

BLNR meeting 05-13-2022 Keone Downing - Testimony AGAINST Aerial Fireworks

ITEM D-4. Issuance of Right-of-Entry Permit to Hawaii Explosives & Pyrotechnics, Inc. for Aerial Fireworks Display at Duke Kahanamoku Beach Every Friday From May 27, 2022, to May 19, 2023, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu, Tax Map Key: (1) 2-3-037: portion of 021.

**Hawaii Administrative. Rules (HAR) § 13-252-6
§ 13-252-6. Littering or Polluting Water Prohibited.**

No person shall place, throw, deposit, or discharge, or cause to be placed, thrown, deposited, or discharged into the ocean waters or shores any litter, sewage, or other gaseous, liquid, or solid materials which render the water unsightly, noxious, or otherwise unwholesome and detrimental to the public health and welfare or to the enjoyment of the water or shore.

Why should HHV be allowed to do aerial fireworks on a weekly basis whose litter falls into the ocean?

Maybe Hawaii should have NO fireworks. Maybe just New Years, Fourth of July, Chinese New Year's.

What is the cost to environment for something that is not critical to have, just nice to have?

NOW IS THE TIME TO RESET.

With no fireworks currently, Hawaii's visitor count is starting to hit 2019 levels with very little international visitors.

In March 2022, 452,752 visitors arrived by air from the U.S. West compared to 399,049 visitors (+13.5%) in March 2019. U.S. West visitors spent \$805.5 million in March 2022 compared to \$578.1 million (+39.3%) in March 2019. Daily spending by U.S. West visitors in March 2022 (\$215 per person) was much higher compared to March 2019 (\$176 per person, +22.4%).

There were 233,286 visitors from the U.S. East in March 2022 compared to 225,648 visitors (+3.4%) in March 2019. U.S. East visitors spent \$507.0 million in March 2022 compared to \$404.5 million (+25.3%) in March 2019. Daily spending by U.S. East visitors in March 2022 (\$237 per person) increased in comparison to March 2019 (\$201 per person, +17.8%).

Why are fireworks needed.

Hawaii does not need to be Disneyland to bring people to Hawaii.
Our environment should not be a commodity which can be bought, sold, or exploited.

In 1993 Dr. George Kanahale published a document Restoring Hawaiianness to Waikiki. The Hawaii Tourism Authority has started to implement Malama Ku'u Home. This action sounds counter intuitive to respecting our natural resources one of HTA's four pillars.

Hawaii must provide an experience that is unique and enriching, while valuing and perpetuating Hawaii's natural and cultural resources and honoring its people and heritage.

Just because they've done it in the past does not make it right.

Behavior can change.

Yes, they have done a better job cleaning the lagoon and shoreline. They do not have the capabilities to clean the ocean at the time debris' have fallen.

Why does man need to treat the ocean as a throw away place?

If you truly believe Hawaii needs Aerial Fireworks maybe, they should have drone light shows like they've done for other sporting events which will not impact the environment.

If board decides to do fireworks at Hilton weekly on Fridays, here are some points of interest.

1. If Hilton were charged the regular rate as we charge all users at \$.10 a square foot their total square footage of 19,000 square feet their fee would be approximately \$1,900.00 each event x 52 weeks = \$98,000.00 annually. At the arbitrary rate for fireworks of \$550.00x52 weeks = \$28,600.00 that's a lost of revenue for DLNR of over \$69,400.00

What percentage benefits HHV hotel guests, (who pay more for rooms that view (fireworks), other hotel guests, community at large.

2. Reasons Hilton feels fees to much
 - a. fireworks display provides benefit to community

What percentage benefits HHV hotel guests, (who pay more for rooms that view fireworks), other hotel guests, verses community at large.

- b. beach closure is temporary 4:00 to 9:00
3 hrs. sunshine 2 hrs. after sunset on the side of beach used by the public.
 - c. HHV commitment in maintaining Duke Kahanamoku beach area.

Yes, they have done a better job cleaning the lagoon and shoreline. They do not have the capabilities to clean the ocean at the time debris have fallen.

Per lease agreement for beach stand HHV must maintain beach. HHV also responsible for cleaning and maintaining lagoon portion per separate agreement. During COVID Hilton pumped sludge out of lagoon and placed it on the public beach then covered it up with a top layer of sand.

Is this responsible stewardship?

d. fireworks benefit other businesses that advertise and realize value.

Monies spent on fireworks should be redirected to bringing Hawaiianness back to Waikiki.

Our environment should not be a commodity which can be bought, sold, or exploited.

HTA REGULAR BOARD MEETING

Thursday, April 28, 2022

Hō‘ike ‘Ikepili Noi‘i ‘Oihana Ho‘omāka‘ika‘i

Presentation and Discussion of Current Market Insights and Conditions in Hawai‘i and Key Major Hawai‘i Tourism Markets, including the United States, Japan, Canada, Oceania, and Cruise

Jennifer Chun

Director of Tourism Research

HAWAII TOURISM
AUTHORITY

The logo for the Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT) features a stylized blue wave graphic to the left of the acronym 'DBEDT' in large, bold, white letters. Below the acronym, the text 'STATE OF HAWAII • DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM' is written in a smaller, white, sans-serif font.

STATE OF HAWAII • DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM

March 2022 Highlights

EXPENDITURES (\$mil.)	2022P	2021P	2019
TOTAL (AIR)	1,524.6	766.9	1,484.9
U.S. West	805.5	492.4	578.1
U.S. East	507.0	249.8	404.5
Japan	11.8	3.7	185.2
Canada	116.1	1.1	139.8
All Others	84.3	19.9	177.4

VISITOR ARRIVALS	2022P	2021P	2019
TOTAL (AIR)	785,715	439,785	917,026
U.S. West	452,752	296,117	399,049
U.S. East	233,286	133,162	225,648
Japan	4,038	1,051	133,858
Canada	54,475	326	76,913
All Others	41,164	9,129	81,558

PPPD SPENDING (\$)	2022P	2021P	2019
TOTAL (AIR)	217.3	180.0	192.4
U.S. West	214.9	175.6	175.5
U.S. East	237.2	188.2	201.3
Japan	224.4	212.9	237.8
Canada	172.9	121.4	157.7
All Others	206.7	194.8	237.1

AVERAGE DAILY CENSUS	2022P	2021P	2019
TOTAL (AIR)	226,375	137,440	248,930
U.S. West	120,920	90,470	106,250
U.S. East	68,942	42,817	64,823
Japan	1,698	566	25,125
Canada	21,660	287	28,604
All Others	13,155	3,300	24,128

Note: 2022 and 2021 figures are preliminary.

March 2022 Highlights

EXPENDITURES			
(\$mil.)	2022P	2021P	2019
O'ahu	672.8	331.8	672.9
Maui	458.8	259.5	443.3
Moloka'i	3.8	1.9	3.7
Lāna'i	12.0	6.2	11.7
Kaua'i	159.9	51.8	152.6
Hawai'i Island	217.3	115.7	200.7

PPPD			
SPENDING (\$)	2022P	2021P	2019
O'ahu	226.0	188.8	194.3
Maui	231.4	170.7	206.2
Moloka'i	182.6	147.3	162.5
Lāna'i	541.5	429.8	478.3
Kaua'i	189.2	330.5	170.6
Hawai'i Island	185.8	144.7	172.6

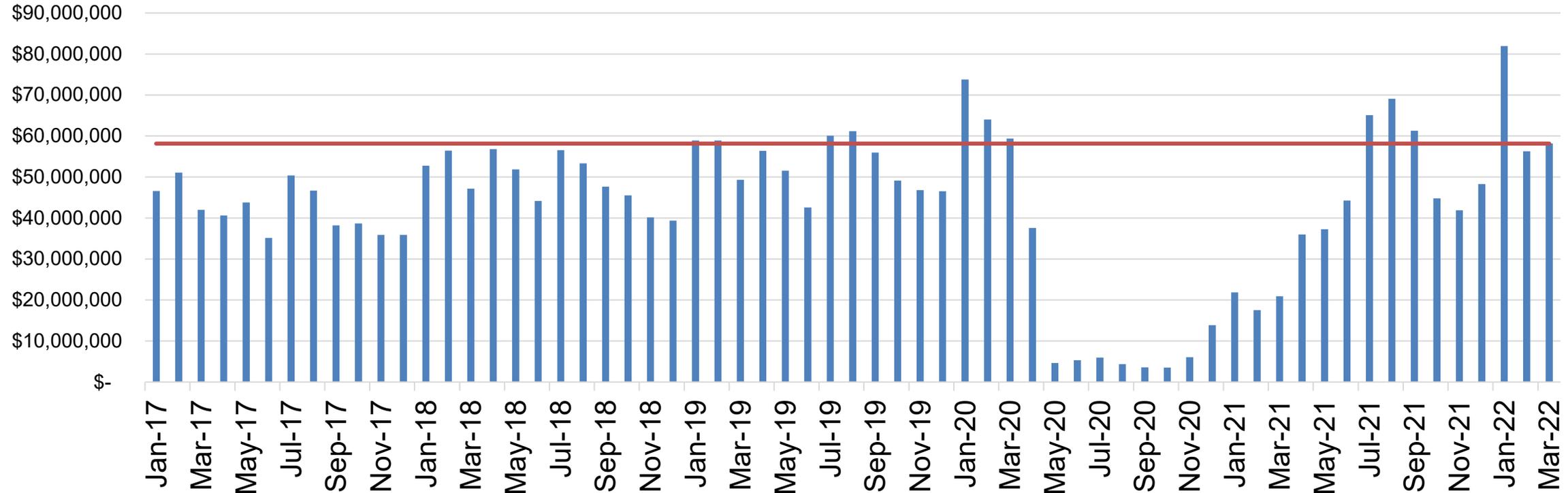
VISITOR			
ARRIVALS	2022P	2021P	2019
O'ahu	404,274	206,942	523,904
Maui	239,538	170,750	271,934
Moloka'i	3,367	1,665	4,948
Lāna'i	5,340	2,590	8,964
Kaua'i	106,544	15,133	122,876
Hawai'i Island	141,854	82,687	161,087

AVERAGE DAILY			
CENSUS	2022P	2021P	2019
O'ahu	96,050	56,684	111,696
Maui	63,948	49,030	69,349
Moloka'i	673	425	731
Lāna'i	715	467	789
Kaua'i	27,263	5,053	28,844
Hawai'i Island	37,725	25,780	37,520

Note: 2022 and 2021 figures are preliminary.

March 2022 Highlights

- Preliminary February TAT Collections: \$58.2 million
- Preliminary March 22 TAT Collections: \$526.8 million (+438.8%)
- Fiscal 21 TAT Collections: \$97.8 million (+\$429.1 million)



Source: Department of Taxation

March 2022 Highlights

PURPOSE OF TRIP - % Total	Total by Air		US West		US East		Japan		Canada	
	2022P	2019	2022P	2019	2022P	2019	2022P	2019	2022P	2019
Pleasure (Net)	85.4%	84.7%	85.8%	84.6%	83.0%	81.7%	68.2%	81.9%	94.9%	95.1%
Honeymoon/Get Married	2.6%	4.8%	2.2%	2.2%	3.2%	3.4%	3.2%	11.4%	1.5%	1.6%
Honeymoon	2.2%	4.3%	1.7%	1.8%	2.8%	2.9%	2.7%	10.6%	1.4%	1.4%
Get Married	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	1.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Pleasure/Vacation	83.2%	80.4%	84.1%	82.8%	80.4%	78.9%	66.4%	71.1%	93.6%	93.8%
Mtgs/Conventions/Incentive	3.6%	2.9%	2.7%	1.8%	5.1%	2.5%	11.4%	6.1%	2.8%	2.0%
Conventions	1.8%	1.2%	1.5%	1.0%	2.6%	1.5%	4.4%	0.5%	1.6%	1.2%
Corporate Meetings	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	1.2%	0.7%	1.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%
Incentive	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%	0.2%	1.6%	0.4%	6.1%	5.5%	0.8%	0.2%
Other Business	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%	2.9%	2.3%	3.0%	3.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%
Visit Friends/Rel.	10.7%	10.1%	11.4%	12.5%	11.4%	14.3%	13.6%	1.5%	3.2%	4.2%
Gov't/Military	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	1.8%	1.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Attend School	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	2.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%
Sport Events	0.4%	2.5%	0.5%	1.3%	0.4%	1.4%	0.5%	9.6%	0.1%	1.1%
Other	2.3%	3.2%	2.1%	2.6%	2.5%	3.1%	6.1%	6.8%	1.1%	0.9%

Note: 2022 and 2021 figures are preliminary.

March 2022 Highlights

ACCOMMODATIONS - % Total	Total by Air		US West		US East		Japan		Canada	
	2022P	2019	2022P	2019	2022P	2019	2022P	2019	2022P	2019
Plan to stay in Hotel	54.5%	58.4%	51.4%	48.5%	59.6%	56.5%	57.0%	82.5%	49.4%	45.5%
Plan to stay in Condo	18.5%	16.7%	19.2%	18.7%	15.0%	14.0%	19.7%	13.2%	31.9%	32.5%
Plan to stay in Timeshare	8.4%	7.2%	8.5%	8.6%	8.2%	7.3%	7.6%	5.3%	11.4%	8.8%
Cruise Ship	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	2.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	1.1%
Friends/Relatives	11.7%	12.2%	12.4%	15.3%	12.2%	16.0%	13.0%	1.2%	5.4%	5.8%
Bed & Breakfast	1.0%	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	1.5%
Rental House	11.3%	10.5%	11.9%	12.1%	11.3%	12.2%	1.1%	0.4%	9.7%	13.0%
Hostel	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	1.8%
Camp Site, Beach	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	1.9%
Private Room in Private Home**	1.1%	1.8%	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%	1.4%	0.8%	0.4%	1.3%	1.8%
Shared Room/Space in Private Home**	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	1.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%
Other	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%	1.4%	2.0%	3.6%	0.0%	1.0%	1.4%

Note: 2022 and 2021 figures are preliminary.

March 2022 Highlights

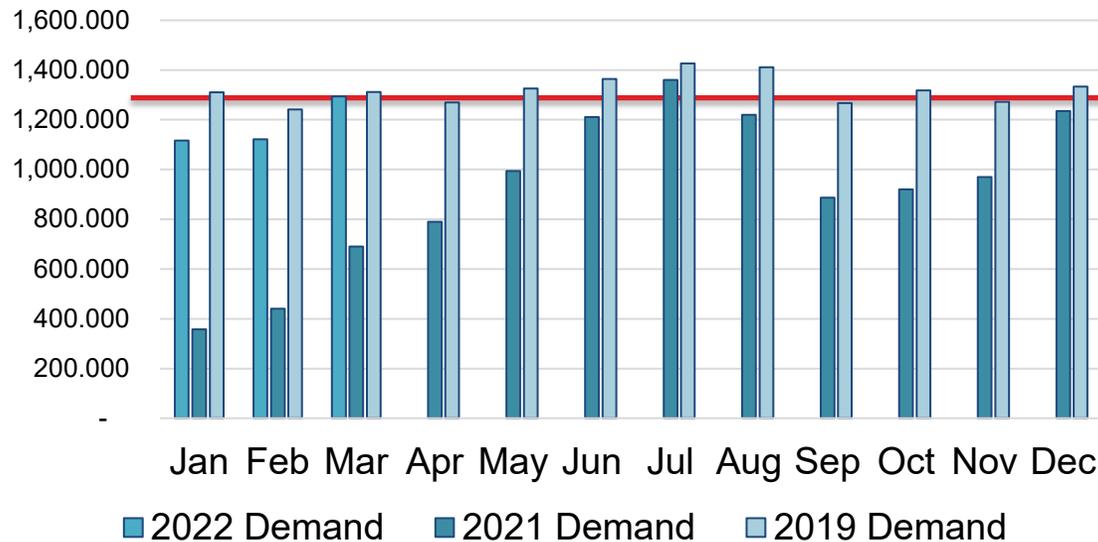
State of Hawai'i Hotel Performance

	2022	2021	2019
Occupancy	75.2%	43.0%	78.8%
ADR	\$378	\$284	\$285
RevPAR	\$284	\$122	\$224

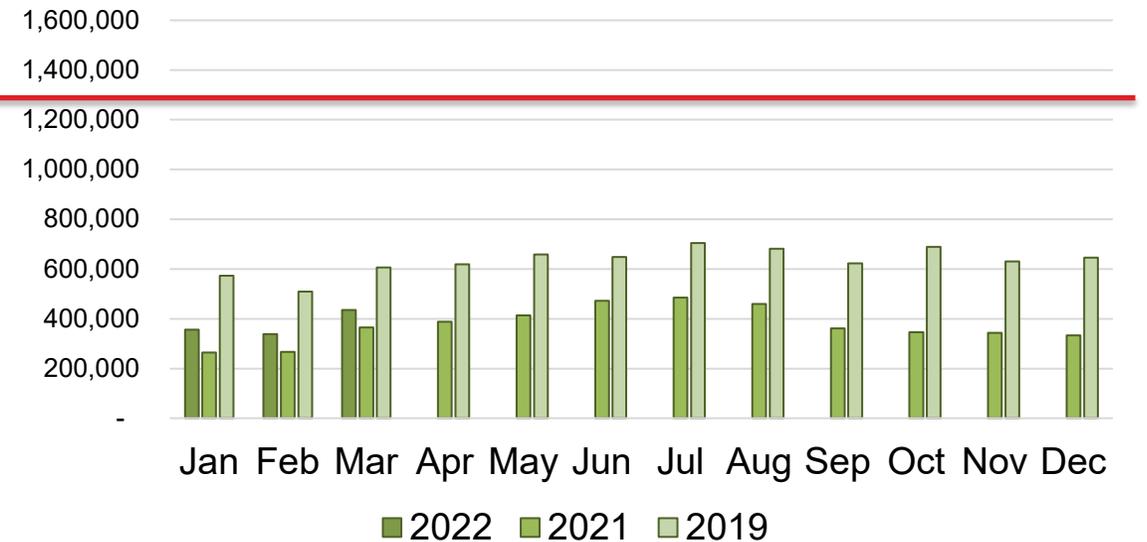
State of Hawai'i Vacation Rental Performance

	2022	2021	2019
Occupancy	74.1%	62.3%	78.6%
ADR	\$300	\$248	\$214

State of Hawai'i Hotel Demand



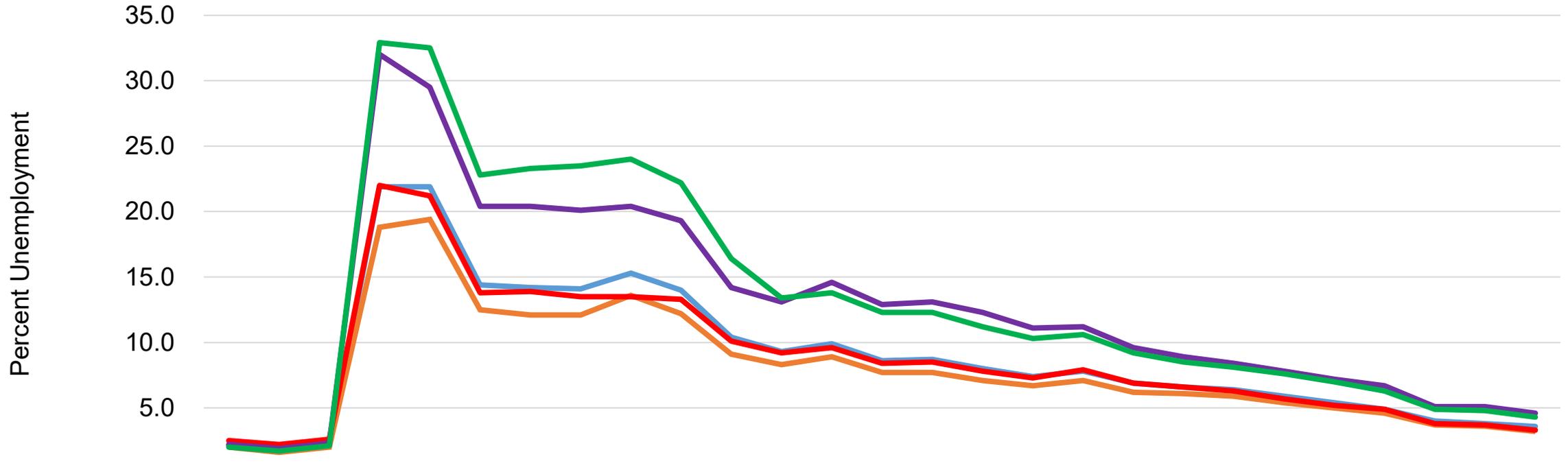
State of Hawai'i Vacation Rental Demand



Source: STR, Inc. © Copyright 2022 Hawai'i Tourism Authority, Transparent Intelligence, Inc. © Copyright 2022 State of Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism

March 2022 Highlights

Unemployment Rate, Civilian



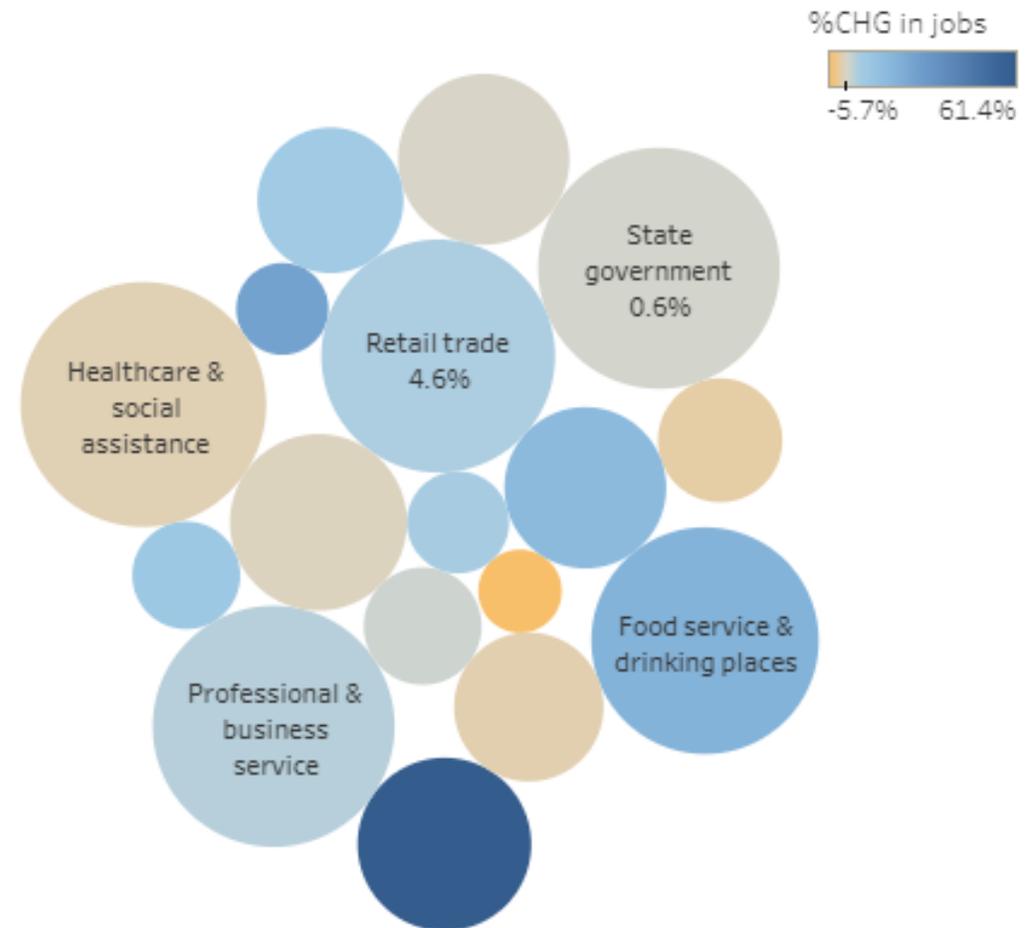
	2020-01	2020-02	2020-03	2020-04	2020-05	2020-06	2020-07	2020-08	2020-09	2020-10	2020-11	2020-12	2021-01	2021-02	2021-03	2021-04	2021-05	2021-06	2021-07	2021-08	2021-09	2021-10	2021-11	2021-12	2022-01	2022-02	2022-03
State of Hawai'i	2.1	1.7	2.1	21.	21.	14.	14.	14.	15.	14.	10.	9.3	9.9	8.6	8.7	8.0	7.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	6.4	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.0	3.8	3.58
Honolulu County	2.0	1.6	2.0	18.	19.	12.	12.	12.	13.	12.	9.1	8.3	8.9	7.7	7.7	7.1	6.7	7.1	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.6	3.7	3.6	3.2
Hawai'i County	2.5	2.2	2.6	22.	21.	13.	13.	13.	13.	13.	10.	9.2	9.6	8.4	8.5	7.8	7.3	7.9	6.9	6.6	6.3	5.7	5.2	4.9	3.8	3.7	3.3
Kaua'i County	2.2	1.9	2.3	32.	29.	20.	20.	20.	20.	19.	14.	13.	14.	12.	13.	12.	11.	11.	9.6	8.9	8.4	7.8	7.2	6.7	5.1	5.1	4.6
Maui County	2.0	1.7	2.1	32.	32.	22.	23.	23.	24.	22.	16.	13.	13.	12.	12.	11.	10.	10.	9.2	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.0	6.3	4.9	4.8	4.3

Compiled by Research & Economic Analysis Division, State of Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism. Source: State of Hawai'i Dep. of Labor & Industrial Relations

March 2022 Highlights

	Jobs	CHG*	%CHG*
Total non-agriculture W&S jobs	601,800	35,200	6.2%
Nat'l resources, mining & construction	36,900	-200	-0.5%
Manufacturing	12,300	600	5.1%
Wholesale trade	16,300	200	1.2%
Retail trade	64,300	2,800	4.6%
Transportation, warehousing & utilities	30,800	4,000	14.9%
Information	8,200	-500	-5.7%
Financial activities	26,300	-400	-1.5%
Professional & business service	68,900	2,300	3.5%
Educational service	13,700	1,000	7.9%
Healthcare & social assistance	71,000	-900	-1.3%
Arts, entertainment & recreation	10,000	2,000	25.0%
Accommodation	35,500	13,500	61.4%
Food service & drinking places	60,900	9,300	18.0%
Other service	25,100	1,500	6.4%
Federal government	34,600	0	0.0%
State government	68,800	400	0.6%
Local government	18,200	-400	-2.2%

*Change from the same period of previous year



Compiled by Research & Economic Analysis Division, State of Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism. Source: State of Hawai'i Dep. of Labor & Industrial Relations

Scheduled Nonstop Seats to Hawai'i by Port Entry

March	Total			Domestic			International		
	2022	2021	2019	2022	2021	2019	2022	2021	2019
STATE	1,161,904	665,209	1,192,137	1,030,493	645,972	843,016	131,411	19,237	349,121
HONOLULU	592,086	355,116	719,332	509,611	336,407	428,703	82,475	18,709	290,629
KAHULUI	329,614	201,933	250,374	293,981	201,405	216,787	35,633	528	33,587
KONA	130,795	92,336	124,674	122,712	92,336	106,853	8,083	0	17,821
HILO	3,899	1,992	3,665	3,899	1,992	3,665	0	0	0
LIHU'E	105,510	13,832	94,092	100,290	13,832	87,008	5,220	0	7,084

April	Total			Domestic			International		
	2022	2021	2019	2022	2021	2019	2022	2021	2019
STATE	1,099,136	724,110	1,098,664	965,576	703,783	777,559	133,560	20,327	321,105
HONOLULU	578,714	370,053	670,423	483,304	350,442	395,313	95,410	19,611	275,110
KAHULUI	298,671	225,584	241,065	270,901	224,868	213,772	27,770	716	27,293
KONA	117,001	92,143	103,121	110,623	92,143	89,117	6,378	0	14,004
HILO	2,887	2,158	3,873	2,887	2,158	3,873	0	0	0
LIHU'E	101,863	34,172	80,182	97,861	34,172	75,484	4,002	0	4,698

Source: HTA/DBEDT READ analysis based on scheduled flights from Diio Mi flight schedules as of April 25, 2022, subject to change

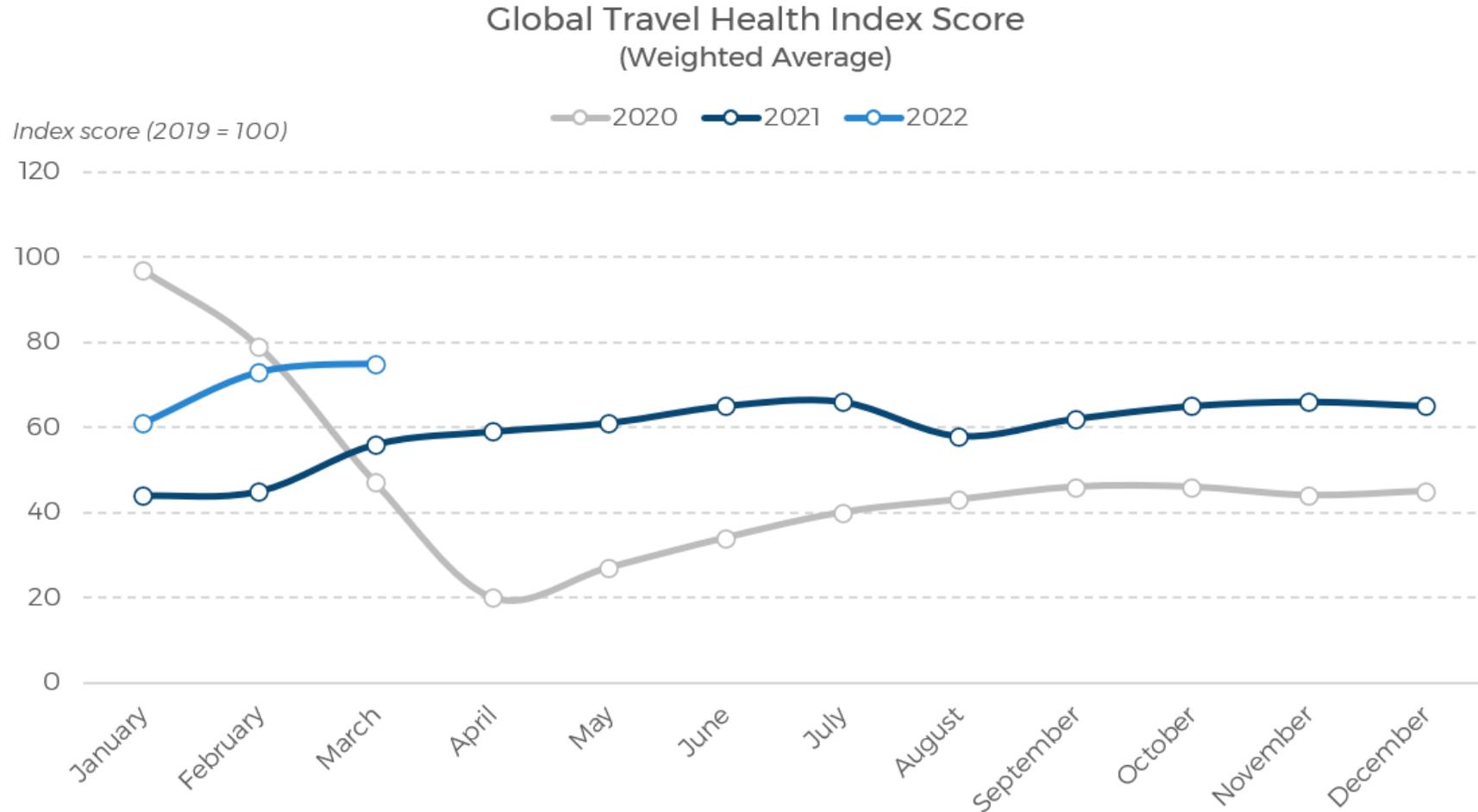
Scheduled Nonstop Seats to Hawai'i by Port Entry

May	Total			Domestic			International		
	2022	2021	2019	2022	2021	2019	2022	2021	2019
STATE	1,060,995	825,181	1,108,820	961,883	803,653	818,795	99,112	21,528	290,025
HONOLULU	563,595	420,233	690,095	475,116	398,837	419,399	88,479	21,396	270,696
KAHULUI	274,236	243,005	228,732	263,603	242,873	219,464	10,633	132	9,268
KONA	117,878	107,706	106,089	117,878	107,706	96,028	0	0	10,061
HILO	3,183	2,158	3,938	3,183	2,158	3,938	0	0	0
LIHU'E	102,103	52,079	79,966	102,103	52,079	79,966	0	0	0

June	Total			Domestic			International		
	2022	2021	2019	2022	2021	2019	2022	2021	2019
STATE	1,100,534	987,982	1,176,403	990,267	967,345	898,420	110,267	20,637	277,983
HONOLULU	573,565	497,693	701,510	472,022	477,056	441,174	101,543	20,637	260,336
KAHULUI	293,559	278,205	265,892	284,835	278,205	257,829	8,724	0	8,063
KONA	124,080	124,659	114,157	124,080	124,659	104,573	0	0	9,584
HILO	5,191	4,999	4,700	5,191	4,999	4,700	0	0	0
LIHU'E	104,139	82,426	90,144	104,139	82,426	90,144	0	0	0

Source: HTA/DBEDT READ analysis based on scheduled flights from Diio Mi flight schedules as of April 25, 2022, subject to change

Skift Travel Health Index March 2022



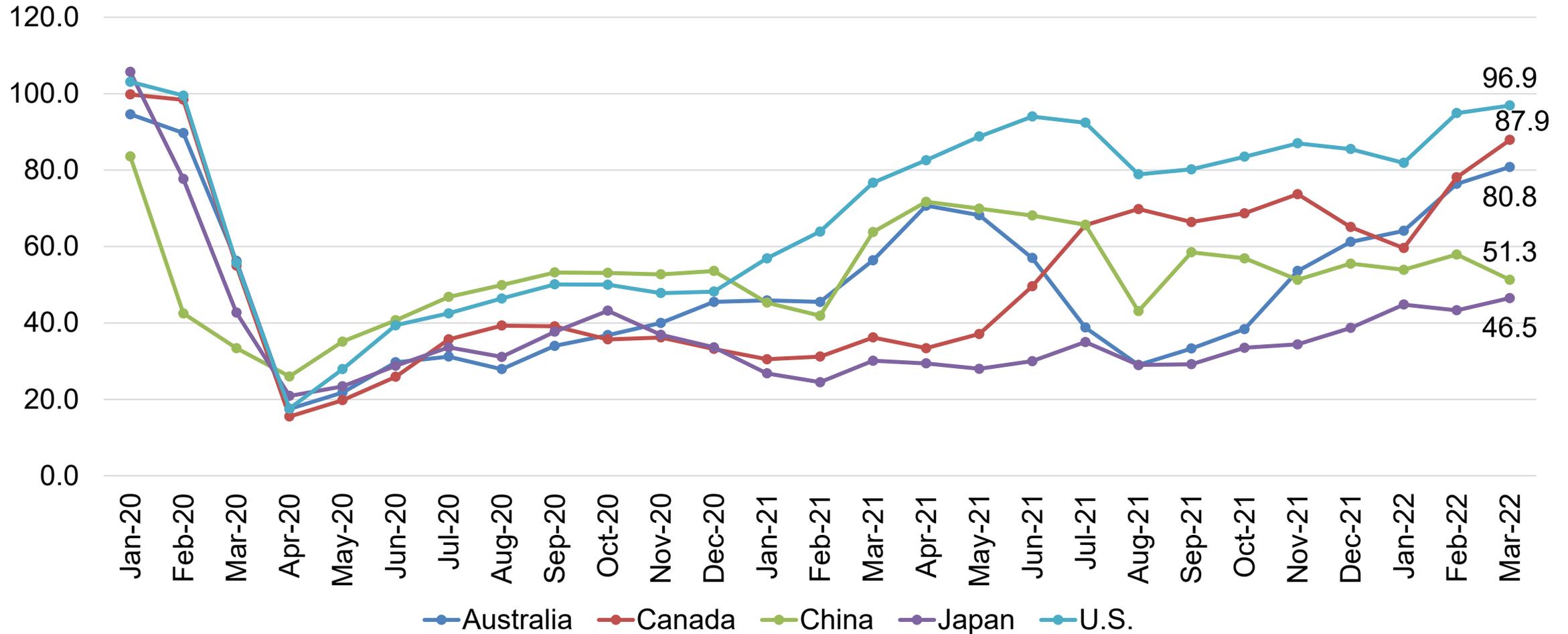
Source: Skift Research from partner data. All data vs same month in 2019.



Source: Skift Research

Skift Travel Health Index by Country

Skift Travel Health Index for Selected Countries

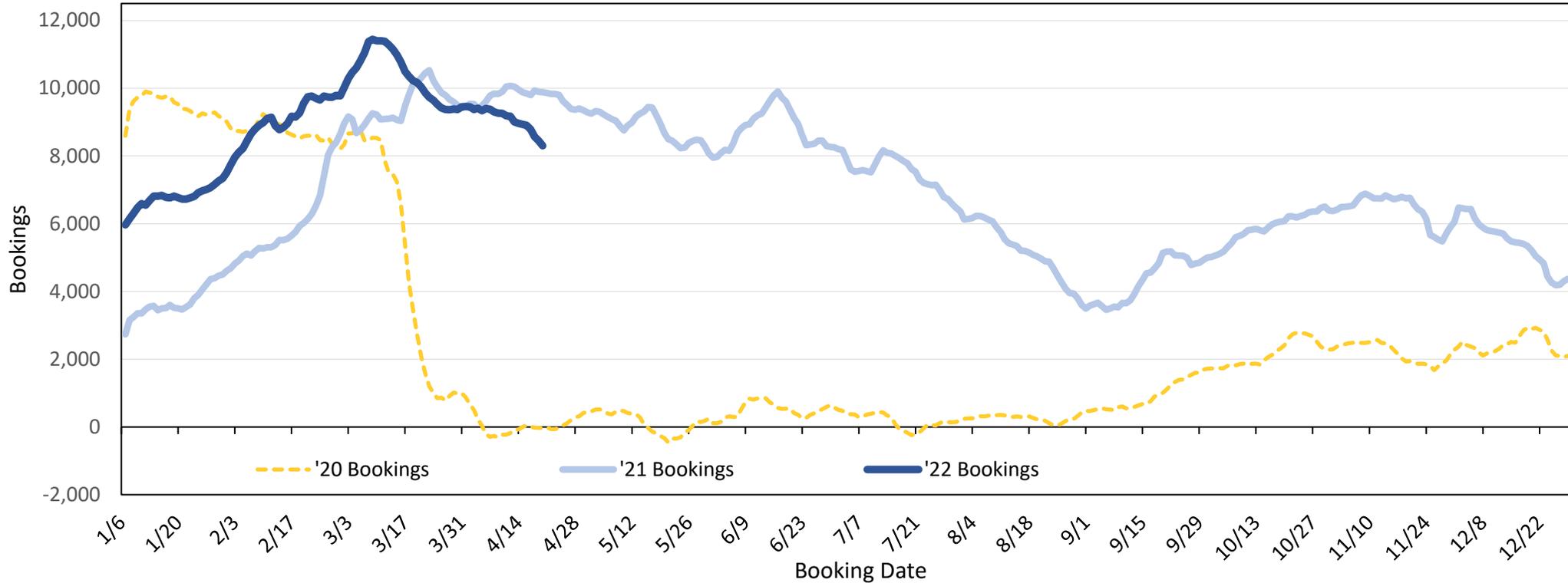


Source: Skift Research

TRAVEL AGENCY BOOKING TRENDS

Travel Agency Bookings to Hawaii for Future Arrivals

Travel Agency Bookings to Hawaii for Future Arrivals*
Based on a 7-day Moving Average as of April 23, 2022
U.S.



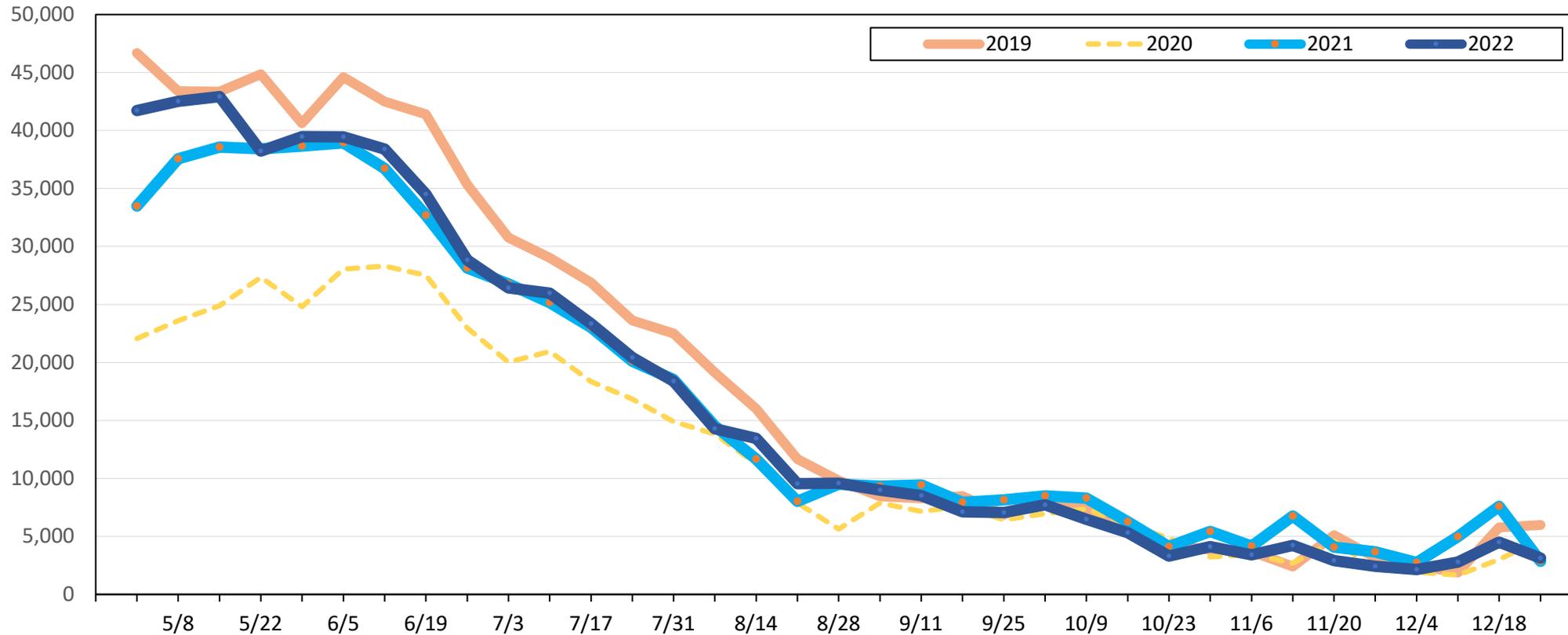
*Future Arrivals refers to all 'future' arrivals relative to a given Booking Date.
Source: Global Agency Pro

Update: Apr 23, 2022

Source: Global Agency Pro

Travel Agency Bookings to Hawai'i for Future Arrivals

Travel Agency Weekly Bookings for Future Travel to Hawai'i as of April 23, 2022
U.S.

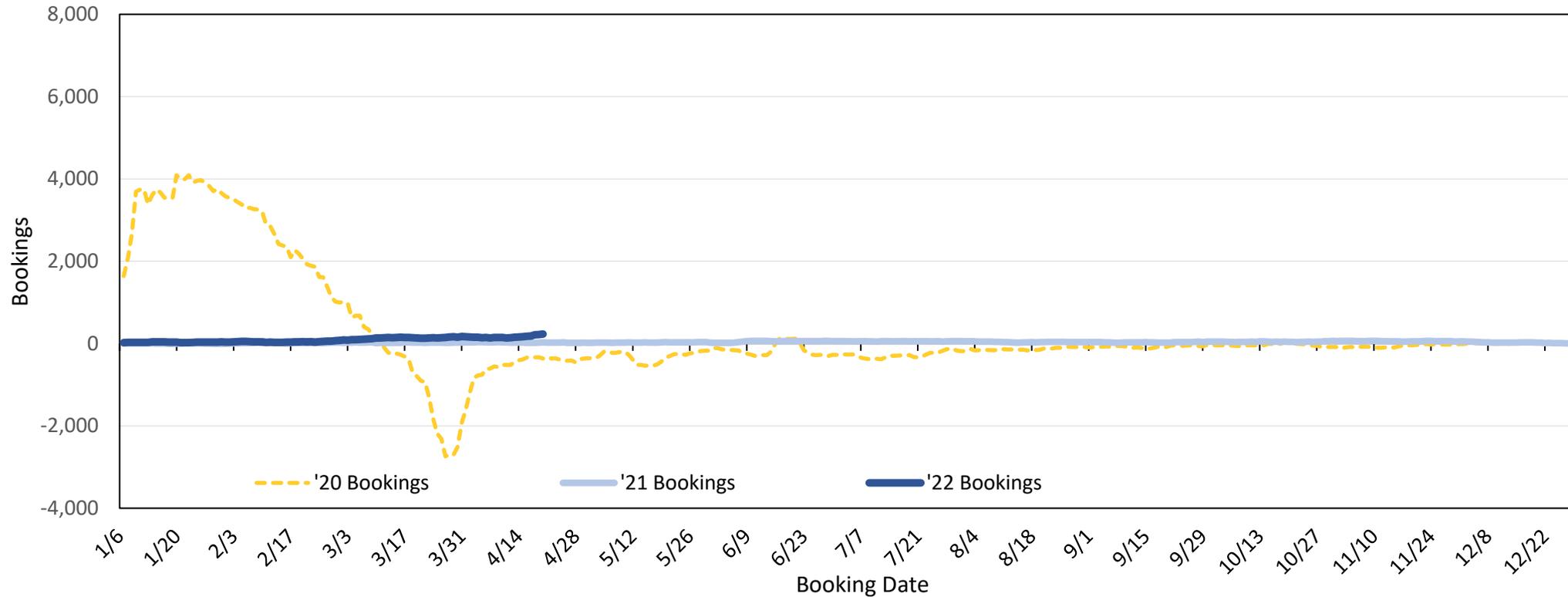


Source: Global Agency Pro, as of April 23, 2022

Source: Global Agency Pro

Travel Agency Bookings to Hawaii for Future Arrivals

Travel Agency Bookings to Hawaii for Future Arrivals*
Based on a 7-day Moving Average as of April 23, 2022
Japan



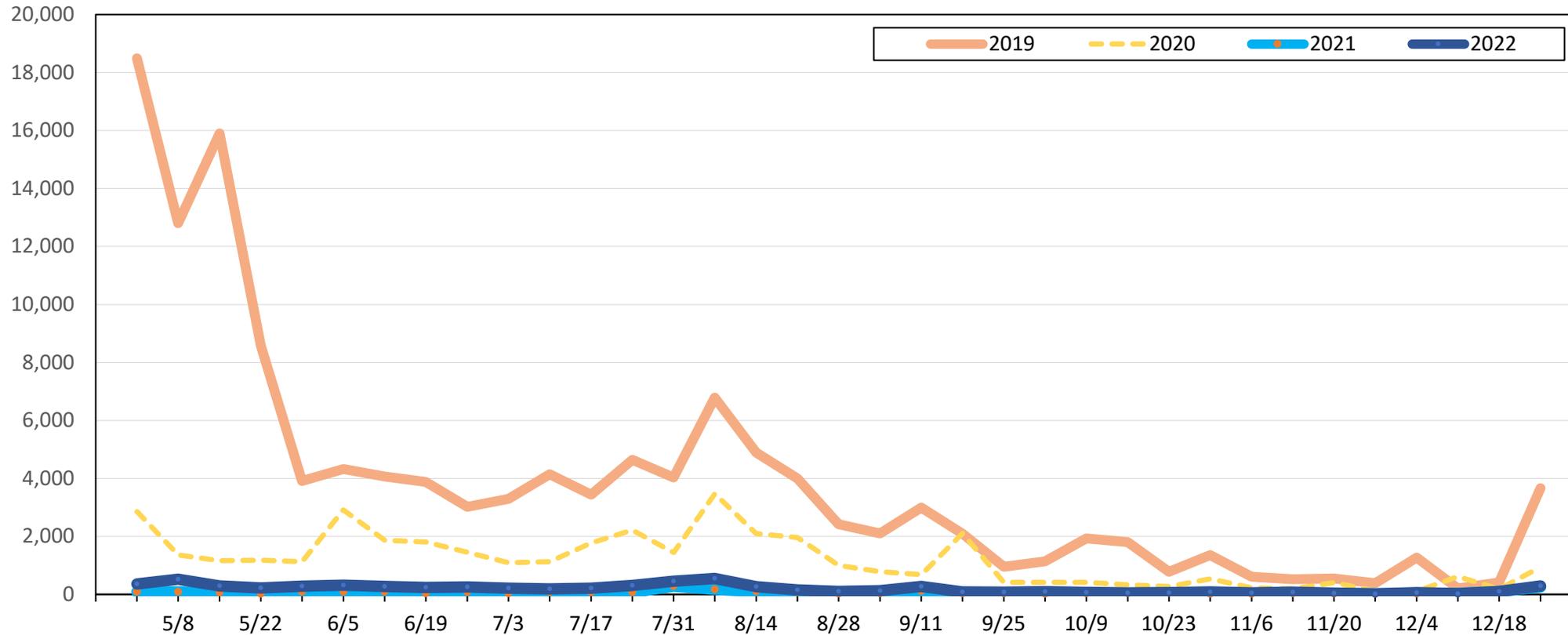
*Future Arrivals refers to all 'future' arrivals relative to a given Booking Date.
Source: Global Agency Pro

Update: Apr 23, 2022

Source: Global Agency Pro

Travel Agency Bookings to Hawaii for Future Arrivals

Travel Agency Weekly Bookings for Future Travel to Hawai'i as of April 23, 2022
Japan

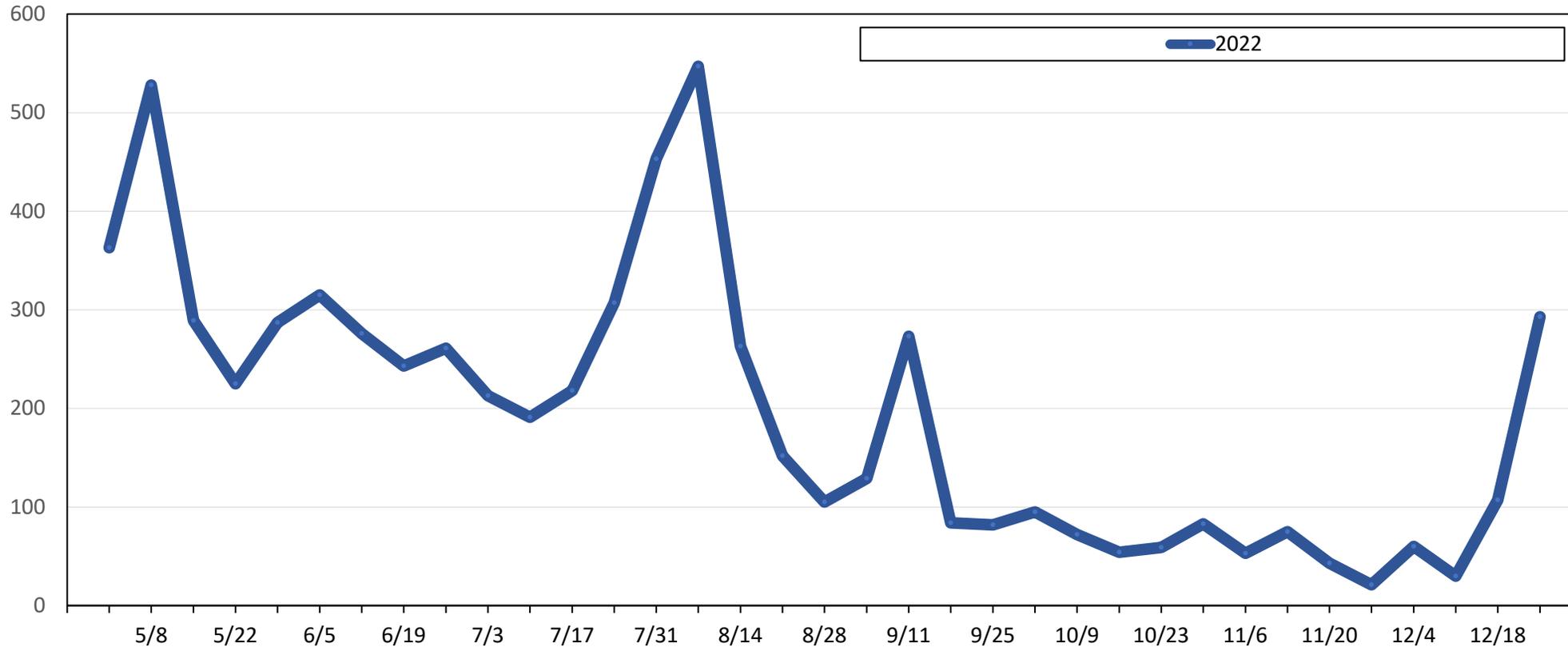


Source: Global Agency Pro, as of April 23, 2022

Source: Global Agency Pro

Travel Agency Bookings to Hawaii for Future Arrivals

Travel Agency Weekly Bookings for Future Travel to Hawai'i as of April 23, 2022 Japan

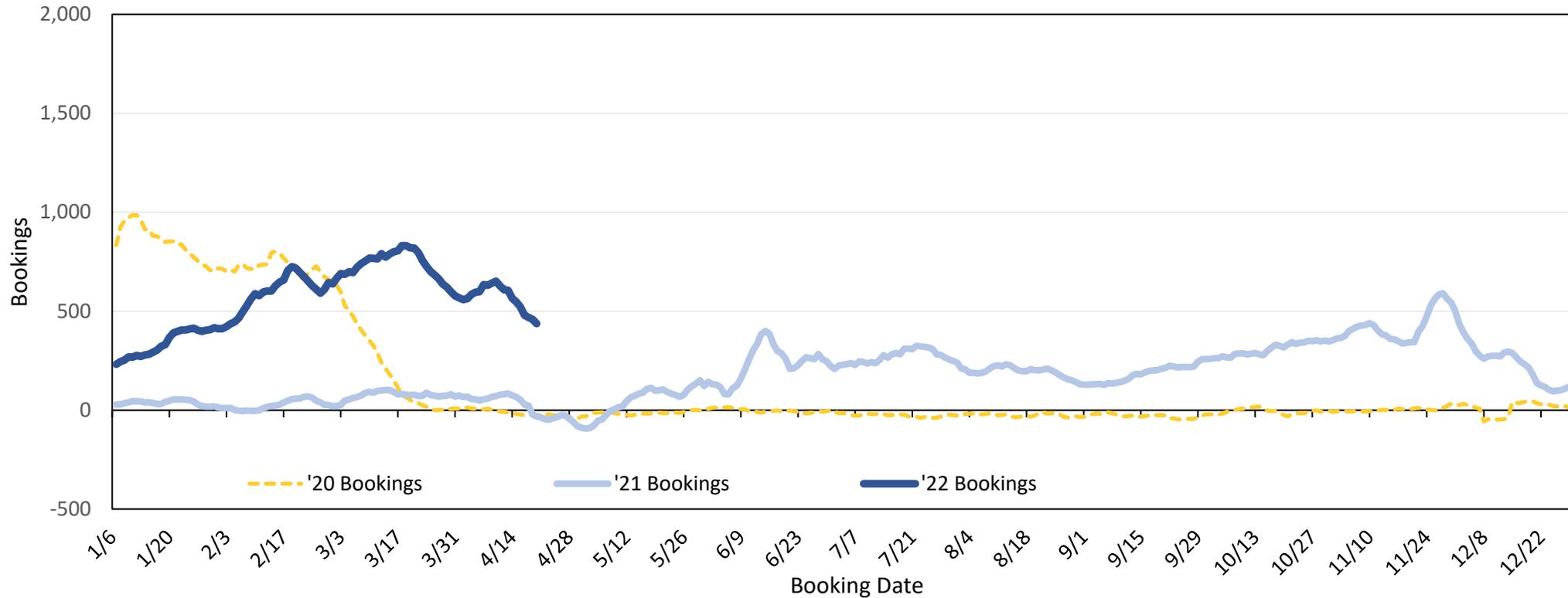


Source: Global Agency Pro, as of April 23, 2022

Source: Global Agency Pro

Travel Agency Bookings to Hawaii for Future Arrivals

Travel Agency Bookings to Hawaii for Future Arrivals*
Based on a 7-day Moving Average as of April 23, 2022
Canada



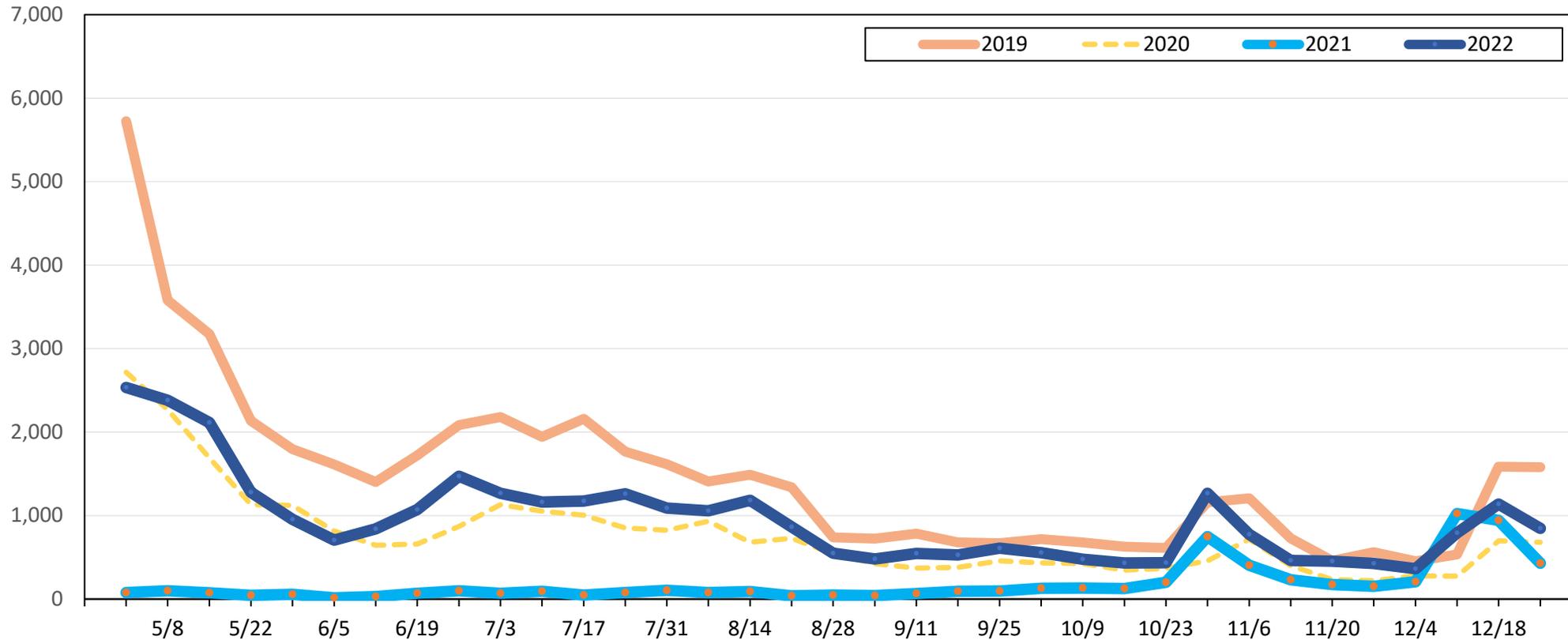
*Future Arrivals refers to all 'future' arrivals relative to a given Booking Date.
Source: Global Agency Pro

Update: Apr 23, 2022

Source: Global Agency Pro

Travel Agency Bookings to Hawaii for Future Arrivals

Travel Agency Weekly Bookings for Future Travel to Hawai'i as of April 23, 2022
Canada

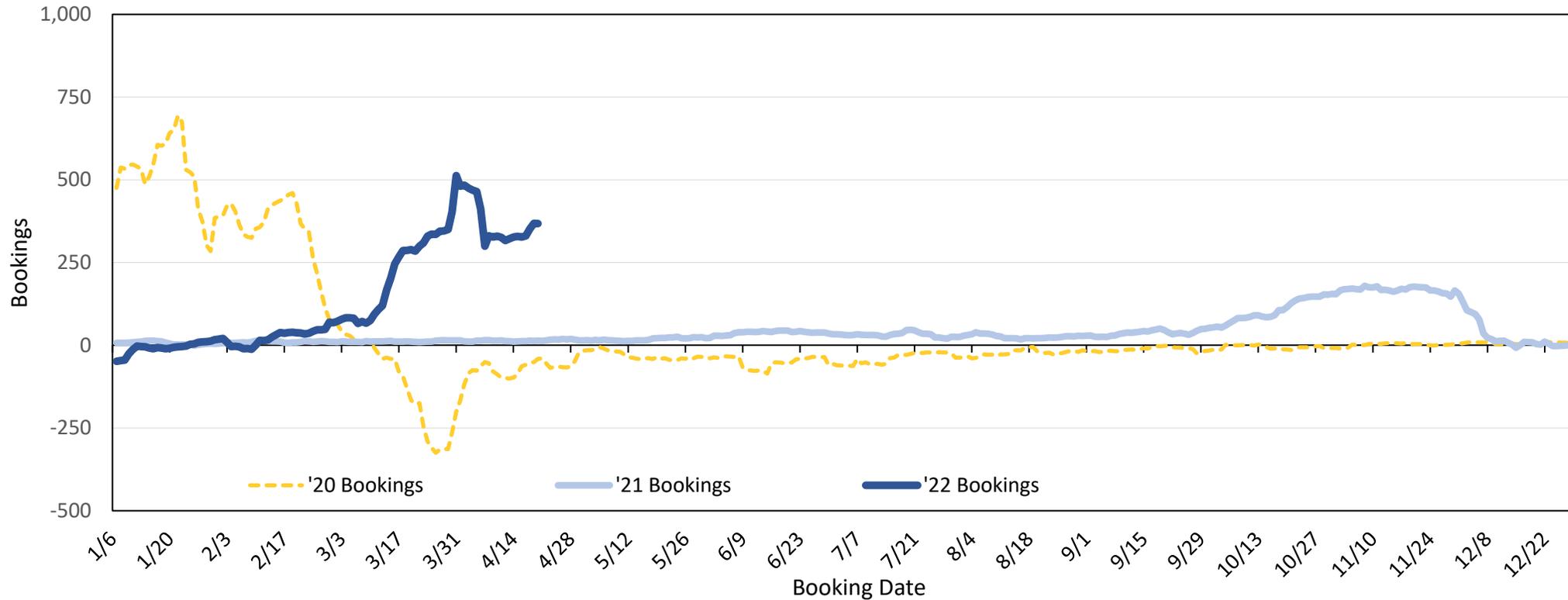


Source: Global Agency Pro, as of April 23, 2022

Source: Global Agency Pro

Travel Agency Bookings to Hawaii for Future Arrivals

Travel Agency Bookings to Hawaii for Future Arrivals*
Based on a 7-day Moving Average as of April 23, 2022
Korea



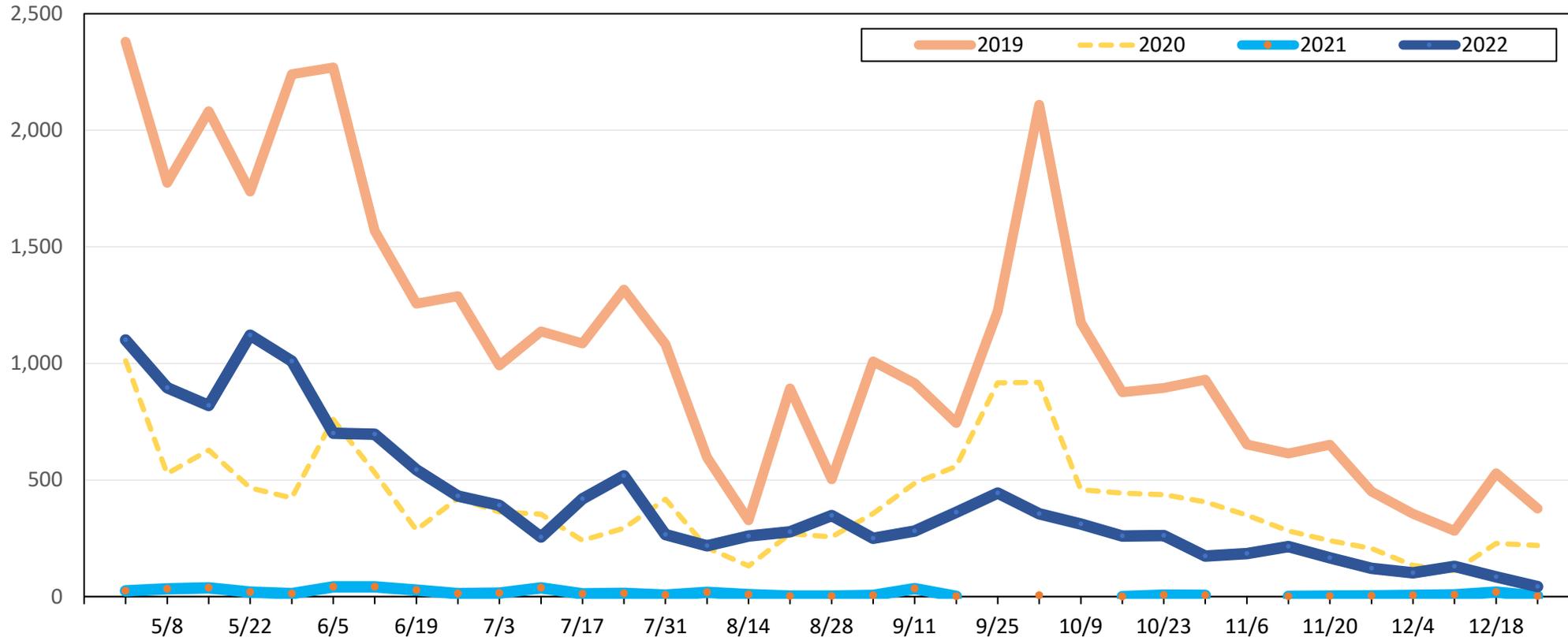
*Future Arrivals refers to all 'future' arrivals relative to a given Booking Date.
Source: Global Agency Pro

Update: Apr 23, 2022

Source: Global Agency Pro

Travel Agency Bookings to Hawaii for Future Arrivals

Travel Agency Weekly Bookings for Future Travel to Hawai'i as of April 23, 2022 Korea

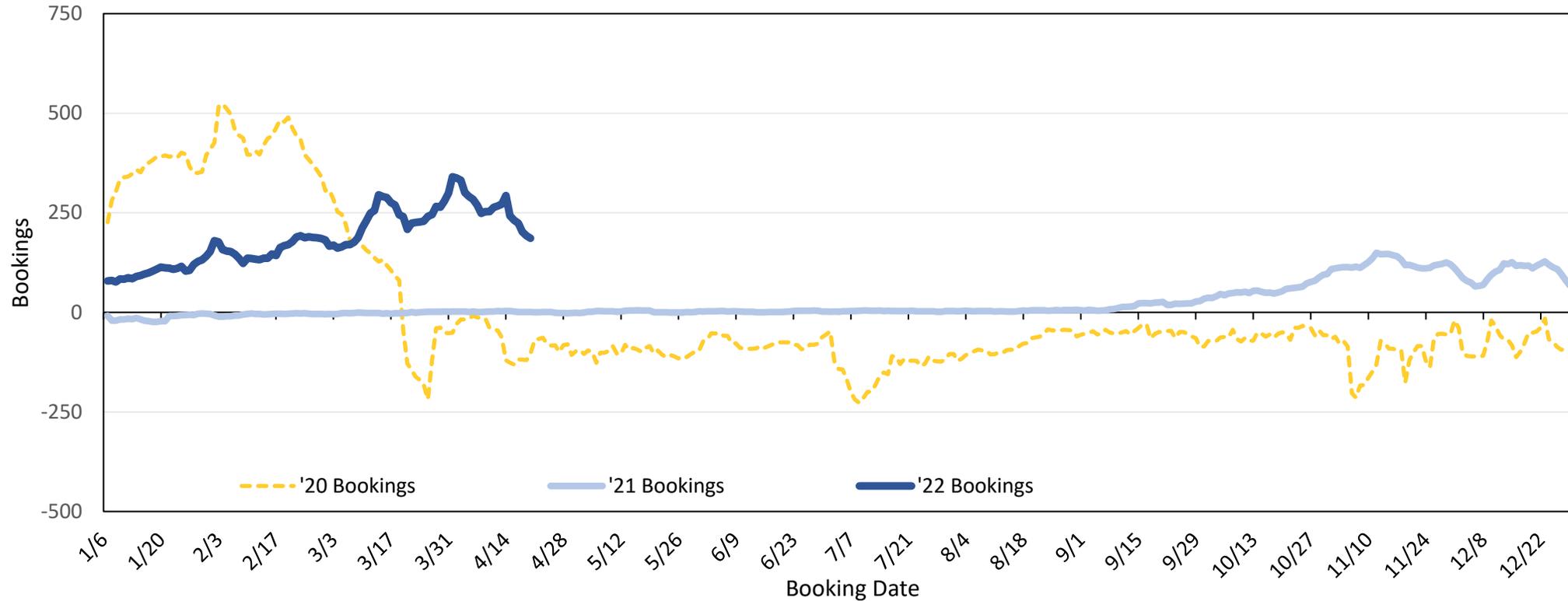


Source: Global Agency Pro, as of April 23, 2022

Source: Global Agency Pro

Travel Agency Bookings to Hawaii for Future Arrivals

Travel Agency Bookings to Hawaii for Future Arrivals*
Based on a 7-day Moving Average as of April 23, 2022
Australia



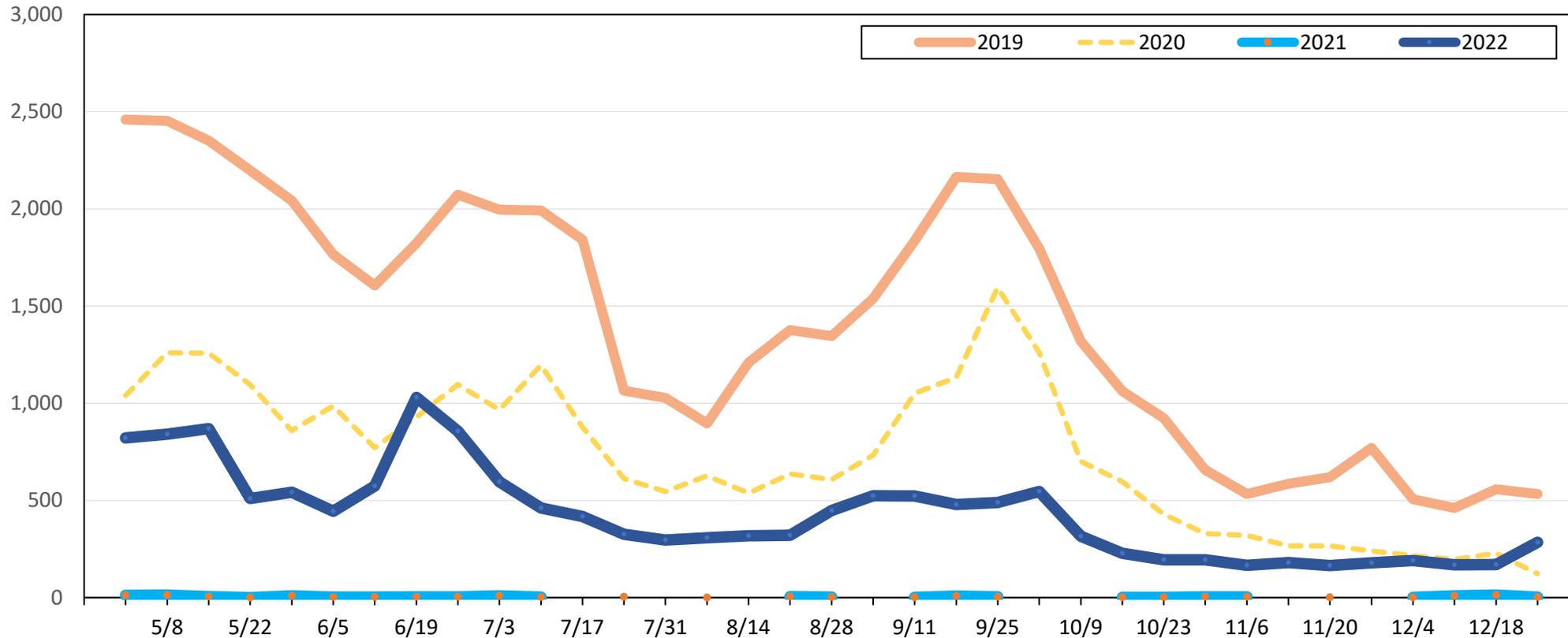
*Future Arrivals refers to all 'future' arrivals relative to a given Booking Date.
Source: Global Agency Pro

Update: Apr 23, 2022

Source: Global Agency Pro

Travel Agency Bookings to Hawaii for Future Arrivals

Travel Agency Weekly Bookings for Future Travel to Hawai'i as of April 23, 2022 Australia



Source: Global Agency Pro, as of April 23, 2022

Source: Global Agency Pro

MAHALO!



The Environmental Impact of Professional Fireworks Displays

Like many other objects created and consumed by humans, the use of fireworks has an impact on the environment. The devices that produce the beautiful colors and large booms are manufactured from a number of chemical compounds. Professional fireworks displays typically contain many of these devices set off over a large field or body of water within a short duration—often lasting less than ten minutes.

The pyrotechnic reaction within a fireworks device consists of two primary ingredients: the fuel and the oxidizer. By adding energy, an exothermic chemical reaction occurs and the fuel contained within the compound is oxidized. The resultant reaction results in the emission of heat, certain wavelengths of light and, depending upon the speed of the reaction, audible sound waves. The resultant derivative compounds from these reactions vary depending upon the originating composition.

The two primary oxidizers utilized in display fireworks are Nitrates and Perchlorates.

Nitrates—Potassium Nitrate (Saltpeter) in particular—is a primary component of black powder, which serves as the most common propellant and can comprise as much as 40 percent of the total weight of the device. Potassium Nitrate is typically mixed with Charcoal and Sulfur as fuels. Perchlorates are typically used to oxidize the metal salts that produce the colors. Other fuels commonly used include Strontium Nitrate, Aluminum, Barium Chloride, Iron and Copper Chloride. Derivatives of particular interest from these reactions include Nitrogen Oxide, Sulfur Dioxide, Ozone, Carbon Monoxide, and Carbon Dioxide. In addition a small amount of particulate matter is produced containing compounds such as Potassium Oxide, Barium Chloride, Strontium Chloride, and Aluminum Oxide. Important to note is that the quantity of fuels in a typical fireworks device is rather small, typically less than 5% of the total weight of the device. Other non-reactive components present include binders and paper compounds.

While the emissions from pyrotechnic reactions are pollutants, the quantity produced in a typical fireworks display is small in comparison to other common sources. For example, the emission of these gasses and particulates from a single commercial passenger airplane flight is far greater than the emissions of one 5-minute long fireworks show. Moreover, studies have indicated that hazardous concentrations of these gasses quickly dissipate to background levels in both a short time and distance from the discharge site. Testing has shown particulate matter concentrations are also small due to their dispersal over a relatively large area, and compounds present within this particulate are relatively inert. Again, the concentration of particulates is miniscule in comparison to other common sources such as automobile exhaust emissions.

One area of concern that studies have identified is perchlorate contamination. Residual amounts of the oxidizer have been detected at various sites following fireworks displays. Since perchlorates are highly soluble in water, this is a particular concern for areas where the watershed incorporates drinking water sources or in small, closed bodies of water such as ponds. In larger bodies of water or areas of high circulation (such as the ocean) however, the high solubility actually benefits dispersal and minimizes impact.

Pollution is measured as the relationship between a compound's toxicity and its concentration in a given area. The natural dispersion of the compounds present in pyrotechnic products during the oxidation process and their limited use over time in any single area causes the actual level of pollution to be relatively small--especially when compared to other forms of industry performed in a single location over a long period of time. As with any activity, progress must be made to mitigate any adverse impact on the environment. In recent years, there are many compounds which have been eliminated from fireworks compositions in order to increase safety and reduce toxicity, such as arsenic, chlorates, and lead. There has also been significant progress made recently in eliminating the use of perchlorates as oxidizers within the industry, though there are still significant economic barriers to overcome. While the adverse impact of fireworks on the environment is not zero, the quantity of pollutants generated and their infrequency of use makes them a fairly insignificant contributor to the adverse environmental impacts of modern human life.

References:

"Impact of Ambient Air Quality by Outdoor Fireworks Displays in Hong Kong", Andrew Tang, Wilson Mau, October 2013

"Evaluation of Perchlorate Contamination at a Fireworks Display", Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, August 2007

"Perchlorate: Health Effects and Technologies for Its Removal from Water Resources", Asha Srinivasan and Thiruvengkatachari Viraraghavan, April 2009

"Fireworks and Particulate Matter (PM2.5)", Huang Chaxiang and Yang Lin, October 2013

"Perchlorate Behavior in a Municipal Lake Following Fireworks Displays", Richard T. Wilkin, Dennis D. Fine, and Nicole G. Burnett, May 2007



Sea Engineering, Inc.

863 N. Nimitz Hwy • Honolulu, Hawaii 96817
Phone: (808) 536-3603 • FAX (808) 536-3703 • www.seaengineering.com

March 9, 2016

Miss Stephanie Pascual
Vice President
Hawaii Explosives & Pyrotechnics, Inc.
P.O. Box 1244
Keaau, HI 96749

Dear Stephanie.

Sea Engineering, Inc. conducted a debris inspection of the waters fronting the Hilton Hawaiian Village on March 9, 2016. Diving was conducted under OSHA and ADCI guidelines, which require a minimum 3-man team. Divers inspected the project area, shown in Figure 1 below, for any firework debris. Debris was collected using hands, nets and game bags and brought back to shore for collection and analysis by HiPyro personnel. Visibility during the inspection was estimated to be 2 to 4 ft., with better visibility in some areas. SEI estimates that approximately 100% coverage of the area completed over the 4-hour period. Divers swam transects both parallel and perpendicular to shore using fixed compass headings.



Figure 1: Inspection Area

Bottom conditions were a combination of soft silty sand, small cobble and live-rock. SEI divers found a combined total of approximately 3 gallons of debris associated with the project. To note, approximately 1.5 to 2 gallons of plastic, coffee cups and general beach user debris was also found. SEI divers estimate that 95% of the debris was found in area “A” with the remaining 5% found in area “B”. Divers did not find any debris in area “C”.



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If you have any other questions regarding the findings please do not hesitate to contact me.

Regards,

Andrew Rocheleau, Marine Operations Manager

From: [Alika Mau](#)
To: [DLNR.BLNR.Testimony](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Weekly Fireworks Show in Waikiki
Date: Thursday, May 12, 2022 11:08:06 AM

5/13/22 agenda item D-4

To Whom It May Concern,

For over 57 years my family has owned and operated the Waikiki Business Plaza and Waikiki Shopping Plaza. We understand the tourist and local mentality. Having a weekly firework show at the Hilton Hawaiian Village Waikiki Beach Resort is an enjoyment and enhances the "melting pot" of Hawaii's cultures.

We support the ongoing Friday firework shows.

Aloha,
Alika Mau

Waikiki Business Plaza & Waikiki Shopping Plaza
2270 Kalakaua Avenue #1800
Honolulu, Hawaii 96815

From: [Bob Hampton](#)
To: [DLNR.BLNR.Testimony](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Item D-4 on the May 13, 2022 Agenda, Hawai'i Explosives request for an ROE
Date: Wednesday, May 11, 2022 3:24:31 PM

Aloha BLNR Members.

I'm Bob Hampton, Chairman of Waikiki Beach Activities, Inc.

Waikiki Beach Activities (WBA) has been active on Duke Kahanamoku Beach and Duke Kahanamoku Lagoon for the past three decades. WBA is Managing Agent for beach activities for Hilton Hawaiian Village Hotel. WBA's responsibilities include providing guests services on the hotel campus and on Duke Kahanamoku Beach and Duke Kahanamoku Lagoon.

We have reviewed DLNR-Land staff's submittal for Hawai'i Explosives request for an ROE that is required to provide Friday night aerial fireworks displays for the period May 27, 2022 through May 29, 2023, a total of 52 Friday shows.

On the beach we refer to this Free fireworks show as an "Aloha offering." This name came about because many guests and our local community often ask us the question, "What is the purpose of this show?" When we tell them it is a Free expression of Aloha or an Aloha offering they almost always say, "Yes, and it's free."

I'm sure you know that this Free Aloha offering appeals to more than just our visitors it has an equal appeal to our local folks. Just take a walk through Ala Moana Park on a Friday fireworks night, and ask any one of the many Local Ohanas gathered under tents and in groups and couples sitting in the sand, what they think of the Free fire works show. You will hear "Awesome!" and, "It should be longer." They obviously want more.

We also agree with the Land staff's comment, that the fireworks show "will probably have minimal or no significant effect on the environment".

We can state from our experience over the last couple decades of opening Hilton's beach activities on Duke Kahanamoku Beach in the morning following a Friday night fireworks show that there is no mess or debris left in the sand or in the water, especially after Hilton's beach grooming with the tractor sand rake.

The Land staff also recommends that HE's request for a credit for the permit fees they paid during the time all of us were required to shut down during the hight of the pandemic, be approved. This is fair.

Likewise there should be no increase in rent fees charged to Hilton during the requested 52 week period. In fact, we strongly believe that there should be a waiver of these rental fees as the highest and best use of this small piece of the beach is to provide visitors and our local community this Free Aloha offering. This long running Friday night fireworks show has grown into a genuine public asset.

Please approve of HE's request for the ROE as recommended by the DLNR Land staff.

Aloha

Bob Hampton
Chairman
Waikiki Beach Activities, Inc.
(808) 479-9947
<waikikibeachactivities.com>



Waikīkī Improvement Association

May 13, 2022

The Honorable Suzanne Case
Chairperson
State of Hawai'i
Board of Land and Natural Resources
1151 Punchbowl St.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Chair Case:

Re: Issuance of Right-of-Entry Permit to Hawaii Explosives & Pyrotechnics, Inc. for Aerial Fireworks Display at Duke Kahanamoku Beach Every Friday from May 27, 2022, to May 19, 2023, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu, Tax Map Key: (1) 2-3-037: portion of 021.

Waikīkī Improvement Association (WIA) is a nonprofit organization representing 170 leading businesses and stakeholders in Waikīkī. Our members care deeply about the future of this special place, Waikīkī. For more than 40 years, we have remained true to its objective: "To improve, enrich and beautify Waikiki for the benefit of residents and visitors alike...to promote conditions conducive to the economic and cultural good and for the betterment of the entire community."

WIA strongly supports issuing the permit that would allow the resumption of the Hilton Hawaiian Village aerial fireworks display occurring every Friday.

The Friday fireworks at the Hilton Hawaiian Village are visible from many parts of Waikīkī and the surrounding community. I estimate that over 100,000 people view this event every week. "Fireworks Friday" has become a Waikīkī tradition totally funded by the Hilton Hawaiian Village for over \$400,000 a year. Hilton does not charge more for guest rooms or food and drinks associated with the Friday night fireworks.

Waikīkī Improvement Association urges the Board of Land and Natural Resources to approve the permit and to refrain from unnecessarily adding to the cost of this valuable community event

Mahalo,

Rick Egged
President, Waikīkī Improvement Association