BEFORE THE PLANNING COMMISSION 1 OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU 2 3 In the Matter of the Application of) FILE NO. 4)2008/SUP-2 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL 5 SERVICES, CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU 6 To Modify SUP No. 2008/SUP-2 by 7 Modifying the State Land Use Commission's Order Adopting the City and County of 8 Honolulu Planning Commission's Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision and 9 Order with Modifications, dated October 22, 2009 10 11 12 CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU 13 PLANNING COMMISSION 14 15 CONTESTED CASE HEARING 16 Taken at the Mission Memorial Hearings Room, 17 18 Mission Memorial Building, 550 South King Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, commencing at 1:10 p.m., on 19 December 7, 2011, pursuant to Notice. 20 21 22 23 24 BEFORE: Nancy Christensen, RPR, CSR NO. 476 25

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CHAIR PINGREE: We're going to call the meeting to order. Today is December 7, 2011. The agenda today is the contested case hearing, Ewa State Special Use Permit Amendment Application, 2008/SUP-2, Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill.

I will call the meeting to order. Before going into the formal hearing, what I would like to do is introduce two new commissioners to the Planning Commission. The first is Mr. Daniel Young on my right, and Cord Anderson on my left. For the record, they both received applicable information and have reviewed it accordingly for the record. Thank you.

Today, first on the agenda is to hear the motion to dismiss by Ko'olina Community Association and Maile Shimabukuro.

Thank you. Appearances please.

MR. CHIPCHASE: Good afternoon,

Commissioners. My name is Cal Chipchase. I represent
the Ko'olina Community Association and Maile

Shimabukuro. Ken Williams, who is our partner
representative of the association, he is here as well,
as are certain members of the Association.

MR. SANDISON: Good afternoon. My name is Ian Sandison. I represent Schnitzer Steel Hawaii Corporation in this matter.

MS. VIOLA: Good afternoon. Deputy
Corporation Counsel, Dana Viola, as well as Brian
Black, appearing on behalf of the City and County of
Honolulu.

CHAIR PINGREE: Thank you.

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MR. CHIPCHASE: Thank you. I appreciate the opportunity to address you. On our motion, there are really only two questions that the Commission needs to answer. The first is: What has the ENV asked for? What do they want?

The second is: Do you have the power to grant it? Is that within some specific statute or rule or regulation authorizing you to grant what the Association is after?

To answer the first question, we look at the application that the Association -- or that ENV, I'm sorry, filed. I will read it to you: The ENV, "Respectfully moves the Planning Commission, City and County of Honolulu, for an order modifying State Special Use Permit No. 2008/SUP-2." That is what they have asked for, an order modifying Special Use Permit.

Modifying it in what way? Well, to modify it to delete Condition 14 imposed by the Land Use Commission. So then we turn the next question: Does this Body have authority, have the power, have

jurisdiction to grant that relief to modify an existing permit? They haven't applied for new permits, an existing permit. To modify an existing permit by deleting a condition imposed by the Land Use Commission. Again, we turn to the application that the ENV filed.

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They cite three bases for the application, for the motion, to amend, to modify the existing order. Section -- "Section 2-18 and Section 2-49 of the Rules of the Planning Commission, this body, and Section 15-15-70 of the State of Hawaii Land Use Commission" rules. Only those three bases are identified as providing this Body with jurisdiction to hear the request the ENV has made.

So let's turn to each provision cited by the ENV. First, Rule-2-18 deals with meetings of this Body. That's all it provides: Meetings, regular meetings, special meetings, executive meetings, informational briefings. Nothing about this Body's powers, nothing about this Body's jurisdiction, certainly nothing about this Body's power of authority to modify an existing permit by deleting a condition imposed by the Land Use Commission.

The second rule identified in the ENV's application, 2-49 of the Planning Commission Rules. A

request for modification or deletion of a condition.

The rule provides: "A petitioner who desires a modification or deletion of a condition imposed by the Commission shall make such a request to the Commission in writing."

These rules specifically define the Commission to mean, "Commission means the Planning Commission of the City and County of Honolulu or the Commission's duly authorized representative." Nothing about a condition imposed by the Land Use Commission.

That rule by its express terms applies to conditions imposed by this Body. That makes a great deal of sense. If you impose a condition, you ought to have the ability to modify. In Rule-2-49 provides that power, but it does not give you the power, nor could it give you the power, to modify a condition imposed by the Land Use Commission. And Condition 14 was imposed by the Land Use Commission.

So then we come to the very final section, very final authority cited in the ENV's application for the request that is made. And that is the Land Use Commission Rules, the HAR 15-1570. That is the right rule for modifying a Land Use Commission order or condition.

But they're before the wrong Body. According

to that rule, quote, Section D, "The moving party shall serve a copy of all motion papers on all of the parties and shall file the original plus 15 copies with the Commission and proof of service." The Land Use Commission was defined "the Commission" for purposes of those rules as the "Land Use Commission," not at this Body.

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Right rule; wrong Body. So there you have it. The ENV has asked you to do something that no rule -- any of the rules they've cited, any of the provisions they cited gives you the power to do it.

In response to this, the ENV will tell you three things. They will say, Well, there is nothing that says you can't do it. There is no rule or provision that says that you can't modify a Land Use Commission.

Let's accept that premise for just a moment. That is exactly backwards of the way agency jurisdiction works. Agency jurisdiction does not operate in a vacuum. If nothing says you can't, and then you can. It couldn't possibly work that way.

Agency jurisdiction works according to rules. If you have the authority, it must be set out in a rule or statute or here an ordinance or some provision giving you jurisdiction to do it. There is no such

provision.

The next thing that ENV will tell you is, well, this is permissible because it's a new application. Yes, but a new application to do what?

Not a new application for a new permit. The ENV could have brought a new application for a new permit and it would start here. ENV did not do that. They did not do that because then they would have to meet all the burdens and all of the standards and all of the difficulties associated in getting a new permit to supersede and replace their existing permit.

They didn't do that. Instead they brought an application, or rather, they called it a "motion" to modify an existing permit. That is what is at issue the existing permit -- and specifically a condition imposed by the Land Use Commission.

The last thing they will tell you is that, well, we have to do it this way because otherwise

Schnitzer could not participate. Simply not accurate.

The ENV is free to request a hearing before the Land

Use Commission where they should have brought this, and

Schnitzer is free to appear and testify at that

hearing. And they've also cited: No provision

precluding them from intervening if they so chose. And

if they want, I will represent that we would not oppose

that intervention. But we do oppose this proceeding.

The second point raised, or the second reason for our objection raised in our papers is that this application, the application they want you to modify the 2008 application, the 2008 permit, I should say, that they want you to modify is on appeal. It's on appeal before the Hawaii Supreme Court. The Hawaii Supreme Court is reviewing that application. And, indeed, reviewing the specific items, the specific condition imposed by the Land Use Commission.

When an appeal is taken to court, the jurisdiction over that existing permit transfers with the appeal. And it sits right now with the Hawaii Supreme Court. There are two ways that jurisdiction could be moved back down to address the condition. The ENV is not left without an option. The first is they can simply dismiss their appeal.

The second is they can follow the processes described in the statute for petitioning the Court for permission to modify an order on appeal. They haven't done that. Instead, they've taken the shortest cut possible applying to this Body for modification of an existing order imposed by the Land Use Commission and on appeal before the Hawaii Supreme Court.

The great public importance of any project,

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any proposal, does not justify taking a shorter cut than the rules and statutes and ordinances that we have all agreed to live by and provide. And that is what is happening here, and the application should be dismissed. Thank you.

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MS. VIOLA: In response to Intervener's argument, first of all, I would like to make a correction, I apologize, in the application as well as in our briefing. We reference a section of the Planning Commission Rule 2-18, and it should be 2-38, which establishes the jurisdiction of the Planning Commission to consider Special Use Permits. I apologize for the typo.

Essentially, Mr. Chipchase mischaracterized the City's application, which is in and of itself an application. We are -- we are putting the City before the Planning Commission and going through the intricate process the City would characterize as reevaluating the condition in the existing permit.

It's not a motion to modify pursuant to the existing case that's on appeal. It's a new application to reconsider the condition that was imposed in the previous proceeding.

In that regard, we filed an application with the Department of Planning and Zoning and did not file

a motion with the Department of Planning. We filed an application, which required review by the Department of Planning and Permitting, which required also input from agencies on the application and which would also require review by the public, public hearing, and review by the Commission itself.

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We instigated this process, not as a shortcut, but as an attempt to facilitate adequate and very extensive review for this specific condition, which is extremely detrimental to the City, to the people of the City of Honolulu.

Inasmuch -- and if this deadline, the subject matter of our request, is imposed for the City's SUP, to delete -- I mean, to essentially require that the landfill to cease collecting municipal solid waste as of July 31, 2012. That deadline would essentially create a situation where the City could not collect and dispose of various waste in particular sewage sludge.

Now, the City had -- it went through the probate mechanism for the appeal in the previous decision and which is what the current matter is on appeal.

But in order for the City to ensure that the City is protecting the interest of the citizens of the City of Honolulu, we also took the concurrent step of

filing another application to consider that condition.

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This is because there is no guaranty that the Supreme Court will be able to make a decision on this very important matter before the deadline expires. So we needed -- we took in the abundance of caution to be sure that this critical decision would be adequately reviewed, we came -- we submitted a new application to consider this condition of our existing SUP.

Regarding the Intervener's characterization of the appropriate forum, the appropriate body, for us to consider such a new application. The Planning Commission rules specifically do state, or at Rule 2-49, do reference a condition of the Planning Commission. But that is on a motion for request for modification on the existing matter.

This is, again, a new application. That is why we went under the jurisdiction of the Planning Commission as ordered by the Hawaii revised statutes Section 205-6 and articulated further in the rules of the Planning Commission.

Now, the modification that he also references in the Land Use Commission Rules, that's 5-15-94, that modification specifically references, as the Intervener has argued in the past, specifically references modifications for district boundary amendments and not

matters related to Special Use Permit, SUP.

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Moreover, that modification, again, is in the context of existing case and not pursuant to a new application. So the City would assert that we properly brought this action before the Planning Commission, and this is, therefore, based on the statutory authority, as well as the authority granted by the Planning Commission Rules; it's properly before the Planning Commission. Thank you.

MR. SANDISON: Schnitzer joins in the City's opposition to Ko'olina's motion. We believe that this turns on that this is a new application; this is not a continuation of the proceedings. It is the appropriate reason -- for all the reasons that the City discussed that is appropriately before this Commission under its Rules of Practice and Procedure.

We want to note that Ko'olina has shown a miscite in the Hawaii Administrative Procedures Act to prohibit modifications of existing Special Use Permit while it was undergoing appeal. The proceeding that the Administration Procedures Act, Section 91-14(a) specifically allows for redress and relief that is outside of the judicial system. In addition, to the extent that Ko'olina and Shimabukuro sought to prohibit the City from filing a new application in a matter that

they wish to seek an injunction or stay of prior proceeding involved for reconsideration by the Land Use Commission under 91-14(b) not do that.

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In addition and furthermore, the cases cited by Ko'olina and Shimabukuro are not applicable to this situation. They all relate to agencies that are situated similarly to the Land Use Commission reopening those matters while those matters are on appeal.

That's not the case. This is a new application.

Further, we do believe that dismissal of this matter, this proceeding, would prejudice Schnitzer.

Schnitzer was not involved, although I do recall testimony in the prior Land Use Commission, there was a discussion about intervener status wherein the chief executive of the Land Use Commission, we have been advised that we are in jeopardy of being excluded in an attempt to get intervener status in a subsequent proceeding before for the Land Use Commission absent intervention before the Planning Commission.

If this condition goes into effect, Condition 14 goes into effect, Schnitzer will be irreparably harmed and it will simply have no place to dispose of its waste. And therefore, the opportunity to be heard before this Commission and subsequent proceedings is fundamental and a fundamental due process issue.

Schnitzer believes that that is a great risk if it's left at the mercy of the Intervener in the future like the Land Use Commission hearing. Simply dismissing this case runs a great risk of Schnitzer being deprived of its opportunity to be heard.

CHAIR PINGREE: Thank you.

MR. CHIPCHASE: Thanks for an opportunity to respond. I will try to be brief. What I've heard was this is not a modification. This is a new application. Only a lawyer could come up with that distinction. And it is creative, but it doesn't exist.

Let's go right back to the application, the paper the ENV filed, "respectfully moves," that's a quote from the application. "The Planning Commission for an order modifying," all quoted, "State Special Use Permit SUP 2008/SUP-2." That is what they have sought.

It's creative to call it a new application. In some abstract theory, maybe that works. But what they have filed this new application for is to move to modify an existing permit. That is what is at issue here.

They have not filed a petition under 2-40 of your rules for a new permit. Instead, they invoked -- and I will accept the correction 2-38, which just says you have jurisdiction relating to petitions for State

Special Use Permits, not what they've done. They invoke 2-49. Admittedly, that applies to modifications of conditions that you impose. No application here because it's not new conditions. And they invoked 15-15-70 of the Hawaii Administrative Rules, which applies to modifications of existing orders.

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So the rule they invoke in their application, what they say in their application, what they want done based on the plain language of their application is a modification. That is what they've told you they want. Those are the rules they've cited.

The problem is they've come before the wrong body because you didn't impose that condition.

15-15-70 right rule; wrong body. They need to go.

They need to go to the Land Use Commission. Thank you.

CHAIR PINGREE: Thank you.

MS. VIOLA: Thank you. The problem with that analysis is that 15-15- -- 15-94, which is the Land Use Commission rule that provides for modification, specifically references district boundary limitations. This is not a district boundary amendment proceeding. This is a Special Use Permit proceeding that relates to the Special Use Permit that the City now holds for the Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill.

Now, in terms of creativity, there may be

some ambiguity that results from the lack of specificity in the Planning Commission rules, but that's where the argument that there is nothing precluding us from filing a new application to seek action on the existing SUP since it comes into play. This would allow us to have the opportunity to have the Commission reconsider or have the Commission consider a new condition if it were to be imposed by the Land Use Commission.

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Now, if modification is the only route that the City were to take, according to Mr. Chipchase's argument, then the City would be precluded for ever modifying because under the Planning Commission rule as he's defined it, a Planning Commission can only modify their own Commission. But, likewise, under the Land Use Commission rules, the Land Use Commission only provides a modification of dba proceedings.

So there is ambiguity within both of the Commissions laws. And in that regard, we look to the general jurisdiction of the Planning Commission, which is afforded by the Statute 205-6, which says that the Planning Commission has original jurisdiction over Special Use Permit proceedings. So, therefore, taking action on this Special Use Permit, we go before the Planning Commission for you to consider a revision to

the condition in the current SUP. Thank you.

CHAIR PINGREE: Thank you.

MR. SANDISON: We concur with the City, and we would cite to the Supreme Court case and Hawaii --

CHAIR PINGREE: Excuse me? Pardon me?

Can you hear?

MR. SANDISON: We would cite the Commission,
County of Hawaii v. Coupe, in which the Supreme Court
said that we should not improperly interpret the rules,
Administrative Rules, to result in an absurd result.

And that's where we would find ourselves if we were too narrowly interpret the Land Use Commission rules and narrowly interpret the Planning Commission rules as to nullify jurisdiction of this application.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ CHIPCHASE: If I could just very briefly respond to a couple of those points. And I will limit it to that.

The reference to 15-15-94 of the HAR, I respect Ms. Viola, that is simply not accurate. It's been followed, that rule and the modification of the Land Use Commission -- or condition imposed by the Land Use Commission has been followed in a prior permit. Right? That's the process they went through. The City argued for it. They got it. The Land Use Commission agreed.

So it's just -- it's not accurate to say they would be left without recourse or that it would be an absurd result. They followed the process that they followed in another case. And I would add to that that the City has recognized and invoked 15-15-70 as a basis for modifying an existing order, they just brought it before the wrong body.

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And the second point that was made that was -- again, going back to the lack of prohibition. I think the Supreme Court, the Hawaii Supreme Court, dealt with the lack of anything precluding jurisdiction in Swire against ZBA. In that case there is no express jurisdiction for the Zoning Board of Appeals to consider appeals taken from building permits. The Court analyzed it and said, It's not the lack of jurisdiction, the lack of authority that grants power to an agency or to a body, it's an express provision.

You don't have an express provision granting you authority ZBA to take appeals from building permits for administerial acts, and therefore, you don't have jurisdiction, and the appeal fails.

The last point was a reference to 205-6, which again deals with new SUP petitions. This is not one. This is a motion, call it an application, call it a motion, they've moved to modify an existing permit.

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205.6 does not apply.
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               MS. VIOLA: I will be brief. We filed an
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     application as a new application; this is not a motion.
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     Essentially, as the Commission has already acted in
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     terms of allowing the Intervener, KOCA and Maile
     Shimabukuro to intervene in this particular proceeding,
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     they denied the basis for continuing participation, but
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     the members of the Commission approved their
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     intervention into new action. As such, the Commission
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     has already taken action consistent with a prior
     application, and this is a new application.
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               CHAIR PINGREE: Thank you. That's it.
     you very much. Commissioners? Any questions?
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               MR. PACOPAC: One simple question: Is this a
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     new application or is this a modification?
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               Counsel, you say it's a new application; he
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     says it's a modification. How do I clarify that?
               I'm going back to him because it's a
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     modification and he will say it's a new application.
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               MR. CHIPCHASE: I just ask you to read what
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     they submitted.
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               CHAIR PINGREE: Beadie?
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               MS. DAWSON: No.
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               CHAIR PINGREE: Do you want to go into
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     executive session?
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1 We believe that several of the Commissioners 2 would like to go into executive session to discuss a 3 few issues. 4 Can we have a motion on that? 5 MS. DAWSON: I move that we go into an 6 executive session to consider the clarification, the 7 motion being made. 8 I withdraw that. I move the Commission go into executive section to confer with our counsel. 9 10 MR. PACOPAC: Second the motion. 11 CHAIR PINGREE: All in favor? 12 (Unanimous.) CHAIR PINGREE: Thank you. 13 (Executive session from 1:40 p.m. to 2:11 p.m.) 14 1.5 CHAIR PINGREE: Thank you very much. We're 16 back on the record. We had an opportunity to have very 17 good discussion. I appreciate the time that you 18 afforded us. 19 At this time I'm going to call for a motion. 20 MR. PACOPAC: I move to deny the Intervener's 21 Ko'olina Community Association and Maile Shimabukuro 22 motion to dismiss. 23 MS. DAWSON: Second. 24 CHAIR PINGREE: All in favor or any 25 discussion. Excuse me?

MS. DAWSON: We probably should have some discussion before we have a final vote on it.

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This Commission is concerned that if we grant this motion to dismiss, if that is the case here and it goes away and we're left almost without the information that we desperately need, which is a full report and recommendation from the City in terms of the alternative sites that they have been looking at for the last seven years or more, and they haven't given that to us. So we need time to press for an alternative site, among other things.

Therefore, the Commission is very concerned that if we simply grant the motion to dismiss, we will not be able to get that information, not on the record, and we need that.

So I say that by way of explanation because I think that we have dealt with this issue now for a good number of years, as has the Waianae Coast. And the burden on them is virtually untenable.

And yet, ENV and the City has not offered appropriate relief to them or appropriate alternatives for them. They're caught, and so we would like -- the contested case hearing will give us the opportunity to hear some real answers. And at that time we will move on to the issue at that time.

CHAIR PINGREE: Any discussion?

Do we have a motion on the table? All in favor?

(Unanimous.)

CHAIR PINGREE: Any opposed?

Thank you very much. Before we move forward with a continuation, I just I would like to point out and put this on the record that on November 9, 2011, I had signed a prehearing -- I don't know the exact verbiage -- an order regarding the prehearing conference. And I'm going to ask counsel that, kindly, if you do change what's in the order or amend the order, please keep in mind that the Commission has to approve that. However, moving forward today, we're going to accept what you proposed as far as proceeding with opening statements.

I need that for the record. Thank you. With that said, we'll proceed with opening statements, please. As a reminder, opening statements are limited to 15 minutes.

MS. VIOLA: This Special Use Permit application is about one issue and one issue only. And that is the deletion of Condition No. 14 of the City's current Special Use Permit for the Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill, the condition setting forth the

July 31, 2012, deadline the landfill to cease accepting municipal solid waste.

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The Intervener may attempt to expand and complicate this hearing with side issues, but I would urge you to keep in mind the focus of the City's application, that is, avoiding the serious public health and safety threat that the looming deadline poses.

The City seeks to delete this condition because it will severely compromise the City's ability to properly manage solid waste and in turn may jeopardize the health and safety of the residents of Oahu. Plainly stated, we need the landfill to dispose of certain wastes, in particular sewage sludge. If the deadline is not deleted after July 31, 2012, there will be no place to dispose of the sewage sludge generated by all of the City's wastewater treatment plants on Oahu, as well as the private wastewater treatment plant in Hawaii Kai. And other special wastes currently going to the landfill will either have no disposal alternative or need to be disposed of at prohibitive costs to businesses and individuals.

The City has a Special Use Permit granted by the Planning Commission and LUC in 2009. The Planning Commission and LUC made salient findings such as:

A, There are special wastes that must be land filled because they cannot be combusted, recycled, reused or shipped.

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Sludge and headworks screenings from wastewater treatment facilities, private tank bottom sludge, storm drain cleanings, sewer line cleanings including fats, oils and grease, animal carcasses, and special wastes, including rejected or outdated food products, contaminated soils, noncommercial asbestos-containing material from homeowners, manufacturing feed stocks and miscellaneous other nonhazardous industrial and commercial wastes.

Another finding by the Planning Commission is even City programs to reduce the need for landfill such as the City's waste-to-energy facility, H-Power, these programs are required by their operating permits from the State Department of Health to have a permitted landfill as an alternative disposal option or back up for times when they cannot operate for whatever reason.

Another fact, the City must have the ability to landfill disaster debris in order to promptly respond to natural disasters.

Another fact I want to talk about to the Planning Commission, Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill is the only permitted municipal solid waste landfill on

Oahu.

Another fact, it will take more than seven years to identify and develop a new landfill site.

Now, based upon these findings, as the Planning Commission recognized in its 2009 decision, a landfill is needed on Oahu for the disposal of certain wastes, including sewage sludge and special wastes, beyond the deadline of July 31, 2012.

The Planning Commission correctly concluded that the landfill should be able to accept municipal solid waste as long as the landfill has space or capacity. It was the Land Use Commission that imposed the July 31, 2012, deadline that is the subject of our application. We are now asking simply that the Planning Commission make the same reasoned conclusion it made in the prior proceeding and keep the landfill open for municipal solid waste.

In the 2009 Planning Commission decision, the City has not sat idly by waiting for the deadline. The City has complied with all of the conditions set by the Planning Commission and the City is continuing to move toward a greater diversion of waste from the landfill. Specifically, the City begun the process by identifying and developing one or more landfill sites to replace or supplement the Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill in

early 2010, and in doing so determined the need for an independent committee to thoroughly investigate alternative sites. The Committee is making every effort to come up with an educated and informed recommendation as soon as practically possible.

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The City has also continued its efforts to use alternative technologies to provide a comprehensive waste stream management program.

The H-Power third boiler will be able to take on an additional 300,000 tons of waste per year by the beginning of 2013, bringing its total capacity to 900,000 tons per year.

The City has also made progress to continue to recycle. Since May 2010, the City has been conducting island-wide curb side recycling, which during fiscal year 2011 resulted in 71,000 tons of waste recycled that would otherwise have gone to the landfill. Curb side recycling contributes to a full six percent to the overall reduction of municipal solid waste going to the landfill.

The City has continued its efforts to seek beneficial reuse of stabilized dewatered sewage sludge. The City has entered into a contract to enable the recycling of sludge into compost. And the City has been finalizing efforts to enable H-Power to begin

burning dewatered sludge.

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All of the City's waste diversion efforts, including its educational and legislative efforts, have resulted in a 71 percent total diversion of municipal solid waste from the landfill in 2010. This diversion puts Hawaii within the top ten states in the nation for diversion of waste from landfills.

Yet, even with this successful diversion rate, we still need a landfill to properly and safely handle municipal solid waste because there is still waste that cannot be combusted, recycled, or reused.

Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill remains a vital component of the City's solid waste management plan. It remains necessary even with the expansion of H-Power, recycling, and reuse. There are still special wastes that must be disposed of at the landfill because they cannot be disposed of in any other manner, again, sewage sludge. Despite the City's efforts and despite its successes in diverting waste from the landfill, complete diversion simply is not the technological reality at this point. As of July 31, 2012, there will be no place to store and dispose of sewage sludge and disposal alternatives for other wastes will be nonexistent or prohibitively costly to businesses and consumers.

Further, with the majority of municipal solid waste going to H-Power, when H-Power is shut down periodically for planned maintenance, if H-Power is incapacitated for any reason, all of the waste going to H-Power will have to go someplace else, to the landfill. Likewise, the disaster debris resulting from hurricanes, tsunamis or other natural disasters or emergencies at home or from places like Japan -- it is predicted that from Japan's devastating tsunami it may reach the beaches on Oahu and also needs to be disposed of expeditiously at the landfill.

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Moreover, the City needs time to identify a new site. There are no other permitted municipal solid waste lands currently. And as determined by the Planning Commission in 2009, at least seven years is needed to identify, acquire the land for design, permit, and construct a new landfill.

In conclusion, Oahu needs a landfill. We need a place to dispose of sewage sludge. We need the option of a landfill to deal with shutdowns, emergencies, and other contingencies. And to account for such contingencies that the Department of Health requires as a permit condition that H-Power have a backup, that H-Power have the landfill in case H-Power, for any reason, cannot process the hundreds of

thousands of tons of waste processed each year and with the addition of the third boiler, 900,000 tons of waste per year.

The City is working on diverting municipal solid waste from the landfill, but by July 31, 2012, alternatives to deal with all municipal solid waste going to the landfill will still not be available. And that is not withstanding all the diversion efforts of the City as determined by the Planning Commission. But to quote the Planning Commissioners in 2009 it issued a decision, quote, A landfill is currently necessary for proper solid waste management, the lack of which would potentially create serious health and safety issues for the residents in Oahu.

The bottom line is if the landfill is shut down to municipal solid waste, there will be no place to dispose of sewage sludge and businesses and individuals alike will have no disposal options, will have to face steep alternative disposal charges for many of the special wastes that are currently being disposed at the landfill.

We're asking you -- we're asking that you allow the City to continue proper management of Oahu's solid waste by granting our request to delete the current Special Use Permit Condition No. 14, delete the

severely compromising July 31, 2012 deadline for the landfill's receipt of municipal solid waste.

Thank you.

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MR. SANDISON: This case is simple. It needs the landfill to operate. The evidence will show Schnitzer operates one of the largest recycling facilities on the Island of Oahu and, indeed, is the largest facility in the State of Hawaii.

In that capacity it processes approximately 120,000 tons of scrap metal per year. This metal consists of car bodies, old buses, all of the trash from the City, Kailua Auto Wreckers or that were previously built up on the back roads or in the nooks and crannies of this island and outer islands.

Without Schnitzer, Hawaii would have a much more significant solid waste problem than it currently does. Since it really handles the vast majority of scrap metal and metallic solid waste disposed of in the State of Hawaii. In the course of this, Schnitzer generates approximately 20- to 25,000 tons of nonrecyclable waste. It can't be sold. It can't be disposed anywhere else. Schnitzer's is a highly regulated and permitted facility. Indeed, it was permitted by the Hawaii Department of Health, Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch, the very same people that

permitted Waimanalo Gulch. Schnitzer's permit requires it to dispose of its solid waste at a permitted solid waste management facility. There is only one of them on the Island of Oahu that can accept the waste, and that is being Waimanalo Gulch.

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We recently, in the early part of this year, had an opportunity to be faced with a problem of not having Waimanalo Gulch available to dispose of the waste. It was an incredible problem. We went to H-Power and attempted to work with H-Power and the state government to get it disposed of there. We attempted to get it disposed in PVT, which is construction and demolition landfill in Nanakuli. That is not allowable. We approached numerous of the --numerous waste-to-energy folks that have potential possibility of burning waste in the future. Those issues don't work. We have attempted to ship waste off island. That is not viable. We're really between a rock and a hard place without Waimanalo Gulch.

In short, and I think our position is that Waimanalo Gulch is absolutely necessary for Schnitzer's operations. And if Schnitzer's operations, in addition to being a business that is impacted by Condition 14, it is also a public service to residents of this island, as well the rest of the state. And it is

imperative to Waimanalo Gulch to remain open.

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For those reasons, we believe that the Planning Commission will ultimately find that it is appropriate to process the City's application and remove the condition. Thank you.

MR. CHIPCHASE: Thank you. Listening to the opening statements, I can't help but thinking this is deja vu all over again. We have been down this road. When the landfill was originally permitted in 1987, it opened in 1989, it was supposed to last eight years. It should have been gone by '97. That date came and went.

In 2003 the ENV proposed a five-year capacity expansion of the landfill. Why did the ENV settle on five years? Well, according to Mr. Doyle, who was then the acting director of the ENV, "We had originally thought that we could have this landfill operate for another 15 years. And then as part of our discussions with the community and in trying to take a look at their concerns, it was reduced to a five-year operation." That is what Mr. Doyle, that is what the ENV told the Land Use Commission in 2003. Well, we come up on the 2008 closure deadline, ENV comes in and asks for more time. The Land Use Commission ultimately gives them another year, 2009. We come up on that

deadline. The ENV comes in and asks for more time. And this time the Land Use Commission says, July 31, 2012, that is the end of municipal solid waste and continue to accept ash, but no more municipal solid waste, all that yucky stuff that Ms. Viola told us about: The treated sewage, the animal carcasses, the unusable food. The things nobody wants sitting above their home.

2.3

But here we are again. Here we are again with another request to kick the can further down the road. They kick it down the road indefinitely this time, just kick it. Deadlines don't matter.

So I agree that there is one issue before this Commission. That is the deletion of Condition 14. We need to understand why Condition 14 was imposed. And we need to understand whether the ENV has met its burden of deleting that condition, the burdens imposed by the Land Use Commission, who imposed that condition, and that are imposed by the law governing Special Use Permits.

We believe the evidence will show that the City has not met its burden. We believe that the evidence will show that deadlines should matter. We believe the evidence will show that the City should finally be held accountable.

Thank you.

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CHAIR PINGREE: Thank you very much. Thank you. I need from counsel a determination about how much time we need. Because it becomes very much a planning activity for us, as you know.

The next possible meeting time for this Commission is on January 11, 2012. We can start at 9:00, and we have until 4:30, so that is conceivably six, six and a half hours of time that we can work on this. I need to know how much time we need thereafter.

MS. VIOLA: The City has four witnesses, and we plan to submit as to their procuring order written submissions for those four witnesses to cut down the time for testimony.

So I estimate that we'll need approximately a half a day to present our four witnesses. And that's with cross-examination.

CHAIR PINGREE: With cross?

MR. SANDISON: Schnitzer has one witness. We would also, likewise, to have written testimony. And our witness will be limited to ten-minute oral summary and cross-examination. I don't imagine that would go more than an hour and a half.

CHAIR PINGREE: Hour and a half? Actually, please clarify half a day. How many hours?

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                MS. VIOLA: I'd say, I think generously about
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     three hours, but that is really longer than we need if
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     there are only four witnesses.
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                MS. DAWSON: To cover all your witnesses?
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                MR. SANDISON: It depends on cross.
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                MS. VIOLA: It depends on cross.
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                CHAIR PINGREE: And Schnitzer, an additional
     hour and a half?
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               MR. SANDISON: If there is no cross, it's
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     ten minutes.
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               CHAIR PINGREE: Fine. I'd rather you be
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     conservative. Thank you very much.
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               MR. CHIPCHASE: Thank you. Being
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     conservative, I would say, based on what they told me
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     we should anticipate that whole first day to be used on
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     Schnitzer, then I would probably ask for another day
     and a half, two days for my own witnesses.
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               If there is no cross, again, that ends up
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     being much less, but I can't anticipate that, so I
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     don't want to under cross.
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               CHAIR PINGREE: When you say "two days," are
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     those six-hour days?
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               MR. CHIPCHASE: Yes.
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               CHAIR PINGREE: So we have January 11, 2012,
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     which we anticipate will be more than enough time for
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      ENV and Schnitzer. And, hopefully, we will have
      additional time to start hearing from KOCA.
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                The next available date is the 25th,
     January 25th from 1:30. February 8th, 1:30. It looks
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     like you have to give them the 11th. The 25th is only
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     three hours. I'm hopeful we can start on the 11th.
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     Are you able to start on the 11th?
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               MR. CHIPCHASE: Yes.
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               CHAIR PINGREE: If need be?
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               MR. CHIPCHASE: Yes.
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                CHAIR PINGREE: So January 11th from 9:00 to
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     4:30, January 25th from 1:30 to 4:30. February 8th
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     from 1:30 to 4:30. Hopefully, we'll finish by then.
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     Okav.
               MS. VIOLA: Just for the record, I would like
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     to ask Intervener if they will have their witnesses
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     available January 11th in case ENV finishes.
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               MR. CHIPCHASE: Well, I will do my best to
     have some of them available. Here is part of the
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     quandary for me. The number will be subpoenaed.
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     don't really relish making people show up under
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     subpoena to do nothing. And then my other
     considerations is we have named an expert witness.
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     He's from Seattle. I don't really relish flying him
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out twice. So I could certainly plan to have a portion

1 of our witnesses to go on the 11th in the event we need 2 to fill in time. But I would plan on having additional 3 people there. If all the time was open for me, I would 4 hate to have everyone there. I will do what I can on 5 the 11th. 6 CHAIR PINGREE: Are you able to identify 7 those witnesses that you could possibly have available on the 11th? 8 9 MR. CHIPCHASE: I certainly can. I think Ken 10 Williams is available on the 11th. I will call Senator 11 Maile Shimabukuro if she is available on the 11th in 12 addition to some other members of the Waianae Coast. 13 I don't know their specific schedules so I 14 hate to commit them now, but if that is an issue, I can 15 certainly advise Dan and Ian. 16 CHAIR PINGREE: Just for interest of time. 17 Thank you. 18 MR. CHIPCHASE: Absolutely. 19 CHAIR PINGREE: We will take it up until 20 February 8th, and if we need more time we will have to 21 plan for it. 22 We got that all voted? Thank you very much. 23 Now motion to adjourn? Any other discussion? 24 We have a motion to adjourn?

MR. YOUNG: Yes.

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MR. PACOPAC: Second.
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                 CHAIR PINGREE: Thank you very much.
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                 (Proceeding concluded at 2:38 p.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATE
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3	STATE OF HAWAII)
4	STATE OF HAWAII) SS. CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU)
5	
6	I, NANCY CHRISTENSEN, CSR, for the State of Hawaii, do hereby certify:
7	That on December 7, 2011, at 1:10 p.m., that the proceedings were taken down by me in computerized machine shorthand and were thereafter
8	
9	reduced to print under my supervision; that the foregoing represents, to the best of my ability, a true
10	and correct transcript of the proceedings had in the foregoing matter.
11	I further certify that I am not counsel for any of the parties hereto, nor in any way interested in the outcome of the cause named in the caption.
12	
13	DATED this 13th day of December, 2011, in Honolulu, Hawaii.
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15	Nancy Christensen, CSR 476
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