. There's just a dispute what's reasonable care with having two people, six people, 16

people, that -- that sort of thing, and that's where I
think cost gets involved and certainly the dispute on
whether the City is in default.

2.1

Q I'm not sure you answered my question, so I'm going to just ask it real direct.

Assume -- and you -- however we define reasonable care, assume TDSL in a certain situation does not exercise reasonable care. Would you agree that the contract allows the City to divert tonnage that would be delayed by more than 30 minutes to another facility, and be allowed to count that weight towards its put-or-pay requirement under the second amendment?

A They do have the right to -- to notify us what it is. They do have the right to count it. We have the right to challenge it or question it, knowing the information that they have to provide. It doesn't automatically mean that they get a credit on the put-or-pay.

Q Do you agree that prior to March 2022 it rarely took longer that 30 minutes for a city truck to be serviced at the transfer station?

A You're speaking of our transfer station when you say 'a transfer station'?

- Q The Starcrest Transfer Station.
- A The transfer station.

I think there were times that it took more than 30 minutes. I don't think it mattered to the City because whether they were using the direct dump solely or sometimes using the compactor, I think they were able to manage their routes. And so I — I would not think that there were times — that there was no time that they waited more than 30 minutes. I think they did wait more than 30 minutes at times, especially on those peak times.

Q But, again, my question goes more towards do you agree that prior to March of 2022, based on what --well, the City testified -- you heard them yesterday --that prior to March of 2022 they rarely waited -- not never, but rarely waited longer than 30 minutes for a truck to be serviced; would you agree that that's true?

A No.

2.1

Q So they were regularly experiencing delays longer than 30 minutes?

A At times there were delays longer than 30 minutes. Again, I don't think they -- it bothered them that much because they were aware that we were doing all we could within the way we operated the facility, that whatever it was that was holding them up was being -- was being handled, and it may be a traffic jam or an accident on I-35 so that a trailer is not there to put

1 waste in.

2.1

But, no, I think they did wait.

Q Would you -- after the mediation failed in March of 2022, TDSL reduced staffing at the Starcrest Transfer Station; correct?

A Yes.

Q If we look at the second amendment, which hopefully is still open, if we go to section G, it's on page seven.

A Paragraph G? Yes, I have it.

Q It says [as read] TDSL that shall provide for disposal of dead animals collected on city streets and alleys and brought to the transfer station by the City.

From 1993 to August of 2021, I believe yesterday -- and correct me if I'm wrong -- did you testify that TDSL had accepted dead animals brought to the facility by the City; correct?

A Yes, both in the regularly collected waste -before the cart system came in, they came in with the
waste. And even after the cart system came in, we've
always collected those without objection as we did -the City had a route -- and it may have been more than
one route, but I know it had one route truck that picked
up roadkill, so to speak, from the -- on the streets and
allies and we accepted that as well.

- Q But you have not accepted dead animals for over a year from the City; is that correct?
- A I think it started on March 9th or 10th, so it's not quite a year.

2.1

- Q Oh, okay. Would you agree since March 9th or 10th you haven't accepted dead animals at Starcrest?
 - A I think that is the time that it was cut off.
- Q And does TDSL intend to continue to refuse to accept dead animals at the facility?

A We will accept animals. We will accept them today. We just won't accept them at the rate that the City is contending because they don't qualify. They're not — they're not regularly collected waste as was collected from 1991 to 1996, so it's a — it's a special waste. When it comes in a truck just of special waste, we don't take that. Commingled with the waste, we're accepting it every day. We never stopped taking that.

If I -- maybe I need to correct my testimony from a couple of questions before. We had -- we really never stopped taking dead animals commingled with residential waste. That continues today, and I have no intention of changing it. It's just the separated loads, segregated loads, that don't qualify.

Q So unless the City pays a special rate for it, TDSL will not accept that waste?

That's correct. 1 Α 2 You testified yesterday that the City can 3 retain access to Starcrest if it pays the invoices from January 2023 to date; correct? And pays the higher 5 disposal rate going forward; is that right? 6 Α Specifically, to be real correct, from January 16th forward, if it pays what we have billed, 8 the gate rate, the City will continue to have access to the transfer station, and all other charges will be 9 10 dealt with in litigation. 11 Would you agree --12 All prior charges, let's put it that way. Α All 13 prior charges. 14 Would you agree that that was not TDSL's 15 positon prior to the hearing? 16 I'll point you to Exhibit F in the -- Tab 17 F, page four. This was the letter that you sent in 18 November of 2022. I believe you've referenced that 19 before; is that right? 20 I did reference this letter earlier in my Α 2.1 testimony today. 22 And so in that letter, you noted specific cures

that would be -- that are required of the City before it

would lose access, and that included payment of past due

invoices of which you listed multiple, including the

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bulky waste invoices you had said before, and an
agreement as to increase of disposal rates.

That was what was noted in that letter;
correct? And if it was not done, you would lose -- t.
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correct? And if it was not done, you would lose -- the City would lose access to Starcrest under the terms of the contract.

A The letter makes it -- makes it clear. First of all, the letter, to start off with, is styled in its reference line, Notice of Default for Period and Extension of Agreement to September 30, 2025, but on the first page.

It was calling out the defaults. A way to cure those defaults was discussed.

And are you speaking of the second paragraph particularly for your question?

- Q Yes, on page four. I just --
- 17 A Under acceptable cure of defaults --
- 18 Q Yes, on --

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- 19 A -- and consequence of lack of cure?
 - Q Yes. You specific -- what you noted as those cures, and you said a failure to do those cures would result in failure -- would -- loss of access to the facility at the contract rate; correct?

Those were the cures that you told the City you needed in November of 2022. It wasn't pay

invoices related to the new contract rate. It was pay
all past invoices, including the 12 million in bulky
waste; is that right?

A That was the acceptable cure and that's what it took to cure the defaults.

Q Right.

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A Curing of defaults is something that deals with the litigation and that's what we were mediating is mostly the litigation.

We -- there are provisions in here that stated very clearly that they could -- the City could continue accepting waste into the transfer station by paying the -- gate rate.

- Q Can you please turn to Exhibit J? This in February of 20 -- couple of weeks ago.
 - A Excuse me?
- 17 Q Exhibit J.
- 18 A Exhibit J.
- 19 Q Yes, sir.

A And we can point that -- if you want to come back to this November letter, I can point out in the letter where it makes it clear that the City had the right to pay the gate rate and continue paying regardless of whether they cured the rest of the past-due payment.

- 1 Q I understand, but in that letter they had to 2 pay all back-invoices --
 - A No.

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- \mathbb{Q} -- or pay the gate rate.
- 5 A No, ma'am. No, ma'am.

Can I go down to the next paragraph of the one that you just called out? The middle -- in other words, go to page four of seven. You pointed to the second paragraph under acceptable cure and defaults and consequences of lack of cure.

I would go to the third paragraph where it explains that the City can continue receiving -- coming to Starcrest based on the payment of the gate rate and what the conditions are to that.

- Q Sure. You said you could pay the public gate rate if you didn't want to cure these defaults, as you said; correct?
- A Yes, ma'am.
- 19 Q Okay. That was my point.
- 20 A Okay.
 - Q So in J when you said -- if we go to Exhibit J and we look at the letter that you sent then, again, it noted, You need to cure the defaults or you're going to lose access.
- 25 That's what it said in that last

- paragraph; correct? The defaults that you noted in the November 22nd letter.
 - A That goes to curing of the default.
 - Q Right. But so now what you're saying is the City can retain access to the facility if they pay the last four invoices. So if they want to get access to the facility tomorrow or have access, they need to pay the four invoices that you have sent since January 15th; correct?
- 10 A Yes.

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17

- 11 Q Okay. Would you agree that that amount of invoices totals over \$700,000?
- 13 A I don't know exactly what it totals. It
 14 totals -- you have the bills. It totals what the bills
 15 are.
 - Q And so if I represented that it was approximately 700,000, any reason to dispute that?
 - A I don't have a reason to dispute it.
- Q And the City has partially paid the invoices; would you agree with that?
- 21 A Yes, I do.
- Q And that number is a little under 300. Any reason to dispute that?
- A I don't recall from mid January on what has been paid and what hasn't been paid.

Q So if TDSL has invoiced 700,000, the City's paid a little under 300,000, what TDSL would need the City to pay today to keep access for tomorrow is \$500,000 today; is that correct? If -- if my math is right.

2.1

- A Whatever the difference is. It's just the bills from January 15th on to -- actually at January 16th, on to today. And that's -- what is today? That's a month.
- Q That's fine. No, and as I said -- you said the difference; right? So if the difference is 500,000, which is what we roughly calculate it to be, that is the amount that the City would need to pay today to keep access to Starcrest tomorrow; is that correct?
- A Yes. And going on forward, they would have to -- they would have to pay. So I don't want to give the impression that the City could stop all payment altogether for the next two years and we would continue to service. It's still based on -- they become a public customer from a pricing standpoint.
- Q They would have to pay the higher rate; correct?
- A They would have to pay the gate rate and the conditions that we -- that are in the letter that we -- the February -- the November 22nd letter, it has

conditions tied to that.

Q And, again, so if the City won't pay that back money, the 500,000, and won't agree to pay this higher non-contract gate rate going forward, TDSL does intend to lock out the City tomorrow from the facility.

A If the City doesn't pay what they owe us since January 15th, 2023, and based on the gate rate of \$40 per cubic yard, their only other option is -- we gave a choice of a lower rate of the \$64.89 per ton, but that is -- that is a different -- that's a different set of circumstances. All of this follows ten years of negotiating with the City to try to come up with something, but the City just has to pay one or two of those things.

Q I'm trying real hard not to interrupt you, but we really do -- I'm trying to make it as expeditious as possible.

A I apologize.

Q My question is just if the City won't pay the 500,000 and won't agree to pay the higher gate rate going forward, is it accurate that TDSL will not allow them to access the facility -- Starcrest facility tomorrow?

A Yes.

Q And the idea that the City needs to pay this

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higher gate rate is based completely on TDSL's position
 1
 2
    that the City breached the contract and therefore TDSL
    doesn't have to be held to the contract terms anymore;
 3
    is that correct?
 5
             Yes, the breach and default. They're in
        Α
    default.
 6
 7
                   THE COURT: For this witness, move on the
 8
    next one, this Court must understand, will the City lose
 9
    access meaning there will be a lock on the gate and the
10
    City cannot gain access or do you mean that the City
11
    will lose access inasmuch as the City will need to just
12
    pay a gate rate?
13
                   THE WITNESS: The second. There will not
    be a lock.
14
15
                   THE COURT: Okay.
16
                   THE WITNESS: We will continue to operate
17
    the transfer station. We welcome the cities to bring
18
    every load. We will accept their load. They -- the
19
    rate just will change.
20
                   THE COURT: But they will have physical
2.1
    access.
22
                                 Hundred percent.
                   THE WITNESS:
23
                   THE COURT: Thank you.
24
              (MS. KIRKLAND) But to be clear, to retain the
25
    physical access they would have to pay $500,000 today;
```

correct? 1 2 They would have to pay their bills since 3 January 15th. And if the math is you've billed them 700,000, 5 they paid you approximately 300, they would have to pay 6 you \$500,000 today; correct? Α These -- yes. That's the --8 Q Okay. That's what they owe us. If we're going to 9 10 negotiate and this is a mediation type thing where we 11 make that 30-day payment, I can do -- I can do that, but 12 that's the -- that's the -- that is the -- the default 13 letter we sent, that's the -- that's the condition that 14 we made. We just made it effective January 15th because 15 of the prior defaults in those other -- in those other 16 matters. 17 So in addition to that --18 THE WITNESS: Under no circumstances will 19 they be locked out. 20 THE COURT: Under no circumstance. 2.1 THE WITNESS: Under no circumstance. 22 (MS. KIRKLAND) But they'd have to pay the 23 money and they would have to agree to a rate that is 24 double the contract rate going forward; correct? 25 Α They'd have to agree to either the per cubic

```
yard or $64.89 per ton.
 1
 2
              And if they refuse to pay that, because it's
 3
     inconsistent with the contract, you would lock them out.
              There will be no lock involved.
         Α
              You will deny them access.
 5
 6
              They will have access upon payment. If they
     pay at the gate like any other customer does, they have
     access. This is a self -- totally self-imposed thing by
 8
 9
     the City.
10
                   So if the City wants to say they can't go
11
     in, we're not keeping them out. They become a cash
12
     customer from a standpoint of money. We just -- I will
     not continue a 200,000-dollar a month loss under the
13
14
     circumstance given the default condition that the City
15
     is in.
            We're not in default. The City is in default.
16
              Do you know how much that would cost the City
17
     over the year to pay that higher gate rate?
18
              By the $64.40 -- and 89-cent -- I'm sorry.
19
     $64.89 per ton, the difference in that and their current
20
    rate --
2.1
              About double?
         0
22
              -- the gate rate as you say --
23
              About double?
         0
24
              -- is approximately six -- $588,000 I think is
25
     what it comes to, based on 100,000 tons which is of
```

```
their Council-approved budget 1.99 percent of that
 1
    approved solid waste services budget.
 2
              You've charged them $700,000 for a month, so --
    and if we -- the difference between what the City
 4
    believes is paid or is owed and what you've charged them
 5
 6
    results in $500,000 in a month. If we multiply that by
 7
    12, is that $6 million?
 8
         Α
              The -- you asked me how much more -- I mis --
 9
    perhaps I misunderstood your question. I thought you
10
    asked what that added cost would be to pay the higher
11
            That added cost is on top of the -- what is the
12
    current rate? $34.27?
              I believe it's 36.23.
13
         0
14
              36.23. Sorry. Thank you.
                                           Okay.
         Α
15
                   That is a given. That would be paid.
16
    That's not in dispute. The difference between that rate
    and the $64.89 is, I believe, $588,000 a year for a
17
18
    hundred thousand tons, assuming they delivered a hundred
19
    thousand tons.
20
                   It works out $28 a ton different. So that
2.1
    times a hundred is 2.8 -- am I figuring it wrong?
22
              So still it's over --
23
              I apologize if --
         Α
24
                   (Admonishment by the Stenographer)
25
                   MS. KIRKLAND:
                                  Sorry.
```

Q (MS. KIRKLAND) Even by your calculations, over \$3 million higher than it would normally be.

A I -- I haven't calculated it. I'll take your word for it. I'm sorry if I --

Q No, that's fine.

2.1

A My memory failed me on it. I calculated this before. I was calling it out from memory. I may be wrong.

Q Let's take a step back.

Where in the contract does it say that you can deny access to Starcrest if the City -- if there's a dispute over an invoice, if they fail to pay an invoice?

A I think the assumption in any contract for specific performance requires that each side specifically perform. If one side totally fails to perform, I think it allows the right for the side who is not in breach to -- to amend or augment, change, the way that they -- that they have to operate. I don't think the contract in any way, shape or form says that we should lose two-and-a-half million dollars a year.

Q Is there anywhere in the contract that allows you to deny access to the City for failure to pay an invoice?

A I think it does, particularly in the area of where they've had 30 days to pay and they don't -- and

1 they don't pay.

2.1

Now whether it says if they don't pay they are denied, I -- I can't call that out. But I have -- but it's like all the contracts that we have, which are thousands, there's an assumption that specific performance is required.

Q There's a whole section on remedies in the contract; correct? On what you can do if one side has an issue with the other side?

A There are probably several sections in the contract since it's been amended several times, but there are sections, yes.

Q Do any of those remedies allow you to deny access to Starcrest?

A I can't point to one specifically.

Q Do you agree that per the contract neither side can unilaterally change the disposal rate?

A Clearly the contract allows for a contract price that you're referring to and it requires for other material that can come into the site that wouldn't qualify for that rate and the parties would negotiate and either agree on a rate or it would go to the gate rate. And it has a clause in it allowing for special waste, that TDS would set that rate. There is not a negotiation on that. It's — the City either has to

accept it or just not haul to the -- to the transfer 1 2 station. I'll phrase it a little differently. Do you agree, per the contract, that 5 neither side can unilaterally change the disposal rate 6 for municipal solid waste delivered to Starcrest? Α There are things within the definition of 8 municipal solid waste that do not fit in the acceptable 9 waste category. As we mentioned yesterday, tires. 10 There are numerous types of things under solid waste 11 that do not fit within the contract rate. 12 So even though the contract may say it's 13 appropriate municipal solid waste, if you disagree 14 you'll charge a different rate? 15 There's nowhere that this contract requires us to take all municipal waste at the contract rate. 16 17 Does the contract say that the City is 18 obligated to agree to change the method of calculating 19 future rate increases if asked to by TDS? 20 I don't know where it says that they are Α

Q You would agree that the contract, as we saw before, makes it very clear that access is one of the City's priorities in the agreement; correct?

A Yes.

obligated to.

2.1

22

23

24

```
And Starcrest is the City's property; correct?
         Q
 1
         Α
              Yes.
 2
              TDS is leasing it.
 3
         0
         Α
              TDS leases and TDS owns the -- the permit.
 5
              You've asserted multiple times that operating
 6
     the transfer station has become commercially
 7
     impracticable; right? Is that correct?
 8
         Α
              Under certain circumstances, when it's
 9
     overloaded or --
10
              Sure. I'll rephrase.
11
              Rephrase your question, please.
         Α
12
              You noted that TDSL is losing more than
         Q
13
     $200,000 a month related to Starcrest; is that correct?
14
         Α
              Yes. Yes.
15
         0
              Is that the whole contract or just on City's
16
     waste?
17
              It's on the City's waste.
         Α
18
              So you're making a profit on the whole contact;
19
     correct?
20
         Α
              No.
21
              So are you saying the whole contract has become
22
     commercially impracticable to perform?
23
              The whole contract involves a number of things.
         Α
     It involves access to this market for collection of
24
25
     commercial waste for our company Texas Disposal Systems.
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That is a very, very valuable commodity that Texas
 1
     Disposal Systems, Inc., the hauling company, has access
 2
 3
     to a commercial market in one of the largest cities in
     the nation.
 5
                   That commercial access can't be cut off
 6
     until January -- at the soonest September of --
     September 30, 2025. That -- there is a value to us
 8
    having that.
 9
                   Does it translate into profit?
                                                   No, it
10
     doesn't. It translates into the ability to have access
11
     to the commercial market --
12
         Q
              So --
13
              -- because -- so the City can cut off access to
14
     commercial haulers to even haul within the -- within the
15
     community.
16
              So if the transfer station has become -- if
17
     it's become commercially impracticable to perform your
18
     obligations under the contract, as part of your relief
19
     are you asking the Court to relieve you or to rescind
20
     the contract, void the contract?
2.1
        Α
              No.
22
              You want to keep operating the transfer
23
     station; correct?
24
        Α
              Yes.
```

You want the contract to continue.

25

1 A Yes.

2.1

Q Because you receive other revenue from the transfer station or affiliated with -- from having possession of the transfer station; correct?

A We do, in fact, receive other revenue. There are a small amount of third-party haulers that come in and TDS hauls into it and we have a Garden-Ville operation, a store, there on the property, and we operate the trucking operation that services San Antonio out of that same site.

Q So to be clear, if the temporary injunction isn't granted, TDSL will not allow the City to access the -- to dump its municipal waste at Starcrest at the contract rate as of tomorrow; is that correct?

A Only in the sense of at the contract rate.

They will be welcome to dump, they'll be welcome to come in just as they always have. We will just not accept it on a on-going basis at the same rate.

Q And that's -- your decision to do that is purely based on the idea that they have -- your position that the City has previously breached the contract.

A In several ways.

Q But you want the contract to continue to go on; correct?

A Absolutely.

Q You just don't want to have to perform your obligations under it.

A No. No, we will fully perform our obligations under it. We just want -- we have a basis to ask for a higher rate because the City is in default in numerous categories.

Again, under a scenario I believe as you're laying out, you would require us to operate the transfer station even if the City didn't pay anything for the next two-and-a-half years. Well, that's -- again, that's not a specific performance that -- that we would -- that we could be comfortable with.

We think it's unreasonable to lose this kind of money and we think it's unreasonable that the City doesn't pay the things that are in default, but the litigation will determine that and that will be -- that will carry out over the next two or three years on -- on whether we're in default, TDSL, and whether the City is in default, in what ways.

Q So -- but, again, you are -- you're going to consider the City in breach and take these actions against them related to Starcrest, but you admit the litigation is still going. There's been no determination that the City has actually breached the contract; correct? That's your position?

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There has been no determination that the City
 1
         Α
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    has breached the contract. The litigation will continue
 3
    regardless.
              Would you agree that before August of 2021,
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 5
     TDSL was accepting the City's municipal waste at the
 6
     contract rate?
         Α
              Yes.
 8
              And that TDSL was accepting dead animals from
 9
     the City?
10
         Α
              Yes.
11
              And that TDSL was giving the City priority of
     service?
12
13
         Α
              Yes.
14
                   MS. KIRKLAND: Just one second.
15
                   (Sotto voce discussion between Ms. Fry and
16
                   Ms. Kirkland)
17
                   MS. KIRKLAND: Pass the witness, Your
18
    Honor.
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                   THE COURT: All right. Mr. Hemphill?
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                   MR. HEMPHILL: Yes, Your Honor.
                       REDIRECT EXAMINATION
21
22
         BY MR. HEMPHILL
23
              Mr. Gregory, if you could turn to Tab C in that
24
    notebook in front of you.
25
         Α
              C?
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Q C, which is the August the 2nd, 2021 notice of default letter.

A I have it.

2.1

Q And turn to the page that says at the top

Exhibit 2, page one of two. It's an attachment to part

of that exhibit. There's an invoice.

A Exhibit page -- Exhibit 2, page one of two. I have it.

Q Okay. Just want to clear up something that was asked of you on cross-examination.

Do any of the amounts in that invoice represent the claim by TDSL of lost revenue it could have obtained from other parties other than the City?

A Yes. The mid section, the roll-off charge -- yardage charge at \$40 a cubic yard.

Q But is that a lost revenue from parties other than the City or a shortfall in what TDSL claims the City should pay?

A It is the second you said. It's the shortfall of what we claim the City should pay. We believe much of that would have come from the transfer station and would have come in at \$40, but that is an assumption on our part. That is a shortfall.

Q So is it fair to say that this invoice is based on actual waste that the City actually brought to TDSL?

Oh, absolutely. 1 Α 2 Q Okay. 8,227 loads. 3 And if I remember correctly, I think Mr. 5 Newman's testimony yesterday was that the City thought 6 that TDSL's service was excellent before, I think, it was March of 2022; is that your recollection? Α As I said earlier, I didn't remember whether it was March 9th of 2022 or August 2nd of 2021. I think it 9 10 was the March, but I'm not sure. 11 One or the other, whichever date it is that 12 Mr. Newman testified the City was satisfied with TDSL's 13 service, before that date, whichever date that was, 14 either August or March? 15 Yes. And I would have expected him to say 16 that. We worked very, very hard to meet that 17 requirement. 18 And was a strict four-to-one 19 city-to-other-hauler priority strictly observed during 20 that period that Mr. Newman said he was satisfied with 2.1 the service? 22 It was partly yes and partly no. There's a

part that -- like I -- like I explained a while ago with

the -- with the direct dump chute that the trucks can

dump directly into versus the chute that has the

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compactor. There's basically been an understanding with the City that they will use the direct dump. It gets too disruptive when they do -- sometimes they do use the compactor.

2.1

Also, when even the City comes in with a small load, when it weighs across the scale and it's a small load because it's their second load of the day or for whatever reason it's just not very much weight and we actually need just a few thousand pounds to fill out the load, they'll bring -- we, our staff, will bring that load forward of the City or even a TDS load to finish out that trailer to get it out so that the next load -- truck can dump its own load.

I think there was no dispute about that and no complaint about it because both parties were aware that the whole idea was to move the waste as quickly as possible, to process it through, and provide open trailers for the direct dump to operate in. That was in the City's best interest and our best interest, and it certainly was in the best interest of keeping the lanes moving and room for the trucks to queue up to dump.

Q Let me see if I can accurately summarize that then.

Is it fair or not to say that during the

time that the City has testified it was satisfied with TDSL's performance at the Starcrest Transfer Station, at times a strict four-city vehicles to one-non-city vehicle priority was not observed for reasons of efficiency? Is that fair to say or not?

A That is fair to say, yes.

2.1

Q If I can just get a moment of indulgence.

Mr. Newman testified rightly, I think, yesterday that this is an important matter to him and was given the opportunity to tell the Court who was here to show that it was an important matter. I would like you, with the Court's indulgence, to just let the Court know whether this is as important to TDSL and who has been in attendance.

A It is extremely important to TDSL. It's very important to me. It's gone on for 30 years. It's a long, long-term contract. I've owned the business since 1977, so we -- we continue to have a great interest in staying in the San Antonio market and operating in the market.

It's a very, very competitive business and there's lot of influence on the City, and that's another issue that's a trial-time issue.

But to let you know who I have with me, how important it is to them, is Gary Newton, our general

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counsel, Brandon Smitheal, who is the director over all
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 2
    of our satellite operations. Brandon, raise your hand.
    There you are. They're smiling. Including Starcrest.
 3
                   Peter -- Peter, I always butcher your last
 4
 5
    name. Give it to me.
 6
                   MR. STRENKOWSKI: Strenkowski.
        Α
              Strenkowski. Okay.
                   Ryan, he's the senior counsel, a lawyer in
 8
 9
    our firm, Ryan Hobbs, who has been -- his father helped
10
    negotiate this contract with -- with me back in the day.
11
    Adam Gregory, my -- my son, and Tom Mistler, our
12
    COO/CFO.
13
                   Thank you for that.
14
              Thank you, Mr. Gregory.
         0
                   MR. HEMPHILL: No more questions. Pass
15
16
    the witness.
17
                   MS. KIRKLAND:
                                  No more questions.
18
                   THE COURT: All right. Thank you,
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    Mr. Gregory.
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                   (Witness steps down)
2.1
                   MR. HEMPHILL: Respondent rests.
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                   THE COURT: Thank you. Pleased to have
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    all of you in the courtroom.
24
                   Now what we'll do from here is I will take
25
    closing arguments, and I'm going to go beyond
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12:00 because I'd like for you to finish and wrap up closing arguments so that the Court can think on this and be deliberative because I know that we're talking about a deadline of tomorrow.

2.1

isn't a lock that there is a -- so I want you to address this in the closing arguments. I was under the impression that the City was going to be locked out. There isn't a physical lock; however, it's actually the same because the City will not have access, and so the City will not have physical access unless it agrees to pay an increased rate. Okay. That is the Court's understanding, and so I understand the -- the importance.

And the Court understands that while there

So I'd like to go ahead and begin closing arguments so that then I can take this up for the afternoon. All right? Okay.

MS. KIRKLAND: If I may proceed.

THE COURT: Yes, please.

CLOSING ARGUMENT

MS. KIRKLAND: The only question before the Court today is whether the City has established that it has a right to the status quo. To be entitled to injunctive relief, the City had to establish it has a cause of action, has a probable right relief on that

cause of action, and that it established that it has probable, imminent and immediate harm, and that that harm would be irreparable.

The City is satisfied that we're -- as to element one -- and as the Court can take note via the pleadings on file, the City has filed the request for declaratory judgment. The declarations are specifically geared towards asking for the Court's interpretation of the rights and obligations under the party -- under the contract. So the City has satisfied the first element.

The evidence also demonstrates that the City has a likelihood to recover on its requests. The City is asking for specific declarations on the parties' rights and responsibilities under the agreement, related to both what the appropriate disposal rate should be, how that disposal rate should be calculated in the future, acceptance of dead animals, and the City's right to priority of service.

The contract itself is the City's evidence that it is likely to succeed on the merits of its request; therefore, the City has established it has satisfied the second element of a request for a temporary injunction.

The City has unequivocally established that if the TI is not granted it will suffer imminent

and irreparable harm for which there's no adequate
remedy at law. It's not just money. It's not just
paying a higher rate.

What TDSL is trying to do is essentially handcuff the City from accessing -- it's a facility that it owns, that it contracted for priority of service to, and it's doing -- without having any kind of legal adjudication to that. It's essentially saying, City, prepay my breach of contract damages now. And if you don't do that, I'm not going to abide by the contract. I'm not going to be held to that.

When we -- in terms of talking about harm, we've established that, despite having no legal basis for its breach of contract claim and commercial impracticability claim, TDSL is threatening to hold the City hostage in the only way it can: To withhold access to the City's transfer station at a rate that's appropriate, and ultimately threatening the health and safety of the public as David Newman testified to.

It is easy to simplify the harm and say the City could just take longer routes; it could -- but that wholly misses the harm that Mr. Newman testified to. It's not just a longer day. It's a 13-to-14-hour day on these employees operating large, complicated machinery. The machinery itself, it's not just

putting -- it's putting mileage on it, wear and tear on equipment that's not easily fixable because the parts aren't readily available. And they can't be easily replaced because there's a back order on these type of trucks. So it's more than that.

And when you look at the employees themselves working these longer days, you can't just fix this by throwing employees and trucks at it. As I said, trucks are hard to come by, employees even harder. You know, it takes them a long time. These 13, 14-hour days, they won't do this for long. They don't have to. So as the City loses staff, as equipment begins to go down, this problem just expounds on itself.

It's also -- the more time -- the more time on the road is more complicated because it is more interactions with the public. You've got these large trucks now in traffic on highways where they didn't generally do that because they go to these other disposal sites. They are now later so they are interacting with kids coming home from school, playing in the neighborhood. We have people parking on the street and now they can't get to their curbside pickups as easy.

So it's not just time. It's not just longer time. It's all of that that goes into it. There

will be more accidents. All of that is unquantifiable.
You can't -- it's not a harm that can be remedied with
money now or with money later via damages.

2.1

And to reiterate, there's no mechanism under the contract that would allow TDSL to take the actions that it's taking. This -- we looked at multiple provisions in the contract where it was very clear that keeping access to the facility was critically important, and it even references because of public health and safety.

And it's important that they get the -- at the contract rate, too, because that's what they bargained for. That's what they budget for. That's what they have access to.

As Mr. Newman testified, it's an enterprise fund. They have the money they have, what they earn. They can't just reach further into the pockets. It's going to City Council. It's going to ratepayers at the end of the day saying, Hey, I've got to pay more so I need you to pay more.

TDSL's claim for impracticability, again, it's without merit. First, other than saying they're losing money, TDSL has not established that the performance was, in fact, impossible or impractical. And they aren't even seeking to have the contract

rescinded, which is generally the request that you would get if you want commercial impracticability.

2.1

That's not what they want. They want to keep the lease because it is beneficial to them. They just don't want to perform their obligations under it, meaning accepting the City's waste at the contract rate.

It's important to remember that they unilaterally extended the contract for two years. So for them to say they're taking a loss on it at \$200,000 a month, if that's true they willingly went into that as of January 15th, 2022 -- 2023 by extending the contract.

And last, just as a legal point, commercial impracticability is an affirmative defense. They're using it as a sword. It's not a sword. It's not an affirmative claim. It's a shield if the City brought a breach of contract claim. So I think they're not using it appropriately either.

So to the extent TDSL is claiming that the City breached, a breach as I mentioned that hasn't been adjudicated by the Court, one for which the City has statute of limitation defenses which is raised in its answer because some of these — the invoices when you see them, they go back to 2013. As you know, statute of limitations doesn't exceed that far.

Or even if TDSL was excused because it's

commercially impracticable so they're excused from performance, its remedy is damages. It's terminating the contract. Those would be its remedies, not locking the City out of its own facility to essentially extort concessions for a higher rate on a 20-year contract that's been going on.

2.1

To the contrary, the contract is written to make it very clear, again as I mentioned, that access is a priority, is a concern in that it was paramount to them.

And, again, I think we can't lose site of the numbers. We talk about the numbers. You know, we looked at -- they've sent four invoices since

January 15th that total \$700,000. Even if you just looked at it again from the difference from what the City paid and from what they would be claiming, you know, it's essentially \$500,000 a month, \$6 million a year. If this litigation goes on for two years, that's 12 million. If it goes on for three -- as Your Honor knows, that can happen -- that's 18. It's not nothing.

And more importantly, as I mentioned, it can't be lost that, again, they're asking the City to pay now on a breach that hasn't even been proven which is why if TDSL is allowed to prevent access to the City, again, the City will suffer immediate and irreparable

There is no amount of money now again or at the 1 end that will make up for the damage and the disruption 3 this will to the City, to its operations, to the public who will now be experiencing this.

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The evidence shows that the City is entitled to maintenance of the status quo. Again, that is what we're asking for again today.

The last peaceable time between the parties was before the August 2021 letter. Before then, the City had access to dispose of municipal solid waste at the Starcrest facility at the contract rate. Rate increases were established per the CPI. Dead animals were accepted and the City was receiving priority of service.

The City's request for injunction is designed to maintain the status quo pending trial. ask the Court to grant its application for injunction to avoid imminent harm. The City is willing to post a bond, and the City is ready to set this matter for trial on the merits.

We really appreciate the Court's consideration. I know you gave additional time. you for that. The City would ask for the relief.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Kirkland.

Mr. Hemphill, you may proceed.

MR. HEMPHILL: Yes, Your Honor. I do so much appellate work, I'm just more comfortable standing if that's acceptable to the Court.

THE COURT: Of course.

2.1

CLOSING ARGUMENT

MR. HEMPHILL: A party such as the City that's seeking the extraordinary remedy of temporary injunctive relief has to meet a high burden. We would submit that the evidence shows that the City has failed in that burden in multiple respects, but I'd like to talk about four discrete issues: Adequate remedy at law; likelihood of success on the merits; the prohibition against injunctions commanding specific performance of a contract, which is what the City is asking for; and balance of the equities.

So let's start with adequate remedy at law. That's obviously the overarching issue when considering temporary injunctive relief. The City must show reasonably certain imminent harm that's likely to occur absent the injunctive relief it seeks.

Now, this -- the City's application is about a lot more than access. And I'll get to that in a minute. But the City really focuses on access as the keystone to their argument of irreparable harm, so I think we need to look at that in more detail.

We had testimony, a parade of horribles, if you will, about things that might happen if the City loses access. I think a lot of them were speculative. There was testimony that there ultimately may be delays in picking up garbage, that drivers would leave after two weeks. I think that's entirely speculative.

But in addition to that, because the City focuses so much on lack of access being their -- their argument for lack of adequate remedy at law, I asked Mr. Newman what the City planned to do if there was no injunction. Right? Are they going to give up the access? Are they going to pay and have a damages claim and continue to access the landfill?

I think it's a fundamental question because I think the City's argument about imminent, irreparable injury, again, turns on loss of access, which is not a given.

And so I asked Mr. Newman what the City planned to do, and I think I had to ask him several times because at first he was saying, Well, we'll -- we'll do whatever we're legally allowed to do, and hopefully respectfully I asked him again. And I think the reason I did that was because it seemed odd that if the City was going to have such great loss -- great incalculable damage if they lost access, it seemed

odd that the City would choose to lose access rather
than pay and have a damage claim. That just seemed like
an odd thing.

So finally I think what Mr. Newman said was, Well, we don't know what we're going to do if there's not an injunction. We don't know.

2.1

In other words, they might not lose access, so fundamentally the City hasn't shown that it will actually lose access in the absence of an injunction. And as we pointed out, that is within the City's control. And I understand the City doesn't think it's in breach, and I'm going to talk about that in a minute. I think it's pretty clear that they are without a doubt on at least one element, and I'll talk about that.

But it's also crystal clear that the City will not lose access and will not suffer any imminent, irreparable injury even under its own theory if it goes forward and pays the rate and maintains its counterclaims against TDSL.

Now, this kind of dovetails on the second issue, which is likelihood of success on the merits that I'd like to talk about.

So why isn't TDSL restricted to charging the contract rate? Well, what is the claim at issue?

What is the claim that the City has to show likelihood of success on the merits?

2.1

Well, the City has a declaratory judgment claim arguing that TDSL is in fact restricted to the contract rate. That's a claim. They have to show they're likely to succeed on that claim, but the City hasn't made that showing because it has forfeited its right to the contract rate due to prior material breaches.

So one of the things that we heard is, Well, these have not been adjudicated. These claims have not been adjudicated.

True, but that ignores what the City's burden is. The City has to show a likelihood of success on the merits of its claim.

We talked about -- heard evidence about the bulky waste invoices and transportation modifications and that sort of thing. And I'm not discounting those at all, but really what I'd like to focus on is the put-or-pay shortfall for the previous fiscal year, because I don't think it can be any more clear that the City hasn't met its burden to prove likelihood of success on its merits that TDSL is restricted to the contract rate because of the evidence of prior breach.

First of all, the City has a contractual remedy for violation of the priority provision and that is to deduct from the put-or-pay obligation any waste that's diverted if it's diverted pursuant to the terms of the contract.

What the contract requires is clear and unambiguous. A route truck has to have waited at Starcrest for more than 30 minutes; the City must have a designated on-site manager who makes the decision to divert the truck to another landfill; the 30-minute-plus wait at Starcrest must be due to TDSL's lack of reasonable care; and there has to be a daily log of diversions sent to TDSL.

Mr. Newman candidly admitted in his testimony that for the fiscal year ended September 30th of 2022, the City didn't do any of those things, but it still is claiming a deduction. It's not entitled to the deduction. They had no designated on-site representative.

Mr. Newman testified that a decision to divert is often done by Mr. Castillo, someone who is usually not even at the landfill, and -- excuse me, at Starcrest -- not at Starcrest. And the trucks weren't required to wait at Starcrest for more than 30 minutes or sometimes not at all, that he'd divert trucks before

1 | they even got to Starcrest.

2.1

How do we know they would have had to wait 30 minutes? Well, in the City's best guess, they would have had to. But that's not what the contract says. It says in the event a truck is required to wait at Starcrest more than 30 minutes, it can be diverted.

And the City made no effort to show that the diversions or the waits were due to lack of reasonable care by TDSL. In fact, the City reads the reasonable care provision completely out of the contract. And I'll talk about that in a minute.

The City hasn't -- isn't entitled to any put-or-pay deduction for the past fiscal year. There's been a notice of default. There's been a notice to cure. There's been an invoice for that put-or-pay shortfall.

Mr. Newman admitted that the amount was correct, he just thought that they were entitled to deduct it. But they haven't shown the likelihood of success on that argument that they were likely to deduct it, and that excuses TDSL from any obligation to only charge the contract.

Now, the third issue, specific performance of a contract. I think it's instructive to look at what the -- what the City is asking the Court to order,

because they're not just asking the Court to order continued access to Starcrest. They're also asking for a ruling from the Court that TDSL can't deny access to Starcrest because the City doesn't pay its invoices.

2.1

So under the relief that the City is asking for, there is no obligation for them to pay invoices of any kind. They want access, and they want the Court to order that TDSL cannot deny access for failure to pay.

They want an order that TDSL is enjoined from conditioning the City's access and use of Starcrest on its payment or agreement to pay a disposal rate in excess of 36.23 per ton for the entirety of 2023. Not only is that specific performance which can't be ordered in a temporary injunction, but it also is a decision on the merits of the case which is — it's premature to do.

And even -- I think even more overreaching, the City is asking for a court order that TDSL can't even bill at anything other than what it -- what the City says is the correct contract rate. Can't even send them a bill. That's part of -- part of the City's request.

Mr. Newman was -- was candid when he said the City wants this Court to order TDSL to perform specifically under the contract, and we've cited the

case law that that's not appropriate in the temporary injunction context because breach of contract damages are subject to money calculation. They are not irreparable. There is an adequate remedy at law for contract damages.

2.1

The access issue that we talked about, and then all these other issues that the City is asking for relief on, are contract performance issues. And for a party that is relying so heavily on the contract, it's kind of interesting that the City's interpretation of the contract is frequently different than what the contract's language is, because we've talked about the put-or-pay issue just a minute ago where the City contract says, Here's what you have to do. On-site manager, wait more than 30 minutes, no reasonable care, daily reports, that they haven't done any of that.

And -- and then the priority provision similarly, Mr. Newman was -- was very candid about that. He said reasonable care doesn't matter to the City. The City says if TDSL doesn't service trucks within 30 minutes, they are in breach of the priority provision.

Again, that's not what it said. And as a matter of fact, Mr. Gregory testified that sometimes due to the nature of the transfer station, which operates kind of as a funnel, it's impossible to service every

1 truck within 30 minutes. The contract says reasonable
2 care.

2.1

The City's interpretation of the contract is wrong and it just can't be the subject of a temporary injunction.

Last point, balance of the equities. The last of the four. Mr. Gregory testified the City -- that TDSL is losing \$200,000 a month servicing the City contract, almost two-and-a-half million dollars a year.

So we have to consider -- well, let me -let me say one more thing. I believe the word

Mr. Newman used in his testimony about it was that
whether or not TDSL is losing money on this contract is
immaterial to the City. It's not immaterial to TDSL,
and I'd respectfully suggest that it should not be
immaterial to the Court because the Court, in deciding
whether to issue a temporary injunction, is required to
balance the evidence, so I think the equities do come
into play.

How would TDSL be harmed by the injunction the City seeks versus how would the City be harmed by no injunction?

TDSL, if the City's injunction is granted, would continue to lose money, would be forced to take all of the City's waste of any kind, even if the City

refuses to pay, and apparently would be required to meet a service standard different than that in the contract that would read reasonable care out of the contract, which at times is impossible to meet.

On the other hand, the City apparently doesn't have a plan what it's going to do if there's no injunction so we can't really say what the harm to the City is going to be if there's no injunction. We do know that absent an injunction, the City's choice is to pay the bills or to lose access. That's absolutely what TDSL says. No question about that.

But it can't say which one it would choose. The City can't say which one it would choose because it doesn't have a plan even though it relies on the concept of lost access to satisfy its high burden of showing irreparable injury.

as great as the City is making it out to be, it seems unfathomable that they'd actually choose losing access over paying and having a damage claim. And the City's only response to why they don't pay is, Well, we don't think we have to honor the contract and it's not in the budget.

So we think the balance of the equities weighs in favor of TDSL on this. The access is one

point, and then everything else in the -- in the
requested injunction, it goes far beyond I think what's
appropriate.

So for those reasons, we'd ask the Court to deny in whole the City's request for temporary injunction.

THE COURT: All right.

2.1

MS. KIRKLAND: Nothing.

THE COURT: Nothing? You're fine? Okay.

Only because since you are the applicant, I treat it as trial and there is a little bit of time for rebuttal, but if you're fine, that's -- that's how I'm treating this. But if you're -- if this is fine, then I need to retire and take a look at this.

REBUTTAL ARGUMENT

MS. KIRKLAND: Your Honor, if anything I would just simply say I would ask the Court or reiterate what the Court is to evaluate in this particular hearing, and that is whether or not status quo is appropriate and whether or not — again, we think the City has met its burden on establishing that it's entitled to a TI, a temporary injunction in this context.

We do think there will be imminent harm. We obviously have a difference of opinion on whether or

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not the City -- you know, he says the City doesn't have
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    a plan and that's unfathomable. Right.
    unfathomable that the City could lose access to
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    Starcrest. And so to say that it's no harm, no, that is
    the harm, that the City hasn't come up with a plan
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    because there is no plan if that happens. And if they
    have to deal with it, they have to deal with it.
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                   But to sit here, if I had -- if the City
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    had a plan, well then they have a plan so it's no big
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           No, they don't have a plan. It is a big deal,
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    and so we would ask the Court -- we know the Court has
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    taken this seriously, and we would just ask the Court to
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    consider all the evidence that they've seen. And,
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    again, we think we're entitled to the injunction.
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                   Thank you.
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                   THE COURT: All right. Since it is TDSL's
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     intent to deny the City access as of tomorrow, I need to
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    have my decision this afternoon, so I'm going to take a
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    couple of hours to reach my decision and then I will
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    notify the parties.
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                   MS. KIRKLAND: Your Honor, I have a
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    proposed order which I've presented to opposing counsel,
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    if I may.
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                   THE COURT: Yes.
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                   MS. KIRKLAND: And, again, this would be
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the order that we would ask.
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                   MR. HEMPHILL: And we have one as well.
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    And I don't mean to be difficult. There's a place on
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    the City's proposed order for agreed as to form. I just
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    don't think I can agree to anything as to form, just
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    because of the content of the order. So I think it
    depends upon what the Court's ruling is so I think it's
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    premature for me to --
                   THE COURT: I think the Court would just
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    sign sua sponte and without any signatures.
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                   MR. HEMPHILL:
                                  Sure.
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                   THE COURT: So I will decide in your
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    e-mails --
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                   MS. KIRKLAND:
                                  Your Honor, the only other
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    matter I bring up just so in case we -- while we're all
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    here, there is obviously the issue of a bond that may be
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    required if the Court does grant it, and I don't know if
18
    we need to have that discussion now, and a trial date
19
    should the Court be so inclined to grant the temporary
20
    injunction.
2.1
                   THE COURT: So while I review this, I do
22
    need to consider Mr. Hemphill's idea of what he thinks a
23
    bond, and so I do need to know this so that if it's in
24
    the order I would like to put that in the order.
25
                   MR. HEMPHILL: Yes, Your Honor. I think
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that what we said in our pleading is I think we've produced evidence that the loss -- that TDSL is losing \$200,000 per year, I think one year of that loss at \$2.4 million would be an appropriate bond.

2.1

MS. KIRKLAND: And while the harm -- the bond is intended to reflect the potential harm and I understand they're saying it's 2.4, again, we would argue it's an unproven number. It's obviously completely subjective and that hasn't been put on.

I think the main thing I would say though is a bond is intended to provide security for them and we are talking about -- we've talked about it being the City. The idea that it would need to be 2.4 million feels like a significant amount for an untested number. We would ask for a nominal bond, somewhere in the 50,000 -- 25 to 50,000 of that amount, I think that would be appropriate to secure -- to provide security should this be an issue.

MR. HEMPHILL: And the only response -
I'm sorry, Your Honor. The only response I would have

to that is I don't think it's an unproven number. I

think there's testimony as to what the number would be

and that's -- that's evidence. That's the only evidence

in the record at this time.

THE COURT: And the Court has discretion

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with respect to the bond.
 1
 2
                   MS. KIRKLAND: Obviously, Your Honor.
 3
                   MR. HEMPHILL:
                                  Yes.
                   THE COURT: So trial date.
 5
                                 Yeah.
                                         That, we haven't
                   MS. KIRKLAND:
 6
    talked about. I don't even -- I know just in setting
 7
    trials recently in Bexar County, I believe they're
 8
    pretty far out right now, but we're ready -- I mean, we
 9
    are ready to set it. So whenever the Court feels is
10
    appropriate, I'm happy to work with Mr. Hemphill.
11
                   MR. HEMPHILL: You know, I think for a
12
    setting -- for an initial setting, you know, I think the
    Court knows the docket better than we do. I know my own
13
14
    docket is pretty full until November.
15
                   THE COURT:
                              Okay.
16
                   MR. HEMPHILL:
                                  That's the input I can
17
    give.
18
                   THE COURT: Okay. Well, for an initial
19
    setting the Court would wish it to be -- you know, we're
20
    February now, would wish it to be in 2023. I have to
2.1
    make -- I would just need to make one call to the
22
    monitoring judge that I know quite well and just say
23
    what can we do to make that happen.
24
                   MS. KIRKLAND: Sure.
25
                   THE COURT: I think that it's important
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that there's a trial date as soon as practicable because
 1
    of the losses that have been testified to and whether or
 2
    not that -- that bears out. Okay? But as far as an
 3
    equitable decision, that needs to be sooner than later.
 4
                                  We agree, Your Honor.
 5
                   MS. KIRKLAND:
 6
                   THE COURT: Okay.
                   MR. HEMPHILL: Yeah.
 8
                   THE COURT: So I will find out and I
 9
    will -- I will actually notify you of the trial date.
10
    Okay?
11
                   MR. HEMPHILL: Very good.
12
                   THE COURT: And then if you obviously
13
    can't do that, then the parties will move to continue
14
    it.
15
                                  We'll discuss it.
                   MS. KIRKLAND:
16
                   MR. HEMPHILL: Fair enough.
17
                                  Thank you, Your Honor.
                   MS. KIRKLAND:
18
                   THE COURT: All right. You'll have my
19
    decision by the end of the day today.
20
                   MS. KIRKLAND:
                                  Thank you, Your Honor.
2.1
                                  Thank you, Your Honor.
                   MR. HEMPHILL:
22
                   THE COURT: Thank you so much.
23
                   (Recess)
24
25
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1	STATE OF TEXAS
2	COUNTY OF BEXAR
3	
4	I, Gina K. May, Official Court Reporter in and for
5	the 285th Judicial District Court of Bexar County, State
6	of Texas, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing
7	contains a true and correct transcription of all
8	portions of evidence and other proceedings requested in
9	writing by counsel for the parties to be included in
10	this volume of the Reporter's Record in the above-styled
11	and numbered cause, all of which occurred in open court
12	or in chambers and were reported by me.
13	I further certify that this Reporter's Record of the
14	proceedings truly and correctly reflects the exhibits,
15	if any, offered by the respective parties.
16	I further certify that the total cost for the
17	preparation of this Reporter's Record is \$2682.00 and
18	was paid by GRAVES DOUGHERTY HEARON & MOODY.
19	This the 27th day of February, 2023.
20	
21	<u>/s/ Gina K. May</u>
22	Gina K. May, CSR Texas CSR 5273
23	Expiration: 10/31/2023 285th Judicial District
24	100 Dolorosa, 4th Floor San Antonio, Texas 78205
25	gina.may@bexar.org