REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL RATE BOARD HEARING CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO SPECIAL MEETING

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

JUNE 16, 2017

1:04 p.m.

One Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 416
San Francisco, California

REPORTED BY:

Dawn A. Stark

CSR No. 7847

1	APPEARANCES:	
2		
3	RATE BOARD:	
4	JENNIFER JOHNSTON, Chair, Deputy City Administrator	
5	TED EGAN, Chief Economist, Office of the Controller	
6	MICHAEL P. CARLIN, Deputy General Manager, City Public Utilities Commission	
7		
8	ALSO PRESENT:	
9	BRADLEY A. RUSSI, ESQ., Office of the City Attorney, Rate Board Counsel	
10	JACK GALLAGHER, Policy Aide to the Office of the City Administrator, Clerk	
12	MOHAMMED NURU, Director of Public Works	
13	JULIA DAWSON, Deputy Director for Finance and Administration for Public Works	
14	ANNE CAREY, Project Manager for Public Works	
15 16	MANU PRADHAN, Deputy City Attorney	
17	JACK MACY, Senior Coordinator for Zero Waste, Department of the Environment	
18	ROBERT HALEY, Zero Waste Manager, Department of the	
19	Environment	
20	ROSIE DILGER, San Francisco Rate Payer	
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1	SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA;
2	FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 2017; 1:04 P.M.
3	
4	THE CHAIR: For the record, it is Friday, June 16th,
5	2017.
6	We are in City Hall, Room 416.
7	It approximately 1:04 p.m.
8	Moving on to the next Agenda Item, I will now call
9	the roll.
10	I am Jennifer Johnston, Deputy City Administrator.
11	I'm also Chair of this Rate Board for the City and County of
12	San Francisco.
13	Joining me are the other two members of the Rate
14	Board: Mr. Ted Egan, Chief Economist, the City and County of
15	San Francisco, and Michael Carlin, Deputy General Manager of
16	the City Public Utilities Commission.
17	Moving on to Agenda Item No. II, Introductory
18	Remarks by the Chair, which I will read.
19	Also present today are Deputy City Attorney Brad
20	Russi from the City Attorney's Government Team, who will be
21	serving as counsel to the Rate Board.
22	We have Jack Gallagher, Policy Aide to the City
23	Administrator, who will be serving as our clerk today.
24	Mohammed Nuru, Department of Public Works Director.
25	Julia Dawson, the Deputy Director for Finance

1	Administration for Public Works.
2	Anne Carey, Project Manager for Public Works.
3	Manu Pradhan, Deputy City Attorney, who advises
4	Public Works.
5	Jack Macy, Senior Coordinator for Zero Waste in the
6	Department of Environment.
7	Robert Haley, Zero Waste Manager, Department of the
8	Environment.
9	And San Francisco Rate Payer, Rosie Dilger.
10	Thank you.
11	We also have representatives from Recology here
12	today, I understand.
13	Our hearing is being transcribed by a stenographer,
14	Dawn Stark.
15	We are also recording this hearing so that I ask
16	that you speak clearly and precisely into the microphone to
17	make sure that we have a full record.
18	And when speaking, also please provide your name.
19	Please turn off your cell phones, pagers, and other
20	sound-producing electronic devices so as not to interrupt the
21	meeting.
22	Thank you.
23	The purpose of this rate hearing is to hear and
24	consider objections to the Report and Recommended Orders
25	issued by the Public Works Director on May 12th, 2017,

1 proposing to increase residential refuse collection and 2 disposal rates. 3 The Report and Recommended Orders were issued in response to the February 10th, 2017, Rate Application filed 4 by Applicants Recology Sunset Scavenger, Recology Golden Gate, and Recology San Francisco, which I will hereinafter 6 7 collectively refer to as "Recology." Upon receipt of the application, I, as Chair of the 8 Board, referred the application to the Director of Public 10 Works for hearings, reports, and recommendations as required 11 by the Refuse Collection Disposal Ordinance as amended, 12 which I'll just refer to as the "Ordinance." Public Works Director held a series of informational 13 14 workshops and public hearings on the Rate Application prior 15 to issuing the Report and Recommendation -- or Recommended Order. 16 17 At the Director's hearings, Recology representatives 18 and City staff were given the opportunity to present 19 testimony and cross-examine witnesses, and the independent 20 Rate Payer Advocate conducted cross-examinations. 21 Public comment was taken at each hearing. 2.2 The transcriptions from those hearings are available 23 on the Public Works' website. 24 Also, on that table on the side of the room, we have 25 copies of the agenda for this hearing to pick up, along with

1	copies of the written objections that will be heard by this
2	Board (indicating).
3	There are also binders of materials that you may
4	review. But please keep them in the room and don't alter
5	them.
6	They are the brown binder contains Recology's
7	Rate Application.
8	The two white binders contain the Public Works
9	Director's May 2017 Report and Recommended Orders, along with
LO	the exhibits.
L1	And that's, I believe did the Public Works
L2	provide copies of the transcripts or great; okay.
L3	We'll make sure those are available at the next
L4	meeting.
L5	As a reminder, these materials are also available on
L6	the Public Works' website, and there's a link to them on the
L7	Rate Payer Advocate's website, as well.
L8	Today's session will end at 5:00 p.m.
L9	If needed, until and until the Agenda is
20	concluded, we will continue our hearing at 9:00 a.m., on
21	Monday morning, June 19th, in this same room City Hall,
22	Room 416 and at 9:00 a.m. on Wednesday, June 21st, in the
23	South Light Court, if necessary, which is located on the
24	first floor of City Hall.
25	Should we need to continue the hearing to June 19th

1 and June 21st, we will take a lunch recess from noon to 1:00 p.m. on the 19th and 21st and otherwise -- unless 2 3 otherwise requested by a Rate Board member, we may need -- we may need to take breaks from time to time. (Remarks outside the record.) THE CHAIR: We'll need to take breaks. 6 7 Please note that I retain the discretion to modify the schedule and the order or time limits of the posted 8 9 Agenda in order to ensure a fair and efficient hearing. 10 Regarding procedures generally, I'll now briefly 11 explain how we plan to proceed. This hearing is primarily governed by the City's 12 1932 Initiative Ordinance that establishes the rate-setting 13 process and is consistent with the Rules of Procedure adopted 14 15 by the Public Works Director and in conformance with the Sunshine Ordinance and Brown Act. 16 17 We'll move on through the Agenda Items once they are 18 completed. We will not go back to the Agenda Items that have 19 concluded unless otherwise agreed to upon a majority of this Board. 20 21 We will continue with the hearing until all Agenda 2.2 Items are completed. 23 We may be required to schedule additional hearing 24 dates in the event we are unable to conclude all Agenda Items 25 by 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st.

1 My hope, though, is that we'll be able to conduct this fair and efficient hearing and be able to conclude the 2 3 Agenda no later than that, though. So if you'd like to follow along with the agenda, we 4 are now on Item No. II, Introductory Remarks by the Chair. Following Introductory Remarks by the Rate Payer 6 7 Advocate on Agenda Item No. III, we'll move to Agenda Item No. IV, to hear presentations from the 13 Objectors who filed 8 written objections to the proposed rate by the May 30th 10 statutory deadline. 11 We have identified a total of 53 objections from the 12 13 -- I'm sorry, 52 objections from the 13 Objectors. 13 Objectors will be called and heard in the order on the Agenda. Each of the 13 Objectors will be given a maximum 14 15 of 10 minutes to present their particular objections. 16 If members of the Rate Board have questions, those 17 questions and answers will not be counted against that 18 Objector's 10 minutes. 19 The descriptions of the objections on the Notice and Agenda are for general information purposes only and are not 20 21 intended to represent any position or decision by the City or 2.2 by the Rate Board. 23 If you disagree with the way your objection is 24 stated on the Agenda, please let us know when you make the 25 presentation.

Also, please remember that as provided in the City Ordinance establishing this rate-setting process, no new or additional objections may raised orally or filed in writing at this hearing for action by the Rate Board. Only objections filed by the May 30th statutory deadline can be heard and acted upon by this Rate Board.

2.2

Also, please note that only evidence previously placed in the Administrative Record through testimony or documents at the Public Works Director's 2013 -- I'm sorry, 2017 Rate Hearings may be used to support the objections or respond to those objections. New evidence is not admissible before this Rate Board.

Objectors may make their presentations orally and/or in writing.

Each Objector should state his or her objection, tell us the evidence in the Administrative Record that supports those objections, and also indicate why the Objector believes the Administrative Record supports a change to the proposed Public Works Director's Report and Recommended Order on those issues.

Once Agenda Item No. IV is completed following the presentation by the final Objector, we will move on to Agenda Item No. V to allow members of the public to comment on any or all of the 53 objections.

We will then move on to hear the Public Works

1 Director's presentation on the report, recommended orders, 2 and responses to the objections. 3 We will then again allow public comment on the Public Works Director's presentation, and then general public 4 5 comment on matters within the Rate Board's jurisdiction. Regarding procedures governing public comment, in 6 7 order to ensure that the public comment portion of the hearing is conducted fairly and efficiently, we request that 8 anyone who wishes to speak complete a speaker card -- and 10 there are some available right there next to Mr. Gallagher, 11 the blue cards (indicating). 12 There are speaker cards available next to 13 Mr. Gallagher. 14 I also suggest that any group of persons with 15 similar interests designate a representative to act as a spokesperson. 16 17 Each person will be given the same amount of time, a 18 maximum of 3 minutes per person. 19 Please be advised that although the Board will listen to all general public comment on matters within the 20 21 Board's jurisdiction, the Board cannot use any information 2.2 provided in finally deciding the rates unless the comment 23 specifically is tied to one or more of the objections being 24 heard by the Board today. 25 And again, to reiterate, as provided in the City

1 Ordinance, no new or additional objections may be raised during this proceeding and only evidence previously placed in 2 3 the Administrative Record, through testimony or documents, may be heard or used today to support the objections. We are not permitted to consider new evidence. After hearing remarks from the Rate Payer Advocate, 6 7 the Objectors' presentations, the Public Works Director's presentation, and all public comment, the Rate Board will 8 move to Agenda Items -- Agenda Item No. IX, which, at that 10 time, it will deliberate and take action to approve or deny 11 the Rate Application in whole or in part. 12 In this process, the Board will separately address 13 each objection. 14 The Rate Board will also discuss and possibly act on 15 the proposed uses of the Special Reserve Fund of the 1987 16 Waste Disposal Agreement in the recommended in the Report and 17 Recommended Order. 18 We may then consider and approve a resolution 19 consistent with the findings reached during our deliberations. 20 21 The Board acts by majority vote. 2.2 If, for any reason, the Board does not act within 23 60 days of the Public Works Director's issued Recommended 24 Order, which was May 12th, the DPW Director's order will be 25 deemed the Order of the Board.

1	Also, please note that in my capacity as Chair, I
2	may modify these procedures as the hearing progresses, as may
3	be needed to ensure a fair and efficient hearing.
4	Okay. On to the next Agenda Item No. III.
5	May I call on the Rate Payer Advocate, Rosie Dilger,
6	please?
7	And I would like to begin by thanking you for
8	ensuring that the efforts in representing the interests of
9	the Rate Payers for the City. I know that this was an
10	extensive process, and I very much thank you for that.
11	MS. DILGER: Thank you for having me.
12	Good afternoon.
13	(Remarks outside the record.)
14	MS. DILGER: Good afternoon.
15	I'll just briefly go over some of the operational,
16	general business that we conducted as Rate Payer Advocate,
17	although I think you're familiar with the items you already
18	submitted into the last proceedings.
19	Just for reference, we entered in two memos that
20	were Items 82 and 102.
21	In our capacity as Rate Payer Advocate, from the
22	beginning of this process, we were involved in reviewing the
23	draft and then the final applications for Recology's rate
24	proposal.
25	(Remarks outside the record.)

1	MS. DILGER: Upon our viewing them, we somewhat
2	translated them so that we'd be able to communicate to the
3	public about the rates that they were going to be seeing,
4	what they paying for, and answered as many questions as we
5	could.
6	We did a lot of outreach. We reached out to
7	approximately 150 community groups, neighborhood
8	associations, and the like.
9	We did approximately 60 presentations to various
10	groups, some of which we even went back to twice. And in
11	that time, we gathered information, answered questions about
12	the rate.
13	And at almost all of them, I think Recology also had
14	a representative to help answer any technical questions.
15	We also posted all of our information on our
16	independent website, which often referred back to Public
17	Works, but also to our own documents.
18	We had a very active social media presence on
19	Twitter and Facebook.
20	We had a phone line that was did a voice mail in
21	English, Chinese, and Spanish, as well as actual mail and
22	email correspondence.
23	We did a lot of advertisements, as well, in
24	community and cultural newspapers; readership of over, I
25	think, 220,000 in most of the districts of the City.

1 I think probably the most common themes and 2 feedback -- again, you can refer to these in the items that 3 have already been submitted. But the general buckets here, I would say: Cost of 4 living; disproportional impacts to low-wage generators; a lot of concerns from people in buildings that are two to five 6 7 units; a lot of concerns of seniors and people on fixed 8 incomes. We also talked a lot about minimum service and 10 pickup requirements. 11 And probably the most popular topic at any community meeting is pilfering and enforcement. I think we discussed 12 13 that quite a bit in the Director's hearing. 14 There's also some questions as to the public 15 process. I think we did a really incredible amount of 16 17 outreach, and I think that the number of people that decided 18 to become involved in this process was really telling of how 19 much work not only Public Works, but our Rate Payer Advocate team did, as well. 20 21 Some questions as to the outreach and education for 2.2 recycling and composting and being a good actor in general 23 was a popular topic of discussion, and also just 24 understanding and educating the community about Zero Waste 25 and our shared goals.

1 We submitted a number of memos to help inform the 2 staff report and eventually the Director's report. And since 3 then, we have been sharing that information back with the community, with our neighborhood groups, with our most active and engaged Rate Payers, as well as updating our Facebook and 5 social media and website. 6 7 Do you have any questions? THE CHAIR: In reading the script from the last 8 proceeding in 2013, I know that outreach of Spanish-speaking 10 individuals and Chinese-speaking individuals was kind of a 11 concern of the Rate Board. 12 Could you -- I heard you say that the information on 13 your phone line was, you know, in different languages. And I appreciate the 220,000 readership outreach. 14 15 But could you just maybe highlight, for our 16 information purposes, the specific outreach to those 17 particular LED communities? 18 MS. DILGER: Absolutely. 19 We had a really incredible team this time around, 20 which I think helped. We had a Spanish speaker and also a 21 Chinese speaker. 2.2 And in scheduling the presentations that we did, we 23 made sure that -- when we were in neighborhoods or areas 24 where we saw or where we had identified a language need, we 25 made sure to have that person do the presentation.

1 Additionally, we did advertisements Sing Tao in Chinese and also in El Tecolote in Spanish. 2 3 And then there was also -- whenever we had a hearing for the Director's hearings, we made sure that language 4 access was something that was advertised and available. Most of the hearings, we didn't get requests. 6 7 for the one that we did, we worked to make sure that we had translators and that -- our staff person who spoke Spanish 8 was also here when we had a larger group come in and make 10 sure that people felt welcomed and had access. 11 And it was definitely a constant communication between us and Public Works to make sure that the needs of 12 13 the Rate Payers were being met. 14 THE CHAIR: Okay. Any other questions from -- okay. 15 MS. DILGER: Thank you. 16 THE CHAIR: Thank you. 17 We'll now move on to Agenda Item No. IV, which is 18 Presentations by the 13 Objectors Who Timely Filed Written 19 Objections. 20 We'll go in the order of the Agenda again. 21 And again, each individual has up to 10 minutes. 2.2 So we'll start with the first Objector. 23 That is -- and forgive me if I misspell your name; 24 please feel free to correct me -- Jeanne Schlatz. 25 Is Ms. Schlatz here?

1	Okay. We'll move on to the second Objector, Mimi
2	and Robert Lindeboom.
3	Mr. Lindeboom?
4	Okay. Do we have Lou Ann Bassan here, the third
5	Objector?
6	Moving on to the next, Joseph Wong.
7	Is Mr. Wong here?
8	Patty Sinn? Ms. Sinn? Okay.
9	Carol Damm?
10	Marian Laffan?
11	MS. DILGER: I do have a comment.
12	Hi. Ms. Laffan was not able to be here; she's
13	traveling internationally. But she did ask that I let you
14	know that.
15	And also, in her original letter, in Item 19, she
16	just wanted to make a correction.
17	She wanted it to read, "Although the report
18	indicates that apartment buildings of greater than six
19	units," whereas in her notice she put "fewer."
20	She just wanted to change "fewer" to "greater."
21	THE CHAIR: Okay.
22	MS. DILGER: Thank you.
23	THE CHAIR: Thank you.
24	Do we have Bronwen Lemmon? Mr. Lemmon?
25	Okay. Martin and Grace Turkis?

1	Kathleen and Thomas Soper?
2	Good afternoon.
3	MR. SOPER: Good afternoon.
4	Can you hear me okay?
5	THE CHAIR: I can.
6	MR. SOPER: Okay.
7	THE CHAIR: If you would be so kind as to just state
8	your name for the record.
9	MR. SOPER: Certainly.
10	My name is Thomas Soper, and this is my wife
11	Kathleen (indicating).
12	THE CHAIR: Okay.
13	MR. SOPER: My wife will be accompanying me in this
14	presentation.
15	And I'd just like to start by saying that I will
16	confine my comments to the summary descriptions in our Appeal
17	Letter, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure sent to us
18	by this Board.
19	We are here to explain in more detail these points
20	which my wife and I have previously submitted as evidence in
21	our Appeal Letter.
22	So how did we get to this dilemma for the City to
23	allow a private corporation, for profit, to submit a poorly
24	thought-out pricing system for refuse collection?
25	And then after the first round of objections, having

1 the Director simply move the numbers around to make it look like a rational plan, let alone fair and just? 2 3 We, too, have talked to a lot of Rate Payers, and they just roll their eyes when this refuse collection price 4 hike comes up, which we are debating today. For those of you who are asking the question: 6 7 are the people that you just read off today? The answer is a resounding: They are at work, they are raising the families, 8 and trying to make ends meet in one of the most expensive 10 metropolises to live in, in this country. 11 Fortunately, my wife and I are here because we are 12 semi-retired. But we also are here without compensation, 13 unlike those that are here on compensation to nonobject. 14 This is an unappreciated fact. We frankly expect 15 more due diligence from our City. 16 A quick note about my background. I'm a licensed architect and have designed several 17 18 refuse systems in the 40 years of my practice. 19 Also, as a LEED-accredited design professional, I am familiar with the reasons and the science behind the City's 20 21 Zero Waste by 2020, which I am in agree with in concept --2.2 agreement with in concept. 23 But I also know, as an architect, that there are 24 multiple strategies to arrest greenhouse gasses created by 25 landfills, and this is at the heart -- the real heart of the

1 dilemma that we face here. The bottom line is that these goals must also be 2 3 well thought out and as -- as well be fair and just. This proposal has been presented to the public in a very obscure manner, with no clear explanation of why Recology needs an extreme price hike, let alone the lack of 6 7 consideration it will have on the economic viability of living in this City. 8 This rate-hike proposal has created a state of confusion in the public's eye, because if we are really 10 honest about it, the public, by and large, doesn't have the 11 12 time, or more importantly, the background in math and science 13 of waste management to wade through this quagmire of a 14 proposal. 15 Since Recology has presented their proposal in -- to 16 the public in a "figure it out for yourself" format, we are 17 here to demonstrate that we understand sufficiently what they 18 have given us to go on. 19 Fortunately, there are mathematics involved. So we 20 can minimize the opinion factor and maximize the factual in 21 this debate. 2.2 In my first Exhibit A, I would like to draw your 23 attention to examining both Recology's proposal compared to 24 the Director's modifications. 25 This is not new information, but it is simply and

1 succinctly made understandable. As you will note in this chart, I have organized it 2 3 into columns and -- with all the rate hikes proposed over the next four years, with both Recology's initial rate increase 5 proposed side by side, with or without rebate, double-digit inflation; it's pretty conspicuous. 6 I will address the causes of this later on. 7 But first, how do we know who is going to get the 8 22 percent increase and who is not? 10 We might imagine that both these inflationary rates 11 might be reasonable to expect if we lived in Venezuela, but 12 not in this City. Something is deeply wrong, but it doesn't 13 get any better. But in this particular chart, the question marks 14 15 that I show under the Director's column were simply not shown 16 in his report; they were omitted. 17 Secondly, most people think -- most people think 18 that they fall, hopefully, within -- under the "with rebates" 19 camp, but that's probably a false. But what size building, number of units, do these 20 21 inflationary numbers really apply to? That's obscure. 2.2 So in the next exhibit that we have, this is an 23 analysis of the present and reproposed Director rates. 24 you simply see the four categories that we see on our bills: 25 Trash, compost, recycle, and base charge.

1	And you can see how the rate structure has changed
2	from the present to the proposed. And you can also see how
3	these inflationary rates are out of sight.
4	But the most egregious of the four is the base
5	charge per unit, which is is up 191 percent. And the
6	Director brought it down to 191 percent.
7	But this still is way, way out of line.
8	So if we can move up to the impact to see the
9	impact of that.
10	So approximately the one unit, single family, is
11	confirmed in our analysis here that it would go up about
12	we calculated it as being 13.8. The Director calculates it
13	as somewhere over 14 percent.
14	So that's close enough.
15	But if you apply the same math to the two-unit
16	family, that's up 36.5 percent. That's out of line.
17	And then when you take the calculation through the
18	three-unit family, you're up 20.9 percent.
19	The four-unit, 36.4 percent.
20	And the five-unit, you're up 21.1 percent.
21	Now, this is being caused by shifting the price
22	structure to real estate. And this actually is
23	discriminatory towards the Rate Payers of two to five units.
24	So this is a big problem.
25	So I'll move on to the next point in our letter,

1 which is Point 3, Conflicts with Other City Legislation. The Director's ruling does not recognize that owners 2 3 of two- to five-unit buildings, which had been constructed prior to 2-19-79, will not be able to pass on these rate increases to tenants due to the City's Rent Control legislation. 6 7 We forgot about that. However, tenants in two- to five-unit buildings 8 constructed after 1979, not under the City Rent Control, will 9 10 experience the rate increase, which most certainly will be 11 passed on to them. 12 So the problem -- as an architect, we look at this 13 from a problem-solving point of view rather than shifting the 14 price structures around. 15 Black trash is really the commodity that's the 16 problem. And the rate is being increased from \$5.22 to 17 \$6.26. 18 But this is the real problem -- and we need to 19 attack this as a design problem, not by shifting rates 20 around. 21 The blue and green refuse issue is something that is 2.2 supposed to be an income-generating element. And of course, 23 if you've noticed in the New York Times, you will find that 24 they just published an article on black gold, that the 25 collection companies in New York are taking advantage of

1 this. 2 And of course, I know that Recology is doing that, but that needs to be refined. 3 And so with the blue refuse, in 2012, there was a 4 5 documentary, that Recology participated with, that showed the income benefits of their -- their reconstitution of recycled 6 7 things. But what we're seeing here is that both of those 8 9 categories are going up in a rate of 204 percent. 10 Okay. So -- and then, of course, with the present 11 monopoly pricing, Recology -- and I appreciate them because 12 they do good work; however, they're a monopoly. 13 And so the problem here is that last year, when 14 Prop A went down to the B, which attempted to require 15 competitive bidding for these types of services -- there's a 16 monopoly here. 17 And so the -- but this Board is the last stop to --18 to address this and to make this a fair and just pricing 19 system. There are also hidden costs in the description. 20 21 is a consumer supposed to figure this out when, quote, "the 2.2 proposed rates" also include charges that the City has asked 23 Recology to include in the application to pay for costs 24 incurred by certain City departments? What is that? And why

does the consumer pay for this?

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1 The Rate Board should demand full disclosure to 2 determine what these costs are and who really is accountable. 3 And of course, lastly, what is -- and back to the 4 beginning. Why is this rebate a factor here, and how does that 5 play out? Now, something is deeply wrong with this. 6 7 And I would say that, to summarize, the present rates we get in our bills consist of -- they basically -- so 8 to summarize, the present rates we get consist of these four 10 coded components. 11 I think the Board can readily see that these numbers 12 are out of line. And we recommend that these -- this study 13 be sent back to the drawing board to work with independent 14 experts. 15 And I would be happy to help with that particular 16 problem, because it's really a design problem that really 17 hasn't been addressed. 18 And so I have dedicated my career to -- to try to 19 solve these environmental problems. And from my long 20 experience, I can see that this has just been missed out on; 21 it's a missed opportunity. 2.2 And I see that the people of San Francisco will pay 23 the price for this. 24 Thank you. 25 THE CHAIR: Any questions?

1	Okay. We'll move on.
2	Is Mr. Garrin Wong here? Mr. Wong?
3	Do we have Gideon Kramer here?
4	MR. KRAMER: Good afternoon, Board Members.
5	My name is Gideon Kramer. I'm I'm here to speak
6	on behalf of SPOSF, Small Property Owners of San Francisco,
7	an organization of some 1,500 small property owners with
8	generally two to five rental units.
9	This class of Rate Payers are the mom-and-pop
10	owners, the essential but overstressed housing providers in
11	this City.
12	As an editor of our monthly newsletter, it's my job
13	to keep our members informed on issues that impact them. The
14	outrageous increases for refuse collection being proposed by
15	Recology impacts them in a big way.
16	While Recology has advertised a 16.5 percent
17	increase the first year, it has masked the fact that for
18	small property small landlords, the increase will be far
19	greater.
20	Even after the DPW Directors recommended
21	recommended a modest decrease from Recology's original
22	request, the revised figures are still outrageous: The
23	36.5 percent increase for two-unit buildings; 20.9 percent
24	for three units; 36.4 percent for four units, and
25	21.1 percent for five units.

1 I own an owner-occupied, four-unit building, and so 2 my rates would go up 36.5 percent, which is huge. 3 In the case of small property owners, the increases are made worse because, No. 1, the Rent Ordinance precludes 4 most of our members from passing on a share of the added burden to our tenants. 6 7 No. 2, we are charged by the number of units we own, not the number of units that are actually occupied. 8 So, for example, if you own a two-unit -- if you own a single-family home with a legal in-law, but you choose to 10 11 keep that in-law vacant or use it for alternative purposes, 12 or just keep it vacant, you're charged for a two-unit --13 two-unit pricing, which -- even if you generate no additional 14 refuse. 15 The inflexible rate structure that Recology is 16 proposing does not allow for the fact that we are really 17 generating only one unit's worth of -- of refuse. 18 The same thing is true for more units. 19 If you own a four-unit building and you keep one unit vacant, you're still charged for the four units. 20 21 Incidentally, an unintended result of this flawed 2.2 proposal is that owners of multiple buildings and buildings 23 constructed after 1979, as Mr. Soper mentioned in his 24 presentation, those who are under Rent -- who are not under

Rent Control will most certainly pass on these inflationary

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1	costs to their tenants because they have no restrictions from
2	doing so.
3	The market determines what price people pay.
4	As Rate Payers who will be disproportionately
5	burdened, we strongly object to these increases. We find
6	them unfair, unjustified, and unjustifiable.
7	Thank you very much.
8	THE CHAIR: Okay. Moving on, do we have Noni Richen
9	from the Small Property Owners of San Francisco Institute?
LO	Okay. That will conclude item No. IV.
L1	Moving on to Item No. V, Public Comment on Any or
L2	All of the Objections Items 1 through 20, Agenda Item No. IV.
L3	Did anybody submit speaker cards, Mr. Gallagher?
L4	MR. GALLAGHER: Just for two people who already
L5	spoke for their items.
L6	THE CHAIR: I'm sorry?
L7	MR. GALLAGHER: Just for two people who spoke on
L8	their items already.
L9	THE CHAIR: Okay. So does anybody who has not
20	filled out a speaker card would anybody like to address
21	public comment at this time?
22	And again, each person will be given the same amount
23	of time, a maximum of 3 minutes per person, and please
24	remember to state your name for the record and speak clearly.
25	MR. PILPEL: Good afternoon.

1 David Pilpel. I attended each of the Director's hearings and the 2 3 two technical workshops. I believe I was the only person -member of the public who did so. 4 I've participated in prior rate proceedings on and off for more than 20 years in the City, and follow refuse 6 7 rate collection and operations very closely. As relates to the objections here, I did review them 8 generally, and I've listened carefully to the testimony just 9 10 given. 11 What I did not hear were specific citations to the 12 record, either through transcripts or the written exhibits, 13 to support the arguments that the Objectors made. And I believe the burden is on the Objectors to cite to the record 14 15 in support of their objections. 16 I believe that this rate process this year was remarkably thorough, particularly given the number of items 17 18 that were proposed to change by Recology: The rate-structure 19 changes, the truck-routing changes, the facility changes, the 20 other program changes. 21 Just more things changing in this application than, 2.2 in general, in prior applications. 23 I believe the process that was used for the 24 Director's hearings and the technical work by DPW and the

City's consultants was fair, was rigorous; looked at a

25

1	variety of alternatives.
2	And frankly, from my perspective, fairly dealt with
3	all of the issues presented and didn't entirely come down on
4	the side of Recology, did not entirely come down on anyone's
5	side, but really looked carefully at all of the issues here.
6	There are somewhat significant I don't know if it
7	was "significant."
8	There are some rate increases to all customers.
9	They vary, depending on the type of service and the
10	configuration, as to be expected.
11	There is an intent to move toward cost of service.
12	I think that's appropriate.
13	It's difficult, given both the way the companies
14	operate and the way one could allocate the costs and
15	structure rates to get to an exact cost of service
16	methodology, but I think the approach used is fair.
17	And I therefore support the Director's Report and
18	Recommended Orders, and would encourage the Board to do so,
19	as well.
20	Unless there are questions, thank you.
21	THE CHAIR: Mr. Pilpel, any questions for him?
22	Thank you.
23	Is there anybody else who wishes to provide public
24	comment?
25	Okay. We'll now move on to Agenda Item No. VI,

1	which is the Public Works Director's Recommended Orders
2	Order and Response to the Objections.
3	We have Mr. Mohammed Nuru here today.
4	MR. NURU: Good afternoon, Members of the Rate
5	Board.
6	I am Mohammed Nuru, Director of Public Works.
7	In my presentation today, I would like to describe
8	the review process for the Recology Rate Application, my
9	findings and recommendation, and the primary themes that have
10	been raised in the 13 letters of objection to my Recommended
11	Orders.
12	We are now at the end of nearly one year of the
13	rate-setting process.
14	In July of 2016, I issued an order defining the
15	Rules of Procedure for consideration of the Rate Application
16	from Recology.
17	In September, Recology notified the City that it
18	intended to file a Rate Application.
19	Recology filed a draft application in December and
20	the final application in February of this year.
21	The City, who obtained the services of the Rate
22	Payer Advocate, who you've heard from today, whose role was
23	to assist the City with the public outreach and education and
24	to represent Rate Payers in the rate process.
25	I want to thank Dwayne Jones and Rosie Dilger of

1 RDJ Enterprises for their tireless efforts on behalf of the 2 City and our residents, and Recology for its outreach efforts 3 in our community, attending more than 50 community meetings to explain the rate proposal. Public Works staff held two workshops, one in October before the draft application and another in February 6 7 on the final application. Members of the public were able to engage in the 8 discussion with Recology representatives, as well as City 10 staff from Public Works and the Department of Environment, to 11 gain a better understanding of the programs and cost 12 information included in the rate proposal. 13 As Director, I held seven public hearings on 14 Recology's application for a rate increase. 15 City staff, together with financial consultants, 16 spent countless hours reviewing and analyzing materials 17 submitted by Recology. 18 They examined representatives during the hearings, 19 and prepared a thorough review of the proposed programs and expenses detailed in the application and supporting 20 21 documents, which was submitted during the course of my 2.2 hearings. 23 They issued a staff report with proposed changes in 24 programs and expenses. 25 After a thorough review of the staff report and

1	additional public hearings at which Recology and members of
2	the public offered comments on the staff report, I issued my
3	Report and Recommended Order on May 12th of this year.
4	In my report, I approved an average increase of
5	21 percent to be phased in over the next four years.
6	14.42 percent for the rate year 2018, which begins
7	in July 1st of this year.
8	5.46 percent in the rate year of 2019.
9	A decrease of 0.55 percent in the rate year 2020.
LO	And another increase of 0.79 percent in the rate
L1	year 2021.
L2	The phased rate increase includes the rebate of
L3	surplus revenues that have been accumulated in the Special
L4	Reserve Fund and Unearned Zero Waste Incentive Funds.
L5	I am recommending the proposed I am recommending
L6	the proposed use of these funds to offset rates as the most
L7	efficient and equitable way to issue a rebate to Rate Payers
L8	according to the proceedings governing these funds.
L9	In response to my orders, members of the public
20	filed 13 letters with 53 objections.
21	Two are comments on the rate orders.
22	Recology did not file any objections.
23	I have submitted a letter to the Rate Board,
24	responding to the objections, as characterized by the City
25	Attorney's Office. My response is posted on the Public

1 Works' website, and I have brought copies for members of the 2 public (indicating). 3 While I will not attempt to address all of the 53 objections in my remarks today, I am available to answer 4 questions you may have on any of these issues. Staff from Public Works and Department of 6 7 Environment are also available to answer any questions. Instead, I want to take a few minutes to address the 8 main themes that were raised by the Objectors. 10 But before I do that, I'd like to acknowledge the 11 efforts that the members of the public have invested in these 12 proceedings, from the initial workshop on the draft 13 application to the public comment offered in the seven Director's hearings, and in the letters filed with the Rate 14 15 Board members, the public have demonstrated a level of 16 understanding and engagement that I have appreciated and that 17 has informed my recommendations. 18 Now I'd like to review the objections. 19 While they are numerous and detailed, there are 20 two major themes that stand out: The amount of the overall 21 increase, and the increase in specific elements of the 2.2 residential rates, primary the fixed-service charge. 23 I agree that an increase of 20 percent, even phased 24 in over four years, is substantial. 25 The City thoroughly reviewed Recology's application,

1 auditing and validating historical revenues and expenditures, 2 and analyzing the proposed new operating expenditures and 3 capital investments. Staff recommended changes and made adjustments to 4 both revenues and expenditures. But the City confirmed that these costs for Recology to collect and process the City's 6 7 refuse were accurate. The most significant cost drivers in the Rate 8 Application include the new Landfill Agreement that the City 10 entered into in 2016, as well as new collection routes to 11 recover additional recyclables and processing to remove recoverable materials from the trash, which is known as the 12 "black bin." 13 14 These changes are consistent with the City's 15 progress towards Zero Waste. Recology has been an important 16 partner in achieving those goals, and it is entitled to 17 achieve a reasonable return. 18 An operating ratio of 91 percent, which translates 19 into a 9.9 profit, is used to compute rates. Many items, like intercompany charges, are excluded from this 20 21 calculation. So Recology's effective profit is, in fact, 2.2 lower. 23 Now I want to talk about the rate structure, and in 24 particular, the fixed-service charge. 25 I recommended this structural change to the rates in

1 2013. Before that time, the City set rates only on a volume of trash service -- that's the black bin -- even though 2 3 customers were required to have service for recyclables, the blue bin, and compostables, the green bin, per the City's 4 5 mandatory recycling and composting ordinance. In 2013, I proposed a new fixed charge per dwelling 6 7 unit and new volumetric charges for recyclables and compostables, in addition to a higher volumetric charge for 8 trash. 10 Under this rate structure, the majority of 11 Recology's revenues was still generated by the volumetric 12 charge of the trash, even as the volume and costs related to 13 collecting and processing recycles and compostables rose with the City's diversion efforts. 14 15 In 2013, I recommended that the rate structure continue to move towards a structure that more -- that more 16 closely reflected cost of service, with a greater share of 17 18 revenue coming from the fixed charge, as well as increasing 19 the volumetric charges for recyclables and compostables. In its application, Recology proposed a substantial 20 21 increase in the fixed charge per dwelling unit for 2.2 single-family residences and in two- to five-unit apartment 23 buildings. 24 Recology presented evidence that more than

60 percent of its operating costs are fixed, which is

25

consistent with the industry's average.

2.2

Recology also proposed increasing the volumetric charges for recyclables and compostables, and reducing the volumetric charge for trash, with the cost for volumetric trash service set at twice the amount for recyclables and compostables.

While I agreed with Recology's proposal to continue moving rates to reflect the cost of service, I thought that the increase in the fixed charge was too high, and instead, recommended a smaller increase for this rate component and a slightly higher increase in volumetric rates to cover Recology's costs.

I agreed with the principle of maintaining the volumetric charge for trash at twice the rate for recyclables and compostables.

I also recommended a premium charge in trash for those customers who received more than 32 gallons of service per dwelling unit to encounter them to reduce their trash volume.

And I extended the proposed credit for customers with a 20-gallon service for an additional year to offset the different impact on customers who have already moved to a smaller trash service.

Some of the objections cited the difference in the percentage rate increase will be higher than the average for

two- to five-unit buildings as compared to a single -- to a single-family home or apartment dwelling with six or more units.

2.2

By increasing the fixed charge to move towards cost of service, the proposed rate structure results in increases that are higher than the average for some customers, including single-family homes with a 20-gallon service that are already at the required minimum service level, and two-to five-unit buildings due to the increase in the fixed charge.

It is true that a two- to five-unit building will experience a higher-than-average increase, but the total cost on a per-unit basis is generally less than a minimum cost of service for a single-family resident because multiple-unit buildings can share bins. And some customers will be able to reduce their impact of the rate increase by adjusting their service level to meet their needs.

I recommended a reduction to the proposed fixed charge, the continuation of the \$5 credit, and an increase in the volumetric charges in my recommended rates to mitigate the impact of the increase for those customers and increase the amount of control that the customers have over their cost of service.

Several of the objections cited the difference between -- in the unit charge between single-family homes and

two- to five-unit buildings versus apartment buildings with 1 2 six or more units. 3 Apartment buildings with six or more units will pay a \$5 unit charge, but the total service charge for larger 4 5 buildings is computed differently. These customers are charged the same volumetric rate 6 7 for all three bins, which is then discontinued by the amount of diversion they achieve based on the size of their 8 recycling and composting. 10 These customers will experience a rate increase that 11 is close to the average, and the charge per-unit basis is 12 comparable to or in some cases less than the average charge 13 for single-family residents. 14 I prepared a table summarizing the charges for 15 residential and apartment rates for the typical customer from 16 Recology's proposal to our recommended rates (indicating). 17 For a one-unit building customer, my recommendation 18 reduced the rate by 2 percent, from \$40.88 to \$40.04 per 19 month. 20 For a two-unit building customer, I've reduced the 21 rate by 10 percent, from \$30.44 per unit to \$27.52 per month. 2.2 For a six-unit building, the rates remain unchanged 23 from Recology's proposal, with this sample customer paying 24 \$40.52 per month. 25 I think I'll stop here as that summarizes the

1	two main points.
2	I'm happy to address any of your questions on the
3	other items before you today. And thank you for giving me
4	the opportunity to present and talk about my report.
5	THE CHAIR: Do you have any questions?
6	(Remarks outside the record.)
7	MR. EGAN: Good afternoon. Thank you for your
8	presentation.
9	MR. NURU: Thank you.
10	MR. EGAN: I noted in response to your comments that
11	the overall rates were too high that there were three sources
12	of additional services that contribute to the cost increase
13	that the rates are paying for.
14	One related to the Landfill Agreement.
15	The second and correct me if I have this wrong
16	increased recycling pickup.
17	And the third was increased processing of trash to
18	recover recyclable or compostable materials.
19	Could you basically break down the relative
20	importance of those three things in contributing to the total
21	cost for us?
22	MR. NURU: So as part of my investigation, and
23	looking at all the information submitted by Recology, we
24	looked at the costs related to doing business the actual
25	costs.

And we had experts who validated and examined 1 2 thoroughly what that cost was. 3 Those are costs that we cannot shy from, and those are costs that as -- frankly, somebody has to pay for. 4 This is a process that involves the whole City. And so as a result of looking at that, that's one of the 6 7 indicators of -- there that was going to be a slight increase. 8 9 I talked a lot about the volume and the volumetric, and likewise, a similar looking into what it costs to possess 10 11 those items that they're picking up. It's -- it's an 12 increase, also. 13 And the final one is the cost of landfill, which has 14 actually increased. And so landfill costs increase, and that 15 is a cost where -- if we continue to reduce the load to the 16 landfill, those costs will actually decrease. 17 But as it is right now, those costs are actually 18 going higher. And so as part of the recommendation, we're 19 actually including programs to try to reduce those costs that 20 will go to landfill. 21 But the costs of landfill, in general, statewide 2.2 have increased. MR. EGAN: So our costs of landfill have increased 23 24 even though our volume to the landfill has decreased. 25 And you expect it to decrease further?

1	(Remarks outside the record.)
2	MR. EGAN: I'm sorry.
3	And you expect it to decrease further?
4	MR. NURU: Well, we're trying everything we can. I
5	think this is one of the main reasons why we have an
6	application for a rate increase.
7	What this rate does is reduce the size of the black
8	bin, and actually incentivize and allow us to collect more of
9	the recyclables in the blue bin.
10	And some of the collections for the blue bin has
11	resulted in a change in additional routes so that we can
12	capture more of the blue. And the black and the green will
13	remain on one truck and the blue on another truck.
14	So we're trying to do everything we can to get
15	there.
16	(Remarks outside the record.)
17	MR. NURU: Okay. So this slide actually shows where
18	most of the increases are and the proposal where they are
19	(indicating).
20	So you can see the largest increase is to the
21	Landfill Agreement, which is 20 percent.
22	And then we also have the new composting cost, which
23	is also an increase, and that's at 26 percent.
24	So both of those two, 20 and 26 percent, is almost
25	40 almost half of what the cost increases are.

1	And then we also have the implementation of new
2	programs, which is 20 percent, and a small 2 percent new
3	capital investment, and 14 percent is the change in
4	participation in existing programs.
5	So that piechart gives you an idea of where those
6	increases are.
7	And of course, the 6 percent is the business as
8	usual.
9	MR. CARLIN: Talk about the fixed charge a little
10	bit. This is this is a big shift.
11	They're providing a service.
12	They have people.
13	They have trucks.
14	And what went through your thinking to increase the
15	fixed charge so much, you know, given this application?
16	MR. NURU: I think, over the years, the way we have
17	charged for collections has has not been really fair and
18	equitably distributed.
19	And so in this application, it really to reach
20	some kind of equitable distribution, it has really gone to a
21	focus on a per unit.
22	And so the smaller dwellers, who were really not
23	paying or the more multiple-unit dwellers who were not
24	paying, frankly, their fair share. And so by distributing
25	the way we have, everybody has to pay their share per unit.

1 And so that's why you see a little bit of a slightly 2 more increase than the single-family dwelling on the multiple 3 units. 4 And so really -- everybody paying their fair share is really -- is what this rate proposal is about. MR. CARLIN: So it's an equity issue more than 6 7 anything else that you're trying to correct. And you also mentioned that it's more in line with 8 the industry standard. So I assume that you've looked at 9 10 other, you know, cities and their rates and such and compared 11 your --MR. NURU: We've looked --12 13 MR. CARLIN: -- recommendations? 14 MR. NURU: We've looked at surrounding Bay Area 15 cities and we're well within, and we can provide you with information on what other cities have. 16 17 And we believe this is a more equitable way to bring 18 everything in line with the needs for collections. 19 MR. CARLIN: And can you elaborate a little bit why 20 the tipping fees -- why the tipping fees are kind of going up at the landfill over time? 21 2.2 If we're -- is it -- they're not getting -- again, 23 are they basing it on a volumetric amount that they actually 24 need to take in and that's how their model works and 25 therefore --

1	MR. NURU: I can, but the probably the Department
2	of Environment will probably be best to have better
3	information than probably I have.
4	Thank you.
5	MR. MACY: Good afternoon, Rate Board Members.
6	We have a new landfill contract that went into
7	effect
8	THE REPORTER: State your name, please.
9	MR. MACY: Jack Macy, Senior Zero Waste Coordinator
10	with the Department of Environment.
11	On January 2016, we had a new contract that went
12	into effect at the Hay Road Landfill. That was based on a
13	competitive bid process, but those prices almost doubled the
14	previous landfilling price.
15	MR. CARLIN: Thank you.
16	MR. EGAN: I have a question for Mr. Macy, if I can
17	ask.
18	Two of the three items that Director Nuru mentioned
19	referred to the landfill costs and the increased costs of
20	processing to remove recyclable materials.
21	Does that processing sort of pay for itself, in
22	terms of reduced you know, reduced volume of materials
23	going to the landfill?
24	Do you follow my question?
25	MR. MACY: Yeah.

1	You're saying there's less tons going to landfill?
2	MR. EGAN: Yes, to offset.
3	THE CHAIR: And also to the extent that those are
4	revenue-producing materials that are being
5	MR. MACY: No.
6	I mean, I think the overall it doesn't.
7	I mean, there's significant costs you know,
8	overall collection is similar, and then you have significant
9	processing costs.
10	So while the landfill costs have gone up, the
11	processing costs have also gone up.
12	So there's there is it doesn't the
13	processing costs actually can be more expensive than the
14	landfilling costs.
15	MR. EGAN: Okay.
16	THE CHAIR: And just to make sure that that was
17	taken into consideration, to the extent that we are
18	increasing focus and hopefully moving the populous to really
19	recycling more, and to the extent that those are revenue
20	producing you know, the paper and the things that we are
21	able to recycle.
22	I'm assuming that was also taken into consideration
23	under the Rate Application, where those projected revenues
24	was something that was taken into consideration?
25	MR. MACY: Yes, absolutely.

1	THE CHAIR: And sorry.
2	Pass-throughs, to the extent I know, also, I saw
3	during the last proceeding that making sure that Public
4	Works and Environment really were focused on and paying
5	attention to make sure that pass-through items weren't
6	included in the in the overall rate for determining what
7	the what their what the profit margin is.
8	MR. MACY: That's correct.
9	THE CHAIR: Can you just kind of go into that a
10	little bit?
11	MR. MACY: Yes.
12	So the Director mentioned that intercompany
13	processing charges are not included. And one of the things
14	that the Director did this year was to expand that.
15	So in the past, the landfill charges didn't have
16	that, but we realized that there were some additional ones.
17	So we've expanded to include all intercompany
18	processing charges do not have profit in them.
19	THE CHAIR: Okay. And then also at least judging
20	from the objections, it seems there's some confusion or some
21	lack of clarity on exactly what the rebates are.
22	I think it is an odd term to use.
23	But did you want to kind of explain what the rebates
24	are that were taken into consideration, as well, to offset
25	the increase?

1	MR. MACY: Yeah, I think that term is confusing.
2	THE CHAIR: Uh-huh.
3	MR. MACY: So we would not characterize it as a
4	"rebate."
5	What it is, is there's there are funds available
6	from the Special Reserve that were built up from the previous
7	Landfill Agreement, as well as the Zero Waste Incentive
8	Funds.
9	And we're using them to the maximum we believe is
10	prudent to help offset the rates.
11	So they're not a rebate in that they're not going to
12	be showing up as an individual rebate on individual customer
13	bills, but they're taken as to offset the total increase.
14	And there is a significant offset to those Special
15	Reserve Funds, as well as the Zero Waste incentives.
16	THE CHAIR: And so that that is assuming that
17	we agree that to dispense the remainder of the funds that
18	are remaining in the Special Reserve Fund for this purpose?
19	MR. MACY: That's correct.
20	And the Director's recommendation basically is to
21	phase the old Special Reserve Fund down to zero over the next
22	three years.
23	So that would take it to four years after the end of
24	the last agreement that the City Attorney previously had said
25	that that would be the outer limit of the limit of the

1	statute of limitations.
2	So we feel like there's prudency there.
3	And that's being phased down. So the rebates
4	sorry, not the
5	MR. CARLIN: Not the rebates.
6	MR. MACY: So the offset is being applied over the
7	three years. And as you saw, you know, people are looking at
8	the impacts as over the next few years.
9	We feel that that makes sense, to do it all over the
10	three years versus all at once.
11	MR. EGAN: On that point, is it fair to say, though,
12	that if the costs in the next rate period look like they've
13	increased during this period or this projected period,
14	that those reserve funds will be exhausted and not be
15	available to do any offsets in the future?
16	MR. MACY: Yeah.
17	So the old reserve would be exhausted, and we are
18	building up that's a new Reserve Fund required under the
19	new Landfill Agreement.
20	That's being built up to 10 million by the four
21	years, which the Landfill Agreement allows.
22	MR. EGAN: Right.
23	MR. MACY: And then that's going to accrue interest.
24	And then there could be a decision in the future
25	to potentially change that amount. But right now, we're

we're following the requirement of the Landfill Agreement.
So there won't be anything left in the old Reserve
Fund as potential for the new Reserve Fund to be considered
in the future.
MR. EGAN: Okay. Thank you.
MR. MACY: Thank you.
THE CHAIR: Sorry. One more question.
(Remarks outside the record.)
THE CHAIR: There were some concerns about
pilfering, you know, the lack of enforcement or you know,
for the pilfering of individuals who are going through
people's recyclables and trash.
I know one of the concerns was the high cost of the
locks, which was not aware of. I mean, I think it was \$13 a
week, or something. That does seem a little high.
So is there is there any plan or any sort of any
focus or additional focus on the enforcement of ensuring that
people's trash aren't pilfered through and is there are
there any efforts included in that?
Is that going to be a focus or a point of discussion
at all?
MR. MACY: There's been a lot of enforcement in the
past and do you want to address that?
MR. NURU: Yes, I can address that.
So locks are additional and but they also slow

1	down operations, and there's no consistency.
2	I mean, you know, when we have locks, there's
3	everybody had a key. So it really didn't make that much of a
4	difference.
5	So locks, in this process, has been left to the
6	customer.
7	But in general, I think what we are putting forth is
8	a much more robust and faster collection to get your bin as
9	soon as it comes out so it doesn't stay out longer.
10	So but in general, locks have not made that much
11	of a difference.
12	MR. CARLIN: I have another question, and this goes
13	to rate design and how much did you look at in sort of
14	gaming.
15	So now it's cheaper to have a 20-gallon bin black
16	bin, larger blue bin, larger green bin. But I'm not going to
17	sort my trash; I'm just going to put it all as much as I
18	can in the blue bin.
19	So that drives up the costs for sorting at the at
20	the back end.
21	Have you looked at that, you know, as far as and
22	maybe this is a question for Recology.
23	Are they seeing more and more items in the blue bins
24	that should not be there, and it's going to drive up costs
25	later on?

1	If I'm a I am a resident of San Francisco. And,
2	you know, I will go for the smallest black bin I can possibly
3	have and the largest blue bin that I can possibly have, and
4	others do that.
5	But have you looked at that or have you discussed
6	that with the Recology, or do you have a program to monitor
7	that as we go forward?
8	MR. NURU: So the drivers who drive the trucks, if
9	they see we call it "contamination."
LO	MR. CARLIN: Yeah.
L1	MR. NURU: And if they see that, there is notices
L2	and messaging that goes to the homeowner.
L3	So you can come home and see a note that you have
L4	not done you have mixed something, and that they'll give
L5	you all the education materials.
L6	The Department of Environment has people who go out
L7	and check to make sure that people are putting their items
L8	away.
L9	And lastly, when it does get to the Recology Center,
20	there's people who, when this trash goes up the belt, can see
21	what's happening.
22	So there's lots of controls; there's lots of things
23	that are built in here.
24	But I think, in general, to speak to the citizens of
25	San Francisco, we're doing a really good job as separating

1	and really using our blue bin.
2	I know for me, in my case, I rarely put out my black
3	bin. And I have already gone to a 64-gallon blue because of
4	the size of my household.
5	MR. CARLIN: Okay. Do you keep those records of the
6	drivers putting notices on people's bins that
7	MR. NURU: I'm sure that's available through the
8	Department of Environment.
9	MR. CARLIN: Good. I think that's important.
10	MR. NURU: Yes.
11	THE CHAIR: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Nuru.
12	MR. NURU: You're welcome.
13	THE CHAIR: We are now on Item No. VIII, General
14	I'm sorry, Item No. VII, Public Comment on the Public Works
15	Director's Recommended Orders and Response to the Objections.
16	So again, in the order of speaker cards, if there
17	are any, we'll call in that order.
18	If not, if any individual wants to approach and
19	provide public comment, each individual has the same amount
20	of time. That's a maximum of 3 minutes per person.
21	Is there any member of the public who would like to
22	provide public comment?
23	MR. PILPEL: Dave Pilpel again.
24	Let me expand a little bit on some of the questions
25	and comments that you've just discussed as to phasing

variable rates. 1 Speaking to Member Carlin, but more generally, the 2 3 PUC, for example, has a base water service charge that covers certain administrative costs that are considered separate from the volume charge for water and wastewater. And this scheme, as relates to trash and recyclables 6 7 and compostables, is roughly equivalent. I don't think either Recology or the City has quite figured out exactly how 8 much should be in the base rate versus the volumetric rate. 10 I think we're still figuring that out. 11 But I think the concept is appropriate, and there 12 can be arguments and discussions about where you allocate 13 those costs. But I think that the structure makes sense. 14 15 The commodity revenues from sales of recovered 16 materials -- bottles, cans, paper, cardboard -- is included as a revenue item in the rates. However, no one should think 17 18 that the revenue from those commodities somehow exceeds the 19 cost of processing; quite the other way around. 20 The cost of processing exceeds, even with the 21 commodity revenues included. 2.2 The 1987 Facilitation Agreement provided for the 23 original Special Reserve Fund and provided that any excess in that fund should be rebated to customers. 24

And this Rate Application largely accomplishes that,

25

1 providing some small amount in the event that there are 2 contingencies at Altamont, and at the same time, 3 appropriately funds the new reserve for the new Landfill 4 Agreement at Hay Road and yet still protects Rate Payer interests in both cases. 5 The continent schedules that weren't really --6 7 THE CHAIR: One more minute. The contingent schedules that MR. PILPEL: Okay. 8 weren't really touched on, I think, have appropriate triggers 10 and conditions for the major facilities projects that are 11 contemplated in this rate. I was going to make a joke, but I will skip that. 12 13 And as to the last point on potential for additional contamination in blue bins, I think as long as we're all 14 15 diligent as customers, and the companies and City staff are 16 diligent about enforcement and oversight, that shouldn't be a 17 problem. 18 My understanding is that with the new equipment at 19 Pier 96 that actually the amount of residual from Pier 96 processing of blue bins has continued to go down. And 20 21 hopefully, with the new route software and cameras, that will 2.2 also continue to monitor contamination of loads coming into 23 collection trucks. 24 Thanks. 25 THE CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Pilpel.

1	We are now on oh, I'm sorry.
2	MR. KRAMER: Yeah.
3	I'd like to address the issue of pilfering.
4	This is something I'm very familiar with and
5	THE REPORTER: Your name, please.
6	MR. KRAMER: Oh, my name is Gideon Kramer.
7	On our street, in the Mission-Dolores neighborhood,
8	every night our our pickup is Thursday morning. Every
9	Wednesday evening, a team of people come in and they
10	wholesale empty the blue bins.
11	Calls to the police are completely unaddressed.
12	Basically, the police tell us, "There's nothing we can do
13	about it; it's not our issue.
14	And also, another thing that I have noticed is that
15	all of the concrete public trash receptacles in the City, DPW
16	is slowly moving over to round, more better-armored
17	receptacles that are more difficult to break into.
18	But the majority of trash receptacles are still the
19	old-fashioned concrete trash receptacles, with with doors
20	that can be opened with a screwdriver, if anything; there's
21	no lock.
22	And I see so many of these things with wide-open
23	doors.
24	The liner is pulled out.
25	All the recyclables are taken.

1 And this is something that we, the taxpayers and 2 Rate Payers, are paying for directly or indirectly. 3 I'm sure that DPW is very aware of this, and I'm sure they're trying to address it. But something as simple 4 as putting on a more robust lock on these receptacles would go a long way. 6 7 The police never, ever stop people that they see pilfering these -- these cans. And to me, it's just 8 9 scandalous how much of this goes -- is -- is stolen. 10 And the last comment I'd like to make is: Several 11 years ago, Recology actually admitted that they do not --12 they do not sort the trash in the thousands of public trash 13 receptacles in San Francisco. And the spokesman who spoke about this spoke -- I 14 15 don't think he realized what he was saying. But he said 16 that, "For that, we depend on the army of homeless people." 17 So in other words, all of the homeless people that 18 are rifling through the trash receptacles are the ones that 19 are effectively sorting the trash, the recyclable versus the black trash. 20 21 And Recology said, "We do not sort the trash because 2.2 of the public-health issues. We don't know if there are 23 needles or whatever in there." 24 And the -- the indirect message of that was: 25 okay for the homeless people to rifle through it and endanger

1	their own health, but Recology will not sort the trash. They
2	just leave it as one as trash that includes recyclables,
3	trash, food scraps, whatever.
4	And when you look at the issue on a Citywide scale,
5	I think it's a huge source of waste and also a huge amount of
6	trash that ends up on the streets.
7	And that's something that I've devoted the last
8	15 years of my life to try and bring to DPW's attention, but
9	I don't think it's been addressed nearly as well as it could
10	be.
11	Thank you.
12	MR. SOPER: My name is Thomas Soper, and I'd like to
13	address some of the comments that the Director has made.
14	I certainly appreciate all the hard work that the
15	Department has done to try to sort out a very, very
16	complicated problem.
17	But it's pretty evident, from my experience, sitting
18	down with financial people and experts in the sustainability
19	area, that the reliance on fiscal figures is leading to a
20	self-fulfilling conclusion here.
21	The problem is really reducing the black trash that
22	we have, and we need some education from the City how to
23	improve what we're doing.
24	I think the people in San Francisco do an excellent
25	job of sorting what what they can, but that needs to be

improved greatly. 1 But we also heard the Director indicate that it is 2 3 true that two- to five-unit buildings will experience a significant increase in their costs here. And then he mentioned that -- but what is their share? 5 Well, let's use our common sense here. 6 7 We watch the truck pull up, and we watch them unfill at a single-family unit. And then at a two-unit building, 8 it's the same amount of time. So where is the labor cost here? Where is the 10 11 common sense that is needed in this very complicated problem? 12 So -- and lastly, we're looking for an equitable 13 I know from my own research that there are other places 14 that have figured out a better way. 15 And I haven't heard any discussion -- I know it's 16 new evidence. But my God, we should be researching all of 17 the possibilities. There are other solutions out there to --18 to be researched. 19 I've had conversations with Waste Management in 20 Texas, and in the Avery Weigh-Tronix group in Minnesota, and 21 even people in Ireland. And they have solutions for this 2.2 problem. 23 Now, the problem is getting from 70 percent 24 efficiency to -- the last 30 percent is going to be very 25 difficult, and it's a technological problem here.

1	But we have to use more resources at hand than have
2	been expressed here. I appreciate the hard work that they've
3	done, but it's really a half-baked solution.
4	Thank you.
5	MS. SOPER: My name's Kathleen Soper.
6	And I would just like the Board to please take a
7	look at the inequity that's so obvious here with these
8	numbers.
9	If you look at the one-unit building, that's a \$4
10	upcharge.
11	The two-unit building is \$10 for each unit.
12	For the five- or six-unit I'm sorry, for the
13	six-unit building, it's \$4.
14	So, I mean, it's just so obviously inequitable. So
15	please take a look at that; I don't know how that could be
16	possibly just passed.
17	Thank you.
18	MR. BAKER: My name is Mike Baker.
19	I'm an attorney for Recology, and I represented
20	Recology at all of the Director rate hearings.
21	I put on the screen a document, which is impossible
22	to read, obviously, from this distance. But it's Exhibit 89.
23	And Exhibit 89 and I'm going to zoom in on what I
24	want to point out.
25	But Exhibit 89 was an analysis prepared by a

1 consultant retained by the City, R3. And this particular document took a look at this two- to five-unit issue, which 2 3 garnered quite a bit of attention during the Rate Hearings, because it is a very difficult problem as the rate structure is changed to increase the fixed charge and not make it so dependent upon the volumetric charge. 6 7 And what this exhibit shows is that over the past -under the current rate structure and therefore over the past 8 several years, the two- to five-units have enjoyed a benefit, 10 so to speak, that is now slowly being corrected, at least in 11 the view of Recology and in the view of the Director. 12 So if you -- I'm going to try to zoom in on 13 something here, if I can. The way this -- the way this exhibit was structured 14 15 is it took different configurations. The one at top is 32 gallons of trash, 32 gallons of 16 17 recycling, and 32 gallons of compost. 18 And then for that particular configuration, it took 19 a look at one unit, two units, three units, four units, five units. 20 21 And then looked at what the -- what the mix is for 2.2 each of those. 23 And then does that for other configurations down the 24 left-hand side of the page. 25 What's interesting about it is that when you -- this

1 is a point that Mr. Nuru was making. 2 You can see that the per-unit charge is less per 3 unit depending on how many units there are. So this \$40.88 was the single-family price that the 4 consultant used because that's what Recology was proposing. That's not what the Director ordered, but that's what 6 7 Recology was proposing. And therefore, with one unit, that's \$40.88 for that 8 unit. 10 Once you go to a two-unit building, the charge is --11 for this particular configuration is \$60.87. 12 And then that goes to \$30.44 per unit. 13 And then as you go down the page, you'll see the 14 five-unit building is \$24.17 per unit. 15 Now, the Director came up with different numbers, and we can -- this is not an exhibit that is -- that was 16 17 admitted, but it's just taking what the Director ordered and 18 using the same format and showing -- if I get it up there 19 right -- there you go. 20 This is a very fancy PowerPoint. 21 But you see that for a one-unit, single-family home, 2.2 instead of \$40.88, the Director took it -- took it down to 23 \$40.04. 24 But then the numbers go down -- an interesting 25 comparison, again, is the per-unit charge of a two-unit

1 building for this configuration, \$27.52; a three-unit 2 building, \$23.35; down the line. 3 So the point is that what -- what Recology is trying 4 to do, in terms of restructuring this, is to make the fixed charge more reflective of the actual charges of service per -- per customer. 6 7 And Mr. Schultz from R3 testified -- which is also part of the record. 8 9 On page 649 and 650 of the record, he testified that this -- that Recology's proposed fixed charges, as he had 10 11 analyzed them, were in line with what he had seen in other 12 communities. 13 And he was an expert picked by the City because of 14 his knowledge of -- of these practices. 15 So that was one point that I wanted to make. 16 A second point that I wanted to make relates to --17 and by the way, if -- if the Board would like copies of the 18 new monthly rates as ordered by the Director and what they 19 are per unit, we have extra copies here that we can provide 20 to you. 21 The other point I wanted to make quickly is that 2.2 Mr. Macy pointed out that the landfill tipping charges are 23 now governed by a new agreement that was -- went into effect 24 in January of 2017 (sic). 25 The former Landfill Agreement, as I think the Rate

1 Board knows, dates back to 1987 for Altamont. 2 And when the City put the new contract out for bid, 3 there were two bidders. One was Recology, and one was the incumbent, Waste Management. Recology's tip-fee bid was \$23.34, and Waste Management's was over \$46 per ton. So the City wisely chose 6 7 Recology and Hay Road. It is more expensive than it has been. But again, 8 we have to keep in mind that the prior charges dated back to 10 a contract from 1987. 11 Two other quick points. 12 One is that the question of pilfering was discussed 13 at great length. 14 For the Director -- Exhibit 74 is an analysis that 15 Recology provided to the Director, which was a cost-benefit 16 analysis, really, of different ways that the -- Recology in 17 the City could approach this problem of pilfering, which is 18 a -- a serious and irritating problem; there's no question 19 about it. From the cost-benefit analysis to do something that 20 would be effective, the testimony and the exhibits showed 21 2.2 would cost far more than the loss that's occurring from the 23 pilfering. 24 There is a loss, but the loss doesn't come anywhere 25 near what the cost would be to do something effective.

The testimony also showed that Recology and the City joined together several years ago with the Police Department, with the District Attorney, to try to focus activity on both identifying and arresting and prosecuting people responsible for the pilfering.

2.2

Not so much the people with the grocery carts, but rather the so-called "motherships," where -- who would buy material from the folks with the grocery carts.

And Recology spent quite a bit of money on that, because it used a program that allowed private companies to, in effect, pay the police, on overtime, to -- to increase policing, and then to work with -- with the City and District Attorney to prosecute people.

And it proved to be extremely difficult to identify who was really responsible from a legal, criminal-law standpoint. It was hard to trace an aluminum can in front of somebody's house to the truck that was serving as the mothership.

And the prosecution -- there turned out to be one prosecution. And the -- and the person was -- was not -- was given some sort of probation. It was considered to be a minor crime by the court.

So anyway, the point is that Exhibit 74 is there for people who want to really dig into figuring out what might be done.

1 The last point I want to make is that the issue of 2 trash processing was something that was also discussed quite 3 a bit. And as the Board knows, one of the programs that was 4 5 approved by the Director is a pilot program to determine whether or not it would be effective to recover recyclables 6 7 from the trash. And that program was approved. And in addition, a contingent rate schedule was also 8 9 approved by the Director, if the pilot program shows that 10 it's worthwhile to engage in this on a larger scale and 11 Recology has proposed a facility that can be used for that. So that issue has also been addressed, and we're 12 hopeful that will work. 13 14 Thank you. 15 THE CHAIR: Anybody else wish to make a public 16 comment? 17 MS. THOMPSON: Hi. 18 My name is Tracy Thompson, and I've been coming to 19 some of the hearings and supplied a bunch of protests and signatures to the Department of Public Works, also. 20 I believe that there's a fundamental issue here. 21 2.2 If you increase this base service charge by 23 200 percent, which is 5 to \$15 still, I think you're going to 24 lose a lot of the incentive for citizens to generate less 25 trash.

1 They're going to look at that bill and they're going 2 to say, "What have we been doing? You know, we've been 3 generating less trash." And every time -- I think Mark is his name, the 4 lawyer -- he gets up here, and he discusses discounts and 5 benefits of the single-family residents. 6 7 And in the past year, from 2015 to 2016, my bill went up 25 percent; okay? That doesn't even include before 8 2015, which there was another increases just a couple years 10 ago; all right? 11 And then the people who are in the 20-gallon bin, 12 they're -- he says they were not paying their fair share, and 13 I think we are. We are paying our fair share, and we're not 14 generating a lot -- a lot more trash. 15 In fact, as I said before, people who have the 20-gallon bin put their bins out like twice a month. 16 17 So I think it would behoove Recology to figure out a 18 way to economize that, and figure out some way -- because 19 what's happened in the City, as -- as people -- people legalize their units -- you know, their in-laws that are now 20 21 illegal, this is a big money -- money grab for those units, 2.2 as well. 23 And people are not going to legalize those units and 24 create housing for -- you know, when we have a housing 25 crisis, if they're going to find all of their bills are just

1	going to go up like this.
2	People are not happy still with this rate increase,
3	and that's it.
4	Thanks.
5	THE CHAIR: Thank you.
6	Any other members of the public wish to provide
7	public comment?
8	That takes us to Item No. VIII, which is General
9	Public Comment
10	MR. GALLAGHER: We have one more.
11	THE CHAIR: Oh, I'm sorry.
12	MR. O'ROURKE: Good afternoon.
13	My name is Michael O'Rourke. I'm from District 4.
14	I just want to put my two cents' in worth here my
15	two cents' worth in.
16	I'm kind of late to the table with this issue. But
17	I'm just kind of wondering: There seems to be an issue
18	around pilfering.
19	I wonder why there's an issue around pilfering?
20	Could it be that commodities are being stolen, valuable
21	commodities such as tinplate, aluminum, glass, paper,
22	cardboard, a variety of plastics; not to mention compost?
23	So I'm wondering if these commodities are
24	valuable, insofar as pilfering is an issue, I'm wondering how
25	much Recology is making on the reselling of these

1	commodities.
2	Is there a profit here or are they taking a loss on
3	the commodities?
4	I'd like Recology to open its books and show us just
5	how much they're making off the commodities that we give
6	them not only do we give it give them to Recology, we
7	also pay for the privilege of giving it giving them to
8	Recology.
9	So I'd like to know if there's any kind of profit
LO	margin there for Recology and how that balances out with a
L1	potential rate increase.
L2	Thank you.
L3	THE CHAIR: Thank you.
L4	I believe and perhaps maybe just Public Works
L5	Mr. Macy kind of made a comment on this.
L6	But I think Public Works, if you just want to
L7	comment about to the extent that you did if I I read
L8	all the materials.
L9	And as I understand it correctly, you audit their
20	books, and then also required consideration of the revenues
21	to be included in the in the offsetting the amount of rate
22	increase?
23	MS. DAWSON: Julia Dawson from Public Works.
24	In the Director's Report and Recommended Order,
25	there's a Section 16.3, Recycling Revenues.

1	And in that report, it states that in Rate Area 18,
2	recyclable revenues are projected to be 20.6 million, which
3	is about 15.5 percent of Recology San Francisco's operating
4	costs.
5	They're fully allocated to the benefit of Rate
6	Payers, but the cost exceeds the revenues.
7	THE CHAIR: Thank you.
8	Any other individuals want to comment on the Public
9	Works Director's response to the objections and the
10	recommendation order?
11	Okay. Moving on to Item No. VIII, General Public
12	Comment on Matters within the Jurisdiction of the Rate Board
13	not already heard under Agenda Items V or VII.
14	Does anybody want to make just a general public
15	comment?
16	MR. PILPEL: David Pilpel again.
17	Just to the extent that the Board chooses to grant
18	any of the objections, I would urge you unless you're
19	going to modify any of the programs, if you grant some of the
20	relief that was asked for, I strongly urge you to adjust the
21	other rates to continue to meet the revenue requirements so
22	that all of the programs and services are fully funded.
23	Certainly, the CEQA findings would need to be in the
24	Board's Rate Order.
25	And to the extent, after your hopefully interesting

1 discussion to come, when there's a draft resolution of the Board, if that could be made available so the public and 2 3 interested parties can have an opportunity to review it so 4 that we get the language correct. I'm particularly concerned about the language on the use of the Special Reserve Fund because there's been some 6 7 concern and possible confusion about that, because of the two different funds. 8 But in any event, that the draft resolution -- that 10 we have all a little time to look at that before the Board 11 takes a final action, whether it be today or Monday or 12 Wednesday or at a subsequent hearing. 13 Thank you very much. 14 THE CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Pilpel. 15 Okay. We will now move on, seeing no further public 16 comment, to Agenda Item No. IX, Rate Board Consideration of 17 Proposed Order and Objections to Proposed Order; Approve or 18 Deny the Application, in Whole or in Part, Including the 19 Proposed Uses of the Special Reserve Fund under the 20 1987 Waste Disposal Agreement and Whether there is a 21 Continuing Need for the Fund, or Some Portion of It. 2.2 So moving on, again, our responsibility as Board 23 Members is to consider each of the objections, and then --24 and then obviously determine whether or not to grant or deny 25 the application, in whole or in part, including the proposed

1	uses of the Special Reserve Fund, based on the evidence
2	submitted in the Director's hearings.
3	Do the Rate Board's members have any questions?
4	Questions for the Rate Payer Advocate? Department of
5	Environment? Public Works?
6	I know I have a few questions.
7	MR. EGAN: Go ahead and start.
8	THE CHAIR: Okay. A few things.
9	With respect to the Rate Application itself, I
10	noticed in the report it says there's two contingent
11	increases, as well.
12	I understand why the rates would increase. But I
13	don't understand what determines if those are going to kick
14	in and what's the process for those kicking in.
15	And if somebody could help me understand this
16	additional potential increase of what is it?
17	(Reviewing document.)
18	Potential increase of an additional 1.85 percent and
19	then 2.6.
20	Can someone help me understand those contingent
21	increases and what the process would be for them to
22	MR. CARLIN: So that was one of my questions and
23	whether or not it would come back to us.
24	THE CHAIR: Yeah.
25	MR. CARLIN: That's something I want to know.

1 MS. DAWSON: They would -- they are integral to the So if you're reviewing the rate, those contingent 3 schedules are part of it. The process for the way in which it would occur is 4 5 described on the Director's report, pages 13 and 14. Essentially, it requires -- so there's been 6 7 substantial conversation in the Director's Report about the Director's hearings -- multiple ones about these particular 8 improvements, including a verification of the costs at this 10 point in time. 11 So they were approved in the Director's Report. 12 But there is a prescribed process that Recology has 13 to follow in order to trigger those contingent schedules, 14 which is the final operating and capital costs cannot exceed 15 the amounts that were approved in the application. 16 Recology has to provide substantial documentation 17 that supports its estimate and that the investments will 18 achieve the projected recoveries that were described in the 19 review process. And they also need to provide specifics on the 20 21 construction, components such as cost estimates, project 2.2 schedules, permitting, etc. 23 Then this request is actually -- would be posted on 24 the Public Works' website and subject to a 30-day review 25 period.

1	And then there's some other specific contingents
2	around the ways in which the costs would be treated in the
3	in Recology's costs themselves.
4	THE CHAIR: So they so at no point or there's
5	no requirement for it, at any time, to come back before the
6	Rate Board?
7	MS. DAWSON: No.
8	THE CHAIR: Okay.
9	MR. CARLIN: It it also mentions that the
10	annualized expense will be added into the rate.
11	And have you projected that out when when the
12	construction is scheduled, the facilities would be
13	operational?
14	MS. DAWSON: So none of that happens until it gets
15	triggered.
16	So the big
17	MR. CARLIN: Okay.
18	MS. DAWSON: So the increase itself is projected on
19	current rates and can and those those costs are already
20	projected with the with the rate.
21	MR. CARLIN: So the contingency schedule for
22	building the facility is in a box; there's a there's a set
23	number.
24	If it goes over that number, what happens?
25	MS. DAWSON: Well, Recology can decide not to

1	trigger it, or they trigger another Rate Application, in
2	which case, it would come back for a thorough examination of
3	all sorts of Director's hearings and it would be subject to
4	the process of the 1932 Ordinance
5	MR. CARLIN: Okay.
6	MS. DAWSON: including Rate Board.
7	THE CHAIR: And then this is probably a question for
8	the City Attorney.
9	For the Special Reserve Fund, under the 1987
10	Agreement Facilitation Agreement, what happens so I
11	understand that there's an eventual phase-out or proposed
12	to be first of all, if we should decide for the benefit of
13	the Rate Payer.
14	What happens if there is I know that the claims
15	are limited to very two narrow causes of action.
16	But just out of curiosity, who I guess who's on
17	the hook for that? So what happens if there is no what if
18	there's not a sufficient balance of funds in the Special
19	Reserve Fund to cover the cost of any such claim?
20	MR. RUSSI: I think I would have to
21	(Remarks outside the record.)
22	MR. RUSSI: I would have to Brad Russi from the
23	City Attorney's Office.
24	I would have to look into that more closely and get
25	back to you.

1	MR. CARLIN: As I recall, it's associated with the
2	Altamont Landfill?
3	MR. RUSSI: Right that's right.
4	MR. CARLIN: And that's closing.
5	And I believe the statute of limitations would
6	run
7	(Remarks outside the record.)
8	MR. CARLIN: I'm sorry.
9	The statute of limitations would run out I'm
10	looking at the Department of the Environment.
11	If they have specific information, come forward.
12	THE CHAIR: I believe that the agreement itself
13	terminated back in January.
14	MR. CARLIN: Right.
15	THE CHAIR: But the statute of limitations, there
16	are if I'm correct on this, there's two causes of action
17	that could still by bought under that agreement I can't
18	recall what they are now.
19	But that and the statute of limitations on any
20	such claims is four years. So I believe that concludes
21	January 2020.
22	MR. MACY: That's correct.
23	Previously, the Deputy City Attorney, Thomas Owen
24	MR. CARLIN: Right.
25	MR. MACY: has said that you can project a

1 statute of limitations out as far as four years from the end 2 of that agreement, which would be January 2020. 3 THE CHAIR: And you don't happen to know the answer to my question as to what happens if there's not sufficient 4 5 funds to cover any such claim? MR. MACY: Well, I think that -- you know, no. 6 7 I think legally one -- maybe there's an argument legally that Waste Management is not going to have a basis 8 for making the suit if they're not those funds. 10 In the -- in the record that was presented to the 11 Board last year on this issue, our Director sent a letter to 12 Waste Management, confirming -- after the end of the 13 contract, confirming it. And the language in the agreement sort of says, you know, "costs during" -- "during the 14 15 agreement." So the letter by the Director said, "The agreement 16 is over. It's our understanding there is no more -- there's 17 18 no -- there will be no more basis for requests for these 19 types of funds. "If so, please let us know"; they didn't. 20 21 So I think there's a legal argument to say that they 2.2 won't have a basis to do that, but there's --23 THE CHAIR: I don't think nonresponse precludes them 24 from bringing a cause of action, although I understand the chances of any such -- I know it's fairly low. 25

1	I was just wondering maybe what the consequences
2	would be, but okay.
3	MS. DAWSON: (Indicating.)
4	THE CHAIR: Sure.
5	Ms. Dawson?
6	MS. DAWSON: Just if it would help the Rate Board,
7	the proposal itself does have essentially you know, takes
8	little by little, with the declining and the ideas that it
9	maps up with the relative risk of a claim.
10	If a claim were to be very large, the amount in the
11	reserve would may or may not be sufficient cover.
12	But I think from our perspective and from Recology's
13	perspective, it seemed prudent for us to be able to use money
14	that had been collected from Rate Payers for their benefit as
15	this risk declined, and provide some rate relief to what
16	would otherwise be an even greater rate increase.
17	THE CHAIR: So just for the record, so should we
18	decline the request to phase out the fund, it would it
19	would increase the amount that our Rate Payers would have to
20	pay as a result; right?
21	MS. DAWSON: Yes.
22	THE CHAIR: Yeah.
23	MS. DAWSON: And it would be significant.
24	THE CHAIR: Significant, yeah.
25	Can I ask a question?

1	This is the pilot program because I've heard a
2	lot of objections and a lot of the individuals who spoke
3	today two concerns.
4	One question I did have was for the vacant unit.
5	Is it still are property owners still required or
6	is there a way for them to opt out or somehow be not charged
7	a fee for vacant units?
8	And then my other question is well, I guess so
9	I guess that's my first question.
10	Does anybody does anybody have a response on
11	that?
12	It must be the case that
13	MR. HALEY: Good afternoon.
14	I'm Robert Haley with the Department of the
15	Environment.
16	The way it works is it depends how the units are
17	listed with the Planning Department. There's a website, and
18	that's the determination that's used by Recology for the unit
19	charge.
20	THE CHAIR: Okay.
21	MR. EGAN: Excuse me, Bob.
22	In relation to whether or not they're occupied or
23	vacant, or to whether or not they're legal or not legal?
24	MR. HALEY: As to how many units are in that
25	building

1	MR. EGAN: So
2	MR. HALEY: and that's the basis of the refuse
3	charge.
4	MR. EGAN: So it doesn't matter whether they're
5	vacant or not?
6	MR. HALEY: Not for the unit charge.
7	However, there are vacation you can cancel your
8	service for vacation. So you can then have some adjustments
9	to some of the charges temporarily, but not on a permanent
10	basis.
11	MR. EGAN: And I have one more question.
12	We also heard other comment in relation to the Rent
13	Ordinance and the inability to pass through additional
14	increases and charges to Rent Control tenants.
15	Is that your understanding?
16	MR. HALEY: Yes, it is.
17	And that's been discussed in prior rate processes
18	and determined beyond the scope of this process.
19	MR. EGAN: Okay.
20	THE CHAIR: I'd just like to ask the Department of
21	Recology to kind of think about the vacant unit issue.
22	It just doesn't seem like a like a fair to the
23	extent, in the next Rate Application, if you could give that
24	some thought.
25	MR. HALEY: Thank you.

1 THE CHAIR: I also had another question. 2 There was a pilot program -- and I'm just wondering 3 what the status of it is -- a pilot program where people would only put the trash out -- and this, I think, is also 4 going to the concern about individuals not using a lot of trash and yet being, you know, required to bear a lot of the 6 7 burden of the cost. What happens -- so can you give us just kind of an 8 overview on that pilot program so it's -- homeowners can 9 choose only to put their trash out or -- I'll let you go --10 11 and also let know what the status of that is and --MR. HALEY: Yes. 12 The Department of the Environment, with Recology, 13 conducted three different tests. 14 15 One was called "Pay Per Setout." So the Rate Payer 16 would only pay when they put their trash out. 17 The other one was you could put your trash out every 18 other week -- or only every other week at most. 19 And the third one was shrinking the size of the 20 trash bin. 21 And there was also a control group in the study. 2.2 There's an exhibit in the record that summarizes the 23 study and I think gives a very good picture of it. 24 But the conclusion was that shrinking the trash bins 25 was the best option, that it had the most benefits versus

1	costs.
2	And that's why Recology proposed, and it was
3	throughout the hearings discussed and in the Director's
4	Order, to make the default trash bin, going forward,
5	16 gallons.
6	So shrinking the bins somewhat Citywide for
7	single-family homes.
8	THE CHAIR: And so is there no further consideration
9	of having another program for individuals who don't produce a
LO	lot of trash?
L1	That seems to be another common theme is, you know,
L2	a lot of people are concerned because they really don't
L3	produce a lot of trash and so they're still being expected to
L4	pay for it.
L5	And I'm just I'm wondering if that I'm hoping
L6	that that kind of option is not has not been completely
L7	taken off the table.
L8	MR. HALEY: We're continuing to look at this.
L9	Obviously, if we're going to get to Zero Waste, we
20	want to eliminate the black trash bin. That's our eventual
21	goal.
22	But it's really kind of an incremental process.
23	We're also looking at shrinking the blue and green
24	bins for people who don't have a lot of recyclables or
2.5	compostables

1 We would like to look more at "every other" trash. We couldn't do it this time, but you can shrink bins and 2 3 still go to "every other" trash. You can still do paper setout. 4 You can do all of them in combination. So we're very open to all of these and are going to 6 7 continue to test these with Recology. MR. EGAN: If I could just ask another question or 8 9 make another point on that. In relation to the difference in the increase for 10 11 two- to five-unit buildings versus single-family buildings, 12 both Mr. Nuru and the gentleman from Recology, the attorney, 13 made reference to the fact that multiple units in a two- to five-unit building could essentially share bins, and also 14 15 that the charge per unit in a two- to five-unit building was 16 lower than a single family. 17 However, that was assuming the same amount of trash 18 capacity. I'm wondering if -- if there is a goal to move 19 20 towards equity, whether -- and you're essentially recognizing 21 that unit -- residents of a four-unit building, for example, 2.2 could get by with a 32, a 32, and a 32, which averages to an 23 8. 24 Why couldn't the single family have an 8? 25 MR. HALEY: We're looking at all of those things.

1 MR. EGAN: Okay. 2 MR. HALEY: Part of it is kind of evolving over 3 time, trying to really get towards cost of service. The others, we have to look at trying to maintain an 4 efficient system. Right now, there is no 8-gallon bin that can work with the equipment. 6 7 And it's problematic to go back to manual collections. There's a lot of injuries associated with that. 8 9 And that was part of why we wanted to look at "every 10 other week" collection. You still have some of the 11 efficiencies, rather than getting to the less-and-less 12 efficient system of picking up smaller and smaller bins from 13 lots of stops. And we do recognize there's different costs for 14 15 different sharing configurations and that kind of thing. 16 We're looking at all of that and trying to have the most 17 equitable system. 18 I think we're -- we've gotten another step closer to 19 equity. We've eliminated, if you will, some subsidies, and 20 we're trying to now get closer to cost of service. 21 2.2 And the multi-tenant -- the two to fives are still 23 are paying less per unit. And that does recognize, I think, 24 some of the cost structure. 25 But I think we're getting closer and closer to cost

1	of service.
2	MR. EGAN: Okay.
3	MS. DAWSON: Julia Dawson again, Public Works.
4	Mr. Haley didn't mention a couple things, but he's
5	more an expert than I am. So I want him to stay close
6	(indicating).
7	One is that that I did want to point out in this
8	Rate Application that the minimum is going down from a
9	32-gallon trash to a 16. So actually, people can start to
LO	right-size their service and reduce their cost if truly they
L1	don't need that capacity.
L2	I also wanted to mention: In the pilot study that
L3	Mr. Haley was referencing, one of the challenges that
L4	happened with "every other week" setout were contamination.
L5	So the reason that you know, really, we've gone
L6	towards this other solution of just trying to shrink the bins
L7	is for that reason.
L8	We still need ideally to have all the streams be
L9	able to be processed to the benefit of Rate Payers, because
20	if there's contamination, they're not getting those revenues.
21	MR. HALEY: And I would just add: The contamination
22	was one of many considerations in going to small bins.
23	MR. PORTER: John Porter, Group Controller for
24	Recology.
25	I'd just like to make a point of clarification on

1	the "vacant unit" question. Everything Robert Haley said was
2	correct; just a minor point of clarification.
3	If you have a separate address or separate parcel
4	number, you can ask to have a unit deemed vacant. That is
5	actually administered by the Department of Public Health
6	since adequate refuse service is a public-health issue.
7	If your unit is declared vacant and you have a
8	separate parcel number or address, we will suspend service as
9	a vacant unit, at which point that unit charge would no
10	longer be levied.
11	But again, you know, it must be vacant.
12	And I will say that, historically, we've had issues
13	with people claiming that units are vacant or parcels are
14	vacant, and in fact, they are not, after looking at utility
15	records.
16	THE CHAIR: Thank you.
17	I I spent a lot of time over the past weekend
18	a lot of time poking around on the websites.
19	Maybe you could include that in an FAQ either on the
20	Department of Environment's website or Recology's, just so
21	people are clear that that is an option.
22	Can Environment or Recology maybe just include that
23	as an FAQ?
24	Mr. Haley?
25	(Remarks outside the record.)

1	MR. HALEY: Can you please restate the question?
2	Someone was talking to me.
3	THE CHAIR: I was just wondering if you could
4	include that as information somewhere for property owners,
5	just that they that it is possible to have a unit deemed
6	vacant, if in fact it is, to suspend the service.
7	MR. HALEY: Sure.
8	Most of that kind of information is on Recology's
9	website, and in some cases, it could be on Public Works'.
10	But I think Recology's website is the primary one.
11	THE CHAIR: Okay. So if you could just make sure
12	that's there, that's thanks.
13	MS. DILGER: Hi.
14	This is a actually something that's come up quite a
15	bit in
16	(Remarks outside the record.)
17	MS. DILGER: Rosie Dilger, Rate Payer Advocate.
18	We've had numerous calls and emails from customers
19	and Rate Payers who have had this exact issue. And so it
20	required us to do a bit of research.
21	It is available on the Public Health website, and
22	you can call their regular number and make that request.
23	There's definitely a little bit of the bureaucratic
24	back-and-forth, and not everyone has been satisfied with the
25	answer they've received.

1	But that information is certainly available.
2	THE CHAIR: I just wouldn't know to poke around the
3	DPH website, is all.
4	So just to the extent we can have it somewhere
5	rather than intuit the search would be good.
6	MS. DILGER: I think that a link on Recology and
7	probably Public Works' websites, with just one brief sentence
8	pointing them to Department of Public Health, would probably
9	be very helpful, because our office has definitely been the
10	middleman for the people that have called in response to
11	that.
12	THE CHAIR: Okay. Great.
13	Questions? Comments?
14	MR. EGAN: I have a question for the Chair,
15	actually, about the scope of the things that we consider in
16	our deliberation.
17	Are we really considering what has been presented to
18	us today in
19	(Remarks outside the record.)
20	MR. EGAN: Are we considering only the objections
21	that are before us today the items that are raised in
22	those objections, when we make our deliberations?
23	THE CHAIR: I'll leave it to Mr. Russi to correct me
24	if I'm wrong.
25	But what we can consider is whatever is in

1	evidence in the Director's so this massive binder
2	(indicating).
3	But we do have to consider each of the objections.
4	To the extent that there was additional evidence or
5	information provided today that's not included in the record,
6	we cannot consider that.
7	MR. RUSSI: And the ordinance provides that the Rate
8	Board duty is to grant the application in whole or in part.
9	THE CHAIR: Based on the "just and reasonable"
10	standard.
11	MR. RUSSI: Yes.
12	THE CHAIR: So with that understanding, do either of
13	my colleagues have any additional questions? Comments?
14	Concerns?
15	MR. CARLIN: No.
16	MR. EGAN: (Shaking head.)
17	THE CHAIR: Perhaps it would make sense, then, to
18	move to discuss the objections themselves, because I believe
19	that we have to consider each of them.
20	MR. RUSSI: The rules and procedure for the for
21	this proceeding say that the Rate Board can consider the
22	objections individually or collectively.
23	So you could make a motion to deny them all.
24	You could discuss each of them individually and
25	grant or deny them in groups, based on similarity.

1 It's really up to the Chair how to -- the Rate Board 2 members how to proceed. 3 THE CHAIR: Okay. 4 MR. EGAN: I'm sorry. Does that refer to the objections that were submitted or to the objections that we heard today? 6 7 MR. RUSSI: The objections that were submitted. I think you need to address all of them. 8 MR. EGAN: Okay. 10 THE CHAIR: You know, before -- and I'm sorry. 11 I just -- I want to make sure that I'm clear, 12 because it has been a source of contention, about how -- and 13 I think it's important to understand a few things, in terms of why this is such a significant increase. 14 15 But I -- just understanding for single-family homes 16 and those smaller units, could you just help us -- help me 17 understand exactly how it is they weren't paying their fair 18 share, so to speak, before, and now this -- this Rate 19 Application really does do a better job of considering 20 their -- you know, what level of contribution is appropriate? 21 Not to belabor the point, but I do want to just make 2.2 sure I'm clear on that and everybody else is clear, too. 23 MR. NURU: Okay. So in terms of trash collection, 24 we're -- we're trying to get to zero. And so now we're at 25 about 80 percent, and so we have to get to 20 percent.

1 To get to 20 percent, we have to work harder. 2 think we'll agree with that. 3 To work harder, we're looking at collection, and the 4 best way is to collect other garbage. What's before you is a 5 bigger blue and options for a smaller black or a smaller green. 6 7 The cost increases -- you've seen them, whether it's landfill, whether it's operational costs; all those costs, 8 9 you've seen. 10 Those costs and that -- this increase will cover 11 those costs to be able for us to get better recyclables and 12 to be able to reach our goals. 13 And that's what really this application is about. The cost -- the cost for the workers, who have not 14 15 received an increase in a while; maintaining the standards; costs for new equipment; costs for landfill has increased; 16 costs for collecting organics, compostables; all those costs 17 18 are costs that are real costs now. 19 What has worked to our advantage is -- and I 20 stated in my presentation -- the actual increase is actually 21 21 percent. But because of the Zero Waste account and income 2.2 account, we're able to offset to be able to get more of our 23 recyclables and do better to get to zero. 24 THE CHAIR: Oh, I'm sorry. But my question was 25 specific to the single-family homeowners.

1	There was a comment that they this is really
2	the rate is now really I hate the word "fair share."
3	But they weren't paying the adequate amount before;
4	they weren't contributing to the level that they should have
5	been.
6	I'm just trying to understand how it is that how
7	it was that they weren't contributing their fair share. And
8	I think that
9	MR. CARLIN: That's that's the point.
10	So the equity issues in your rate design, how you
11	have looking at this, and who is not contributing their
12	fair share to the cost of service, as projected out, and what
13	you did to bring those up and what you did to others to
14	bring to make them more in line, providing their fair
15	share to the costs of service?
16	MR. NURU: So in
17	MR. CARLIN: Is that right?
18	THE CHAIR: Yes.
19	MR. NURU: In the testimonies you've heard today, a
20	lot of these multiple units haven't been paying their fair
21	share.
22	And so when you look at it as a cost per unit,
23	that's the way to get to more equitable, which is what I
24	think everyone is trying to reach to.
25	In terms of number of accounts, we can share that

1	with you. They're obviously we have a number of accounts				
2	in various brackets.				
3	But what has been put before you today has been just				
4	in general for everyone. But there are numbers of how many				
5	single-family dwellings they are and what that cost means.				
6	Obviously, most accounts in the City are our				
7	largest number is in single-family dwellings.				
8	And then as we come to where the multiple units				
9	is a less number of accounts. But because we're looking at				
10	it per unit, that's why the impact is more greater on those.				
11	Did I answer that, or did that confuse the question?				
12	MR. EGAN: And is it fair to say, Mr. Nuru				
13	THE CHAIR: I think that				
14	MR. EGAN: that on a per-unit basis, the fixed				
15	charge is is identical, whether it's a single or a two to				
16	five?				
17	MR. NURU: Yes.				
18	MR. EGAN: That's correct?				
19	MR. NURU: Yes.				
20	MR. EGAN: And so the difference is				
21	MR. NURU: By service, yes.				
22	MR. EGAN: Yeah.				
23	The differences, either on a per-building or				
24	per-unit basis, come from basically how much capacity per				
25	unit or				

1	MR. NURU: That's right.			
2	MR. EGAN: Okay.			
3	MS. DAWSON: So one of the things that we've talked			
4	about Julia Dawson.			
5	One of the things we've talked about in this is			
6	that 60 percent of Recology's expenses are fixed and only			
7	40 percent are variable.			
8	So the whole need to move away from the volumetric			
9	charge and to shift into the fixed charge has to do with			
10	trying to get a lot closer to reflecting what Recology's			
11	actual costs are to simply function, whether or not			
12	they're you know, no matter where they're going.			
13	It isn't the cost-per-collection-basis issue.			
14	There's an awful lot of fixed costs that go into just being			
15	able to collect.			
16	MR. CARLIN: So going back to your piechart,			
17	Ms. Dawson, can you point out what the 40 roughly			
18	40 percent of the variable are?			
19	MS. DAWSON: Yeah. Actually, we have that exhibit.			
20	But it really what I'm talking about is it			
21	relates not to the overall costs, but to the ratio in			
22	Recology's costs between fixed and variable.			
23	And there is an exhibit that we actually pulled			
24	earlier, that I can put up here, that shows you exactly what			
25	that looks like.			

1	And I can have John Porter speak to the study
2	because he's the one that introduced it into evidence.
3	MR. PORTER: That's correct.
4	John Porter.
5	Exhibit 43 is a study that was performed by a
6	third-party accountancy firm, Armanino & McKenna, which
7	analyzed Recology's cost structure.
8	And as Julia mentioned, it showed that approximately
9	60 percent of our costs are fixed and 40 percent of our costs
10	are variable.
11	And so when we talked about fixed and variable
12	costs, you know, the unit charge is the charge that we use to
13	recover our fixed cost.
14	Essentially, whether or not you rolled your bin out
15	that day, just having our truck drive by your house, or bulky
16	item recycling program, you know, for picking up, you know,
17	your goods on an annual basis those costs are considered
18	fixed.
19	And so Julia has pulled that up.
20	And you can see the headers at the top, which show
21	the variable versus fixed, coming to the bottom with
22	61 percent showing fixed.
23	And this same analysis was done as part of the 2013
24	Rate Application and had very similar results. So our cost
25	structure has not changed dramatically since that time.

1 And as Mr. Nuru pointed out earlier, you know, in 2 his Director's Report from the 2013 process, recommended 3 moving closer to cost of service as part of the next Rate -next Rate Application. As part of the last application, the \$5 unit charge was introduced and this \$15 --6 7 (Remarks outside the record.) MR. PORTER: This \$15 charge is kind of an 8 incremental step in -- to that step in the cost-of-service 10 direction. 11 Okay. And Mr. Porter, just on MR. EGAN: 12 Exhibit 43, the reason that this firm determines things like 13 90 percent of your payroll costs are fixed, 90 percent of 14 your truck maintenance costs are fixed, etc., is because 15 it's -- it's envisioning that you're going to do the same 16 amount of pickups, with the same number of trucks, with the 17 same workforce, regardless of how much is actually picked up, 18 what's in the containers? 19 MR. PORTER: Correct. 20 You know, whether or not you decide to put your cart out one week, we're still diving by your home and seeing 21 2.2 whether or not it's there. And if it is, we're picking it 23 up. 24 The variable cost would be volumetric tonnage based. 25 So when we actually collect those goods, we have to process

1 them. 2 MR. EGAN: Right. 3 And DPW -- I mean, in the -- in the big picture of 4 the strategy, we're trying to move to a world where we're leaving less stuff out the curb, particularly trash, but not 5 exclusively trash. 6 7 So is the -- is the thinking that that decline in the need for the service will -- is something for the future 8 beyond the period that we're talking about here? 10 MS. DAWSON: I think that we've -- actually, what 11 we're doing is adjusting the way things are collected. So we haven't talked about this, but there is a 12 13 change going on with the way that the tracks are designed so 14 that the capacity is increasing towards recycling. 15 And the split trucks that are now split between 16 recycling and the black bin are actually now going to be 17 composting and the black bin because on a volumetric basis, 18 you're shrinking the black; the composting generally is not 19 as big by volume as the others; and the recycling is 20 generally larger. 21 And right now, the way that the collection system is 2.2 working, it's at capacity. They actually cannot always 23 collect as much recycling as people are producing. 24 So we are shifting -- you still have to have the 25 trucks -- to Mr. Porter's point, and even if your neighbor

1 isn't putting it out, the next house is. So it's very tricky to back off of these variable 2 3 There's still going to be a substantial amount of fixed costs, and that's true in the waste management industry 4 5 in general. This isn't just Recology; this is just the reality 6 7 of this business. MR. CARLIN: So --8 9 MR. EGAN: But if -- I'm sorry. But if we did go to, say, pick up every other week 10 11 at some point in the future, what you're now calling "fixed 12 costs" would go down? 13 MS. DAWSON: Yes. 14 But the -- but you'd have to consider: You'd have 15 to adoption amongst a very large amount of the public. So it 16 has to evolve. 17 We're taking steps each time to both recognize 18 the -- in terms of -- so when we're doing rate making, we're 19 assessing essentially costs that Recology collects as 20 revenues towards their operations. 21 What we're trying to do here is to deaccentuate 2.2 generating revenue on the trash and recognize that not only does the operation have a significant fixed cost at 23 24 60 percent, but that these variable cost components --25 there's costs to process all of these streams, not just the

1 black bin. 2 But in previous rate structures, we've been busily 3 moving to recognize the fixed costs and to -- while we still had a substantial price on trash, this is the next step in 4 the evolution, where we're deemphasizing the cost of trash. There's still a 2-to-1 ratio between trash and then 6 7 recyclables and compostables. So there's still the incentive, but we're also 8 trying to recognize that all these streams have a cost to 9 10 process. 11 MR. EGAN: Okay. 12 MR. CARLIN: I was just going to build on your 13 point. They're providing a service, and so they have to 14 15 have a minimum level of staffing and equipment to provide that service. 16 Right now, they're executing their business plan as 17 18 it is written today. But going to your future scenario, it 19 may mean a different business plan and different, you know, amounts of staff and fleet and such; and therefore, the costs 20 21 could adjust. 2.2 I think the point we're trying to make is: 23 understand their business plan. 24 We understand the rate making, when it took place. 25 It's a service you provide. Even if you went to

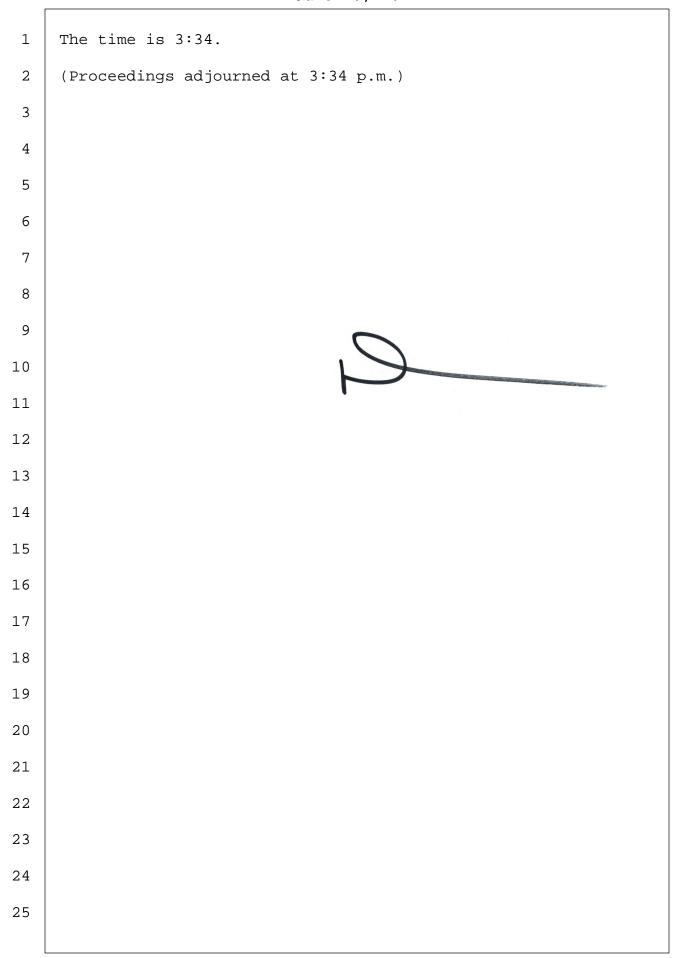
1	every other week, you know, you would still probably need the
2	same amount of people, the same amount of trucks, at this
3	point in time to process all that material.
4	And until we get to a point of Zero Waste, less
5	volume, then the business plan changes, and then we have to
6	look at a different rate source.
7	MS. DAWSON: Right, and I think that's fair.
8	And as the City's growing, that challenge has
9	actually increased. We have a lot more density; we have a
10	lot more apartments.
11	And the challenge of having really people source,
12	separate, and act accordingly is hard.
13	MR. EGAN: While you're up here, Ms. Dawson, I
14	wonder if we could speak briefly about the split between the
15	base charge and the flexible charge a little more.
16	What what would be the risk of saying, "We don't
17	need a per-unit charge; we're just going to get all of the
18	revenue from per container"?
19	MS. DAWSON: I think you would potentially erode the
20	need for revenue to cover fixed costs. So I think some
21	amount of fixed cost is necessary.
22	MR. EGAN: Because people would essentially say,
23	"That's too much; I don't want such a big bin" or "I don't
24	want that bin at all"?
25	MS. DAWSON: And it doesn't so people would be

1 even if they have a small volume, there's still -- 60 percent 2 of the cost is simply having a truck to pick up a very small 3 bin. MR. EGAN: Okay. 4 MS. DAWSON: So you really -- the cost structure in this business is capital intensive, and the processing and 6 7 the trucking and all that is significant. MR. EGAN: So the only savings you get from people 8 9 using a smaller bin is there's less volumetrically to dispose 10 of? 11 MS. DAWSON: Right. And so there is -- I mean, there are incremental 12 13 The reasons we still have volumetric charges is it 14 does take longer and we would need more. 15 And so, you know, Recology estimates on how that is 16 in their customer base, and then they size their routes 17 accordingly so that they can actually manage the capacity 18 they have. 19 But they still have to run the street whether you 20 have 20 gallons or 64. 21 MR. EGAN: Okay. 2.2 (Remarks outside the record.) 23 THE CHAIR: Why don't we go ahead and break for 24 10 minutes? 25 We will resume here at half-past.

1	(Short recess taken.)				
2	THE CHAIR: We are resuming the Rate Board hearing.				
3	And it is approximately 3:31.				
4	And again, we are in City hall, Room 416.				
5	Is there a I understand that somebody there				
6	was a member of the public who felt who would like an				
7	opportunity to				
8	MR. EGAN: A member of the public came to speak to				
9	me during the break, and said he understood there was public				
10	comments all afternoon long.				
11	And I told him that the items relating to public				
12	comment had ended, but that we may be able to ask him				
13	questions as part of our item.				
14	However, I don't see him in the room right now.				
15	THE CHAIR: Oh, I see.				
16	UNKNOWN SPEAKER: He left.				
17	THE CHAIR: Oh, okay. Thank you.				
18	We have heard a lot of testimony today. And I think				
19	that we it is important for me to understand the answer to				
20	my question about what happens with the with the old				
21	Special Reserve if it's been fully depleted of funds and				
22	there is a claim of risk, be it low, though it may be.				
23	And you know, just I think it would also be				
24	helpful to kind of have a kind of shell of a document to kind				
25	of help us walk through what our resolution may may look				

1	like.			
2	And to that end, I think I would propose that we			
3	recess for this afternoon meeting and resume Monday morning,			
4	with vote by my colleagues.			
5	But return Monday morning to really give some			
6	additional thought to what we've heard today.			
7	And then also kind of have more of a structured			
8	document to kind of help us guide us through the decisions			
9	we have to make.			
10	And then also understand that legal question with			
11	respect to the Reserve Fund.			
12	Is that something that I guess would take it's by			
13	majority vote of the of the Board.			
14	MR. RUSSI: Right.			
15	You're moving to continue the meeting			
16	MR. CARLIN: I'll move to continue the meeting			
17	MR. RUSSI: not to			
18	MR. CARLIN: I will move to continue the meeting to			
19	Monday at 9:00 a.m.			
20	THE CHAIR: Second?			
21	MR. EGAN: I will second.			
22	THE CHAIR: All right. So with that			
23	(Remarks outside the record.)			
24	THE CHAIR: All in favor?			
25	MR. CARLIN: Aye.			

1	MR. EGAN: Aye.				
2	THE CHAIR: Okay. Before concluding, however, I				
3	would like to say: We will allow for I intend to allow				
4	for public comment again Monday morning before we move back				
5	into Agenda Item IX, which is to deliberate on the				
6	Recommended Order and the objections.				
7	So at that time, just so everybody is aware, you				
8	will have another opportunity to provide public comment, up				
9	to a maximum of 3 3 minutes per person.				
10	UNKNOWN SPEAKER: You'll have a draft document?				
11	THE CHAIR: I'm sorry?				
12	UNKNOWN SPEAKER: You'll have a draft document?				
13	THE CHAIR: Yes, we will have a draft a draft				
14	document, yes.				
15	I've asked the City Attorney's Office to come up				
16	with a shell for us to help guide us through the discussions				
17	of the issues.				
18	With that, unless would either one of you like to				
19	ask for more information or if you have any questions that				
20	have not been addressed, before Monday morning when resume?				
21	MR. CARLIN: No.				
22	MR. EGAN: No.				
23	THE CHAIR: All right. With that, we will go ahead				
24	and recess until Monday morning at 9:00 a.m.				
25	Thank you very much.				



	15 58:8	2020 19:21 33:9	
\$	15.5 70:3	76:21 77:2	6
	150 13:7	2021 33:11	
\$10 60:11	16 82:5 85:9	204 24:9	6 43:7
\$13 50:14	16.3 69:25	21 33:5 91:21	60 11:23 13:9
\$15 66:23 96:6,	16.5 26:16	21.1 22:20	36:25 94:6
8	18 70:1	26:25	95:9 98:24
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