

**INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**
Council of the County of Maui

M I N U T E S

Council Chamber

September 23, 2014

CONVENE: 1:37 p.m.

PRESENT: VOTING MEMBERS:

Councilmember Elle Cochran, Chair
Councilmember Stacy Crivello, Vice-Chair (out 2:17 p.m., in 3:23 p.m.)
Councilmember Robert Carroll
Councilmember Donald G. Couch, Jr.
Councilmember G. Riki Hokama (out 3:05 p.m.)
Councilmember Mike White (in 1:40 p.m., out 3:45 p.m.)

NON-VOTING MEMBERS:

Councilmember Michael P. Victorino (out 2:08 p.m., in 2:47 p.m.,
out 4:00 p.m.)

EXCUSED: Councilmember Don S. Guzman

STAFF: Jordan Molina, Legislative Analyst
Raynette Yap, Committee Secretary

Dawn Lono, Council Aide, Hana Council Office (via telephone
conference bridge)

Denise Fernandez, Council Aide, Lanai Council Office (via telephone
conference bridge)

Ella Alcon, Council Aide, Molokai Council Office (via telephone
conference bridge)

ADMIN.: Kyle K. Ginoza, Director, Department of Environmental Management
Robert W. Parsons, Environmental Coordinator
Ricky C. Uedoi, Police Lieutenant, Department of Police
Michael Hopper, Deputy Corporation Counsel, Department of the
Corporation Counsel
Jerrie L. Sheppard, Deputy Corporation Counsel, Department of the
Corporation Counsel

OTHERS: Jennifer Chirico, Susty Pacific LLC
Timothy Botkin, Sustainable Science Management Program Coordinator,
University of Hawaii Maui College

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Pat Gegen, Zero Waste Kauai
Allison Fraley, Solid Waste Program Coordinator, County of Kauai
Jeff Stark, Zero Waste Campaign Maui
Plus (15) others

PRESS: *Akaku Maui Community Television, Inc.*
 Melissa Tanji, The Maui News

CHAIR COCHRAN: . . . (*gavel*) . . . Aloha, will the meeting of the Infrastructure and Environmental Management Committee now come to order. I am Councilmember Elle Cochran, Chair of the Committee, and it is September 23, 2014 around 1:36 p.m. And, everyone, before we begin, can we please silence or turn off cellphones or any noise making devices? And let me introduce the Members that are here. Vice-Chair of the Committee is Stacy Crivello.

VICE-CHAIR CRIVELLO: Good afternoon, aloha, Chair.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Aloha. And Vice-Chair of the Council, Robert Carroll.

COUNCILMEMBER CARROLL: Good afternoon, Chair.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Good afternoon. And Don Couch.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Good afternoon, Chair.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Riki Hokama, and excused for now is Don Guzman, and Mr. White will be attending shortly. And we have the presence of Mr. Victorino, a non-voting member of the Committee. Thank you for being here.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Good afternoon, Chair, thank you.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Aloha. And our Committee Staff, Legislative Analyst, Jordan Molina, along with Secretary, Rayna Yap. We shall be accepting public testimony in a few moments. Anyone in the gallery who'd like to testify, please sign up at the table in the lobby and please testify only on items on the agenda today. Everyone will be given three minutes to testify along with one minute to conclude. And we also have connection to our District Offices and at this time, I shall check in with the Offices and we shall rotate throughout the districts. From the Hana Office, Ms. Lono, are you there?

MS. LONO: Good afternoon, Chair, this is Dawn Lono at the Hana Office.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Aloha, thank you for being there. Our Lanai Office, Ms. Fernandez?

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MS. FERNANDEZ: Good afternoon, Chair, this is Denise Fernandez on Lanai.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Aloha. And Molokai Office, Ms. Alcon?

MS. ALCON: Good afternoon, Chair, this is Ella Alcon on Molokai.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you, ladies, for being there. And at this time we shall open public testimony. Do we have anyone signed up for testimony?

MR. MOLINA: We have no one signed up for testimony.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Okay. Well, Members, and District Offices, anyone signed up for testimony, Hana?

MS. LONO: The Hana Office has no one waiting to testify, Chair.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you. Molokai office?

MS. ALCON: There's no one here on Molokai waiting to testify.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you. And Lanai?

MS. FERNANDEZ: There is no one waiting to testify on Lanai.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you very much. Members, seeing no one signed up here in the gallery or our outer districts, I shall now close public testimony with no objections.

COUNCIL MEMBERS VOICED NO OBJECTIONS. (EC, SC, RC, DC, RH, MW)

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you. And at this time, I'd like to recognize Councilmember Mike White.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: Aloha, Chair.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Hi, aloha, thank you for being here.

**ITEM NO. 37: PRINCIPLES OF ZERO WASTE AS A WASTE
MANAGEMENT POLICY FOR THE COUNTY OF MAUI
(CC 13-33)**

CHAIR COCHRAN: Okay, Members, then let's move on to our first item which is IEM-37 and this is in regards to the principles of Zero Waste as a waste management policy for the County of Maui.

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And the Committee is in receipt of County Communication 13-33, from Councilmember Victorino, and it transmits a proposed resolution entitled Adopting the Principles of Zero Waste as a Waste Management Policy for the County of Maui. And the purpose of this proposed resolution is to adopt the principles of Zero Waste as a waste management policy for the County. Members, I have assembled a panel of resource people for today's meeting to educate this Committee and the community about the concepts of Zero Waste and how it can fit into Maui County's waste management operations. Zero Waste is the idea that lifestyles and living practices can be redesigned so that all products are used...all products used are reused and no trash is sent to landfills or incinerators. The process is similar to the way that resources are reused in nature. Implementing a Zero Waste policy would eliminate all discharges to land, water or air that are a threat to planetary human, animal or plant health. We have four panelists today and they will be providing PowerPoint presentations to this Committee. We will first receive each of the presentations, then I will invite all the panelists onto the floor to engage in discussion with this Committee. Our panel is comprised of the following individuals. We have Allison Fraley, Solid Waste Program Coordinator, County of Kauai. We have Pat Gegen, Zero Waste of Kauai. Mahalo, you folks, for coming all this way. Jeff Stark, Zero Waste Campaign Maui. Jennifer Chirico, Susty Pacific, which is a sustainability consulting firm. Timothy Botkin, Sustainable Science Management Program Coordinator, University of Hawaii Maui College. And we have also invited a representative from the County of Hawaii as the County has adopted principles of Zero Waste. However, they are unable to participate due to the emergency situation they are experiencing currently, cleaning up after the storm and also the active lava flow. Prayers and health and guidance and safety to them at this time. We shall proceed now with the receipt of the presentations. So this Committee shall now be in recess for a brief time in order to set the room up for our presentations. So looking forward to that. We are now in recess. . . . (*gavel*) . . .

RECESS: 1:43 p.m.

RECONVENE: 1:46 p.m.

CHAIR COCHRAN: . . . (*gavel*). . . Will the IEM Committee meeting please come back to order. And our first presenter will be Jennifer Chirico. Ms. Chirico, you may proceed.

Note: Computer-generated presentations.

MS. CHIRICO: Mahalo. Thank you, everyone. Thanks for having me here today.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: You're not on.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Is she on the mic? Is it on?

MS. CHIRICO: Is this better?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah.

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MS. CHIRICO: Is that better? Can you hear me? Okay, great. So my name's Jennifer Chirico and I'm the President of Susty Pacific. We're a responsible business and sustainable consulting company, and today I was asked to talk about Zero Waste, what it is and how it could be applied to Maui County. So I was going to give a little background of myself and just how I even got involved in Zero Waste, talk about what it is, some case study examples, how it could be applied and the possible next steps for Maui County. So my background, took a long way to get here but, I actually, my undergrad was in finance and after that I came to Maui and that was really when I became involved in waste at all. I was noticing how much waste was going into the landfill and I was very passionate about environmental issues at the time. And after that I moved to New Zealand, this was about 15 years ago, and I happened to be at a place where they had a Zero Waste retreat and I didn't pay for it, I just ended up there, I was working at the retreat center and I learned all about how this community was starting a Zero Waste program, and this was about in 1999 or 2000 and I was really fascinated by it and all of the work that they were doing and how the community was coming together to make this work and I was really inspired by it. And after that I did my Masters in public health and focused on environmental health and worked for some sustainability groups in Oregon and then went on to do my Ph.D. in environmental policy and a large part of my research focus was on sustainable waste management strategies. And then I came back to Maui and I was the Executive Director at the Sustainable Living Institute of Maui, which I recently left and started Susty Pacific with my business partner Kainoa Casco, who also lives here on Maui. And I also have been certified in Zero Waste and GRI, which is Global Reporting Initiative, that's sustainability reporting LEED, which is green buildings, and we do waste audits through our company. We started doing a lot of those on Oahu. We also do some green building work and sustainability reporting for businesses. So first I just want to talk a second about what sustainability values are. Through my research, we talked a lot about this and there's different ways that people view sustainability from weak to strong and when you first look at this it seems kind of, what is she talking about? But basically, we all have different value systems and how we perceive the environment and what we want for our environment and our future. And weak sustainability is really focused more on economic theory and that's what's been done around the world. You know, everything's focused on GDP and it's based on the bottom line, which is just the economic bottom line. And with weak sustainability, it's kind of looking, you know, saying we don't know what people want in the next, you know, further than five years from now, so it's not our concern. And, and so, you know, it doesn't matter what we're doing as long as it's okay in the next five years and it's contributing to our economic society, where strong sustainability has more of a normative stance. It's focused more on a systems approach and environmental ethics. And it's also linked with "Thinking Like a Mountain", which I'm gonna talk about in just a second. So what is your time horizon? So it's important as we think about our values for Hawaii and for Maui County, what are your values and how do you value sustainability? Is five years okay with you? Do you believe that we should sustain ourselves forever? So if you're a strong, on the very strong side of sustainability you might say that we shouldn't do anything, absolutely anything to harm the earth and it should be kept as pristine as possible forever. So what's okay to leave to future generations? And

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what's more important, our economy, the environment, society, or is it those taken as a whole and how do they all depend on each other? I believe that they are all interdependent and we must include all three in our decision making here in Hawaii. And we focus on the quadruple bottom line. So the triple bottom line in sustainability is thinking about people, profit and planet or that's economics, environment and social issues, but we also add in culture, so we call it the quadruple bottom line and this was taken from New Zealand. They use the quadruple bottom line in making a lot of their decisions around things like this. So some history just in Hawaii and I'm not an expert in Hawaiian history but I've done a good bit of research related to waste and, you know, prior to a few hundred years ago, waste was always a resource. Everything that was built or made always went back into the land and there wasn't a word for waste in the earlier Hawaiian language. And it wasn't until Westerners starting coming to Hawaii when they adopted practices of trade and the word opala was introduced. So prior to that, all of their material needs were met within their ahupua`a system. And I'm going back to the "Thinking Like a Mountain", which I mentioned just a little while ago. And "Thinking Like a Mountain" was an essay written by Aldo Leopold. And Leopold was a famous environmentalist and he, his essay was on, it was focused on a mountain and they were having problems with all of these wolves. They were coming down and they were killing all of the farm animals. And so the community got together and he was a researcher and they said let's kill all the wolves and this will solve the problem. So they killed all the wolves and then the deer started to proliferate and they ate all of the vegetation on the mountain. So the mountain essentially became a wasteland. So it's a really important essay in thinking like a system and using systems ecology as we make decisions, because we don't want our islands to become a wasteland and we need to think about it as a whole as we move forward and thinking about it spatially and temporally as well. So some of the principles of Zero Waste, the key principles are having producer responsibility. So before we ever, you know, products ever get to us, there are producers who produce them. And about 70 percent of the waste that is generated starts with producers as they're making products. So it's, it falls in their hands too to design products that are more environmentally friendly, that can be recycled or composted and not just sent to a landfill. It's also our community responsibility, so learning how to recycle, compost, reuse, making the most of all of our resources. And then it's a political responsibility, government does have a role to play in this and as you guys know, most governments do control a lot of the waste management. So this is the Zero Waste system and it's also cyclical. So, you know, just looking at that, everything goes back into a cycle and it's a closed loop cycle versus open loop. So closed loop means that eventually it goes back into the earth in some way versus going to a landfill. So it's, if you've heard of cradle to cradle versus cradle to grave, cradle to cradle is, you know, the birth of a product all the way through the end of that product and keeping it in society as a positive resource versus cradle to grave is when you introduce the product into society and then it goes back to a landfill eventually or is incinerated. So this shows some the Zero Waste communities and this is just a small number that I've put together around the world but there are a lot of large communities and smaller communities who have adopted Zero Waste principles all over the world. And this was actually a few years ago so today, I mean, there's, you know, hundreds, maybe thousands of communities around the world who have adopted Zero Waste strategies.

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And these are some of the big businesses. It's also a huge business move now to adopt Zero Waste plans and a lot of these companies right here, these, all these companies are achieving over 90 percent waste reduction. So that's a pretty huge number of waste reduction. And what they're finding, for instance, with, I think it was General Motors, they are saving just millions of dollars, so much money from reusing their materials that would've before gone to a landfill. So they're finding that it's really economically advantageous to adopt Zero Waste and other companies are joining in and they can also reduce their environmental impact and contribute in a positive way to society. So I provide an example of New Zealand here because that was where I first learned about Zero Waste. New Zealand, similar to Hawaii, is made up of islands. It is a little bit bigger but it does have a very small population, under 4 million people live there, but the whole country is actively working toward Zero Waste. It started with this one small community that I had the privilege to hear a talk, 15 years ago, but now it's spread throughout the whole country and the government has adopted it across the country and it's very supported by government and businesses. So one of the primary sponsors originally was their, one of their largest companies, which is like their equivalent to Walmart, has been very supportive over the years. So it started with this small community in Raglan, New Zealand, which is a small surfer community on the west coast of New Zealand, and at the time they were having so much pollution and landfill problems, their landfills reaching capacity, and they were only recycling less than 1 percent of everything. So the community came together and they started Zero Waste Raglan and today they have over 75 percent diversion and it's all through all of these different things. So they have a resource center with a reuse shop, metal and wood yard, e-waste collection, organic and recycling pickup, prepaid bag refuse collection, business waste collection, they have support from producers, the government and the community, they employ about 26 people, and this is just for a smaller community, and they have Zero Waste education programs that have been implemented in schools, businesses and across the community. And I like this site because this shows kinda the breakdown of their money that they bring in. And so it's a nonprofit that's running their home waste management system right now, just in the small community. But they have, you know, a lot of it comes from government, but over half of it is from the sales of products and services from their reuse center, which is really quite amazing. We throw so much away that can be reused and the, you know, it's kind of that principle, other, someone, our trash is someone else's treasure, and in this case it truly is. So from that community, it has expanded to the rest of the company and now it's adopted by the government and they have a very large waste management and minimization plan that was put together by multiple stakeholders and this is the entire Auckland region and then it goes throughout the whole country. But some of the details are that it is, they pay approximately 150 to 160 per year, which is about 12 to 13 a month and that includes recycling collection, organic collections, inorganic collections and all other waste-related services. And what's interesting is that households pay for their collections that go to the landfill. So the collections are charged per lift of their bin, so it really encourages them to reduce their waste. Residents can choose their bin size that best suits their needs but they can save money by putting their bins out less and, you know, and they don't have to if it's not full. So, you know, if they used every single lift pickup, it was about 225 per year or 18.75 per month, which is close to, I think, what residents here on

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Maui pay. And these are some of the key components. I think you have the slides so I'll let you read through these in a little more detail but the plan really encourages waste reduction first. It works with the private sector, so it's not just the residents but working with industry to help them to reduce their waste to the landfill. It set up a full resource network and facilities for hazardous waste, which on Maui, that's also a big issue in Hawaii, is how we handle our hazardous waste. Construction materials, reusable materials, product stewardship, resources to create jobs, and to help with, they have grants and things like that go to nonprofits to help with education throughout the community and in the schools. So Hawaii and New Zealand do share a lot of similar characteristics. We both have smaller populations, the infrastructure is similar, they have a lot of remote areas. That's one of the issues here, especially in Maui, we have a lot of remote areas where it's really difficult for waste trucks to get to those areas, and it's not necessarily cause and effect but we do have a lot of illegal dumping that happens sometimes in areas where there might not be waste pickup. And so they also have this remote infrastructure around their two large islands and then they are remote too just in the Pacific region. They're not close to, they're somewhat close to Australia but they're still pretty out there and not attached to something like on the mainland in the U.S. They have a very fragile ecosystem, a lot of endangered species, and they also have some of the similar cultural issues. As you know, they have the Maori culture, which is similar with the Hawaiian culture here and they also have a large tourism industry. A lot of people go to New Zealand to visit the beauty there and they're also reliant on imports, just as we are here in Hawaii. So Maui County resource optimization and this is, you know, some ways that it could be done and I know there's been a lot of talk about having a three-bin system but I've done quite a bit of research on this all over the world and from everything I can tell, the three-bin system really does provide a very sustainable approach to handling this because it educates residents and businesses. It makes them think before they put something in a bin. You know, they have to think about what can be composted, so it's education for children and for residents who might not know. I know when they passed this in San Francisco, a lot of people were asking, well, is this compostable, is this not, and now they just know, all the people know, 'cause they get fined if they put it in the wrong bin, but they're a lot more aware of their waste habits. So with, you know, having a bin that picks up the organics, that supports local composting businesses, agricultural and residential compost needs, it would replenish, help replenish the soil on Maui, and returns everything back to the earth. With recycling, it supports local recycling companies to boost business due to pickup. So right now, they just have the drop off bins, but if you had universal collection around the island, it would really boost their businesses because there'd be so much more recycling and there would be better markets because there would be more of it and so it increases the recycling economies of scale. And then for the waste, it just encourages behavioral change and there's an economic and socialist incentive. The economic incentive is, you know, if you had something where you paid less for that if you don't have as much waste, and socially they found that it's actually become a social issue with neighbors. So if your neighbors see that you're always putting out your waste bin versus your organics bin or your recycling bin or how much you have and so it almost becomes like this kind of competition or something like that among neighbors to see how much they can reduce. So some possible next steps for adopting Zero Waste principles for Maui. One

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of the first steps that I think would be very helpful and beneficial is having some kind of visioning and planning with multiple stakeholder input and planning into the future. So that was how they did that in New Zealand, they brought together hundreds of stakeholders and everybody that pretty much wanted to have a say in how the waste was going to happen over the next 20 to 30 years and how they would get to at least a 90 percent reduction or diversion from the landfill without using incineration. And I think this would be an important step here and maybe a modification to the current Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan, just updating that, and then developing policies that support Zero Waste. So there are a lot of policies out there that can support this. In England, for instance, they have a limited packing policy. So, you know, if you go to Costco now you see these huge amount of packing sometimes, all this plastic around like maybe like one little jump drive or something. And it's really for marketing, all of that waste. And then, you know, those are the kind you find it really hard to open, where you're using your using your scissors and you still can't open it. And it, but all of that goes to the landfill and so their limiting packaging policy really encourages companies to design packaging in a way that doesn't produce a ton of waste and they actually get fined if they do. And then there's EPRs, that's extended producer responsibilities and that's really important for toxic waste. So that's making the producer figure out how they are going to get back whatever products they put out there if they have any kind of toxic waste and recycle them or take them back and dispose of them properly. And then there's a lot of reused, compostable, recycling incentives and policies out there. Also, there's a lot of incentives for recycling of commercial, C&D and here that could be used as well, so where they have to reuse construction materials rather than just putting them in a landfill. And then green building standards for new construction, which I think at the State level they are required to do LEED silver for any new State buildings but there are green building standards in place in other places that really support new construction and reusing materials and reducing their waste. Just for LEED, you know, you can get more LEED credits if you have very little waste after you've built a building. So, and just for those of you who don't know about LEED, LEED stands for Leadership and Energy and Environmental Design, and it's a certification for buildings. And then green purchasing, Zero Waste event planning. So, in, I think it's San Francisco, they have things where you actually have to submit things and show how you're going to recycle everything in an event or, you know, make it a Zero Waste event or reduce your waste as much as possible. And then also having a resource center. So, in, I think it's in Monterey, they have a resource center and that includes a reuse area, recyclables, compostables, e-waste, hazardous waste. It's where you can kinda go, you can pick up items that people don't want, you can find a place to put all of your items that could potentially be recycled, and so waste then becomes a resource versus waste. And then also I really recommend the three-bin curbside pickup. It has made huge progress in communities who have adopted that around the world and as well as Pay as You Throw. So that also makes a difference if you, people can pay less for smaller bins versus paying more for large bins. And then, of course, having community education to complement that. That's really important and, you know, a lot of people remember the plastic bag ban here and they had a lot, a lot of people were worried about that getting passed and how that would affect businesses, but the County did an amazing job, a really excellent job in educating the community before the policy went through. So I think there

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was about two years between when the policy was passed and when it was, went into effect, and by the time it went into effect, everybody was on board, everybody was already bringing their bags to stores, they were all familiar, and all the stores starting making money off of bags because they started providing reusable bags to customers. So it was a very successful policy that was passed in my opinion. And this just provides a lot of resources for you to go to. There are tons out there but these are some of the main ones that I think are valuable. The EPA actually has a ton of resources for Zero Waste communities and if you go onto that first link, you will find, you know, tons more links to other ways of approaching Zero Waste from the EPA. Guam recently did a huge Zero Waste plan and they have been having a Zero Waste conference and I haven't delved into that one a lot but I've heard about it and I've heard that they're doing a really amazing job and, you know, it's another small island in the Pacific that's really working towards this. And then some of the communities in New Zealand, and then there's the Zero Waste Alliance, there's just tons of resources out there for adopting this type of approach for Maui County. So that concludes my presentation and I'll be up on the panel to answer questions going forward. Thank you.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you very much. And looks like next presenter will be Mr. Botkin, is it? Oh, is that...Mr. Tim Botkin.

MR. BOTKIN: Aloha, Members.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Aloha. Thank you.

MR. BOTKIN: Thank you in particular, Councilmember Cochran, for putting this together, is--

CHAIR COCHRAN: Yes.

MR. BOTKIN: --leadership is so critical when we have conversations. As you can see, I'm the Program Coordinator for now the Sustainable Science Management Program at UHMC and I have to say, this term sustainability, it is so overused, so abused, so hard to follow sometimes. And my life is about trying to identify those things that really are consistent and critical to using sustainability straight out of the dictionary. How do we perpetuate ourselves? How do we keep our societies intact? How do we keep some pleasantness about our surroundings, et cetera? So when I heard the conversation about Zero Waste, this was of particular interest to me because Zero Waste is one of those foundational terms when you talk about sustainability, like carbon neutral or self-sustaining community. These are things that really demonstrate you are paying very close attention. And as Jennifer touched on, we spend a lot of time talking about systems and if you can close that loop so that you don't leave things lying around to rot or fester or become toxic, then you've really made some great headway. So this conversation is important to us in that respect, I think. But also, I'll throw out a caution, and I would say that, well my wife kind of accuses me of becoming a curmudgeon, so maybe I am, but the fact is there's reality checks that we need to place on things in particular in this context of sustainability. My

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background actually was in law first and I was a judge for land use and environmental projects, and then I actually served in a position like yours as county commissioner in a community of about 240,000 people and became a consultant and ultimately went back to school because I felt some of the things I learned were so important that it was a joy to pass that on to kids. And I know when you hear about triple bottom line and you have to count the political interests that you have to deal with when trying to move ahead, it feels more like a hundred fold bottom line or two hundred fold bottom line. It's not just little things but we look now at places that are onto this concept of Zero Waste. We know right off the bat, it's not truly Zero Waste, and it's okay for us to understand that and be upfront about it. It's a goal, it's great, but even places that have made headway haven't gotten that far down the road and I think it's fair to wonder how they came up with their numbers sometimes. And I'm going to be that critic if I get a chance to say, we need to know that, and in Maui in particular, I think we need to know that. And when you look at whether they are cities or Walmart, we know that some people do some green washing, they use these kinds of concepts to pretend progress maybe when they're not or to make some headway in an area that is not really about the sustainability. And when you look at the terms that jump out, you can see and question some of these. And I think we can do that to ourselves as well as to what we're watching for from others. So it is a huge undertaking because it is pervasive, it talks about societal change. And in order to get to that, in the concept of sustainability analysis, which is where I live, you have to really step back and look at what's really there. And that means, expand your perspective to understand all the issues, and then expand and extend your timeline to see what's going to happen if you keep doing this over the long term. So when you do that, you can work towards understanding ultimate ramifications and whether that's running out of landfill space, whether that's emissions that lead to sea level rise and loss of beaches, whether that's about the expansion of the Pacific gyre and all the garbage that is continuing to pile up just north of us, these are the real ramifications that we need to pay attention to no matter what anybody else is talking about and that's why I think the term down there at the bottom is really it, sustainability doesn't lie. Whether we do it on purpose, whether we call it an unforeseen circumstance, whether we screw up, it doesn't matter, if the result is bad, we have a problem. And that's the way I think we need to approach these things. So another way we look at these things is there is in history what we have called the reductionist theory of information, knowledge and analysis, where you break things into categories and put transportation and/or energy or human services or biology or whatever it may be in a category like we do at school, and we have found that sometimes that does lead to silos and firewalls, which keep us from considering the breadth of what's going on. The opposite of that is what's called a constructivist view, where you kind of start from scratch and build things that look like what modeling you're trying to actually get to. So this is a kind of a real basic but similar to a life cycle assessment or a life cycle analysis type of diagram that shows you what we do to create waste. We acquire things from the ground or we mine things wherever they may be, we transport them and process them, we produce them, we consume them and then when we're done, we throw 'em away and that's a real flat, basic example of how this works. And I think it's good to expand and to examine the entire breadth of this in a system. You'll see this doesn't create a closed loop, which is what we'd like to do, and Jennifer pointed that out, that's where we want to

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be. But, in fact, this is really where we are and when you look a little bit more specifically you can see the other things that come into play. I mean, where is the origin of your material? We can talk about it here. If we had local food production, we would probably really cut down on some of our waste for packaging and transport, for example. How far is it going? Emissions are also waste. We know that from any of the websites you look or anywhere else. When we have production, we increase packaging. We know that consumer demand sometimes drives and overrides what we may know is really a better sustainability principle but it is felt that in order to meet that demand, we have to do things so that consumers are happy, so maybe there's an education element. So this is a slight expansion and it's still very simplified and I apologize for that but I think it's a start. And then when we look at how we can do things to counteract...and I don't know how well the colors are showing for you...but, for example, the three R's that we know about, which, where we start to close that loop and send some of that consumption back to materials so that we can process. If we talk about producer responsibility, which I want to talk about more in just a sec, really works on the concept of why we need to have packaging, who's responsible for it, and who pays for it, 'cause we are paying for it with limited landfill space, with the cost of waste. We know that it's being paid for by the community and it's fair to question that. And then ultimately this last one that I add, which is waste-to-energy. I know that the County went through that conversation recently. It ended up not necessarily being waste-to-energy but there is still some opportunity on the table that may bleed into the conversation that we're having right here, which is how are you really going to get your waste down. And it's a legitimate piece for some places and new technologies. So as we attempt to made headway, and really you attempt to make headway, there needs to be a recognition of what these things that are in the way are, well and above and beyond the things that we would like to think about for Zero Waste but there are the immediate fiscal impacts. Almost anytime we have to change and move to a more sustainable convention, we know that there are immediate fiscal impacts. Often we can get through those with creative financing but not for everybody. And we know that it creates resistance and creates problems and so how can we get there to show that it's not the near term that we have to be concerned with but really the longer term as we go through these things? And those are fiscal impacts and certainly I recognize your responsibility becomes quite grave in that regard and it lends itself to political will. How many people will support you when you know you've got a burden of fiscal responsibility to deal with? Part of that can be offset by education and I'd like to think what we do in our program is creating leadership for the island and for the State that will help people understand why we need to do things differently even though there's a short appearance of higher cost and, in fact, we split up that term to where there is cost but there is price and price is what we pay in dollars and cents, sometimes quite arbitrarily. Cost is what the ultimate cost is and we need to keep our eye on what those ultimate costs are to get through short-term perceptions and to do a better job of forcing ourselves to see the breadth of issues to avoid costs where we can and those come right back to fiscal responsibility and price. So, again, one thing to keep in mind, on the left is the classic waste hierarchy, where we know reduce, reuse, recycle are our guiding principles for the most part where we can. Now when we talk about that on Maui, though, and elsewhere around the world, frankly, we need to ask the question, where is this stuff going when we recycle? We know we

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bale it up, we put it on boats and say goodbye and that ship sails away somewhere, somehow, but unless it, that's a globalization issue now, the emissions from the ship, whether or not it's truly recycled, whether or not there's a resource extraction going on somewhere that creates additional waste and emissions, but it's us, and particularly in Pacific Islands, that are worrying about sea level rise, beach loss, fresh water loss, various other things that come into play, and secondly I think we need to keep in mind that if these issues come up as strongly as they appear, they will in the near future. Islands like Maui and elsewhere are going to need at the, be at the forefront of broader global organizations like the U.N., and this happened when the original climate change conversation came to the U.N., it was islands that lead the conversation but you're not going to be able to lead conversations if your house is not in order. And I think that's why, another reason why this conversation is so critical. We need to be able to say in Maui, we're doing as well as we can and this is a critical piece of that. And I would point out also under the new potential on the right, notice that the old term incineration is not used, it's energy recovery. And this is one of the things that worried me about some of the conversation going on with waste-to-energy is I didn't see as much attention. It may have just been my miss but there are new technologies that are more in line with what's called thermal recovery or thermal conversion that do not have the emissions, do not spread the toxins and, in fact, sequester those things nicely in a way that we could really bring together what the County needs in the way of getting rid of waste, what MECO needs in the way of clean fuel, localized and not transported, and probably even how to bring HC&S into the conversation because the truth is HC&S is a waste-to-energy producer right now and their bagasse is a valuable product to mix in with waste to homogenize it so that, in fact, some of these new technologies can be used. So these are all opportunities that I think we have and that's what I think is really important to remember, there's a lot of complexity when you spill this out from extraction all the way to disposal and you look at the life cycle. But, in fact, that also gives you opportunities and you can look around and see where they are. So these are just a tiny few but when we look at realities we see where on Maui we can have some control to work on some of these things, whether it be transportation, whether it be incentives for local food production, whatever these things are that tie in. As Jen mentioned, I think really referring to the EU Green Dot model is an excellent model. That's where producer responsibility really comes to the forefront and, in fact, interestingly enough the Green Dot model is private industry run, where private industry helps other private industry become accountable for their packaging waste, make them require that they meet the EU guidelines, and so people are making money on being more efficient and that's obviously so important. We can look and see what other communities around the world have done and we do have a worldwide opportunity for partnerships and then look internally. What if a Costco, what if one of these larger companies was willingly to say, okay, we agree, we want to do it right, let's work on a pilot project so others can see it? And you would think that would be there. The technology that I referred to may be in waste-to-energy, it may be elsewhere to help us see how to transport and to our used goods without the additional waste. But then most importantly I hope that we remember there are a lot of things out there, sustainability is like going to the supermarket and you can buy things that may or may not be helpful or may or may not apply to what we do, but we have specific needs in Maui and those need to be met and we need to

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understand how the systems work and how they fit in order to really make headway. So I think you have a lot of folks in this community that are willing to work with you on this and that's a huge asset and I really appreciate the fact that we've got a great Council to work on it as well. So thank you for your time.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Botkin, for your time. And next presenter looks like Mr. Pat Gegen from Zero Waste, Kauai.

MR. GEGEN: Well, first of all, I'd like to say thank you very much to the Maui County Council Committee for inviting me to come here and speak and hopefully have a little bit of fun. It's tough going after a couple of college professors who can tell things from a very philosophical level, you know, what needs to be done, how it needs to be done. I'm just going to tell you what we do as a ragtag bunch of folks on Kauai, part of something called Zero Waste, Kauai. So first of all a beautiful picture of our landfill. Anybody see anything like that? We don't like 'em. But anyway, a little bit more about myself. I originally got interested in waste when I was working in a oil refinery and was actually put in charge of trying to minimize the waste that we were creating and some of the hazards associated with that. Right now, I'm also on the KIUC Board of Directors over on Kauai. I'm on the HHSC Regional Board for Kauai hospitals. I'm also on the Open Space Commission and I too am certified in Zero Waste, just like Ms. Chirico and Ms. Fraley. The Open Space Commission allowed me to come to the Hawaii Congress of Planning Officials this past year on this beautiful island of Maui and there I had the opportunity to hear your Mayor, Mr. Arakawa, talk a little bit about how things need to happen in the future. And basically what he said is we need to do things differently going forward. And you know what, I couldn't agree with him more. Today, what do we do? We go out, we consume goods, we buy 'em and we put 'em in a can and do we care about where they go? Unfortunately, not enough. That needs to change. Our behaviors need to change in order for us to reach some of the sustainability goals that have been talked about. We live in a finite environment. Can we continue to waste it? And I would say, no we can't. Every time we throw something away, that's a resource that we will never recover. That's the same if it gets incinerated, you will never recover that resource again. Humans are the only organisms on Earth that create waste. But, wait, aren't we supposed to be the smartest ones? Why would we create waste? That just doesn't make any sense. Zero Waste is a strategy whose goal is to best manage our limited natural resources for a sustainable future. It is the commitment to changing the way we currently manage our discards and making the extra effort necessary to implement that change. Notice I say discards because something you throw away may be something that I could continue to use. So discards are not equated with waste. Zero Waste management is a truly integrated waste management system in which each material is treated as the resource that it is. Everything we throw away has potential to be a resource. Every day in 2013, from my understanding, approximately 593 tons of materials were dumped in Maui County landfills. Is this really the best way to deal with waste on an island? I don't know about you guys, but I don't want to see our mountain in Kekaha get any bigger than it is. From waste to commodity, in 2009 an estimated 400,000 tons of recyclable material was sent to the landfills in Hawaii. More than

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15 million was spent to dispose of those recyclable materials. Remember, the landfills are not free. They have a lot of costs that are associated with them, a lot of potential future concerns that we have to be worried about for many years to come, and unfortunately, over \$52 million was lost in potential revenue from just the sale of the recyclable material that was thrown away. Now most of us have recycling programs in place and yet \$52 million is out there potentially for this State to capture, to turn into jobs, to turn into new industries. You know, Mr. Botkin talked about, well what do with these recyclables? You know what, if the State of Hawaii produces enough of a recyclable material, we could support some small industries using that. That's more jobs. That's more taxes coming into system. Let's look at how we can keep this local and keep the resources here. Recycling one aluminum can saves enough energy to run a TV for three hours. A ton of recycled paper can save 17 trees, 3 cubic feet of land space and 4,000 kilowatts of energy. Recycling one glass bottle saves enough energy to run a 100-watt light bulb for 4 hours. How come we're putting all of those resources in the earth, never to find them again? What we do need to do is create a Zero Waste economy, one that facilities and rewards recycling and reuse. Right now, we don't do that, not enough. It discourages waste and encourages sustainable product and packaging development. How does Zero Waste work? Well some of the things you can do, I mean, when Jennifer was talking about it, she talked about the producer responsibility, all of that stuff. You know what, we do have to get after that. But there are certain things that you, everybody who lives on Maui, everybody who lives on Kauai can do to start moving us toward Zero Waste. Reduce, don't create waste in the first place. Find another home for things that we no longer want or need. Those are the resource centers that Jennifer was talking about next to the landfills or the dumping stations, and recycle, turn discards into new products. The EPA recommendations were gone over by Mr. Botkin, you can see up on top, source reduction, reuse, recycling, composting, those are the keys that we should be focusing on with most of our energy. When we're done with that, then we can look at energy recovery and then after that, we can look at treatment and disposal but let's do the pyramid the way it's set up by the EPA. There's many benefits to Zero Waste, creating more jobs, local products, preserve a cleaner, more beautiful environment. How many of our visitors on our islands come here because we're an ugly place to hang out? It's our beauty that ends up driving a lot of our economy. Increasing landfill space is not part of that. Zero Waste, Kauai, we are a small nonprofit formed in 2006. We do have our 501(c)(3). Our mission is to advocate, educate and promote the benefits of Zero Waste to our community and leaders to achieve an island-wide Zero Waste management system which conserves and diverts resources from the landfill, okay. What does that mean in practice, what do we really do? Well, we advocate for more sustainable practices and we do a lot of education. So going into each one of those a little bit more. Our advocacy, we do a lot of testimony. After Maui had the opportunity and did a great job passing the bag ban, I'm happy to say that Kauai followed suit and we were able to get that passed already also. And has that made a difference? If you talk to the people who go out and do the highway cleanups, they will tell you yes. Not as many plastic bags out there. You don't see 'em floating in the ocean when you go out surfing. That stuff has made a difference. So, and you know what, we're reducing the waste there, we're reducing, that's at the very end, top. We provide a lot of writing to the different newspapers on the island and we also are involved in

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State initiatives. Right now, we've got the Hawaii Green Growth initiative going on and there, just so you know, the Hawaii Green Growth initiative is looking towards a 70 percent reduction in our waste. So in your resolution I know you refer back to the 50 percent from a number of years ago. A more current number might be that 70 percent that all of the mayors and our Governor just signed onto just months ago. We do advocacy. This is a town on our island called Kilauea, has decided to become a styrofoam *[sic]* community. It's something that we've pushed for along with Surfrider, styrofoam is one of the worst plastics out there and this community, there is not a restaurant in Kilauea that will sell any food in a styrofoam container. So that's something they've done on their own. We've been trying to push to get more to do that. We actually took an ad out in the local paper identifying restaurants that aren't using styrofoam in order to try to facilitate more people doing that. You know if push comes to shove, will we look for a bill potentially to say that you need to use compostable stuff? Yes, but, of course, we'd like to see people do it on their own as much as possible first. We do a lot of educational initiatives. I think in front of each one of you, you've been given a guide, a resource guide, that's just information that we've given to a number of politicians that talk about Zero Waste, the benefits of Zero Waste, and why we should do it. We work with the schools, hold Zero Waste events and we get out in the community and help do education of what it is. You can see one of our waste stations. If you go to one of our festivals, you may see a station like this or you'll see some other ones by it. The station is meant to do a little bit of educating itself, you know, waste, does this really have to go to the Kekaha Landfill? The stuff that's composted, identifies Heart and Soul Organics, where you can go and see where the food waste goes and turns into good stuff. And, of course, we try to partner as much as we can with our county and the blue recycling bin that you see in the middle for the HI-5 recyclables is a bin that the county has out at all the parks for that to use. So any way that we can reinforce and work with each other, we want to do. In the middle there, you see an event planning manual. I left about five of those with your Council Services here. You're welcome to look at that. And what that is, is if you're going to be doing an event, how can you make it Zero Waste? What can you do to reduce the impact that your party ultimately is actually going to have on the environment. And the resource guide, which I believe each of you have gotten a copy of. We also do a lot of community events, go out there, we talk to people, we try to let them know that there's more sustainable things they can do with some of the waste and everything they have. Not a real good picture up on the screen but some of you may know my friend John Harder. He's the person manning that, so. John is still intimately involved with everything going on. Education in the schools on the left. We ended up buying four different books for elementary schools and we put those in every school in the island and what it talks about is recycling, the benefits of that and things that kids can actually get their hands around. Down on the bottom, actually, our mayor is pictured there helping one of our schools do recycling. That was when there was furlough Fridays and he took his crew out and they came to our school at Kalaheo and were helping us take care of our recyclable materials. On the right-hand side you can see a 40-foot container of recyclable materials heading over to Oahu and that container ended up giving our school about \$6,000 of money to put back into the PTA and programs there. And while doing that, you know what, we engaged the parents, we engaged the kids. Every kid in that school, when they get in kindergarten, got a shirt talking

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about recycling that was designed by other kids the year before and understanding what the program was. So there's a lot of education. Again, we partnered with the county and some of the recycling specialists came into the schools with us. So it's really a joint effort just trying to maximize what we can. We hold free movie nights and this one particularly, the Story of Stuff. If you have never seen it, please do watch it. It's a great overview of basic sustainability and it will tell you why we should do the things we need to do. I don't know if any of you know Mr. Dickie Chang over there on the right-hand side but we've engaged his services on Wala`au a number of times. The person that he's with right there is a young woman who wrote *My Plastic-Free Life*. She was visiting on vacation and, guess what, we railroaded her into a movie night. She came, talked, and then we actually had a taping session with Dickie so that she could get her message out and the things that she does to the community. So then that ran on our community TV also. We have many Zero Waste events. I'll go through some of these pictures pretty quick but on the left-hand side you can see it's a food truck that shows up at one of the events and they have gotten the Zero Waste basically kind of certification. All of the stuff that they provide their food with is all compostable. So when they show up at one of our Zero Waste events, we know we're not worried about plastic coming on that truck. We know that they're going to be in line with the things we want. And on the right, you can't see real well, but that's our good friend Augie T and Frank DeLima who, of course, believe in Zero Waste. We go so far as to even hit the County Farm Fair. So we've got a farm fair, 70,000 people on our island, 50,000 people go through there. Do you think they eat anything? Well, all of our food booths and everything there are required to go with Zero Waste, compostable material. So we have stations out there, we have people, volunteers out there manning the stations, they're doing the education, they're letting people know where to put the materials in the right bin and ultimately this is getting ready for a three-bin system, 'cause we have our compost, our recyclables and our trash. And you know what, it's great to see us diverting that much material from the landfill, but what's even more exciting is seeing the education, people going, oh, you're right, I can do something else with this stuff, I don't have to keep throwing it in the landfill. This was at the National Tropical Botanical Gardens 50th Anniversary and actually their Breadfruit Festival that they had. Of course, the National Tropical Botanical Gardens, they don't want to make any waste. I mean, think about these organizations you're dealing with out there. What are their values? We had the International Hula Festival on Kauai this past summer. Do you think the Hawaiians wanted to make any waste with their hula festival? Of course they didn't. It was a Zero Waste event and they loved it. The Garden Island Range and Food Festival, you can see the cool 4-H kids there on the left. We get volunteers from all sorts of groups. And, again, it's an educational opportunity for them, but think about it, you're a kid and you get to tell an adult where to put something. What an exciting idea. On the bottom, right-hand side that's our, now our Managing Director of the county, I think, is her title, Nadine Nakamura, that's from when she was running for council. She, of course, wanted to do a Zero Waste event. On the left there you can see our current Governor whose last fundraiser on Kauai was a Zero Waste event. Also Senator Brian Schatz with Mr. John Harder there. So you can see we've got people all across the island doing it. This young lady was actually at a political event this past weekend. She got a little overzealous and was starting to get those compostables really packed. She wanted us to

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make sure we weren't wasting the bags and only filling 'em half full. So you can see the kids who help us do this really get into it, they have a good time. I do have to acknowledge that Heart and Soul Organics is a processing facility for compostables, our greenwaste on Kauai, and they have gone out and gotten the Department of Health certification to take our greenwaste. So we have a facility where we can drop it off, they mix it all in. Of course, you know, he doesn't, I don't get paid for dropping it off but when I come back to get the soil that he made from it, he gets to charge me for it. So it's a great business model for him. They also offer tours and stuff and that's what we were doing there. So what can be done to foster Zero Waste on Maui? Now, a little presumptuous of me coming in and saying this because I don't know all of the things that you have going on, but, anyways, pass the resolution, get committed to Zero Waste is what I'm saying. Fund the material recovery initiatives, whether it's a MRF, whether it's making sure that recycling is relatively convenient for people so that they can do the right thing. Make sure that you have sustainable laws like the plastic bag ban. Thank you very much for doing that. Recycling, commercial and business, a lot of our waste still comes from commercial and business that goes in our landfill and, unfortunately, a lot of that would have a better use if we can capture it. Support State initiatives, the State ADF fee, that's basically the fee that they charge for glass bottles coming in and stuff. We need to have that so that it's a sustainable program to capture that glass so that we can foster the industries here in the islands. Purchasing standards were mentioned earlier too. An example of the purchasing standards are these two water fountains right here. The one on the right is right down by Pier 39 in San Francisco and you can see, all you do is push a bottom and you can refill your bottle. Now I don't know about you guys but when I got on my plane today, actually, you know, I have to come through with an empty bottle. You go over to the airport to the drinking fountain and try to fill up your reusable water bottle, not always an easy thing. You know what, this will help people buy less plastic, single-use, water bottles, you know. What did we do before we had plastic water bottles? Did we have water or is that something we just started needing now? You know, so, grant free innovation, I'm very happy to say that the County of Kauai has been very good at this. Zero Waste, Kauai got a small grant to develop the manual, to develop some of the materials in front of you, and to help offset some of the costs of doing all of those events that we do. There's other groups that got 'em also that are helping make sustainability better. Build sustainability into the community, just make it something that is done, and requirements for using county assets. The officer of economic development on Kauai gives out grants to the different organizations that hold different festivals on the island. One of the requirements is they have a Zero Waste plan. We show up at an annual training; we give them the overview of Zero Waste; if they need more information, they give us a call; we tell 'em how they can start greening their project; and in order to get the full funding for their project, they have to have a plan in place. Doesn't mean to have to be Zero Waste the first year up, but at least start recycling, do some of the easy stuff and let's start building towards it. So, really, partnering with the county, the county, when, if you come in to utilize one of the different facilities out there in the parks, they also give you a sheet that talks about the recycling and what needs to be done. And now I ask you, if you're not for Zero Waste, how much waste are you really for? Twenty percent? Thirty percent? Fifty percent? Waste at all? Think about it. Now Zero Waste, are we able to get there like Mr. Botkin

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said? You know, do I expect us never to have a landfill? I don't, the way our society is today, I would say no, but can we minimize what goes there, yes we can. And now the final quote, great philosopher who we just lost recently, says if it can't be reduced, reused, repaired, rebuilt, refurbished, refinished, resold, recycled or composted, then it should be restricted, redesigned or removed from production. Thank you very much, Mr. Pete Seeger, and thank you for this opportunity.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you, Mr. Gegen. And now, next presenter, last but not least is Allison Fraley, also of Kauai. She is the Solid Waste Program Coordinator for the County of Kauai. Thank you, Allison, for being here and whenever you're ready.

MS. FRALEY: Thank you, Elle.

CHAIR COCHRAN: You're welcome.

MS. FRALEY: Aloha, everyone. Thanks so much for having me here from Kauai. I was actually hired 14 years ago as the county's first recycling coordinator and since then I've been promoted into garbage. So I'm the Solid Waste Programs Coordinator at this point but we've been able to grow our staff. Since I've been there I was a one-person show to begin with and now we have a staff of four recycling specialists and others that help us to get these programs running. And actually I've worked very closely with the other islands, including the island of Maui and Maui County, and have really learned a lot from what you folks have done to get us to where we are today. So I wanted to cover what's going on with our waste stream right now. In fiscal year 2013, we recycled 55,600 tons of material, diverted really, and 77,500 tons of trash was disposed. So that's about 42 percent diversion. This is a picture of our waste stream. We did a waste, a waste study, where we actually had waste sorted at the landfill, a waste characterization study, and this was back in 2007. So this is what the waste stream looked like at that point and that helps us analyze how we should move forward. We have been able to increase our recycling rate significantly in the past 5 years. We are at 42 percent now, like I said. The national average is 35 percent. And so, and I know on Maui your rate is about 42 percent as well. So this is really great for rural, isolated communities, we all have unique challenges here in the islands, to have really good diversions programs. So these are, the programs we have in place now are very similar to what you have on Maui. So I really wanted to run through this quick to show you where we're at and then where we're going is what I'd really like to cover. So we have a drop-bin program like you folks do. We're accepting the same types of materials that you folks accept in your drop bin program. It is not a single stream, everybody has to sort their materials and bring them to the drop bins separated. Of course, we have the HI-5 law, in the State law and it's done so much to really raise awareness in recycling to get us to 70 percent for those materials. We have eight different redemption centers on Kauai. They have, you know, limited hours but everybody is, we have a 70 percent participation rate and a lot of people participating in that program. Greenwaste is our biggest tonnage for diversion, 30,000 tons of greenwaste was diverted last year and about equal proportions from businesses and residents participating in

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these programs. We accept greenwaste at all of our transfer stations. We don't pick it up at the curb at this point, but we have a really awesome participation rate for this material. People do elect to take it to our four transfer stations and the landfill to have it be diverted, and it's our lowest, one of our lowest cost programs. We also have the Puhi Metals Recycling Center, where all of the appliances, automobiles and scrap metal gets processed. It gets crushed and then it gets shipped to market from there. We also accept, we accept metals at the transfer stations, which really provides convenience for residents and that helps us to get a good rate of recycling for metal. We have a facility, the Kauai Resource Center, in Lihue, it's central, where we conduct a lot of different activities. We have an operator, Garden Isle Disposal, who runs a drop-off recycling program, both for businesses and for residents. So even small haulers of materials can drop there for free, that's part of our contract. They also operate a HI-5 redemption center there. We share the facility with them where we have two staff people that are employed by, you know, through State funds through the HI-5 program, and they are working there with our operator, and they have offices there, and we have a home composting bin distribution program that we've distributed almost 4,000 bins since 2001. We, this is our lowest cost program. We estimate that it's only about \$5 a ton to run this program. The bins last about 10 years and people are reporting that they're able to divert about 1,500 pounds of material, food and yard waste, every year, by using their backyard composting bins. So it's a really good investment for us. We don't have to put any trucks on the road, everything is happening in people's backyards. We also recycle batteries, household batteries at that location. We have five-day-a-week drop off where people can just, residents can come and bring their batteries. And we have e-waste recycling there as well. Two times a month, we have businesses and residents can drop e-waste, free of charge, and actually that was a free program to us because of the e-waste law, which I'll cover that later. We get State funds to operate a motor oil recycling program, where we accept used motor oil at all of our transfer stations and the landfill. We also accept motor oil filters at these locations as well. And we distribute these buckets here where people can put their filter on the top, let it drain, and also recycle their motor oil and then bring it in to us. So for e-waste, you may be familiar that the State did pass the Electronic Recycling and Recovery Law in 2010 and as a result of this and attempts to modify that legislation to make it more convenient for neighbor islands and just the political pressure of that, we were able to contract a recycler from Oahu, T&N Recycling, who does operate free a recycling program, like I said, out of our Kauai Resource Center. And we followed suit with you for this plastic bag reduction law. We require all establishments to provide only paper bags or reusable bags to their customers. We are looking to, we do enforce this law and we have not seen any problems with compliance at this point. We're hoping in the, in the future we would want to increase the use of reusable bags. We're seeing that people are still continuing to take the paper bags so we're looking at potentially even charging a fee for paper bags or letting the stores collect that fee to recover their cost. This is really successful in other states, like California. We work with our reuse and recycling partners. Of course thrift stores do a great job at reusing and we promote them. There's two locations on island that accept building materials and resell them and they're in different regions, so that's great. There is auto battery and commercial tire recycling at locations that we're able to promote. Home Depot takes compact fluorescents and, you know, there are

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scrap recyclers that buy metals back. We have a lot of education and assistance programs listed here that really, you know, we found that people really want to recycle and they need to learn what they can do. So we have our website, has all of our different programs, we go out to the schools, we teach, you know, groups and communities, we're on, the mayor has a TV show, then he loves to have us on there so we get to educate that way. And we're good friends with Ron Wiley. He's our local neighbor, our neighborhood, our, I'm sorry, our radio celebrity, so, and he's really into recycling so we get to go on the radio with him and talk recycling all the time. We do, as Pat said, provide grants to small businesses and nonprofits. It's a competitive process so we can get other people joining in the fun and making these programs happen. So we're at 42 percent but how can we go further? Our goal is 70 percent. That is our Zero Waste resolution calls out that number, and so we're doing our best to get there. These are our, what we're calling initiatives, programs that can get us to that 70 percent, and what we did was we looked at what the current diversion is for these programs and if we were to launch a program, you know, where could we get, how much more diversion could we get if we were to take these programs and make them happen. So I just want to go over the specific programs. First of all, we are looking at constructing a MRF. A MRF is a materials recovery facility, and this is a place where recyclables from a single-stream collection program, like a blue recycling bin at the curbside, would be sorted on a conveyor so that you could actually, you know, have a curbside program in place. Where we're at with this is that, so the county plans to build the MRF and then go out for private operations. We are in the process of finalizing the site. This has been very difficult for us. We've looked at a bunch of different sites and, you know, come close on some and moved to others. So now we're looking actually at the Kauai Resource Center, using that site because we do own it. We are in the process of looking at the capacity through a conceptual design contract that we have in place and we're going to do an environmental assessment once that site gets nailed down. Next would be to initiate the construction and we're looking at Fiscal Year 2016 for the engineering design and equipment specification portion and then the actual construction happening in 2017 with a target start-up date of 2018. Another thing we've worked really hard on for the last year has been to propose business recycling ordinance, mandates for businesses to recycle. We've, we're looking at two different ordinances. One is for all businesses, where they would, that any business would be required to recycle cardboard, mixed paper, scrap metal and greenwaste and then if you're a food and beverage establishment, you would also have to recycle glass containers and your HI-5 containers. This mirrors our landfill bans that we have in place already. We have restrictions on the commercial disposal of cardboard, scrap metal and greenwaste. So this just serves to reinforce this restriction and also to put the burden of responsibility on the generator of the materials, the business that's making them, instead of the hauler, 'cause right now if a hauler, a garbage company, brings in the material, then we're telling them hey, where did you get that, let's educate the generator to stop bringing this material to landfill. We estimate that that ordinance would divert about 8,000 tons more material per year. We're also proposing a construction demolition debris ordinance. Same concept that if you are doing C&D you're required to recycle these materials, to report on it, and we're estimating that that'd be an additional 4,000 tons of material every year that would be diverted as a result of the ordinances. Now we initially proposed it, we started to talk to

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stakeholders, different business groups, the construction association and also, you know, different business groups, and they were a little concerned. So what we did was we developed an advisory committee where the stakeholders did have an input. We held three meetings and we are in the process of finalizing those ordinance based on their input. We do plan to take these proposals to council in January, and then have an education period in place, and finally have an effective date January 2016. So we'll see how that legislative process goes. Another thing that we're gonna do starting July 2015, right now we're half way automated with our refuse, so half of our customers have automated refuse collection, this has been the case for the last three years, and the other half have manual, which is interesting but we do want to complete the automated refuse collection in July of 2015 and you folks have had automated collection for quite some time. What we've seen as a result of the automatization is that we're able to really have a better program, better for the workers, better for the county, a more cost effective program. So we're in the process of finalizing union negotiations. We're going to have to purchase more trucks and carts, which are, actually the trucks are on the way, and then we're gonna be, we're proposing a Pay as You Throw program at the same time. I'll go into that in the next slide. And then also we plan to initiate curbside recycling and greenwaste collection after we automate and after the MRF is built. So the Pay as You Throw, this is a variable rate for garbage collection and the concept is, the more residents dispose, the more they pay for refuse collection. So this does provide an economic incentive for people to divert waste. There's 7,000 communities in the United States with these types of programs and they are working. So we had a consultant, Econservation Institute, who developed, they got a grant from EPA and they worked with us to develop our Pay as You Throw plan. We do have it on our website if anybody's interested at looking at it. What the plan recommends is that we have a first phase, which is kind of unusual, where we introduce Pay as You Throw before we even have curbside recycling in place. During Phase I, we introduce a smaller refuse cart and then we adjust the rates to incentivize the use of recycling programs that exist that, you know, people have to go drop off, and to incentivize other diversion. And in Phase II, we would, that's when curbside recycling and greenwaste comes in. You have those options at the curb and you'd add an even smaller cart. So you'd have three different cart size options and you'd adjust the rates to incentivize the curbside diversion programs. So we introduce the Phase I bill, oops this is the old slide, so we introduced it in August 2014...sorry about the error there...and tomorrow is our public hearing on it. When we introduced, we did get, all the council members voted yes. We were very excited. Now it's going to be all about the rates. So we, our current fee for service is, we have a pretty unusual set-up but it works really well for us. We, every household that has a dwelling on it is charged a base fee of \$6.00 a month. And so that allows everybody to use our transfer stations, which we have four transfer stations and a landfill, free of charge. There's no charge at the gate. Everybody uses a transfer station. They have that convenience. We have all our recycling programs and the garbage programs there. And then in our current fee for service, if you have your 96-gallon cart or three bags of manual collection, every week, you pay an extra \$6.00 a month. So the fee to most of our customers, 90 percent of our customers, is \$12.00 a month. What we proposed in our draft bill is that we introduce a 64-gallon cart and customers that get the smaller cart continue to pay \$12.00 a month but if you want to stick with the larger cart, the 96-gallon, you

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have to pay \$21.00 a month. And that is, according to our consultant, enough of a differential between those two price points to incentivize people to make less waste and go with the smaller cart. When we proposed this bill, people were very concerned. Council members were very concerned about the price that customers would pay. We just had some problems with property tax and increases and everyone's really concerned about, you know, the public paying too much for things. So the mayor said okay, well maybe we should have an alternate proposal, where we are going to take down the fees a little bit so it doesn't, you know, hurt everybody's pockets a little bit more. So we are looking to introduce this alternate proposal, which is hopefully where we'll end up with Pay as You Throw, which would be a \$10.00 a month fee for a 64-gallon cart and 18.00 for a 96-gallon cart. And really, what we keep reminding our council people is that we assess the cost of service and it's actually \$55.00 a month is what the county pays to bring service to our customers. So, you know, they're only paying a portion of what that is. So, let's see, that's the Pay as You Throw. And then food waste diversion's a big one, and if you look at the communities like San Francisco and Seattle and others that have really been able to hit that 70 percent, it's because they have been able to get food waste into their diversion. And here's the interesting hierarchy for food waste recovery is, you know, to source reduce that, feed hungry people first, feed animals next and then do industrial uses, composting and then landfill or incineration. On Kauai, we have seen, we don't have contracts, we don't have a really good handle on it but we know that a lot of restaurants do feed animals. There's a lot of pig farming and so there's some diversion there, but right now we're looking actually into the feasibility of using some existing anaerobic digesters at our Lihue Wastewater Treatment Plant to run a program and pilot a program, so we're working with a consultant on that at this time. And then we want to provide technical assistance to industry, like restaurants, and being able to develop an efficient collection system, so that's what we're working on now. But, you know, in the future if we were to initiate food waste in with our greenwaste collection at curbside, we know it would require a lot of effort but that is a big chunk of material that we'd be able to get out of the waste stream. You may have heard of this, this is another Zero Waste term is a CHaRM. It's a Center for Hard to Recycle Materials and that's something else that we're looking at. We have household hazardous waste, electronics programs, you know, getting that all in one place and also being able to expand our hazardous waste program. So right now we have, it's twice a year hazardous waste programs for residents and what used to be once a year, we increased it to twice a year, and are seeing that people are really excited that they don't have to hold onto their hazardous waste so long. But there is a gap for small quantity generators who maybe can't afford, you know, the cost of hazardous waste disposal and we're looking at how the county can be able to assist with that problem. So, you know, potentially toxic materials do cost more to divert but it's really important to keep those out of the landfill. So I don't know if you can see all this but when we're looking at all of these programs, we have a pretty lengthy planning period and implementation period before these programs get off the ground. So at this point, you know, we're in the process of implementing some of these, like the, we're right at the point of passing Pay as You Throw. We've been planning business recycling for a while. We're, as soon as those laws pass, we'll be able to implement, do the education, you know, get people involved in making the right choices, and then the MRF is really something that's gonna be the catalyst for

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getting the rest of these programs off the ground. So we have looked at quantities too and how we, you know, how the diversion rate will increase with the programs being put in place. So right now we're at around 50,000 tons a year of material being diverted and we're looking to take it up to almost 90,000 tons a year, and so this line on the chart shows that how all these programs integrate to get us up to where we want to be and the timelines associated. We are looking, we're siting a new landfill, we've been doing that for a long time, we have a lot of, we've had a lot of problems, we're a small island and there aren't that many places where we can put a landfill, but part of our landfill siting is to create a waste diversion, resource recovery park near the landfill where we can have all of these activities happening near the landfill drop off center. So here's the conceptual design of that and hopefully that will be our future. So thanks so much for having me. I look forward to answering any questions you have.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you, Ms. Fraley, very much for that. And, Members and everyone, it is that time of day, it's end of our presenters but also it's our midday break time. So with that, we shall recess for 10 minutes for our break and then reconvene for question and answers of our panelists. We are now in recess . . .(*gavel*). . .

RECESS: 3:05 p.m.

RECONVENE: 3:23 p.m.

CHAIR COCHRAN: . . .(*gavel*). . . Aloha. Will the Infrastructure and Environmental Management Committee please reconvene? And, again, thank you, panelists, for your presentations. That was very enlightening, educational and wonderful to hear and see. At this point, we are getting down to...sorta late here of the day so I'm gonna go ahead and give the microphone over to Mr. Stark because we have not heard from him. He is one of our panelists here. All of you had your opportunity so I'd like start off with Mr. Stark. If you don't mind introducing yourself and background, involvement with Zero Waste. Thank you.

MR. STARK: Thank you, Madam Chair, and thank you all for being here today, we appreciate it.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Is that?

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Doesn't seem to be ...

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Not on, Jeff.

MR. STARK: Ah, so simple a child can do it. My name is Jeff Stark and I've been working on solid waste resource management issues here on Maui County and in some wider areas for about 25 years. We were part of the cohort that put together, let's say the first evolution of Maui's Integrated Waste Management Plan starting back in the early '90s. We look at Zero Waste as being the logical extension and the next logical step in this journey, and it is a journey. Zero

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Waste is aspirational, it's a method of traveling, it's not so much a place that you get to. And we know this, if for no other reason than we've seen that phenomenon operate here on Maui as more and more, over the years, more and more recycling programs were perfected and used by Maui County residents and they are, the thing we always hear is how glad they are to have another opportunity to do what it is that we told them they wanted to do. So that's how we think Zero Waste fits into the overall picture. There is a real, and we're very supportive of that and we think that we have an opportunity to move forward from where we are now in this direction. There are, however, a couple of bumps on this road, which I think are very important for us to be cognizant of and to be a part of this discussion. Primarily the disconnect or the disagreement to a certain degree between the various branches of government regarding whether or not we are going to proceed with a waste-to-energy plan or whether we are going to proceed with an enhanced and more robust recycling-oriented plan. Probably no surprise that my personal wish is that we proceed along the Zero Waste recycling road. We know where that leads and we have a lot more information now than we did 20 years ago about how many communities have implemented exceptional plans. Everyone talks about San Francisco, they are now at a 80 percent diversion rate without incineration and results like that have been achieved by other communities and other areas around the world, not just here in the United States. So while that's been happening, the waste-to-energy revival, let's say, has been underway and it seems to have sputtered a little bit. One of the basic beliefs of the Zero Waste movement is that there hasn't been a new incinerator permitted in the United States since the mid-'90s. I can't verify that but certainly we know that only 11 percent of the nation's municipal solid waste is incinerated so that sounds like a fairly reasonable assumption from there. And there are many other things that we think argue in favor of Zero Waste versus the waste-to-energy road, which we have been exploring for the past year and I could go on forever, I'm sure that's no surprise to many of you. So I will just end it there and hope that we have an opportunity to ask and answer a few questions. Thank you.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you, Mr. Stark. And at this time let me introduce Department people that are here. We have Director of Environmental Management, Kyle Ginoza.

MR. GINOZA: Good afternoon, thank you.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Aloha. And also Environmental Coordinator, Office of the Mayor, Rob Parsons.

MR. PARSONS: Aloha. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR COCHRAN: You're welcome. And then we also have Corporation Counsel, Michael Hopper, with us. So at this time I shall open up the floor for discussion, questions and answers with our, for our panelists or, and Department also that's here. So, Members, if anyone would like to delve into a little more queries of our panelists, it's your opportunity now or, yes, Mr. White?

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COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: Thank you, Madam Chair. First I'd like to thank all of you for your presentation, very uplifting and gives us all a lot of hope that we can do even better than we are now. And, Ms. Chirico, I don't know how familiar you are with our Anaergia contract and the direction we're headed with the Anaergia company, but can you share with us how you see the Anaergia direction we're headed down fitting into the Zero Waste model? And if you want to punt that to Mr. Stark, feel comfortable.

MS. CHIRICO: Is this on now? That is a tough question. I am somewhat familiar with it. I'm, you know, haven't followed it that closely over the last six months but I think that there's differing views on that but in the long run, I mean, I think there are some risk involved. Mainly the biggest risk that I see is finding some kind of takeoff for their refuse-derived fuel and where that is going to go and kind of what Tim Botkin brought up about the recycling of, you know, being, paying attention to where we are shipping our recycling and if it is actually being recycled and sending it across to Asia is usually where it goes. I think we need to also think about that issue of where it's going if we are going to do that and my understanding of it is that it is of lesser value than coal but that it does still have toxic emissions wherever it would be burned ultimately. So I think what the approach that they are using though, I have to say that I think that, my understanding of it is it's kind of like a mechanical, biological processing, which is where a facility is built and then all of the waste goes into one place, all of the recyclables are sorted out, which is considered a dirty MRF because it's all in one stream, the organics are sorted out and those would go to anaerobic digestion, and that's actually a really great sustainable approach. I'm a big fan of anaerobic digestion and from what I know Anaergia actually does a really good job around the world of doing that aspect of it. The recyclables, it would be a decreased value on that and I know there's concerns in the community about the local recyclers, how that would affect them, and then the end product and kind of what I said about what's going to happen with that refuse-derived fuel and where that's going to go. And so I just think it's important for Maui County to notice that and to assess the possible risk involved with, wherever that goes, if it will affect Maui County in any way.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: Okay.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you, Ms. Chirico. Mr. White?

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: What is your feeling on the challenge that they face with the contamination with some of the recyclables? Is that something that's easily dealt with or reversed?

MS. CHIRICO: I don't think it's, can be, I don't know about it being reversed, but I think, you know, there is going to be, there are going to be contaminated recyclables in the process. And kind of what I was saying, I mean, there are going to be a decreased value of the recyclables from just taking them to the bin, but they're in their separate bins and it's a cleaner product to ship, so it's not going to have as high of a value and which means it might be more difficult even for them to

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find good markets for the recyclables. I'm not sure, but it could be an issue down the road. And, you know, your question of whether it follows a full Zero Waste strategy, not entirely because of the refuse-derived fuel but the part of sorting out the organics and the compostables, that part is good and the anaerobic digestion. One other thing is just, I don't think that it supports behavioral change so much because all of the waste goes into one stream and so kind of what I was saying in my presentation of when you have the three-bin system, it actually increases behavioral change 'cause you're thinking about oh, this is compostable, this is recyclable, and you want to try to find ways to not put it into the trash bin, right. So with that approach, if everything's going into one bin, you're not learning that behavioral change. The three-bin cycle could happen, though, with, even with them doing it. So I don't, I think that that's still a possibility for them, for you guys to still have a three bin and then everything still go with Anaergia.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: If you don't mind, Chair --

CHAIR COCHRAN: Yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: --follow up on the three bin.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Sure.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: We have a pilot project in one community here on Maui with the three-bin program. What can you share with us with respect to the costs of doing that versus regular trash pickup and with it all going to the dump?

MS. CHIRICO: Well, you know, I think initially there is an increased cost associated with that, but I think it's also a sustainability issue in the long term so, you know, there's a initial price that you're gonna pay to set that up, but, to the local community, but I think in the long term, you know, it's kinda like the values that I talked about with economic sustainability versus normative sustainability and where you want to put your, you know, where you want to put your money in the short term versus the long term. So, there is an increased cost but hopefully over the long term that that does go down as people do change their behaviors and learn. And then you also support the local recyclers so if you have, you know, all of your recycling going into one bin, then you do have cleaner recyclables that go to the recyclers and they can find markets for that. And you could still have the other bin where you have the organics that goes to anaerobic digestion.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: Right.

MS. CHIRICO: So.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

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MS. CHIRICO: And you can get money from that.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you, Mr. White.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: But I guess --

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you, Ms. Chirico.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: --I guess that's, the question is, how much do the items that are recyclable and can be sold, how much of that cost is recovered? I don't know. Maybe you guys from Kauai have a handle on some of the numbers.

MS. CHIRICO: I would defer to them but my understanding is that the cleaner the recyclables are --

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: Uh-huh.

MS. CHIRICO: --the more value you get from them obviously. But, my, you know, I think that a lot of 'em break even right now.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: Uh-huh.

MS. CHIRICO: So, go ahead.

MS. FRALEY: We won't know the cost of processing the recyclables until we actually go out --

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: Right.

MS. FRALEY: --to bid for operations. However, we've done some projections on costs and those projections were also in our Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan and I believe the per ton cost that was projected was about \$70 a ton, which is far less than the cost of landfilling. That's what we have to keep in mind when we're, you know, thinking about recycling cost is how does it compare to the cost of landfilling? So we're hoping that when we do go out to bid that we'll have a cost for processing that's lower than that. And right now our current cost for landfilling is about \$120 a ton. We recently raised that fee by ordinance so that's what our commercial haulers are paying at landfill at the tipping fee is a \$119 a ton on Kauai.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you. Yes, Mr. Gegen, you had follow-up?

MR. GEGEN: Thank you. Yes, just to follow up on, when we're talking about the cost, we also have to be very cautious in what we're doing because cost today may be different of cost tomorrow as

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well as the long-term cost. I mean, you know, a plastic water bottle will give you more BTUs than most other products 'cause it's a petroleum product.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: Right.

MR. GEGEN: So if they're going to be burning it, they want to see that stuff in their stream to increase the BTUs, which then disincentivizes 'em to get rid of it. The other question is how much is the plastic water bottle gonna cost, you know, when oil does increase? Is that a sustainable solution? Do you want to be stuck in a contract that's gonna require that you provide a certain amount of trash with BTUs potentially, you know, for how long? I know Honolulu's dealing that, with that with H-power right now because they're having to pay and not even be able to dump stuff off. So we've gotta be very cautious when we look at the cost, what's the cost today out of our pocket, but what's the cost to the environment, you know? Every plastic water bottle that we don't have to go and drill more oil for is going to either provide that material for other uses and/or, you know, less harming of the Earth overall. So, thank you.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you, Mr. Gegen.

COUNCILMEMBER WHITE: Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIR COCHRAN: You're welcome. Yes, Mr. Victorino?

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Thank you, Chair. And, again, I'll say the same thing. Thank you, panelists, for being here. I'm happy to see our neighbor islands on Kauai. Mel and the rest of them constantly remind me how great they're doing and how much we're not doing, so.

MR. GEGEN: He wanted us to reinforce that.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Yes, I understand that. That's, we have good debates about that. What I wanted to ask is, Jennifer, you know, you put some costs and I guess the costs came out of New Zealand and you put down that, you know, they get to choose which ones they would like to do, spend more, spend less, depending on how they wanted to do it. And that was on that Page 9 or, I don't know which, you know, but you had 'em on those two that approximately 150 to 160 or \$12.00 to \$13.00 a month each household, annual rates of bills for recycling and then you separate 'em organic and urban and, you know, you did all of that, right. What about...and nothing against New Zealand 'cause I know they can, you know...and by the way, everyone, this young lady's the one that inspired me to put this out in 2009. So thank you very much, Jennifer. In fact, you inspired me that and the polystyrene, which we're presently working on also and I've not made many friends in that respect. But, you know, I've learned I don't make many friends and I have one on the highway too, but let's not go there. Son-of-a-gun, the way life is. But I wanted to ask you, seriously, some of the states, or like, for example, Seattle, Chicago, Austin, have there been what I call reports on the viability, you know, the economic as well as the

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environmental viability of the plans or are these still too early to get some kind of, I guess, reporting mechanism to see what the affectability is?

MS. CHIRICO: Yeah, I think...

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Oh, there you go. Gotta turn 'em on

MS. CHIRICO: Am I on now? There are reports out there. I could find some and send them to you guys if that would be helpful but, you know, a lot of them are in the newer stages right now. And a lot of people around the world are following the San Francisco model --

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Okay.

MS. CHIRICO: --because they have achieved so much success. And I'm sure their metric, I mean, I've seen a ton of metrics out there already for San Francisco and other areas that are doing this. So it does seem to be an effective approach at least in that way.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: And I was fortunate, years ago when we were working on our Solid Waste Integrated Plan, San Francisco was one of the areas for which we went to --

MS. CHIRICO: Uh-huh.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: --and visited and spent two days there.

MS. CHIRICO: Uh-huh.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: So, yes, they were, and this was in 2008.

MS. CHIRICO: And they were just getting started then, right?

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Yes.

MS. CHIRICO: And so it's only been, what, five years?

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Five years.

MS. CHIRICO: They've made incredible progress.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Yean, and I was there about two years ago and I saw the changes, incredible, as you said. The last question I had and I guess it would really go down to any one of you, so I'll let anyone want to answer this question, there's the economic impact and there's the environmental impact and you mentioned that, trying to find that balance. And just like right

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now, with, what I'm trying to do is finding that balance that I don't put people out of work but in the same token I don't destroy what we have, and like you put it, keeping it pristine and beautiful forever. So who wants to answer this question? Where is the tipping point, not tipping fee, tipping point...she was looking at tipping fee, okay, no, no, no...tipping point to which one outweighs the other because they really shouldn't be? But, who would like to answer that question, where is the tipping fee? Twenty percent? Thirty percent? What is the tipping point for this to make it viable for the public in general?

MS. CHIRICO: I'll just state one statement and pass it on from there. One of the issues with raising the tipping fee is illegal dumping and that is, has been a really big problem here on Maui. And research actually shows that when the tipping fee goes up, the illegal dumping also goes up. So, to me, there needs to be some, you know, greater enforcement for illegal dumping, to raise that. And that's also an environmental issue as well, right? A lot of people throw toxic waste over gulches and in sugarcane fields and over the ocean and stuff like that. So I'll pass it on to someone else to, who would like...

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: I think Jeff wants to take a shot at it.

MR. STARK: Thank you, Jen. It's my opinion that you don't know you're at a tipping fee, tipping point --

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Uh-huh.

MR. STARK: --until you can see it in your rear-view mirror. And I think it's, rather than asking that question, which I think is an excellent question, but the question that relates more to the process we're involved in is how do we manage and measure and amend our programs as time goes by, because things are going to change? The worldwide market for recyclable materials now is much more robust than it was when we started all this a long time ago and it's going to continue to evolve, and the idea is to be on top of that and not let yourself get into an untenable position. I also wanted to say that regarding curbside recycling, islandwide, curbside recycling, that was a feature of the Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan and as little as two years ago, was a part of the Mayor's budget. Since then we've had a successful pilot program in Maui Meadows. I'm told by the people who operated that program, were involved, that the feedback was excellent, and I know from my own experience, talking with people, that the people who were involved in the pilot were really excited about it. The ones who weren't were really kind of wondering how come they got left out.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Right.

MR. STARK: My point is that no matter where we go from here, whether we decide to go further down the waste-to-energy road or whether we decide to go down the Zero Waste road or try to find something in the middle, no matter what we do, whatever we come up with, we're going to need

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to have islandwide curbside, residential recycling as a part of that. And if that's true, then there's no reason for us not to start now to reinsert that program into the budget, to reallocate that money and to go ahead with the plan that we've had, really, for several years. We don't need to wait in my opinion. And if we do begin now, we'll have that much more data over time with which to make decisions.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Thank you very much, Jeff. And I think that pretty much nails the answers for my questions is, you know, what you just come across, if we don't start today, tomorrow will come and we'll still be wondering why.

MR. STARK: Exactly.

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: You know, so we need to do it now. And just like what I'm trying to do with the other issue, it's got to start with baby steps and if you don't even step forward, it don't happen. And I think that's important. But, you wanted to say something Timothy, if that's okay with you, Madam Chair?

CHAIR COCHRAN: Yeah, go ahead, Mr. Botkin.

MR. BOTKIN: Thank you. I think some underlying issues here that are worthy of discussion. I would go back to the waste hierarchy. Reuse...reduce, reuse, recycle, that's logical, there's a reason for that hierarchy. It's not just somebody's policy determination. It's based upon inputs and outputs. It's based upon energy basically and ultimately price. And I'm gonna use that term "price" for money and "cost" for other stuff because it gets very convoluted as we're just discussing. But, for example, the difference between reuse and recycle. We know reduce is good 'cause nothing happens. Reuse, we take an object and essentially without doing anything else to it, we use it. So we don't have to add energy, or costs or price to it. When we recycle, we take that object and we convert into something else typically. So we usually have to add energy to the process. And so it's not quite as valuable. Now what happens when we put recyclables on a boat and send 'em? Okay, let's add in the price of diesel or whatever and do the math problem, it's really not that complicated. It's pretty easy to do. And when we get to conversion, waste-to-energy conversion, for example, sometimes it's a good idea, sometimes it's not. But it's an easy math problem, really. How much are we going to get out of that conversion versus what are the other alternatives? If we ship it away, recycling is great if we've got a place, you know, a couple of miles away that is doing the recycling conversion and creating a new product that we can use, but if it's disappearing out there somewhere and we're not even sure if it's actually being recycled or converted and we wonder how much is going into the gyre that starts feeding all the debris on our northern island shores, we need to rethink. And it's not that difficult. We can actually do this before we make decisions. And the hierarchy needs to remain intact. I absolutely believe and I certainly agree with Jeff's comment that under any circumstance, the collection process should still occur 'cause whether you're going to recycle officially or whether you're going to waste convert officially, you still need to have the collection and the separation

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in place. So, and when we look at these things then, cost for energy in particular, there are really two fields. One is, what's the efficiency? How much are you getting back from that energy that you first stole from the ground in the way of dead dinosaurs or solar or whatever it might be, right? And then the second thing is the impact. And impact generally comes in the forms of emissions or toxins. The processes that are out there, and I really wish we wouldn't just bundle everything into incineration 'cause that's really not accurate. There are new processes, for instance, that convert to biodiesel, that convert to alcohol, there's a gentleman whose been talking to HC&S recently, I know, about a process now up and running in Poland and another one on the East coast talking where they can take plastics, mixed with veggie debris, like bagasse, and create biodiesel. And I didn't even know you can make biodiesel in a thermal process but evidently it can be done. So if for some reason, not only that created a product but that product could be consumed by our local utility MECO, all of a sudden we're starting to create savings not just from what they didn't have to buy but what they didn't have to transport, how much cleaner it is, et cetera, et cetera. It's just a math problem. My students will do this. They'd love to do this for you. Give 'em a chance and they'll work all over this. So these things, they're really something we can figure out and if we work at it hard enough, most of it. Now, how do you value emissions? You know, you can say what somebody's number for carbon tax, for example, you can do that if you want. But some of those get trickier. One of the terms, for instance, with the current contract you're talking about is how long is that term of that contract? If it's 25, 30 years, what's the technology going to be like? Are we going to wish in 12, 15 years that we weren't bound to an old technology? There's nothing wrong with digestion, for sure, as a piece, but what about those other ones that are now called RDF and pelletized and shipped off that we could use for a better purpose 'cause the technology absolutely seems to be going in that direction. So, again, this is a really interesting, fun, at least for me, maybe I'm just a weird guy, but it's a great conversation. And, you know, we talk about Seattle, I was on the Puget Sound Regional Council that talked about waste for the area. Seattle now puts their remaining garbage on the trains and sends it to Arlington, Oregon, and I've been to that landfill. It's bigger than Maui, practically. But, again, there's not a real factoring in when we talk about diversion rates. How does that come into play, the fact that we're sending it somewhere else, on a train, with diesel, et cetera, et cetera? It's, again, there's always a little bit of a game there in terms of trying to make it look better than it is and I'm sorry but we know that's part of the political process and that's fair. But we can also, because it's Maui, we're confined, we have such a clear understanding of what's going on, we can actually do the math pretty easily. So, anyway, I'll shut up. But, again, this is why we have the Sustainable Science Management Program and so proud to have it on Maui, is because it gives us an opportunity to answer tough questions in a confined space so we can get the answers.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you, Mr. Botkin. Mr. Victorino?

COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: Oh, no, I'll let others ask questions. I, you know.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Okay.

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COUNCILMEMBER VICTORINO: I could stay here all day doing this but let others ask questions. Thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIR COCHRAN: You're welcome. Mr. Couch?

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Thank you. Thank you, Madam Chair, and thank you guys for being here. We got some really good, very good information. I had, there was a couple things that was mentioned and I don't remember who mentioned them but it's a question that I need to ask of Mr. Ginoza. Somebody mentioned that if we have a low return on recycling, then we're going to have to start paying them. If they got a low return, if they got dirty recyclables as opposed to clean recyclables, that we're going to have to pay them. Is that part of the contract?

MR. GINOZA: Who's them?

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Anaergia.

MR. GINOZA: No, the contract does not deal with whether it's clean or dirty. I mean, they basically deal with the disposition of the recyclables from the stream. They will harvest more recyclables than we currently do, because if you look at what we currently look at, it's what the residential sector actually takes to our drop boxes; whereas, they will harvest from the entire waste stream, residential and commercial. So whereas now it, the drop box represents about 1½ percent of the waste stream that we're diverting, they would look at the 100 percent going in, and granted, by harvesting from a mixed stream, it'll be dirtier in theory but you'll get a lot more volume and a lot more weight.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Okay. And I think Mr. Stark was mentioning how successful the three-bin program was, but I remember you saying in another meeting that it, there, you having issues with it. Can you expand on that?

MR. GINOZA: We've had a lot of complaints as far as, you know, people like their trash service, as I think all of us have felt this month. And while there are those that appreciate the three-can plan, there are those that appreciated having twice a week trash collection and not having the, to put three 96-gallon bins on their property. And so I would say, and I don't want people, more people calling my office, but I would say, up to now, I had more negative complaints than positive ones as far as, can they opt out of the program because they'd rather have the twice a week trash collection? I'm not saying that that's necessarily right or wrong, but that's what's been happening. And it is a added cost to the County to provide that service. And so, you know, from a Department perspective, it's really a matter of we, I feel we have the framework of a Zero Waste plan and it's what, you know, we invested \$560,000 as a County to develop this Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan. And if you look at what the plan advocated or recognized was that we needed to grow our budget in order to implement this plan. And it was to the tune of

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going from, you know, 25 to \$30 million currently to \$109 million annually. And so it's something that, this resolution by itself is a colossal waste of time without the associated discussion in Mr. White's Committee with the investment on the taxpayer end. It's not something that is free and while, you know, everybody supports reducing waste, it's also a matter of, you know, the people I see don't want their taxes go up by, or they don't want to see a budget go up by, you know, three times what their, the previous year was. And so that's why I'm interested to see if there will be that correlation between, you know, a resolution that's passed in here and an associated discussion in Mr. White's Committee, where we talk about as we implement these programs, you know, what it will cost to the taxpayer to implement that program. Because another, you know, one thing in the Solid Waste Management Plan, it said that, you know, we should be able to make money from our recyclables. But if you look at, you know, what it would cost for us to have drop boxes in Lahaina, for instance, I mean it would be 12 to 15 times the cost of landfilling here. And so it is something that, you know, if we're willing to invest in that, that's fine, I mean, that's a policy decision that this Council will make. But I just hope that we have that sister discussion in Budget Committee as we move forward.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Okay. Thank you. Interesting. Ms. Fraley, you say it cost, you are figuring out it's going to cost about \$70 a ton for recycling?

MS. FRALEY: That's the cost of processing that's projected in our Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan. So that means the material that moves through the MRF, in order to process that, you know, that's what's projected. We won't know, as I said, until we go out to bid for that service. And the reason I compared it to landfill is that's the cost of managing solid waste at the landfill.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Okay. 'Cause, and maybe Mr. Parsons can tell us what it costs us to do the recycling and how many local recyclers we have, or maybe even Mr. Stark. Mr. Parsons?

MR. PARSONS: Chair?

CHAIR COCHRAN: Sure.

MR. PARSONS: Could you clarify the question, please?

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: How many local recyclers do we have and how much does it cost us, the County, per ton to recycle?

MR. PARSONS: I see that there's someone better qualified in the audience to answer that question and that would be someone who's temporarily assigned as our Recycling Coordinator.

MR. GINOZA: Or I can answer that if you want.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Whatever you want to do, Chair.

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CHAIR COCHRAN: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. GINOZA: It really varies depending on what commodity you talking about. But if you talking about the drop box commodity, as I mentioned in a previous meeting, Infrastructure Committee Meeting, like, for us, I mean we gotta go back out to bid but the last bid we got for Lahaina drop box is \$355 a ton, \$200 to process per ton and another \$155 per ton to transport, to haul.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: What about Central?

MR. GINOZA: What about Central?

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Central drop box.

MR. GINOZA: It costs \$200 a ton to process --

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Process regardless.

MR. GINOZA: --and then \$103 per ton to haul.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Even from, in Central, \$103?

MR. GINOZA: For Central, Kihei, the drop boxes in Central is \$103 per ton to haul. It's just a blended rate because Lahaina, I guess, was far enough that it was \$155.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Okay.

MR. GINOZA: In Hana it's, I don't recall, but it's hundreds of dollars per haul, per ton.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Okay.

MR. GINOZA: And, you know, what that equates to, because we don't really talk about tons, I weighed what would be my recyclables from, you know, my, me and my wife and my two young kids. I weighed all my recyclables for the month and if I were to pay what the County's paying, the full price of the disposition of that, I would've given \$20 to the recycler. That's the County portion of what I would be giving.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: I think Mr. Stark has...

CHAIR COCHRAN: Mr. Stark, you had some comments?

MR. STARK: Thank you. One of the things that I do now is publish a website at zerowastemaui.net.

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COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Is that on?

CHAIR COCHRAN: What?

MR. STARK: One of the things I do now is publish a website at zerowastemaui.net. One of the features of this site is I publish the official reports from the County. I presume it ultimately comes from the Director's office, of the performance of all the recycling programs, and I can tell you that according to the report that I've published that I received from the County, 2013 we had a diversion rate of 42.9 percent. We had 161,000 tons diverted out of 375-and-change tons of discards. I have several of these reports available and you, which you can look at, or as, in your official capacity I'm sure acquire them from the source. And it's interesting to get into those figures but in my opinion you can kinda get lost in them. The key or the thing I think we need to know is how much overall does it cost us to run our recycling programs? You can cherry pick one commodity and one capacity at 300 a ton, you can go \$12 a ton for something else that's real easy and has a good market or whatever. So it's not so much what's the worst figure you can choose to represent the cost of recycling on Maui or what's the best figure you can choose, what's the most representative and that, to me, is everything together, all of the individual costs for all of the individual components. And I'm pretty sure you can get that information anytime you want, and it's in a format that I've been looking at for about 15 years, for as long as I've been looking at these reports coming out of the County.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you, Mr. Stark. So, let me interject right now 'cause it's like 4 o'clock and I just wanna, I don't wanna cut anybody off or rush anybody through this 'cause it's a very, very deep subject and I think very important, but I want to get back to the topic, which is Zero Waste, and it's about, you know, how are we going to reduce the amount of trash that we create? I think that's what this is all about and so for us to start delving in to this, this, this, and that, I think there's, we, I wanna just let that go for now and get back to, you know, the things that are being implemented by Zero Waste on Kauai. They seem to have a really great project going. You know, they got grants for innovative projects that have a Zero Waste plan associated with it. You know, the whole concept of discards versus calling it trash, waste and calling it resources now, and Aloha+ Challenge that the Governor, all the mayors had signed Statewide, going from 50 percent reduction to 70 percent reduction. How are we, Maui County, going this route? How are we doing it? And I think that's why we have Department here. I'd like to get answers to those questions. Last I heard, I believe we are going to phase out our three-can plan and I have most of these presenters today who are swearing by it, saying how effective it is. So for, my question right now, if everyone doesn't mind, I'd like to ask Director, you know, what, what's the answer? I mean, is that true, we are phasing it out, why, and how does that, in relation to what I heard from the presenters here today that it's quite effective? Thank you. Director Ginoza?

MR. GINOZA: If you look at the effectiveness of a three-can plan, it is effective in diverting materials out of our landfill, but they come at a cost. And so it comes down to, as a body, as a community,

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are we willing to invest in this recycling infrastructure to get this change and get this diversion rate? And, from our perspective, it is a large cost and as you look at trying to optimize the solid waste operations, like I don't know how you can look at things in the aggregate, like Mr. Stark had mentioned, because as you try to get greater efficiencies, for those programs that are costing a lot per ton versus something that's more effective, you need to recognize that maybe just because you started something, it's not something you should necessarily continue. Whereas in City and County of Honolulu, because they have the volume, they have the tonnage, they actually make money from their curbside recycling program. That's not the same on Maui, and the question I ask this body and the question I ask the Budget and Finance Committee is, as long as we're willing to invest in that infrastructure as evidenced by future year fiscal year budgets, then we'll implement it. And that's really the concern is, for us, as I mentioned, the top number is, or the top objective is health and safety of our workers and the community and regulatory compliance. And as we struggle with resources for that, investing in these discretionary diversion resources is something that is competing with that objective. And so I'd rather have that policy direction or policy discussion on are we saying we're gonna make whole, you know, our landfill and refuse collection program as well as bolster our diversion program? If that's the case then it's really a non-issue, but whenever we do have these discussions, it's about, okay, you know, get by on a shoestring budget on, you know, the regulatory side and, you know, because we have a robust audience here for these other programs, you know, let's put money there. And so I'd rather have that discussion, whether it's in Mr. White's Committee or this Committee, you know, I am basically neutral on this, that if you, you feel as a policy body that we should invest in this infrastructure, then we're all for it. If you feel that, you know, you don't want to raise taxes, you don't want to raise fees, and you want to postpone it, I'm fine with that. But what we need is a, either a commitment to implementing portions or all of the plan or not. And until we really have that healthy discussion, it's very difficult with these competing priorities where one is heavily regulated and we need to maintain compliance and one is more of a feel-good but important as well, how do we ensure that both sides have the resources they need? And so that's why we struggle with, okay, because we're running short on the landfill side, the challenge of, okay, we feel the curbside program is discretionary. And that's why that program is in jeopardy.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you, Mr. Ginoza. Okay, just, yeah, I, you know, I understand health, safety and compliance issues and as far as, last I checked, we are not facing any of these issues currently and haven't been for many years. So that's where my question and bewilderment comes in right now because I believe that...this is coming from DOH, and --

MR. GINOZA: Who did you speak to?

CHAIR COCHRAN: --that we, and that we, you know, would like to as a body and as a community would like to see these types of things implemented, such as Zero Waste and why this entire panel is here today to discuss it. And my frustration is that the Department doesn't feel these types of initiatives are essential and for me, and I got some of our panelists nodding their heads, saying that it's very integral to our environment, to our health, safety and our future and our

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generations to come. I mean, we're on an island and the land is finite, you know, and we need to figure out how are we going to cut down our waste stream. And all these people here in front of us have wonderful knowledge to bring from international, you know, internationally. And so that is, I just kinda want to keep the discussion healthy in that sense. And, Members, again, I don't mean to cut anybody off but, you know, we, I was looking to push this resolution forward today and vote on it, but we had some pretty enlightening testimony being sent in and I'm going to recommend deferral of this and to work on changing our verbiage in our Maui, in our General Plan, our Maui Island Plan, where we can, you know, codify it and have our guiding document as a whole guide us in our policies and our objectives and our implementation of these ideas and this, you know, philosophy on where we would like to head in the future. So our resolution is wonderful but, you know, I think right now it won't codify the Zero Waste policy and it would be more appropriate to adopting Zero Waste principles within our, in a policy type documentation. So on your desk, Members, I have distributed our County policy documents and highlights the various policies implementing actions that I believe relate to this Zero Waste topic we're discussing. Oh, sorry, it hasn't been distributed. It's being distributed now as I speak. And it shows you our Countywide Policy Plan and it also shows you our Maui Island Plan and we have bullet points in there that refer directly to the subject matter we are discussing here today. And, you know, it's, we had, I could sense that people are questioning the integrated waste conversion and energy project and that the potential that it has to reduce the amount of trash entering the landfill, but overall it won't have any impact on the amount of waste generated, meaning, just as we are discussing here, Zero Waste. And Zero Waste, mind you, is not aiming for no waste at all ever, ever, ever. It's aiming towards, you know, the designing, repackaging, reusing and recycling in mind of products. So I love the production responsibility, where it's the packaging, right, extended producer responsibility. I think that concept is awesome and I'm looking into doing some policies to implement that. And, you know, it's something that I think that it's a great topic for discussion. And so I just appreciate everyone being here. And so, Members, that is my recommendation today. I really, and I appreciate Mr. Victorino in pushing this forward. And Ms. Chirico, I guess you inspired him to do so. Good job. And I just want to say, Members, if you have further discussion or, you know, Department, if you have anything to add, Mr. Parsons or Mr. Ginoza, if you have any further comments?

MR. PARSONS: Chair, I'd just like to echo our thanks and gratitude for the five panelists that came here and shared a lot of information that for me, some of this I'd heard before, but I heard a lot from our neighbors on Kauai that was actually very inspiring and provided me with a lot of hope of how we may move forward. In my mind, this is kind of an evolution of how we look at this whole issue. It was 10 years ago that we had a Department titled Public Works and Waste Management. At that time we decided to change the title to Environmental Management and as we talk about waste, I've had the opportunity to work with three of the panelists on the Hawaii Green Growth, we're talking about sustainability measures, and recently when Hawaii Green Growth met here on Maui last month, we talked about waste measures and how we're going to achieve the 70 percent waste diversion that was called for in the Aloha+ Challenge that was mentioned today, which has been agreed upon by all the four mayors and the Governor and the

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head of OHA. And what we found in our two-day discussion is that we almost have to throw away this term “waste” because what we’re talking about is managing our resources, not, you know, we have grown up in an era of a throw-away society when so many things are easily used once and then we’re done and we throw it away, not thinking about where away is. So we’re really getting down into the nuts and bolts of the discussion and I hope that this can keep close to the front burner. I applaud you for bringing it before your Committee today and sharing it with the community by having these experts here. Thank you.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you, Mr. Parsons. And, yes, Mr. Couch?

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: One last question. I’m a little confused here. You know, you guys are talking about 70 percent reduction by 2030 I believe, but I thought the landfill diversion project that we have a contract for is going to be 85 percent waste reduction. So I’m not sure, I don’t understand the difference. I believe we’ve been touted that the Anaergia project’s going to be 85 percent landfill diversion.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Yeah, Mr. Gegen. I think there’s difference between reduction.

MR. GEGEN: Yeah, thank you. And to address the, specifically around the HGG, that project, one of the things that was found out during that period of time is that through HRS there is a definition of waste reduction and it does not include any sort of an incineration process. So that is right out of the definition from HRS. So that’s one of the potential concerns. I mean, because ultimately and from what I understand with the Anaergia project, I put it out at the curb, it’s waste. They’re just taking that waste and turning it into something that ultimately is going to be burned and thrown in the landfill.

MR. GINOZA: No, that’s not correct

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Well, Madam Chair, it’s my understanding that it was landfill diversion of 85 percent --

CHAIR COCHRAN: Okay.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: --not, whether it’s incinerated or ...

CHAIR COCHRAN: And, Mr. Ginoza, did you have a comment towards that, Mr. Couch’s comment?

MR. GINOZA: What was your question? Oh, about, yeah, the project is, the goal is 85 percent and that’s for the Anaergia project, 85 percent landfill diversion of what comes to the landfill. I think what confuses people is that we’re not talking about every single bag of refuse, if we want to look at our resource or waste, will be handled by Anaergia. We’re looking at any waste that comes to the landfill. We either landfill it as we do currently or try to do something with it. And

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that was the framework by which we embarked on this project, that knowing that the community did not want to invest in \$100 million of annual infrastructure and operations, we looked at a solution that would deal with the waste at the landfill. That does not preclude at all, the County from investing in infrastructure upstream to take out recyclables, to take out other items, before they come to the landfill. So it's not in, it's not diametrically opposed to any kind of Zero Waste strategy. It's looking at trying to realize significant landfill diversion in a few years versus waiting for this progression that will never reach the levels that we hope to get in a few years, and that there still is opportunity from before it getting to the landfill, with the County having programs, to take, to divert waste and to harvest resources from the waste stream. And so these items aren't mutually exclusive, you either have one or the other. It will ultimately be a combination of some diversion programs, your traditional diversion programs, and something to deal with what is not diverted and would otherwise be landfilled. And so it's kind of looking at two separate concerns and, you know, there is some misconception of what this project is and what this project isn't. And so that's, I see the need for further discussion and I don't want to belabor the point in here since I know you have another agenda item. Thank you.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you. And, Mr. Couch, to your point, I believe the Aloha+--and Mr. Parsons, correct me if--the Aloha+ Challenge is about reduction and I believe there's a difference between the term "reduction" and "diversion", a very distinctive difference. And so, okay, it's not going to be buried under the ground but how much of that source, waste, whatever you want to call it, I mean where is this project heading towards reduction, of what's even going to go there, regardless of it goes to Anaergia, or it goes in the ground, or it goes to recyclable, or goes...so I think that's where, you know, source reduction is important and key and I have not heard Department mention that. I hear "diversion" all day long, you know, I hear, so...Mr. Parsons, is that correct, the Aloha+, or whoever, Aloha+ Challenge is about reduction, correct, which Mr. Couch is saying well if Anaergia's going to do 80-85 percent, then it's doing better than what the Aloha+ Challenge is calling for?

MR. PARSONS: Right, I see my colleagues' heads nodding as far as the exact language that was adopted in the Aloha+ Challenge. Pat Gegen and Allison and Jennifer have all participated in the Hawaii Green Growth process and the Waste Measures Project. So what was agreed upon in the Aloha+ Challenge was 70 percent waste reduction.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Okay. Thank you very much. Members, I just, again, this is, so without objections, Members, I would like to defer this.

COUNCIL MEMBERS: No objections.

COUNCIL MEMBERS VOICED NO OBJECTIONS. (EC, SC, RC, DC)

ACTION: DEFER pending further discussion.

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CHAIR COCHRAN: Okay, very good. As you can, we all tell, that there's a lot more discussion to be had. 'Cause we do have another item and I definitely, we need to get to that one also and I just want to thank every panelist here, Department, everyone that made this meeting happen. I think it's a great discussion point and, you know, the education between what is Zero Waste, how is it being implemented around the world, how is it being implemented here in this State, and I think we have some existing language that points towards it, that we want to get there. And so, you know, I'm hoping that we all can work together and make this a reality because, you know, this future, our future depends on it and our land and environment and everything. So, Members, with that, we shall take a very, very brief recess so that we can sort of switch out the room, I guess, and bring down our next agenda item participants. So just a very brief recess. Thank you once again, everyone. . . .(gavel). . .

RECESS: 4:20 p.m.

RECONVENE: 4:25 p.m.

CHAIR COCHRAN: . . .(gavel). . . Will the Infrastructure and Environmental Management Committee please reconvene? Members, thank you for continuing to be here.

ITEM NO. 58: SIGN WAVING ON PUBLIC HIGHWAYS (CC 14-201)

CHAIR COCHRAN: We are on IEM-58 and this is Sign Waving on Public Highways. This is a, Committee is in receipt of County Communication 14-201, from the Chief of Police, transmitting a proposed bill entitled A Bill for an Ordinance Amending Chapter 12.42, Maui County Code, Relating to Sign Waving on Public Highways, and the purpose of this proposed bill is to prohibit sign waiving that creates a safety hazard in certain portions of any highway. And at this point, we have Department of Police and also Corporation Counsel. Please introduce yourselves and if you have any opening comments for the body.

MR. UEDO: Lieutenant Ricky Uedoi, Traffic Section Commander for the Maui Police Department.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Aloha.

MS. SHEPPARD: Hi, Deputy Corporation Counsel, Jerrie Sheppard.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Aloha, Ms. Sheppard. And, so at this point, did you have any opening comments?

MS. SHEPPARD: I'll just give a really quick reason for why this is on the agenda. There was a suit against the County of Maui from the ACLU. That suit was settled last year with Council approval. The settlement was drafted and filed. Part of the settlement requires a revision to this section of the Maui County Code. And so, we're following and carrying out the settlement

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agreement by having the revisions brought to you for review and then potentially submission to the Council for adoption.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you, Ms. Sheppard. And, Lieutenant, did you have any comments in regards to this?

MR. UEDO: No, not at this time.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Not at this time, okay, thank you very much. Members, yes, Mr. Carroll?

COUNCILMEMBER CARROLL: Thank you, Chair, if it's time to make comment?

CHAIR COCHRAN: Yes, go ahead. Yes, or questions for Department.

COUNCILMEMBER CARROLL: Yes, I've gone through it three times and this seems like a very common sense document, this resolution. I cannot see anything that I would change on here. And, like I said, it's, just a very common sense thing that makes it very, very clear, and I can, I don't see any changes I could propose unless legal department saw something and that seemed to be alright with that. So I think this is really good and I can support it. Thank you.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you for your comments, Mr. Carroll. Yes, Mr. Couch?

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Thank you, and I too can support this, and I realize we needed to do that. The question I have real quickly is when you say, highway means the entire width between the boundary lines of every way publically maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of public for purposes of vehicular travel, does that mean pavement to pavement or, 'cause it used to be 6 feet from the pavement?

MS. SHEPPARD: Yes, that definition is unchanged. That's exactly the same definition we had in before. It's in a new place because we added the definition for "creates a safety hazard". So keeping things in alphabetical order, we had to pick up --

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Uh-huh.

MS. SHEPPARD: --the highway and the sign definitions and put those after the "creates a safety hazard", but it's exactly the same definition as we had before.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: So it can be the sidewalk, sidewalk is okay, because it's not vehicular traffic?

MS. SHEPPARD: Right. The sidewalk would not be vehicular traffic.

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COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Okay.

MS. SHEPPARD: Correct.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Alright. 'Cause I know there's some concerns about when folks are sign waiving, that you can't be on the pavement, but been told you can't, you have to be 6 feet from the edge of the pavement.

MS. SHEPPARD: That's gone.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Just the edge of the pavement?

MS. SHEPPARD: That's gone, yes.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Thank you, Mr. Couch. Ms. Crivello, any comments?

VICE-CHAIR CRIVELLO: No. I can support and, you know, have us resolve --

CHAIR COCHRAN: Okay.

VICE-CHAIR CRIVELLO: --our settlement agreement.

CHAIR COCHRAN: Okay. Thank you very much. And I guess that's everyone, through all the Members and Department and everyone seems very happy about this and I, too, you know, it's something that we need to move forward with. And with that then, Members, I guess, are we ready for a recommendation?

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Recommendation?

CHAIR COCHRAN: All righty. I shall entertain a motion to recommend passage of the proposed bill entitled A Bill for an Ordinance Amending Chapter 12.42, Maui County Code, Relating to Sign Waving on Public Highways; incorporating any nonsubstantive revisions and filing of County Communication 14-201.

VICE-CHAIR CRIVELLO: So moved, Chair.

COUNCILMEMBER COUCH: Second.

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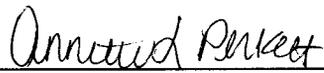
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CERTIFICATE

I, Annette L. Perkett, hereby certify that the foregoing represents to the best of my ability, a true and correct transcript of the proceedings. I further certify that I am not in any way concerned with the cause.

DATED the 14th day of October, 2014, in Haiku, Hawaii.



Annette L. Perkett