

Status Report on Reducing and/or Continuing the Use of  
Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill  
Public Hearing  
July 20, 2015  
5:00 p.m.  
Kapolei Hale, 1000 Uluohia Street,  
Conference Room A

Presentation

1. Opening and Welcome

Notice of this public hearing was published in the Honolulu Star Advertiser on July 6, 2015, and on the City's Refuse Division website, [www.opala.org](http://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](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](http://www.opala.org).

In the final report, 11 potential sites were identified and ranked based on community criteria. The City’s consultant is finalizing the methodology to further assess these 11 potential sites, including environmental impact, costs and ability to acquire, capacity requirements, logistics and waste transportation, capacity projections for current landfills (WGSL/PVT), and a timetable for WGSL/new landfill development/construction.

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:

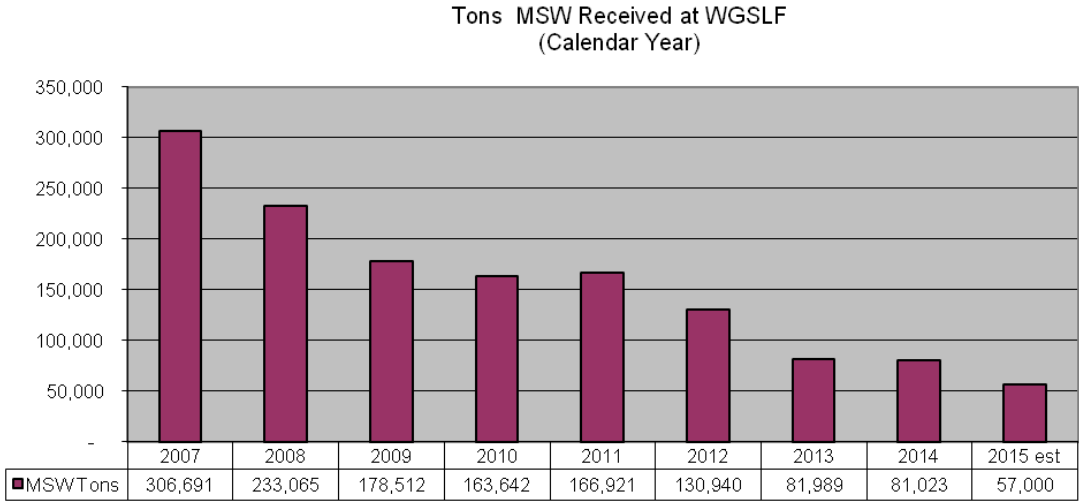
| MONTH      | MSW        | ASH         | RESIDUE    |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| April 2015 | 7,904 tons | 10,228 tons | 6,597 tons |
| May 2015   | 4,087 tons | 11,710 tons | 5,933 tons |
| June 2015  | 3,929 tons | 9,879 tons  | 5,365 tons |

There was one (1) complaint received during this reporting period relating to noise from a contractor’s excavator that was being operated at night at the main stockpile area. Immediate action was taken to have the contractor noise attenuated.

3. Progress Report on Landfill Diversion, Recycling and Planning

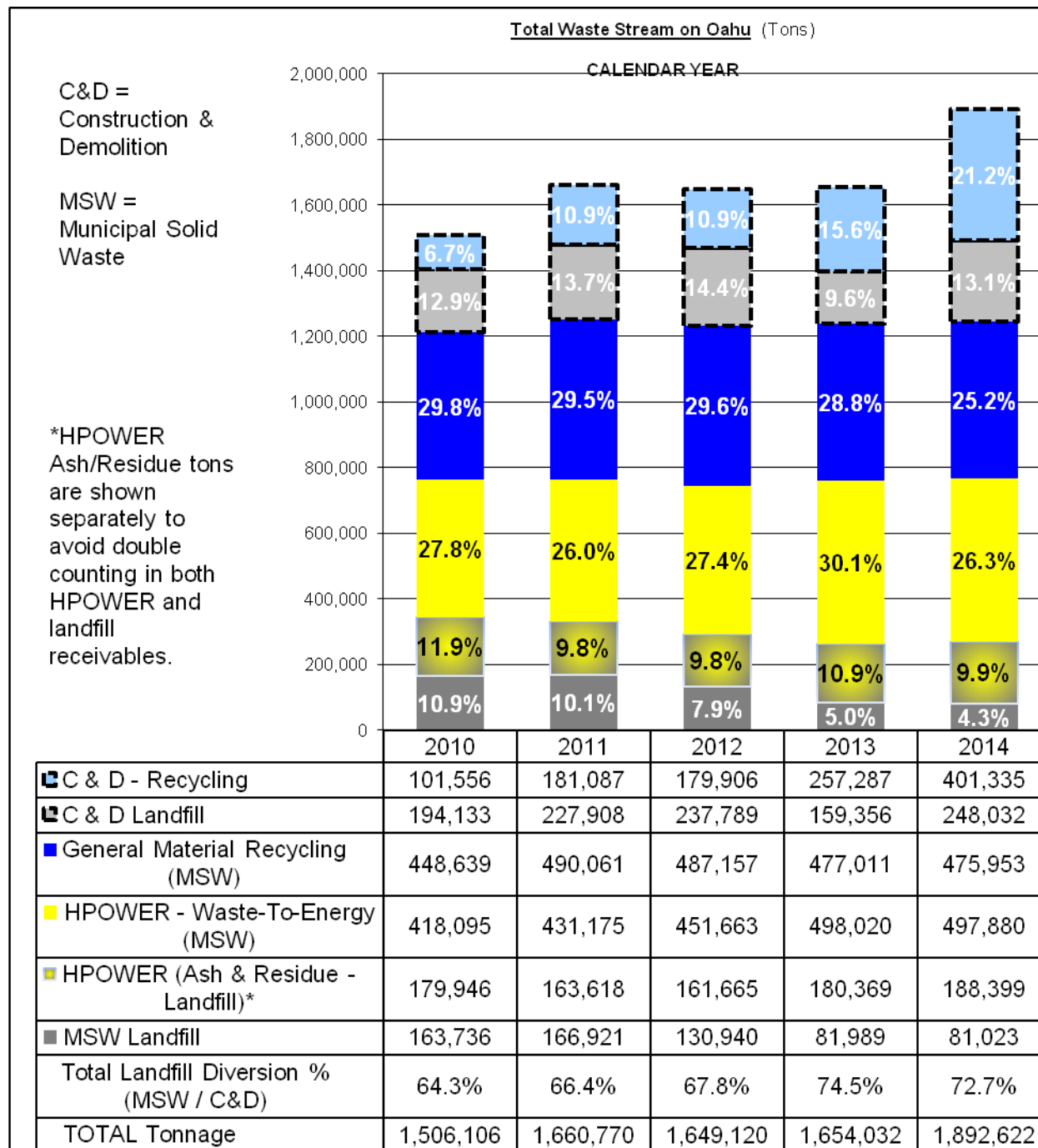
A. H-POWER  
 The H-POWER Facility is operating at full capacity, including processing of treated dewatered wastewater sludge, bulky waste and City-collected used auto tires. The sludge project was dedicated on April 23, 2015 and began commercial operations on June 12, 2015, diverting up to 20,000 tons per year of sludge and 20,000 tons per year of bulky waste away from the landfill. Auto Shredder Residue (ASR) is now being tested with trial runs underway through the 3<sup>rd</sup> Boiler. If successful, up to 22,000 tons per year of ASR could be diverted from the landfill to H-POWER. Diversion of other MSW currently landfilled, including sterilized medical waste (non-sharps) and wastewater bar screenings are also being assessed.

The following graph illustrates the annual reduction of MSW delivered to the landfill generally as a result of diverting more waste to H-POWER.



**B. Materials Recycling**

To present a complete waste flow picture, the most recent available data is for calendar year 2014. Although waste tracking to landfill and H-POWER is managed every month by ENV, recycling data is provided by commercial recycling companies which are surveyed annually. Recycling data for 2015 will be compiled during the first half of 2016, and an updated chart and analysis will be posted online at [www.opala.org](http://www.opala.org) mid year.



The data in the chart above presents the annual quantity of waste (in tons) that is processed through recycling, waste-to-energy or landfilling for the most recent five (5) calendar years (2010–2014).

*Brief analysis:* The data in the chart above shows how Oahu's waste has been diverted from the landfill through recycling and waste-to-energy. Tonnage rates at the H-POWER waste-to-energy facility remained steady for 2014. General material recycling rates also leveled off, while rates for construction and demolition material recycling and disposal rose significantly due to major construction projects on island. Recycling and waste-to-energy combined for a total waste landfill diversion rate of nearly 73% for 2014.

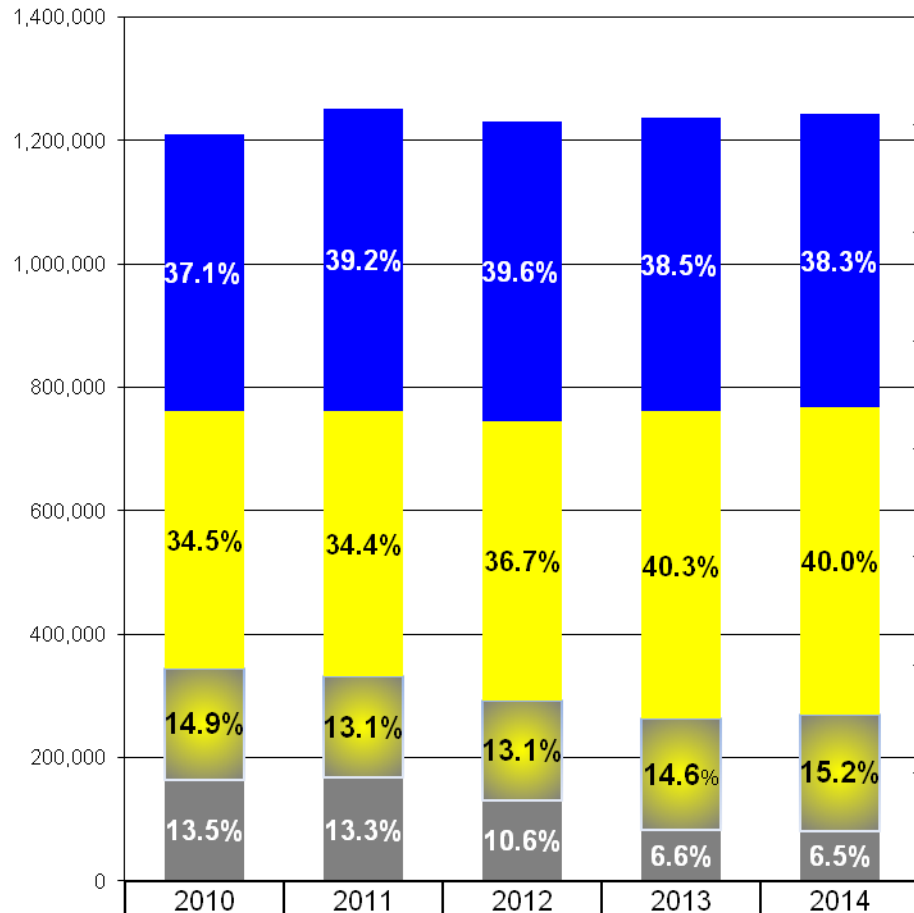
Total waste includes all types of wastes disposed/recycled on Oahu, including construction and demolition waste. There are two landfills on Oahu: the WGS�, which is designated for MSW, and the privately-owned PVT Landfill, which is permitted for construction and demolition waste only. When analyzing MSW only and landfill diversion specific to the WGS�, the landfill diversion rate achieved through recycling and waste-to-energy is over 78% and the general material recycling rate is about 38%. See the chart below for a fuller comparison of diversion rates for WGS� over the most recent five (5) years. Important to note that of the 21% of material landfilled at WGS� in 2014, less than 7% was MSW, with the rest consisting of ash and non-combustible residue from H-POWER.

**Municipal Solid Waste Stream on Oahu (Tons)**

CALENDAR YEAR

MSW =  
Municipal  
Solid  
Waste

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



|                                      | 2010      | 2011      | 2012      | 2013      | 2014      |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| ■ General Material Recycling (MSW)   | 448,639   | 490,061   | 487,157   | 477,011   | 475,953   |
| ■ HPOWER - Waste-To-Energy (MSW)     | 418,095   | 431,175   | 451,663   | 498,020   | 497,880   |
| ■ HPOWER (Ash & Residue - Landfill)* | 179,946   | 163,618   | 161,665   | 180,369   | 188,399   |
| ■ MSW Landfill                       | 163,736   | 166,921   | 130,940   | 81,989    | 81,023    |
| Total Landfill Diversion % (MSW)     | 71.6%     | 73.6%     | 76.2%     | 78.8%     | 78.3%     |
| TOTAL Tonnage (MSW)                  | 1,210,417 | 1,251,775 | 1,231,425 | 1,237,389 | 1,243,255 |

*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, contributes an additional 400,000 tons to the recycling rates, for a total of almost 900,000 tons recycled for 2014. 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 for 2014 due to the start of several major projects this past year.

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

| <b>Oahu Recycling 2014</b>                                     |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| <b>Material Type</b>   | <b>Amount in tons</b> |
| <b>PAPER</b>   |                       |
| Corrugated Cardboard   | 45,314                |
| Newspaper  | 15,016                |
| Office Paper   | 11,789                |
| Other Paper  | 1,326                 |
| <b>METALS</b>  |                       |
| Ferrous (includes autos)                                       | 155,485               |
| Non-Ferrous (includes aluminum)                                | 11,819                |
| <b>GLASS</b>   | 20,969                |
| <b>PLASTIC</b>   | 6,528                 |
| <b>TIRES</b>   | 14,578                |
| <b>AUTO BATTERIES</b>  | 3,541                 |
| <b>ELECTRONIC SCRAP</b>  | 2,258                 |
| <b>GREEN WASTE (yard trimmings)</b>                            | 118,380               |
| <b>WOOD WASTE/PALLETS</b>                                      | 10,178                |
| <b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; DEMOLITION (rock, concrete, asphalt)</b> | 401,335               |
| <b>FOOD WASTE</b>  | 39,287                |
| <b>OTHER REUSE (Goodwill, Salvation Army)</b>                  | 19,484                |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>877,287</b>        |

| <b>Oahu Recycling 2013</b>                                     |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| <b>Material Type</b>   | <b>Amount in tons</b> |
| <b>PAPER</b>   |                       |
| Corrugated Cardboard   | 45,235                |
| Newspaper  | 14,415                |
| Office Paper   | 12,548                |
| Other Paper  | 1,326                 |
| <b>METALS</b>  |                       |
| Ferrous (includes autos)                                       | 171,143               |
| Non-Ferrous (includes aluminum)                                | 14,016                |
| <b>GLASS</b>   | 22,934                |
| <b>PLASTIC</b>   | 5,903                 |
| <b>TIRES</b>   | 12,926                |
| <b>AUTO BATTERIES</b>  | 2,654                 |
| <b>ELECTRONIC SCRAP</b>  | 2,247                 |
| <b>GREEN WASTE (yard trimmings)</b>                            | 104,065               |
| <b>WOOD WASTE/PALLETS</b>                                      | 11,436                |
| <b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; DEMOLITION (rock, concrete, asphalt)</b> | 257,287               |
| <b>FOOD WASTE</b>  | 38,466                |
| <b>OTHER REUSE (Goodwill, Salvation Army)</b>                  | 18,235                |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>734,298</b>        |



The City's efforts to increase residential recycling have continued with the expansions of its island-wide curbside recycling program and the continued promotion of its condo 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; recovery rates gradually increasing. 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, and capturing material at a rate of 22,000 tons of mixed recyclables and 70,000 tons of green waste per year. In November 2011, the City completed an evaluation of the first year of full operation, which indicated that the program had achieved a 77% capture rate for green waste and 53% capture rate for mixed recyclables. Increased public experience with identifying and sorting recyclables is producing higher results for the mixed recyclables as the program continues to mature. 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 some 60 locations around Oahu that offer "HI-5 plus" recycling, accepting paper, plastic and glass containers, and metals, along with providing HI-5 redemption, including a City recycling drop-off location fronting its Waiialua Base Yard in Haleiwa (Emerson Rd). The Waiialua location includes 10 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, corrugated cardboard and white and colored office paper.

**Condo 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)** -- State law requiring manufacturers to provide take back programs for electronic waste went into effect January 1, 2010, and is administered by the State Department of Health

(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, 2015). 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, 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, the City's Department of Environmental Services is assigned the responsibility to implement and enforce this ban. Informational sheets and compliance forms were sent to 9,000 potentially affected businesses at the beginning of February 2015. 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. Initial retail industry feedback indicated that about 43% of businesses will not provide bags. Of the remaining 57% offering bags, 44% are offering paper bags, 31% are offering reusable bags and 25% are offering compostable bags. Businesses will be required to submit annual compliance forms to verify their compliance with the ban.

**Public education** regarding recycling is ongoing, employing multiple media--distribution of brochures and print materials, opala.org website, WasteLine e-newsletter, Green Channel video, and annual events including Tour de Trash and Discover Recycling.

**Green Channel** – On Oceanic 332 and streaming online at opala.org provides video shorts about the City's recycling initiatives. Dozens of episodes are archived to keep viewers entertained. Most recent production of a series of 30-second tips on curbside recycling. These

videos provide easy visuals for better understanding and teaching tools for classrooms. The partnership with Oceanic Time Warner Cable was launched in 2009. The format is interactive, supporting 24/7 viewing of all episodes on demand. As part of its agreement with the City, Oceanic runs cross-promotional ads for The Green Channel on many of its other channels.

Recycling education in the schools -- Recycling education shows presented by the Honolulu Theatre for Youth combined with classroom activity books educate our youth to become expert recyclers and encourage them to support their family to recycle at home. Every year, the program reaches approximately 20,000 students and teachers. The fifth season of performances included a Tenney Theatre presentation in November and December 2014, and a traveling show to local schools entitled "Sort It Out!" in February 2015. Planning for a sixth season of performances is currently underway.

In-store recycling education – reaches island residents where they shop for the products that will eventually make their way to the blue bin. In September 2013, in partnership with Costco, the City installed large 3D displays at all four Costco stores, delivering the message, "Sort It Out For Recycling And Energy. Nothing Wasted, Nothing To Landfills", and distributing brochures and a handy list of what to recycle (sticker). The City continues to maintain and promote these displays,

#### C. Solid Waste Integrated 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 and will be updated again in 2018. The interim status report was submitted to the State Department of Health in December 2013 and can be viewed online at [www.opala.org](http://www.opala.org) in the Resource Library/Technical Studies.

#### 4. Special Use Permit (SUP) Amendment

The current SUP provided that WGSL stop accepting MSW for disposal as of July 31, 2012. As stated in Condition 14 of the SUP, "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." While some types of MSW may be disposed of at H-POWER, certain wastes such as sewage sludge, animal carcasses, and treated medical sharps cannot be disposed of at H-POWER. Moreover, because H-POWER's operating permit requires a permitted landfill as a back-up disposal

option, it is conceivable that H-POWER will 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 will allow WGSL to continue accepting municipal solid waste until the landfill reaches its capacity as permitted by the State Department of Health.

The City and County of Honolulu Planning Commission (Commission) convened a public hearing on October 5, 2011, to consider ENV's application to delete Condition No. 14 of the SUP. The Commission heard public testimonies and granted petitions to intervene in the SUP proceeding to Ko Olina Community Association, Maile Shimabukuro, 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 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 had 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 State Land Use Commission's condition imposing the MSW deadline. The Supreme Court further ordered that the matter be remanded to the Circuit Court and the Land Use Commission for action on the SUP consistent with the Supreme Court decision. The State Land Use Commission convened on July 5, 2012, to discuss procedural options only, in light of the Supreme Court remand and stayed 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.

The landfill will continue operations under the current SUP while the deadline for receipt of MSW is resolved by the Planning Commission and the LUC.

5. Relevant City Council Resolutions and Bills

| <b>RESOLUTION NO.</b> | <b>DESCRIPTION</b>  | <b>STATUS</b>                           |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 12-290                | To establish a City policy to continue the WGSL 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 WGSL and the implementation of sustainable waste management practices.                | Resolution adopted 7/8/15,              |

| BILL N O.      | 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                             |
| 009 (2014)     | Amend Chapter 9, Revised Ordinance of Honolulu, 1990, as amended, relating to City provided refuse services, to allow the City to charge for City provided refuse collection services. | Bill deferred in Council.   |
| 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<br>Res 14-175 introduced 7/24/14. |

All resolutions and bills, and video of Council meetings, can be found at the City website, [www.honolulu.gov](http://www.honolulu.gov)

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City Attendees:

- Department of Environmental Services
- Manny Lanuevo, Chief Refuse Division
- Suzanne Jones, Assistant Chief Refuse Division
- Wayne Hamada, Interim Energy Recovery Administrator
- Ahmad Sadri, Interim Disposal Operations Engineer
- Mike O’Keefe, Recycling Branch Chief

Other:

Joe Whelan, General Manager, Waste Management of Hawaii

Public Attendees:

Polly Grace  
Damon Defrates  
Cynthia Rezendes

Questions, Answers, Comments and Responses to comments from the meeting:

Q: Why is the landfill study (site selection) taking so long and is this an EIS?

A: The process is taking more time because of changes in our management of solid waste such as the 3<sup>rd</sup> Boiler that has and continues to divert more waste away from the landfill. We want to make sure that the evaluation of the 11 sites (that were identified by the site selection committee) is based on waste projections that are dependable and realistic.

Q: How much sludge is being diverted to H-POWER?

A: We began processing sewage sludge at H-POWER in May 2015 and are diverting at a rate of 20,000 tons per year of dewatered waste water sludge. The diversion of sludge from the landfill is also diverting up to 20,000 tons of bulky waste that was necessary to 'bulk' the sludge at the landfill.

Q: Do you get construction/demolition tonnage information from PVT?

A: We get information about landfill disposal from DOH.

C: Somebody said that the City wants to close WGSL.

R: There is no immediate plan to close WGSL.

Q: What is the status of the pilot program to collect recyclables on the North Shore?

A: The program has not moved forward because of issues with the employee labor union.

Q: The State ran out of money for recycling non-deposit glass. Will the program start up again?

A: The State is not collecting enough funds under the current program to fund non-deposit glass recycling. Because of this, we were forced to lower the incentive to recycle non-deposit glass by 50% for fiscal year 2015. However, we have not seen the significant decreases in recovery rates that were expected. Many commercial establishments have continued to recycle non-deposit glass through their haulers, and collection has continued through the islandwide curbside blue cart. Buy-back outlets have discontinued accepting non-deposit glass, taking only deposit containers. The result seems to be about a 30%

decrease in recovery. More data will be available for the fiscal year once all reports are received from the recyclers.

C: Because no one is collecting non-deposit glass, are bars and grilles delivering their liquor bottles directly to the landfill?

A: No. Most are putting their glass into their waste that is hauled to H-POWER.

Q: What is the legislative action to incorporate the non-deposit glass into the deposit program?

A: The state DOH administers both the HI-5 deposit program and non-deposit glass ADF. DOH is considering legislative strategy to increase support for the non-deposit ADF glass.

C: I came because there was talk that a mob was going to come to today's public hearing. I wanted to make sure that everything was okay. I don't know why they would want to cause trouble because the landfill is doing well to serve the community. We need the landfill because there are things that can only be disposed at the landfill. If we don't have the landfill, where is all of that going to go?

C:; Polly and I are always the ones attending these hearings. The City holds these hearings to provide the public with a report on the City's progress on solid waste issues. It is not a place to argue or debate. We have to depend on the intervenors to argue and decide the future of the landfill. It seems that the intervening process has slowed down.

R: We hope that maintaining our focus on diverting as much waste away from the landfill as possible will address community concerns,

C: If the community didn't express outrage in the past about the poor operation of the landfill, it wouldn't have resulted in improvements we see today. We don't see the mountainside covered with plastic bags and plastic bags in the ocean anymore.

Meeting adjourned at 5:40 PM.