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You're currently reading "Hannemann Builds Consensus Among EPA and Environmentalists,"
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Hannemann Builds Consensus Among EPA and Environmentalists

Background on Oahu's Sewage Issue:

When Hannemann was sworn into office in 2005, his administration inherited a wastewater system that had suffered from what the EPA has referred to as "decades of neglect," and was subject to a maze of decrees and orders.

Sewer fees had not been raised in ten years, and as a consequence, necessary improvements were not made on a timely basis. Moreover, the prior administration had raided the sewer fund to the tune of \$119 million to pay for unrelated expenses while sewer pipes and other infrastructure were in urgent need of attention.

In 2006, the consequence of years of neglect unveiled itself. 48 million gallons of sewage poured into the Ala Wai and then the ocean after weeks of heavy rains overwhelmed the city's aging sewer system.

A leader of action, Mufi Hannemann promised to address the issue of our aging sewer system during his term and not pass the buck off to the next mayor of Honolulu.

Executives know that the decisions they make today will impact people in the community for years to come. In the case of Oahu's waste collection system (our sewage), Mayor Mufi Hannemann made the right decision to fix Oahu's sewer pipes so that Hawaii's beaches and oceans remain pristine and protected, long after those of us living today have passed on.

Additionally, Hannemann reached a comprehensive agreement to end years of litigation over Oahu's wastewater system and provide a realistic and affordable timetable to make improvements to wastewater treatment plants.

Some people feel that the cost associated with fixing our sewage pipes should be put off until we can afford it – passing the buck off to our children and their children to deal with. That is not acceptable to Mufi Hannemann and that is not the way people from Hawaii deal with problems.

On June 28, 2010, Mufi Hannemann's effort to make good on the promise he made to fix Oahu's pipes and overall infrastructure became a reality. The Associated Press reported the achievement:

Deal aims to stop sewage spills on Waikiki beaches

By MARK NIESSE (AP) – Jun 28, 2010

HONOLULU — Honolulu officials said Monday that the city will upgrade its aging sewer system to prevent another spill from contaminating Waikiki's famous beaches.

The upgrades were part of a settlement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that ended years of lawsuits and sanitation warnings.

The threat spilled over in 2006, when 48 million gallons of sewage was flushed into a Waikiki canal and reached beaches after weeks of heavy rain. If the wastewater hadn't been released into the ocean, sewage could have backed up into hotels, homes and businesses.

"My biggest nightmare was to have a sewage spill in Waikiki ... and that's what happened," said Mayor Mufi Hannemann. "This is a clear case of pay now or pay later."

The proposed settlement resolves four lawsuits, filed between 1994 and 2010 by environmental groups including the Sierra Club, Our Children's Earth Foundation and Hawaii's Thousand Friends. It still needs to be approved by the city council and the federal court.

Details of the settlement weren't disclosed, but they require the city to improve wastewater collection and sewage treatment. It will likely mean more increases to sewer charges paid by island residents and businesses, which will pass on the costs to tourists.

"Everyone from residents to tourists care about clean water, especially when they come to a pristine place like Hawaii," said Jared Blumenfeld, regional administrator for the EPA. "This is the right decision, the right time, and we're very proud to be part of this settlement."

Honolulu is the largest city in the country that hasn't required its wastewater treatment plants to handle secondary treatment, said Hannemann, who maintains that the city's water is safe even without it.

The agreement calls for improved wastewater collection pipes called force mains, as well as upgrades to pump stations. It also sets an extended timeline for the city's two largest wastewater treatment plants, at Sand Island and Honouliuli, to begin handling secondary treatment of sewage that contains pesticides, toxins and pathogens found in water tests, Blumenfeld said.

"I'm confident that once we upgrade the system and we take care of our structural deficits that we're no longer going to be seeing these type of problems," said city Environmental Services Director Timothy Steinberger, referring to spills like those in Waikiki.

Robert Harris, director for the Sierra Club's Hawaii chapter, called the settlement "a significant long sought-after win for the environment."

"Under the settlement, the city will improve our wastewater system in a systematic long-term fashion to protect the health of citizens and our coastal environment," he said.

"No one in Hawaii should be at risk of swimming in raw sewage," said Donna Wong, executive director for Hawaii's Thousand Friends.

Although the cost of the sewage system upgrades wasn't revealed, Hannemann said last year it would

cost the city about \$1.2 billion to add secondary treatment capabilities to its two major wastewater plants, forcing the city to raise sewer fees.

Average monthly sewer service charges have already gone up from \$33 in 2005 to nearly \$79 this year. Those increases have helped pay for increased sewer line inspections, more sewer repairs and a drop in gravity main spills.

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