



MAKAKILO / KAPOLEI / HONOKAI HALE NEIGHBORHOOD BOARD NO. 34

NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSION

925 DILLINGHAM BOULEVARD SUITE 160 • HONOLULU, HI, 96817

PHONE (808) 768-3710 • FAX (808) 768-3711 • WEBSITE: honolulu.gov/nc

April 29, 2026

1:00 PM

Re: RES26-007 – ESTABLISHING AN END LANDFILLS TASK FORCE TO EVALUATE THE FEASIBILITY, COSTS, AND IMPLEMENTATION PATHWAYS FOR ELIMINATING LANDFILL DEPENDENCY IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

Aloha Chair Scott Y. Nishimoto, Vice Chair Andria Tupola, and members of the Committee on International & Legal Affairs. On behalf of the Board, I respectfully testify in **support** of RES26-007, which establishes the End Landfills Task Force to evaluate the feasibility, costs, risks, and implementation pathways for eliminating landfill dependency in the City and County of Honolulu. The Board voted to support this resolution at its special meeting on February 19, 2026.

The Board has repeatedly recognized the serious harms of landfilling and the urgent need to prioritize waste diversion. In December 2023 we adopted a resolution supporting host compensation packages for neighborhoods disproportionately impacted by active landfill and waste-to-energy facilities, noting the burdens borne by Kapolei, Makakilo, Honokai Hale, Ko Olina, and Nānākuli. On January 9, 2025, the Board urged the Department of Environmental Services to develop host compensation packages for affected neighborhoods and work with a local company on landfill waste diversion. On February 26, 2025, we adopted a resolution supporting broader efforts to divert waste from landfills, including recycling strategies that produce fuel and construction materials. Most recently, on April 26, 2026, the Board passed a resolution calling on the Mayor to honor his commitment of no new landfills in West O'ahu and expressing the community's longstanding concerns about ongoing landfilling operations at WGSF and their disproportionate impacts on West O'ahu.

For these reasons, the Board supports RES26-007 and encourages the Committee to advance the End Landfills Task Force so the City can develop clear, equitable, and actionable pathways to eliminate reliance on landfills while addressing community impacts and ensuring a just transition for affected neighborhoods.

Mahalo for your consideration.

Me ke aloha,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Anthony Makana Paris".

Anthony Makana Paris
Chair



DEPT. COM. 289(26) ILA



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RESOLUTION

**SUPPORTING HOST COMMUNITY COMPENSATION FOR THOSE NEIGHBORHOODS
IMPACTED BY ACTIVE LANDFILLS AND WASTE-TO-ENERGY FACILITIES**

Whereas, The Makakilo/Kapolei/Honokai Hale Neighborhood Board No. 34 (“Board”) is a citizens’ advisory board whose purpose is to “increase and assure effective citizen participation in the decisions of government” per the City and County of Honolulu’s Neighborhood Plan of 2008; and

Whereas, Every community in Hawai’i deserves a “clean and healthful environment” (HI State Constitution Article XI, Section 9; In re Maui Elec. Co., 2017 Haw.); and

Whereas, “[H]ost community compensation’ or ‘host fees,’ consist of cash payments or in-kind gifts that are paid to a community by the developer for the right to site a landfill within the community’s jurisdiction” (August 2002 *Host Community Compensation and Municipal Solid Waste Landfills* US EPA National Center for Environmental Economics) ; and

Whereas, In 2021, the total waste generated on O’ahu was 1,692,840 tons, with 255,135 tons representing 25% of the total waste stream being Construction and Demolition Recycling; 222,238 tons representing 4% of the total waste being Construction and Demolition landfilling; 437,578 tons representing 28% of the total waste being General Material Recycling; 513,635 tons representing 30% of the total waste being H-Power Waste-to-Energy; 157,531 tons representing 11% of the total waste being H-Power Ash and Residual that was landfilled; and 106,723 tons representing 2% of the total waste being Municipal Solid Waste landfilling (January 24, 2023 *Status Report on Reducing and/or Continuing the Use of Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill*); and

Whereas, Nearly all landfilling, waste-to-energy processing, and recycling of O’ahu’s waste occurs in West O’ahu at the City-owned Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill (WGSL) in Kahe valley adjacent to the Honokai Hale and Makakilo communities, the City-owned H-POWER facility adjacent to the Kapolei community, and where both the H-POWER Ash and Residual along with much of the Construction and Demolition waste passes through Makakilo, Kapolei, and Honokai Hale to either end up at WGSL or in Nānākuli at the privately-owned Construction and Demolition landfill operated by PVT Land Company, Ltd. (2019 *Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan*); and

Whereas, In 1985, landfilling began at the current privately-owned Construction and Demolition landfill operated by PVT Land Company, Ltd.; and

Whereas, In 1989, landfilling began at Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill; and

Whereas, In 1990, pursuant to an agreement between the City and Covanta, the City began operation of the H-POWER a Waste-to-Energy facility; and



Whereas, In 2012, the H-POWER facility's service capacity was increased by almost 50 percent with the addition of a third boiler; and

Whereas, Hawai'i recognized that "no one segment of the population or geographic area should be disproportionately burdened with environmental and/or health impacts resulting from development, construction, operations and/or use of natural resources" (2008 *Hawaii Environmental Justice Initiative Report*); and

Whereas, West O'ahu, including the neighborhoods of Makakilo, Kapolei, Honokai Hale, and Nānākuli, have been "disproportionately burdened" with the management of the entire islands waste for decades; and

Whereas, Scientific and public health studies have shown that there are statistically significant negative health impacts from landfills and Waste-to-Energy facilities for those living up to two miles away from their operation depending on local geography and micro-climates; and

Whereas, People living near active landfills and Waste-to-Energy facilities have experienced a myriad of health problems including increased risk of reduced lung function, asthma, ataxia, paralysis, and lung cancer as their home air quality has been negatively impacted by such operations; and

Whereas, People living near active landfills have incurred substantial costs to address those negative effects including with the installation and maintenance of HVAC and/or air filtration systems, home repair, and medical and even funeral expenses; and

Whereas, On March 27, 2003, the City applied for and the Land Use Commission (LUC) voted to approve an additional amendment to the special use permit to expand the WGS� by an additional 21 acres, subject to certain conditions, including a condition that the WGS� be restricted from accepting any further municipal waste material and be closed on May 1, 2008; and

Whereas, In 2006, the City and County Council under the Hanneman Administration provided a \$2 million benefits package for people living near the Waimanalo Gulch landfill where half went to the city's Department of Parks and Recreation and the other half to the city's Department of Community Services as a matter of Environmental Justice in partial compensation of the community impact for WGS� operations since inception; and

Whereas, On March 14, 2008, WGS� was not closed, but the City applied for and the LUC extended the special use permit closure deadline from May 1, 2008, to November 1, 2009; and

Whereas, On October 22, 2009, the City applied for and the LUC through Docket No. SPO9-403 approved a new special use permit that allowed a WGS� site expansion and time extension, provided that only ash and residue from Honolulu's waste-to-energy facility, H-POWER, be permitted at the WGS� after July 31, 2012; and

Whereas, On October 10, 2019, the City applied for and the LUC approved an amendment to the special use permit ("2019 LUC Order"), subject to certain conditions, including a condition that the City must identify, by December 31, 2022, an alternative landfill site to be used upon closure of the WGS� and new closure date of 2028; and



Whereas, While the money offered in the Hanneman Administration Community Benefits Package was spent within the community and on projects recommended by community members, it was nonetheless, not community-led; and

Whereas, No West O‘ahu community, including the neighborhoods of Makakilo, Kapolei, Honokai Hale, and Nānākuli, have been compensated for the impact of the City-owned H-POWER facility and transfer of ash and residue through its neighborhoods to WGSL or the privately-owned Construction and Demolition landfill operated by PVT Land Company, Ltd.; and

Whereas, Mayor Peter Carlisle’s Advisory Committee on Landfill Site Selection felt “...that whatever site is ultimately chosen the City must consider ‘Host Community [Compensation] Benefits.’ The details of a benefits package should be negotiated with the affected community” (September 2012 *Report of the Mayor’s Advisory Committee on Landfill Site Selection*); and

Whereas, Mayor Blangiardi’s Landfill Advisory Committee recommended that “...a Host Community [Compensation] Benefits package be established not only for the next community to host a landfill, but also include communities that have borne the burden of past O‘ahu landfills” (June 2022 *Oahu Landfill Siting Study & Landfill Advisory Committee Recommendations*); and

Whereas, “Host payments can potentially be renegotiated at any time. In practice, even when contracts for host fees are made for multiple years, the threat of a lawsuit, bad publicity or bad community relations, could potentially lead to a re-opening of host fee negotiations” (August 2022 *Host Community Compensation and Municipal Solid Waste Landfills* US EPA National Center for Environmental Economics); and

Resolved, That the Makakilo/Kapolei/Honokai Hale Neighborhood Board No. 34 supports host community compensation for those neighborhoods impacted by active landfills and Waste-to-Energy facilities; and be it

Resolved, that any funds made available as compensation to the neighborhoods of Makakilo, Kapolei, and Honokai Hale for the impact on the community by active landfills and Waste-to-Energy be placed into a community fund that would manage and grant funds to the direct benefits of the neighborhoods of Makakilo, Kapolei, and Honokai Hale; and be it

Ordered, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu, Honolulu Council Members, and all Neighborhood Boards.

Adopted by Makakilo/Kapolei/Honokai Hale Neighborhood Board No. 34 at its December 6, 2023 Regular Board Meeting, 6-0-0.





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RESOLUTION

**CONDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR MODIFICATION TO THE PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE MAP
SYMBOL SW NO. 036**

Whereas, The Makakilo/Kapolei/Honokai Hale Neighborhood Board No. 34 (“Board”) is a citizens’ advisory board whose purpose is to “increase and assure effective citizen participation in the decisions of government” per the City and County of Honolulu’s Neighborhood Plan of 2008; and

Whereas, The Board received and reviewed the memorandum dated December 11, 2024, addressed to the Neighborhood Board and area associations regarding the proposed modification to the Public Infrastructure Map (PIM) symbol SW No. 036, revised to SW/M (Solid Waste/Modified); and

Whereas, This modification, as requested by the Department of Environmental Services (ENV), is recognized as a critical initial step in facilitating land acquisition, budgeting, and the development of essential integrated solid waste management infrastructure at the proposed project site located at 91-86 Kaomi Loop, Kapolei, Hawai‘i, the former AES Powerplant site; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Makakilo/Kapolei/Honokai Hale Neighborhood Board No. 34 conditionally supports the modification of the PIM symbol SW No. 036 to SW/M, with the following recommendations:

1. **Collaboration with Simonpietri Enterprises and the AlohaCarbon Program:** We urge ENV to leverage the expertise of these organizations in waste processing, recycling, and community engagement to prevent duplication of efforts and implement proven best practices;
2. **Engagement with the Neighborhood Board:** We call for ongoing transparency and meaningful dialogue between ENV, the Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP), and the Neighborhood Board, as well as community stakeholders, to address concerns related to environmental sustainability, operational impacts, and cost management; and
3. **Implementation of Host Compensation Packages:** We recommend the establishment of host compensation packages for neighborhoods impacted by active landfill and waste-to-energy facilities, as outlined in our board resolution titled “Supporting Host Compensation Packages for Neighborhoods Impacted by Active Landfill and Waste-to-Energy Facilities.” This acknowledges the disproportionate effects of waste management practices on the communities of Kapolei, Makakilo, Honokai Hale, Ko Olina, and Nānākuli; now, therefore, be it

Ordered, that copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu, Honolulu Council Members, Area State Legislators, Area US Legislators, all Neighborhood Boards, Department of Environmental Services, and Department of Planning and Permitting.

Adopted by the Makakilo/Kapolei/Honokai Hale Neighborhood Board No. 34 at its Thursday, January 9, 2025 Special Board Meeting, 8-0-0 (**Aye:** Dudley, Ferreira, Kahele, Khan, Lidstone, Paris, Singleton, Taala; **Nay:** None; **Abstain:** None).



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RESOLUTION SUPPORTING EFFORTS TO DIVERT WASTE FROM LANDFILLS, INCLUDING RECYCLING TO CREATE FUEL AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Whereas, the Makakilo/Kapolei/Honokai Hale Neighborhood Board No. 34 (“Board”) is a citizens’ advisory board whose purpose is to “increase and assure effective citizen participation in the decisions of government” per the City and County of Honolulu’s Neighborhood Plan of 2008; and

Whereas, every community in Hawai‘i deserves a “clean and healthful environment” as guaranteed by the Hawaii State Constitution (Article XI, Section 9; In re Maui Elec. Co., 2017 Haw.); and

Whereas, in 2021, the total waste generated on O‘ahu was 1,692,840 tons, with significant portions being recycled or diverted through various waste-to-energy initiatives, but still a substantial portion of waste ended up in landfills, including Construction and Demolition landfilling, general material recycling, and the H-Power Ash and Residuals; and

Whereas, nearly all landfilling, waste-to-energy processing, and recycling of O‘ahu’s waste occurs in West O‘ahu at the City-owned Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill (WGSL) in Kahe Valley, adjacent to the Honokai Hale and Makakilo communities, and the City-owned H-POWER facility near Kapolei, where waste, including Construction and Demolition materials, passes through Makakilo, Kapolei, and Honokai Hale before being landfilled at WGSL or transported to PVT Land Company, Ltd. in Nānākuli; and

Whereas, the State of Hawaii has made significant strides in addressing climate change, including the declaration of a climate emergency in 2021, and the adoption of the Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative aiming for 100% renewable energy by 2045, and the adoption of Act 238, Session Laws of Hawaii 2022, to explore decarbonization pathways, including sustainable fuel production; and

Whereas, Hawaii’s heavy reliance on imported fossil fuels continues to pose challenges to energy security, economic growth, and efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, leading to the exploration of alternatives such as sustainable aviation fuel, renewable gas, and waste diversion through recycling as fuel; and

Whereas, the state’s current waste disposal practices, particularly landfilling, have been associated with harmful public health risks, including respiratory, neurological, and gastrointestinal issues for nearby communities, as well as environmental hazards from landfill gases like hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), which are linked to serious health problems; and

Whereas, studies have shown that communities within a 3.1-mile radius of landfills, including the PVT landfill and Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill in West Oahu, are potentially exposed to harmful pollutants, which have been linked to lung cancer, respiratory illnesses, and other health issues; and

Whereas, the residents within the Nanakuli Census tracts (15003009608 & 15003940002), in which PVT landfill resides, suffer 10 years less in their life expectancy than the state average (U.S. Small-Area Life Expectancy Estimates Project, Center for Disease Control, US Department of Health, 2020); and

Whereas, to mitigate these risks and improve the quality of life for residents, it is essential to adopt measures that promote waste diversion from landfills, including the recycling of waste materials into renewable fuels, which aligns with the state's decarbonization goals and reduces dependence on imported petroleum; and

Whereas, the City and County of Honolulu executed a contract with Covanta to evaluate and pursue recycling a portion of the ash, which may significantly reduce the amount of ash disposed at the Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill; and



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Whereas, the Aloha Sustainable Materials Recycling & Fertilizer Facility (SMRFF), currently under development in Kapolei, Hawaii, will serve as a waste recycling facility for local solid-organic wastes, including construction and demolition (C&D) debris, which will be sorted into recyclable and unrecyclable materials, with organic C&D waste components such as lumber, cardboard, fabric, and plastic film converted to energy using a fluidized-bed gasification system to self-power the facility, while inorganic C&D waste, including concrete and window glass, will be recycled into building materials, and landscaping waste, greenwaste from invasive species eradication, and wildfire prevention projects will also be converted to energy, with the resulting ash, along with other local nutrient-containing wastes, formulated into organic and potash fertilizers for use in Hawaii, all of which is expected to reduce waste sent to landfills on O'ahu by half, with ongoing efforts to innovate further; and

Whereas, the adoption of renewable energy practices, such as recycling waste as fuel and producing sustainable aviation fuel locally, would not only improve environmental health but also stimulate local job creation and investment in clean energy infrastructure, contributing to Hawaii's energy independence and long-term sustainability; now, therefore be it

Resolved, that the Makakilo/Kapolei/Honokai Hale Neighborhood Board No. 34 supports efforts to divert waste from landfills, including recycling to create fuel and construction materials; and be it

Resolved, that the board supports the efforts of the City and County of Honolulu to recycle H-Power Ash for use in construction materials safely, and further supports the safe diversion of waste materials to the Aloha Sustainable Materials Recycling & Fertilizer Facility for recycling, including the creation of fuel; and be it

Resolved, the board supports efforts to divert waste from landfills, including recycling initiatives, provided that these efforts are implemented in a manner that minimizes and mitigates any negative effects on public health and safety; and be it

Resolved, the board supports the intent of bills [SB1220 \(2025\)](#) Relating to Renewable Gas Tariff and [HB976 \(2025\)](#) Relating to Renewable Fuel, and [SB764/HB750 \(2025\)](#) Relating to the Environment; and

Ordered, that copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu, Honolulu Council Members, Area Legislators, and all Neighborhood Boards.

Adopted by the Makakilo/Kapolei/Honokai Hale Neighborhood Board No. 34 at its Wednesday, February 26, 2025 Regular Board Meeting, 8-0-0 (**Aye:** Dudley, Ferreira, Khan, Lidstone, Moon, Singleton, Taala, Paris; **Nay:** None; **Abstain:** None)



RESOLUTION 2026-4-1

CALLING ON THE MAYOR TO KEEP HIS PROMISE: NO NEW LANDFILLS IN WEST O'AHU

Whereas, The Makakilo/Kapolei/Honokai Hale Neighborhood Board No. 34 (“Board”) serves as a citizens’ advisory body aimed at enhancing effective citizen participation in governmental decisions, as outlined in the City and County of Honolulu’s Neighborhood Plan of 2008; and

Whereas, The Mayor publicly promised in town hall meetings, other public forums, and most recently on March 18, 2026 during his State of the City address, not to site a new landfill in West O’ahu, and also evidenced in the *O’ahu Landfill Siting Study Supplemental Technical Memorandum* (October, 2024) that removed most new potential landfill sites in West O’ahu; and

Whereas, Every community in Hawai’i is entitled to a clean and healthful environment (Hawai’i State Constitution, Art. XI, Sec. 9); and

Whereas, Leeward communities already bear cumulative burdens from existing industrial parks, power plants, and other heavy infrastructure, compounding health, environmental, and quality-of-life impacts; and

Whereas, Waimānalo Gulch has been in operation since 1987; for nearly 40 years the surrounding community has shouldered the effects of landfilling and related facilities; and

Whereas, In 2020, Native Hawaiians (alone or in combination) made up about 90% of Nānākuli’s population, and West O’ahu and the Wai’anae Coast contain among the highest concentrations of Native Hawaiians and Hawaiian Homesteads in the State, communities that face historical and ongoing socioeconomic and political marginalization that increase vulnerability to environmental harms; and

Whereas, Scientific and public health studies link proximity to landfills and waste-to-energy facilities with increased respiratory and other health risks and with documented reductions in life expectancy in impacted communities; and

Whereas, Last year, HB 1300 — signed into law as Act 254 during the 2025 Legislative Session — appropriated funds to the University of Hawai’i Cancer Center to conduct a multiethnic cohort study on the social determinants of health, environmental exposures, and cancer risks affecting Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders, and Filipinos, specifically including an analysis of health effects on individuals living in close proximity to landfills in Nānākuli; and

Whereas, The research funded by Act 254 has not been completed, and advancing this landfill siting process before that research is finished means making a multi-decade land use decision without the health data the Legislature itself determined was important enough to fund; and

Whereas, The Department of Health documented in December 2010 the unauthorized pumping of leachate from a landfill cell into state waters, and the City received a notice of violation from the Environmental Protection Agency for those actions; and

Whereas, On January 13, 2011 the City illegally filled a landfill cell with garbage before completing necessary drainage systems; when heavy rains followed the landfill released unknown quantities of municipal solid waste, sewage sludge, leachate, and medical solid waste — including sharps and blood bags — into the ocean and along Leeward coast beaches, producing a dangerous and costly cleanup and lasting harm to the community; and

Whereas, Had the City kept multiple promises to close the landfill when it reached capacity, the massive 2011 breach would have been prevented; when first permitted in 1987 the 60.5-acre landfill was proposed to have an 8-year project life, but instead the City repeatedly sought expansions and deadline extensions while the landfill remained open far beyond its proposed lifespan; and

Whereas, The landfill did not close in 2008 as the City had pledged, and subsequent expansion and modification proceedings extended operations through contested hearings and a 2019 Land Use Commission order that required siting a new landfill by December 31, 2022 and closing the landfill by March 2, 2028; and

Whereas, The City failed to meet the December 31, 2022 deadline, sought extensions, and now seeks to extend landfill operations into the adjacent Makaiwa Hills parcels — proposing a new landfill area of approximately 150 acres that would roughly double the current landfill and, given Makaiwa Hills' total of more than 1,600 acres, creates a foreseeable pathway to effectively keep landfilling in West O'ahu indefinite; and

Whereas, The City had more than ample time to close the landfill and find an alternative over the last three decades; the pattern of one administration kicking the “can” down the road to the next has eroded community trust and accountability; and

Whereas, This history and the proposed advancement of Makaiwa without completed health research, full disclosure of decision materials, or meaningful engagement with impacted communities amount to environmental injustice — further concentrating landfills, refineries, power plants, incinerators, and heavy industry in Leeward neighborhoods; and

Whereas, The Makaiwa 1,781-acre West Kapolei plan was designed to deliver 4,100+ much-needed homes and community infrastructure, and siting a landfill there would make those homes effectively impossible — worsening an urgent statewide housing crisis; and

Whereas, Credible non-landfill alternatives exist or are advancing — expanded diversion and recycling, improved organics management, smaller and strategically located transfer facilities, proven conversion/pilot technologies with transparent third-party review, ash reuse following independent testing, and extended producer responsibility — and these must be exhausted and prioritized to prevent further environmental injustice; and

Whereas, Rebuilding trust requires the City to act now — not later — by providing full transparency about why Makaiwa was advanced over other candidate sites and immediately creating a community-led Host Compensation Fund to deliver reparative benefits for neighborhoods *currently* burdened by existing waste operations, including Waimānalo Gulch, PVT, and H-POWER, rather than a fund tied only to a new landfill; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board opposes the PIM Amendment No. 2026 PIM 2 and opposes any action to site, permit, or build the Makaiwa landfill or any new municipal landfill in West O‘ahu; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board urges the Mayor and the Department of Environmental Services to immediately pause funding, land acquisition, rezoning, or condemnation related to Makaiwa pending full public disclosure and independent review; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board demands a written assurance from the Mayor within 30 days that no new municipal landfill will be proposed, permitted, condemned, or built in West O‘ahu during his current term; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board urges City Council to halt active siting efforts for a West O‘ahu landfill until a publicly vetted alternatives analysis is complete; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board urges the City Council to create immediately a community-led Host Compensation Fund for *current* waste operations (WGSL, H-POWER, and related facilities) with ongoing funding and community governance modeled after Kaua‘i’s Kekaha Host benefits program, and not solely as mitigation tied to any proposed Makaiwa landfill; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board requests the City disclose if condemnation is being considered for Makaiwa; if so, the City must explain why condemnation was not used for other candidate parcels that were eliminated from consideration and provide legal, remediation, cultural, cost, and timeline justifications; and be it further

Resolved, The Board requests release of all information the ENV Department used to determine Makaiwa was the sole viable option — including a timeline, all technical/site studies since October 2024, decision criteria and weighting, records of public outreach, projected waste-flow modeling tied to the 1.6–1.8 million tons per year estimate, and where full reports/data can be accessed — to allow meaningful public review; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board supports defunding any attempt to acquire the Makaiwa parcels for a landfill — by purchase or by condemnation — from the City budget (including the stated \$30M acquisition estimate and any CIP allocations such as the \$169M line items); and be it further

Resolved, That the Board requests a public progress update from the Mayor within 60 days and quarterly thereafter until alternatives analysis, WGSL transition planning, condemnation rationale (if any), and the compensation framework are completed and implemented; and be further

Resolved, That the Board requests an initial county briefing addressing the concerns articulated above within 90 days and a comprehensive public report within 120 days that also includes:

- (1) Quantifies current and 5- to 20-year projected waste flows, including municipal, C&D, and H-POWER ash, and ties those projections to siting needs; and
- (2) Compares non-landfill alternatives (diversion, transfer stations, organics, recycling, conversion pilots, producer responsibility) against landfill options with cost, timeline, health, buffer (Act 73) and equity impacts; and

(3) Publishes the full site selection record showing why prior sites were rejected, with the constraints and weighting for each; and

(4) Presents WGS� transition scenarios (closure, phased downsizing, remediation) with timelines, costs, enforceable milestones, and community protections; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board affirms its commitment to preventing further unjust and environmentally racist overburdening of West O'ahu with waste infrastructure and to pursuing sustainable, equitable waste solutions that protect health, water, culture, and quality of life; and be it finally

Ordered, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu, Honolulu Council Members, all Area Legislators, and all Neighborhood Boards.

Adopted by the Makakilo/Kapolei/Honokai Hale Neighborhood Board No. 34 at its Wednesday, April 22, 2026 Regular Board Meeting, 8-0-0 (**Aye**: Dudley, Ferreira, Khan, Lidstone, Moon, Singleton, Taala, Paris; **Nay**: None; **Abstain**: None)