



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
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Honolulu, HI 96801-3378
doh.testimony@doh.hawaii.gov

**Testimony in OPPOSITION to SB0587
RELATING TO STATEWIDE COMPOSTING**

SENATOR MIKE GABBARD, CHAIR
SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT
Hearing Date: 2/17/2021 Room Number: Via Videoconference

1 **Fiscal Implications:** This measure will impact the priorities identified in the Governor's
2 Executive Budget Request for the Department of Health's (Department) appropriations and
3 personnel priorities.

4 **Department Testimony:** The Department agrees that composting is a great option for organics
5 management and landfill diversion but does not support SB587 in its current form. The bill in its
6 current form 1) establishes four classes of composting facilities based on the type of materials
7 accepted, and exempts Class III and Class IV composting facilities from solid waste regulations;
8 2) allows composting and co-composting in agricultural districts; 3) requires the Department to
9 adopt rules establishing a tiered registration and permitting system for composting facilities; and
10 4) requires the Department to update co-composting rules by January 1, 2022, and every five
11 years thereafter. The bill does not provide any resources with which the Department is to do this
12 the work of administrative rulemaking. The Department's comments are limited to Sections 2
13 and 3 of this bill.

14 The Department disagrees that Class III and IV composting facilities, as defined in the
15 bill, should be exempt from regulatory oversight. The Department's concern over composting
16 operations are not limited to vector, dust, and odors, but also include fire potential, water
17 pollution, and the quality of the finished compost (stability, pathogens and other contaminants).
18 The bill proposes no restrictions on the compost's use or distribution; however, such restrictions

1 can and should be implemented as necessary through the administrative rules and permitting
2 process.

3 We are especially concerned over the management of potentially pathogenic waste,
4 including dead animals, raw rendering material, and animal waste, which can be accepted by
5 Class III facilities as currently defined in the bill. If not properly treated through the composting
6 operation, these wastes could be a source of pathogenic contamination. In addition, fire potential
7 poses a risk to the safety of nearby residents. Without procedural controls, heat produced by the
8 composting process can ignite a fire in the compost pile. The open burning of the pile would
9 offset the positive environmental impacts of composting.

10 By exempting facilities in the proposed Class III and Class IV from the Department's
11 regulations and permitting authority, we would be unable to evaluate the potential impact of the
12 operation and require appropriate controls that are protective of human health and the
13 environment. With the bill in its current form, the Department would also lose the ability to
14 effectively respond to complaints involving Class III and Class IV composting facilities. In the
15 past, we have responded to complaints concerning both permitted and unpermitted greenwaste
16 composting facilities that would otherwise be exempt under the proposed legislation. In one case,
17 an unpermitted facility was under investigation by the Department based on numerous
18 complaints when a fire occurred on the property.

19 The Department recognizes that not all regulations may be suitable to all types of
20 composting operations. As such, the Department already has a tiered solid waste permitting
21 program for composting operations, that includes 1) exemptions for the disposal of agricultural
22 waste from its products processing facility on its own agricultural land, which has been extended
23 to include land application of its associated composted agricultural waste; 2) a permit by rule for
24 relatively small composting facilities that compost less than 3,000 tons of yard trimmings per
25 year and 3) a general permit with a risk-based evaluation for all other composting operations.
26 Although general permit applicants all use the same application form, the review and associated
27 permit conditions in general permits issued by the Solid Waste Section are specific to each

1 facility. The general permit application process takes into account the type and quantity of
2 materials, facility design, operations plan, and site-specific features to determine appropriate best
3 management practices that focus on minimizing the particular risks of a given operation. For
4 example, given that a Class I composting facility may accept the same materials as a Class II
5 facility plus mixed solid wastes, under the current permitting system, the permit applicant for the
6 Class I facility would be required to address concerns associated with receiving, handling,
7 sorting, and distributing the mixed waste compost, while the Class II facility permit applicant
8 would not.

9 Given the current unprecedented fiscal situation, the Department has undergone budget
10 cuts in FY21 with the permanent loss of a solid waste inspector position, and anticipates the loss
11 of a solid waste permit writer position in the FY22 and FY23 budget, which will result in a about
12 a 25% reduction in staff resources. The remaining staff have limited ability to carry out core
13 duties including permitting, compliance inspections, compliance document review, complaint
14 response and inspections, and enforcement.

15 Despite these losses, the Department has prioritized revising its applications in response
16 to statements that potential composting applicants are having difficulty completing the forms.
17 The Department is working towards simplifying the application process for applicants with less
18 complex operations. With minimal current staff resources and with the understanding that
19 additional resources for rulemaking will not be available in the near future given the fiscal
20 forecast for the State, the Department is attempting to maximize its efficiencies through
21 flexibility in the current rules and revised permitting forms.

22 The Department does plan to update Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 11-58.1, Solid
23 Waste Management Control, that regulate composting and co-composting operations, however it
24 is not considered a high priority at this time, and will require resources to do so. Although
25 unchanged for decades, we believe they are still applicable and effective in protecting public
26 health and the environment. The rules were written broadly to provide flexibility in
27 accomodating different types of operations and the development of innovative technologies and

- 1 methods in solid waste management, while ensuring that basic conditions are addressed to
- 2 protect the public.
- 3 **Offered Amendments:** None
- 4 Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.

SB-587

Submitted on: 2/7/2021 11:38:04 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/17/2021 1:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dyson Chee	Testifying for Hawai'i Youth Climate Coalition	Support	No

Comments:

On behalf of the Hawai'i Youth Climate Coalition, thank you for the opportunity to testify in support of SB587.



February 17, 2021

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

Representative Mike Gabbard, Chair

Representative Clarence K. Nishihara, Vice Chair

DATE: February 17, 2021

TIME: 1:00 p.m.

PLACE: Via videoconference

RE: Testimony in support of SB 587 relating to statewide composting

Aloha Chair Gabbard, Vice Chair Nishihara, and Members of the Committee,

Zero Waste Big Island (ZWBI) is a community group advocating for an equitably waste-free Hawai'i. We, members of the steering committee of ZWBI, are very encouraged by the progressive conversation around composting and organics diversion.

Hawai'i Island landfill discards are 22.4% paper and 33.1% organics, meaning *over half* of the landfill's composition are compostable materials and therefore viable to be successfully diverted from the landfill (source: CoH Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan Draft 2019).

We support the process of legislators and state departments finding accessible solutions for our urgent community composting needs.

Mahalo for receiving our testimony,

Zero Waste Big Island Steering Committee

Jennifer Navarra

Melody Euaparadorn

Monica Rott Stone

SB-587

Submitted on: 2/15/2021 6:46:15 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/17/2021 1:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Charlie Quesnel	Testifying for Surfrider Maui Chapter	Support	No

Comments:

I support this bill.

SB-587

Submitted on: 2/16/2021 12:05:41 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/17/2021 1:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Climate Protectors Hawaii	Testifying for Climate Protectors Hawaii	Support	No

Comments:

To: The Honorable Michael Gabbard, Chair, The Honorable Clarence Nishihara, Vice Chair, and Members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

From: Climate Protectors Hawaii (by Ted Bohlen)

Re: Hearing SB587 RELATING TO STATEWIDE COMPOSTING.

Wednesday February 17, 2021, 1:00 p.m., by videoconference

Position: **Support SB587**

The Climate Protectors Coalition is a group focused on reversing the climate crisis. **The Climate Protectors Hawaii support the intent of this bill** to reduce methane emissions from organic waste by encourage composting. Diverting organics from landfilled waste is important for mitigating the climate crisis because organics are the largest source of human-generated methane, a potent greenhouse gas.

As a tropical island State, Hawaii will be among the first places harmed by the global climate crisis, with more intense storms, loss of protective coral reefs, food insecurity, and rising sea levels destroying our shorelines. We must do all we can to reduce our carbon footprint and become at least carbon neutral as soon as possible. The planet faces an existential climate crisis and we must act now! Scientists have made clear that we are part of the last generation that can stop or at least mitigate the devastating impacts of climate change. If we are to solve the climate crisis, it will require **all of us** working together. Hawaii can and should be a leader in showing the world the way forward towards a safe and sustainable climate and future. The sooner we inspire others to take action and lead by example, the better off the future will be for our children.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify in support! Please pass this bill!

Climate Protectors Hawaii (by Ted Bohlen)



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February 17, 2021

HEARING BEFORE THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

TESTIMONY ON SB 587
RELATING TO STATEWIDE COMPOSTING

Via Videoconference
1:00 PM

Aloha Chair Gabbard, Vice Chair Nishihara, and Members of the Committee:

I am Brian Miyamoto, Executive Director of the Hawaii Farm Bureau (HFB). Organized since 1948, the HFB is comprised of 1,800 farm family members statewide, and serves as Hawaii's voice of agriculture to protect, advocate and advance the social, economic and educational interests of our diverse agricultural community.

The Hawaii Farm Bureau respectfully offers the following comments and concerns regarding SB 587 which entirely exempts small composting facilities from Hawaii Department of Health (HDOH) regulations and allows these unregulated facilities on all agriculturally zoned lands.

HFB recognizes and supports the diversion of discarded food and other useful wastes away from landfills. The benefits of this and of composting are well-known. We also appreciate the desire to make compost available to Hawaii farmers; however, have significant concerns about the bill.

We disagree with exempting these small facilities from HDOH regulations because there are dire potential hazards and threats to public health, the environment, agriculture, and our rural communities from unregulated composting operations. HFB feels strongly that *no* commercial composting facility or operation should be exempt from HDOH regulatory oversight, appropriate restrictions, inspection, and control.

- The smaller size of an operation does not eliminate the valid concerns regarding public health and it certainly does not prevent the transmission of destructive invasive species such as Little Fire Ants and Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle.
- **It is our understanding that exemptions and discretionary processes already exist within HDOH's administrative rules (§11-58.1) that could offer less of a regulatory burden on small-scale composting operations. These rules**

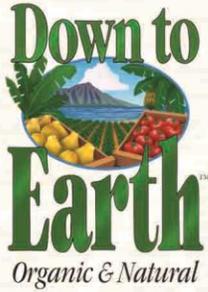
should be reviewed and amended, if necessary, to provide relief from overly burdensome and unreasonable restrictions on certain small, source-limited composting facilities.

- Without HDOH authority and oversight, it is not clear whether there would be any enforceable restrictions on waste collection, environmental pollution, or vector proliferation.

While we support composting, we defer to the expertise of the Hawaii Department of Health and Department of Agriculture regarding the appropriate level of oversight necessary to operate a composting facility while also protecting farmers and the general community from potential fires, spread of pathogens and devastating invasive species, and environmental contamination.

Thank you for taking our concerns into consideration and for your continued support of Hawaii agriculture.

Love Life!



SB 587 RELATING TO STATEWIDE COMPOSTING
Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment
February 17, 2021, 1:00pm State Capitol

Aloha Sen. Mike Gabbard, Chair, Sen. Clarence K. Nishihara, Vice Chair, and
Committee Members,

Down to Earth Organic and Natural testifies in support of SB 587.

Down to Earth Organic and Natural has six locations on Oahu and Maui. Since we opened in 1977, we have supported healthy lifestyles and preservation of the environment by selling local, fresh, organic and natural products, and by promoting a healthy, plant-based and vegetarian lifestyle.

We are in support of SB 587 which will require the Department of Health to periodically update its co-composting rules and establish a multi-tiered registration and permitting system for composting facilities. This measure will also allow for composting and co-composting in agricultural districts.

All restaurants, markets, and food establishments deal with a large amount of food waste, even with best efforts to contribute to foodbanks and charity organizations like Aloha Harvest. As a company that is dedicated to environmental sustainability, Down to Earth is extremely concerned about this issue.

We are very supportive of moving our state closer to large scale food waste composting which will prevent food from ending up in our waste stream and can replenish our soil. Lessening the regulations unnecessarily preventing the establishment of more compost facilities will be a beneficial first step.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this bill.

Alison Riggs
Public Policy & Government Relations Manager
Down to Earth

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SB-587

Submitted on: 2/4/2021 9:09:28 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/17/2021 1:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Elle Cochran	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please allow Composting Facilities on Ag land. It is a needed and compatible use on Ag land. This will allow a much needed facility to be operational in West Maui where tons of Greenwaste has to travel across the Pali road clear across to the otherside of our island to be disposed. It would be much more convenient and suatainable to stay in West Maui for eventual reuse as compost.

Our West Maui community would be ever so grateful for such a permitted use on Ag lands.

Mahalo for your time and consideration,

Elle Cochran

808-281-7709

SB-587

Submitted on: 2/4/2021 9:51:16 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/17/2021 1:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Peleke Flores	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I Peleke Flores of Waimea, Kaua'i support SB587

SB-587

Submitted on: 2/15/2021 12:34:30 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/17/2021 1:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Danielle Burger	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

The most responsible thing we can do with organic waste is compost it locally. This bill would make that legally possible and is important as the circular waste industry grows.

SB-587

Submitted on: 2/15/2021 3:18:38 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/17/2021 1:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Maui OFR	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SB-587

Submitted on: 2/15/2021 5:06:42 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/17/2021 1:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Roger Harris	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please support and vote for the pasage of SB 587.

SB-587

Submitted on: 2/15/2021 10:05:32 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/17/2021 1:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Vanessa Lee Miller	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I fully support SB587. The entire chain of Hawaii nei is in desperate need of further awareness from all communities of the limited space we live on and the urgent need to care for our precious land and ocean. We were proud to support the courageous and game-changing journey of the HÅ• kÅ«le'a and her brave crews around the world, her mission was "MÅ• lama 'Ä€ina", protect the land.

We are committed to continue the mission of HÅ• kÅ«le'a by looking after the land of her origin. Please support this mission by supporting SB587.

Mahalo a nui

February 17, 2021

Aloha, Chair Gabbard, Vice Chair Nishihara, and esteemed committee members. My name is Jennifer Milholen, and I am submitting supportive testimony for SB587 with suggested amendments. I work as the Waste Reduction Coordinator for Kōkua Hawai'i Foundation, and serve on the DOE School Composting Working Group. I, and many others, have been pursuing refinement of DOH composting and co-composting rules and regulations, and zoning amendments, for a number of years. Our intentions are to ease the time and labor-intense barriers to compliance, while rescuing the nearly 40% of compostable organics from our state's landfills and incinerator. SB587 represents a tremendous opportunity to expand composting statewide, grow local markets, and save counties millions of dollars. As currently written, however, the language of SB587 allows for too much loss of regulatory oversight. Below is support for a balanced reform approach and the suggested amendments for this bill to be effective, while still honoring DOH's duty to safeguard public health and safety. Suggested amendments for SB587 can be found at the end of my testimony. Mahalo for your time and consideration.

As stated in the preamble of this bill, there is pressing urgency to rescue the hundreds of millions of pounds of compostable material entering Hawai'i's incinerator and landfills every year - 500,000,000 pounds of food scraps alone, even after diversion for food donation and piggeries. Not only do those organics cost the counties significant portions of their budgets on siting, construction, hauling, and processing, but they represent an extreme loss of potential from the power of those organics to help build healthy, local soils, diminish erosion, increase local food production and nutrition, and aid in mitigating climate change through carbon sequestration. Creating streamlined, right-sized composting regulation for all scales and scopes of projects, and allowing for composting on all AG-zoned land, are essential steps in moving Hawai'i toward a more sustainable future, while still protecting public health and safety with appropriate requirements.

One goal of a more accessible, mandated tiered permitting system for ALL compostable feedstocks (not just green waste) would be to greatly increase the number of permitted facilities since very few currently have approved permits for processing materials like food scraps, coffee grounds, spent grain (or have attempted to). Undocumented composting operations are common given the perceived financial and time barriers to compliance. A more accessible process would hopefully increase the number of applicants and approved permits and increase the number of operations that DOH is aware of to ensure public health and safety. The current system serves DOH because far fewer applications come in, but it does not serve the interest of the many citizens, farmers, and

entrepreneurs who have the drive and knowledge to divert organics from disposal, or the interest of the counties who pay hundreds of millions in waste management funds and fines from landfill methane.

All of the islands' county environmental and waste management agencies have indicated that diverting organics from their waste streams will be essential in extending the life of their landfills and preventing more landfill siting and the associated environmental justice impacts. The counties need to be able to divert these organics to permitted facilities, but indicate that the current limited zoning and onerous application process is preventing viable projects from going forward. For schools, the DOE spends multiple millions of dollars to do daily dumpster hauling because of rotting food created from school meals. With right-sized permitting (and zoning clearance case by case), schools could apply for permits to do on-campus or regional diversion of their food scraps (an estimated 60,000 lbs/day statewide), potentially reducing hauling costs by 90% (after contract renegotiations). Schools would also greatly benefit from the project-based learning associated with resource rescue, soil health, and school garden lessons.

Farmers currently have an exemption to compost what is produced on their land, but many would like to (and unofficially do) compost organics from local restaurants/grocery stores in small volumes, which would require a permit. These farmers have decades of experience composting effectively and present an important opportunity for diversion and composting potential statewide. Farmers risk citation for operating without a permit, but an accessible application process for their size of operation would create local resource recovery systems and markets due to their ability to be more public with their promotion and marketing. This is in addition to the farm operators being able to generate nutritive soil amendment made locally instead of imported. There is huge market potential and GHG offsets from sequestration here that we are currently losing. A number of entrepreneurs across the state are operating food waste pickup/drop off and diversion services, but have to remain somewhat under the radar because they are processing the food waste without a permit. This bill would help them because there would be a clearer path to legitimate permitting, an option to require compulsory education on composting for the processors, and the ability to inspire more services to spring up. The small scale operators (farmers, pickup services, schools, and event diversion) would be spared the requirement for pouring a concrete slab or compacted gravel, which is ~\$7,000 to \$9,000 per pad since these programs would be low public health risk if they aren't processing more than the 1 cubic yard per day of organics, and following proper composting protocols.

These tier definitions are a starting point. Ultimately, the best system for meeting the needs of Hawai'i's prospective composters will come through ongoing collaboration between DOH, zoning boards, land use commissions, subject matter experts, county environmental departments, and NGOs.

Mahalo for your time and considering the measures of this bill essential in advancing Hawai'i's waste reduction and sustainability goals.

Suggested amendments for SB587:

- References to regulation reform deadlines changed from January 1, 2022 to January 1, 2023, and references to "updated every 5 years..." changed to "updated every ten years..."
- Strike all language contained in Section 3, and replace with the suggested language below that outlines a broad set of tiers modeled on California's composting regulations; a state equally concerned with public health, safety, and resource recovery in the interest of their state.

Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to encourage the diversion of organics from Hawaii's waste streams, disposal facilities, and for the production of compost by:

SECTION 2. Chapter 342G, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated and to read as follows:

"§342G- Co-composting; rules. By January 1, 2023, and every ten years thereafter, the department shall update its rules regarding composting and co-composting."

Section 3:

(1) Requiring the department of health to update its composting and co-composting rules by January 1, 2023, and every ten years thereafter;

(2) Requiring the department of health to establish a multi-tiered registration and permitting system for composting and co-composting facilities that:

- a) Establishes an exclusion tier under which a composting or co-composting operation is exempt from requirements for registration or permitting from the department, including tier parameters for feedstock type and source, volume, composition, throughput,

dedicated acreage, and distribution of materials off-site. Activities qualifying for registration and permitting exemption include, but are not limited to:

- i) Composting and handling of agricultural products, green material, yard trimmings, additives, amendments, compost, or chipped and ground material is an excluded activity if 500 cubic yards or less is on-site at any one time, the compostable materials are generated on-site, and if no more than 1,000 cubic yards of materials are either sold or given away annually. The compostable material may also include up to 10% food material by volume;
 - ii) Vermicomposting; however, handling of compostable material prior to or after vermicomposting composting is subject to regulation according to the tiered composting and co-composting system established by the department;
 - iii) Mushroom farming;
 - iv) Non-commercial co-composting of less than one cubic yard of food material, including spent grain and coffee beans and grounds, per day, produced and used on-site
 - v) In-vessel composting in vessels with a capacity less than 50 cubic yards; and
- b) Establishes, and creates rules for, a reporting or registration tier for:
- i) Activities in section (a) that receive, process, and store materials in excess of the allowed exclusion volumes, but $\leq 12,500$ yd³;
 - ii) Facilities in section (a) that will be distributing materials and composting products off-site, within allowed volume range, for donation or sale. And that, at a minimum, will be required to provide satisfactory records to the department on:
 - 1) feedstock source, quality, and volume;
 - 2) temperature monitoring;
 - 3) and product pathogen testing; and
- c) Establishes a full permitting process for all other composting and co-composting operations not covered in the excluded tier, or eligible for the reporting or registration tier, including, but not limited to:
- i) Facilities receiving and processing any volumes of dead animals, raw rendering material, biosolids, or mixed solid waste;
 - ii) Facilities receiving, processing, and storing on-site $> 12,500$ yd³ of materials covered in section (a).

SB-587

Submitted on: 2/16/2021 12:45:00 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/17/2021 1:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Janet Pappas	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SB587

I strongly support the purpose of bill SB587 to improve the capture and processing of organic waste by diverting resident and visitor waste away from landfills.

Organics (food waste and lawn trimmings) constitute the largest single component of Hawaii's waste stream (over 50%). If allowed to reach our landfills or incinerators, this same waste creates methane, a greenhouse gas that is 36 times more potent than CO2. This is a "waste" of a potentially valuable "product". Aside from the possibilities of this food feeding animals, it should be used--once it is composted--on farmland and in backyard gardens for building healthy soil that then can grow healthy crops as well as sequester greenhouse gases. People--especially farmers--all over Hawaii should be encouraged to make and use compost.

The benefits of composting are many:

- more diversion of food waste to composting (results in a reduced burden on landfills)
- a reduced need for imported fertilizer (local farmers and gardeners save money)
- job creation (entrepreneurial composters, farm workers)
- composting school lunches (student involvement provides educational opportunities; DOE saves money on waste pickup)
- improved soil sequestration across the state due to healthier soil (reduces greenhouse gases)
- a more sustainable Hawaii (reduces the cost of living here).

These are great benefits for very little investment!

I understand that the current process for obtaining a composting permit is cumbersome. I also understand that some states have developed tiered permitting systems in which requirements differ based on the quantity of waste, the waste contents and the risk the composting process poses to human, animal or environmental health. [A 100-acre farm and a backyard gardener should not require the same permit.]

Using the information that other states have successfully employed, a dedicated group of Hawaii compost stakeholders should be formed to design a permitting process that is easy to use, efficient, meets Hawaii's health requirements and works for all those wanting to compost. Such a system would encourage more people to seek accurate information on composting, resulting in more—and better--composting in Hawaii.

SB587 has much to offer Hawaii for very little cost. Please support this bill.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,

Jan Pappas

Aiea, Hawaii

SB-587

Submitted on: 2/16/2021 8:22:07 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/17/2021 1:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Melissa Fontaine	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I fully support this bill and think it an essential component to a greener future.

SB-587

Submitted on: 2/17/2021 12:49:54 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/17/2021 1:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Daniel Amato	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please support SB587!!