A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO ONSITE-NON-POTABLE WATER REUSE SYSTEMS.

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

- 1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that as an island state,
- 2 Hawai'i has limited access to natural fresh water and unlike in
- 3 other states, it is not economically feasible to ship in
- 4 additional supplies when needed. Competition for fresh water,
- 5 increasing population, development pressures, and the impact of
- 6 climate change require that Hawai'i develop strategies for
- 7 increasing water conservation, recharge, and reuse in order to
- 8 insure fresh water supplies for current and future generations.
- 9 To insure fresh water security, the Hawai'i fresh water
- 10 initiative was developed as a statewide goal to increase water
- 11 security by one hundred million gallons a day by 2030, which
- 12 includes more than doubling the amount of wastewater currently
- 13 being reused in the islands to provide an additional thirty
- 14 million gallons a day in water availability.
- 15 The legislature further finds that the use of recycled
- 16 water for non-potable applications has proven safe and feasible
- 17 under existing regulatory regimes in Hawai'i and many other

- 1 states, as well as in other industrialized countries of the
- 2 world. Onsite water reuse in high-rise and mid-rise
- 3 developments in particular has proven feasible and safe in New
- 4 York, California, Japan, Australia, and other locations. The
- 5 use of recycled water generated onsite at high-rise and mid-rise
- 6 developments can replace a large percentage of the future
- 7 potable water demand of such developments.
- 8 In order to increase onsite water reuse at the development
- 9 level, the legislature finds that guidance from the National
- 10 Blue Ribbon Commission for Onsite Non-potable Water Systems
- 11 would be invaluable. The National Blue Ribbon Commission
- 12 advances best management practices to support the use of onsite
- 13 non-potable water systems within individual buildings or at the
- 14 local scale through a commitment to protect public health and
- 15 the environment. To support the adoption of onsite non-potable
- 16 systems, the commission has developed tools and resources based
- 17 on world class research and best practices underway in local
- 18 communities.
- 19 To help reach the 2030 goal for water reuse, in 2019, a
- 20 water reuse task force was organized by the department of health
- 21 based on House Concurrent Resolution 86, S.D. 1 (2018), with the

- 1 purpose of identifying policies to help scale water reuse in the
- 2 Hawaiian islands. Task force participants included
- 3 representatives from the department of health, board of land and
- 4 natural resources, commission on water resources management,
- 5 board of agriculture, Honolulu board of water supply, Hawaii
- 6 freshwater initiative, Hawaii Community Foundation, county
- 7 representatives, and representatives from the house of
- 8 representatives and the senate. The legislature notes that this
- 9 Act was informed and guided by the water reuse task force with
- 10 the goal of safely, effectively, and economically scaling water
- 11 reuse throughout Hawai'i.
- 12 The purpose of this Act is to require the department of
- 13 health to adopt rules by January 1, 2020, for onsite non-potable
- 14 water reuse systems.
- 15 SECTION 2. By January 1, 2020, the department of health
- 16 shall adopt rules for onsite non-potable water reuse systems,
- 17 based on the National Blue Ribbon Commission for Onsite Non-
- 18 potable Water Systems' "A Guide for Developing and Implementing
- 19 Regulations for Onsite Non-Potable Water Systems."

1 SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

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INTRODUCED BY:

JAN 1 8 2019

Report Title:

Onsite Non-potable Water Reuse Systems; Department of Health

Description:

Requires the Department of Health to adopt rules by January 1, 2020, for onsite non-potable water reuse systems.

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