1	LAND USE COMMISSION STATE OF HAWAI'I				
2	STATE OF HAWAI'I				
3		Hearing held on October 9, 2019 Commencing at 9:10 a.m.			
4	Airport Conference Center 400 Rogers Blvd., Suite 700, Room #IIT#3 Honolulu, Hawaii 96819				
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7	AGENDA				
8	I.	Call to Order			
9	II.	Adoption of Minutes			
10	III.	Tentative Meeting Schedule			
11	IV.	ACTION SP09-403 Department of Environmental Services			
12		(Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill Remand-O'ahu Civil No. 09-1-2719-11 To consider the Findings			
13		of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision and Order of the City and County of Honolulu			
14		Planning Commission Approving the City and County of Honolulu Department of Environmental			
15		Services' Application for a New Special Use Permit to Supersede the Existing Special Use			
16		Permit to Allow an Expansion and Time Extension for the Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill and			
17		to Modify Special Use Permit No. 2008/SUP-2 by Modifying the Land Use Commission's Order			
18		Approving the City and County of Honolulu Planning Commission's Findings of Fact,			
19		Conclusions of Law, and Decision and Order with Modifications Dated October 22, 2009.			
20	٧.	Recess			
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24	BEFORE: Jean Marie McManus, CSR #156				
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     APPEARANCES:
2
      JONATHAN SCHEUER, Chair
      NANCY CABRAL, Vice Chair
3
      DAWN N.S. CHANG
      EDMUND ACZON
4
      DAN GIOVANNI
      GARY OKUDA
      LEE OHIGASHI
5
      ARNOLD WONG
6
      STAFF:
7
      LORI TANIGAWA, ESQ.
      Deputy Attorney General
8
      DANIEL ORODENKER, Executive Officer
9
      RILEY K. HAKODA, Planner/Chief Clerk
      SCOTT DERRICKSON, AICP/Planner
10
      BERT SARUWATARI, Planner
      RASMI AGRAHARI, Planner
11
     BRIAN YEE, Deputy Attorney General
12
     MARY ALICE EVANS, Director
      AARON SETOGAWA, Planner
13
      For State Office of Planning
14
     KAMILLA CHAN, ESQ.
      City Corporation Counsel
15
      For Department of Environmental Services
16
      IAN SANDISON, ESQ.
      Watanabe Ing LLP
17
     For Schnitzer Steel
18
      CALVERT CHIPCHASE, ESQ.
      CHRISTOPHER GOODIN, ESQ
19
      Cades Schutte LLP
      For KOCA and Senator Maile Shimabukuro
20
      RICHARD N. WURDEMAN, ESQ.
21
      For Colleen Hanabusa
22
      DINA WONG, ESQ.
      Deputy Corporation Counsel
23
      Department of Planning and Permitting
2.4
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1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Aloha, good morning. 2 This is the October 9th, 2019 Land Use 3 Commission Meeting. 4 Our first order of business is adoption of the September 25 and 26, 2019, minutes; however, 5 6 those minutes are not ready for adoption yet. 7 Our next agenda item is the tentative meeting schedule. 8 9 Mr. Orodenker? 10 EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Tomorrow we will be here if necessary for 11 12 continuation of this SP09-403, Waimanalo Gulch 13 matter. 14 On October 24th, we will be in Hilo for the 15 Kanahele Declaratory Ruling. 16 October 25th, we're also scheduled to be in 17 Hilo, and if necessary, October 28th. 18 On October 31st, we will be having a 19 videoconference for adoption of DR19-67, the Kanahele 20 matter. 21 On November 6th, we will be on Maui for the 22 Sacred Earth matter as well as November 7th. 23 On November 20th, we will be on Oahu for 24 the Poma'ikai Partners and Waiawa matter.

On November 21st, we will also be on Oahu

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1 for the Hawaiian Memorial Life.

On December 4th, we will be on Maui for the Pulelehua matter as well as December 5th.

On December 18th, we have tentatively scheduled Hokua on Kaua'i as well as December 19th.

On January 8th, we will be in Kona for the Bancorp matter and the HHFDC matter.

January 9th is going to be open.

On January 22nd, we will be on Oahu for the Hawaiian Memorial Life matter. January 23rd is also set aside for that matter, and the schedule is open after that.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Dan.

Are there any questions for Mr. Orodenker?

Our next agenda item is a meeting on Docket
No. SP09-403, Department of Environmental Services
Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill Remand-Oahu, Civil
No. 09-1-2719-11 to consider the Findings of Fact,
Conclusions of Law, and Decision and Order of the
City and County of Honolulu Planning Commission
approving the City and County of Honolulu Department
of Environmental Services' Application for a New
Special Use Permit to Supersede the Existing Special
Use Permit to Allow an Expansion and Time Extension

for the Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill and to

- Modify Special Use Permit No. 2008/SUP-2 by Modifying 1 2 the Land Use Commission's Order Approving the City 3 and County of Honolulu Planning Commission's Findings 4 of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision and Order with Modifications Dated October 22, 2009. 5 6 Will the parties please identify themselves 7 for the record? MR. SANDISON: Ian Sandison appearing on 8 9 behalf of Intervenor Schnitzer Steel Hawaii, 10 Corporation. 11 MS. CHAN: Kamilla Chan for the City and 12 County of Honolulu and the Department of 13 Environmental Services, the Applicant in this matter. 14 MR. CHIPCHASE: Cal Chipchase and 15 Christopher Goodin for Ko Olina Community Association and Senator Maile Shimabukura. 16 17 MR. WURDEMAN: Good morning, Richard M. Wurdeman for Intervenor Colleen Hanabusa. 18 19 MS. WONG: Good morning, Dina Wong for City 20 and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and 21 Permitting. 22
  - MR. YEE: Good morning, Deputy Attorney

    General Brian Yee on behalf of the Office of

    Planning. With me is Aaron Setogawa and Mary Alice

    Evans from the Office of Planning.

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1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Good morning, thank 2 you.

On that, I'll update the record.

On May 24th and 25th of 2017, the Commission met and granted in part and denied in part KOCA/Shimabukuro's Motion to Deny and Remand.

From June 2017 to April 2019, the City and County of Honolulu Planning Commission met with the Parties at various times to develop its final revised proposed Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Decision and Order with exceptions by the Applicant and Schnitzer.

On June 10th, 2019, the Planning Commission issued its Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision and Order.

On September 11th of this year, the

Commission received its portion of the Planning

Commission -- received a portion of the Planning

Commission's proceedings.

On September 17th, Intervenors

KOCA/Shimabukuro filed their objections to the

Planning Commission's Decision and Order with the

Commission.

On September 20th, the remaining portion of the Planning Commission's proceedings were received

by the Commission.

On September 24th, Intervenor Hanabusa filed her Position Statement and Objections to the Planning Commission's Decision and Order.

On September 25th, the Applicant filed its response to the Intervenors KOCA/Shimabukuro's Objections to the Planning Commission's Decision and Order. And On the same day, Intervenor Schnitzer filed comments on Intervenor KOCA/Shimabukuro's Objections to the Planning Commission's Decision and Order.

On October 1, 2019, the planning -- the Office of Planning filed a Memorandum recommending approval of the Planning Commission's Decision and Order.

On October 2, Intervenor KOCA/Shimabukuro filed a Reply in Support of their Objection to the Planning Commission's Decision and Order. On the same day, the Commission mailed and emailed the October 9th and 10th, 2019, LUC meeting agenda notice to the Statewide, email and Oahu mailing lists.

The Commission received the mandated reports from the Department of Environmental Services for 2015 through 2019.

Further On October 7, Intervenors

KOCA/Shimabukuro filed their reply to OP's October 1, 1 2019 letter regarding the Planning Commission's June 3 10, 2019 Decision and Order.

On the same day, October 7th, the Applicant filed its comments to OP's Memorandum dated October 1st.

And this morning, the Commission received a letter notifying the Commission that the Office of Planning and the Applicant jointly agreed to amended conditions to the Planning Commission's June 10, 2019 Decision and Order.

For any members of the public here, please be reminded that the Commission is considering this as a consolidated proceeding involving Environmental Service's 2008 application for a new Special Use Permit and the Environmental Service's 2011 Application to modify the LUC D&O of October 2009. Now, let me go over the procedures for

Is there anybody in the room who is wishing to give public testimony? Do we have sign-ins?

Are there others?

today.

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Okay. So first we will do public testimony, and I will call you forward, swear you in. We will then close -- take all the public testimony

1 that there is. We will then close the public
2 testimony.

I will call for the Applicant,

Environmental Services, to make your presentation on
the matter. And then after the Applicant has made
their presentation and there has been questioning by
the Commission, the Intervenors will be heard in the
following order.

First, Ko Olina Community Association and Senator Shimabukuro, then Intervenor Hanabusa, then Intervenor Schnitzer.

The State Office of Planning will then be given an opportunity to comment, and the Commission will ask any final questions they have of the parties.

Also note that from time to time, I will be calling for short breaks. I try to go about an hour at a time on taking breaks so as to preserve our court reporter's hands among other reasons.

Are there any questions on our procedures today?

Parties, no questions?

Commissioner Okuda.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Chair, thank you.

If it's appropriate at this time, I'd like

to make a disclosure.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Please proceed.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: As I believe I've disclosed in the prior proceeding, first of all, I am familiar and know Mr. Chipchase from the practice of law. We do not have any type of social relationship. I don't think he's ever even bought me a plate lunch.

But I'd like to disclose the fact that, you know, I have dealt with him in various cases over time.

The second thing is that I represent a party, the TOJO, T-O-J-O, Revocable Trust in two actions involving the City and County of Honolulu, specifically the Department of Planning and Permitting.

These actions bear Civil No. 18-1-4-01JPC, and a Land Court Petition LD19-1-277. The issue in those cases are whether or not the TOJO property in Waianae is a consolidated lot with an adjoining property. The matter is set for mediation. It's somewhat just a technical issue, but I felt I should disclose that.

These cases, and my knowledge of Mr.

Chipchase, will not affect my decision-making in this case.

1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you for the 2 disclosure, Mr. Okuda. 3 Are there any objections from the parties 4 that Mr. Okuda continues to participate? 5 MR. SANDISON: None. MS. CHAN: No, no objections. 6 7 MR. CHIPCHASE: No, Chair. MR. WURDEMAN: No. 8 9 MS. WONG: None. 10 MR. YEE: No objection. 11 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Are there any further 12 disclosures? 13 Commissioner Chang. 14 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 15 I would like to disclose that I was part of 16 a litigation trial team in the representation of Mr. 17 Lotting (phonetic) who was a defendant in federal 18 court. I'm sorry, the case was quite awhile ago, 19 involving the release at the Waimanalo Gulch. This 20 was several years ago. 21 I'm so sorry, I don't even remember the 22 name of the case, but it was a federal action against 23 the individual. And I was just part of the trial 24 litigation team. 25 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Do you believe this

will prevent you from being able to be fair and 1 2 impartial in this proceeding? 3 COMMISSIONER CHANG: No, it will not. As 4 you can see, I can barely remember the case. I do 5 apologize. 6 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I didn't want to put 7 that part in. If you can't remember, it's hard to 8 have it bias you. 9 Is there any objection to Commissioner 10 Chang's continued participation in these proceedings? 11 MR. SANDISON: None. 12 MS. CHAN: No. 13 MR. CHIPCHASE: No, Chair. 14 MR. WURDEMAN: No. 15 MS. WONG: No. 16 MR. YEE: No objection. 17 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. Commissioners, any others? 18 19 In the interest of full and complete 20 disclosure, I will note that my wife, Cami Kloster, 2.1 worked for the Department of Environmental Services

I had no involvement in those issues whatsoever. And I went to Iolani with Maile

and -- or from 1999 to 2002.

and the Recycling Division for three years from 2000

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1 Shimabukuro. But neither of those things I believe 2 will prevent me from being fair and impartial on this 3 matter. 4 Is there any objection from any of the 5 parties for my participation? 6 MR. SANDISON: None. 7 MS. CHAN: No objections. MR. CHIPCHASE: No, Chair. 8 9 MR. WURDEMAN: No. 10 MS. WONG: No, none. 11 MR. YEE: No objection. 12 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much. We now will proceed with public testimony. 13 14 Our first testifier is Thomas-Ryan Cleek. If you 15 would come forward. I believe we received your 16 written testimony as well. 17 Here's how we do it. You've got to make 18 sure the microphone is on, so it's lit. You get 19 close enough so that you almost are kissing the mic. 20 I will swear you in. 2.1 Ask that you affirm that the testimony 22 you're about to give is true? 23 THE WITNESS: Yes 24 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. And now, if

you could just state your name and address for the

25

1 record and then proceed with your testimony.

THE WITNESS: My name is Thomas-Ryan Cleek,

3 and my address is 92-233 Awahea Way, Kapolei.

4 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mahalo. You may

5 proceed.

## THOMAS-RYAN CLEEK

Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the Public, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined and testified as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: I am a native to Honokai Hale, near Maka'iwa Gulch, the valley adjacent to Waimanalo Gulch. I have lived in Honokai Hale my entire life and continue to reside there.

We all remember what happened in 2010, when a torrential downpour washed medical waste being stored at Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill into the ocean. No one wants that to happen again.

I think it is crucial that the City and County of Honolulu take deadlines seriously. Giving an extension to the Special Use Permit is not going to nullify the negative repercussions of a potential flash flood.

The City and County of Honolulu needs to take -- needs to find an alternative site for waste,

16 per the November 10 -- the 2010 deadline. It is 1 2 clear that Waimanalo Gulch does not have the capacity 3 to store O'ahu's Municipal Solid Waste, hence, the 4 application for expansion. 5 It is imperative that we always take the 6 preservation and maintenance of important natural 7 systems and habitats into consideration, and account for the impact of this proposed reclassification of 8 Waimanalo Gulch. 9 10 Mahalo for giving me the opportunity to 11 speak on behalf of my community. 12 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. Now, if you'll just stay put, we have the opportunity for any 13 14 of the parties or Commissioners to ask you questions. 15 Any questions for the testifier? 16 MR. SANDISON: No questions. 17 MS. CHAN: No questions. 18 MR. CHIPCHASE: No questions, Chair. 19 Thank you, Mr. Cleek. 20 MR. WURDEMAN: No questions.

MR. YEE: No.

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CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners?

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: I don't have a

MS. WONG: No questions.

question, but I do want to say thank you. We got

your letter yesterday, and I appreciate the fact that you put those sentiments in an organized manner and got it to us ahead of time so we could read it and then be more keenly aware of -- wow, that is a real problem.

So thank you for taking the effort to put it in writing and to attend. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: If I may ask you a question.

One of the criteria that the Land Use Commission is supposed to consider in issuing a Special Use Permit or approving one is that the desired use would not adversely affect surrounding property.

Do you feel that --

THE WITNESS: The Waimanalo Gulch adversely affects property. I think it has the potential to, if, you know, mismanaged.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.

Are there any other questions for the testifier? Thank you.

Is there anybody else wishing to give public testimony on this matter? Please step forward.

I will disclose I've known Ms. Rezentes in

1 a number of capacities over many years.

Do you swear or affirm the testimony you're about to give is the truth?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I do.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Speak right into the microphone, please.

THE WITNESS: Thank you. My name is

Cynthia Rezentes. I live at 87-149 Maipela Street in

Waianae.

## CYNTHIA REZENTES

Was called as a witness by and on behalf of the Public, was sworn to tell the truth, was examined and testified as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: I have actually been following this case now for 21 years. Many don't realize that the first salvo that was fired regarding the expansion of Waimanalo Gulch was made in 1998.

At that point in time, the community was very much against the expansion of Waimanalo Gulch then, based on a former mayor's statement that once the capacity was reached of the landfill based off of the first EIS for approximately 60-plus or minus acres, that the landfill would be closed.

Subsequent to that time, over the last

21 years, the community has been a subject of a ping-pong match regarding whether or not this landfill was going to continue, in what capacity it would continue, and when it would ever close.

There have been commitments made that the community thought it should have closed this particular landfill a number of years ago. Those were always challenged by the City regarding we either don't have another site for it, or there's fill capacity or for whatever reason.

So we've now gone from the original EIS which was, again, I said around 60-plus or minus acres of requests to utilizing the entire 200-acre property, of course minus the buffers for the surrounding property.

The thing that I think annoys me the most is it's not just filling a hole in the ground. It's digging a deeper hole to put more stuff into the ground, then just taking an existing landscape and utilizing the capacity of that existing landscape.

One of the things that came out in the original EIS was that they did not anticipate expanding the landfill based on the contours of the sides of the walls of the gulch going in. The steepness of them and whether or not they could even

go beyond the original 60 acres.

Well, we've learned over time that you can engineer anything you want to continue a project moving forward.

Again, we're here today. I've read the latest decision from the Planning Commission --

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Ask you to summarize, please.

THE WITNESS: And the community again is faced with a never-ending situation where we have to figure out what the heck the capacity is going to be, because there is no timeframe.

Granted, they're saying that they will give you a new landfill site within the next few years, but that's the same promise that has occurred at least once, if not twice before.

So I'm skeptical for my community as to whether or not all of these actions are going to provide relief for the community. And I say that from somebody who's looking at a community that has two landfills, the only two landfills on the island, and we have to deal with it. So I thank you for listening to me.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. Are there questions for the testifier?

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               MR. SANDISON: No questions.
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               MS. CHAN: No questions.
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               MR. CHIPCHASE: No, Chair.
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                Thank you, Mrs. Rezentes.
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               MR. WURDEMAN: No.
               MS. WONG: No.
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               MR. YEE: No questions.
               CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners?
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               Commissioner Okuda.
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               COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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               Ms. Rezentes, how long have you lived in
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     the Leeward Coast or Waianae District?
                THE WITNESS: I was born and raised out
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     there.
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                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. Not that it
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     makes a difference, but did you attend high school
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     out there, too?
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                THE WITNESS: I graduated from Waianae High
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     School.
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                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. And please
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     don't take this question as being stupid or
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      facetious, but I just want it for the record.
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                Do you see any benefit to your community by
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     having the landfill in the community?
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                THE WITNESS: Not any longer. At one point
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in time there was a community benefits package which provided some funds from the City and County towards the Leeward Coast community that was impacted by the landfill for funds for nonprofit organizations to build their organizations up within the community, and part of the funds were used for improvement for parks along the coast.

That fund has been taken away for a number of years now. So right now, we're just the waste receptacle for the island.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And when you say that the fund has been taken away for a number of years, how many years has the fund been taken away? Or when, to your knowledge, was the fund last available for the Waianae Coast?

THE WITNESS: I can't recall exactly when it was terminated, but I think within the last ten years, somewhere in that timeframe.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And my final question is this: As a long-time Waianae resident, how does it make you feel, based on your description that you folks are the receptacle for two waste sites?

THE WITNESS: I think you need to understand that growing up out in Waianae. And I was one of the fortunate ones having enough relatives and

family all over the island, I was able to go all over the island.

But when you grew up out there, even back in the '50s and '60s, you were always laughed at for coming from the sticks, coming from the country. It was more of a derogatory -- I don't know how to say it. You were not viewed as a positive member of a resident on the island of Oahu if you came from Waianae. You were out in the sticks. You were nowhere near where the action was. You had to be barefoot or whatever the case may be. And yet, now we're being valued to be the dumping pot for the island, the waste receptacle for the island.

I've heard and had people tell me to my face, so you from the sticks? Yeah, I'm from the sticks. My family actually moved out there because they wanted to move out there for the lifestyle and the fishing, and yet it was -- we were looked down upon, and that includes my cousins from Honolulu.

So to have this concept perpetuated by its -- you know, this is good enough to put out in Waianae and keep it out there. It doesn't -- everybody wants to raise themselves up. Not be looked at as somebody's dumping ground, and yet

1 that's what you end up being.

It's a cultural social concept that I don't think people who didn't grow up out in the country really understand.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Any further questions for the witness?

Thank you very much.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I think our staff is checking on the sound coming from next door.

I think it's probably making it a little bit difficult for our court reporter with --

THE COURT REPORTER: Yeah, it can be a little distracting.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I'll take this moment just for the -- take at least a couple minutes. The public, who I don't believe have been in front of us before, if you are not aware of who we are, the Land Use Commission is nine volunteer members, currently we have one vacancy. We volunteer. We're appointed by the governor, confirmed by the state senate. If you don't like what we do, you have a chance in four years to testify against our confirmation. We can only serve twice. And we do this without pay to try

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and help Hawai'i. Okay. Thank you.
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               Ms. Chan, are you ready to proceed?
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               MS. CHAN: I know it's a little early for a
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     break, but could we just take a couple minutes before
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     we start?
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: For?
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                MS. CHAN: So that I can just reorganize.
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               CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Yeah.
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               MS. CHAN: Thank you.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We'll take a
11
     two-minute recess.
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                (Recess taken.)
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We're ready to start
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      again.
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                MS. CHAN: Thank you very much.
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We're missing Mr.
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     Wurdeman and some Commissioners.
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                (Recess continued)
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                We're back on the record.
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                Ms. Chan, you may proceed.
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               COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you, Chair.
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                The last time the parties appeared before
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     this Commission, the LUC remanded the proceedings
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     back to the Planning Commission for further
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     proceedings to clarify the findings.
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Those five items that the Commission asked the Planning Commission to clarify has been addressed in the 2019 Decision that they issued in June.

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They've addressed whether they've followed the rules of the Planning Commission Section 2-75, as well as the basis for the December 22nd -- I'm sorry, December 31st, 2022 date upon which the Applicant is to identify the site and the implications that that would have on closure.

They've clarified that the intent is to allow Waimanalo Gulch to be used to capacity of the landfill.

For the third item, Conclusion of Law No. 6 addresses whether the record needs to be updated or reopened to include updated information.

There have been several requests to reopen the record in this proceeding. And the Planning Commission has decided each time that it was not necessary in order to issue a Decision on the consolidated applications.

With respect to Item No. 4, the Planning

Commission has clarified effective date of their

Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law. They've

clearly stated that they have modified the 2009

Special Use Permit by deleting a couple of conditions

and adding three additional conditions.

And for the 5th item, the Planning

Commission has also clarified in their written

decision that they are ruling on both the 2008 and

2011 applications.

The Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill is a critical component of the City's Solid Waste

Management System. As you know, the Department of

Environmental Services is taxed with managing the municipal solid waste on Oahu. And that system consists of various components such as recycling, the promotion of source reduction.

We have the H-Power facility which processes much of the solid waste on Oahu and turns that into energy.

But there are still items that cannot be handled by those other processes. There's materials that can't be combusted. They can't be recycled. They can't be reused. And in addition to the solid waste that's collected that must be sent to Waimanalo Gulch at this point in time, there's still ash that's produced by H-Power as a byproduct of their process.

As well as automobile shredder residue that has no other method for the City to process. There's also disaster debris. If we have hurricanes, tsunami

debris that washes up on shore, there're certain items that we at this point in time are not able to handle in any other fashion.

Planning Commission and to the LUC to ask to use the -- to use our property which is located in an Agricultural District for this landfilling use. And as it's permitted to, the Planning Commission has granted the permit with protective conditions that they've added in.

And as you know, because of the size of this property, it's a full 200 acres, we are now here seeking the LUC's approval.

The LUC may impose additional restrictions in this process as may be necessary and appropriate to granting approval of the permit.

So just for a really brief background. The 2008 Application sought the expansion. We were using roughly 100 acres, and so this expands out to the full 200 acres of the City's property there.

That particular proceeding went up to the supreme court, came back down, and was eventually consolidated with a second proceeding. The City has filed an application to remove a condition that would have required us to close in 2012.

And so while the first case was up on appeal, the second one was heard by the Planning Commission. There were a number of days of testimony that were provided and evidence submitted, and that record closed in April of 2012.

So in 2016, the Planning Commission consolidated the two cases. And earlier this year issued its final Decision finding that the Department of Environmental Services has met its burden of proof with respect to the rules of the Planning Commission Section 2-45, and determined that this is a permissible and unusual -- a permissible, unusual, and reasonable use of the property.

There are some additional conditions that KOCA has sought to have added into this permit, and I'll start with the closure condition.

The closure condition is not supported by the evidence. As I've mentioned, there are waste that cannot be processed by means other than landfilling. That includes the automobile shredder residue, the ASR that the shredder produces as well as some other recyclers, the H-Power ash, large animal carcasses. We still have medical sharps. And at the time of the case, sewage sludge was still going to H-Power. I'm sorry, was still going the

landfill and not to H-Power.

Even when we have processes in place, there are times when waste that is normally processed at H-Power must be diverted to the landfill. And the evidence had established that H-Power undergoes annual maintenance, scheduled maintenance where they shutdown for typically a period of up to two weeks where they work on maintaining their facility to ensure that it is running the rest of the year.

They don't necessarily shutdown the entire facility. They work on one of the three boilers at a time, but it does require some diversion of waste, and that is because H-Power is not allowed to store more waste on-site. They're allowed a certain amount in their solid waste management permit. It's whatever they can combust within a 72 hours.

So if we're facing a situation where there's more waste then the remaining boilers can handle, they are required to send it to the landfill.

There's also the debris from natural disasters and other emergencies that may require us to send things to the landfill instead of to H-Power. So there is abundant evidence in the record that a landfill is still needed.

In the 2011 proceeding, we had the then

deputy director of DOH Environmental Health Program who testified and acknowledged that even though there have been a lot of progress in improving recycling and waste minimization, that the need for landfilling still existed, not just on Oahu but in virtually every community in the United States.

The Planning Commission has consistently taken the position since its 2009 decision that the duration of a Special Use Permit is to capacity.

Back in 2009, Commissioner Matsubara noted that this -- the Planning Commission had continued to support a to-capacity deadline even in 2017 when Commissioner Anderson had stated that Waimanalo Gulch site should be used to its capacity.

And then in 2019, the Planning Commission again allowed us to continue to use Waimanalo Gulch to its full capacity.

KOCA in its filings has argued that the Planning Commission and the LUC is required to include a time limit on the duration of the proposed use. But based on the administrative rules Section 15-15-95(f), it states that the Planning Commission shall establish, if appropriate, a time limit for the duration of the proposed use which shall be a condition of the special permit.

In this case no time limit is required because the landfill duration is measured by its capacity. It is a finite amount that we're allowed to landfill. In the past we were not using the full 200 acres as landfill. Our permit covered much smaller areas. As one of the public testifiers has already mentioned, we started off using 60 of those 200 acres, and over the years have expanded it.

Once we reach the full capacity of the 200 acres, there is nothing else we can do to add more space to it. We will have used all of our entire property that's available for landfilling.

So in this particular case, the capacity of the landfill is a better method for measuring the duration of use. We would also point out that it's already a site that is owned by the City that has available space, and that continuing use of landfilling at this site will ensure that we don't need to take up other land on Oahu which may or may not be similarly situated in Agricultural District and need to be used for the same purpose.

The fact that the duration is to capacity doesn't amount to its being an unlimited use, because of the capacity restriction. Capacity just as a cycle is something that we already report to the

Department of Health on. It's among the many things that we -- that ENV annually reports to them. And so it's a situation where the amount of remaining space is monitored and reported on that basis.

As ENV has achieved diversion of waste and the record reflects that there were things ENV was putting into place to ensure that it would not have to rely on the landfill for as many waste streams as technology will allow it to send elsewhere.

And with that, that does change or slow down the rate at which ENV utilizes the landfill.

Regarding the point about unlimited use, there are also restrictions on the type of waste that ENV is permitted to place and dispose of at Waimanalo Gulch. Under the City's permit, things like bulk, green waste, scrap tires, scrap vehicles and like goods are not allowed into the landfill.

In addition, Waste Management of Hawai'i who operates the City's landfill has its own unacceptable waste exclusion program that prevents the disposable -- the disposal of things like hazardous waste, PVC, contaminated waste, pesticide containers and so on.

The record also establishes that it would take more than seven years to identify and develop a

new landfill site.

The condition that KOCA has proposed, I believe that they've called it a phased closure condition, requires that beginning in 2024 the City would not be permitted to send any waste other than ash and residue from H-Power as well as ASR to the landfill.

That is an extremely limited number of waste streams. That would mean that the City would not be able to dispose of waste that cannot be recycled for use for ships or things like the large whale carcasses that show up on shore. We would have no place to dispose of something like that.

The partial closure of Waimanalo Gulch at that point in time would also force the City to become noncompliant with its solid waste management permit for H-Power. H-Power requires us to have a backup for the site in order to properly manage the solid waste that we would normally process there.

So Waimanalo Gulch is a necessary facility for the City to be able to properly manage solid waste that's generated here on the Island of Oahu.

And if we didn't have that resource, we would potentially endanger public health and create serious health and safety issues for the residents here on

1 | the island.

Similarly, the condition that KOCA has proposed would require closure in roughly eight years. And, again, you know, we would assert that that would leave us in a position where we would not be able to adequately process those wastes.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Ms. Chan.

Commissioners? Commissioner Wong.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: And you'll bear with Commissioner Wong who has some voice issues.

COMMISSIONER WONG: First off --

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Right into the mic.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Sorry. Okay.

I have a question. So on the information that we received for the evidentiary portion was in 2009, correct?

MS. CHAN: I believe that this

Commission -- you did receive the 2009, but also the

2012 proceedings after the Planning Commission

consolidated the two cases and sent it up.

COMMISSIONER WONG: However, we had a public testimony here, Mr. Cleek, who said that in 2010 there was a big storm that had a lot of waste

1 going into the ocean.

2 Was that ever part of any of the evidence?

MS. CHAN: Yes. That was addressed in the 2012 proceeding.

COMMISSIONER WONG: So then the question -- so after the 2012, it's now 2019, correct?

MS. CHAN: Correct.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Seven years. Within that seven-year period, do you think anything else happened of significance that could have affected the evidence portion that, you know, we need to do any -- to review this permit?

MS. CHAN: I don't believe so. For a facility like the landfill that is -- we were -- we already existed under a prior permit, and we've already been operating, due to continuously updating the record would put us in a position where we would never -- I mean, really all of the parties where we would not be able to ever really conclude this proceeding. So at some point, the evidence does need to close.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Okay. So seven years to me is a very long time. I had more hair at seven years, up here now, not in other places, but anyway -- I had a perm also maybe -- but I just think

that within seven years a lot of things could have happened that could have changed this issue such as capacity, you know, and maybe another information could have came out such as different technologies could have -- that could have came out that you could say, hey, we're looking into this also.

But this was never in evidence because you closed it at 2012, right?

MS. CHAN: We didn't close it. Not the Department of Environmental Services, the Planning Commission that heard the hearing, correct.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Okay.

MS. CHAN: I'm not attempting to argue that this is part of the evidence, but the City has continued to provide annual reports to the Land Use Commission, and that's in compliance with the remaining conditions in the 2009 permit that were not invalidated by the supreme court.

And so part of that is the annual reporting requirement where we address a number of things, including technologies that we're looking at, the amount of waste that's being landfilled during the period covered by the permit.

So to say that information has not been provided to the Commission or to the public would not

really be accurate, it's there. But I understand what you're saying, that it's not part of the record in this case.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Correct. So it's just that hypothetically if you were sitting as a judge, and it was a trial that happened seven years ago, and other evidence came in front of you, but you can't use it, what would you do?

I mean, that's just a hypothetical situation. I mean so you don't need to answer that.

The other thing is, you're saying you want to keep it open to capacity. Okay. So let's say, for example, your statement of some sort of emergency happened, hopefully, heaven forbid a tsunami, hurricane or something that you have to fill that sucker up, the Waimanalo Gulch. Okay, then you're going to be hitting capacity at that point.

MS. CHAN: That's assuming that everything would need to be landfilled. There is certain processes that are followed in those emergencies.

For example, triage and to deal with different types of waste.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Of course. But let's just say we're doing a hypothetical situation, where you have to fill it as soon as possible clear of

people, because people need, you know, places to live, et cetera.

Now, if that capacity is hit, and you have no other landfill, does that mean all the other waste that's coming from wherever will be going into the parks or just staying in the street?

MS. CHAN: No. That's why there's a -- I can't remember the name -- but there's a management plan for disaster debris like that. You know, a lot of it presumably would be construction and demolition debris which Waimanalo Gulch does not landfill.

So it would really depend on the nature of the waste. If H-Power is spared and we can process waste there, we would be able to do that. Something far more recent that the City is looking at is bailing waste and being able to store it somewhere so that it can be sent to H-Power and not to the landfill.

I mean, those would be the kinds of things we would be looking at if we were facing that situation at this point in time.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Of course. This is hypothetical because it's not in evidence at this point in time.

So the question I have is: Has the City --

or should I ask DPP -- we don't know when capacity is, even starting to look at another site.

MS. CHAN: I can respond to that. So one of the things that ENV regularly monitors, and actually it's through our operator waste management. They keep track of what's in the landfill, the tonnages of bulk, municipal solid waste as well as ash. And so they are aware sort of in real time as to what the remaining capacity is. That is reported to DOH. So ENV is aware of what the remaining capacity is.

COMMISSIONER WONG: So you just stated there is an approximate timeline you have? How come you're not using that rough date instead of for your timeline?

MS. CHAN: Because as we have committed to further diversion, that number changes, you know.

I'm trying to stick with the evidence. I don't want to stray too far.

But, for example, things like ASR was mentioned in the hearing, and ash from Waimanalo Gulch. And, you know, several years ago the City pursued an RFP to look at ash processing, and this is something that came up in the hearing. At that point in time, the technology wasn't there. Really no one

ever responded to the RFP. But this is public knowledge now, not part of the evidence, but the City has sent out another RFP and we're currently going through that procurement process.

So, you know, something like that that's a significant amount of the waste that we send to the landfill. Right now if it's not landfilled any more, it changes those numbers, so it's hard to put a date on it for that reason. It changes over time.

Or, you know, if as you mention, if there is disaster just a -- causes us to use up more space, you know, that would -- we would acknowledge that that does change the projections as well. So we constantly look at that.

COMMISSIONER WONG: So, again, you said there's constant changes in the capacity, because of different issues that may arise. So you couldn't use a conservative number, say, oh, you know what, in 20 years or ten years, we are going to be at capacity?

I'm just using hypothetical numbers, of course, but we should -- DPP should start doing the site review right now. Shouldn't that happen, or say here's the timeline? It takes seven years to start up, you know, to select the site, go through the EIS

1 and all that.

So we have, let's say if it was ten years.

We have three more years of play then you got to

start up? I mean, wouldn't that --

MS. CHAN: Separate and apart from this proceeding, and especially use permits, that is something that ENV does as part of their regular work. For the Refuse Division which is just one part of the department, the management of solid waste is -- really the reason they exist, you know, they collect waste from residential facilities. They accept waste from private haulers, and they need to figure out where it's going to go. They're tasked with that. That's their mandate.

And so they are very keenly aware of what they're going to do if Waimanalo reaches capacity.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Ohigashi.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I'm not from here, so maybe I'm confused. Are you saying that it's impossible to determine when capacity will be reached?

MS. CHAN: No, that is not what I'm saying. I apologize for confusing you.

1 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Is it possible to 2 estimate when capacity will be reached? 3 MS. CHAN: Yes. 4 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: And have the City performed estimates of when capacity will be reached? 5 6 MS. CHAN: Yes. 7 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: And did they base it on their estimates, on stuff like the amount of 8 trash being taken in at this point in time as well as 9 10 the trends over the last years as well as taking a 11 look at perhaps future innovation techniques that 12 they going to take place? 13 MS. CHAN: Yes. This exactly --COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: And was there a 14 15 study like that established in the record? 16 MS. CHAN: For which specific part are you 17 asking? 18 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: If an estimate for 19 how long a capacity will be? 20 MS. CHAN: If I may back up just a little 21 bit. 22 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I'm just asking if 23 there was a study done that provides those estimates 24 that the City has done in the record that we have? 25 MS. CHAN: A study? I don't believe so.

But there are figures in there about rates of land filling at that time.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: And those are based upon what? Has any new capacity studies been done?

MS. CHAN: There are constant evaluations of capacity at the landfill.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Okay. And when you say "constant evaluation," does that mean capacity study or does that mean that you are -- were you looking at all the numbers that were done on previous capacity?

MS. CHAN: Those are two different things.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: That's why I'm asking what evaluations.

MS. CHAN: Right. Sure, sure. So if I may respond to that question.

Every county has to put together an integrated solid waste management plan, and part of that is looking at the kinds of wastes that are being generated and the method for dealing with that, and in achieving certain goals that the State has in place, for example, source reductions is at the top of that.

And, you know, things like recycling are viewed more favorably. So that's something that the

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      State undertakes every ten years to do a full report
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     and need to update every five, so they do look at
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     that.
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                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: When was the last
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     report?
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                MS. CHAN: They are -- I'd have to ask the
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     department if -- they're actually due to release the
     update soon, so I would imagine it's been at least
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9
      five years since --
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                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: And would that
11
      indicate the estimated capacity and the time it would
12
     take to fill that capacity for the Waimanalo Gulch?
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                MS. CHAN: It includes capacity, yes.
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                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Your answer is yes?
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                MS. CHAN: Yes. But because that report is
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      only submitted, you know, once every five years for
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     the update or ten years for full report, the number
     that I think really should -- that we should be
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19
      looking at is the one that's being submitted as part
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     of our reporting to DOH.
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                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Now, you're
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      throwing me off on my questioning.
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               MS. CHAN: Sorry.
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                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I want to keep to
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     my questioning.
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Now, so if one is due today -- pretty soon,
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      2019, then it would be safe to assume that the
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      five-year update was done five years ago which would
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     be 2015; would that be correct?
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                MS. CHAN: Based on that math, yes.
                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Yes. Was that
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7
     updated capacity review and study, that would give us
8
     timelines that included in the record before us
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     today?
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                MS. CHAN: No, it is not part of this
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     record.
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                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: And would that
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      assist you in determining whether or not to support
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     the timelines indicated in the Findings of Fact,
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     Conclusions of Law?
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                MS. CHAN: No, it would not, because based
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     on the evidence, as I mentioned in my statement --
                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I'm not asking if
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19
     the evidence -- I'm asking would the inclusion of
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      such evidence support the Findings of Fact,
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     Conclusions of Law?
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                MS. CHAN: Would the report -- I'm sorry,
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     what is the question again?
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                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: It was simple.
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                Every five years. You answered yes.
                                                      Ιs
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the supplemental report up to capacity? And
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     estimates of how long it would take to fill it so the
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      landfill, et cetera, et cetera, it was done in 2015.
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                I'm asking if it was part of the record.
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     You said, no, that was not made part of the record.
                I'm asking if it was made part of the
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7
      record, would there be -- would that support a
     determination of what the Findings of Fact, The
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      conclusions of Law would lead to capacity and time of
10
     closure?
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               MS. CHAN: I don't think it would change
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     the conditions if they're in the --
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                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: That's not the
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     question. The question is: Would it support or
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     would it not support?
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               MS. CHAN: I think it would support.
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                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Okay. So if
      following on that line, so if we remand and ask the
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19
      Planning Commission to reopen its records, you have
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     no problem with including that as part of the record,
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     would you, that report?
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                MS. CHAN: If it were limited on that
23
     basis, I mean, just to include that report.
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                COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: No further
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     questions, Mr. Chair.
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1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, 2 Commissioner Ohigashi. 3 Commissioner Cabral, and then we'll 4 probably take a break. 5 VICE CHAIR CABRAL: It came up with our 6 public testimony earlier, but also I deal in space 7 sometimes in real estate space and deal with people 8 that are hoarders sometimes. So I've come to realize there's a big difference between how many square feet 9 10 you fill up and how many cubic feet you can fill up. So as referenced earlier, so you're talking 11 12 initially 60 acres that got expanded to 200 acres. Included in that 200 acres there is a buffer zone. 13 14 So how many -- do you have any idea of how 15 many cubic acres of land you've been consuming? MS. CHAN: I would have to check with the 16 17 Department on that. I don't know offhand. 18 VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Okay, thank you. 19 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay, it is 10:09. 20 We are going to take a ten-minute break, meaning we 21 will be back here again at 10:19. 22 (Recess taken.) 23 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We're continuing with 2.4 the Commissioners questions of Ms. Chan and the City

Department of Environmental Services.

1 Commissioner Okuda.

2 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you very much,

Mr. Chair. Thank you.
Just backing up a bit, Ms. Chan. Even
though annual reports have been submitted to the Land

6 Use Commission, the annual reports do not provide a

7 basis for the other parties to cross-examine what's

8 being submitted in the annual report, correct?

MS. CHAN: Correct.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And even though annual reports are being submitted, there really is no process such as what's set out in contested case proceedings for parties who might disagree with certain things in a report, to basically present their contrary positions by evidence or other things which would be considered admissible under the Administrator Procedures Act, correct?

MS. CHAN: Correct.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Speak right into the microphone, Ms. Chan.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And isn't it true that when, or after this matter was remanded back to the City, KOCA -- that's, K-O-C-A -- I believe Mr.
Chipchase's client, did ask for reopening of the

25 evidence, correct?

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1 MS. CHAN: Correct. 2 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And ENV and the City 3 opposed that reopening, correct? 4 MS. CHAN: Correct. Are you talking about just one of the times that --5 6 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Right. 7 MS. CHAN: -- the City has filed on KOCA. I believe the City has filed at least twice if I'm 8 not mistaken. 9 10 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. And now we have the record that we have, true? 11 12 MS. CHAN: Correct. COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And just so that we're 13 14 clear about what we as the Land Use Commission, you 15 know, have to do in this case, we basically are operating quasi-judiciously, for lack of a better 16 17 term. Do you agree with that? 18 MS. CHAN: Yes. 19 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And because of that, 20 the Commission can only consider what's part of the 21 record? And when I say "the record", it's the record 22 that the City and ENV transmitted as part of the 23 record of the Planning Commission, correct? 24 MS. CHAN: Almost correct. The City, 25 through DPP and Planning Commission, not ENV.

1 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: `Okay. I'm sorry, 2 you're correct about that. So in other words, we're 3 limited to what's in the record that's transmitted 4 for our review, true? 5 MS. CHAN: Yes. 6 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. And just so 7 that we're clear about what everybody has to do here, it's the City that bears or has the burden of proof 8 9 in this proceeding whether or not the special permit 10 should be granted or approved by the Land Use 11 Commission or not approved; is that correct? 12 MS. CHAN: That's correct. COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And because -- let me 13 14 ask this. 15 Would you agree that the City also has the 16 burden of coming forth with any evidence to support 17 the granting of the special permit? MS. CHAN: Yes. While the contested case 18 19 proceeding is still going. There's reasons that 20 this -- there has been a delay in this case that were 21 beyond the applicants control and certainly beyond 22 any party's control. But while the case is being 23 heard, yes, that's our --24 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yeah, okay. I just

want to make it clear that the burden of proof is

with the City. And at least during some of these
parts of these proceedings below, the burden of
coming forward with the evidence rests with the City.

Do you agree with that?

MS. CHAN: I'm sorry, could you repeat the second part?

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yeah. At least part of the underlying contested case proceeding, the burden of coming forward with the evidence rests with the City, correct?

MS. CHAN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And just so that we can place this in context, and I'm not suggesting that Mr. Chipchase or members of his law firm are incompetent or not that smart. But just to make the point clear, even if Mr. Chipchase were to present the most outrageous, unbelievable, unsupported opposition to the City's position, if the City doesn't meet its burden of proof, the Land Use Commission must deny the petition, correct?

MS. CHAN: I believe that's correct, yes.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. Now, in looking at the record that's, you know, presented to us, would you agree that the Land Use Commission must independently evaluate whether or not the record is

sufficient to support a finding whether or not the City has met its burden of proof?

MS. CHAN: I believe that that responsibility rests with the Planning Commission as sort of the trier of fact in this case, and that this body sits more I guess in the role of an appellate body.

understand your position. And as we evaluate this case somewhat like an appellate body, we have to be cognizant or aware of the fact that some other appellate body, namely the Hawai'i supreme court, as it's already demonstrated in this case, it's going to evaluate whether or not we, the Land Use Commission, has properly applied the standards which the Hawaii supreme court has laid out that we have to follow, correct?

MS. CHAN: Correct.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Now, looking at what standards that we have to follow or apply, I'd like to read a section from Hawaii supreme court case in re: Iao, I-A-O, Groundwater Management Area, High Level Source Water Use Permit Application, which is found at the 128 Hawai'i 228 at 283. The Pacific 3d citation is 287 Pacific 3d, 129 184 a 2012 Hawai'i

supreme court case, and I'm going to ask you whether or not what I read out here, without the intervening case citations, because that's just going to run this thing too long, whether or not what I read is an accurate statement of the law. Okay.

## And I quote:

"An administrative agency's findings and conclusions must be, (1) reasonably clear to enable the parties and the reviewing court to ascertain the basis of the agency's decision.

- (2) sufficient to enable the reviewing court to track the steps by which the agency reached its decision.
- (3) expressly set out to assure reasoned decision making by the agency took place."

Do you believe, or do you disagree that what I read is an accurate statement of the law as far as what the standards are that we are to review what the Planning Commission did specifically, the Planning Commission's Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law?

MS. CHAN: I would defer to this Commission on that point. I trust that what you're reading is the law.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Well, do you know of

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any authority which indicates that what I just read out from the Iao case is not an accurate statement of the law?

MS. CHAN: As I sit here today, I don't believe so. I don't disagree with that.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And as part of the Land Use Commission's duty to review the record and be limited by the record, do you agree that the Land Use Commission has an affirmative obligation to determine whether or not the evidence that was used to form the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, for lack of a better term, whether the evidence was stale or not stale?

MS. CHAN: I believe that this Commission has already asked the Planning Commission to take a look at that, and so I -- and I believe that they've looked at that and responded to that in their most recent decision.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yeah, but that's not my question -- that's not my question, because that response might go to whether or not certain actions complied or not complied with the standard.

I just want to first get either an agreement or disagreement with what is the applicable standard or what is the applicable duty that the Land Use

Commission must take.

2.1

Does the Land Use Commission have a duty to independently determine whether or not evidence that was being considered or which formed the basis of the underlying Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law are stale or not stale?

MS. CHAN: I believe this Commission can consider that. I think in the context of this procedural history of this case, so it's a unique set of circumstances that has brought us to where we are today and the passage of time that's, you know, lapsed.

And going back to comments that I provided earlier. At some point, the proceeding does need to close, and we do need to determine when to draw that line.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: I understand that.

But all I'm trying to do now is to get clear what standards and what rules we have to follow before we get into the issue of, you know, how we follow these standards or whether we haven't followed these standards.

So this is simply questions about what standards we have to follow up, and let me preface it by saying this, please don't read anything into the

questions I'm asking. It doesn't indicate any determination one way or the other. I just want to be sure that we're all, you know, have a -- whether or not we have an understanding of what the standards are, and if I'm wrong about what I think the standard is, you know, I hope people can educate me because I don't claim to be, you know, the all seer of standards here, you know. That's why I'm asking the question.

Let me ask you this. Just so that we're clear about, you know, stale or not stale evidence.

Do you believe -- and if you can just bear with me when I read this quote. This is from a concurring opinion of Justice Simeon Acoba in the <u>Unite Here!</u>

Local 5 v. City and County of Honolulu case which is found at 123 Hawai'i Reports 150 at 183. And because it's a concurring opinion, I'd like to ask you whether or not you believe what Justice Acoba said in its concurring opinion is an accurate statement of the law? Okay.

And what Justice Acoba wrote was, and I quote:

Supportive of this view, Hawai'i

Administrative Rules, HAR Section 11-200-13(c) limits
an agency's ability to utilize previous material in

- 1 | making a determination to approve or deny an action.
- 2 (c) agency shall not, without considerable
- 3 preexamination and comparison, use past
- 4 determinations and previous statements to apply to
- 5 the action at hand. The action for which a
- 6 determination is sought shall be thoroughly reviewed
- 7 prior to the use of previous determinations and
- 8 previously accepted statements. Further, when
- 9 previous determinations and previous statements are
- 10 considered or incorporated by reference, they shall
- 11 be substantially similar to and relevant to the
- 12 action then being considered" and close quote.
- And that quote was actually a quotation
- 14 that Justice Acoba placed in his concurring opinion.
- Do you believe the statement that I read
- 16 | from Justice Acoba's concurring opinion that Justice
- 17 Acoba accurately stated the rule of law there?
- 18 MS. CHAN: I apologize. Without having the
- 19 | benefit of actually seeing what you're reading, I
- 20 believe that that's correct.
- COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Now, following up with
- I believe a question that you were asked by some of
- 23 the Commissioners. What is the most recent date of
- 24 | the evidence in the record which supported any of the
- 25 findings of the Planning Commission?

1 MS. CHAN: In other words, when did the 2 evidence close? 3 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: No. 4 MS. CHAN: No. 5 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Let me put it -- let 6 me ask it this way. 7 The Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, but primarily the findings, after each finding 8 was made, there was a reference to a transcript or 9 10 declaration or some other piece of evidence, correct? 11 MS. CHAN: Correct. 12 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And the reason why 13 these references were being placed after each 14 specific finding was to show where in the record each 15 finding would find evidentiary support, correct? 16 MS. CHAN: Correct. 17 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And I notice because I 18 went through these findings, and I can show you later 19 if you want, I highlighted it on my iPad in green, 20 there are various dates. What is the most recent 21 date that appears on any of the findings, was it 2011 22 or 2012? 23 MS. CHAN: 2012. 24 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. So the findings

are supported by evidence which the most recent piece

of evidence supporting any of the findings would be 1 2 in 2012, correct? 3 MS. CHAN: That's correct. 4 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And that fact is shown on the face of the Findings of Fact and Conclusions 5 6 of Law itself, correct? 7 MS. CHAN: Yes. 8 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Is there anything in 9 the record which indicates why the City and County of 10 Honolulu on remand, after the Land Use Commission 11 remanded this matter to the City, why more recent 12 information could not have been provided? 13 MS. CHAN: Why it could not be provided? 14 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yes. Can you point to 15 anything in the record which indicates or shows why more recent information could not have been provided? 16 17 MS. CHAN: I would respond to that by saying, yes, that that's addressed in Conclusions of 18 19 Law No. 6. They address it in that fashion. 20 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yes, you're correct. 21 Okay. So because -- I'll come back to that. Okay. 22 So you have -- you point to Conclusion of 23 Law No. 6. Is there anything else in the record that 24 you can point to besides Conclusion of Law No. 6

which shows or indicates the reason why more recent

information or evidence could not have been provided?

MS. CHAN: If you're asking for an

explanation for what the Planning Commission was

thinking when it made that determination, no,

that's -- I don't believe that that's part of the

6 decision, and not included in that.

question was: Looking at the record as a whole, can you point to anything in the record -- and let's put Conclusion No. 6 on the side -- so can you point to anything else in the record or anywhere else in the record besides Conclusion of Law No. 6, which indicates or shows or provides evidence why no evidence more current than 2012 could not have been provided to supplement or provided to present to the Land Use Commission?

MS. CHAN: I think the only other place that would be addressed would be in the context of the arguments relating to the motion to reopen.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yeah, well --

MS. CHAN: I mean, that would be it.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Well, generally

argument of counsel is not considered evidence,

24 correct?

MS. CHAN: Right.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: So my question is -let's put aside arguments of counsel because that is
not evidence. Can you point to anything else in the
record which indicates -- evidence in the record
which indicates why the City could not provide
information with respect to any of the Findings of
Fact that were submitted, information which is more
current than 2012?

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MS. CHAN: I'm not sure if I'm understanding your question. If I am understanding it correctly, I would respond by stating that it's the date that the record was actually closed which I think was

April 23rd of 2012 was the cut off. I mean, there is nothing else evidentiary-wise that would have been added into the record since that date. So, no, there's nothing else in there.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. And when you look and read at Condition No. 6, and correct my paraphrasing if I'm paraphrasing it wrong because I don't want to misstate anything in the record.

Conclusion of Law No. 6 basically says that the Planning Commission decided that it really did not need any further evidence or updated evidence, correct?

MS. CHAN: Yes, that's correct.

evidence or an explanation in the record that you can point to which shows that the Planning Commission, in making that conclusion, actually followed the admonitions of the Hawai'i supreme court in the Iao Groundwater Management case by, for example, you know, setting out the steps by which the Planning Commission came to that conclusion?

Is there anything in the record that shows the steps that the Planning Commission came to in reaching that conclusion that, frankly speaking, we don't need to see anything else.

MS. CHAN: Only through arguments that were made in the motions and responses that were filed by the parties.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Okuda, sorry, did you already site the Iao Groundwater case? Okay.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yes, I did.

And then, you know, just to ask one final question. Can you point or show us where in the record the Planning Commission specifically addressed and provided evidence which answered Item No. 3 in the remand which is, and I quote:

"Clarify whether the record needs to

1 include updated information on the operation of the 2 WGSL, the landfill site selection process and the 3 waste diversion effects of the City and County of 4 Honolulu." 5 MS. CHAN: You've ask for me to point to 6 where in the record it shows -- I'm sorry? 7 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Where in the record shows evidence that that request by the Land Use 8 9 Commission -- I think it's more than a request. I 10 think it's a direction -- was satisfied or answered? 11 MS. CHAN: I don't know that they're -- I'm 12 not too sure. I'd need time to look through that. 13 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Do you disagree with 14 the fact that given this landfill, and I've read all 15 the underlying documents, I assure you, seems to be 16 an issue that has impact on the Waianae Community 17 that we as the Land Use Commission should give it the 18 same level of scrutiny and review called for by the 19 law as if this landfill was located in Kahala or 20 Portlock? 21 MS. CHAN: Should this Commission review it 22 the same regardless of where the location would be,

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. Thank you.

I have no further questions, Mr. Chair.

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yes.

1 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, 2 Commissioner Okuda. 3 Commissioner Chang. 4 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Yes. And I hope you 5 can clarify. My understanding is the evidentiary proceedings were closed in 2012? 6 7 MS. CHAN: That's correct. COMMISSIONER CHANG: That's correct. 8 9 the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law were 10 based upon the findings in 2012? MS. CHAN: It is a combination of the 11 12 findings from the 2009 application proceeding and the 13 2012. That's correct. 14 COMMISSIONER CHANG: My recollection in 15 2017 when we came before the Land Use Commission, when this matter came, the Land Use Commission had 16 17 some very specific questions that we wanted the Planning Commission to respond to. And I'm going to 18 19 ask you, I'm going to sort of do it the opposite way 20 from Commissioner Okuda. 2.1 No. 2, clarify the basis of the Planning 22 Commission's proposed additional Condition No. 3 23 which specifies a December 31st, 2022 date by which

the Applicant is to identify an alternative site that

will be used upon the WGSL reaching its capacity and

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the implications it has on the closure date of the landfill.

Could you please clarify for me the basis upon which, in the record, that was made in 2012 that supports that, or that responds to that?

MS. CHAN: I can give ENV's position based on, you know, the -- our review of the Planning Commission's decision. It would be taking a guess as to anything more.

The Planning Commission has pointed back to its discussion in the 2017 hearing as the basis for that date.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Okay. So you -- your statement was the Planning Commission is referring back to its discussion in 2017 to support that date, but that discussion is beyond the 2012 evidentiary hearing; is that correct?

MS. CHAN: I apologize, to clarify the Planning Commission states that it's based on the evidence and the discussion at that subsequent hearing.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: So the Planning

Commission in 2017 said that their decision is based upon the evidence in 2012? Is that what you're saying?

MS. CHAN: In the consolidated record for 1 2 both the 2009 and 2012. 3 COMMISSIONER CHANG: So, again, can you 4 clarify for me where in the record it supports that 5 date? 6 MS. CHAN: I am not able to clarify. 7 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Isn't that what the planning -- the Land Use Commission specifically 8 remanded the matter back to the Planning Commission 9 10 to provide the Land Use Commission the basis upon which that this date was made? Wasn't that --11 12 MS. CHAN: Yes, that was one of the items, 13 correct. 14 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Okay. So are you 15 telling me now that you cannot clarify for me the basis of that date? 16 17 MS. CHAN: Not beyond what's in the 18 decision, no. 19 COMMISSIONER CHANG: So what's in the 20 decision that supports that? 2.1 MS. CHAN: Just the statement from the 22 Planning Commission as to what they were referring --23 or what they were relying on in selecting that date. 24 COMMISSIONER CHANG: And I guess it would 25 be fair to say that the Land Use Commission was aware of the 2012 proceeding, but we still had questions as to that date. And that they're -- and the Planning Commission felt that notwithstanding the Land Use Commission's inquiry, that there was sufficient evidence in 2012 to support that date. That's what you're saying?

2.1

MS. CHAN: What I was referring to was just that when the Planning Commission took that and looked at what the LUC had remanded to it, that they had examined, you know, the record and provided that consolidated decision.

There were changes outside of this which I understand you're not asking about, but I think in that they've also attempted to address this Item No. 2 in the list that the LUC provided.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: So the Planning

Commission was a -- made the determination that there

was -- that the 2012 -- that their decision based

upon the record in 2012 was sufficient, that there

was nothing new to be added?

MS. CHAN: Correct. Right, that they could make a decision based on the record that had already been formed and closed in 2012.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Okay. The third question the Planning Commission -- the Land Use

Commission, clarify whether the record -- and I think
this is what Commissioner Okuda was asking -- clarify
whether the record needs to include updated
information above the operation of the landfill and
the landfill site selection.

And is it the Planning Commission's position that the record did not need to be updated?

MS. CHAN: To clarify, yes, that's ENV's understanding that the Planning Commission did not believe that it needed to.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: No further questions at this time.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Commissioner Chang.

Commissioners? Commissioner Cabral.

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Thank you. I assure you these questions are hard for us as well as perhaps for you. I try and read ahead of time. I'm not a lawyer. I'm probably a pretty practical person, and I really was having a hard time figuring out who was on first and what is on second when I was reading all of this stuff ahead of time. And I'm not much clearer now.

And so I'm wondering is -- obviously a whole lot of lawyers spent a whole lot of time. A

whole lot of people and a whole lot of meetings had spent a lot of time talking about this. 2022 it seems like things are supposed to be making a change.

Has anything come any closer? You know, that's really soon. I mean really, really soon. Are you guys preparing to do anything? I mean, what would happen if you just can't take your rubbish there any more? You know, where are you going to go?

Okay. I'm concerned about what the future holds because pushing more papers around for three years ain't going to solve anything.

Do you have any options? I mean, is somebody planning for the future, or just more lawyers to fight it.

MS. CHAN: Sure. Your question about what is being done in advance of the 2022 date that's in the Planning Commission's decision. That is something that ENV looks at and takes into consideration as well.

That condition obligates it to identify a landfill site, so that is something that they have been working on. There have been different phases of that work, most recently that there was some work done by a consultant hired by ENV to further look at sites that had been selected, and so a report was

issued in November of 2017, I believe, that identifies sites, that included a review of the more technical and things that ENV is looking at in terms of what it needs in a landfill and where it should be located.

So that's something that they've been looking at in conjunction with, as we were talking about before, the capacity of the landfill, and so the timing of when it would be needed.

So to further clarify that point, the amount of space in a landfill that's clearly quantifiable and fixed. That number does not change. So there -- I apologize, I found out that they -- the annual reports compute that in cubic yards not feet, but there is some figure that they're able to calculate. So that number is -- that's just what it is; we can't change that. No amendment to permit would ever change that aspect.

What changes the date that we reached that capacity though is, you know, efforts to further divert waste from the landfill. So if we're not filling it up as fast, then we would take longer to get there.

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Okay. Maybe I'm getting some clarification. So the word to identify

a parcel, I was thinking that meant have it ready, but that's not what's going to happen. You guys are just going to identify one like a dart on the board. You're going to have one somewhere on the Island of Oahu, don't bring it to Hilo, thank you.

So in other words, there's really no major effort in having it ready by 2022. It's just like we're going to identify it, and then we're going to start the five or ten or 20-year process to be able to actually start using it?

MS. CHAN: So what's been included in that condition is that Waimanalo Gulch would be used to that finite capacity, and the work to identify a landfill site would be done in 2022. And what ENV would be doing is, you know, keeping track of when or how much is being put into the landfill, what that remaining space is, and start the process to be able to acquire a site and do all of the necessary work.

You know, an EIS, all of the planning that we need to involve in design work into constructing and building out that space for a landfill.

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: And if it is agriculture land, you'd probably have to come before us again?

MS. CHAN: That's correct.

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Okay. My other question: Are people in your agency talking about or realizing or considering the fact that, I don't know, maybe you on Oahu you have more options, but the fact that global recycling parameters have changed a lot, so a lot of our efforts on -- in the Big Island we can't recycle things we used to recycle and send them to China or Indonesia anymore, so is that being -- is that going to fill up your landfill faster?

MS. CHAN: No. We have additional asset here with H-Power, so -- I mean, that is an option for processing things that are combustible. Not all recyclable materials are, so we are in a similar situation with needing to figure out how to address that.

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Okay. Well, good luck.
CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners?
Commissioner Giovanni.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Thank you, Chair.

So I'm relatively new to this matter, so my questions are a little bit more simplistic.

First of all, I do want to thank you for your testimony. It's very helpful to me. It's clear that we have a dynamic situation in which the rates that you're filling up the landfill has changed, and

can continue to change. I accept that as being a reality.

It also speaks that a lot has changed already since 2012 when the evidence closed. But my question for you very simplistically is: Based on what you know now, and the assumptions that you're using now, when do you project that you will reach capacity?

MS. CHAN: So the most recent annual calculation that was done, it projected 20 years provided that cells are reallocated. We have dedicated cells for MSW and ash, and I believe a few years ago ENV started a process in working -- cement its permit to allow reallocation of what those cells are dedicated to accept, so we better match up in what we're actually --

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: 20 years from when?

MS. CHAN: From right now.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: So in other words, you're saying that even if you identify an alternative site by 2022, you don't expect to have it operational until 2039 or about 2039, so the Waimanalo site will be used until then.

And furthermore, if you make additional dynamic changes as you're seeking, it could even

1 extend beyond that?

2 MS. CHAN: That would be a possibility,

3 yes.

50 years?

4 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners?

Commissioner Chang.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: I appreciate

Commissioners Giovanni's point, and I think that was
the concern -- at least that was my concern when the
matter came before LUC in 2017. Because based upon
what you just said -- and similar testimony was
provided at that time, with the technology even
though there's a finite capacity, you actually could
have the Waimanalo Gulch existing for the next

MS. CHAN: If technology would provide for that, yes. And to clarify, with less usage, so, you know, in terms of trucks traveling in and out of the landfill and actual landfilling activity. ENV's goal would be to reduce that reliance on landfill to a point where we wouldn't need it for, you know, those every day type of uses, and we would only be using it if we had to.

So if we didn't have any other way to deal with waste while H-Power is undergoing maintenance

then, yes, it would have to be landfill, but the hope is it would get to a point where that's not even necessary.

testimony might have been provided. So what is the basis of the 2022 date that you have in the order when it's only, what is it, I guess it would be two years from now, that the relevancy of that date given the current conditions, and the fact that now that the Planning Commission has decided that they did not need to reopen the contested case hearing or take no new evidence, how valid and relevant is that date given what you're just saying?

MS. CHAN: As I understand it, the Planning Commission had added -- my recollection is that they added that in in 2017 and that they had based that off -- upon the amount of time it takes to identify and site a landfill, and inserted that number based on that evidence.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Okuda.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you, Chair, so a follow-up to Commissioner Chang's question.

But if it's possible now that this landfill might be operating for another 50 years, and possibly even more depending on technology, doesn't the case

Neighborhood Board No. 24 Waianae Coast v Land Use

Commission which is 64 Hawai'i 265 a 1982 Hawaii

supreme court case suggest that the proper procedure

then is not a special permit but a boundary

amendment.

MS. CHAN: We would disagree with that as the nature of what we're requesting is not permanent. And the 50-year figure, I mean, what we're talking about 20 years from now, as sort of the projection based on what is available to us. You know, that's --

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: You see this is the problem when an inadequate record is -- now we start seeing that we might have to apply these other cases. Would you agree that it's not totally out of question that were we to approve this special permit application, there's a reasonable likelihood that somebody, maybe Mr. Chipchase, would appeal this to the Hawaii supreme court and hope there's at least a possibility the Hawaii supreme court relying on the Waianae Neighborhood Board Case which I just cited, may say, yeah, this thing is not a matter for special permit. Because of the impacts and the potential length of time, it should have been a boundary amendment petition.

1 In other words, that ultimate result, 2 that's not far-fetched, you would agree, right? 3 might disagree that's not your position, but it's a 4 possible outcome of this case. 5 MS. CHAN: I mean, sure, partly finding a basis for appeal and something to appeal it, sure. 6 7 We would disagree with the underlying argument there, 8 yes. 9 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: But it's not totally 10 unreasonable to believe that the Hawaii supreme court 11 citing the Waianae Neighborhood Board case which I 12 cited here, the supreme court might reverse the 13 granting of a special permit based on the record and 14 based now on, you know, these representations about 15 the potential life span of the landfill, correct? 16 MS. CHAN: I would disagree, because based 17 on the evidence, it supports the condition as its -as the Planning Commission has drafted it. 18 19 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. 20 MS. CHAN: Decided the case. 21 COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. Thank you. 22 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners?

Well, first with your forbearance, I'm just going to start with a small statement re: -- I'm

I have a number of questions as well.

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sadly lost. Aaron Mahi resigned from the Commission, and so we're lacking our cultural person on the Commission.

But I just want to flag that one of your examples -- to start off with, I want to flag one of your examples was -- of why we need the landfill for whale carcasses, what do we do when we have carcasses?

THE COURT REPORTER: Could you slow down a little bit, please?

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: One of your examples that you flagged of why we need a landfill is to dispose of whale carcasses.

And I just have to note for the record that that is a very contentious issue among many native Hawaiian practitioners who actually strenuously object to the landfilling of whale carcasses.

So from a certain Native Hawaiian cultural perspective having -- needing a landfill to do something that is wrong in the first place is not a good excuse for having a landfill.

MS. CHAN: If I may apologize, that was a poor choice of an example of large animals that they deal with at the landfill.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. I just wanted

to make sure that that was brought up in the room
that for at least some practitioners, it's a very
objectionable practice.

MS. CHAN: Understood.

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CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I have a whole series of questions, some of which have been touched on by my other Commissioners. I think I want to start off with where Commissioner Okuda was.

I understand the record shows that at one point the Department of Environmental Services did seek to do a district boundary amendment to move the land out of the Agricultural District but then withdrew that; is that correct?

MS. CHAN: That's my understanding, correct.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. Is that in the record before us?

MS. CHAN: Yes, it was discussed in I believe the 2009 proceeding.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Is it in the record why Environmental Services chose to not pursue a district boundary amendment any more, why it withdrew its petition?

MS. CHAN: I believe it was addressed in the 2009 proceeding.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Can you recount for us why that was done?

MS. CHAN: I believe that they looked at what would be the appropriate options given the use of the land and determined that a Special Use Permit was the more appropriate way to proceed given the temporary nature of what they were requesting.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So, okay, related to that. I might go back to that for a moment.

But when you say it's a temporary use are -- when Environmental Services is pursuing it as a temporary use. You're not suggesting it's temporary in the sense that like a building will be put up, have a 50-year life plan and then be removed, so the landfill and all the waste therein will remain after the Special Use Permit expires, correct?

MS. CHAN: Correct.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So in what sense is it -- you mean an active operation is temporary?

MS. CHAN: It's the land filling activity,

yes. That's why even going back to 1980s, and that was the types of permits that they sought for the landfill.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So in the court case that Commissioner Okuda referred to that discussed

the issue of uses being temporary, do you believe that applies to only the active portion or the permanent changes to the land?

MS. CHAN: I believe it applies to the activity that ENV is engaging in to the landfilling.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So even though the land is now permanently changed and probably permanently unsuited to agriculture, regardless of how suited to agriculture it might have been prior, you believe that despite its permanent alteration the Special Use Permit is just for the activity, not the changes to the property itself?

MS. CHAN: Right. And, yes. And in part because this particular site, as you pointed out or were alluding to, may not have been suited for agriculture purpose given the type of soil and the topography there. You know, I think those were all considerations in terms of siting a landfill there even originally.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: But those are also criteria for moving land out of agriculture via district boundary amendment, correct?

MS. CHAN: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Are you familiar with HAR 15-15-95(c) that gives us the criteria we are

1 supposed to review in whether to approve or deny a 2 Special Use Permit? 3 MS. CHAN: Yes. 4 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I mentioned to one of 5 the testifiers earlier part two, that the proposed 6 use would not adversely affect surrounding property. 7 I think partly due to the length of time you've had on this docket, it's hard to -- well, I'm struggling 8 9 with how we properly apply this provision of the 10 administrative rules, because I think it's certainly unquestionable based on the record that has been 11 12 transmitted to us by the Planning Commission that 13 over the course of its life the Waimanalo Gulch 14 Sanitary Landfill has adversely effected surrounding 15 property. 16 Notably the 2011 heavy rainfall, medical 17 waste event, correct? 18 MS. CHAN: You're saying that -- yes. 19 that --20 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Has the landfill 21 adversely affected surrounding property? 22 MS. CHAN: We would --23

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Or are you suggesting that landfill has not ever adversely affected surrounding property based on the record?

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MS. CHAN: Based on the record and the long history of the landfill, we recognize that the flooding event and the spill that occurred in 2010, you know, occurred due to the unique circumstances and the amount of rain that the landfill sustained at that point in time. We wouldn't disagree with that.

But, you know, as far as other impacts on the area, you know, those are things that the department strives to ensure does not occur, so, you know, dust control measures are in place, litter control. Those are things that are part of the operations there so that it minimizes the impact on both the community as well as on the environment.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I agree that you are seeking to having procedures in place, and there's evidence on the record that you have procedures in place but seek to minimize the impact. But that's not criteria two, is it? What does criteria two ask us to consider?

MS. CHAN: Right. Whether or not the proposed use would adversely affect the surrounding property.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Correct. So is there evidence, do you believe, in the record that essentially warrants by the City that there will be

going forward no adverse affect on surrounding property from the activities as they are ongoing, and the continued alteration of the landscape post landfill closing?

MS. CHAN: So to get the context for what occurred in 2010, we were finishing up construction on the diversion channel. It was not fully operational at that point in time, but it -- those are -- we built those things out to ensure that it's meeting its design capacity to ensure that things of that nature do not occur.

That was catastrophic flooding at the landfill. They sustained an unusually large amount of rain in a very short period of time. Those are not regular occurrences at the landfill. It's typically dry in that area. And so they do plan for those events, but what occurred then was a very unique situation, just to provide the context of what had occurred then.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. And we're trying to stick to what's on the record in front of us, and I'm not asking for necessary explanation of.

MS. CHAN: But that is part of the record in the proceeding in 2012.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: So if you could

1 reference the record then in your responses.

MS. CHAN: Sure.

SCHEUER: Because I am struggling with on the one-hand we have a procedure, a legal procedure for issuing special use permits, but it has a very high standard to it. And alternately we have a procedure, this Commission, to issuing district boundary amendment where we get to say things like, you know what, we're permanently adversely taking away agricultural land, prime agricultural land. It will go away forever, but we're doing it for a reason because we need housing, we need more land for housing, we will permanently adversely negatively do this.

So we have that procedure to say, listen, things will be negative. They'll be permanent, but we're -- with making this choice as a society, as a state through this Commission to do that. Then we have these other kinds of procedures, some in Agricultural District, some in the Conservation District where we say, you know, we can allow certain things to happen under certain very, very narrow circumstances.

In the Conservation District, you may not have any significant adverse impact to get a CDUP,

and here you may not adversely affect surrounding property.

So my two parts of this question is, since we're doing this consolidated proceeding revisiting something that started in 2009, how is it possible for us thinking that in essence we are issuing this permit as effective from before the flooding event to say, yes, it's not going to have any adverse impact even though we actually know for a fact that it had a significant impact on the surrounding property? How do we address that as a Commission based on the record?

MS. CHAN: How does the Commission address that?

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Yes.

MS. CHAN: I believe that you can look to the record from both of the proceedings in order to reach those determinations.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We can look to the record to determine that the event that negatively adversely affected surrounding property somehow does not pertain to meeting the criteria for issuing of the Special Use Permit?

MS. CHAN: I see a distinction going back to the adverse effect. There is a distinction

between the ongoing landfilling activities and the event that you're referring to. And certainly that is not in ENV's interest to ever have something like that happen again, and so they continue to address all the things necessary to ensure that there are no adverse impacts.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. Moving onto a separate issue relating to the fact that the extremely heavy rainfall event is something that falls within some kind of projection of like a one in a hundred year or one in thousand year event, but we don't know that it's going to happen at any given year.

Part of the record in this case addresses what we do with significant debris from natural disaster. And one of the arguments, if I understood correctly, is that ENV argues for going with this decision from the Planning Commission is that we need Waimanalo Gulch available for future potential natural disasters for the debris; is that correct?

Ms. CHAN: That would be one of the uses.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Are there in the record any estimates, even range of estimates from the volume of debris that might be produced by a range of natural disasters that would say, for

instance, a hurricane hitting the south shore of Oahu
from the --

MS. CHAN: I don't believe that that's part of the record. Those things are very difficult to determine based upon, you know, exactly where it's going to hit.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: But there is no -nothing in the record with an estimation of the
volume of debris?

MS. CHAN: Specific to disaster debris, I don't believe so.

in the record then that shows that the available space in Waimanalo Gulch would be sufficient to handle that debris? Or alternatively that it could handle that debris but would potentially shorten the available life for regular municipal use of the landfill by a certain amount? Is there anything in the record to that?

MS. CHAN: No. That would be very difficult to determine in --

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Even within broad ranges, is there anything in the record, because I'm trying to understand the assertion that we need it for this natural disaster but a lack of any

estimation that it is sufficient to do so?

MS. CHANG: No. It comes up in the concept of, you know, the amount of waste that's generated as well as what can be processed, whether or not H-Power is operating and whether we can take care of those needs.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I appreciate there is a wide range of factors that will effect the amount of debris generated from a natural disaster. But my question is: Is there anything in the record that relates -- that has any estimate of that and relate it to the claim that the gulch is necessary and sufficient to address that need?

MS. CHAN: No. Because the record in that proceeding was focused on addressing the issue at that -- in that proceeding which was whether or not that condition at close -- would have closed the landfill in 2012 should be removed or not, so didn't get into that detail, no.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. And with the forbearance of my fellow Commissioners, I want to also ask you about some of the language in the Hawaii supreme court case of <a href="Environmental Services versus">Environmental Services versus</a>
<a href="Land Use Commission">Land Use Commission</a>.

If I understand the briefing in the record

correctly, it is ENV and the City's take that the only Condition 14 was struck down by the Hawaii supreme court, but that the LUC's decision continued to be effective, the issuance of the permit?

MS. CHAN: Correct.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. Can you help me understand your perspective in the face of the language in that case that says based on all of the evidence in the record, it would appear that Condition 14 was a material condition to the LUC's approval, having held that Condition 14 cannot stand because it is inconsistent with the evidence shown in the record, and is not supported by substantial evidence. The LUC's approval of SUP-2 also cannot stand because Condition 14 was a material condition to LUC's approval.

So plainly is the stance of ENV in direct contradiction to what the supreme court directed in the paragraph?

MS. CHAN: No, I believe it follows the supreme court's acknowledgement of the importance of the landfill.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Did it go further, because I don't understand that?

MS. CHAN: No, that it wouldn't have

intended to essentially close the landfill when it acknowledges that it's a much needed facility for the community.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: That the issue of the need for the landfill, which I think everybody on Oahu would agree that we need a landfill at least at this time. That's not what the supreme court said in that paragraph, though. They were not addressing that, correct? They were addressing whether or not that permit was still -- was vacated or not.

MS. CHAN: I understand what you're saying, yes.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I don't have anything else at this time.

Commissioners?

Commissioner Giovanni.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: I'd like to follow up on your statement that for normal operations, you do not currently have any understanding that you're adversely affecting the surrounding properties.

MS. CHAN: That's correct. That in the day-to-day operations, the landfill operates to ensure that it does not impact the community. And that's not to say that things don't occur and they correct them, but --

1 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Yeah.

MS. CHAN: Right, it's to have that minimal impact on people and on the environment.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Well, I'd just like, just to get an update on one thing that I understood previously was a problem and whether it still is, and that is that the landfill attracted an unbelievable number of pigeons that were housed there. As a consequence there was a significant problem with pigeon quano on the surrounding properties.

Has that been taken care of?

MS. CHAN: I have not heard of pigeons at the landfill specifically, but given that the types of waste that would attract things like that are primarily processed at H-Power. I think over time that condition has changed. Really it's very few waste streams that are currently landfilled, the bulk of it being ash to the end result of the processing at H-Power. Everything else that can be burned, ENV takes to H-Power. So it would reduce, you know, attractive -- attracting those kinds of things.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. It's 11:21. We've been going just over an hour. We will take a ten-minute break.

1 (Recess taken.) 2 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We're back on the 3 record. Commissioners, are there any further 4 questions for Ms. Chan? We will have a chance at the 5 end to direct any questions to her. 6 If you have not had enough yet, don't 7 worry. There is more to come. Don't lose hope. MS. CHAN: Happy to answer any additional 8 9 questions you may have. 10 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: If there's nothing 11 further, then we were going to move onto KOCA and 12 Maile Shimabukuro, but I understand, Mr. Chipchase, 13 you have a suggested change in the order? 14 MR. CHIPCHASE: I do. I apologize for not 15 thinking of it earlier, but I would suggest that we move to Schnitzer Steel, because they're also 16 17 proponent of the Application -- Applicant, and so we 18 have the proponent side goes, and then the opposing 19 side goes. I spoke to Mr. Sandison. He has no 20 objection to changing that order. 21 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. Do any of the 22 other Parties have an objection to changing the 23 order?

MS. WONG: No.

MS. CHAN:

No.

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1 MR. YEE: No.

2 MR. SANDISON: I concur with Mr. Chipchase,

3 so that we're happy to proceed at this time.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. Well, why don't you go ahead. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We represent

Schnitzer Steel, Hawai'i, which is an Intervenor, and

I'm a proponent of the permit initiative.

I'm sure you've seen this by reviewing the record. It's the single largest private user of the Waimanalo Gulch landfill. Schnitzer is the largest single private user of the landfill. The record shows that it places approximately 20,000 tons of automobile shred and residue in the landfill on an annual basis.

Those are in essence the plastic parts of vehicles that are ground up in Schnitzer's automobile shredder. The record would also show that the Waimanalo Gulch landfill is the only permitted disposal site for that waste stream on Oahu.

And I will represent that if the record were opened up again, it would continue to show that.

Therefore, it is in the interest of Schnitzer Steel that the landfill continue to exist.

So we support the Special Use Permit, and

we believe that it is appropriate to proceed with issuance of that permit as conditioned by the Planning Commission, and as further conditioned by the letter that was distributed this morning with an agreement between the Office of State Planning and the City and County regarding the modifications to those conditions. So that is our position.

2.1

I'd like to briefly respond to some of the questions that were raised in connection with Ms.

First, I'd like to ask for an opportunity to brief the standard of review that is applicable in this circumstance where there's a continuing operation. The evidence that is the subject of the permit was closed a long time ago. And that this body now is considering that evidence, I think it would be appropriate to allow the parties to brief the standard of review and the cases.

I know they were cited several -- there are probably some others, and this is an important topic. So I ask to have an opportunity to brief that question.

The second thing I would like to briefly touch on is the permanence of the use of the land over a landfill. In other words, simply point out it

is my own personal knowledge that many former landfills are farmed over or have been farmed over in plantation context. And so that the -- while the use of the landfill and the material that is deposited in a landfill may continue to exist in perpetuity, the use certainly can revert back to agricultural use. I think there's many examples of that. With that, I would be happy to an entertain questions.

2.4

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners?

Commissioner Chang.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you.

Good morning. I would like to ask you, and maybe this is a follow-up to the standard of review, but are you of the opinion that the Land Use Commission is limited to the record before the Planning Commission or that the Land Use Commission can take new evidence?

MR. SANDISON: My understanding, and I would like the opportunity to research this further, but my understanding is that the Land Use Commission is limited to the evidence that was adduced before the Planning Commission that is supplemented by public testimony, but that the Land Use Commission cannot itself take new evidence or offer cross-examination and take into consideration

1 exhibits and so forth.

So that if new facts were to be -- are considered by the Land Use Commission, that it would have to either come in through public testimony or it would come in through the existing record, and, of course, you could choose to remand it to demand that the Planning Commission reopen the testimony. It chose not to last time.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: What is your understanding based on? Is there a rule, is there a statute or case law?

MR. SANDISON: My understanding, it's my general understanding of the law, and I'm not going to cite specifics, but I'm happy to do so and will do so.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners,

anything more for Mr. Sandison at this time? No,

19 okay.

Mr. Chipchase, are you prepared?

MR. CHIPCHASE: Yes, Chair. Actually, no,

Chair, we have to set up a screen.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay.

MR. CHIPCHASE: We'll do that right now.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Go ahead, but I dare

not, with the behavior of all of you and my fellow Commissioners, call recess, you'll run away.

And sorry, Mr. Chipchase, if I can just clarify from you before you begin, keeping in mind that this is not a proceeding in which we accept new evidence, I'm trusting that the presentation you wish to provide is based -- is argument.

MR. CHIPCHASE: It is argument and citations to the existing record, things that are indisputably part of the record with exhibit references and appropriate transcript references as needed.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much. Please proceed.

MR. CHIPCHASE: Thank you, Chair. I believe now I can say, yes, we are ready.

And where I wanted to start was a question came up -- Commissioner Cabral, I believe, asked having trouble understanding who's on first. And so I wanted to start there and sort of explain who we are and what our position is, and then get into some of the details.

I represent the Ko Olina Community

Association and Senator Shimabukura. Many members of the association and Senator Shimabukura testified at

the Planning Commission proceeding back in 2012. The community has been heavily involved in the landfill proceedings for a number of years.

I personally represented the association and the senator for eight years. Their involvement in one form or another substantially predates that.

Ms. Rezentes testified at the Planning Commission proceeding. As she explained to you, she's been involved for many, many years more than that.

Our position today is that the landfill should have closed a long time ago. It should have closed a long time ago, because that is the nature of a special use. It doesn't keep get -- keep being extended in this piecemeal fashion for years and years and years until they finally say, okay, we have extended it for all of these years, now we just want it to fill capacity.

That should have been the procedure at the beginning of the process. That should have been the request through a DBA at the beginning, not 30 years into it, to say, okay, well, now there are only maybe 20 years left. We don't know. It always should have closed a long time ago, or there should have been a different procedure.

We recognize, as the Chair alluded, that

you can't close it today. The City can't simply shut the doors today because there is no other operational landfill. That is the City's fault. That is the City decade-long inaction that has led to that situation that has put us in the position where we can't simply say, close it tomorrow.

We bear, the community bears the consequence of the City's inaction, the City's refusal to identify a new landfill even when ordered. The City's refusal to close the landfill even when ordered, the City's refusal to develop a new landfill even when it just began a couple of times these anemic site selection efforts. We all bear that consequence.

We recognize the order cannot be closed today. And so what we have asked, what we have asked for eight years, is to structure a reasonable and appropriate closure deadline, so that it actually does end at a defined date, not some indeterminate point in the future that no one today can say.

Something that takes into account how long it has been there. Something that takes into account that it is indeed a special use and not a boundary amendment. That is our position.

And from there, I wanted to talk a little

bit about, to me, what are the important things to understand in this proceeding. One is the history.

The second is how we got to where we are today. And the third is, the Chair's alluded to a couple of times, what are the criteria? What is the framework

for a decision at this point?

The history Ms. Rezentes talked some about, and there is an extensive record on that history, it does involve exactly what I said at the beginning, this piecemeal development of the landfill, a limited number of acres for a limited number of time, coming in for a slightly bigger expansion for again a limited number of time.

And then promises to the community that it will close, that this use will end. Don't oppose us this time because we will close it, we won't be back here for further expansion. And we'll look at some of the those quotations from the City as we go along through our discussion today.

That history, that process for how we got here, does involve this Commission's decision in 2009. And in 2009, the Commission with a full support of the Office of Planning, recognized a closure condition is necessary for a Special Use Permit and is consistent with the representations

that the City made for years to the community.

And so ordered it to be closed in 2012, that's the condition. The last time this body made a decision it was to order the landfill to be closed. The City appealed that decision, and the Chair has talked about that opinion. The supreme court did exactly what was quoted, recognized That Condition 14 may not have been supported by the record, at least not in any articulated way, the closure condition, where three years to close came from, wasn't supported by the record that the court could identify.

The court did not reverse as to that condition. It did not say so it's struck, you don't have that condition.

The court further recognized that that condition was material to the approval. That without the condition the body would not have approved the permit which is consistent with the nature of special use, consistent with representations, and consistent with the harm and the impact on the community that there would be a closure of an end date.

So the court vacated. That's exactly the language the court used, vacated not the condition but the circuit court order affirming the grant of

The circuit court order affirming SUP-2 1 the permit. was vacant. A vacatur means the decision goes away. 3 The decision approving SUP-2 went away.

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That is the current status. There is no permit, there is no approval, there are no existing conditions. There's nothing. The City is simply continuing to operate.

That decision came down in 2012. we were in a new proceeding before the Planning Commission on the City's application to amend the permit to delete Condition 14. We had closed the evidence in April 2012. We had submitted proposed Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, Decision and Order, and we had argued before the Planning Commission.

When that decision came down, it was on the verge of the Planning Commission making its recommendation on the application to modify.

That changed everything. The Planning Commission stopped acting. It sent the matter up here. It was sent back down. The Planning Commission adopted the decision. Sent it up here. This Commission sent it back down. The Planning Commission adopted essentially the same decision and sent it back up here again, and that's where we are

today.

So I've been at it for eight years, but almost nothing has happened in seven. There's been almost no progress on this proceeding, on the permit, on reaching a final decision. And in all that time, two things have happened: The landfill has continued to operate, and the City has continued not to site a new landfill.

And so when we come here today and say finally, we need a decision closing it. It is after eight years trying to get a decision to close it. If we had gotten a decision in 2012, it would have been closed by now, we believe, the appropriate seven-year closure condition.

At this point, at some point enough has to be enough, not only to the landfill but to this process that hasn't moved anywhere in seven years.

In that time as we put on the screen all of the action happened in 2012. Nothing has happened since. And we as KOCA and the Senator have moved to reopen evidence. Not on a limited basis but to say these things matter, right. What the continued impact of the landfill has been since 2012, the times that we have moved to open it matter.

We have said that the outcome of those

proceedings that the EPA started, and we have records of that, regarding those floods in 2010 and 2011 matter. Without exception the City has opposed our motions. Without exception the Planning Commission has refused to reopen evidence.

If the Applicant does not want a complete record, if the Applicant does not want updated information on capacity, on site diversion, on impact, it is the Applicant's decision. The existing record does not support what the applicant requests. And if that is the applicant's position, this Commission's duty is actually to deny the permit because the application that they want is not supported by the existing record.

Why has the community spent all of this time in all of these efforts on this? Because it matters to them. Because they are affected by it.

Because they live this now for 30 years. That's why they testified at the hearings. That's why they testified about the environmental justice of burdening this community with this use for this long, that's why they talked about the former community benefit package. And by the time we were having these hearings in 2012 it had already gone through, had already stopped, all burden, no benefit.

That's why they've been involved; that's why they come out and continue to testify today.

2.1

There's been some discussion of the procedural problems the last time we were here. And the last time we were here, there were issues with the record. Our motion to remand or our motion to reopen had been denied, and our issues with the procedure that the Commission had followed in adopting its decision. This Commission sent it back for those two reasons.

And there was also the issue that the Chair at the time had said on the record and to a reporter that the Commission needed to get the City to permit as soon as possible, and so there are questions about prejudgment. And this body did not decide those questions. They're certainly presented to this body and they're certainly part of the record that we have.

The case went back down. On these, among other instructions, clarified the basis for this

December 22 date to site a new landfill. Where does that come from? What does that mean in the context of this permit?

And then clarify for the record needs to be updated to include this information of the operation,

the landfill site selection and the waste diversion efforts.

In response to that, and earlier we did ask to reopen, both times those motions were denied. The record did not change, and there's nothing new on operations, on diversion, on capacity. The City opposed it. The City opposed reopening. The City opposed any other answers to those questions. It stuck with the record. It's just stuck with it.

When it went back down, the City continued to follow -- the Planning Commission continued to follow the poor procedure. The record, an old record like this requires that as new Commissioners come on they have to read it and all the testimony and attest to that that they have. An attestation before they adopt a proposed decision.

Here the decision was functionally identical to the one that they had previously circulated. It was just recirculated. That adoption occurred before even one member of the Commission was actually confirmed to the Commission. Planning Commission continued to follow these improper procedures even after remand.

And you've heard me say if you've been to any of the proceeding for awhile, and I've said it to

them a thousand times, just do it the right way, reach a decision but do it on a complete record, do it the right way.

Time after time the Commission has failed to do that. And what that does, the effect of that, is to reduce public confidence in the decision-making process and the decision that is rendered, and that is particularly powerful when the Applicant is both the City -- the City is both the Applicant and the body at least at the Planning Commission level making the decision.

essential. But there's no way to have public confidence in the procedures that have been followed. The refusal to reopen, even when direct instructions from the Land Use Commission would indicate that reopening is appropriate. In the face of motions to reopen, in the face of now a seven year -- seven and a half year lapse between the close of evidence and our proceedings today. The repeated failure to follow the basis attestation requirements, and then finally in this proceeding, absolutely no explanation or understanding of the reasons for the decision reached.

The decision came up before the Commission

in February of this year, and came up after the parties had briefed their objections to proposed Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, Decision and Order. We went in for a hearing. At that hearing only five Commissioners were present. You need all five votes to make any kind of decision from the Commission.

Four of those Commissioners were clearly prepared to adopt a closure condition. All five of those Commissioners were prepared to adopt the additional protective conditions that KOCA had proposed that would ameliorate, not eliminate, but ameliorate the adverse impacts of the landfill while it remains open for this now final period.

One Commissioner, Commissioner Hayashida, said that he would have to refresh his memory of the evidence. He would have to look at it again before he could be comfortable that the closure timeline that we had set out was supported by the record. So that's what we've put up on the screen.

Those are our Conditions 3.a, 3.b, 3.c.

They deal with waste diversion and closure. That was the one condition, all that we had proposed that one Commissioner had questions on, does the record support this condition.

1 hears

hearing for two months to address that one question whether the record supports closure. We came back in April, and Vice Chair Anderson, acting as the Chair of the Commission, confirms that there is consensus on a broad range of our protective conditions, and we'll, go through them as we progress.

So the Commission recessed, continued the

And that the one condition that there was a question on, the one issue that needed a further review was closure on 3.a, 3.b, 3.c. Vice Chair Anderson acting as the Chair, explained that our sequencing, and what we proposed, as we'll look at it, is waste diversion.

The waste diversion condition that is based on the exact proposal ENV made for the diversion of waste in 2012. That would be our phase one. ENV's own proposal, without explanation, since rejected. Followed by a partial closure of the landfill to most forms of waste, leading aside the two that are the most difficult to relocate, ash, reused ash and residue.

Followed in a third phase by complete closer of the landfill when we proposed this slightly more than seven years, again, after being involved in this for eight.

Despite having taken a recess and spent two months to review the evidence, Commissioner Hayashida said that somebody would have to present evidence indicating that closure is necessary. There are two things wrong with that. The first is it is not the Intervenor's burden to show that closure is necessary. It's the Applicant's burden to show that no closure is appropriate. That it's consistent with 

standard, the basic concepts of a Special Use Permit, but with the adverse effects on the community and with the length of time it has already been opened.

until capacity is consistent, not only with the

the decision making that leaving the landfill open

So the burden was shifted to us to prove that a special use should end at some defined point.

The second problem is that I tried to present the evidence that the Commissioner requested. I offered to pull it up on the screen, as I can do now, showing extensive evidence of the appropriateness of closure and timeline that we have proposed. The Chair said, okay, but the City objected to it. The City did not want me to show the Commission the evidence that Commissioner Hayashida said he would need to see before he could support closure. This colloquy went on with the commissioner

repeating, show me the evidence. And Vice Chair

Anderson saying, okay. My response to that, okay,

was okay, Chris, Mr. Goodin, pull up the evidence.

This time Mr. Hayashida -- Commissioner Hayashida

5 says no, that has to come from our Commissioners.

You can't show me what I've spent two months looking

for, and you're prepared to introduce now.

At that point Commissioner McMurdo voiced, am I the only one who feels there should be a timeline? Commissioner Hayashida responds, does the record support that, the third time he asked. And this time having been shut down twice, I don't answer. The Commissioners do. Commissioner McMurdo, I believe so. Commissioner Goo, the timeline was a long time ago, but it's in the records.

And that's right. The evidence closed in April 2012, that's when the timeline closure schedule was set out in the evidence, but it's still there.

The same schedule is still available to the Commission, the same evidence is still available.

Commissioner Goo was exactly right.

And then the Chair expressing that he believes there's evidence on both sides. Evidence which supports the closure conditions in his view though he doesn't explain where. Evidence it may

not.

2.1

All of this goes to what I said is so essential that the public trust in government, this is the Office of Planning explaining to this body in 2009 when this was before the body for decision-making the last time, how important public trust in government in the processes that we follow is, especially when the government is the applicant and the decision maker. There is nothing about that process I recounted that creates public trust in the decision rendered.

Following that colloquy, the Commission went into executive session. When it came out, it had a decision. That's it. We don't know why. We don't know on what basis. We don't know anything on the record about that decision. And we don't know why, as part of that decision, they not only rejected closure which three members on the record say, yes, the evidence supports it, and all four were prepared to adopt it in February.

We don't know why they rejected it. We don't know why they refused to adopt or failed to adopt any of the protective conditions that KOCA had proposed, and on which at two hearings there was consensus. Not a single statement explaining why

those conditions are inappropriate. Why we've changed our minds. Why we won't do these things that the community is asking to do to protect it better than it has been protected over limited time asking the landfill to remain open.

So we come here today before this body, what ENV wants is extraordinary in the context of a special use. 200 acres, all MSW and ash and residues, so no limitations, whatever they can do with the permit. No restriction and no closure deadline.

I submit that if ENV had come with this proposal in the '80s when it got its first Special Use Permit, the Land Use Commission would not have exceeded it, would not have said that special use of 200 acres with no closure deadline at some distant point in the future a minimum now of 50 years from when -- now, it's not that it is in the record.

There's no 20-year period in the record. But based on representations today, 50 years from when we first come to you, and it might be longer, and we hope not. We need a landfill, so we might never site anything else ever. If this body would adopt it as a special use, how is that request appropriate piecemeal through the years to get to the point where they say,

well, we need it now. We need it, so you have to give it to us. You wouldn't have done it then. It's not appropriate to do it now.

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The standards are essential to the framework. The use must be unusual and reasonable. And clearly under the rules, the party initiating the proceedings is sitting here, has the burden of proof. That burden comes in two forms. It's absolutely the burden of production, the duty to come forward with evidence as Commissioner Okuda suggested. It's also the duty of persuasion to persuade you that the standards by which you grant this unusual and reasonable use have been met. Very different standards on a boundary amendment. We're here on special use because that's the procedure the City chose. And by the way, to answer the Chair's question about why -- or maybe it was Commissioner Chang's question -- why that procedure was followed in 2009.

The City absolutely did submit an application of a boundary amendment. At the same time, it submitted an application for a new SUP, and it said quite clearly we're going to take whichever one we get first. It got the special use permit from the Planning Commission, and so it just abandoned the

DBA because the Special Use Permit, because it's just easier to do. It requires less review, it requires less time. There's less that it needs to show. It has these standards, and they're important, but it's very different from a permanent change in land use.

The City got the easier one and dropped the other.

That's exactly what Waianae Board says you can't do. You can't use the Special Use Permit to subvert the more rigorous, more detailed, more difficult boundary amendment process. But that's what the City did, and they did so openly, and we can cite to the order from 2009 referencing the application. We can cite the application and put it up on the screen if we need to, if anyone has any questions.

That's the program structure the City followed. They took the easier one and dropped the harder one.

The standards for this easier path are not meaningless, though. The standards include that the use shall not be contrary to the objectives sought to be accomplished by the State and Land Use law and regulation. What the state tries to do is be consistent with it in its unusual and reasonable use. Importantly for us the desired use would not

adversely effect surrounding property, not -- would not have significant effect, not -- would not have correctable effects, but would not adversely affect the surrounding property. That's the standard for granting a Special Use Permit.

And if we look at some of those state planning goals, what the state intends for its land use that this permit must meet, they're focused so heavily, heavily on avoiding environmental damage, on preserving the desired quality of our water. On reducing the threat to people and property from erosion and flooding and manmade or induced hazards and disasters.

Because this bar, these things that the department needs to show to be entitled to a Special Use Permit require those kinds of examinations, require that there not be an adverse effect on the surrounding community. This body and the Planning Commission are empowered to impose conditions of approval, say if you're going to grant this, you need to do these things so that there is not an adverse effect on the community; so that there is not a threat to our environment; so that our coastal waters and other water quality measures are maintained so that we don't have a risk of flooding, and these

other standards that are expressed throughout our Land Use laws.

The other component of it, and this comes from Neighborhood Board, is inherent in special use, as I said, is this idea that unlimited use of a special use permit is effectively a boundary amendment. And they're getting around the boundary amendment rules by following special use permit.

And so because we have recognized that because of the City's actions and inactions, we are put in this position that we can't come before the body today and say close it down. If this were an application for a new project, if this were the first time it was coming up, we would absolutely say this is not the right process. And even if it were the right process, this record does not support the proposed use. There's no question about it.

Because we've been put in this position,
the City did not close the landfill as it promised,
did not open a new landfill as it promised, waited
until the last minute to come up with an application
to modify the closure conditions. When there
wouldn't have been remotely enough time site a new
landfill, the closure condition had been denied. And
it continued to operate the landfill even though it

doesn't have a permit for seven years since the supreme court's decision, or put in a position where I cannot say to you, close it today, even though that's absolutely the right result.

What I can say is attached conditions that mean something to the approval so that not only is there a final and finite end to the landfill in this community, but that the community is protected until we reach that final and finite end.

And so we've divided the conditions into four categories, operation, things that deal with the daily operation of landfill, but just help the landfill be a better neighbor, be a good neighbor to the community.

Reporting and enforcement conditions, because as we'll see and as the record is replete, this landfill in the words of the chief of the Solid and Hazardous Waste branch of DOH had more violations in the five years preceding 2012, preceding its application for a Special Use Permit or to modify it, than any other landfill in the state. So reporting and enforcement matter. How those are done, matter.

Community involvement in the oversight of the landfill and the community's ability to bring its concerns for real redress now. We will talk about

that.

Diversion of waste. The frequency and the use of the landfill impact the community, the more it's used and the more that goes in there, the greater the impact is. And so, for example, it's not on the record. I'm not asking you to consider it as part of the testimony, but Mr. Williams, who represents the association, testified before, responded to the colloquy earlier saying, well, is the landfill still impacting the community? What is the impact? He says, hey, the third boiler is down now.

It went down, and because of that, they had to landfill the sewage sludge, and on Sunday the odors were overwhelming. So, yes, it does continue to impact the community. And if the evidence had been reopened, all of those things would be part of the record that you have.

But what you have on impact is extensive, and that includes or justifies the need to divert as much waste as possible until the landfill closes and that's our final category. Closure of the landfill.

As I said, we say three-phased closure, each phase amply supported by the record before you.

And so if we began with operations, I'm

2 This is a condition that the acting chair of the 3 Planning Commission specifically said, there's 4 consensus on it, yet inexplicably was not adopted by the Planning Commission. And this Condition 2c is 5 6 patterned after an existing condition, or condition 7 in the order that the supreme court vacated requiring compliance with both revised ordinances of Honolulu 8 9 and the state Department of Health. All we've done 10 is to say that's great that your operations have to

comply with these regulatory bodies, and we think

that's important, but there are other regulatory

other state agencies and departments that have

reference to the operation and the impact on the

bodies that are important, too, like the U.S. EPA and

going to focus on the first condition, Condition 2c.

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community.

You should have to comply with all of those as part of this Decision and Order because this Decision and Order contemplates no adverse effect on the community. If you're not operating in compliance with all the relative regulatory bodies, then you're not insuring that you don't have an adverse impact on the community, so include this condition.

It's based on, as I said, extensive testimony about the violations this landfill has

racked up over its history. Closing, as I said, in 2012 because that's when they closed evidence and refused to take any further evidence.

The violations include actually falsifying gas readings for a long period of time. And in pending enforcement -- this was from then Deputy Director of Department of Health Gary Gill who is for environmental management, filing a pending enforcement case in 2012 when we were still taking evidence.

This is the quote that I mentioned from Steven Chang the chief of Solid and Hazardous Waste branch, confirming for me that no landfill in the state has had as many violations in five years as Waimanalo.

This is the last quote is from Dwight

Miller of Parametrix who was an expert witness in the case, the only expert admitted on the subject of siting a new landfill. And he's worked all over the country. And he testified under oath that he's never worked on a site that has anywhere near violations of this size. It's not a good operation.

In response to this evidence and response to the flooding event in particular, ENV in its filings to this body, its most recent filings says

that our claim in that the proceedings showed that waste and leachate was released from the landfill is not supported by them. That statement, the siting event, that there was waste and leachate release is not supported by the evidence. With respect, I do not know how ENV makes that claim.

These are photographs that are in evidence from that flooding event. This is down -- this is makai of the landfill, groundwater. The debris spread along the beach, along the lagoons. Debris included an extensive amount of needles and other medical waste. These are all in the record. This is the evidence before the Planning Commission and the evidence before you.

And that evidence was confirmed by the then director, acting director of ENV when he testified in his direct written statement, this is the declaration that the City prepares and submits. This is not me even crossing. These are his words prepared and vetted by a lawyer that the active cell was inundated with stormwater, an enforcement quantity of stormwater breached the cell causing a release of municipal solid waste including treated medical waste into the stormwater and into the ocean. That's what the ENV in its own declaration put before the

Planning Commission.

That's what the EPA confirmed identifying at least three occasions, not one event but three events in December and January 2011 where the operator, ENV as an operator, failed to present runoff of surface water that had contacted waste.

That's the EPA's determination.

It's important in light of all of this, in light of the standards to ensure that the operation complies with all state and federal requirements.

On the same subject of operational conditions, Condition 2d, again, the Vice Chair confirming that the Planning Commission, there's consensus on this condition. And, again, it's not adopted and no explanation is given.

All this condition requires, and its patterned after an existing or former condition, the former condition requires that the City obtain certain necessary approvals and identifies them in relation to access, storm drainage, leachate control water and well construction and wastewater. We agree. It's important that the City or the ENV obtain all necessary approvals from those agencies for those things.

But why are we limiting the condition to

one subject and a handful of agencies? If we're going to ensure that there's no adverse on the effect -- adverse effect on the community, we should require that it obtain all necessary approvals from all necessary agencies for any onsite or off-site work, and it has to be part of the order because this body's duty in granting a Special Use Permit is to ensure there's no adverse effect and to adopt appropriate conditions to make sure there aren't. And if those conditions were violated and there is an adverse effect, then they're in violation of a permit not some regulation somewhere from DOH, from EPA, but they're actually in violation of a permit, because they're not supposed to have an adverse effect. this is just one small way.

The same subject of operational conditions, Condition 2e. Again, consensus on this condition but not adopted. There was some discussion of the dust control plan. There is in part of the prior decision a requirement that the City adopt a dust mitigation plan. All we've done is to say that that plan should be part of the order because it doesn't do us any good if they adopt a plan and then they don't follow it, and we have absolutely no remedy for it because it's not part of the order.

That doesn't do anything to protect the community. And there's no question that dust is an issue for the community. It was in the testimony.

The lanais are going to be covered with dirt. Dirt, debris and odors generated by the landfill are a real problem. The condition is amply supported by the

record.

Condition 2f. Condition 2f, is again an operational condition, was not one of the ones on which there was consensus, no explanation as to why. All we require here is a landscaping plan incorporate features of the surrounding landscape and reduces erosion. Reduction of erosion is a goal specifically called out in the State Land Use laws that we looked at earlier, part of what this body has to consider in granting a Special Use Permit.

Visual blight obviously has an adverse effect on the community. That's something to consider as well. And there was testimony about the visual blight.

This photograph is in the record showing the visual blight. All we ask for here is just a landscaping plan, no reason ever given for opposing that condition or rejecting it.

Condition 2g, also an operational

1 condition. There was consensus on this condition. 2 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Mr. Chipchase, sorry, 3 I should have asked before you started. About how 4 long? 5 MR. CHIPCHASE: I probably have another 20 6 minutes, Chair. I won't be offended if you interrupt 7 my flow to take a recess. CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Lunch would be --8 9 that we have that, I'm thinking of. Sorry, I didn't 10 appreciate the length of your presentation. 11 Briefly, Commissioners? 12 COURT REPORTER: If that's possible, I'd 13 love a break. 14 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. Are we at or 15 near a good breaking spot for you? 16 MR. CHIPCHASE: There probably are a couple 17 of other operational conditions but I --

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Why don't we do that, and then we'll take a recess for lunch.

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MR. CHIPCHASE: Okay. Very good, Chair.

Condition 2g, there was consensus on this as well. And this deals with some things that we heard about today from Ms. Rezentes and from others throughout the proceeding that the cuing of vehicles along the highway has an impact on the community

coming in and going out of this area. There's one way in, one way out, and the community uses it.

All we ask in this condition was to schedule or implement and maintain a schedule for the City and commercial waste collections. We recognize you can't do it for all the private users of the landfill, the individuals who go there, but for the City and for commercial users you can. Why oppose maintaining a schedule so that you reduce the impact of that traffic on the community?

Condition 2i deals with operations as well.

Evidence is replete of 2i and 2j replete with

evidence windblown debris from both the landfill

itself and from the trucks entering the landfill.

These two conditions simply attract those impacts to reduce the burden, reduce the adverse effect on the community. Ample testimony in the record supporting or showing the harm that windblown litter has on the surrounding community.

Condition 2h, mitigating the noise and odors. Prepare and maintain a plan to minimize the emission of noise and odors from the landfill. Noise and odor are adverse community effects from this unusual and special use, unusual and reasonable use.

Come up with a plan to minimize the impact because,

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again, the record is replete with evidence of the
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      impact from noise and odors on the surrounding
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      community. All we've asked is that you mitigate
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     that, never any reason for opposing it. Never any
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      reason for refusing to adopt it.
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                That would be the end of my operational
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     conditions that I wanted to review, Chair.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you very much,
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     Mr. Chipchase. We plan to have only a brief lunch.
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     We had our food brought in for us, but if we can
     reconvene at 1:00 o'clock, which would be 36 minutes.
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     Does that work for the parties?
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                (Noon recess taken.)
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Aloha, we're back on
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     the record. And we were about halfway through with
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     the presentation from KOCA.
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               MR. CHIPCHASE: Yes, Chair.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Are you ready to
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     resume?
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                MR. CHIPCHASE: I am, Chair.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you. Please
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     do.
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               MR. CHIPCHASE: Thank you, Chair.
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                Commissioners, we left off, and I closed
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out the operational conditions. The things that

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we've asked for to mitigate the adverse effects on community, to make the land for a better neighbor for the limited time that it should remain. And along with operational conditions and enforcement, public disclosures, notices and enforcement.

And so that brings us to our next grouping of conditions. And Condition 1 asks, which is patterned after an existing condition that requires reporting, all that we've asked to be included or added to that condition is that ENV provide us a copy of the report that it would already agree it needs to prepare for reasons that remain utterly unbelievable to me.

ENV is opposed providing a copy of its report to KOCA even though we've been in the proceeding for eight years now, and the Planning Commission refused to adopt it without giving any reason.

The next reporting and enforcement condition is very similar in 1.g. It mirrors what is existing right now the order that was vacated was existing condition that ENV have a public hearing every three months to report on their status of the efforts to either reduce or continue the use of Waimanalo. We have proposed that that could be

extended to every six months. It didn't need to be every three months for a public hearing, but we simply asked for notice, a written notice 14 days before that hearing so then folks who care about it in the community can be there, hear the information and participate in the hearing.

Again, for reasons that I can't fathom, the committee has opposed that condition and the Commission did not adopt it or give any reasons for not adopting it.

And as we talked about earlier, and you heard from the community who testified to you throughout these proceedings, they've been involved heavily. The Waimanalo Neighborhood Board has consistently voted to close the landfill. There's nothing in the record contrary to robust community opposition. No one from the community came out and testified that the landfill does good things for them. They like having it in the community. This is a benefit in any way to the community. It's always been opposition for it. So give notice to the folks who care before you hold the hearing.

Our Condition le deals with enforcement.

The enforcement rules available to this body under the standard Hawai'i Administrative Rules are unclear

to what extent that they apply to a Special Use

Permit and the ability of a party to a Special Use

Permit proceeding to initiate a request for

enforcement.

The Planning Commission rules allow the Planning Commission to initiate enforcement but provide no mechanism for a party to request it. All we've asked of this Commission is for the ability to ask the Planning Commission to issue an order to show cause. We believe within a defined period following the publication of the reports that the City is not complying with the conditions of approval.

If the City is not complying with conditions of approval, whether they are closure or waste diversion or operation or reporting, then they're not operating a true special use. They're not operating a use that does not adversely affect the community and respect water quality and environment and all those things that they need to respect. If that happens, there should be some opportunity for the people who have been heavily involved for years to request enforcement of the order.

The third category that we talked about was diversion of waste, and that relationship again is

directly to the conditions of approving a Special Use 2 Permit, avoiding an adverse effect on the community. 3

The more that goes in, the more it's used, the more kinds of waste, the more impact the landfill has.

There's a direct relationship to them.

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So the condition in the existing order, proposed order that you have before you direct the City to continue its efforts to use alternative technologies to provide comprehensive waste stream management, and that's great, but it's meaningless, a direction to continue your efforts with no specificity, measurement, final values, does nothing to help the community and does nothing to hold the City accountable.

If the City is very interested in pursuing alternative technologies, it will. If a different administration is not, it won't.

What we propose to add to that is some definition, some contour, if you will, and that is that the applicant shall use alternative technologies, not continue their efforts but actually shall use them to the extent reasonably practicable in to divert waste from the landfill.

And we set out specific examples of that. We didn't make up those examples. It came from prior agreement on continuation between City and KOCA the kind of things City was doing or committed to doing to divert waste. We believe that those efforts should be reflected in the order so that there are specific things the community can say the ENV is doing. And if it fails to do them, specific benchmarks for ways the community can say, you are not doing what you said you would do when you were ordered to do to minimize the effects.

Along with those general conditions, what we proposed in Condition A, we would label waste diversion, would be the first of our phase closure, but it really is a diversion condition. And what it directs is from daily order, so now whenever the order comes out until March, 1, 2024, which would have been more than five years from when we proposed it the last time, it would be more than 12 years from when we proposed it the first time, that the City cannot use Waimanalo if there is another means of disposing of the waste.

So if there's something else, some other technology that it has, it can't use Waimanalo with two exceptions. The first is boiler shut down, a scheduled maintenance which Ms. Chan talked about. The second is in the event of emergencies as

reasonably determined by the director. So even there, pretty flexible with the standard. We're not requiring that we agree, whether it be a governor-announced state of emergency, reasonably determined by the director that there's an emergency; we need to use Waimanalo, then okay.

We did not make up these conditions. As I alluded to earlier, that condition is patterned exactly after the condition that ENV proposed be imposed on itself in 2012, and so we put up on the screen ENV's own proposed findings.

This was its condition in 2012 that it presented to the Planning Commission, that it was willing to accept that restriction. It could not use Waimanalo if waste could go somewhere else.

Beginning on January 1, 2014, almost six years ago,

ENV was prepared to accept for itself this kind of limitation on the use of Waimanalo. Inexplicably, the City refuses to agree to such a condition today, six years after it was prepared to adopt it. And the Planning Commission, without comment, refused to adopt something that the City itself had proposed six years earlier.

This is basic to protecting the community from the harm caused by the landfill and consistent

with not only what the City said in its own proposed findings, but what it says are its goals to divert as much waste from the landfill as it can, yet it refuses to accept the condition today.

Onto our final category, and that is closure. Because none of this means anything unless we finally close the landfill. And so what the Planning Commission has presented to you, and ENV and OP proposed to modify it in a letter that I received late yesterday. We didn't have an opportunity to respond to it, of course, but I appreciate getting a copy of the letter and I will respond to it at the end of my comments today, but the effect of it is no different.

alternative site. That's it. That date doesn't come from anywhere. If you look back at the 2017 discussion of this date, it was referenced in 2019 at some point. It has no relationship, it just sort of generally there was some timeline and so, you know, take some time to select a site. Well, as we'll see in a little bit, the City, on the most recent round, was ordered to begin the site selection process in November 2010.

So in 2017, how do you pick five years,

okay, finally have a site 12 years after your order to begin it. There's nothing in the record that would reflect a 12-year justification just for identifying a site. Then once that site is identified, nothing else happens. It just sits there. And we can go through OP's -- and we will talk about the little bit of detail that they seek to add -- but it's meaningless for the community.

It's meaningless for a couple of reasons.

It's meaningless because it doesn't require them to develop this site, which the current conditions do, existing conditions in the order that hadn't been vacated required the development of the site and even the Planning Commission's proposed conditions required development. This does none of that in itself.

It's meaningless for the second reason. We have no idea when Waimanalo will actually close.

There's nothing in the record to reflect the 20-year gain to capacity that you heard today, nothing. But even if that were in the record, what you also heard today is that date is not firm and fixed, that date is going to move. And if they change technologies or they reuse cells. And it's no comfort to say on that, that, well, we've reached the end of what we

could do with this site anyway.

There's some figure on the mass capacity, because this is the third time they've expanded it as you heard from Ms. Rezentes. Previously we were under the impression you couldn't go as deep as they thought, and they figured out a way to engineer around that. So no confidence to say that, and there's nothing in the record that would indicate this site would ever close, that it is the City's intention to ever close this site.

The LUC and the OP in 2009 unequivocally recognized that closure condition is necessary or this is not a Special Use Permit; it is a boundary amendment. And we've briefed that extensively in our response to the OP comments.

What we've put up on the screen are just two quotes, the first is from the LUC's counsel in his statements to the court in 2009 of the appeal from the 2009 approval, that if you give the county unfettered discretion, unfettered, indefinite use of an SUP for the refuse placement, what you've done is what that Neighborhood Board 24 decision says you cannot do. And the LUC counsel, not a closure condition on the SUP, it's a boundary amendment, and you can't do that.

Quote below it is also from the LUC's counsel, Russell Suzuki at the time:

Without a closure condition, you have violated Chapter 2005. What is the LUC's position in 2009? The rules haven't changed, Neighborhood Board hasn't changed. It's the same law, and it needs to be the same condition.

The OP in 2009 agreed. This is from the OP submission to this body in 2009, specifically informing this body that the Planning Commission, down there at the bottom, overstepped the bounds of its authority in issuing an SUP without a firm time limit for operations.

OP is quite clear in 2009, you can't do that. The law hasn't changed. Same rules, same cases, same standards. In fact, it's the same application since they've been consolidated. But ten years later on the same application, the same law has to apply. You can't issue a SUP without a firm and definite end.

And what we've proposed is exactly that.

So beginning on March 2, 2024, which, again, when we proposed these the last time would have been slightly more than five years that the Waimanalo Gulch would close to always accept ash and automobile shredder

residue, and this closely tracks your Condition 14 imposed in 2012. You had effectively three years in 2012, we've extended it to five, because we think the evidence supports that a new landfill could be developed within five years.

And we phase it so that if there is difficulty in either reusing or in landfilling these two forms of residues, they have little more time.

In five years, you should be able to have a general purpose landfill up and running.

Beginning in March 2, 2027, the landfill closes, finally. 2027, so almost 40 years, 38 years since it opened, since this temporary special use of 60 acres opened. 40 years later, almost 40 years later, we finally close it. And consistent with that ENV submits a closure plan one year prior to the closure date.

These kinds of conditions are consistent with the way this body has treated special use Permit, this Special Use Permit over the years.

There's always been some form of an end date. There needs to be today. The end date that we proposed is not invented. It is solidly based on the evidence.

Mr. Miller, again, the only witness admitted as an expert in landfill site selection,

testified that it would take three to five years to site and develop a landfill to replace Waimanalo.

His estimate is consistent with the City's own representations made in prior proceedings about the

length of time it would take to site and develop.

This is then Acting Director Doyle explained why they'd asked for a five-year extension so that they could site a new landfill. That's why it takes three, probably four to do, ask for a five cushion site and develop a new landfill.

At closure condition, and without it, this siting and identifying another site is meaningless. This condition is from the prior order that on or before November 1, 2010, ENV is to identify and develop one or more new landfill sites that you'll either replace or supplement Waimanalo. And ENV was ordered to proceed with reasonable diligence in doing this, not just siting but developing with reasonable diligence when the record closed in 2012. We'll look at that in a little more detail in a minute.

They were still in the identification process. We don't have anything in the record indicating what happened after that because the record hasn't been reopened. There's certainly nothing before this body, and you heard from Ms. Chan

today, they're still in the site selection process
that they've engaged a consultant to review the sites
that were supposed to be done now almost ten years
ago. It doesn't take ten years to identify a site.
That is not reasonable diligence. Forget about
development, no efforts toward development, nothing
in the record and nothing that anybody would tell you
about today. This condition means nothing without a
real closure deadline.

The ENV responded to that by saying there's nothing in the record that justifies closing

Waimanalo before it reaches capacity. With respect, that is again an inversion of the burden. The burden of production and persuasion is to persuade you that under the law and the standards an indefinite use SUP is appropriate. But even if the burden were on me, there is ample evidence in the record to support closing it before it reaches capacity, a clear, adverse effect on the community.

The inconsistent view with the State Land Use planning, and for many, many promises that the City made to the community throughout the years.

These are questions from the Commission, this Commission.

At the bottom, Commissioner Copa: Do you

honestly think that we will have a site, another site picked for the landfill? And if so, do you think that you could commit that without a doubt that this landfill will close?

The City responds: We have made that commitment, yes.

Those are the City's representations made to the body approving a special use permit in return for getting the permit. You wouldn't allow that from a private party. If a private party came before you on one permit and said I represent these things, please give me my permit and I will do these things, and then didn't do them. When the party came back for another permit or an expansion and extension of the first one, you would say no, you didn't do what you said the last several times. You haven't been a good operator in the time we've given you. We're not going to give you another permit. Certainly one that has no end.

The City shouldn't be treated differently, and that goes back to what we talked about in the OP comments at the last time on the importance of public trust and faith in the decision-making process.

Government is the applicant and the decider at least at the City level. It shouldn't be treated better

than a private party would, and a private party would never get away with these things, and that's what I put up.

The process of allowing the City simply to amend or eliminate conditions when they become too onerous to comply with the risks undermining the meaning and integrity of our land use entitlement processes. Those aren't my words, those are OP's words in 2009. And it's exactly right.

And that's what the City has done for years in refusing to comply with the closure deadlines and asking for extensions. And now simply saying, well, we have to keep it open forever, and there's no basis for closing it before. That's not true. That's not standard. And at some point, we do have to say enough is enough.

I had mentioned that we didn't have a chance to comment in writing to City's letter and OP's joint response on the issues, and I'd like to do that. And I'd like to talk about a couple of things that the Commissioners addressed because I think they were important questions, and I hope to be able to help with some of them.

The first question that came up from a number of Commissioners was what has happened with

the site selection process? What does the record show? Again, closing on April 2012. What does the record show about site selection?

The Commission, the order you have, simply declares the City's efforts to identify have been performed with reasonable diligence.

On what basis does the Planning Commission make that finding? It was supposed to begin on November 1, 2010. It didn't begin until January 2011, okay. It did not include the site selection process, did not include anyone from Ko Olina or Kapolei.

On the site selection committee, there's no one from the communities most impacted by the landfill. This is all testimony in the record. It didn't follow the City's Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan. It failed to exclude sites that aren't to be considered. It didn't follow the detailed site selection procedures, for instance, not considering negation factors from potentially effected neighborhoods. And contained, as the testimony is replete in the record, with significant errors including double counting of criteria.

It didn't move in any recognized way. Again, the testimony of the only site selection

expert in all of the proceedings.

And it used the same sites that in many instances have been considered and rejected for a variety of reasons.

This is from the Chair of that site selection committee, even they weren't happy with the process that was followed.

And as it stands today, there is no evidence in the record that the site selection process has finished, that there's a deadline for it to finish or that there's any schedule for the development of a new site. So how does the Planning Commission find that they proceeded with reasonable diligence? There's nothing in the record to support that finding.

and one of the other questions that came up and it -and one of the other questions that came up dealt
with the need for Waimanalo, and that is the City's
reframe that we need Waimanalo. We need Waimanalo.
That's not true. We presently need a landfill.
There's nothing in the record that says we need this
landfill. And so all of the evidence that the City
relies on, the need for the landfill is simply the
need for a landfill that we have to comply with our
DOH permit, that we have to have a place to dispose

of waste that we can't to recycle, that we need a place to put ash.

We're not here contesting that, but there's no linkage between those findings, those statements, that evidence, and the need for Waimanalo. There is nothing in the record that supports any finding that Waimanalo is the only site for these items that no other landfill site could be developed.

There's not even anything in the record that developing a new site would be wasteful or overly expensive or unnecessary, nothing. It's simply that there's a need for a landfill. Okay. But does it need to be this landfill especially after 40 years which would be the end of our closure time? Nothing supports that conclusion.

There was a discussion about the LUC's role in this proceeding. And while it's true that the LUC reviews the record that the Planning Commission has developed and reviews the proposed findings and conclusions, you don't sit purely as an appellate body, or really as an appellate body. You sit as the body making the findings and conclusions. And for that reason, you're empowered under 15-15-96 to adopt, to modify or reject what has been proposed by the Planning Commission.

So there's no deference to the findings or determination that the Planning Commission has proposed. There's no deference to the legal conclusion that the Planning Commission has reached. They held the evidentiary hearings, that's true, but you make the findings, and you impose the conditions. And you're empowered to agree with their conditions, you're empowered to reject their conditions, and you're empowered to impose new conditions because that's the role that you sit in. Effectively a quasi-judicial body, as Commissioner Okuda mentioned.

A few other things I wanted to cover in response to questions primarily from the Commissioners, and there was a long discussion about -- with Ms. Chan, about the need for a closure deadline. Do we need one? Is capacity enough? And I think we can see that from the record it is not, from its history that a limited size of the landfill had not been enough. From the evidence that indicates the City's intent to divert more waste means the landfill continues for more time.

There's a direct relationship and that kind of indefiniteness is flatly contrary to everything this body has decided with respect to the landfill and everything that the law would require.

The last thing I wanted to say, and I

There was a question about -- Commissioner

Chang, I believe, talked about -- maybe it was

Commissioner Okuda -- talked about Conclusion of Law

6. And the reasons for not responding to the

questions to clarify by reopening the record to

address operation, diversion, site selection efforts.

Those three important points, as you can all agree,

and you did all agree two years ago. The simple

answer is they didn't want to. Right?

Nobody came forward and said, oh, it's not important where our site selection efforts have been in the last seven years. They couldn't have a specific condition requiring them to proceed with reasonable diligence. They didn't come forward and say, it doesn't matter what our diversion efforts have been. They couldn't. They have a specific condition requiring them to continue their diversion efforts, and they couldn't come forward and say, it doesn't matter what the timeline is for capacity because it's a special permit, and you need the finite use. The short answer is they didn't want to. That was the Planning Commission's choice. That's what the ENV asked them to do. That's the record they're stuck with today.

appreciate the Commission's indulgence, is to bring us back to where we began, where Ms. Rezentes took us, and that is to have an understanding of where we came from. This is in the record, and this is the history of the landfill, 1987, 60 acres.

The purpose, the stated purpose was not to serve the entire island but to serve the Leeward community. The projected life was eight years. So maybe in 1987, a Special Use Permit for eight-year active use. Honestly, the refuse remains. Eight years of active use for a landfill serving primarily the Leeward communities, that might have been appropriate. Operations began in 1989. The same time was expanded an additional 26 acres.

When it approached capacity, the ENV wanted to extend it another 15 years. The community objected, and went back on what they had been promised even by then that the landfill won't be there forever, it won't be this dumping ground for Oahu forever. It will close.

And so as a compromise, as an agreement, as a deal between the City and the community, the City said, don't oppose this, and we will close it by 2008. That's our commitment to you. In exchange -- and this is from Ms. Rezentes in the Planning

Commission proceeding, community backed off, held up its end of the deal because they believed the City would holdup theirs.

Those commitments were then repeated to the approving bodies. And as Acting Director Steinberger recognized at the time we were in the proceedings in 2012, long after commitment had been breached, there was a compromise between the community and the City to keep it open for five years and no more.

Consistent with that compromise, the City was directed to select a new site by 2004 and close the existing site by 2008. People relied on that compromise, relied on those promises, and all of this is in the record. There's nothing to the contrary in the record.

New sites were recommended, and representations in doing that were that the new site would not be Waimanalo. City Council ignored those commitments, ignored those promises, ignored that compromise and re-selected Waimanalo as the new site. The City came in in 2008 with the application we're still wrestling with in 2019.

That's the history of the landfill. And, in fact, if the history had been known to the commissioners in 1987, it wouldn't be eight years,

and it wouldn't only be for the Leeward Coast. I submit to you it would not approved a special use permit for its operation.

Knowing the history today, 2019 where the City has piecemealed things, breaking promise after promise and violating deadline after deadline. It can't be rewarded with a new SUP or an amended SUP of indefinite life.

We've come to a point where we need to close it. What we proposed for closure conditions until then are both reasonable and amply supported by the record.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you, Mr.

Chipchase.

Can we get the lights?

Commissioners, questions for KOCA?

Commissioner Chang.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Counsel, thank you very much. We really appreciated the presentation and the clarification both procedural and substantially. I just have two questions.

One, is all of KOCA's proposed conditions supported by the record? I know you have citations, and I just want to have that confirmed for the

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     record. Are all of them part of the original
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     proceedings -- well, the proceedings back in 2012?
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                MR. CHIPCHASE: Yes, Commissioner, they are
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      supported by the record. And when the proceedings
     were consolidated, we made sure they were supported
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     not only by the record developed in 2012 but by the
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     record developed in 2009 as well.
                COMMISSIONER CHANG: Second question, would
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9
      you agree that there is nothing to preclude the City
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      from filing a boundary amendment?
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                MR. CHIPCHASE: I would agree.
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                COMMISSIONER CHANG:
                                     All right.
                                                 Thank you
13
     very much.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you,
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     Commissioner Chang.
                Commissioners?
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17
               Commissioner Okuda.
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                COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
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                Mr. Chipchase, do you agree or disagree
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     that the record as it stands is really based on stale
2.1
     or old evidence?
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                MR. CHIPCHASE: I agree that it is based on
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     old evidence in the sense that it has been seven
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      years, and if you just indulge me for 30 seconds to
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add to that.

Some of that evidence is perfectly relevant to all of the issues that you're considering. The flooding event, the history of violations, those don't become outdated. Right? They happened, and

they're part of your considerations.

The evidence lacks other things that would be relevant to granting indefinite life of the landfill like what is the diversion today? What is the capacity of the landfill? What are the current impacts on the community? But the City has made the decision it doesn't want that evidence. In response to not wanting it, it does not get what it asks for.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: So would you object or do you see any detriment to the clients that you represent if the Land Use Commission simply denies this permit application?

MR. CHIPCHASE: I think that that is an utterly respectable decision, and if it happens, we don't object to it. What we would do then is seek redress in court to enforce an illegal operation, and the court would be in charge of properly structuring on the phase closure of it.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Now, do you see a risk that if we -- if the Land Use Commission were to approve the special permit with conditions that you

might, you have suggested here, that this might just result in another round of appeals. And, in fact, one of the grounds for appeals ironically might be that the City might claim or ENV might claim that the conditions are not supported by the record because the record is insufficient because it just has stale evidence and nothing as far as what's transpired in the last, let's say, five to eight years.

MR. CHIPCHASE: And so if I could take your question in two parts.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Sure.

MR. CHIPCHASE: The first part is if conditions were imposed closing landfill as we have suggested, would ENV appeal? Probably. I think an appeal from this proceeding is inevitable one way or the other.

Could they appeal on the ground that the conditions are not supported because the evidence is stale? I would submit, Commissioner, no, because the ENV has repeatedly opposed our request to reopen the proceedings. It made one limited request of its own years ago, but on the most recent remand from the Planning Commission it did not seek to add any of that evidence. As I, say opposed to our efforts, and it would be very difficult to say we appeal because

the evidence is old when they wanted old evidence.

and this is not to, you know, insist that people do things one way or the other. But, you know, me personally, I would hate to just waste people's time and, you know, waste people's time by trying to avoid a hard decision. We got to make a hard decision just got to make it.

example, the Land Use Commission were to deny the City's application for the permit, but stay the entry of the order for specific period of time to see if maybe the parties here could make one final Herculean effort to resolve this case in a way that perhaps not everybody would be satisfied? But, for example, would meet the municipal needs of the City, but at the same time, respecting the burdens of the residents of the Leeward Coast who I believe, having looked at the record, including testimony, seem to historically bear a lot more negative burden for the rest of Oahu.

Would it be a waste of time to, for example, deny the permit but enter a stay for an appropriate period of time to see if reasonable people can try to do something to deal with the

situation?

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MR. CHIPCHASE: I appreciate the suggestion, and I'll answer with a little bit of my own philosophy. I never think it's a waste of time to try to settle a dispute with someone, to try to talk, even if efforts to date have proved unsuccessful.

I will say that we have tried to talk, and we have been in discussions for at least six of the seven years since the proceedings ended including high level discussion, not just counsel to counsel.

And while there have been times I felt progress, they have never materialized into anything, so I wouldn't attach a great deal of hope that something more would come out of these discussions, but I would never call them a waste of time.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you very much. I have no further questions.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Ohigashi.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I'd like to move to go into executive session regarding the board's authority, powers, rights, privileges and immunities specifically to the consequences on a vote to deny.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Specifically on the

- 1 consequences of a vote to deny.
- COMMISSIONER WONG: Mr. Chair, I second
- 3 that.
- 4 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. There is a
- 5 | motion. This did come up in discussions just
- 6 recently as a question to one of the parties.
- 7 There's a motion to go into executive session. Is
- 8 there discussion on the motion? If not, all in favor
- 9 say "aye". Anyone opposed? The Commission will go
- 10 | into executive session.
- 11 (Executive session.)
- 12 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: We are back on the
- record. And the Commissioners were asking questions
- 14 of counsel for KOCA.
- Commissioners, are there further questions
- 16 for Mr. Chipchase?
- 17 Commissioner Wong.
- 18 COMMISSIONER WONG: Regarding the timeline
- 19 foreclosure that you showed on the presentation,
- 20 where did you get those dates? I mean, how was it
- 21 | got?
- MR. CHIPCHASE: Yes, absolutely, I'm happy
- 23 to address that. So I'll start with the beginning of
- 24 | it, right, and that would be the waste diversion
- 25 | condition. As I said, that comes directly from ENV.

That was its proposal in 2012 that it would begin its commitment to diversion by 2014. We have begun that diversion requirement immediately. It's been six years since ENV committed to doing it, so we think that's utterly reasonable.

The second phase is the five years to limit it to ash and automobile shredder residue. Those dates come from the testimony of Dwight Miller who was a power expert, but he was the only expert admitted in landfill site selection.

And so he testified that a three-year timeframe to site and develop a new landfill would be reasonable. That same day coincides with the testimony of Frank Doyle, the ENV's then acting director, in an earlier proceeding where he said three to four years, five years of cushion, so it was consistent there. And it was also consistent plus time for this Commission's prior order directing them to limit the waste in the same way, a very similar way in 2009 to be completed by 2012. So all of those things aligned.

And then the full closure seven years was both consistent with Mr. Miller. We're exceeding that time period, and we're exceeding what the Commission had previously done. But also then

consistent with all of the other testimony, the ENV no question began to say at least seven years, at least seven years, but no one could credibly say longer than seven years. And so by us giving them seven years -- and seven years, ignoring all of the work they had done at, least preliminarily, on site selection is more than enough time to site and develop landfill, and I think the record supports that.

COMMISSIONER WONG: So the follow-up to that is -- the question is the dates, what you gave us, is that using today's date or, you know, back then or --

MR. CHIPCHASE: We used March 2024. We used March as the benchmark, so March would be a little less than five years from today. I would certainly see it being reasonable to modify that given that we moved seven months to say October 2024 and October, what did I say, 2027, something like that, whatever those two dates were. I could see that being very reasonable.

COMMISSIONER WONG: So nothing more than that five years -- I mean, more than that five years so seven years. You talked about seven years away.

MR. CHIPCHASE: We do for closure, for the

final portion is -- actually, it might have been eight, correct, in 2027, eight years. So for us, that's right.

So for a complete closure, we took the longest date that anybody had given us that, you know, seven years, and said, okay, we'll add a year for that for complete closure. We don't feel that any further extension of that is supported by the record.

And, for example, there's no evidence that it would take ten years or that 10 years is a reasonable time to site and develop a new landfill. We believe that we've stretched it to the maximum extent that would be reasonable.

COMMISSIONER WONG: With the function that the City has done some work on its site selection and all that, correct?

MR. CHIPCHASE: Actually, under our timeframe, you could assume the City is starting today and hasn't done anything, so giving them the benefit of what they've done is more than enough time.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Cabral?

VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Yes.

1 In your proposal, you would like to have 2 them have that site closed to --3 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Somebody's mic is still on that I think doesn't need to be on. We're 4 5 getting some feedback. VICE CHAIR CABRAL: You would be closed to 6 7 regular rubbish, but you would still allow for the ash to come in and for the car -- shredding of the 8 9 car plastic. Is that what you would do? 10 So you're saying then -- are you looking at 11 then the Waimanalo Gulch staying open indefinitely 12 for those two things? 13 MR. CHIPCHASE: No, Commissioner. So the 14 way we structured it is in that phased way where in 15 2024 under our timeline, it would close to everything 16 except that action. But then in 2027, it would be 17 closed completely. 18 VICE CHAIR CABRAL: Okay. Thank you for 19 the clarification. 20 MR. CHIPCHASE: You're welcome. 21 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, 22 further questions? 23 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Quick question. 24 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner 25 Giovanni.

1 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: This may go also to 2 Ms. Chan if that's more appropriate. But can you 3 point me to anywhere in the record, you know, of 4 evidence, if and when there is closure that there is 5 a remediation plan to enable future use of the property for agricultural reasons? 6 7 MR. CHIPCHASE: So to my recollection, there is no evidence of a remediation plan. What 8 9 we've proposed as a condition associated with closure 10 is that there be a closure plan, and that would 11 necessarily involve remediation of the site. 12 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Ms. Chan? 13 MS. CHAN: I don't believe that there's 14 evidence to that effect based on my recollection. 15 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: Thank you. 16 MS. CHAN: Thank you. 17 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, 18 further questions for Mr. Chipchase? 19 Mr. Chipchase, I've spoken a couple times 20 about 15-15-95(c)(2), the criterion that there be no 2.1 adverse effect on neighboring property with the 22 issuance of a Special Use Permit. I guess I'm have a 23 hard time on -- I'm trying to reconcile your --24 You're projector is still on. 25 On the one hand, you're saying that we have

all of this evidence on the record of hazardous effects on neighboring property, yet on the other hand somehow conditions could somehow obviate the -- or make it possible to meet that criteria.

Could you explain further?

MR. CHIPCHASE: I'll do my best, Chair, and I think one way we could conceive of that is if we thought about a quarrying operation that may involve the generation of dust. I mean, there's no doubt that dust could adversely affect surrounding communities. And if they don't mitigate it, if there's no plan to address it, to ensure that that does not go into community, then you couldn't approve -- you shouldn't approve today the Special Use Permit, at least not looking at those things in a vacuum.

In our case, there's no question that a landfill has potential to harm the community.

There's just no question about it, and a landfill of this size that accepts the kind of waste it does, that potential is magnified.

We have benefit of history that they didn't have in 1987 knowing that landfill has, in fact, adversely affected the community in a number of ways that were presented on the record. Some of which,

not all of which we discussed here today and heard from public testifiers continuously.

And so if those adverse effects are not mitigated such that they are effectively eliminated, then I agree with you. You're in a difficult position because the standard would say you can't grant the Special Use Permit. It has an adverse effect. If they're mitigated then I think you can grant.

The challenge we have here, and I recognize that it is a challenge, is if we were coming here today and we knew these effects would happen, I would say you have to deny the Special Use Permit. You can't possibly grant it for any period of time because you're never going to be able to eliminate all the adverse effects.

That would be my position. I have to recognize some degree of reality.

And while I have no objection to a closure condition, and I think it's -- or a closure, immediate closure I think is amply supported by the conduct on the record. I also recognize there are findings to the effect and evidence to the effect in that today we need a landfill.

And so what I have tried to do through my

conditions both mitigation and condition of closure, is to balance that. That we need one today. not our fault we don't have a different one. It's not our fault it is where it is. But when we accept that it is, how do we do everything we can to mitigate effect that landfill has -- will have going forward in recognizing the effects that it has had being directing it to close, and that's where I come out.

And I recognize, Chair, it's not a perfect compromise under the rules, I do, but it is the best one in all these years that we've been able to develop.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.

Anything further?

Okay. Mr. Wurdeman, are you ready to proceed for Hanabusa?

MR. WURDEMAN: Yes, thank you. My arguments are pretty brief this afternoon. A lot of it has been discussed and questions also raised by some of the Commissioners.

But back in 2009, it was Intervenor

Hanabusa's position and request of this Commission to

deny the permit. It was based on the record

supported it but, more significantly, and as

discussed today and raised by Commissioner Okuda in citing the Waianae Coast Neighborhood Board case, is that the appropriate mechanism for this matter given the history and the piecemeal approach to the use of the landfill dating back to 1986 and getting extensions.

And then in 2009, after coupled with the fact that they had made all these promises along the way to close it as was discussed, but in 2009 there was this new application that was before this Commission, and it was again another piecemeal attempt or approach to continuing the use of the landfill.

And the City and the Police Commission back in '09 really didn't have too much difference in their opinion from where they are ten years later today, and that's to just keep going until it reaches capacity.

And back in '09, this Commission had ordered the City, as part in Condition 4 in its order to use reasonable diligence to start locating an alternative site. It's been ten years, and even with that pronouncement, which we would submit and was also discussed, I don't think that there is a current valid permit in place for the operation of the

landfill. There hasn't been one for seven years.

And so the City, we would submit, has been illegally operating this landfill now for approximately seven years. And what the City should have done, and I think their approaches to date with the piecemeal attempts and based also on them being the Applicant, them being what -- they're the ones asking for the relief that they're asking for. And that is, and they conceded on the record today, what could be construed very reasonably as a permanent use.

I think 50 years was thrown out given the technology that was used. And I think given that piecemeal approach that they have taken historically at the landfill and given the permanent nature of the request that they're asking for, I think it flies right in the face of Waianae Coast Neighborhood Board. And I think that the only remedy under the law, given the circumstances, is denial of the permit, and force the City to apply for the appropriate boundary amendment that's required under the law, and that the supreme court talked about on the Waianae Coast Neighborhood Board.

So that's our position. And we don't think that -- I commend Mr. Chipchase for trying to find a

reasonable compromise to all of this. But I think 1 2 given that the history, given what the City has 3 requested, given their concessions today in the 4 record when asked by Commissioner Okuda and others, I 5 think that the district boundary amendment is the 6 only mechanism by which the landfill can continue to 7 operate. So that's our position. We respectfully 8 9 ask the Commission to deny the permit. 10 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners, questions for the counsel for Intervenor Hanabusa? 11 12 Commissioner Chang. 13 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Good afternoon, Mr. 14 Wurdeman. Just a few questions. 15 You mentioned that the City, you believe 16 they're illegally operating? 17 MR. WURDEMAN: Yes. 18 COMMISSIONER CHANG: Okay. But you 19 participated in these proceedings. What would have 20 been the alternative? It would have been to file an 21 enforcement action? 22 MR. WURDEMAN: The alternative, and we've 23 raised this on the record in the past, would have

been the State Department of Health to start

enforcement actions and to start imposing daily fines

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upon the City which the Department of Health has apparently refused to do. But that is the agency, I believe, that has that sort of ability to deal with the City not operating with a valid permit.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: So your relief is a denial?

MR. WURDEMAN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Would the denial in effect be the same as illegally operating -- I mean, what would be the conditions that they would operate under a denial? They would just not be able to operate?

MR. WURDEMAN: Well, I think they would continue to operate illegally. They're trying to remedy it now with these requests for a Special Use Permit. But in thinking ahead about that question, you know, it may require, and that's subject to further litigation and objections, it may require an emergency proclamation by the executive in order for them to continue to operate without a permit, and while they submit an application for a boundary amendment.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Have you had an opportunity to review KOCA's proposed conditions?

MR. WURDEMAN: Yes.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Do you have any objections to those proposed conditions?

MR. WURDEMAN: We object in the sense that we, again, believe that it is the Applicant that is seeking the remedy or the relief, or the permit, I should say, and that they made it clear that the -- they've taken this piecemeal approach like I talked about.

They made it clear it's pretty permanent in nature, the Application that they're seeking, and I think the boundary amendment is the only mechanism supported by the law for the request at this point.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: About how long do you think the boundary amendment would take, a year?

MR. WURDEMAN: I'm not sure. That would certainly have to come before this Commission for review once the City would act expeditiously, I would hope. But in the meantime I think it would be, if, and that's assuming that the Department of Health was even going to get moving on imposing fines, that, you know, it may require, like I said, an emergency proclamation by the executive branch.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner

Ohigashi.

COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: From what I 1 2 understand, Mr. Chipchase and yourself, Mr. Wurdeman, 3 you're both in a sense saying that the -- I guess the 4 temporal requirement of closure makes it more applicable to be a boundary amendment; is that right? 5 6 MR. WURDEMAN: I believe, based on what 7 they're asking for, and what their arguments have been in our sessions, that's the only mechanism 8 9 provided for by law. 10 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: So that means that 11 Mr. Chipchase's clients are seeking a closure 12 eventually of the Waianae landfill, my question is: 13 Is your client seeking closure? 14 MR. WURDEMAN: Well, denial would certainly 15 be consistent with a closure, because they couldn't 16 operate without a permit. 17 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: Okay. If you get a boundary amendment, then wouldn't that be a permanent 18 19 use for that area? Wouldn't that result in a 20 permanent use? MR. WURDEMAN: Well, there would be a lot 21 22 of -- I mean, they can -- I can't say that they won't 23 do like they've done in the past, and I'm talking 24 about the City, and come in and file a new

application for a Special Use Permit four years from

1 now and start this whole process again, and, you 2 know. 3 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: My question was: 4 If you were seeking a -- if you are forcing them to 5 seek boundary amendment, aren't you saying that if 6 they're successful, that this area should remain as a 7 landfill? MR. WURDEMAN: Well, I think that there are 8 9 more extensive procedural protection that this Land 10 Use Commission can apply, and it would have to be 11 presented for this Land Use Commission to consider, 12 but I think that, like I said, that it's the only --13 given the history and the concessions included that 14 were made today by the City, that it's really the 15 only legal mechanism available. 16 COMMISSIONER OHIGASHI: I don't have any 17 questions. 18 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Further questions? 19 Commissioner Wong. 20 COMMISSIONER WONG: I got a question, sir. 21 So you said special permit, so right now do they have 22 a special permit?

COMMISSIONER WONG: So they are open

MR. WURDEMAN: No.

They do not have a valid special permit.

That's our position.

23

without a special permit meaning they're doing something illegal?

MR. WURDEMAN: We believe that they have not been operating the landfill with a valid special permit that's required, and that the State Department of Health should have been taking enforcement measures which they haven't to date, but that's the position that we have.

COMMISSIONER WONG: So the question I have for you is: Could you or your client take this to court saying they don't have a special permit?

MR. WURDEMAN: Well, I mean, I haven't thought that far ahead, but I think that certainly the State Department of Health is the appropriate body with the authority to take the measures that are required to be taken.

It's like if anyone else was operating there was some discussion about a private party operating something without the valid permits. I mean, I believe the Department of Health would be all over them in a situation like that. But for whatever reason, the Department of Health hasn't taken enforcement measures that it has the jurisdictional authority to take.

COMMISSIONER WONG: So if we deny today,

- 1 they will still be running without a special permit,
- 2 as you were thinking that they would have to come
- 3 | back for a district boundary amendment that means
- 4 they still will be running for a continuing --
- 5 have -- running without a special permit until they
- 6 do get a DBA, correct?
- 7 MR. WURDEMAN: Yes, and like I alluded to,
- 8 you know, maybe one thing, and it's subject to
- 9 arguments later on, but one thing that may be
- 10 explored is an emergency proclamation by the
- 11 executive branch.
- 12 COMMISSIONER WONG: Thank you. No other
- 13 questions.
- 14 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Further questions for
- 15 Mr. Wurdeman?
- I have a couple. Sorry if they're somewhat
- 17 overlapping with what my fellow Commissioners have
- 18 previously asked.
- Can you articulate a harm to your client or
- 20 | your client's interest that would occur from granting
- 21 the proposed modifications that KOCA had offered,
- 22 rather than the denial which you seek?
- MR. WURDEMAN: I think you, Chair, have
- 24 | referenced some of that, and some of the public
- 25 | testimony as well that was brought up today

references that, that there will be whether it's

litter going out into the community, soot that falls

on the surrounding area, whatever. There is harm, no

doubt, by the continued use of the landfill.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.

My second question is, so there's, you

My second question is, so there's, you know, discussion of the, you know, the DOC said we should deny. The proper remedy is for the City and County to persuaded what it had initially started and then withdrew a district boundary amendment.

Do you believe that there's any citable authority for this Commission to compel the County to seek a district boundary amendment?

MR. WURDEMAN: I can't say that the Land
Use Commission has that authority, but it can
certainly deny it. Their request for a Special Use
Permit, consistent with the authorities cited and the
rationale behind that, and force them to do what's
required by law.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Thank you.

Anything further, Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Just one question.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Chang.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: So, Mr. Wurdeman, I

25 guess I'm trying to look at what are the potential --

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      let me just ask you this question.
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                Would you have any objections to the
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     adoption of KOCA's proposed order in -- during
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     this -- in the period that if the City decides to
     pursue a DBA, at least there's some kind of
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      safeguards in -- that there are some conditions
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     attached to their continued use rather than being
     operational illegally?
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               MR. WURDEMAN: I certainly understand and
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     appreciate your question, Commissioner. Such a
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     proposal, and any action by the Commission along
12
     those lines would respectfully be over our
13
     objections.
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                COMMISSIONER CHANG: Okay. Thank you.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Anything further,
      Commissioners?
16
17
                Okay. In the order of seeing DPP is not
18
     planning to --
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                MS. WONG: No questions.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: I didn't think you
21
     were about to jump in.
22
                Office of Planning.
23
                MR. YEE: Thank you.
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CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Good to have you

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25

back.

MR. YEE: Thank you, good to be back.

The Office of Planning supports the Planning Commission's Decision and Order subject to certain conditions which ENV and Office of Planning have stipulated to, and we've submitted those conditions to you today.

We were only able to reach an agreement yesterday, so that explains why it was so late.

The conditions are intended by the Office of Planning because it was important to us that the planning for the next site be done without rushing the Land Use Commission, which quite frankly, was anticipated to be through a special permit.

Because the last time this came to us in 2009, it was clearly presented to us as we need another Special Use Permit. If we do not get the Special Use Permit, there are major public health safety problems that occur, and we agreed that if you shutdown the landfill today, there are major public health and safety problems that will occur.

So while that was a correct statement, we think proper planning would allow decision makers more time to reflect upon all the possible considerations and as well as the alternatives to allow everyone to make a decision at a more

appropriate pace.

Having said that, the issue before you substantively I think is choices -- are three choices.

One, allow the landfill to operate until its capacity is reached. That's the position the Office of Planning has agreed with, that is the position ENV is asking for, that's the position that the Planning Commission has opted for.

Two, close the Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary

Landfill as soon as you can find another landfill.

That's the position that KOCA is essentially asking

for, as well as some additional conditions in the

interim.

And three, simply shutdown the Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill by denying the permit.

There's some talk about, well, somebody else could issue an emergency proclamations and other things could happen, but if they don't happen, the legal effect would be to shutdown Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill, or alternatively the City and ENV will have to decide to operate it illegally. That is an unfair choice, I think, to give a government agency to choose between illegality and public health. So the department of -- the office of Planning would not

support a denial of the Special Use Permit today.

In addition, we don't think that there is a sufficient basis in the record to deny. If nothing else, this record has demonstrated the need for a landfill. It's hard for me to imagine anyone seriously disagreeing that a landfill is needed somewhere, and it's clear that the result of refusing this Special Use Permit immediately would be to result in a public health and safety hazard.

So if you do that, if you move in the direction of denying, we do urge you very strongly to be very clear about the paces. What did you find missing in the record? What is the reason?

We frankly think it would be appealed and overturned, and we're going to have to come back all over and do it again. But if you do it, that would, you know, that is what you would need to do to be very clear and specific about the reasons you found, in light of the record, why the special permit should be denied rather than remanded for further consideration.

The Office of Planning also looked at the unusual and reasonable use guidelines. So different words have been used to describe these, criteria standards, et cetera. The Office of Planning looked

at the rules which uses the term "guidelines." And one of the guidelines is adverse effect on the surrounding properties. The Office of Planning views this not as a checklist.

So in other words, it is not that every use which has an adverse effect on surrounding properties must be denied. If that was the way you interpreted it, you would never grant a Special Use Permit because all activities will have some adverse effect on the surrounding property. It's impossible to avoid some impact.

We think the guideline is more properly used as consideration as to what mitigation efforts should be imposed upon the use in order to mitigate the impacts on surrounding properties. So, for example, you have issued quarrying, permits for quarrying activities, and you may, within that, provide requirements to mitigate for dust, but you don't prohibit a Special Use Permit because quarrying activities may cause dust to surround the properties. You simply consider that as one of the guidelines, one of the factors that you look at in deciding whether or not to grant.

So in this particular case, you certainly can look at what the impacts are to surrounding

properties. But if there is a negative or adverse impact, that does not necessarily mean that you must deny the permit. That is, I think, simply an incorrect legal determination.

You also look at issues regarding the boundary amendment and whether or not this should be a boundary amendment proceeding. You would ask, could you file a boundary amendment anyway?

Certainly you could file a boundary amendment. The Office of Planning certainly would not necessarily agree that a boundary amendment should be granted for this location, and that's because a boundary amendment is permanent.

And after things like foreign activities or landfills are done, there is a use to be made of the property after that. And the Office of Planning does not necessarily agree that that use should be Urban. The Office of Planning does not necessarily agree that you should urbanize this area after it's done, any more than we agree to any of the other landfills permits have come to us or quarrying activities that have come to us.

I understand that there may be a longer activity to this than some of the activities to look at, a longer term for this. But you, for example,

grant special permits for solar facilities by law, by statute, and those have life spans of 30 years or more. The 50 years was thrown out, but that is not in the record as being the appropriate lifetime of this landfill.

So if you are inclined to deny on a basis of a boundary amendment requirement that because it takes 50 years to do so, that number is not in the record as far as we can tell. So if you were going to do that, you would certainly at the very least need to remand it back for determination as to capacity.

Related to that, but not related to the boundary amendment, because capacity was an issue that the Office of Planning is also concerned about insofar as it relates to when the planning and development of the new landfill facility must be (indecipherable).

We know that we did insert within the proposed conditions a requirement to provide a semi-annual report of the capacity for both ash and MSW, so separately so that's available to you, ENV, Department of Planning and the public as to what the capacity is. We understand that that number will change over time. That you can have an estimate

today which may be perfectly accurate today, and in five years, that number is no longer correct.

You have to look it over and re-evaluate and re-evaluate both because technology changes, circumstances change. We don't know if the population is going to have a significant jump or reduction.

And, of course, there are recycling diversion efforts that affect the lifetime capacity of any landfill.

So while we certainly think it's important to do that capacity analysis, it's not necessarily a study, and I don't thank we want to require them on a semi-annual basis to decide to -- well, we think they can do that estimate on a semi-annual basis, to make sure they're monitoring and everyone else can monitor what the capacity of the landfill is currently so that planning, appropriate planning can be done with sufficient time to ensure that the next landfill site is up and running before the capacity is reached at the Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill.

Let me come back briefly to the boundary amendment question. Or when I said, if you wanted to decide on the boundary amendment question, you need to remand it. The issue of remand came up as well,

is there sufficient information in the record to make the decision? And it's interesting because both KOCA -- KOCA has sort of two different views. One is on the one hand, you think you have enough information to grant its conditions, but then on the other hand doesn't note to you it objected to the -- a refusal of the Planning Commission to open the record.

So all I can say is when Commissioner Okuda mentioned that this is a quasi-judicial proceeding, he was absolutely correct. And quasi-judicial proceedings rely upon an adversarial basis, so that is you have multiple parties who are opposed to each other, and you rely upon them to bring forward the information to the decision maker. And the decision maker rules upon the issues brought to that person, to that decision maker.

This is not to say that you as a decision maker cannot interpose additional issues. And say nobody raised this question, but I want to raise this question. But when you do that, the Office of Planning would suggest that you give the parties an opportunity to reply.

So KOCA asked to open the record for I think three specific issues. If you want the record

to be opened up for something else, be very specific,

because otherwise the only thing the Planning

Commission can do is to hear what the parties are

telling them and then to react to whether or not that

5 particular information is necessary for a decision.

If you have a different view -- so in other words, let us suppose you're thinking, I don't know why September of 2022 to make -- to identify another site. Maybe there is a good reason, but I don't know why. If KOCA or one of the parties don't raise it, the Planning Commission won't raise it either. And so be very specific when you say, I'm looking for this particular issue, or I'm looking for how long it would take to do a boundary amendment, or I want to here evidence on how long it takes to -- for a new site to be up and running if you begin, you know, on day one, how much time.

Whatever the issue, if you want to remand it for that purpose, then be very clear about why you're remanding it. Because otherwise it is difficult I think for the Planning Commission to sort of glean what the thought is and to anticipate what your purpose is to remand.

Finally, I just want to note that the

Office of Planning -- you're certainly restricted to

the evidence you have in the record. The Office of Planning is not, so we can make our decisions, of course, on a variety of issues and a variety of information.

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We believe there are many good reasons why Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill was picked by the City and ENV to be the site of the continuing operation, maybe you don't. But if you think that it's not, if you disagree with that conclusion, if you decide that the role of the Land Use Commission is more than just yes or no, does it or does it not meet the requirements, and more into I want to see what the alternatives were, and I want to agree that of the various alternatives that were looked at, yes, I think this location is the best one to use. want to look at whether or not the management operations are appropriate, if you want to go that deep into the operations of the special use being granted, then I think you need to be very clear about the remand and allow the parties to argue that question, either to the Planning Commission or to you.

And in particular I think the reason why Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill was chosen as the site for the continued operation, if that is what

you're disagreeing with, then I think you need to give the City an opportunity to fill the record with those reasons why.

I'd be happy to answer any questions on why the Office of Planning stands in support as outlined in our letter. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Okuda?

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Thank you, Mr. Yee, for appearing.

You do agree that the City had the burden and the responsibility to be sure that the record on appeal was complete for purposes of our review and decision; correct?

MR. YEE: They have the burden of proof to demonstrate their case. But if another person comes forward and says, I want an additional condition, it's not necessarily clear that it is the office of -- that it's the ENV's responsibility to look at every possible condition that might be imposed and say, we don't need this.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. Well, my question is more fundamental.

Who was responsible to be sure we had a sufficient record, however you define the sufficiency, and we can use whatever definition you

- have in your mind. Who had the responsibility to be sure the record that was brought up here for us to look at was sufficient?
- 4 MR. YEE: I think it depends on the party who wants the information.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: So if I wanted the information, it's my responsibility to make sure the record is sufficient?

MR. YEE: If you are a party, rather than a Commission member, and you think the record should have additional information in it to make your case, then it's your responsibility to introduce that information.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Let's say -- and this is the same question I asked some of the other parties.

Let's say all the parties here are frankly just incompetent attorneys. If the City presented a record that did not have information which the supreme court has held to be material and necessary for an agency to make a decision, I mean, whose responsibility is it that that record is so incomplete?

MR. YEE: I think the initial responsibility to make the case for the grant for the

special permit is ENV. I think given the fact that this is a landfill, the responsible activity of the Land Use Commission is, if you think that there is insufficient information, you should remand it to allow for that information to be developed under the importance of the health and safety of the community.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: And what happens if the Land Use Commission makes that determination that information or decision-making was insufficient, we remand it back to the underlying agency, and they don't answer our question?

Are we supposed to remand it again and say, hey, you know what, what we said, we're serious.

You'd better answer the questions and provide the information or else. Is that what we're supposed to do if it comes back again not answering a question, we got to send it back down again?

MR. YEE: So it's a hypothetical is my belief, because I think we all take responsibility for what --

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: I don't mean to interrupt you, but I don't think that's a hypothetical. I think the record here shows that it was remanded. And I asked questions of the City's counsel, and I think the responses indicated that all

the items that we asked on remand in a specific order which I've stayed up many nights reviewing. They weren't responded to, or is it your -- is it the Office of Planning's position that the City answered and responded completely to all the issues that they were ordered to deal with on remand?

MR. YEE: I think it's my view that the Planning Commission felt that they had the information they wanted, but may not have given you the information you wanted. And so I think it would be helpful to explain to the Planning Commission here's what I want. And maybe the Land Use Commission thinks we weren't clear enough the first time, but obviously that's apparently not what the Planning Commission's view is.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Well, let me ask: Is there anything in the record, because we're only talking about the record like you said.

Is there anything in the record where any attorney, including the City's attorney, ever stated that the remand order from the Land Use Commission was unclear, confusing or, hey, we just plain can't understand that order?

MR. YEE: I'm certainly not aware of that, but I'm not sure if I was an attorney I'd ever say

1 that on the record.

think our practice of more, a little bit since being licensed in 1981, I file motions with judges and included asking for informal status conference if the judge is not clear or if I don't understand the order, it's my obligation as the trial lawyer in service to my client to make sure I raise that question and ask for clarification.

I mean, you've seen motions for clarification, haven't you?

MR. YEE: I certainly have. I will say, though, if the plan -- if the parties and the Planning Commission have not done what you have wanted to do, it is not because they are unwilling. I think if they did so, it would have been a mistake, and if you give them another opportunity, I think they will fill the record as long as you're clear with what you want the record to be.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. Well, you know, in the end everybody is going to decide whether the remand order was clear or not, and I might be in a minority position regarding that.

Is it proper for an administrative agency or a Commission like ours to make a decision based simply on stale evidence, and you can put whatever definition you want for the word "stale."

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MR. YEE: You have to make sure there's sufficient evidence. Whether or not evidence is stale or not is -- I mean, it's a fact-dependent question. So...

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Well, in this case, what in the record shows what has happened to this landfill in the last five years?

MR. YEE: And why would that -- I don't want to ask you a question.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Oh, no, go ahead and ask, everyone asks me questions. I mean, my wife is always asking me questions. So go right ahead. I don't take any offense here.

MR. YEE: Okay. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Because we want to lay all the cards on the table here, so ask whatever you want to ask.

MR. YEE: It would not be clear to me as to what they were supposed to do. So well, I -- let me apologize. Maybe if you could phrase the question to me. Will you rephrase the question to me?

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay.

Do you believe -- would it be unreasonable for any of us Commissioners to believe that it would be relevant for us to know what has taken place with the landfill in the last six-and-a-half years?

MR. YEE: I think if you want to know, I would advise ENV to go ahead and let you know through -- by submitting the evidence to the Planning Commission.

Having said that, if I was ENV, I could understand why they would say, it doesn't really matter what's happening to the landfill. We need the landfill, and we need a special permit to allow its continued use. What's the relevance of the current status?

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Well, okay. Maybe I'm not understanding the response.

If any of us came to the conclusion that because the record here does not address what has taken place in the last six years regarding the landfill, would that be a clearly erroneous finding on our part using the term "clearly erroneous" as the supreme court uses in determining whether or not an agency decision or finding should be affirmed?

not trying to phrase our positions in terms of what is pursuable successfully. We try to phrase what would be the better decision for you to make. So, I mean, could you issue a decision which will resist, you know, a successful appeal because it's not reasonable, it's not clearly erroneous? You know,

maybe you could, but it doesn't mean really that's

the best decision to make.

H-Power been down?

So if I could just take issue a bit with what we are trying to say, for example, is if you said tell me what happened in the last six years.

Really are you trying, for example, to find out what are your diversion programs that have changed over the last six? Or tell me the total number of ash by cubic feet or cubic acres and MSW that is still in?

Tell me over the last six years, how many days has

I mean, these are the specific issues that I think would be helpful for the Planning Commission to know rather than to seek what has happened over the last six years.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. I don't want to belabor the point because in the end commissioners individually will decide who had the burden to bring

1 up that evidence or those issues.

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But let me ask this final series of questions, and it follows up with your statement about the type of decision that the Office of Planning is trying to advise us to make.

The Office of Planning's job is to look at broad issues or statewide concern. Is that a fair statement?

MR. YEE: It is a fair statement, although I think it's incomplete.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. Well, many things I say oftentimes are incomplete, but I want to see about the general framework here.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Okuda, just one moment. I just want to find where we are timewise.

I think, due to the return to neighbor island of two of our neighbor island Commissioners and then they're coming back, we're going to adjourn for the day at 3:45. My inclination is to push through to that point.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Yes, okay.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Please continue.

COMMISSIONER OKUDA: I'm going to try to

finish in the next --

MR. YEE: We have both broad and specific responsibilities, so you asked about broad issues. We do look at broad issues. We also look at specifics.

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COMMISSIONER OKUDA: Okay. And, you know, I really feel fortunate and honored to be on this Commission. And one of the things that makes it fortunate is the state has sent me to professional planning seminars and meetings which I assure everyone in the room that I don't do any of the touristy stuff. I actually go to these seminars and, you know -- and since we're talking about things along the line of broad policy issues that the Office of Planning is involved in, you know, I've been impressed by many of the speakers at these conferences have talked about how planners can bring social justice, about the fact that planners should try to work so that people's life expectancies aren't determined by the zip code that they live in, about how certain communities seem too bear certain burdens which other communities don't face.

You know, in making these recommendations that's the Office of Planning has propounded and enunciated it here in this hearing today, has there been any consideration given to whether or not the

Waianae community seems to bear the burden of a lot of these types of public facilities which I think we could, based on our common sense and common experience and life experience in the state, many other communities at Portlock, Kahala, Kaimuki, Lanikai, they wouldn't tolerate that.

I don't want to use the word "social justice" because that's a loaded term, but has the apparent disproportionate sitings of like a landfill, has that been taken into account by the Office of Planning, because I don't hear any of that in the recommendation or the presentation to us; or is that something that we shouldn't take into account at all, if we -- if we're told, hey, don't take that into account, then I guess maybe we got to look at not taking it into account.

But after attending these presentations over several years, paid for by the State of Hawai'i, so I'm assuming the state wants me to try to learn a little bit about this, that seems to be the instruction that planners should start paying attention to disproportion at negative impacts on communities.

Did that negative or potential negative impact on communities factor into any of the Office

of Planning's recommendation? Because frankly I don't hear any of it right now.

And that's my final question, Mr. Chair.

MR. YEE: The Department of Planning and the planners generally have a broad and specific obligation. Issues of social justice are certainly important to look at when you're coming up with community development plans, and you're looking at larger pictures of where things should be developed in a large geographic area.

When you come down to individual pieces of property, it's a much more difficult analysis to identify. Because it's not to say that any one particular property development of it would be a violation of social justice.

So what we do is we look at the consistency with community development plans that are created by the county quite frankly across-the-board.

So when it occurs probably more often on district boundary amendments, when you come across district boundary amendment should you keep it in agriculture, should you move it into industrial and urban, and urban uses, and you look for a balance in the state and a reason as to why the county's have proposed these for their community development plan

and the process that they followed because it gets you the input.

From a larger perspective, certainly the Office of Planning has had other issues in which they've discussed these kind of things but in a much, much larger analysis rather than as applied to any particular project. It is difficult to apply to one project to say that project is a violation of social justice because the issues really are looking at a much broader outlook, and you can't get that broader outlook just by looking at one project.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Giovanni.

COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: I was going to be quiet, but I need to follow up on that response. I interpret your response to Commissioner Okuda's last question to be a very generic high level response. I interpreted the question to be more specific to this particular use and project in the Waianae area, and the question is:

Did the Office of Planning take into account in developing its position and its recommendations in any way whether there was any consideration of social injustice for the Waianae community?

MR. YEE: I think the Office of Planning's 1 2 view would be that this is an existing landfill, and 3 that the issues of social justice are really best 4 determined through existing structures by looking at 5 conditions. 6 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Chang. 7 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: I have a follow up. Different question. 8 9 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner 10 Giovanni. 11 COMMISSIONER GIOVANNI: I'm going to shift 12 a little bit. 13 My question is from a planning perspective. We have a situation here in which we have a date 14 15 which is identified for identifying the next in a series of landfills for the Island of Oahu which is 16 17 2022. We heard today that at a minimum the 18 19 current estimate is that the Waimanalo Gulch landfill 20 will continue operations to 2039 or longer. 21 From a planning perspective, when would you 22 get serious about developing any site that is 23 identified in 2022, knowing you wouldn't need to have 24 it operational until 2040 or beyond?

MR. YEE: I'm going to have to defer to

25

1 | ENV. I don't know.

2 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioner Chang.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you, Mr. Yee. I just have a couple of questions. You stated -- well, let me ask you the question.

On remand the LUC had some very specific questions, and I think part of your testimony was that we should be very specific when we remand something back to the Planning Commission, perhaps they didn't understand our question.

I guess I'm looking at question No. 2:

Clarify the basis of the Planning

Commission's proposed additional Condition No. 3

which specifies a December 31st, 2022, date by which

the Applicant is to identify an alternative site that

will be used upon the WGSL reaching its capacity and

implications it has on the closure date of the

landfill.

I cannot imagine how much more specific we could have been. So, I mean, how would you have suggested we alter that?

MR. YEE: I would have cut it up into multiple requirements. I would say, accepted evidence as to the amount of time that would be necessary to identify an alternative landfill sites,

and then take each part of that paragraph and make that into a separate request, not to clarify, because clarify is just explain, but to accept evidence of, whatever it is each part of that paragraph is asking for.

Use Commission, we were in the position of wanting to understand the basis upon which the Planning Commission made its decision. So asking them to clarify for the Land Use Commission, how did you choose December 31st, 2022? We didn't make up that number. That was a number that they were proposing, and we just wanted to understand where in the record is that supported.

MR. YEE: I think if that's the only issue that you would have wanted, I wouldn't have been so concerned about the specificity of your request. I will say that I think as I heard multiple questions from multiple people, my sense, my concern was the way all of that was then communicated may have been general in its explanation.

I am going to guess that ENV understands at this point what paragraph 2, what you're looking for, but it doesn't necessarily mean there're going to send everything else that was discussed today.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Let me ask you another question:

You also, when you talked about I guess it was the burden, that if -- you know, it may shift to whoever may want to -- whoever is asking for the information.

So procedurally as I understand it, KOCA did ask the Planning Commission to reopen the hearing on specific issues, and the Planning Commission refused to open the hearing.

What more could KOCA have done?

MR. YEE: If that's the information you want that they listed in there, then I would simply remand it back and require the Planning Commission to allow those issues.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: And you also -- part of OP's testimony was that a boundary amendment would not be appropriate for this particular use because you saw this as potentially at the end of the use of the landfill, it could go back to agricultural use. Is that what OP's position is?

MR. YEE: Well, you're making me take one step further than I wanted to go. That is if it comes up as a district boundary amendment, I don't want to bind the Office of Planning to support or

oppose, but I do want to express a concern that just because we think that a landfill is appropriate does not mean that we think the district boundary amendment is appropriate because there may be future And we may not agree that urbanization of the project is appropriate and maybe a park, which is within the agricultural district, on uses may be a better use for this location. 

COMMISSIONER CHANG: So from OP's perspective going from 60 acres to 100 acres to 200 acres under Special Use Permit, does OP believe that that was the more appropriate process versus a doing a DBA for the entire property?

MR. YEE: We do because landfill, it's not unusual for landfills to have special permits. The fact that it has had multiple special use permits was something we've accepted as sufficient under the existing system.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Okay. We have heard from both KOCA and from Mr. Wurdeman that it is their opinion that based upon the supreme court decision that the City's continued use of the landfill is illegal, that there is no permit. What is OP's position?

MR. YEE: I think OP is not taking a

position on this. We'll let the parties argue that question.

I might take one issue and that is, although I don't represent the Department of Health, whether or not a person is operating in violation of the Special Use Permit is not a DOH function. It is a -- frankly a Department of Planning function. It's a County function, and if the County is not properly enforcing its County land use special permit laws, then the supreme court has been very clear that individual parties may file an action in circuit court to enforce those County requirements.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: But do you think operating -- that the landfill, if it was not operating with appropriate conditions, could be a public health issue that would fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health?

MR. YEE: Yes and no. The violation of the Special Use Permit is not a Department of Health violation, but the Department of Health has a separate permit which is granted.

So a violation of the Department of Health permit would be something certainly the Department of Health would enforce. But if you're violating a Special Use Permit which is issued through the County

and LUC, the Department of Health doesn't enforce
those conditions even if those conditions are related
to public health.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: I guess as I understand KOCA's position and Hanabusa's position, is that there is no permit, so it's not as if there's a violation. There just is no permit in light of the supreme court's decision.

MR. YEE: The Office of Planning doesn't take a position.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: So finally, KOCA has proposed some additional conditions. Does Office of Planning object to those additional conditions?

MR. YEE: The Office of Planning isn't taking position on KOCA's proposed conditions. I think as a general matter the question of those conditions relate to:

One, do you think that the landfill should close as soon as you can find a new one, that's a policy choice.

And two, how deeply does the Land Use Commission believe it wants to be involved in the operation and maintenance of a landfill?

Other special permits frankly are less involved in those kinds of details, but -- so but I

believe that to the Land Use Commission's discretion, as to how deeply or how much detail it wants to get into regarding management and operation. The land use process is a complicated one. There are a lot of different players in it, and we all try to stay in our lane and do what we're supposed to do and then let other people do what they're supposed to do.

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So let me just draw one example of a district boundary amendment case. There was a case in which there was an argument whether or not we should include violations of another law into the requirements for the developer, and the issue there involved as to whether or not the land use process was the appropriate enforcer of those requirements.

In other words, their requirements, other people have to enforce them, should you also make the land use entities the enforcer of these requirements as well, because otherwise these other requirements are enforced by other entities. So that I think would be the kind of question you could ask yourself about that.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: As I understood KOCA's recommendation, it wasn't necessarily to have the Land Use Commission be the enforcer but that these would just be conditions similar to other conditions

1 that we have on other permits or boundary amendments.

2 We would not necessarily be enforcing, but they would

3 be a, you know, they would be the management theme

4 upon which the operations would be permitted to

5 conduct itself.

MR. YEE: But presumably you create a new remedy. So in other words, if you have a land use permit, either a District Boundary Amendment or a Special Use Permit, and you say, compliance with EPA requirements -- you shall comply with EPA requirements. EPA looks at it and says, can you fix it. Yes. Fine, I'm good with it. Someone else can go to the appropriate land use enforcer and say, but it was also a violation of the Land Use permit, and therefore I want you to enforce this violation as well because it's not just a violation of the EPA requirement. It is now, because you incorporated it into the permit, also a land use violation, and so now I want you to fill in the blanks.

I want you to take away the special use permit. I want you to take away district boundary amendment. I want you to hold an Order to Show Cause, you know, whatever the issue is. And so then the question comes to the Land Use Commission, how -- what kind of things do we want to incorporate into

our land use permit to be the new enforcer?

I say enforcer and I should correct myself a little bit. The Land Use Commission is not the enforcer, right. It's the counties that are always the enforcer of special use permits and district boundary amendment proceedings. But if someone doesn't then, of course, as I said before, an individual can file a lawsuit for failing to enforce.

COMMISSIONER CHANG: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners?

Commissioner Wong.

COMMISSIONER WONG: Mr. Yee, question. So

I have questions about a special permit versus a DBA.

Okay. Now, shouldn't a special permit have a set

amount of time?

MR. YEE: I don't think it's required to have a set amount of time. And in this particular case, it is not -- well, let me -- if I could draw you a couple examples to show what the differences could be. You could issue a permit to say you can operate a school. And there's just no cut off date for that school. That school can operate forever. Quarries, landfills, cannot operate forever. They necessarily have sort of a physical end date.

So because of that, the Office of Planning

views that it falls within the things that you could have -- could be allowed to have as a special permit.

And, in fact, the Land Use Commission has approved quarries and landfills.

tried to ask Ian what is the conservative time instead of capacity for this landfill, and they said they didn't really -- they just said pretty much to my knowledge, there was no time, because due to the changing technology, you know, it could be short, it could be long, dependent upon what happens catastrophic and/or technology, you know, changes, et cetera. Okay.

So when we go with capacity, if let's say nothing happens, hopefully no catastrophic events and technology increases the capacity or the timing could be a hundred years. I mean, I'm being facetious in that respect.

But, I mean, if you think about it, the capacity could be, not like a ten-year window, it could be 20 years or 30 years, et cetera.

MR. YEE: 20 years is not I think unreasonable. But if that information is important to you, that information makes a difference to you as to whether or not a Special Use Permit should be

granted, that you know the current estimated capacity of the Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill, I'm afraid you'd have to remand it, and they would have -- and ask the Planning Commission to introduce evidence into the record as to the current capacity of the Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill for ash and MSW.

With respect to the response that you got from ENV, let me provide this clarification. Yes, the estimate can change, yes. There are a lot of things that can affect it.

That doesn't mean you can't get estimates.

It does mean the estimates can change over time, but you can get a current estimate of what it is. So as long as you understand that that number could change as time moves on and it could get longer or shorter, and that -- and you accept that, you can get a number if that's what you want.

COMMISSIONER WONG: So when my son asks,

Dad, can I borrow money? I only need 100 today, but

I'd rather than asking tomorrow for another 300. I

mean, there's a point in time request, right?

MR. YEE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER WONG: So it could change depending upon what he needs or what happens, if he has a girlfriend that he has to spend money on,

1 right? 2 MR. YEE: Maybe that's not exactly the 3 example, but that's essentially correct. 4 COMMISSIONER WONG: Thank you. 5 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Commissioners? 6 have more questions that can be asked and answered in 7 the next four minutes. So I think it's probably just an appropriate time that we will recess until 8 9 9:00 a.m. tomorrow morning in this room. 10 MR. WURDEMAN: Mr. Chair, excuse me. 11 Unless the Commission has anything further from 12 Intervenor Hanabusa, we would ask to -- that we be 13 allowed to submit on what we presented and be excused 14 from tomorrow's proceedings if that's acceptable. 15 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Honestly I cannot. 16 The way our procedure goes is that after we're done 17 with questioning from -- with the Office of Planning, we have a final round where the Commissioners are 18 19 able to ask questions of any of the parties. 20 It's at your client's own risk if you don't 21 show up. 22 MR. WURDEMAN: Very well, thank you. 23 MS. CHAN: May I ask for some clarification

25 CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Yes.

about procedure?

24

MS. CHAN: Are the parties allowed to
essentially provide more comments in rebuttal to
things that were presented by the Intervenors that
went after me? There were a number of things that

were stated by other parties that would need to be

6 addressed.

MR. SANDISON: I would also like to second that. I yielded time for the purposes of procedure. If we go, he responds, we should have chance to rebut.

CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: One moment.

I'm inclined to grant that request, but I want to keep in mind that we have to, due to the 45-day deadline, and the Commission's sort of very significant other duties on a whole bunch of other dockets, too. We're going to have to make a decision on this docket or try to move to it tomorrow, so be very -- prepare to be very concise in anything further addressing the matters to Commission.

So the procedure is tomorrow we'll conclude with questioning of Mr. Yee. I will then offer for a reasonable amount of time from each party for sort of closing before we open up to further questions of any of the parties, ten minutes per party.

MS. CHAN: If I could ask for 15, just to

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     be given that --
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               MR. YEE: OP will go five if that will
3
     help.
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                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Yes, 15, five for OP.
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                MR. CHIPCHASE: Very good, Chair, as long
6
     as it's even, we have no objection.
7
                CHAIRPERSON SCHEUER: Okay. So procedures
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     for tomorrow, we'll start at 9:00. We'll finish
9
     questioning with Mr. Yee. Each party will have ten
10
     minutes or otherwise traded up or down with their
     fellow parties.
11
12
                We will have final questions from the
13
     Commissioners for the parties, and then we will begin
14
     deliberation. With that we're in recesses until 9:00
15
     a.m. tomorrow.
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                (The proceedings recessed at 3:45 p.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF HAWAII ) ) SS.
3	COUNTY OF HONOLULU )
4	I, JEAN MARIE McMANUS, do hereby certify:
5	That on October 9, 2019, at 9:40 a.m., the
6	proceedings contained herein was taken down by me in
7	machine shorthand and was thereafter reduced to
8	typewriting under my supervision; that the foregoing
9	represents, to the best of my ability, a true and
10	correct copy of the proceedings had in the foregoing
11	matter.
12	I further certify that I am not of counsel for
13	any of the parties hereto, nor in any way interested
14	in the outcome of the cause named in this caption.
15	Dated this 9th day of October, 2019, in
16	Honolulu, Hawaii.
17	
18	
19	/s/Jean Marie McManus
20	JEAN MARIE McMANUS, CSR #156
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22	
23	
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25	