

Environmental Health Management Plan 2015 -2016 Goals and Objectives



Department of Health - Environment

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 as 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 2015, EHA focused on:

- Implementing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) rules;
- Ensuring safe drinking water;
- Adaptive plans for climate change; and
- Addressing dengue fever.

EHA continued to:

- Ameliorate water pollution;
- Provide low cost funding for water infrastructure;
- Improve waste management;
- Improve online restaurant inspections; and
- Expand laboratory testing capabilities.

By 2020 EHA strives to:

- Reuse 20% of the State’s wastewater;
- Return to 1990 GHG levels; and
- Reduce our solid waste stream by 50%.

For more detailed information about the highlights covered in this report, and for continuing updates, please refer to the Department of Health website: <http://health.hawaii.gov>

This document was prepared by the Environmental Planning Office (finalized on 1.21.16) in close cooperation with all of the Divisions, Branches and Offices. All photographs are from DOH. This highlight report and the full version of the report can be found at:

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



Table of Contents

Environmental Management Division	3
Clean Water	3
Safe Drinking Water	3
Wastewater	4
Clean Air	5
Solid and Hazardous Waste	6
Environmental Health Services Division	7
Food Safety & Sanitation	7
Vector Control	8
Indoor and Radiological Health	9
State Laboratories Division	10
Offices	11
Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response	11
Environmental Resources Office	11
Compliance Assistance	12
Environmental Information	12
Environmental Planning Office	12



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 2015, the CWB:

- 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 2015, 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 August 2015, an advisory was issued for Ala Moana, Waikiki and Sandy Beach. The public was advised to stay out of waters that could be contaminated with sewer overflows. In State Year (SY) 2015, CWB enforcement section received 217 complaints, conducted 62 inspections, issued 27 informal warning notices, sent 21 formal citations, and resolved 17 formal cases.

For information on warnings and advisories, see:

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

For information on any of the Water Branches visit:

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



The **Safe Drinking Water Branch (SDWB)** mission is 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 2015, SDWB conducted tests to ensure drinking water systems were safe (below maximum contaminant levels); tracked compliance with safe drinking water rules by public water systems; 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. The branch hosted the Annual Statewide Joint Government Water Conference which provided opportunities for federal, state and county government agencies to collaborate and provide input on the Final State Water Quality Plan and revised Water Quality Maps.

Throughout 2015, 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 hurricanes. In response to the dengue outbreak, the SDWB developed FAQs for rainwater catchment system owners, see:

<http://health.hawaii.gov/docd/files/2015/12/dengue-catchment-fact-sheet.pdf> SDWB will be conducting a survey of the systems.

SDWB, in close cooperation with the EPA and county water departments, continued to distribute millions of dollars in Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (DWSRF) through 0-2% interest rate loans for drinking water infrastructure throughout the State. In State Fiscal Years (SFY) 2014 and 2015, 18 loans worth over \$81.5 million were distributed. Since it began in 1997, the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund has disbursed more than \$201.5 million in low interest loans.

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.

Water Reuse			
Calendar Year	Total Wastewater Treated (MGD)*	Wastewater reused (MGD)	Percentage Reused
2013	133	21.12	15.88%
2014	134	22.00	16.42%
2020			20.00%



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 SFY 2015, the section responded to 164 complaints (ranging from sewage odors to overflowing cesspools), conducted 230 inspections, and sent 52 informal warning notices and 31 formal field citations. They continued to track wastewater plant compliance.

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

In 2015, with support from the EPA, the WWB issued \$61.4 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 \$100.8 million over the last two SFY's, across 13 projects.



In SFY 2014 and SFY 2015, the WWB provided a total of \$40 million of low interest loans to the City and County of Honolulu to improve and upgrade two of the Ala Moana Wastewater Pump Station Force mains. Since it began in 1991, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund has disbursed more than \$705.8 million in low-interest loans, providing significant savings in interest costs to the counties.

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 2015, CAB continued to issue air and agricultural burning permits and monitor ambient levels of eight air pollutants (including the components of vog). In SY 15, CAB responded to 1,526 complaints, conducted 2,146 inspections and investigations, sent 84 informal warning notices, and sent 12 formal field citations.

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. In 2016 the CAB will:

- Review 20 GHG emission reduction plans,
- Establish GHG emission caps for the 20 affected facilities; and
- Ensure minimum GHG cuts are 16% if attainable.

In 2017, the CAB plans to:

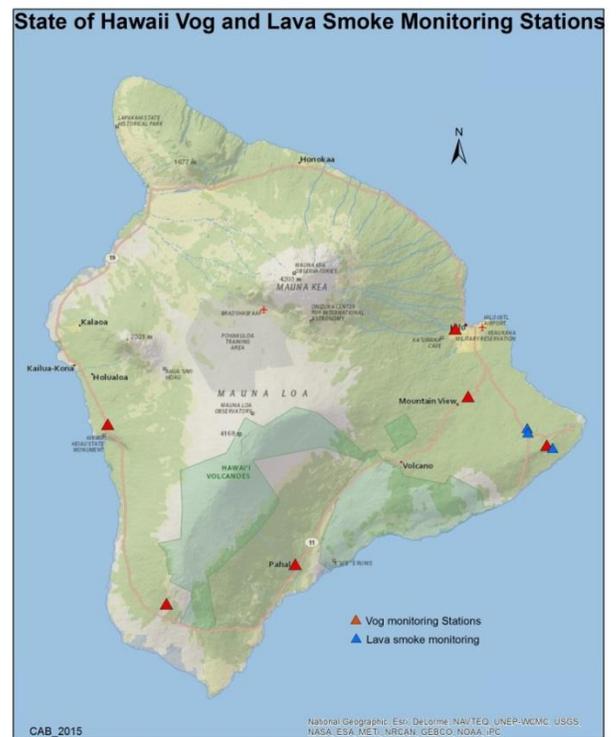
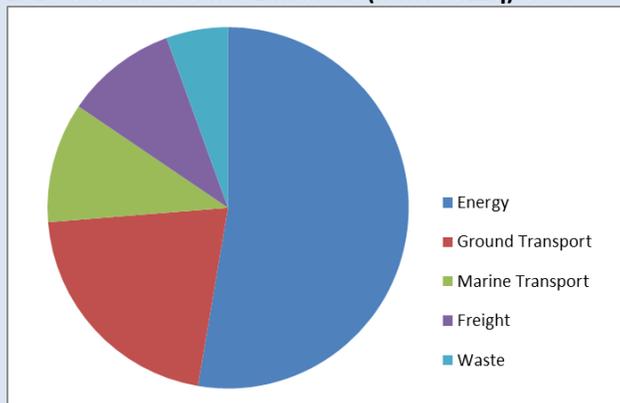
- Approve 20 GHG emission reduction plans;
- Compile and update statewide GHG emission inventories; and
- Assess the US EPA State Inventory and Projection tool to compile emission inventories independently.

From 2016-2019, the CAB will work with relevant agencies to prepare a State Plan for reducing carbon pollution from existing fossil fuel-fired electric generating units in accordance with the Federal Clean Air Act.

CAB continues to track vog at six monitoring stations to provide timely public advisories and notifications.

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

2020 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (MMTCO2Eq) Goal



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 2015, SHWB monitored for oil and chemical releases; assisted in cleanups of leaking underground storage tanks; encouraged the recycling and proper disposal of solid waste.



In SY15, SHWB responded to 159 complaints, conducted 708 inspections; issued 139 informal waste warning notices; issued 22 formal waste field citations. SHWB also continued to facilitate the Red Hill Task Force and track several key solid waste indicators, including the amount of solid waste recycled and the Hi-5 DBC redemption rate.

In 2015, the SHWB signed an MOA with the Navy and EPA to address the 27,000 gallon release of jet fuel from the Red Hill Fuel Storage Facility. The SHWB continues to work with the Navy, EPA 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	Percent Diverted
2010	1,786,343	1,159,027	627,316	35%
2020 Goal				50%
2030 Goal				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

The **Environmental Health Services Division (EHSD)** consists of two branches and one program. The Food Safety & Sanitation Branch, Vector Control Program and Indoor Radiological Health Branch.

The **Sanitation Branch** is one of the core programs of public health that affects the broadest range of health-related activities. Its programs are established by statutes and administrative rules as statewide programs in the following area:

- Food protection;
- Assessing and assuring that care homes, hospitals and medical facilities meet sanitation requirements;
- Licensing of tattoo artists and embalmers;
- Regulating tattoo shops, swimming pools, barber shops, beauty parlors, massage parlors, tattoo shops, mortuaries, as well as the manufacture and sale of drugs, cosmetics, etc.



Great strides have been made within the **Food Safety** Program over the past few years. A true paradigm shift in the way the DOH regulates the Food Industry in Hawaii is nearing completion. The Food Safety Program, working collaboratively with the food industry, introduced and passed legislation to re-define the HRS. Sanitation and the Environmental Health Special Fund lead to passage of HAR 11-50, which created a 300% increase in revenues in FY15 (\$1.3 million) as compared to FY13 (\$450K) and is projected

to be near \$2.0 million in FY16. This allowed the program to meet three long term goals:

- 1) Increase staffing levels closer to FDA recommended levels for “Gold Standard” food safety programs which recommend 1 FTE for every 150 food facilities. Food facility/Staffing ratio went from 650/1 in 2010 to 190/1 currently. Field staff on Oahu increased from 13 to 31 as a result of legislation and HAR changes.
- 2) Implement a best practice restaurant grading system.
- 3) Develop a web-based food safety inspection system (that will be completed in 2016). A new IT vendor contract was finalized in July 2015 that will allow public access to food inspections online. This which will significantly increase inspection transparency.

The Food Safety Program and the State Laboratory Division collaborated with the private sector to revive the local Shellfish Industry to reintroduce the farming of oysters and clams in Hawaii. The 2nd commercial oyster operation in the State in Hualalai was recently approved joining Kauai’s clam operation and Kualoa Ranch’s oyster farm. The DOH now has the capability to meet strict US FDA requirements and regulate a high potential, sustainable and profitable new food industry in Hawaii; fresh Hawaiian oysters and clams.



The program works closely with regulated industry to assist with new ideas and endeavors as with the shellfish industry. This philosophy has produced other new revenue to the State economy as evidenced by the 4th Annual Tattoo Convention held in August of 2015. The DOH again assisted industry in new endeavors while at the same time protecting public health.

For more information please visit:

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

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

Since September 2015 the **Vector Control Program (VCP)** has been overwhelmed with an increasing number of dengue fever cases on the island of Hawaii. As of January 20, 2016, there were 224 confirmed cases. The *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* mosquitos can both carry dengue fever. Chikungunya and Zika virus are also a concern.

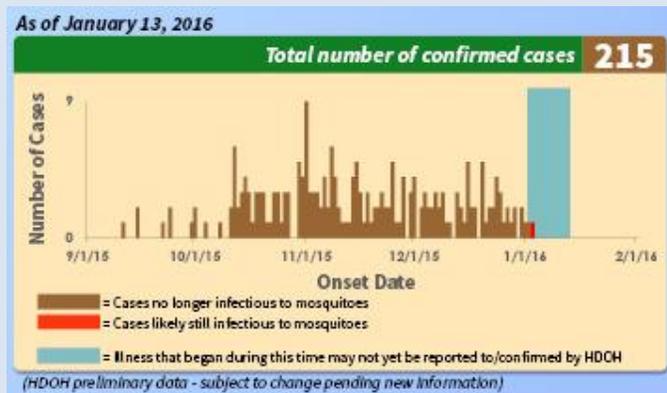
For more information and updates go to: <http://health.hawaii.gov/docd/dengue-outbreak-2015/>



Aedes aegypti mosquito

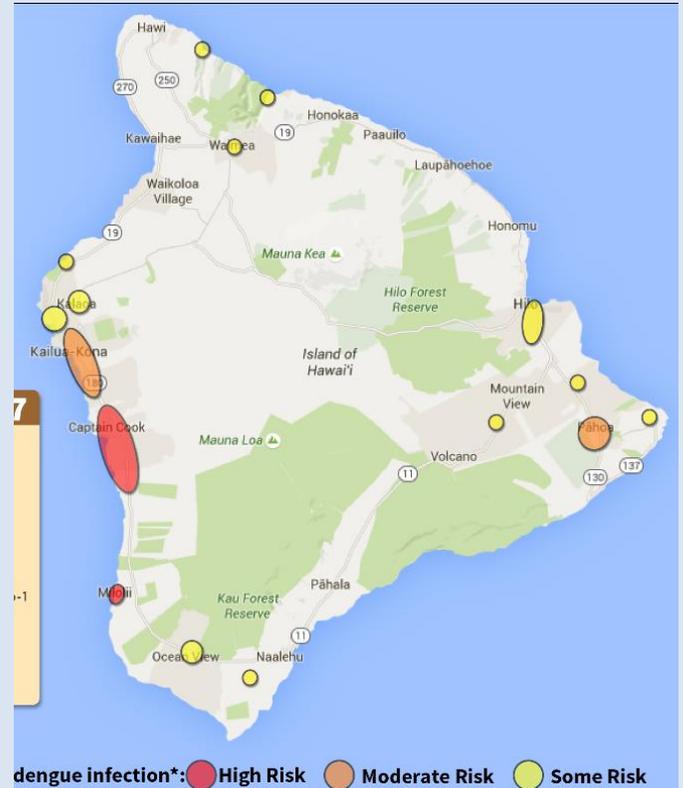


Aedes albopictus mosquito



DOH has implemented an extensive communication and spraying campaign around the residences of confirmed cases and households within 25 yards. Currently we are using Aqua Reslin as the adulticide. DOH tries to get permission to go on property to assess for standing water and treat containers with larvicide granules (VectoBac G) if appropriate.

A map of potential areas of infection by these mosquitos was developed.



Mosquitos that could carry dengue and other viruses exist on other islands, as was seen on Maui in 2001 with the outbreak in Hana of 92+ confirmed cases. Clearly, it would be disastrous to our tourism industry if this disease became endemic.

In 2009 the vector staff was reduced from 56 to 17, this included the loss of a dedicated Vector Branch Chief. In 2013 the State legislature funded an addition 4 positions for Oahu and in 2015, 4 more positions were added (2 for Maui and 2 for Hawaii Island). However, the DOH Vector Control Program is still 21 positions short, compared to 2008, before the reduction in force. This is worrisome given the increase in the spread of viruses worldwide, including the Pacific.

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 SY15, IRHB conducted 928 inspections and handed out 85 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 past nuclear disasters, as well as provides preventive radioactive/nuclear detection capabilities and surveillance for high-profile events like the 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.

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.

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, 2015 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 Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation (HART) Rail System.



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 2015, 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, chikungunya and dengue fever virus testing for Hawaii and the U.S. Affiliated Pacific Islands; and
- Create or improve electronic data reporting to the CDC, FDA, EPA, and community laboratories and the public.



Microbiology Ocean Water and Stream Tests				
2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
3,177	3,313	4,854	4,972	9,927



SLD continues to prepare and adapt to new health risks. In September 2015, SLD quickly modified operations to expand capabilities to test for dengue fever. All dengue fever tests in Hawaii are done at SLD. SLD tests specimens within 24 to 48 hours. Current laboratory testing protocols have been found by the U.S. CDC to be state of the art. New procedures were instituted for expedited shipping and funneling of samples to SLD as rapid reporting of test results is extremely important. This new system will be useful when other health emergencies arise.

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 late 2015, a Hawaii Island Dengue Fever Unified Command was established. DOH worked under the leadership of the incident commander, the Administrator of the Hawaii County Civil Defense Agency. The US CDC in a December 2015 report found “The coordination of efforts is one of the best ... witnessed anywhere”. The report concluded that “The outbreak response is extremely well organized and serves as a model for others.” The HEER office also spent considerable resources to respond to hurricane and lava related emergencies.

The HEER office continues to restore contaminated land to productive use with many site cleanup efforts underway.

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 CWSRF 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. The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) awarded 8 loans in SFY 2015, totaling over \$48 million.

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 Reduction	\$ 4,960,519.00
Paia-Kuuu 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)	\$ 6,253,646.00
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	\$ 32,924,850.00
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) SFY 2015	
Project Description	Loan Amount
Haliimaile Tank Replacement	\$ 700,000.00
Kula 200 #1 Tank Replacement	\$ 839,782.03
Honolulu BWS Water System Improvements 1	\$ 9,579,895.00
Honolulu BWS Loan Refinance 1	\$ 26,400,910.01
Kalihi Water System Improvements, Part III	\$ 5,068,079.00
PLH-39, Lihue Baseyard Improvements for the Department of Water	\$ 4,000,000.00
Ward Avenue 12-Inch and 8-Inch Water Mains	\$ 199,721.30
Wakiu Well Replacement	\$ 1,850,000.00
DWSRF SFY 2015 TOTAL for 8 projects	\$ 48,638,387.34
DWSRF SFY 2014 & 2015 for 18 Projects	\$ 81,563,237.34

The Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund (CWSRF) in SFY 2015 awarded 5 loans worth over \$61 million, including \$20 million for the Ala Moana Wastewater Pump Station Force Mains.

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 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
Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) SFY 2015	
Project Description	Loan Amount
Eleele Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	\$ 5,000,000.00
South Maui Recycled Water Distribution System Expansion	\$ 2,543,970.00
Energy Savings Performance Contract for Kailua Wastewater Treatment Plant	\$ 15,922,832.00
Kealahou Wastewater Treatment Plant Aeration Upgrade and Sludge Removal Project	\$ 17,968,361.40
Ala Moana Wastewater Pump Station Force Mains #3 and #4	\$ 20,000,000.00
CWSRF SFY 2015 TOTAL for 5 projects	\$ 61,435,163.40
CWSRF SFY 2014 & 2015 for 13 Projects	\$ 100,836,892.30

The EPA Grants Office required the DWSRF Program to meet interim disbursement and commitment targets by January 29, 2016, to receive the balance of the FFY 2015 Capitalization Grant to support infrastructure improvements in the public water systems for all four counties. The DWSRF Program met the interim disbursement target of \$7.67 million by disbursing more than \$10.36 million in federal and state funds in the last half of 2015. As of January 4, 2016, the DOH met the interim commitment target of \$28.28 million by executing final loan agreements totaling over \$32.7 million, including over \$21 million for Hawaii County Department of Water Supply and over \$11 million for the Honolulu Board of Water Supply.

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 2015 CAO

- 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;
- Assisted businesses that had exhausted readily-available dispute resolution mechanisms.

For more information, please visit the CAO website: <http://health.hawaii.gov/cao> call 586-4528 or send an email to CAO@doh.hawaii.gov

Environmental Information (EI) provides a broad base of technical services for the Environmental Health Administration (EHA) related to the support and management of environmental information and operates within alignment of the Health Information Services Office (HISO) and Office of Information Management and Technology (OIMT). This includes but is not limited to the administration and maintenance of Hawaii's Exchange Network Node and its various regulatory data flows to fulfill EPA reporting requirements and the development and implementation of application systems to further the business and increase transparency of our Environmental Health Programs. In 2015, efforts continued to further Hawaii's Exchange Network functionalities, enhanced online permitting features for the public and our staff, and implemented various application systems to support the technical needs and assist in the fulfillment of our Environmental Health programs' mission critical objectives. For more information, please visit the Hawaii Environmental Health Portal (HEHP) at: <https://eha-cloud.doh.hawaii.gov/>

The **Environmental Planning Office (EPO)** assists with the coordination of cross-program directives. EPO helps with the development of the EHA strategic plan, and alignment with the State, Department and related plans including US EPA work plans. EPO collects, evaluates, disseminates and responds to land use documents. This includes Environmental Assessments (EA) and Environmental Impact Statements (EIS). EPO gathers statistics and indicators. EPO provides emergency, health and environmental, Geographic Information System (eGIS) mapping assistance.



In 2015 EPO:

- Reviewed over 330 County, State and Federal land use documents;
- Responded to over 200 land use documents;
- Prepared numerous reports and maps;
- Conducted a series of training sessions on a new Environmental Justice Geographic Information tool.
- Provided legislative support to EHA; and
- Participated in various state-wide and/or cross-departmental initiatives including the:
 - Aloha+ Challenge (Hawaii Green Growth);
 - Interagency Climate Adaptation Committee;
 - Hawaii Invasive Species Council; and
 - State Ocean Resources Management Plan.

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

