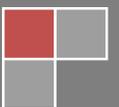


2014 Highlights – Environmental Health



HAWAII STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
HEALTHY PEOPLE - HEALTHY COMMUNITIES - HEALTHY ISLANDS



Department of Health

The **Department of Health (DOH), Environmental Health Administration (EHA)** plays a key role in ensuring the health and safety of the ocean and streams we enjoy, the water we drink, the air we breathe, the food we eat, the products we use, and safely processing the waste we create. Administering such a wide array of programs is an exciting, yet challenging, responsibility.

We take this responsibility seriously because environmental health issues intricately touch upon almost every aspect of life. The EHA has delegated authority from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to implement a number of federal environmental statutes. EHA also works closely with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Together with these Federal partners we ensure that we meet national standards, while also focusing on issues unique to our islands.

In 2014, EHA reviewed over 4,000 State bills, drafted numerous environmental health bills for submittal to the State legislature and provided testimony on over 150 bills. In the upcoming year, we look forward to continuing to protect environmental health by ensuring compliance with federal and state requirements, and continuing to address issues such as climate change, waste management, product labeling and the need for greater government transparency.

For more detailed information about the highlights covered in this report, and for continuing updates, please refer to the following websites:

- Department of Health: <http://health.hawaii.gov>
- Department of Health News Releases: <http://health.hawaii.gov/news>

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This document was prepared by the Environmental Planning Office in close cooperation with all of the Divisions, Branches and Offices. All photographs are from DOH employees. The report can be found at: <http://health.hawaii.gov/epo>



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Environmental Management Division

The **Environmental Management Division (EMD)** consists of five branches: Clean Water, Safe Drinking Water, Wastewater, Clean Air, and Solid & Hazardous Waste.



The **Clean Water Branch (CWB)** protects public health by protecting and restoring coastal and inland water resources. CWB conducts statewide coastal water surveillance and watershed-based environmental management, which includes monitoring, permit issuance, enforcement, funding of polluted runoff control projects and public education.

In 2014, the CWB:

- Conducted many tests on ocean water samples across all of the counties;
- Provided funds to develop and implement watershed plans;
- Reminded residents to take precautions during flood-related cleanups; and
- Tracked the number of impaired coastal waters, the total number of days of shoreline (water quality) postings, and the number of impaired streams.

Throughout 2014, the CWB advised the public of ‘Brown Water Advisories’ due to heavy rain events after extreme weather, in which runoff can cause coastal water contamination.

In February 2014, an advisory was issued for the entire island of Kauai. The public was advised to stay out of flood and storm water runoff due to possible overflowing cesspools, sewer manholes, pesticides, animal fecal matter, dead animals, pathogens, chemicals, and associated flood debris.



In March 2014, a brown water advisory was issued for Honolulu Bay and Kalapaki Bay on Maui and areas of Nawiliwili to Kealia Beach on Kauai due to heavy rains. In May 2014, a brown water advisory was issued for the island of Oahu due to heavy rains. In June 2014, an advisory was issued for Hanalei Bay to Kalapaki Beach on Kauai. For current information on warnings and advisories, see:

<http://emdweb.doh.hawaii.gov/cwb/wqd/viewer>



In Calendar Year (CY) 2014, CWB enforcement section received 178 complaints, conducted 53 inspections, issued 31 informal warning notices and 10 formal citations.

In November, CWB posted signs and advised the public to stay out of the water at Kahaluu Lagoon and the channel leading to Kaneohe Bay in windward Oahu. This was due to the finding of abnormally high readings of wastewater bacteria (that may cause infections and illness) by the CWB monitoring section.



The **Safe Drinking Water Branch (SDWB)** aims to safeguard public health by protecting Hawaii's drinking water sources (surface and groundwater) from contamination and to assure that owners and operators of public water systems provide safe drinking water to the community. SDWB programs are administered by its four sections: Monitoring & Analysis, Engineering, Compliance & Enforcement and Groundwater Pollution Control.

In 2014, SDWB conducted tests to ensure drinking water systems were safe (below maximum contaminant levels); issued drinking water violation letters; tracked the number and regularity of sanitary surveys of drinking water systems; and monitored the percentage of underground injection control facilities in compliance with current permits.

In early 2014, the SDWB drafted a comprehensive State Water Quality Plan incorporating all relevant divisions, offices and branches within EHA. The branch then hosted the 2nd Statewide Annual Joint Government Water Conference which provided opportunities for federal, state and county government agencies to collaborate and provide input on the 2014 Draft State Water Quality Plan and revised Water Quality Maps.



Throughout 2014, SDWB provided technical support for groundwater protection of the aquifers below the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility (see also SHWB) in Halawa, Oahu. SDWB also ensured that the public had information on the safety of drinking water during storms, prolonged electrical power outages and emergencies such as hurricane Iselle.

SDWB, in close cooperation with the EPA, continued to distribute millions of dollars in Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (DWSRF) through loans to the counties. Over the last two State Fiscal Years (SFY) the SDWB loaned more than \$60 million in federal funds, for 20 significant projects, with tiered interest rates from 0-2% for improvements to drinking water infrastructure. For instance, SDWB assisted with Kamehameha Highway (Heeia, Oahu) water infrastructure upgrades by utilizing over \$6 million in a DWSRF loan. In Maui, at the Piiholo Water Treatment Plant, an organic carbon treatment system was installed utilizing a \$4.9 million loan.

The **Wastewater Branch (WWB)** protects public health by regulating systems that discharge wastewater into the ground. The WWB, Planning & Design Section, ensures that plans for new wastewater plants comply with regulations. WWB also promotes and regulates land application of treated sludge and the use of recycled wastewater.

Calendar Year	Total Wastewater Treated (MGD)	Total Wastewater Reused (MGD)	Percent Reused
2011	141	19.64	14%
2012	141	21.14	15%
2013	134	22.00	16%



The Construction & Operations section inspects and monitors public, private and individual wastewater treatment systems to ensure that they operate properly and comply with state laws. In CY 2014, the section responded to 172 complaints (ranging from sewage odors to overflowing cesspools), conducted 253 inspections, issued 48 informal warning notices and 41 formal citations and continued to track wastewater plant compliance.

Calendar Year	Total Plants	Plants Inspected	Percent in Compliance
2013	190	58	92%
2014	190	82	84%

In 2014, with support from the EPA, the WWB issued \$39 million in Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) loans at a 1% interest rate to help counties improve wastewater infrastructure.



Projects were inspected to monitor construction progress. The WWB has provided over \$52 million over the last two SFY's, across 11 projects. WWB provided support for two new 60 inch diameter sewer force mains spanning Honolulu Harbor, Oahu.



In SFY14, WWB provided a \$20 million low interest loan to the City and County of Honolulu to improve and upgrade two of the Ala Moana Wastewater Pump Station Force mains.

For more information on the Clean Water, Safe Drinking Water, and or Wastewater Branches visit: <http://health.hawaii.gov/water>

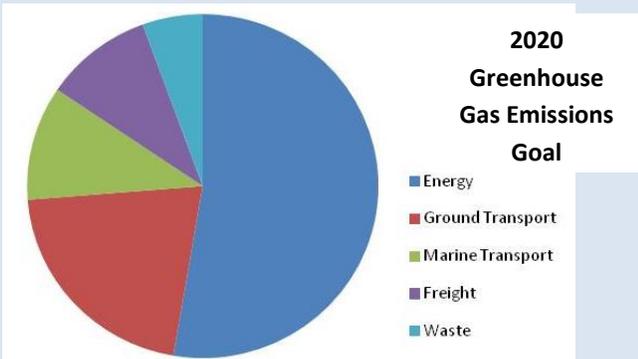
The **Clean Air Branch (CAB)** is responsible for air pollution control in the State. The primary services are provided by its three sections: Engineering, Monitoring and Enforcement. These sections conduct engineering analysis and permitting, perform monitoring and inspections and enforce federal and state air pollution control laws.



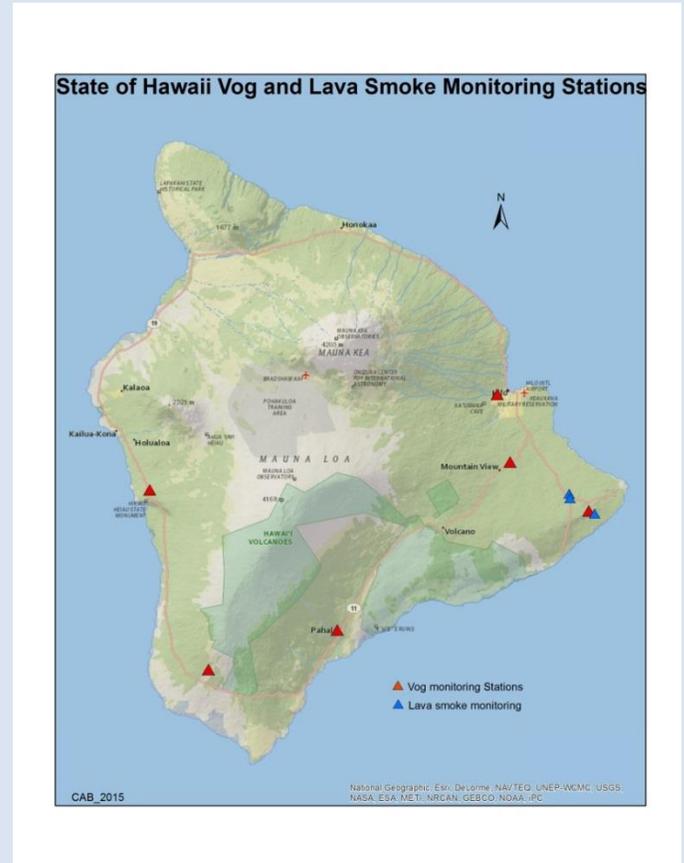
In CY 2014, CAB issued air and agricultural burning permits; monitored ambient levels of eight air pollutants (including the components of vog). CAB responded to almost 1,000 complaints, conducted 1,570 inspections and investigations, issued 81 informal warning notices, and initiated 8 formal enforcement actions.

In June 2014, the Governor signed Hawaii Administrative Rule amendments to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. The CAB immediately began implementation of this new rule and corresponding program.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions		
Type	2010	2020 Goal
Energy	8.85	8.08
Ground Transport	3.10	3.23
Marine Transport	2.15	1.65
Freight	1.37	1.53
Waste	1.10	0.85
TOTAL	16.57	15.34



To provide public advisories and notifications, CAB continues to track vog at six monitoring stations. Three monitors were added to detect particulate smoke from the ongoing active lava event in Puna on the Big Island of Hawaii.



For more information on the Clean Air Branch visit:
<http://health.hawaii.gov/cab>

The **Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch (SHWB)** aims to protect Hawaii's lands from pollutants that endanger people and the environment, to rehabilitate contaminated lands, and ensure environmentally-sound and cost-effective management of all solid and hazardous waste generated within the State. It promotes pollution prevention and waste minimization, and the development of proactive partnerships with waste generators and the regulated community.

The SHWB consists of four sections Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste, Underground Storage Tank, and Solid Waste Management. The SHWB runs the, Hi-5 Deposit Beverage Container (DBC) Recycling, and Pollution Prevention and Waste Minimization programs. In 2014, SHWB monitored for oil and chemical releases; assisted in cleanups of leaking underground storage tanks; encouraged the recycling and proper disposal of solid waste.



SHWB responded to 183 complaints, conducted 811 inspections; issued 140 informal waste warning notices; issued 17 formal waste field citations; proposed Electronic-Waste Recycling legislation; facilitated the Tire Task Force; and tracked several key solid waste indicators, including the amount of solid waste recycled and the Hi-5 DBC redemption rate.

In January 2014, the SHWB quickly responded to a 27,000 gallon release of jet fuel from the largest underground storage tank facility in Hawaii, the Red Hill Fuel Storage Facility. The SHWB continues to work with the Navy and the Honolulu Board of

Water Supply to ensure that one of Oahu's largest drinking water resources is protected from the 186 million gallons of fuel stored in the 20 huge tanks that are over 70 years old.



SHWB continued participation in the Aloha+ Challenge which set recycling goals from 35% in 2010, to 50% in 2020, and 70% by 2030 through source reduction, recycling and bioconversion. SHWB has hopes to update the State Solid Waste Master Plan in order to clarify a plan of action to achieve these ambitious goals.

Tons of Solid Waste Recycled				
Year	Generated	Disposed	Diverted	Diverted
2010	1,786,343	1,159,027	627,316	35%
2020	na	na	na	50%
2030	na	na	na	70%

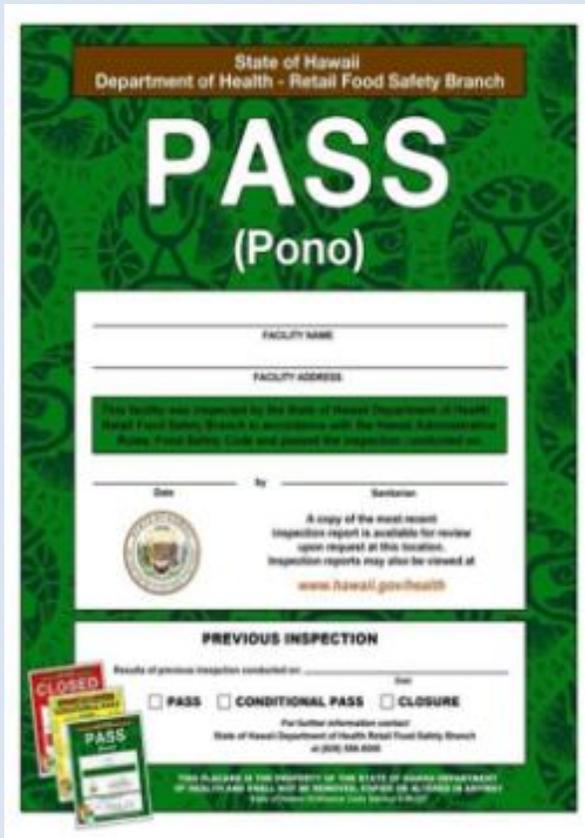
SHWB continued cleanup of the 'Waikoloa Maneuver Area,' the single largest site in the nation contaminated with unexploded ordnance. Completing the task will be enormous and expensive. The total costs to clean up the formerly used 'live-fire' training area is estimated to be \$750 million and expected to take decades.



For more information on the Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch, please visit: www.health.hawaii.gov/shwb

Environmental Health Services Division

In CY14, the **Food Safety & Vector Control (Sanitation) Branch (SAN)** conducted over 10,000 inspections statewide. Over 3,200 inspections utilized the new placard system. SAN has issued 2,502 Pass green placards and 725 Conditional Pass yellow placards since July of 2014.



Only two food facilities to date have removed the placards, and have faced stiff fines as a result. The food industry needs to be commended for their cooperation and collaboration in this paradigm shift to reduce the occurrences of food borne illness risk factors. Prior to starting the placarding program, every food establishment in the State was visited and issued a “How To Get A Green Placard” folder with a clear description of the placarding program along with hand-outs and logs that help the food establishment comply with new regulations.

The **Food and Drug Branch (FDB)** in collaboration with the State Lab was able to approve the State’s first commercial shellfish (clams and oysters) harvest in nearly 20 years. The DOH was able to assist in the revival of a shellfish industry that was decimated after Hurricane Iniki back in 1992. New

shellfish farming technologies and techniques enabled industry to re-start shellfish production, but companies desperately needed government assistance in classifying shellfish growing waters and maintaining a shellfish regulatory program under existing Administrative Rules. The **State Laboratories (SLD)** was re-certified by the FDA as an approved shellfish testing laboratory. Hawaii now has the potential for a huge, sustainable shellfish industry that can provide our eateries with fresh Hawaiian grown clams and oysters.

Vector Control Program (VCP) was instrumental in detecting the re-introduction of *Aedes aegypti* mosquito at the Honolulu International Airport. The *A. aegypti*, has the potential to spread dengue fever. This type of mosquito has not been seen on Oahu since WW II. Working closely with the DOT airports, potential mosquito breeding areas were landscaped, yard maintenance was increased, potted plant water trays around offices and tenant spaces were eliminated. The airport viaduct was also cleared of bromeliads to prevent a potential mosquito breeding area near the airport. The VCP was able to do this with a skeleton crew of four staff who also respond to increasing incidences of imported dengue and now, cases of imported chikungunya virus. This is an emerging red flag as Hawaii has the necessary vector (*A. albopictus* mosquitos) in large numbers to introduce both dengue and chikungunya virus into our population. It would be disastrous to our tourism industry if either of these diseases become endemic.



For more information please visit:

<http://health.hawaii.gov/san>

<http://health.hawaii.gov/food-drug>

<http://health.hawaii.gov/san/vector-control>

The **Indoor and Radiological Health Branch (IRHB)** strives to promote public health in the community, minimize morbidity and mortality from specific public health hazards, and optimize regulated activities and workplaces. The resources of the IRHB are directed at those problems that pose the greatest risk to optimal public health. There are three sections and one unit in the IRHB for operational implementation; the Radiation, Indoor Air, and Noise Sections and the Air Conditioning and Ventilation Unit. In CY14, IRHB conducted 817 inspections and handed out 90 informal warning notices.

The Radiation Section continues to provide radiological incident response to control release of radioactive materials, licensing of all radiation facilities with electronic products emitting ionizing radiation and/or non-fission radioactive materials, licensing of radiation services such as x-ray equipment installation and medical physics, and providing administrative support to the Radiologic Technology Board's licensing of radiographers, nuclear medicine technologists, and radiation therapists.

The Department's Radiological Response Team (DOH RAD), continues to monitor the potential impact from the 2011 Fukushima Japan Nuclear Disaster, as well as provides preventive radioactive/nuclear detection capabilities and surveillance for high-profile events such as the NFL Pro Bowl and Honolulu Marathon.



The Indoor Air Section protects public health and the environment from exposure to asbestos, lead, and lead-based paint hazards. The section protects

and enhances indoor air quality and minimizes public exposure to indoor air pollutants. It maintains the asbestos abatement accreditation, certification, and registration systems for asbestos entities and individuals. The section also maintains the lead abatement accreditation, certification, and registration systems for lead abatement entities and individuals. The section promotes good indoor air quality within schools to provide a safe and healthful educational environment. It investigates public complaints of poor indoor air quality. In 2014, the section issued eighteen Notices of Violation and Order (NOVO) to various entities for non-compliance with administrative rules.

The Noise Section implements the community noise program. This includes enforcement of maximum permissible sound levels for stationary noise sources and issuance of permits for agricultural, construction, and industrial activities. In addition to their normal duties, 2014 saw a marked increase in construction activities and its associated noise. Staff members have been working diligently to minimize the impact from these additional sources, specifically with regard to nighttime construction activities for the H-1 Freeway Rehabilitation/Lane Expansion and Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation (HART) Rail System.



The Air Conditioning and Ventilation Unit reviews and approves permits related to mechanical ventilation systems in public buildings and performs as-built, as well as complaint inspections.

For more information please visit:
<http://health.hawaii.gov/irhb>

State Laboratories Division

The **State Laboratories Division (SLD)** provides a wide range of public health and environmental analytical services, as well as some oversight of community laboratory quality. It tests for an ever-growing number of known and emerging health risks. Test results are used to protect the public from exposure to dangers and toxins. Analyses conducted under vigorous quality management produce data that ensure that the State can make informed, evidence-based decisions. SLD consists of the Environmental Health Analytical Services Branch, Medical Microbiology Branch, and Laboratory Preparedness and Response Program.

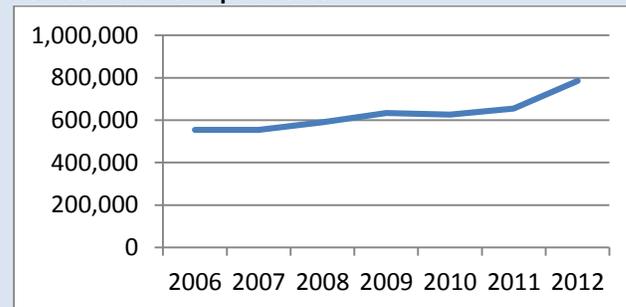


In 2014, SLD continued to monitor food, water, and air health risks. It also regularly tested air samples, drinking water, and ocean water, and tested for improperly used pesticides and herbicides. The State Laboratories Division continued to:

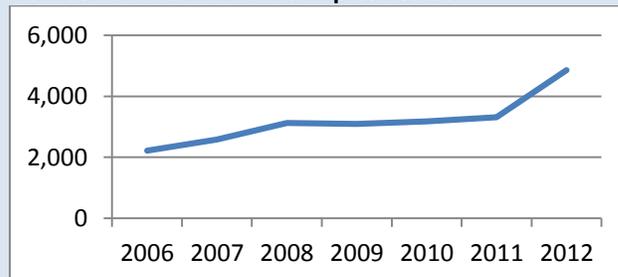
- Test for avian influenza, norovirus, whooping cough, mercury, arsenic, and salmonella;
- Investigate respiratory pathogens;
- Test imported food products;
- Test fish and fish feed for mercury and selenium;
- Conduct shellfish water and shellfish meat analyses;
- Provide influenza, measles and chikungunya virus testing for the U.S. Affiliated Pacific Islands; and
- Create or improve electronic data reporting to the CDC, FDA, EPA, and community laboratories and the public.



Number of Air Samples Tested



Number of Ocean Water Samples Tested

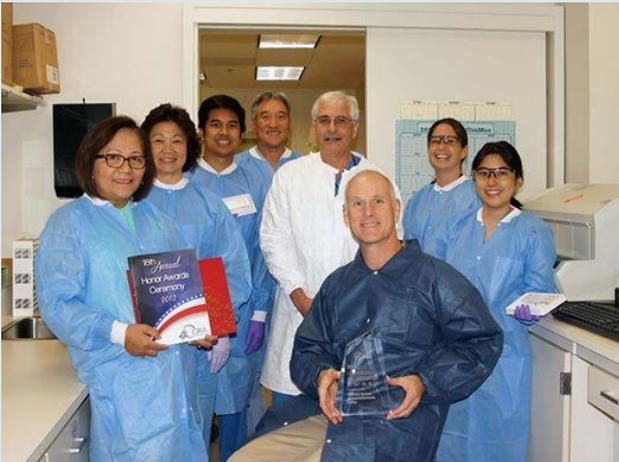


SLD continues to prepare for new health risks. In November, SLD established and was approved (by CDC) for testing the rare Ebola virus that had quickly become a serious concern in West Africa. The

implementation and validation of real-time Polymerase Chain Reaction (rti PCR) testing will allow for quick evaluation of suspected cases and faster containment of Persons Under Investigation (PUI) should a case be discovered (confirmed positive for the Ebola virus disease).



The State Laboratory team received the DHHS U.S. Federal Food & Drug Association 2013 Leveraging/Collaboration Award “for outstanding service protecting public health by a collaborative FDA/State program that denied entry of those imported food products which may be adulterated with Salmonella.”



For more information on the State Laboratories Division, please visit:

<http://health.hawaii.gov/statelab>

Offices

The **Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) Office** protects human health and the environment by providing leadership, support, and partnership in preventing, planning for, responding to, and enforcing environmental laws related to releases, or threats of releases, of hazardous substances. When it discovers and confirms a site is contaminated, it takes immediate action.

In January 2014, the DOH worked with the U.S. Navy and Honolulu Board of Water Supply to investigate a leaking underground fuel storage tank located at the Red Hill Facility. Water and ground samples were taken and tested at the DOH State Laboratory. A Joint Incident Command was activated. Throughout 2014 a taskforce worked to address this concerning issue. The HEER office also spent considerable resources to respond to hurricane and lava related emergencies. The HEER Office worked with State and Federal partners to respond to various situations.



A member of the HEER Office, served as a member of the flyover crew to inspect the ocean following the recent tugboat incident 2.5 miles off Barbers Point. He joined representatives from the U.S. Coast Guard and the responsible party to assess the impact of an estimated 75,000-gallon diesel fuel release when the 95-foot tug sank and required 11 people to be rescued.



Recently, The HEER Office provided oversight of the response activities related to a 42,000-gallon release of jet fuel from an above ground storage tank at the Airport Service Group International (ASIG) facility on Sand Island Access Road.

Fortunately, the release did not pose a risk to drinking water and the recovery efforts focused on removing the released product to prevent impact to coastal waters. The EPA served as the lead agency that worked alongside HEER to oversee the clean-up efforts.

In September 2013, during the unexpected and unprecedented release of molasses, HEER office was the first to take action in responding to the incident.



HEER's personnel and programs are partially funded by the Environmental Response, Energy, and Food Security Tax (commonly known as the "barrel tax"). Revenues derived from the barrel tax are distributed to support DOH, the Hawaii DOA, DBEDT and the General Fund. The DOH revenue portion from the barrel tax is deposited into the Environmental Response Revolving Fund (ERRF), which is used for operational activities, such as oil spill planning, prevention, preparedness, education, research, training, removal, remediation, underground storage tanks management, groundwater quality, and information management.

The HEER Office along with other DOH offices is also involved in the ongoing hazard of Pu'u Ō'ō lava flow near the Pahoa community (County of Hawaii). This DOH technical support includes air quality monitoring and drinking water and solid and hazardous waste oversight. Other support includes continued mapping of flows and how they potential impacted the environment and access to health services.



For more information, visit HEER's website at:
<http://eha-web.doh.hawaii.gov/eha-cma/Org/HEER>

The **Environmental Resources Office (ERO)** provides administrative guidance and support to all of the environmental programs in budget, fiscal, and personnel areas. ERO prepares the environmental budget, grant awards financial reports and loan agreements; manages grants and State Revolving Fund loans; and tracks enforcement penalty payments and loan repayments.

The ERO staff supports the SDWB and the WWB with the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) and Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). ERO staff assists with managing, tracking and reporting the fiscal and loan activities.

The WPCRF program was established in 1988 to provide below market interest rate loans in perpetuity, as required by the Clean Water Act of 1987, to county and state agencies for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities.

Similarly, the DWSRF program was established in 1997 using the successful CWSRF program as its model. The DWSRF is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments (SDWAA) of 1996 by also issuing low interest loans to our public water systems needing improvements.

State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Activity from inception, as of 12/31/2014		
Program	Loan Count	Loans Issued (In \$ millions)
DWSRF	64	207.5
CWSRF	89	705.7

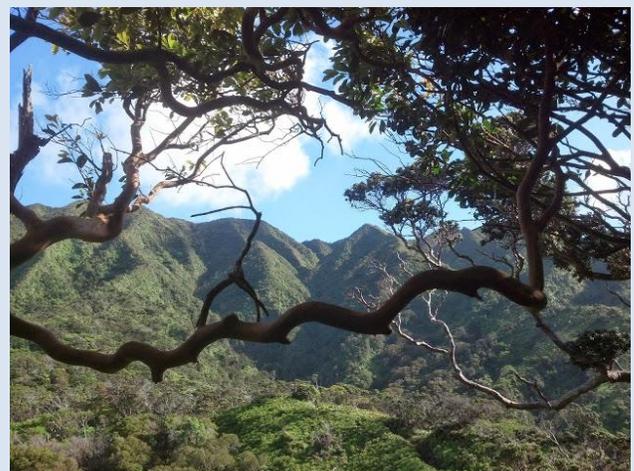
The Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund (DWSRF) in SFY 2013 awarded 10 loans worth over \$27 million and in SFY 2014 awarded another 10 loans worth over \$32 million. Three Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) loans were awarded in SFY 2013, totaling over \$13 million. In SFY 2014, eight CWSRF loans were awarded totaling over \$39 million.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) SFY 2013	
Project Description	Loan Amount
Kulaimano Production Well and Supporting Facilities	\$ 1,344,599.00
Wakiu Well Replacement	\$ 398,485.65
Kahili Horizontal Directional Drilled Well	\$ 2,000,000.00
Kynnersley #1- 0.3 MG Reservoir Replacement	\$ 2,394,278.00
Kaupakalua Road Waterline Improvements Phase 1	\$ 846,047.00
Kealakaha Dr., Pooholua Dr., and Waipao Pl 8-in Mains	\$ 1,179,714.00
Kona Street 8-inch Main	\$ 4,399,728.00
Ward Avenue 12-inch and 8-inch Water Mains	\$ 2,096,294.00
Wailua Houselots Main Replacement, Phase I	\$ 4,671,000.00
Waikamoi Flume Repair/Replacement	\$ 8,362,760.00
DWSRF SFY 2013 TOTAL for 10 Projects	\$ 27,692,905.65

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) SFY 2014	
Project Description	Loan Amount
Olinda Water Treatment Plant - Relining of the 8.5 MG Sedimentation Basin	\$ 1,492,502.00
Piiholo Water Treatment Plant Improvements - Organic Carbon Removal	\$ 4,960,519.00
Paia-Kuau Water System Improvements	\$ 815,447.00
Maui Meadows Booster Pump Station #18 Improvements	\$ 1,100,000.00
Wailuku Well Development	\$ 2,000,000.00
Foster Village Water System Improvements, Part III	\$ 1,382,569.00
Mapunapuna Water System Improvements, Part I	\$ 5,727,070.00
Kamehameha Highway 16-Inch and 8-Inch Mains (Heeia)	\$ 6,253,645.60
Kapiolani Boulevard 12-Inch Main	\$ 5,472,724.00
Woodlawn Drive 8-Inch Main	\$ 3,720,373.00
DWSRF SFY 2014 TOTAL for 10 projects	\$ 32,924,849.60
DWSRF SFY 2013 & 2014 for 20 Projects	\$ 60,617,755.25

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) SFY 2013	
Project Description	Loan Amount
Alamaha Force Main Replacement	\$ 1,260,000.00
Kalaniana'ole Avenue Interceptor System Rehabilitation	\$ 8,621,409.00
West Maui Recycled Water - Phase 1	\$ 3,368,388.00
CWSRF SFY 2013 TOTAL for 3 projects	\$ 13,249,797.00

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) SFY 2014	
Project Description	Loan Amount
Wailuku-Kahului Force Main Replacement	\$ 3,621,040.00
Countywide Pump Station Renovations	\$ 4,023,751.00
Lahaina No. 3 Force Main Replacement	\$ 4,719,660.00
Central Operations and Maintenance Facility	\$ 500,000.00
Wailua Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements - Phase I	\$ 1,942,632.69
Lahaina Wastewater Pump Station No. 2 Modifications	\$ 4,478,103.00
Kauai County Cesspool Conversion Project	\$ 116,542.21
Ala Moana Wastewater Pump Station Force Mains #3 and #4	\$ 20,000,000.00
CWSRF SFY 2014 TOTAL for 8 projects	\$ 39,401,728.90
CWSRF SFY 2013 & 2014 for 11 Projects	\$ 52,651,525.90



The **Environmental Planning Office (EPO)** collects, evaluates, disseminates and responds to land use documents. This includes many controversial Environmental Assessments (EA) and Environmental Impact Statements (EIS). EPO gathers statistics and indicators. EPO drives strategic State environmental planning and reporting. EPO provides emergency, health and environmental, Geographic Information System (eGIS) mapping assistance.

- Reviewed 275 land use documents;
- Prepared numerous eGIS maps;
- Provided legislative support to EHA;
- Facilitates cross Department discussions;
- Participated in the Aloha+ Challenge;
- Contributed to the implementation of the State Ocean Resources Management Plan;
- Co-hosted an annual Hawaii Environmental Forum with all U.S. DOD branches; and
- Worked with NOAA and DLNR to provide \$100,000 in grant funds to six non-profit community organizations across each county for their marine debris clean-up efforts. Grant awardees with over 5,000 volunteers dedicated more than 12,000 hours, held over 55 beach cleanup events, and collected more than 50 metric tons of debris across 99 miles of State shoreline.

See more on EPO at: <http://health.hawaii.gov/epo>



The **Compliance Assistance Office (CAO)** assists small businesses to understand and comply with the environmental laws and regulations administered by the Department of Health. The CAO is staffed by an Environmental Ombudsman. Services are confidential, free of charge, and provide small businesses with a point of access to government, which facilitates the exchange of information and open communication. As a neutral party and mediator, the CAO can help investigate and resolve disputes, as well as increase the Department of Health's and other agencies' understanding of small business concerns.

In 2014, the CAO Environmental Ombudsman:

- Held meetings with businesses to improve their knowledge of environmental laws;
- Worked with government and business representatives to remove unwarranted hurdles to small businesses;
- Conducted voluntary site assessments of businesses to determine their compliance with applicable environmental regulations;
- Provided regulatory guides and other documents; and
- Assisted businesses that had exhausted readily-available dispute resolution mechanisms.

The **Environmental Information Manager (EIM)** co-ordinates most EPA related online information technology activities. The Manager's primary and most challenging goal is to provide data integration across all programs, thereby facilitating more informed decisions. In 2014, the Manager:

- Assisted programs with creating and integrating new information technology systems, thereby increasing efficiency;
- Expanded a new e-Permitting Portal where the regulated community can apply for environmental permit applications;
- Improved the Environmental Health Warehouse to provide programs with integrated access to facilities' environmental information in geospatial mapping and tabular formats; and
- Updated computerized sample collection, reservation, analysis tracking, and data-sharing systems.

Summary:

Enforcement Data

In CY 2014, environmental health received 3,655 complaints regarding environmental concerns, conducted 14,566 inspections, and issued 477 informal warnings. Over 6,560 formal citations were issued and 391 enforcement cases were resolved.

Branch/Division	Complaints	Inspections	Warnings	Citations	Formal Cases Resolved
	Informal	Informal	Informal	CY 14	CY 14
Clean Air Branch	937	1,570	81	8	6
Solid & Hazardous Waste Branch	183	811	140	17	373
Clean Water Branch	178	53	31	10	5
Wastewater Branch	172	253	48	41	3
Safe Drinking Water Branch	10	70	21	0	0
Totals for 3 water branches	360	376	100	51	8
Environmental Management Division	1,480	2,757	321	76	387
Hazard Evaluation & Emergency Response	0	30	39	5	0
Indoor Radiological Health Branch	684	817	90	5	4
Food Safety & Sanitation Branch	1,491	10,962	27	6,483	0
Environmental Health Services Division	2,175	11,779	117	6,488	4
Environmental Health Administrati	3,655	14,566	477	6,569	391

Accomplishments

- Increased coordination, consultation and transparency;
- Improved permitting compliance;
- Draft State Water Quality Plan;
- Passage of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) rules to address global climate change;
- Red Hill Taskforce regarding leaking tanks;
- Additional monitoring;
- Implementation of new restaurant (food) placard inspection system; and
- Approval from CDC to test for Ebola.

Challenges in 2015

- Inform new leadership to maintain momentum;
- Increase water and waste reduction, reuse and recycling;
- Comprehensive planning for climate change;
- Expand monitoring given ever increasing spills and contaminations;
- Increase internal and external collaboration; and
- Improve information technology and transparency.



The **Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC)** is an attached Office that reports directly to the Director of Health and the Governor. OEQC's main duty is implementing Chapter 343, HRS, Environmental Impact Statement Law and Chapter 11-200, Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR).

Twice a month, OEQC publishes 'The Environmental Notice' which announces the availability of EA's and EIS's under public review. The OEQC Director is tasked with providing advice and assistance regarding Chapter 343, HRS, to private industry, government agencies, community groups, conducting research, legislative initiatives, public outreach, and recommending programs for the long-range implementation of environmental quality control.

The Environmental Council is comprised of 15 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

A guide to the implementation and practice of the Hawaii Environmental Policy Act (HEPA) is available to familiarize the public with basic concepts, terms and language of the EA and EIS process. This includes the nine conditions or "Triggers".

For more information regarding OEQC please see their website: <http://health.hawaii.gov/oeqc>