



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION
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To: The Honorable Chris Lee, Chair
and Members of the House Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection

Date: Tuesday, February 6, 2018
Time: 8:35 A.M.
Place: Conference Room 325, State Capitol

Re: H.B. 2626, Relating to Cesspools

The Department of Taxation defers to the Department of Health (DOH) on the merits of this bill and provides the following comments regarding H.B. 2626 for your consideration.

Among other things, H.B. 2626 creates a grant program administered by the DOH to provide homeowners assistance in meeting the costs of upgrading or converting a cesspool, provided that the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income is not more than certain thresholds, depending on the filing status of the person. The measure is effective on July 1, 2018.

First, the Department suggests that the participants in the grant program be ineligible to claim the cesspool upgrade, conversion, or connection income tax credit under Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) section 235-16.5, based upon costs paid for by the grant.

Second, the Committee may want to consider using federal adjusted gross income instead of Hawaii adjusted gross income. Hawaii adjusted gross income excludes items such as pension distributions and social security and is therefore not an accurate measure of a person's income.

Finally, the Department requests that it be permitted to share tax information with the DOH that is necessary to determine whether a person qualifies for the program. Such information is considered confidential taxpayer information, and disclosure of any such information is strictly prohibited under HRS 235-116, unless the disclosure is authorized.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



SARAH ALLEN
ADMINISTRATOR
MARA SMITH
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

**STATE OF HAWAII
STATE PROCUREMENT OFFICE**

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TESTIMONY
OF
SARAH ALLEN, ADMINISTRATOR
STATE PROCUREMENT OFFICE
TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE
ON
ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

February 6, 2018, 8:35 a.m.

HOUSE BILL 2626
RELATING TO CESSPOOLS

Chair Lee, Vice Chair Lowen, and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on House Bill 2626. The State Procurement Office (SPO) supports the intent of the bill, but opposes the exemption language on page 6, SECTION 1, lines 8 to 11, set forth below.

“The advisory council may contract for research services, without regard to chapter 103D, Hawaii Revises Statutes, that are necessary for the advisory council to carry out its duties under this section;”

Research services, from involving access to a database of information to contracting for a consultant can be procured through the procurement code. A best value request for proposals (RFP) can be written to include preferred attributes and required minimum requirements through a weighted evaluation criteria and stated minimum requirements. Conducting an open competition provides transparency and assists with price analysis, in addition to providing protections to the State in selecting the awardee as personnel properly utilize HRS Chapter 103D, the Hawaii Procurement Code (Code). Should procurement not be conducted, a cost analysis should be completed (a somewhat lengthy process) to ensure fair and reasonable pricing.

The Code is the single source of public procurement policy to be applied equally and uniformly, while providing fairness, open competition, a level playing field, government disclosure and transparency in the procurement and contracting process vital to good government.

Public procurement's primary objective is to provide everyone equal opportunity to compete for government contracts, to prevent favoritism, collusion, or fraud in awarding of contracts. To

legislate that any one entity should be exempt from compliance with both HRS chapter 103D and 103F conveys a sense of disproportionate equality in the law's application.

Exemptions to the code mean that all procurements made with taxpayer monies will not have the same oversight, accountability and transparency requirements mandated by those procurements processes provided in the code. It means that there is no requirement for due diligence, proper planning or consideration of protections for the state in contract terms and conditions, nor are there any set requirements to conduct cost and price analysis and market research or post-award contract management. As such, Agencies can choose whether to compete any procurement or go directly to one contractor. As a result, leveraging economies of scale and cost savings efficiencies found in the consistent application of the procurement code are lost. It also means Agencies are not required to adhere to the code's procurement integrity laws.

The National Association of State Procurement Officials state: "Businesses suffer when there is inconsistency in procurement laws and regulations. Complex, arcane procurement rules of numerous jurisdictions discourage competition by raising the costs to businesses to understand and comply with these different rules. Higher costs are recovered through the prices offered by a smaller pool of competitors, resulting in unnecessarily inflated costs to state and local governments."

When public bodies, are removed from the state's procurement code it results in the harm described above. As these entities create their own procurement rules, businesses are forced to track their various practices. Moreover, a public body often can no longer achieve the benefits of aggregation by using another public body's contract because different state laws and regulations may apply to the various public bodies making compliance more difficult.

Each year new procurement laws are applied to state agencies causing state agency contracts to become more complex and costly, while other public bodies, such as agencies with strong legislative influence, are exempted. Relieving some public bodies from some laws by exempting or excluding them from compliance with a common set of legal requirements creates an imbalance wherein the competitive environment becomes different among the various jurisdictions and the entire procurement process becomes less efficient and costlier for the state and vendors.

Thank you.



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. Box 3378
Honolulu, HI 96801-3378
doh.testimony@doh.hawaii.gov

**Testimony in SUPPORT of HB2626
RELATING TO CESSPOOLS**

REPRESENTATIVE CHRIS LEE, CHAIR
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Hearing Date: February 6, 2018
Time: 8:35 a.m.

Room Number: 325

1 **Fiscal Implications:** The Department of Health (Department) would need resources for the
2 establishment of the Advisory council and Cesspool compliance pilot grant project. We appreciate
3 and support the intent of this initiative, but defer to the Governor's Executive Supplemental Budget
4 Request for the Department's appropriations and personnel priorities.

5 **Department Testimony:** The Department supports the intent of this measure with comments.
6 Cesspools are a major source of pollution to Hawaii's waters. There are approximately 88,000
7 cesspools in the State, discharging approximately 53 million gallons of untreated sewage into the
8 groundwater every day. Groundwater flows into drinking water sources; since ninety-five percent
9 of all drinking water in Hawaii comes from ground water sources, this cesspool pollution can
10 potentially harm human health. Groundwater also flows into streams and the ocean, harming public
11 health and the environment, including beaches, recreational waters, and coral reefs. Hawaii needs
12 to upgrade cesspools statewide as soon as feasible in order to protect the public health and
13 environment.

14 The Department notes similarities of this measure and HB2268, both of which call for study of
15 financing assistance options and best practices, equipment and technologies. The Department has
16 considered how to combine the best features from these two bills. Attached as a separate document
17 are the Department's suggested amendments, which include language from both HB2268 and
18 HB2626.

19 In regard to the Cesspool compliance pilot grant program, we believe that a third party consultant
20 should be retained, as recommended in HB2268, to evaluate the feasibility and development of a
21 grant program to fund cesspool upgrades.

- 1 **Offered Amendments:** Please refer to the attached document for the Department's proposed
- 2 changes based on amendments made to HB2268.
- 3 Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.

Offered amendments for HB2268 (track changes):

RELATING TO CESSPOOLS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

SECTION 1. (a) The department of health shall hire a third-party consultant to conduct a study on the upgrade, conversion, or connection of cesspools statewide, including financing issues and financing mechanisms. The study shall be conducted in collaboration with the working group established under subsection (b). At a minimum, the study shall:

- (1) Determine the feasibility of all financing mechanisms available to upgrade all ~~category-priority~~ priority 1, 2, and 3 cesspools within twenty years;
- ~~(2) Explore the feasibility of various sources of funding~~ including state and county funds, grants, loans, fees, real property taxes, creation of special assessment districts, or any combination of funding sources for the upgrading of all ~~category-priority~~ priority 1, 2, and 3 cesspools;
- ~~(3) Research best practices used by other jurisdictions throughout the United States for cesspool conversions;~~
- ~~(4)~~(2) Consider individual homeowners' ability to pay for cesspool conversion and the possible provision of grant tax exemptions or credits based on individual income levels to assist homeowners in paying for cesspool conversion, especially for lower-income homeowners;
- ~~(5)~~(3) Research and make recommendations on state and county partnerships to implement any cesspool conversion plan and assist homeowners with cesspool conversions;
- ~~(6)~~(4) Include feedback from community members on each island as well as feedback from each county's wastewater division;
- ~~(7)~~(5) Evaluate mandatory versus voluntary participation in any cesspool conversion plan;
- ~~(8) Consider the use of alternative septic system technologies appropriate to the various areas where cesspools are located;~~
- (6) Consider alternative wastewater equipment and technologies appropriate to the various areas where cesspools are located that may better protect the environment at lower cost and how the equipment or technologies can be incorporated as part of the long-term solution to wastewater treatment issues. These alternatives may include without limitation graywater systems, constructed wetlands, and other available technologies;
- (7) Consider measures to encourage and stimulate research and innovation for new wastewater technologies, including systems that treat waste not only for bacteria but also remove nutrients and other contaminants that impact the environment;
- ~~(8) Assess and develop a methodology for comprehensive data collection and analysis of the effects of cesspools on groundwater, surface water, and nearshore waters statewide; and~~ Identify areas where data is insufficient to determine a priority classification of cesspools for conversion and determine methods and resources needed to obtain and collect the data;
- (9) Assess the 14 priority areas and develop site specific recommendations which should include but not be limited to connection to a sewer system and/or installation of wastewater systems approved by the Department of Health;
- ~~(9)~~(10) Develop a long-range comprehensive plan for cesspool conversion statewide to be known as the cesspool conversion plan;

~~(10)~~(11) Include any other information deemed necessary or appropriate by the department of health, the working group established under subsection (b), or the third-party consultant.

(b) There is established a cesspool conversion working group within the department of health for administrative purposes. The working group shall consist of the following members:

(1) The director of health, or the director's designee, who shall serve as the chair of the working group;

(2) The branch chief of the clean water branch of the department of health, or the branch chief's designee;

~~(3) The branch chief of the sanitation branch of the department of health, or the branch chief's designee;~~

(3) The branch chief of the wastewater branch of the department of health, or the branch chief's designee;

(4) The branch chief of the safe drinking water branch of the department of health, or the branch chief's designee;

(5) The administrator of the division of aquatic resources of the department of land and natural resources, or the administrator's designee;

(6) Four members representing the appropriate wastewater agency from each county, appointed by the mayor of the county in which the agency is located;

~~(7) A member of the house of representatives, appointed by the speaker of the house;~~

~~(8) A member of the senate, appointed by the president of the senate;~~

~~(9)~~(7) A county director of finance, appointed by the Hawaii council of mayors;

~~(10)~~(8) A member representing the ~~sanitation~~wastewater industry, appointed by the president of the senate; ~~and~~

(9) A member representing environmental groups, appointed by the speaker of the house;

(10) A member of the University of Hawaii, Institute of Marine Biology; and

(11) A member of the University of Hawaii, Water Resources Research Center.

(c) The cesspool conversion working group shall work in collaboration with the third-party consultant hired by the department of health to conduct the study under subsection (a).

(d) Members of the cesspool conversion working group shall be exempt from section 26-34 and shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for reasonable expenses necessary ~~expenses for the performance of their duties~~, including ~~air transportation~~ travel expenses, to attend meetings of the working group and in the discharge of duties of the working group.

(e) No member of the working group shall be made subject to section 84-17, Hawaii Revised Statutes, solely because of that member's participation as a member of the working group.

(f) The cesspool conversion working group shall cease to exist on January 1, ~~2020~~2021.

SECTION 2. The director of health, in consultation with the cesspool conversion working group, shall submit an interim report, including findings and recommendations, to the legislature no later than December 31, ~~2018~~2019, and shall submit a final report, including findings, recommendations, and any proposed legislation to the legislature no later than twenty days prior to the convening of the regular session of 2020 and 2021.

SECTION 3. There is appropriated out of the general revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$ _____ or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal years 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 to conduct a study on the upgrade, conversion, or connection of cesspools statewide, including financing issues and financing mechanisms.

The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of health for the purposes of this Act.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2018, and shall be repealed on January 1, ~~2020~~2021.

Offered amendments for HB2268 (clean copy):

RELATING TO CESSPOOLS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

SECTION 1. (a) The department of health shall hire a third-party consultant to conduct a study on the upgrade, conversion, or connection of cesspools statewide, including financing issues and financing mechanisms. The study shall be conducted in collaboration with the working group established under subsection (b). At a minimum, the study shall:

- (1) Determine the feasibility of all financing mechanisms available to upgrade all priority 1, 2, and 3 cesspools within twenty years including state and county funds, grants, loans, fees, real property taxes, creation of special assessment districts, or any combination of funding sources for the upgrading of all priority 1, 2, and 3 cesspools;
- (2) Consider individual homeowners' ability to pay for cesspool conversion and the possible provision of grant tax exemptions or credits based on individual income levels to assist homeowners in paying for cesspool conversion, especially for lower-income homeowners;
- (3) Research and make recommendations on state and county partnerships to implement any cesspool conversion plan and assist homeowners with cesspool conversions;
- (4) Include feedback from community members on each island as well as feedback from each county's wastewater division;
- (5) Evaluate mandatory versus voluntary participation in any cesspool conversion plan;
- (6) Consider alternative wastewater equipment and technologies appropriate to the various areas where cesspools are located that may better protect the environment at lower cost and how the equipment or technologies can be incorporated as part of the long-term solution to wastewater treatment issues. These alternatives may include without limitation graywater systems, constructed wetlands, and other available technologies;
- (7) Consider measures to encourage and stimulate research and innovation for new wastewater technologies, including systems that treat waste not only for bacteria but also remove nutrients and other contaminants that impact the environment;
- (8) Identify areas where data is insufficient to determine a priority classification of cesspools for conversion and determine methods and resources needed to obtain and collect the data;
- (9) Assess the 14 priority areas and develop site specific recommendations which should include but not be limited to connection to a sewer system and/or installation of wastewater systems approved by the Department of Health;
- (10) Develop a long-range comprehensive plan for cesspool conversion statewide to be known as the cesspool conversion plan;
- (11) Include any other information deemed necessary or appropriate by the department of health, the working group established under subsection (b), or the third-party consultant.

(b) There is established a cesspool conversion working group within the department of health for administrative purposes. The working group shall consist of the following members:

- (1) The director of health, or the director's designee, who shall serve as the chair of the working group;
- (2) The branch chief of the clean water branch of the department of health, or the branch chief's designee;

- (3) The branch chief of the wastewater branch of the department of health, or the branch chief's designee;
- (4) The branch chief of the safe drinking water branch of the department of health, or the branch chief's designee;
- (5) The administrator of the division of aquatic resources of the department of land and natural resources, or the administrator's designee;
- (6) Four members representing the appropriate wastewater agency from each county, appointed by the mayor of the county in which the agency is located;
- (7) A county director of finance, appointed by the Hawaii council of mayors;
- (8) A member representing the wastewater industry, appointed by the president of the senate;
- (9) A member representing environmental groups, appointed by the speaker of the house;
- (10) A member of the University of Hawaii, Institute of Marine Biology; and
- (11) A member of the University of Hawaii, Water Resources Research Center.

(c) The cesspool conversion working group shall work in collaboration with the third-party consultant hired by the department of health to conduct the study under subsection (a).

(d) Members of the cesspool conversion working group shall be exempt from section 26-34 and shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for reasonable expenses necessary for the performance of their duties, including travel expenses, to attend meetings of the working group and in the discharge of duties of the working group.

(e) No member of the working group shall be made subject to section 84-17, Hawaii Revised Statutes, solely because of that member's participation as a member of the working group.

(f) The cesspool conversion working group shall cease to exist on January 1, 2021.

SECTION 2. The director of health, in consultation with the cesspool conversion working group, shall submit an interim report, including findings and recommendations, to the legislature no later than December 31, 2019, and shall submit a final report, including findings, recommendations, and any proposed legislation to the legislature no later than twenty days prior to the convening of the regular session of 2020 and 2021.

SECTION 3. There is appropriated out of the general revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$ or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal years 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 to conduct a study on the upgrade, conversion, or connection of cesspools statewide, including financing issues and financing mechanisms.

The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of health for the purposes of this Act.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2018, and shall be repealed on January 1, 2021.

HB-2626

Submitted on: 2/5/2018 8:30:14 AM

Testimony for EEP on 2/6/2018 8:35:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Melodie Aduja	OCC Legislative Priorities	Support	No

Comments:

HB-2626

Submitted on: 2/5/2018 10:27:00 AM

Testimony for EEP on 2/6/2018 8:35:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
William Kucharski		Support	No

Comments:

Dear Chairperson Lee and Members of the Committee on Energy & Environmental Protection:

The County of Hawaii (COH) supports HB2626.

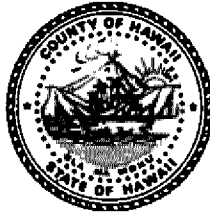
1. The creation of an Advisory Council (council) to delve into the cesspool issues that exist in the State of Hawaii is appropriate and timely. The composition of the council, as currently structured, will allow a broad experience based group of professionals who can provide unique perspectives from each County and the Hawaii Department of Health (HDOH) with support from outside consultants. To enhance the perspective of the council, it is recommended that a County Planning Director be added.
2. Funding and contracting support must be provided so that an experienced and knowledgeable technical resource or resources can be hired in order to meet a December 2019 completion date for the final report. Additionally, in order for the council to provide a substantive report by the December 2019 date, the HDOH will require adequate resources in order to provide the necessary technical and administrative support to the council. Adequate funding for the appropriate consultant(s) and the input of government and outside financial entities will be essential to the success of this process.
3. Annual reports to the Legislature are appropriate. Having the council attached to the HDOH for administrative purposes would be enhanced if the required Cesspool Conversion Plan (CCP) was first submitted to the Committee on Energy & Environmental Protection for review and, if warranted, comment, before being submitted by the council to the HDOH. A decision on the final CCP by the HDOH would then be made with the knowledge that the contents of the final plan have been reviewed by the appropriate legislative committees.
4. It is proposed that in addition to the technical members of the council, that an additional financial expert from the commercial sector be explicitly added as a member of the council as delineated in subpart (f). Also, as described in Comment 1. above, the addition of a County Planning Director to the council is recommended.
5. This Bill is a positive step forward in attempting to handle very expensive yet necessary actions by the State of Hawaii.

Thank you for your consideration of this testimony.

Sincerely,

William A. Kucharski, Director, Department Environmental Management, COH

Harry Kim
Mayor



Wil Okabe
Managing Director

Barbara J. Kossow
Deputy Managing Director

County of Hawai'i
Office of the Mayor

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February 5, 2018

Representative Chris Lee, Chair
Committee on Energy & Environmental Protection
Hawai'i State Capitol, Room 325
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Chair Lee and Committee Members:

**Re: HB 2268, HB 2573, HB 2626, HB 2540 Relating to Cesspools
Hearing Date (HB 2573): 02/06/18 – 8:35 am; Conference Room 325**

Housing already is barely affordable for many Hawai'i residents and the conversion of cesspools to septic systems is a very costly proposition. Therefore, if cesspools are to be abolished in the State of Hawai'i, anything that eases the financial burden will be welcomed.

As a result, I support HB 2268, HB 2573, HB 2626, and HB2540, to the extent that those bills provide ways to reduce the net expenses of our constituents.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry Kim
Mayor, County of Hawai'i

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

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KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR



LORI M.K. KAHIKINA, P.E.
DIRECTOR

TIMOTHY A. HOUGHTON
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ROSS S. TANIMOTO, P.E.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

IN REPLY REFER TO:
WAS 18-20

February 5, 2018

The Honorable Chris Lee, Chair
and Members of the Committee on
Energy and Environmental Protection
House of Representatives
State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Chair Lee and Members:

Subject: House Bill 2626, Relating to Cesspools

The City and County of Honolulu's (City) Department of Environmental Services generally supports HB 2626, and the long term conversion of cesspools to other waste disposal options.

HB 2626 and the proposed advisory council takes a more appropriate larger view than the study proposed in HB 2268 and we believe the larger view is more appropriate. We believe it is important to take a community by community approach to determine what type of cesspool conversion is appropriate to prevent piecemeal conversions which would limit later willingness, and dollars, to switch to a community wide approach.

Additionally, while important, only addressing cesspool conversions may not fully address the groundwater and nearshore water pollution issues which generated the recent cesspool report. Consideration should be given to using resources to address the major sources of impact rather than just focusing on cesspools.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Lori M.K. Kahikina", is written over the typed name and title.

Lori M.K. Kahikina, P.E.
Director



Feb. 5, 2018

Support for HB2626: Relating to Cesspools

Committee: Energy & Environmental Protection (EEP)

Hearing: Feb. 6, 2018, 8:30am, Rm. 325

Dear Chair Lee, Vice Chair Lowen and Members of the EEP Committee,

As the Hawaii Manager of the Surfrider Foundation, I am writing in strong support of HB2268, the bill an Advisory Council to come up with a plan to reduce the number of cesspools in the state. With more than 5000 activists and members across the state, the Hawaii Chapters of The Surfrider Foundation supported the original bill upgrade cesspools to better septic systems and aerobic treatment units (ATU). But since the passage of Act 120 two years ago, there have only been a handful of cesspool upgrades, and we are working with the Hawaii Dept. of Health (DOH) to improve their public outreach and community involvement.

Non-point source discharge from cesspools in Hawaii is a serious threat to our water quality, and this bill would create an advisory council to come up with a comprehensive plan to do cesspool upgrades, conversions or connections to sewer lines, along with a pilot project to show the viability of the plan. With about 88,000 across the state, Hawaii has the highest number of cesspools in the country, and many pose a threat to water resources. These substandard wastewater systems leach untreated human waste, harmful pathogens and nutrient loads into nearby waters. Cesspools are a leading source of water pollution, and their effluent can contaminate drinking water sources, streams and oceans with disease-causing pathogens, algae-causing nutrients and other harmful substances.

In monitoring the water quality of North Shore beaches on Kauai, the Chapter has seen improvement after the replacement of cesspools at Kauai County beach parks and along the Hanalei River, where enterococcus counts at the beach at the Pavilion and estuary decreased approximately 56% between 2004 and 2013. Where sewer connections are not available, septic systems and ATU's are a big step forward in protecting public health and the environment. We helped pass the bill to give homeowners tax credits for upgrading their cesspools within 400 feet of the shoreline, waterways or wells because they are the most dangerous. We hope they will make sure the replacements have some form of aerobic digestion.

Unfortunately, we recognize that the \$10,000 tax credit does not cover the full cost of new septic systems, which can be as much as \$20k-\$30k. So we support creating an advisory council and pilot project to study the issue and come up with the best solutions for the state.

Because cesspools pose serious public health and environmental problems, we need a comprehensive plan that will ensure that we as a state can help implement more cesspool upgrades, conversions and connections to sewer. We also need to launch pilot projects in the priority areas where existing cesspools are a threat to nearby wells, streams or bodies of water, as well as the water table. Mahalo for your consideration and leadership in dealing with these serious water quality issues.

Aloha,



Stuart Coleman

Stuart H. Coleman, Hawaii Manager

HB-2626

Submitted on: 2/4/2018 6:55:31 PM

Testimony for EEP on 2/6/2018 8:35:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Morgan Bonnet		Support	No

Comments:

Dear Committee Members,

As a surfer, or an ocean "user" at large, I am always worried about the ocean water quality in Hawai'i. I usually avoid getting in the water after any heavy rain events and I signed up for the alerts provided by the state of Hawai'i to be informed of other factors that could lead to sewage water entering the ocean. And even by following these self imposed rules, I am constantly worried to go in the water with an open wound (reef cut for example) and I regularly get minor ear infections.

Clearly, there is a lot of factors that can lead to ocean water contamination, and Cesspools is high on the list. Especially considering that the Hawai'i soil, being "volcanic", is more poreous that most places on the mainland for example. Also, cesspools are a solution of the past, and having so many cesspools left in Hawai'i is a sign that the infrastucture needs to keep up with 2018!

Two years ago, I wiped out surfing in Waikiki and I landed chin first on the edge of my surfboard, which resulted in a 3/4 inch cut. I went to the ER and got it glued. The ER doctor, also a surfer, told me to wait at least a week before going back in the water, which I did. Even then, I got a staph infection that took over 2 months to get rid off, while using antibiotics. This unfortunate event, which happened in Waikiki, could have been the experience of a tourist. In fact, after talking with the hospital staff, I know for a fact that this happens to many tourists. It doesn't take a genius to see that associating Hawai'i's ocean water with "poop" water isn't exactly too good for tourism.

Please support HB2626.

Mahalo,

Morgan

HB-2626

Submitted on: 2/5/2018 8:56:50 AM

Testimony for EEP on 2/6/2018 8:35:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Jennifer Milholen	Kokua Hawaii Foundation	Support	No

Comments:

HB-2626

Submitted on: 2/5/2018 11:09:09 AM

Testimony for EEP on 2/6/2018 8:35:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ruby Pap		Support	No

Comments:

I support HB 2626. The thousands of cesspools across the state are polluting our waterways and drinking water. While there are some incentives in place for residences to convert, there are many barriers to conversion. So much so that we have not made much progress at all. We need a comprehensive report, all in one place, that identifies all the barriers, financing issues, and all the other issues involved so that we can move forward in a meaningful way! An advisory council would be great to commandeer all of this. It should be properly funded to do its job. Thank you for your consideration. -Ruby Pap

HB-2626

Submitted on: 2/5/2018 9:35:59 PM

Testimony for EEP on 2/6/2018 8:35:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Elizabeth Bishop		Support	No

Comments:

HB-2626

Submitted on: 2/5/2018 9:50:18 PM

Testimony for EEP on 2/6/2018 8:35:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Lisa Bishop	Friends of Hanauma Bay	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha and thank you for the opportunity to testify in SUPPORT of HB2626. This bill authorizes the development of essential long term planning for resolving a critical environment problem.

Mahalo,

Lisa Bishop

Friends of Hanauma Bay