Community Meeting on County of Kaua‘i Landfill Siting

County of Kaua‘i
Department of Public Works Solid Waste Division
Agenda

1. Welcome and Introduction
2. Review of Agenda
3. County Plan for Landfill and Resource Recovery Park
4. Environmental Studies That Will be Performed
5. How the Community Can Participate
6. Next Steps and Concluding Remarks
Review of Agenda

- Welcome and Introduction
- Mayor’s Remarks
- Housekeeping
- Preliminary Community Input
What is Driving the Need for a New Landfill

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<td>Kekaha Landfill Lateral Expansion</td>
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<td>Planning and Permitting</td>
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<td>Land Acquisition</td>
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<td>Design</td>
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<td>Final Permits, Procurement, and Construction</td>
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What is Driving the Need for a New Landfill

Slide Showing:

• Schedule for exhaustion of space at Kekaha Landfill; and

• Schedule for developing a new landfilling site including site selection, planning, land acquisition, design and permitting.

• Slide indicates space will be exhausted in 7 years, and that there remains a number of steps to complete before the new landfill is selected and developed.
County Plan for Landfill and Resource Recovery Park

• Based on community input and consideration of a number of factors.
• County has initiated and is maintaining discussions with governmental agencies and the public.
Factors That Were Considered

- Willing Landowner
- Location of Landfill Next to Population Center
- Mitigation of Impacts to Agriculture
- Alternative Sites and Use of Technology
- Recycling and reuse must be a part of the solution
Available Areas for County Landfill

Figure 3-1
Potential Landfill Sites
Kaua‘i Landfill Siting Study
Available Areas for County Landfill

Slide Showing:
• Island of Kauaʻi and locations of potential landfill sites at:
  - Kekaha Mauka
  - Puʻu o Papai
  - Umi (removed from consideration)
  - Kōloa
  - Kīpū
  - Maʻalo
  - Kumukumu (removed from consideration)
  - Kalepa (not shown)
Area of Maʻalo Landfill

- Landfill site approximately ± 120-150 acres
- Exact boundaries to be determined with the State.
Area of Maʻalo Landfill

• Slide Showing:
  – Location of Maʻalo alternative landfill site on State land
  – Potential areas for access roadways
  – Proximity of Maʻalo site is about 1-mile from residential areas of Hanamaulu
Willing Landowner

• All landowners contacted
• Two willing to discuss:
  – State of Hawai‘i (Ma‘alo)
    • Impacts to agriculture must be mitigated
    • Stable storm ditch restored
    • Resource Recovery Park must be included
  – Grove Farm (Ma‘alo area)
    • Willing to assist with agricultural mitigation
      – Relocation of farmers/ranchers
      – Stable storm irrigation system
    • Access opportunities possible via bypass road
Agricultural Mitigation

• Relocate Current State Agriculture Tenants
  – Grove Farm Property
  – No Additional Cost to Farmers/Ranchers

• Stable storm ditch system
  – Restore dilapidated system
  – Potential to open up additional agricultural lands with irrigation
  – Water source for other needs such as the landfill and RRP, firefighting and other uses
  – Potential hydroelectric power source
Access Improvement

• Create access that avoids town center
  – Connection to Kūhiʻō Hwy on the east
    (Entrance Across Nukoliʻi)
  – Connection to Kaumualii Highway on the west (Rapozo Crossing)

• Grove Farm willing to consider land dedication

• Senator Inouye willing to champion
Resource Recovery Park

- Approximately 50 acre facility
- “…a site used to collect, separate and transfer organic and recyclable materials, and residual waste, into separate categories of recyclable and waste materials that cannot be further reused.”
- Potential specific uses will be developed as a part of the EIS process
- Objective: To recover, reuse, and reduce the amount of refuse and MSW presently going to the landfill
Resource Recovery Park Uses
Resource Recovery Park Uses

• Slide Showing:
  – Possible layout for a Resource Recovery Park
  – The site has multiple possible uses including:
    • Materials Recovery Facility
    • Reuse and Composting Center
    • Construction and Demolition processing facility
    • Other areas for recycling and reuse processes
Resource Recovery Park Uses

– Community: Divert and better manage “waste”
– Residents: Reuse Center would divert recyclables from disposal and provide the opportunity to purchase inexpensive products.
– Students: Education Center could coordinate lessons and tours for students and the community on integrated solid waste management.
– Farmers: Composting Facility would accept green and food waste to produce a rich, locally generated compost product
– Building Industry: Construction Demolition (C&D) Facility would divert reusable and recyclable C&D products.
What are the County’s Requirements for an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and what will it include?

• Conduct detailed evaluation of all alternative sites and prepare a HRS, Chapter 343, EIS
• Assess the environmental, social, and technical issues involved in selecting Kaua‘i’s next landfill site
• Engage the Community and Seek Public Comment to Make a Better EIS
EIS Examination of:

- RCRA D Criteria as established by the EPA in siting a municipal sanitary landfill.
- Other State and County of Kauaʻi regulatory requirements.
- The criteria identified by the MACLS and further examining the criteria using detailed information that was not available to the MACLS.
- Other County of Kauaʻi requirements including landfill life or capacity.
Other EIS Issues:

- The potential for environmental impacts and the proposed mitigation measures to reduce or minimize the impacts.
- Discussion regarding comments from the community on relevant issues they would like to see addressed.
- The results of special studies on socioeconomic, botanical, faunal, and related issues of concerns that should be considered in an EIS.
- Other aspects of the EIS that are required by law, such as describing the potential for secondary and cumulative impacts.
Environmental Justice

Definition:

There are three fundamental principles of environmental justice:

1. To avoid, minimize, or mitigate disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects, including social and economic effects, on minority populations and low-income populations.
2. To ensure the full and fair participation by all potentially affected communities in the decision-making process; and
3. To prevent the denial of, reduction in, or significant delay in the receipt of benefits by minority and low-income populations.

In its strictest sense, the County of Kaua‘i is not mandated to adhere to the principles of Environmental Justice in the landfill siting process because federal monies will not be used. However, the Committee agrees with the County that EJ remains an important issue regardless of the source of the funding and that the spirit and intent of the law should be considered in this process.
Environmental Justice Report Findings

There are 47 US Census block groups on Kauai

• 27 block groups on island (57%) are EJ areas
• 21 block groups were identified as having a disproportionately high representation of one or more minority ethnic groups as defined by the federal government
• 2 block groups had a disproportionately high representation of low income groups
• 4 block groups qualified as EJ for both minority and poverty conditions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential Landfill Site</th>
<th>Block Group</th>
<th>Environmental Justice Classification</th>
<th>Reason (if EJ)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Kalepa</td>
<td>404-1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Minority Only</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kekaha-Mauka</td>
<td>409-1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Minority Only</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kipu</td>
<td>404-1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Minority Only</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koloa</td>
<td>406-1</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kumukumu</td>
<td>402.01-1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Poverty Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maalo</td>
<td>404-1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Minority Only</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puu O Papai</td>
<td>408-1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>BOTH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Umi</td>
<td>407-1</td>
<td>No</td>
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Recommendations to Address Environmental Justice

1. If the selected site is not in an EJ area, then no EJ related mitigations are necessary. If site is considered EJ, move to step 2.

2. Survey the residents near the selected site to determine appropriate mitigation. Sampling must include sufficient numbers of both EJ constituents and non-EJ constituents to enable comparisons between the 2 groups where appropriate.

3. Survey findings would identify mitigations that could be offered as provided by the community.
Host Community Benefits

• A compensation directed to a community that hosts a regionally advantageous but locally unwanted facility

• Purpose of HCB is to balance the potential impacts with the benefit that a landfill provides to the surrounding region

• Generally, compensation involves adding a small fee to normal tipping fee to make funds available for projects and services
Recommendations for Host Community Benefits

- Timing: HCB should be a part of the overall approach to siting the landfill. When top sites are identified, HCB evaluation should commence.

- Community Advisory Committee (CAC): Formation of a CAC comprised of residents from the host community has been proven to be a valuable source of insight into local opinions.

- Public Interest Survey: A cost effective method to assess the opinion of a statistically significant number of residents in an area near the landfill site. Survey findings would identify mitigations that might be offered.
How the Community Can Participate

1. A series of EIS public scoping and information meetings will be held.
2. Written comments to the EIS documents.
HRS, Chapter 343, EIS Documents

• Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice
  – Notification that an EIS is under preparation
  – Preliminary details and request for public comments
  – 30 Day Public Comment Period
HRS, Chapter 343, EIS Documents

• Draft Environmental Impact Statement
  – An EIS containing project information, alternatives that were considered, and potential impacts and mitigation measures
  – Information on special studies performed for project
  – 45 Day Public Comment Period
HRS, Chapter 343, EIS Documents

• Final Environmental Impact Statement
  – An EIS based on public comments received from the community, organizations, and governmental agencies
  – Additional project information furnished based on comments
  – Final issuance and approval by the County
Community Comments

- The Community is asked to participate in the planning process by sharing comments about the project.
- We will take down notes and prepare a summary of the issues raised for use in the EIS.
- The County and its consultants may not have all the answers to the Community’s concerns at this time. However, we are here to listen to what the Community has to say.
Next Steps and Concluding Remarks

• Mayor’s Remarks