

Status Report on Reducing and/or Continuing the Use of
Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill
Public Hearing
January 8, 2018
5:00 p.m.
Kapolei Hale, 1000 Uluohia Street, Suite 201

Presentation

1. Opening and Welcome

Notice of this public hearing was published in the Honolulu Star Advertiser on December 25, 2017, and on the City's Refuse Division website, www.opala.org

This public hearing is being held to comply with Conditions 15 and 16 of the State of Hawaii Land Use Commission (LUC) FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND DECISION AND ORDER WITH MODIFICATIONS, certified on October 22, 2009, in Docket No. SP09-403 (the LUC Order), which states:

"15. The Honolulu City Council through the City Administration shall report to the public every three months on the efforts of the City Council and the City Administration in regard to the continued use of the Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill (WGSL), including any funding arrangements that are being considered by the City Council and the City Administration."

"16. The City Council and the City Administration shall have a public hearing every three months to report on the status of their efforts to either reduce or continue the use of the WGSL."

The complete LUC Order is available at the State LUC website:
http://luc.state.hi.us/co_sphonolulu.htm

The following report covers developments during the last calendar quarter regarding the matters set forth in Conditions 15 and 16 of the LUC Order.

2. Progress Toward Another Landfill Site

A. Condition 4 of the LUC Order states in relevant part:

"On or before November 1, 2010, the Applicant shall begin to identify and develop one or more new landfill sites that shall either replace or supplement the WGSL."

The first meeting of the Landfill Advisory Committee (LAC) was held on January 20, 2011, and subsequent meetings were held on February 10,

March 10, March 31, May 12, July 19, November 8, 2011 and February 1, March 16, and April 20, 2012. The LAC final report was completed on September 25, 2012. All committee meetings were open to the public and to public comment. Handouts provided to the LAC, the Group Memory of each meeting, and the final report are posted online at www.opala.org.

In the final report, 11 potential sites were identified and ranked based on community criteria. The City is proceeding with this process by having the consultant further review and analyze the sites based on the following technical and engineering considerations: capacity, cost, feasibility, land ownership (including cost and ability to acquire, capacity and infrastructure requirements, logistics and transportation, development costs, and capacity projections for current landfills, WGSL and PVT), and a timetable for WGSL, new landfill development and construction. Based on the remaining capacities of the existing landfills and the projected fill rates, it is prudent to analyze if any of the 11 identified sites could become more or less favorable based on this timetable.

The consultant’s original contract called for an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to be undertaken as a part of their scope of work. Because the Landfill Advisory Committee identified 11 potential sites, it was not feasible to do an EIS at this stage. Therefore, the consultant’s contract was amended to include the further analysis of the 11 sites as indicated above. The consultant is proceeding to evaluate the relevant criteria as described above. The report, “Assessment of Municipal Solid Waste Handling Requirements for the Island of Oahu”, was completed in November 2017 and is available on-line at Opala.org.

B. The following table summarizes the amount of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), and H-POWER ash and residue delivered to WGSL during the last three months:

MONTH	MSW*	ASH	RESIDUE
October 2017	6,831	12,685	2,091
November 2017	11,328	11,489	8
December 2017	13,157	10,635	0

*Note: MSW includes the following waste streams: MSW, auto shredder waste, special waste, sludge. Does not include homeowner loads.

No complaints were received during this period.

3. Progress Report on Landfill Diversion, Recycling and Planning

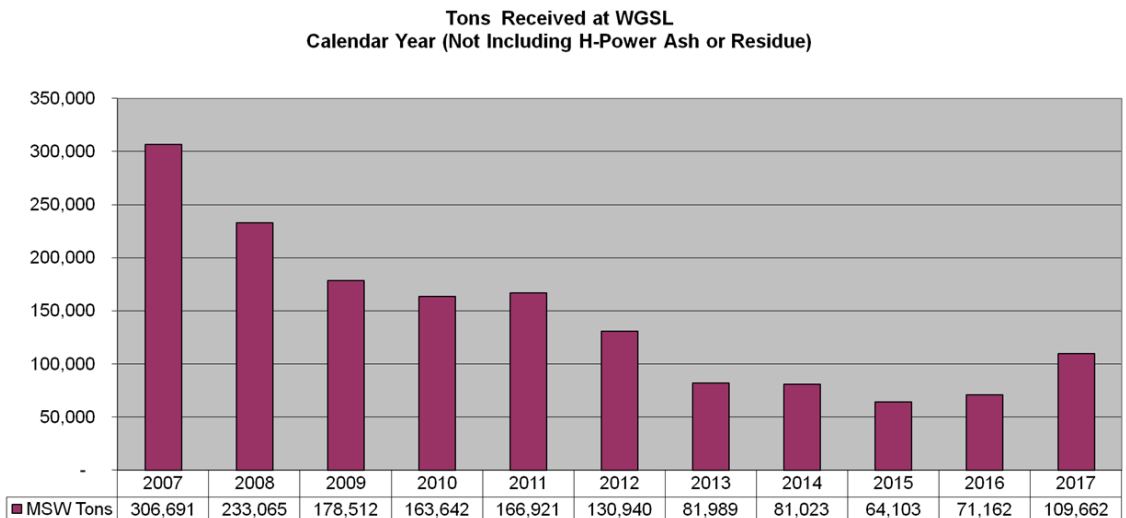
A. H-POWER

The H-POWER Facility is operating at full capacity, including processing of treated dewatered wastewater sludge, bulky waste, City-collected used auto tires and treated non-sharps medical waste. Samples of Auto Shredder Residue (ASR)/MSW mixture samples have been tested; however, results were not consistent but revealed high levels of compounds that are known to cause damage to boiler equipment.

A Request for Proposal for ash reuse will be solicited in FY18 to divert H-POWER ash to an ash recovery facility. Technology to recover metals from ash could also be applied to ASR and divert 23,000 tons of ASR per year.

Diversion of other MSW currently landfilled, including meat/fish waste rendering sludge, and wastewater bar screenings are also being assessed.

The following graph illustrates the reduction of MSW delivered to the landfill generally as a result of diverting more waste to H-POWER. Note that the increase in MSW landfilled in 2017 was due to major refurbishment of the processing lines at H-POWER, a once in 30-year project.



B. Materials Recycling

To present a complete waste flow picture for Oahu, the most current data available is for calendar year 2016. Although waste to the landfill and H-POWER is tracked every month by ENV, recycling data is provided by commercial recycling companies that are surveyed annually. Recycling data for 2016 was gathered and compiled during the first half of 2017; updated charts and analysis are posted below. Recycling data for 2017 is currently being compiled and will be posted on Opala.org by mid-year.

The island's waste data is presented in two charts:

1. TOTAL WASTE which includes Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and Construction and Demolition (C&D) material, processed through recycling, waste-to-energy or landfilling; and
2. MSW only, processed through recycling, waste-to-energy or landfilling.

Both charts present data for the most recent five (5) calendar years (2012-2016). Moreover, this data shows how Oahu's waste has been diverted from the landfill through recycling and waste-to-energy.

TOTAL WASTE data is presented in the chart below. For 2016, rates for C&D material recycling and disposal rose significantly for a second straight year due to ongoing major construction projects on island, while recycling and waste-to-energy combined to divert nearly 77% of waste from the landfill.

There are two landfills on Oahu: the City's Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill (WGSL), which is designated for MSW, and the privately-owned PVT Landfill, which is permitted for Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste only.

MSW ONLY data is presented in the chart below. Robust recycling and waste-to-energy rates continue to contribute to the steady decline of MSW tonnage going to the Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill. Considering MSW only and landfill diversion specific to the WGSL, the landfill diversion rate achieved through recycling and waste-to-energy is nearing 81%, and the general material recycling rate is almost 36%. Landfill diversion rates for the most recent five (5) years at WGSL are charted below, allowing for a better visual assessment of the data. Important to note that of the 21% of material landfilled at WGSL in 2016, less than 6% was MSW, with the rest consisting of ash and noncombustible residue from HPOWER.

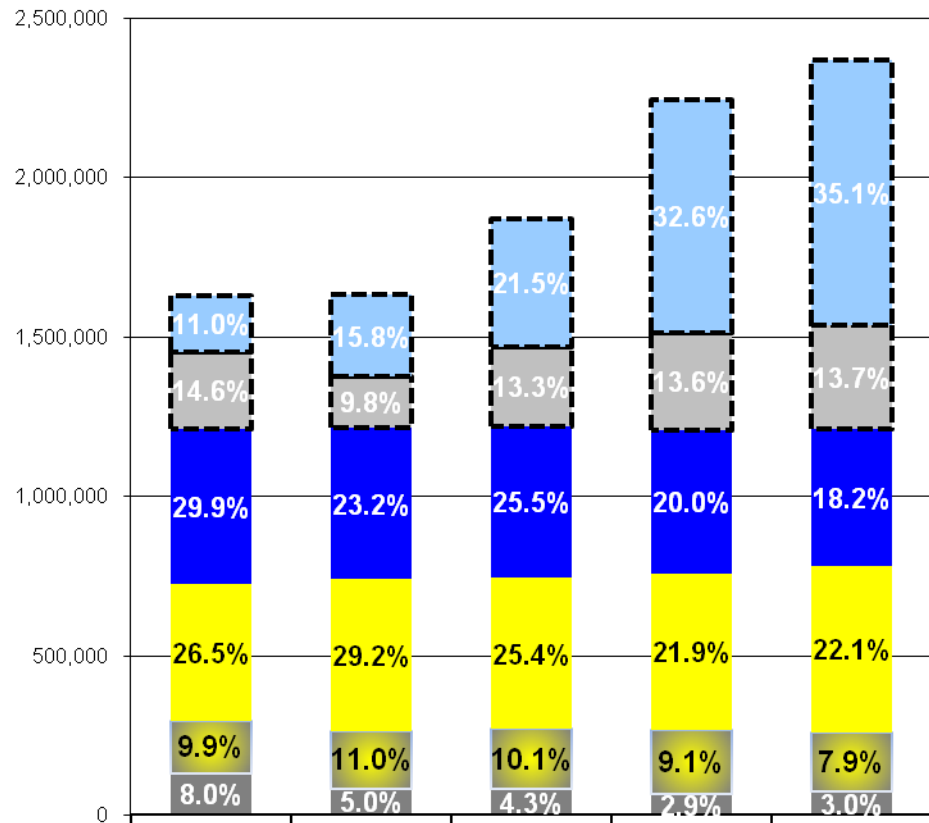
Total Waste Stream on Oahu (Tons)

CALENDAR YEAR

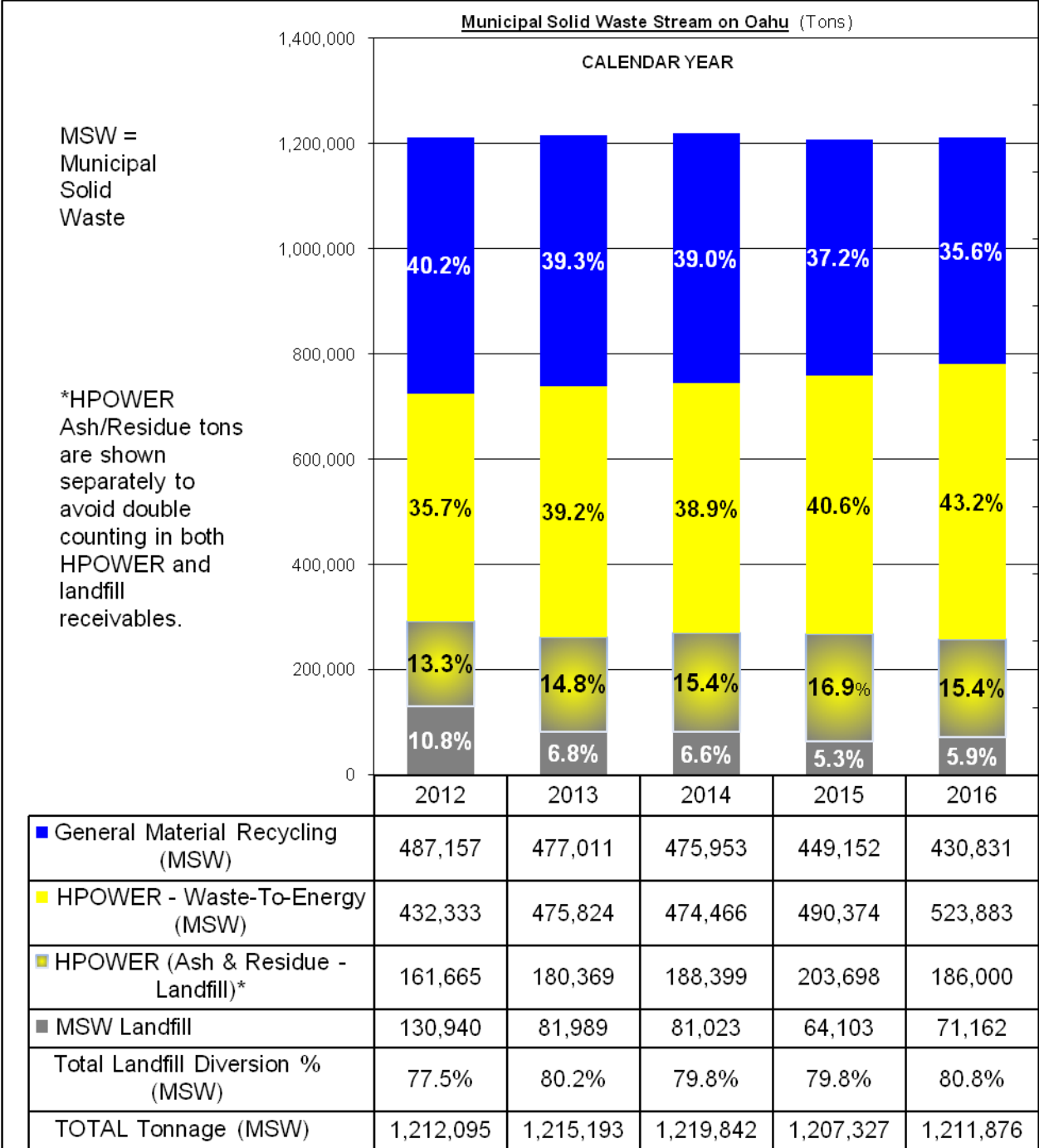
C&D =
Construction &
Demolition

MSW =
Municipal Solid
Waste

*HPOWER
Ash/Residue tons
are shown
separately to
avoid double
counting in both
HPOWER and
landfill
receivables.



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
C & D - Recycling	179,906	257,287	401,335	731,865	830,414
C & D Landfill	237,789	159,356	248,032	304,354	324,476
General Material Recycling (MSW)	487,157	477,011	475,953	449,152	430,831
HPOWER - Waste-To-Energy (MSW)	432,333	475,824	474,466	490,374	523,883
HPOWER (Ash & Residue - Landfill)*	161,665	180,369	188,399	203,698	186,000
MSW Landfill	130,940	81,989	81,023	64,103	71,162
Total Landfill Diversion % (MSW / C&D)	68.6%	75.5%	73.6%	75.6%	76.4%
TOTAL Tonnage	1,629,790	1,631,836	1,869,209	2,243,546	2,366,766



Recycling data: The tables below provide detail of tons recycled by material type. The City has gathered annual recycling data since 1988 (except for 1989 and 1990). Note the upward trend of general material recycling from approximately 75,000 tons in 1988 to nearly 500,000 tons today. Recycling of construction and demolition (C&D) materials, such as concrete, rock and asphalt, contributed an additional 800,000+ tons to the recycling rates, for a total of almost 1.3M tons recycled for 2016. C&D recycling rates tend to fluctuate based on the volume and type of construction projects undertaken from year to year but have risen significantly over the past two years due to several ongoing major projects across the island.

Yearly Recycling Rates (tons)

Year	General Material Recycling	C&D Recycling	Total Recycled
2016	430,831	830,414	1,261,245
2015	449,153	731,865	1,181,018
2014	475,953	401,335	877,286
2013	477,011	257,287	734,298
2012	487,159	179,906	667,065
2011	490,061	181,087	671,148
2010	448,639	101,556	550,195
2009	426,947	116,670	543,617
2008	456,876	216,745	673,621
2007	453,282	148,952	602,234
2006	421,072	121,675	542,747
2005	417,669	193,829	611,498
2004	386,338	173,916	560,254
2003	366,639	106,773	473,412
2002	352,699	139,055	491,754
2001	367,300	114,070	481,370
2000	327,710	165,000	492,710
1999	314,075	225,200	539,275
1998	318,690	148,800	467,490
1997	313,394	204,400	517,794
1996	299,574	95,300	394,874
1995	294,340	44,400	338,740
1994	290,412	35,700	326,112
1993	241,600	30,000	271,600
1991	167,152	0	167,152
1988	73,992	0	73,992

Oahu Recycling 2016	
Material Type	Amount in tons
PAPER	
Corrugated Cardboard	41,053
Newspaper	10,551
Office Paper	24,980
Other Paper	1,320
METALS	
Ferrous (includes autos)	111,084
Non-Ferrous (includes aluminum)	16,293
GLASS	15,480
PLASTIC	5,251
TIRES	7,919
AUTO BATTERIES	6,337
ELECTRONIC SCRAP	2,468
GREEN WASTE (yard trimmings)	112,128
WOOD WASTE/PALLETS	12,381
CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION (rock, concrete, asphalt)	830,414
FOOD WASTE	42,109
OTHER REUSE (Goodwill, Salvation Army)	21,478
TOTAL	1,261,245

The City's efforts to increase residential recycling rates have continued with its ongoing efforts to educate residents about the value and benefits of its three cart curbside program, and the continued promotion of its condominium recycling assistance program. Additionally, the City requires commercial sector recycling through mandatory laws established by City ordinance, and provides assistance to businesses to setup and expand their recycling programs.

Curbside Recycling – Curbside recycling participation remains strong and material recovery rates are increasing every year. ENV completed the final phase expansion of the fully-automated 3-cart curbside recycling program in May 2010. There are currently 160,000 homes participating in the program, capturing material at a rate of 23,000 tons of mixed recyclables and 75,000 tons of green waste per year. Increased public experience with identifying and sorting recyclables is producing higher results for the City's curbside recycling program. The program continues to be evaluated to identify strategies for improving participation and efficiencies.

Multi-Material Recycling Centers – Recycling through HI-5 redemption and other recycling drop-off is available to those without curbside collection service. HI-5 redemption centers now accept a wide array of

recyclable materials, providing the community with a one-stop recycling center for all their materials. Currently, there are about 30 locations around Oahu that offer “HI-5 plus” recycling, accepting paper, plastic and glass containers, and metals, along with providing HI-5 container redemption services. Among these sites are two City recycling drop-off locations in Haleiwa, one fronting its Waialua Base Yard (Emerson Rd) and the other at its Kawaihoa Transfer Station. Both locations feature several 96-gallon blue carts, complete with instructional signage and stickers for the community to use. All blue cart recyclables are acceptable, including plastics (1 & 2), glass bottles and jars, metal cans, newspaper, paper bags, corrugated cardboard and white and colored office paper.

Condominium Recycling -- The City continues to promote condominium recycling through a program that reimburses condominium properties for costs associated with the start-up of a recycling program, and additionally provides technical assistance, educational materials, wheeled carts and guidance in establishing collection services.

Electronic Waste (e-waste) – A State law requiring manufacturers to provide take-back programs for electronic waste went into effect January 1, 2010, and is administered by DOH. In general, the covered electronics include computers and televisions. Collection and recycling of e-waste has increased, but the law is weak in its requirements for the manufacturers to achieve recovery goals or to provide consumer convenience in take back programs. DOH is looking for ways to strengthen the collection programs, and has proposed bills in the most recent four State legislative sessions (2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015). In 2015 the law was amended to require electronic device manufacturers to establish drop-off locations for e-waste and prohibited mail-back only recycling options for some devices. ENV will continue to work in collaboration with DOH and local e-waste recycling companies to support local programs and legislative proposals.

Business Recycling Programs -- The City continues to provide assistance to commercial sector recycling efforts and to ensure compliance with mandatory recycling policy established in the mid 1990’s, which requires office buildings to recycle office paper, bars/restaurants to recycle glass and a variety of food operations to recycle food waste. Disposal site bans/restrictions divert materials from landfill and H-POWER, including green waste, cardboard, metals, tires, auto batteries, and e-waste. The City provides technical assistance to businesses for designing and implementing recycling programs through how-to guides, workshops and on-site support, and works collaboratively with the State’s Green Business Program.

Plastic Bag Ban – As of July 1, 2015, businesses are prohibited from providing plastic checkout bags and non-recyclable paper bags to their customers at the point of sale. Per ORD-12-8, amended by ORD 14-29, ENV is responsible for implementing and enforcing the ban. Prior to the ban's effective date, ENV mailed compliance surveys and tip sheets to approximately 10,000 potentially-affected businesses and asked them to return the compliance forms and indicate how they planned to comply with the ban. Public notices were placed in the Star Advertiser and MidWeek in May. All information pertaining to the ban is also posted online on Opala.org. On July 1, 2015, City staff began enforcing the ban. Retail industry feedback indicates that about 35% of businesses will not provide bags. 28% of businesses indicated they were exempt from the ban. Of the remaining 37% offering bags, 13% are offering paper bags, 7% are offering reusable bags, 3% are offering compostable bags, and 15% are offering some combination of the three types of allowable bags. Businesses are required to submit annual compliance information to verify their compliance with the ban. The ban was modified in 2017 to require businesses to charge 15 cents per bag for reusable, recyclable paper or compostable bags they give to their customers, effective July 1, 2018. Beginning January 2020, it will no longer be acceptable for businesses to provide compostable bags to their customers for the purposes of transporting merchandise.

Public education – Public education regarding recycling is ongoing and includes the distribution of brochures and print materials, dissemination of information via the Opala.org website, WasteLine e-newsletter and annual events such as Tour de Trash.

Recycling education in the schools -- Recycling education shows presented by the Honolulu Theatre for Youth (HTY) combined with classroom activity books educate our youth to become expert recyclers and encourage them to support their family to properly sort their waste home. Every year, the program reaches approximately 20,000 students and teachers. The eighth 2017-18 season included a Tenney Theatre presentation of "Extraordinary Stories from an Ordinary Ohana" that took place in November and December 2017. Planning is underway for the second part of the season which will feature a traveling "Sort It Out", a recycling performance workshop type show at local schools.

C. Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan

Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Section 342G-24 now require each county to submit revised integrated solid waste management plans every 10 years with an interim status report submitted five years after every submission of a revised plan. The City's revised management plan was submitted December 2008. The interim status report was submitted to

DOH in December 2013 and can be viewed online at www.opala.org in the Resource Library/Technical Studies. The City has begun work on the next plan due 2018.

4. Special Use Permit (SUP) Amendment

The current SUP provided that WGSL stop accepting MSW for disposal as of July 31, 2012. Condition No. 14 of the SUP stated, "Municipal solid waste shall be allowed at the Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill up to July 31, 2012, provided that only ash and residue from H-POWER shall be allowed at the WGSL after July 31, 2012." At the time that Condition No. 14 was imposed, some types of MSW could be disposed of at H-POWER, but certain wastes such as sewage sludge, animal carcasses, and treated medical sharps could not be disposed of at H-POWER. Moreover, because H-POWER's operating permit requires a permitted landfill as a back-up disposal option, it was conceivable that H-POWER would have to shut down if WGSL is required to stop accepting MSW.

On June 28, 2011, ENV filed a SUP Amendment Application with the City Department of Planning and Permitting, to delete Condition No. 14 of the SUP. This amendment will allow WGSL to continue accepting MSW until the landfill reaches its capacity as permitted by DOH.

The City and County of Honolulu Planning Commission (Planning Commission) convened a public hearing on October 5, 2011, to consider ENV's application to delete Condition No. 14 of the SUP. The Planning Commission heard public testimonies and granted petitions to intervene in the SUP proceeding to KOCA and Maile Shimabukuro (collectively referred to as "KOCA"), and Schnitzer Steel Hawaii Corp. With the granting of the petitions to intervene, the matter proceeded as a contested case. A pre-hearing conference to discuss procedural and others matters in the contested case was held on October 12, 2011. A contested case hearing began on December 7, 2011, with opening statements given by ENV and intervenors. The contested case hearing continued on January 11, 25, February 8, March 7, 14, April 4, 11, 23 and May 25, 2012. On May 25, 2012, the Planning Commission stayed the matter for six (6) months in light of the Hawaii Supreme Court's (Supreme Court's) decision to strike Condition No. 14 of the SUP described below.

The City filed an appeal to the Supreme Court on February 22, 2012 to delete Condition No. 14. On May 4, 2012, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the City and struck down Condition No. 14, which was the LUC's condition imposing the MSW deadline. The Supreme Court further ordered that the matter be remanded to the Circuit Court and the LUC for action on the SUP consistent with the Supreme Court decision. The LUC convened on July 5, 2012, to discuss procedural options only, in light of the Supreme Court remand and stayed Planning Commission proceeding.

Upon request by ENV, the LUC directed the parties to file written briefs regarding the proper procedural steps. ENV argued that the case decided by the Supreme Court remain with the LUC for decision-making. The intervenors argued to remand the Supreme Court case back to the Planning Commission with a request to consolidate the amendment application and the Supreme Court cases. The LUC decided at its meeting on September 14, 2012, to remand the Supreme Court case to the Planning Commission with a recommendation to consolidate the two cases. On December 19, 2012, the Planning Commission continued its consideration of the LUC request to consolidate the two cases to allow the incoming City administration to weigh in on the matter and the possibility of a joint recommendation from the parties. On February 20, 2013, the Planning Commission again continued its consideration of the LUC request to consolidate based upon the parties' representation that they intended to file a joint recommendation to the Planning Commission regarding both the consolidation and the subject matter of the remand. On May 16, 2014, the LUC requested a status report on the remanded matter. The City represented that the parties are continuing to negotiate a joint recommendation. The LUC directed the City to provide an update to the LUC and the parties of these negotiations every two months, beginning in July 2014.

At a public hearing before the LUC on October 22, 2015, ENV provided a report on the status of the proceedings before the Planning Commission. ENV reported that it made progress in negotiating with KOCA and that the parties needed additional time to establish objectives for further landfill waste diversion. Accordingly, ENV and KOCA represented that they would file a stipulation with the Planning Commission to commit to an 18-month schedule to implement additional alternative uses or disposal methods to increase waste diversion. The LUC requested that the parties include Colleen Hanabusa, who was an intervenor in the matter remanded by the Hawaii Supreme Court, in the negotiations.

At a hearing before the LUC on May 18, 2016, ENV reported that all parties except Colleen Hanabusa agreed to continue the proceedings before the Planning Commission to April 22, 2017. Because there was no agreement among all parties to continue the proceedings, ENV moved to stay the proceedings. The Planning Commission denied the stay, ordered the consolidation of the matter remanded by the Hawaii Supreme Court and the SUP amendment application, and continued the contested case hearing to March 1, 2017.

On March 1, 2017, the Planning Commission adopted the City's proposed findings of fact, except for facts that pre-dated the 2011 permit modification application, and conclusions of law. The Planning Commission also adopted the LUC's order adopting the Planning Commission's Findings of Fact, Conclusions

of Law, and Decision and Order with Modifications dated October 22, 2009, deleted Condition No. 14, and added three conditions.

In accordance with HRS Section 205-6(e), the application was transmitted to the LUC. KOCA moved to deny and remand ENV's applications and in the alternative, moved to deny ENV's applications unless additional conditions are imposed. The City did not object to remanding the applications but objected to KOCA's contentions regarding the Planning Commission chair and KOCA's alleged erroneous findings of fact. The City also objected to KOCA's alternative motion.

On May 24, 2017, the LUC considered KOCA's motions and the Planning Commission's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and decision and order relating to proceedings on remand relating to ENV's applications. The LUC granted in part and denied in part KOCA's motion to deny and remand. The record in the proceedings were remanded to the Planning Commission for further proceedings to (1) clarify whether the Planning Commission followed Section 2-75 of the Rules of the Planning Commission in issuing its Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision and Order; (2) clarify the basis of the Planning Commission's proposed additional Condition No. 3, which specifies a December 31, 2022, date within which the Applicant is to identify an alternative site that will be used upon the WGSF reaching its capacity and the implications it has on the closure date of the WGSF to use and subsequent commencement of operations at the alternative landfill site; (3) clarify whether the record needs to include updated information on the operation of the WGSF, the landfill site selection process, and the waste diversion efforts of the City and County of Honolulu; (4) assuming the Planning Commission eventually recommends approval of the matter, clarify the effective date of the Planning Commission's Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision and Order; and (5) clarify whether the Planning Commission is ruling on both the 2008 Application and the 2011 Application in its Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision and Order.

On June 20, 2017, KOCA moved to recuse or disqualify Honolulu Planning Commission Chair Dean Hazama. Subsequently, Hanabusa filed a renewal of objections to Mr. Hazama's participation and votes in the instant case and joinder to KOCA's motion. ENV filed its response to KOCA's motion on June 26, 2017, and took no position on the relief requested by KOCA.

On August 16, 2017, the Planning Commission considered KOCA's motion to recuse or disqualify the chair from this proceeding. Mr. Hazama declined to recuse himself and no other member of the Planning Commission moved to have him recused. On the same date, the Planning Commission stated its intent to issue a proposed decision in compliance with Planning Commission Rule 2-75.

The Planning Commission was scheduled to adopt proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law, and decision and order on October 25, 2017. Two days

before the meeting, the Planning Commission cancelled the agenda item because it did not have quorum.

On November 22, 2017, KOCA moved to reopen the contested case hearing for the purpose of admitting additional evidence. ENV opposed the motion because the evidentiary record is complete, the evidence KOCA sought to admit is not relevant to the contested case hearing, and the unwarranted reopening of the contested case hearing would unduly delay the proceedings, which is contrary to the LUC's direction and would prejudice Applicant.

On November 29, 2017, ENV received the agenda for the Planning Commission's December 6, 2017 meeting, which included the adoption of proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law, and decision and order. KOCA objected to the agenda. ENV responded by contending that the agenda provided sufficient notice that the Planning Commission will act to adopt proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law, and decision and order, and that the adoption of a proposed decision complies with the LUC's June 6, 2017 order.

On December 6, 2017, the Planning Commission met and stated that it received KOCA's objections to the agenda and ENV's response, and noted on the record it follows the legal requirements for notification for a continued contested case hearing. The Planning Commission adopted proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law, and decision and order, and set February 5, 2018 as the deadline for filing written exceptions and March 7, 2018 as the date for oral argument. The Planning Commission received comments on KOCA's objections and adjourned the meeting.

The landfill will continue operations under the current SUP while the applications are remanded for further proceedings.

5. Relevant City Council Resolutions and Bills

RESOLUTION NO.	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
12-290	To establish a City policy to continue the WGSJ as an Oahu landfill.	First reading in committee on 10/10/12.
13-083	To assess methods to reduce the improper disposal of bulky wastes on public streets and sidewalks.	Resolution adopted 6/5/13.
14-127	To enter into an intergovernmental agreement with the State for the allotment of funds for operating and maintaining a glass recycling program.	Resolution adopted 7/9/14.
14-175	To request a study on the use and impacts of single-use food service containers. Report to Council due June 30, 2015.	Resolution adopted 8/27/14.

15-167	To establish a city policy to expedite the closure of the WGS� and the implementation of sustainable waste management practices.	Resolution adopted 7/8/15.
16-147	Authorizes the City to enter into an agreement with the State for the allotment of funds for a glass recycling program.	Resolution adopted 7/6/16.

BILL NO.	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
10 (2012),CD 1	Regulate use of nonbiodegradable plastic bags and other bags provided to customers. Takes affect 2015.	Bill passed into law 5/10/12.
38 (2014)	Amends ban on plastic bags to disallow biodegradable plastic bags. Effective date remains July 2015.	Bill passed into law 9/25/14.
61 (2012), FD1	Terminates recycling disposal discount for residue from recycling operations effective July 1, 2013.	Bill passed into law 11/29/12.
62 (2012), CD1	Amends City Ordinance to conform State HRS related to required submittal dates for the integrated solid waste management plans.	Bill passed into law effective 12/21/12
47 (2014)	Establishes authority to waive H-POWER disposal fees for processed feedstock.	Bill introduced in Council 7/9/14
41 (2014)	Establishes a one-year pilot program for bulky waste pickups to be administered by the city by appointments only.	Bill deferred in Council. 6/25/14
40 (2014)	Prohibits certain types of disposable food containers (polystyrene foam)	Bill deferred in Council. 6/25/14 Res 14-175 introduced 7/24/14.
50 (2015)	Enacts recycling disposal discount for residue from recycling operations.	Bill passed into law effective 1/1/17.
80 (2015)	Provides a discounted tip fee to the Navy for disposal of green waste infected by Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle.	Bill passed into law effective 6/20/16.
24 (2016)	Enforcement of illegal dumping. Increases fine to \$2,500.	Bill passed into law effective 5/18/16.
26 (2016)	Relating to recycling disposal discount for residue from recycling operations.	Bill referred to committee on budget on 1/4/17.
29 (2016)	Clarifies procedures for the collection of bulky wastes from multi-unit residences.	Bill passed first reading and referred to public works committee on 4/20/16.
54 (2016)	Applies the recycling residue discount to only the first 1,250 tons of residue per year.	Bill referred to public works committee on 1/4/17.
59 (2016)	Deletes the definition of "compostable plastic bag" and amends the definitions	Bill passed into law effective January 1, 2020.

	of "plastic checkout bag" and "reusable bag"	
9 (2017)	Addresses the collection and processing of food waste.	Bill deferred in committee 6/28/17.
29 (2017)	Authorizes the City to charge for City-provided refuse collection services	Bill deferred in committee 4/5/17.
38 (2017)	Addresses the recovery of C&D waste	Bill deferred in committee 5/3/17.
71 (2017)	Addresses environmental health concerns related to the use of certain types of disposable food containers	Bill deferred in committee 11/15/17.
108 (2017)	Addresses public refuse containers, marine litter control, litter prevention, environmental education and stewardship, and determination of violations.	Bill passed first reading and referred to public works committee 12/6/17.

All resolutions and bills, and video of Council meetings, can be found at the City website, www.honolulu.gov

City Attendees:

Department of Environmental Services
Wayne Hamada, Energy Recovery Administrator
Ahmad Sadri, Disposal Operations Engineer
Henry Gabriel, Recycling Branch Chief

Other:

Brian Bowen, Senior District Manager, Waste Management
Dee Dee Letts, Resolutions Hawaii

Public Attendees:

Cynthia Rezentes (NB #36)

Questions and comments:

Q: Question on the landfill siting report: wanting to verify TMKs and land ownership for sites Upper Nanakuli I and Keeau. Keeau was sold in 2007-2009 and the parcel was split into two parcels with 400 and 200 acres, respectively.

A: For Upland Nanakuli 1, TMK 85006004, the acreage is 1,122 acres. There are two Lessees on the lot but the State owns the entire parcel. For Keeau, there are three parcels: TMK 83001040, the acreage is 50 acres; TMK 83001041, the acreage is 238 acres; TMK 83001042, the acreage is 333 acres.