

Strengthening Hawaii's On-Site Wastewater Future

Paul Young



The materials being presented represent our own opinions and do NOT reflect the opinions of NOWRA.

OUTLINE



- INTRODUCTION
- BACKGROUND
- SWOT ANALYSIS & LFP INTERVIEWS
- OUTCOMES
- WHAT'S NEXT

INTRODUCTION



- Paul Young is a seasoned industry expert and dedicated Army Reservist with a distinguished career spanning over 15 years.
- He holds a Master of Public Administration (MPA) from American Public University and a Bachelor of Arts in Environmental Science from the University of Denver.
- He has demonstrated expertise in advocacy for state and local policies that provide cost-effective means for homeowners to design, install, and maintain onsite waste systems.
- He is also a Warrant Officer in the Army Reserves, undertaking numerous humanitarian missions, utilizing his skills to enhance sanitation infrastructure in diverse and challenging environments abroad.



NSF Convergence Accelerator

ADVANCING WATER RESOURCES FOR EVERYONE

NSF Convergence Accelerator awards
16 teams to develop innovative
water solutions





PI



Daniel Yeh

PM



Robert Bair

Co-PI



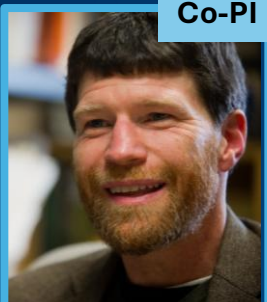
Zhiyue Wang

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Stephen Gasteyer



Christina Comfort



Joyce Huang

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Stuart Coleman

Who we are

Our convergence research team includes engineers, sociologists, hydrologists, economists, oceanographers, policy analysts, community organizers, and writers.

Our goal

To provide innovative decentralized wastewater solutions for islands.

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BACKGROUND – WHY HAWAII?

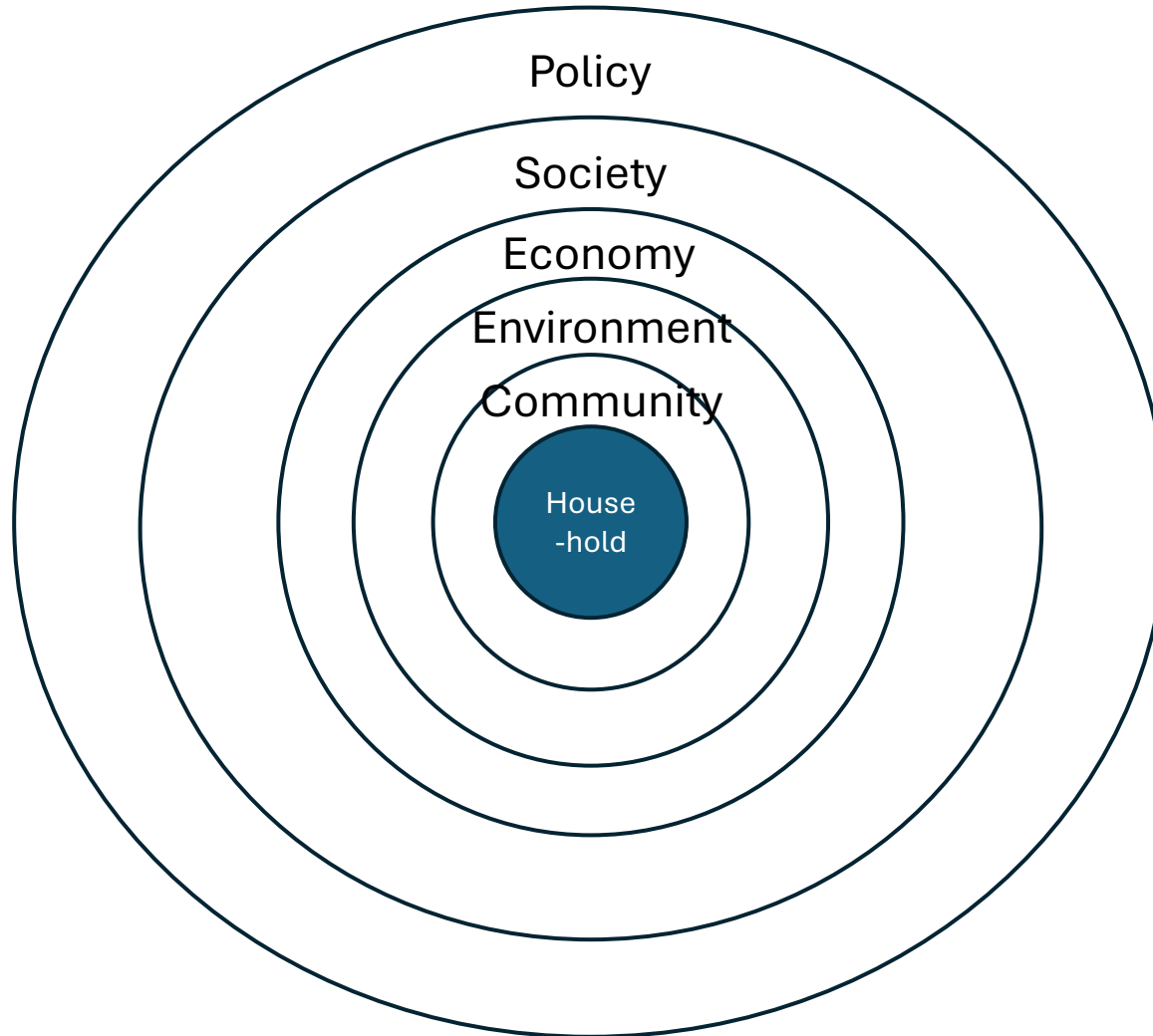


- Studies indicate that approximately 20% of Americans rely on on-site wastewater treatment systems, translating to approximately 80M people.
- In Hawaii, there were approximately 88,000 Cesspools when HB-125 passed in 2017, ceasing approval of new cesspools and requiring conversion of ALL existing cesspools by 2050.
- Currently there are approximately 83,000 cesspools
- Hawaii's current population is approximately 1.4 million; if 20% use on-site treatment, that is about 282,000 people.
- Current metrics state there are about 2.49 people per home, which equates to about 113,000 households utilizing on-site treatment, which coincides with estimates from the Hawaii Department of Housing on the total number of regulated and unregulated cesspools.
- Hawaii is an island, metaphorically speaking, small and rural communities are like islands.

SWOT ANALYSIS



- STRENGTHS
- WEAKNESSES
- OPPORTUNITIES
- THREATS



SWOT Findings



Strengths

Policy – Existing laws Encouraging cesspool Conversion; NGOs advocating for cesspool conversion

Society – Growing institutional infrastructure around awareness of risk of and alternatives to cesspools (UH coalition and WAI) – Scientific work demonstrating risks

Economy – Tourism \$; funding to assist w/ home conversion; TA for communities to access funding

Environment – Resilience of marine ecosystems

Community – Growing community movements to address problems – address fire risk

Individual HH – Ability to advocate and act

SWOT Findings



Weaknesses

Policy – Lack specific legal frameworks for measuring impacts of cesspools; long-term Water Quality testing, piloting, financing, supporting alternatives for conversion

Society – 83,000 cesspools; lack of awareness

Economy – Expensive conventional alternatives

Environment – 53 million gallons of sewage; lava porous soils; GW depth; climate change; stormwater

Community – lack of cmty capacity and resources address problems

Individual HH – lack awareness of problems and alternatives

SWOT Findings



Opportunities

Policy – county integrated mgmt. plans; build on other state decentralized wastewater plans

Society – Growing awareness of WW and coral reef link; connection of WW and housing crisis; job creation

Economy –

Environment – Resilience of marine ecosystems

Community – growing cmtty movements to address problems – address fire risk

Individual HH – ability to advocate and act

SWOT Findings



Policy – Reticence and backsliding with state and county policy on WW; resistance to legislation; cumbersome regulatory system

Society – illness, and threats to health; community reticence about acting

Economy – wildfires; rent, food insecurity, cost of living

Environment – coral reefs and aquatic damage; N and P loading; env awareness; need to act

Community – HOA conservatism; suspicion of working with outsiders;

Individual HH – lack of awareness; cost of system

INTERVIEWS



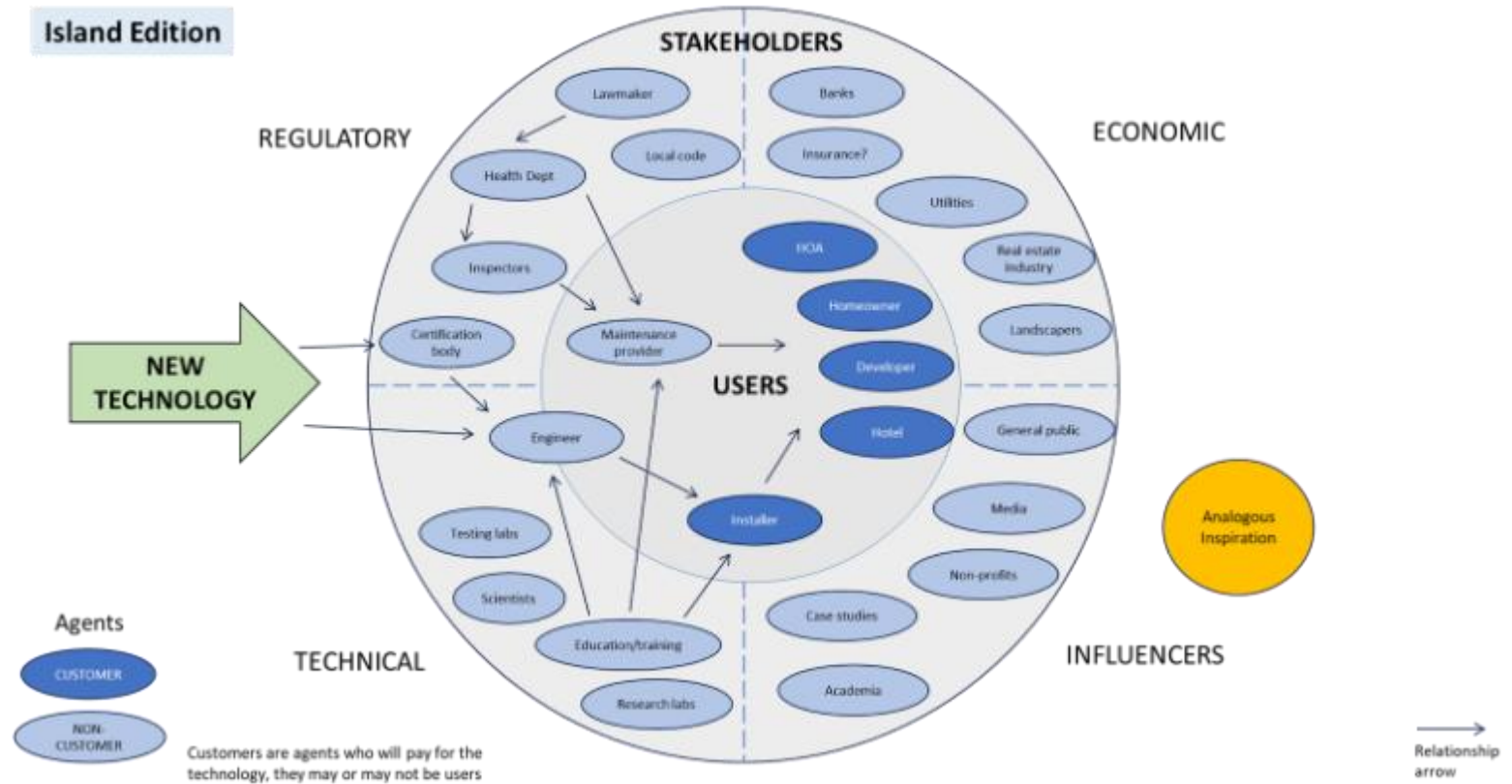
- Two sets of interviews totaling 66 interviews and counting conducted
 - 16 in Round #1
 - 50 in Round #2
- Variety of stakeholders engaged
- Stakeholder engagement process to inform/justify SWOT analysis and prototype development – *not the typical scientific method...*

KEY STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

The onsite wastewater management ecosystem is complex with many stakeholder interactions

Agent Diagram of the Onsite Wastewater Ecosystem

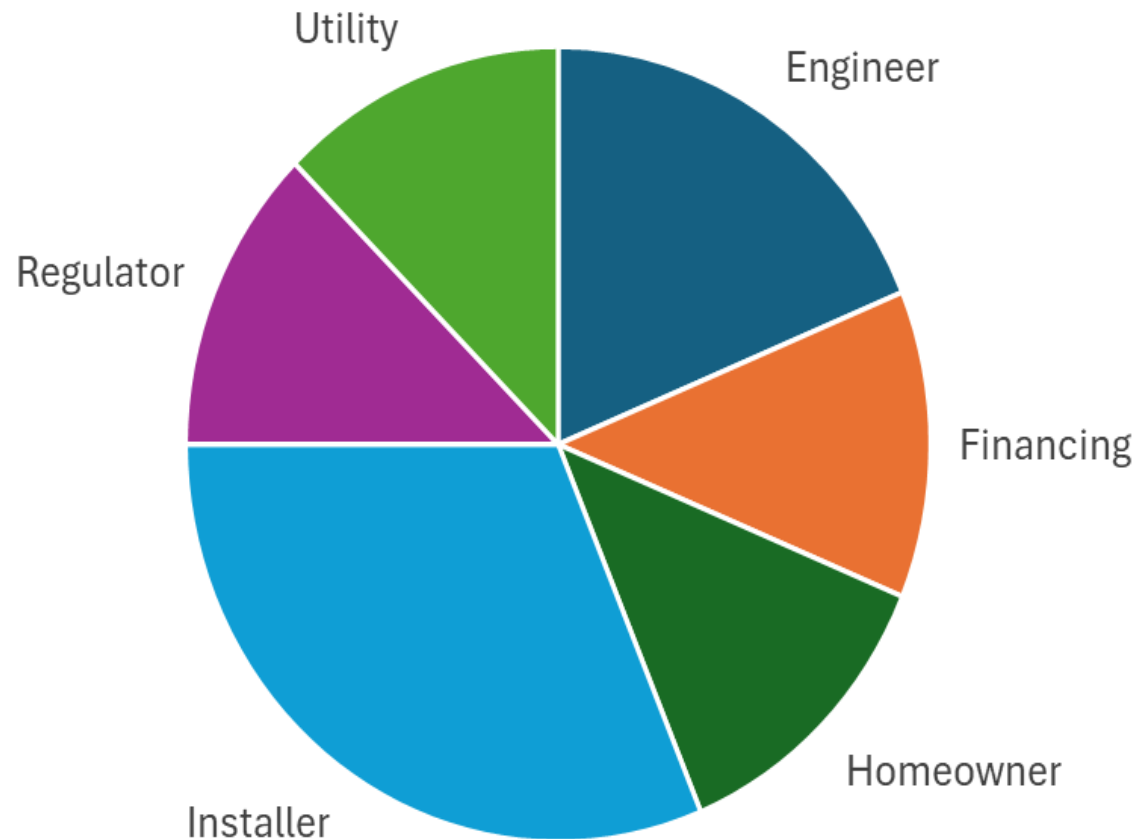
Island Edition



KEY STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS



Breakdown of Stakeholder Interviews



Round 1 Interview Goals

- Confirm our hypothesis: there is a problem with OWTS in Hawaii and stakeholders are aware of it.
- Gain insight into the problem (i.e. cesspool conversion – what gaps exist, why is it a problem, and how can we best address the problem.
- We have three proposed solutions, are they all a good fit or do we need to narrow our focus?

INTERVIEW THEMES



Policy/Regulatory

- Tech approval process is costly and not easy to navigate
- No roadmap for prioritizing conversions
- Risk of implementing new tech is on engineers and installers

Engineering

- All systems must be designed by an engineer.
- Increases system costs
- Better models are available

INTERVIEW THEMES



Technology

- Limited complexity desired at homeowner level
- Installers & engineers need to understand systems to recommend them
- Product certification is no guarantee for sales

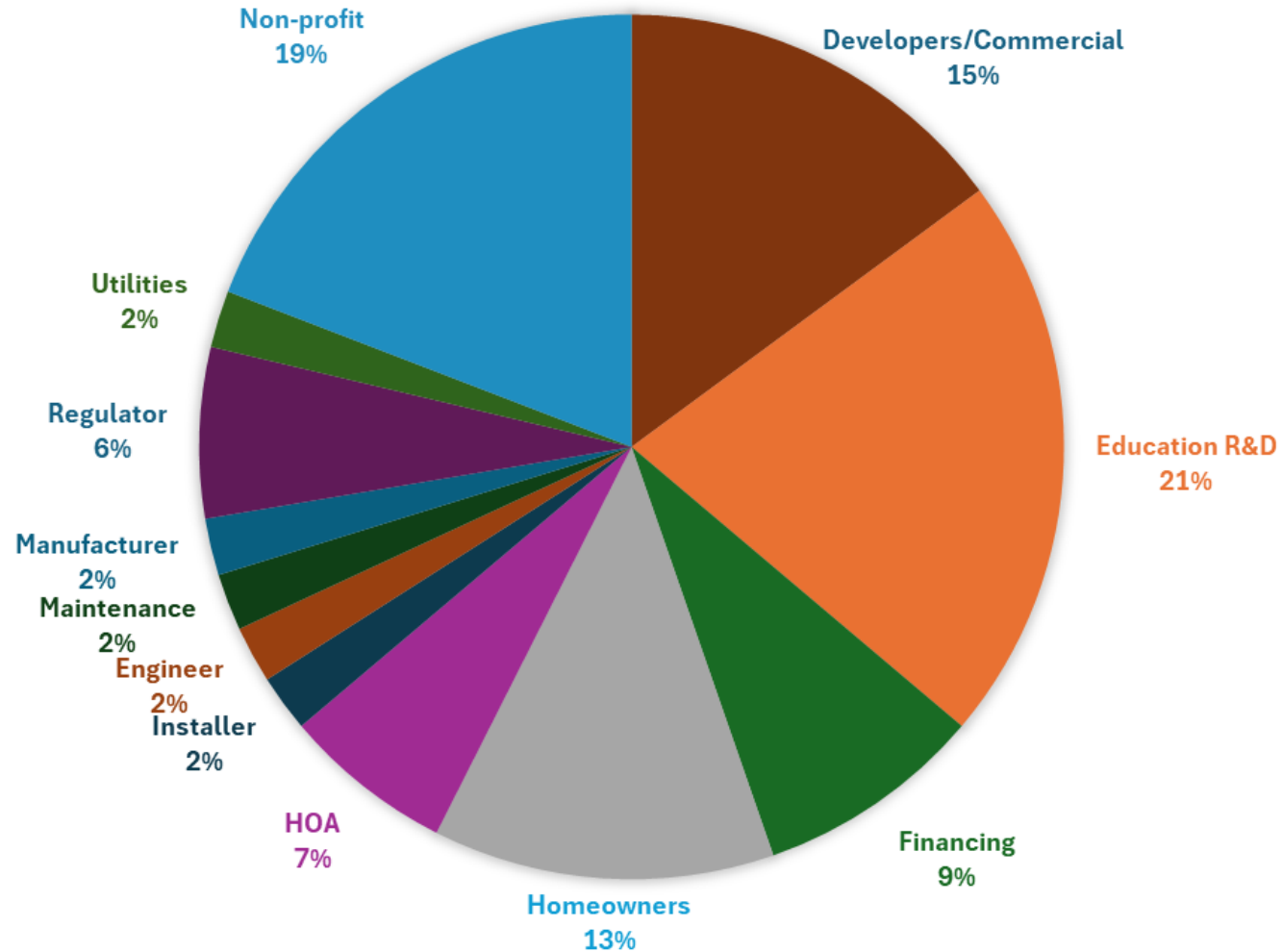
Funding

- Limited funding provided for compliance
- Many funding sources only cover a fraction of system costs
- Nationally, many creative financing mechanisms are possible

KEY STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS



LFP INTERVIEWS: STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGED



Round 2 Interviews

- Stakeholder feedback on our low-fidelity prototype: NewGEN.
- Revise our prototype to address local problems:
 - Off-grid solutions are needed due to high energy costs
 - Small footprint, scalable solutions are needed
 - Tech is needed, but gaps in policy, funding, and regulation may limit the effectiveness of new tech.
 - Community resources are desired

OUTCOMES



- NewGEN Anerobic Digester – off-grid cluster system solution
- WiFi – Using the Honu Hub as a community-centric investment providing WiFi hotspot access is desirable
- Small Cluster Systems are needed for Hawaii to have the largest impact on cesspool conversions. Hawaii DOH cannot support the permits (current rate ~1k per year, need 3k per year to meet 2050 goal)
- Water Reuse is Important – DPR has interest but R1 water can help with community gardens



What's Next

- RESSI Framework
- Policy and Regulation Updates
- NSF Certification
- Pilot Testing
- Site Specific Implementation





Honu

Island wastewater solutions

Question and Answer



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