

MINUTES  
FOR THE MEETING OF THE  
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

DATE: September 16, 2015  
TIME: 9:30 am  
PLACE: DLNR Board Room  
Kalanimoku Bldg.  
1151 Punchbowl St., Room 132  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Chairperson Suzanne Case called the meeting of the Commission on Water Resource Management to order at 9:30 a.m.

The following were in attendance:

**MEMBERS:** Ms. Suzanne Case, Mr. Jonathan Starr, Mr. Milton Pavao,  
Dr. Virginia Pressler, M.D., Mr. William Balfour, Jr.

**ABSENT:** Mr. Michael Buck, Dr. Kamana Beamer, PhD

**STAFF:** Jeffrey Pearson, P. E., Roy Hardy, Dean Uyeno, Lenore Ohye, Charley Ice,  
Malie Beach-Smith, Neal Fujii, Jeremy Kimura, Rebecca Alakai, Jonas  
Burgon

**COUNSEL:** Julie China, Esq.

**OTHERS:** Leah Nelson (University of Hawaii Manoa), Kylie Wager (Earthjustice), Josh  
Stanbro (HCF), Shannon Wood (Windward Ahupua'a Alliance), Doug Cudiga  
(KAA), Landis Ignacio (KAA), Kaleo Manuel (DHHL), Dawn Huff (Joule Group  
KIUC), Kyra Kaishi (AG), Travis Hylton, David Henkin (Earthjustice)

Chair Case took a few minutes to thank Roy Hardy (Ground Water Program Manager) for the work he did as the Acting Deputy for the Water Commission, and welcomed Jeffrey (Jeff) Pearson to his first commission meeting as the newly confirmed Water Deputy. Chair Case also welcomed Deputy Pearson's support staff, Kathleen Oshiro.

**A. APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

August 11, 2015

Commissioner Starr reiterated what he emphasized at a previous meeting that verbatim transcripts are used for minutes at board meetings and said that it should also be done for the Water Commission meetings. He added that he will object to it at every single meeting.

**MOTION: (Pavao /Balfour)**

To approve the minutes.

MINUTES APPROVED (Opposed/Starr)

Approved by Commission on  
Water Resource Management  
at the meeting held on

12/16/2015

**B. ACTION ITEMS**

- 1. APPLICATION FOR A WATER USE PERMIT; APPLICATION FOR WELL CONSTRUCTION/PUMP INSTALLATION PERMITS: Chase Well (Well No. 3-3208-001), TMK (1) 6-7-002:034, WUP No. 00999; New Potable Ground Water Use for 0.127 mgd; Mokuleia Ground Water Management Area, Oahu**

SUBMITTAL PRESENTATION by Charley Ice

Charley Ice referred to his submittal in the packet and stated there was a correction to the recommendations. All these applications that come up and in the works right now are still going to leave us with ample amounts to satisfy their request within the sustainable yield. The quantity being requested by Miss Chase for this plantation is based on an agronomist from California who is recommending 0.3 acres inches per day, which translates to 8,146 gallons per acre per day (gad). That is a pretty high estimate. What was used in Waihole was 2,500 gpd and staff also checks this against the IWREDSS (UH CTAHR) model. Mr. Ice continued that the agriculture water use and development plan actually uses a slightly higher figure of 3,400 gallons per day (gpd) for diversified crops.

When using the IWREDSS model, we end up with something like 2,500 gad rather than the numbers the applicant suggested so we are going to recommend an amended recommendation, of something less when you calculate the 15 acres at 2,500 gad. This comes to 38,000 gpd rather than the applicant's requested 122,000 gpd. So if you add on the dwelling units you end up with 68,000 gpd rather than 127,000 gpd so that is the amended recommendation.

The rest of these items are pretty straight forward. The Kipuka database identifies there are no particular historic sites on this parcel but the adjoining one has a heiau. There are no objections and no particular comments from the other reviewers from a whole range of agencies. We did have the comment from Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL). DHHL felt the application was not complete because it did not adequately address that Hawaiian Home Lands needs from their point of view. Staff pointed out that at this time the state water reuse project plans does identify DHHL needs at zero for the North Shore. DHHL has not actually made any request for reservations [in the Mokuleia Ground Water Management Area]. DHHL's comment is standard for them and DHHL wants people to think and pay attention and look more closely at Hawaiian Home Lands. DHHL is asking for amendments in the water use permit instructions for people to complete the application so that they know that there are these other sources to investigate DHHL needs and maybe to request fuller demonstration on that basis on the applications. Staff will review.

Mr. Ice said, other than that there are no issues and reiterated that staff recommends an amended amount of 0.068 mgd rather than 0.127 mgd.

**STAFF AMENDED RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff Recommends that:

- A. The Commission approve the issuance of water use permit no. 00999 to Candace Chase for the reasonable and beneficial use of ~~0.127 million gallons per day~~ of 0.068 million gallons per day, of fresh water from the Chase Well (Well No. 3-3208-001), subject to the standard water use permit

conditions listed in Attachment B and the following special conditions:

1. Should an alternate permanent source of water be found for this use, then the Commission reserves the right to revoke this permit, after a hearing.
2. In the event that the tax map key at the location of the water use is changed, the permittee shall notify the Commission in writing of the tax map key change within thirty (30) days after the permittee receives notice of the tax map key change.

B. The Commission approve Well Construction/Pump Installation permits for the Chase Well (Well No. 3-3208-001), subject to the standard conditions in Attachments C and D, and the following special conditions:

1. None

Chair Case wanted to clarify that it would be a change in line two of subsection A of the recommendation, to change 0.127 to 0.068.

Commissioner Pavao asked if it would affect the size of the pump or if they just going to cut back on the pumping. Mr. Ice said the presumption would be they would be cutting back on the pumping. Commissioner Pavao asked if the pump installation specifies a pump size. Mr. Ice said it may be in one of the exhibits. Roy Hardy said it would be contingent upon the results of the pump testing. It could go higher, that's fine, the aquifer can sustain but they don't need as much as what we are recommending.

Commissioner Pavao assumed this is good water. Mr. Hardy said, "we shall see". Commissioner Pavao asked how far away from the ocean. Mr. Hardy said about a mile.

Chair Case asked if it is flood irrigation. Mr. Ice said no, he believed it was sprinklers. Mr. Ice then corrected that it was trickle drip irrigation.

Mr. Hardy said Exhibit I indicates the well will be two miles from the coast.

Commissioner Starr said he had a problem trying to understand where this was located when he reviewed the documents. It wasn't until he got to Action Item B2 that he was able to understand where Action Item A was geographically. It was a bad exhibit compared to Action Item B2, which gives a larger scale inset. Commissioner Starr recommended that in the future to include a clearer location with insets.

Staff agreed and will provide improved exhibits in the future.

The applicant was not present.

Commissioner Starr moved to approve the staff recommendation with the amount on the second line on point A changed from 0.127 million gallons to 0.068 million gallons per day as per staff.

**MOTION: (Starr/Balfour)**

To approve staff's recommendation.

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

**2. Kalea Properties LLC – APPLICATION FOR A WATER USE PERMIT: Kalea 2012 (Well No. 3-3308-003), TMK (1)6-7-002:028, WUP No. 01002; New Agricultural Use of 0.029 mgd; Mokuleia Ground Water Management Area, Oahu**

SUBMITTAL PRESENTATION by Charley Ice

Charlie Ice explained what are called five units are actually four dwellings and a barn with sanitation facilities, with nine acres with a variety of tree crops of avocado, mango, cacao, and citrus. They haven't showed a plan yet, and will experiment to see if it goes well.

Staff has not received any comments or objections. Mr. Ice apologized, for using the wrong number from the IWREDSS model for the exhibit but as it turns out the calculations in the end works out the right way. So the amount that IWREDSS recommends is about 2,959 gpd so the calculation is the same 0.290 mgd from the recommendation.

Chair Case asked if there is something to correct in the submittal or if it's okay. Mr. Ice said Table 1 needs to be amended from the previous action on Item B-1. The figure of 0.127 should be changed to the previous amended action of 0.068 and the total available remainder will be more.

**MOTION: (Pavao/Starr)**

To approve staff's recommendation.

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

**C. PRESENTATIONS & BRIEFINGS**

**1. Josh Stanbro presentation: "A Blueprint for Action – Water Security for an Uncertain Future"**

Josh Stanbro distributed a copy of "A Blueprint for Action" to the Commission which was also included in their submittal packet.

Josh Stanbro, from the Hawaii Community Foundation, director of the Environment and Sustainability Program, thanked the Commission for allowing him to come to talk about the Hawaii Community Foundation and show a power point. The Community Foundation has been working the last couple of years pulling together a blueprint for fresh water security.

Mr. Stanbro said the foundation is the state's largest and oldest foundation, nearly 100 years old. Their mission is to increase philanthropy across the state with 60 staff and their work is actually scholarships given to students going to college. The idea is not to work alone but bring funding in from the continent and partner with both government, for profit and non-profit.

The issue is it's going to get hotter, which has implications for water, and how do we adapt to climate change specifically in the water and climate arena. Our reliance on ground water is heavy especially on this island and that water use has been dropping because of agriculture going off line but it's starting to kick back up again. That's where we see that nexus of change happening.

Mr. Stanbro explained that what they decided to do was pull together those who really do know about water. This is the group that represents the Council. The way the initiative is designed is to have the Council tell us their best recommendations around creating the water for a secure

future for Hawaii, creating a blueprint this year and try to implement all the suggestions in the blueprint over the next three years.

The Council decided the best goal for water security in the islands was to adopt a no net loss approach. Realizing we don't have the infrastructure necessarily or the models to figure out what's happening underneath the ground, what's happening at aquifer levels, was to try to estimate how much more water would be needed by 2030 in order to stay at the same place and replace, find new and reliable sources for that water without tapping the aquifers additionally.

The Council arrived at the 100 million gallons a day goal by looking at a straight line increase demand curve, so if the population continues to grow there is a certain amount of increase demand. There is also the supply uncertainty factors that the Council was concerned about and assigned a 5% ratio to those and that's what comes up with the additional half a million gallons a day to get to one hundred.

Mr. Stanbro shared that what got them interested two years ago was the research coming out of University of Hawaii. If you look at rainfall with this particular study you have a 22% decrease in rainfall over the 30 year period from 1980 to 2010. When rain comes in bigger pulses, it winds up in the ocean rather than in the aquifer.

The Council blueprint advised to break the 100 million gallons a day into three different approaches; conservation, recharge and reuse.

1. The blueprint targets are specific in the sense that for the conservation section in looking at per capita use is from that annual basis from underground aquifer water rate, that amount can be cut by 8%. This goal by 2030 will provide a target 40 million gallons a day in increased water availability.
2. With recharge, if we build green and grey infrastructure to capture water and expand protected watershed areas, we can increase Hawaii's ability to capture rainwater in key aquifer areas. Improving storm water capture is also beneficial. By 2030, this goal will provide 30 mgd increased water availability.
3. Right now we reuse about 22 million gallons a day of reuse water at different facilities mostly on Oahu and Maui. The Council's goal is to increase to 50 million gallons reuse by 2030 which would yield about 30 million gallons in additional supply.

Mr. Stanbro reported that the legislature has also been looking at these issues last session. There were three critical bills that were directly in the heart of the Blueprint recommendations from the Council empowering storm water utilities at the county level, allowing hydropower and ag districts the ability to get some revenue to maintain ag infrastructure, and a bill that would pilot water scalping water technology which is essentially micro-reuse at the airport in the state.

There's been more attention to watershed and invasive species funding at the legislature recently and obviously this includes the Aloha+ Challenge, which is broader than water but includes water.

We feel that the non-profit sector and the foundation sector has not been as helpful as we could and with the initiative we're trying to bring some resources to bear.

What the Council wanted to see is finding a source of dedicated water security funding and having that established, encouraging and finding ways to keep up and improve agriculture infrastructure which in some cases is not as efficient as it could be; capturing every drop that hits our islands as we go into this period of increase intensively but longer drought periods. We will want to be very efficient about capturing the water that does hit us through our forest and infrastructure. Also, making sure for uses that can use R1 water and not using potable water for those applications to have a network of data.

The goals for the Community Foundation is to bring the private sector and the non-profit sector to the table for work that a lot of government agencies and the legislature have been working on for many years, try to provide some key resources where they can assist, bring awareness to the community around some of these issues. As valuable a resource as water is sometimes it doesn't get as much attention as it should. And try to make sure the different sectors working on water are working in concert and really leveraging each other resources and efforts.

Chair Case said she is delighted to join the effort as soon as we head into the implementation phase.

Commissioner Starr expressed his appreciation to Hawaii Community Foundation and all the people who worked on this. Commissioner Starr said he was really happy when he saw this presentation a few months ago and never saw anything like this coming from the non-profit sector and its really is forward thinking, a great attempt to try to stave off problems rather than wait until they get worse.

Commissioner Starr said he was surprised that two areas were not on the priority list 1) the multiplier factor increasing storage for high flows instead of being dependent on low flow conditions for surface water. He wondered if that was discussed along with capture and storage of storm water that should be a resource instead of a concern.

Mr. Stanbro replied that because the legislature just approve storm water utilities as a viable passport for the counties, we will be spending some time working with the counties, to educate them with more than 1,600 storm water utilities on the mainland and how it could be adopted here. We don't have any here. That's all about building infrastructure basically leveeing a fee on those who made their services impervious in creating some water runoff to capture in different places. That is one place where they plan to work. On the reservoir side, the Council thought they were in the position where people were bulldozing their reservoir because of liability associated with them. Some of the recommendations are in here about trying to make it easier for landowners to keep and maintain water storage facilities reservoirs on their land and not being a water Bureau of Reclamation state. I know our congressional delegation is working on that and might offer some possibilities for actually increasing amount reservoir capacity.

Commissioner Starr said it was three years ago that there was one of the request made by Commission staff to our congressional delegation and it has been requested several years before to have Hawaii added to the list of reclamation states. He hoped that it was something that perhaps we could get more support of and perhaps DLNR can also double its efforts to try to get our congressional delegation to move on it. This is something Senator Schatz and Senator Hirono are aware of but perhaps with their support we can be added to the reclamation states and get funding. He asked Mr. Stanbro if that's something in line of what he's thinking.

Mr. Stanbro said he thinks this is something they would be very interested in. As he understands it, part of the problem is that the states that are currently bureau of reclamation states aren't

overly eager to share the pie, allocation, so it's not entirely in our hands adding Hawaii to that list. Yes, it is definitely in line with the recommendations here with stored water. Derick Chow who's on the Council, Army Corp of Engineers are very interested in trying to increase the reservoir storage for storm water capture here.

Commissioner Starr asked what have the big differences between Hawaii and most of the rest of the US is the ability to utilize R1 water on food agriculture. Most of the fruits and vegetables that we eat come from California basin and most are grown with R1. In Hawaii, we have regulations and codes that don't yet allow it. He wants to compliment the work in Department of Health (DOH) moving forward very rapidly to allow this and he hopes that in this calendar year we would actually see the changes that would allow R1 from water treatment plants to be used for food. There are still going to have to be a number of steps for that to work, one of course is the regulatory side that DOH is working on that they should be complemented and encouraged. The other is acceptance because frankly we need to do that if we are going to have much greater penetration of use for R1 replacing potable resources. So there will need to be a campaign to explain it and the work done which is available in California to show it is a viable source. A lot is made of the risk of pharmaceuticals coming through the treatment plant. At the water reuse conference there were a number of scientists who quantified the dynamics of pharmaceuticals in R1 water based on studies in California. I've been concerned about that and I believed that at one time was a feeling that before Hawaii using R1 water on food crops that a five year study be done using R1 and testing, and so on. And that was undertaken before DOH kind of put this on the fast track to approve which he's glad they did.

The dynamics of the numbers were that if someone worked in the fields every day and was subject to R1 irrigation water, it would take them seven years or 10 years or in some cases 100 years of exposure to equal one dose of aspirin. Someone needs to become the explainer so the community can make a choice rather than the issue becoming subject to maybe not such rational public relations and decision-making. He wondered whether if that is something a roll that this program is trying to achieve and fit in with that.

Mr. Stanbro stated that maybe at a later term; the first hurdle is really around the farmers themselves. ADC and others have been doing some unique work around bundling in water and agriculture infrastructure to really create economic development. Larry Jeffs who is one of the most successful farmer on the island, would rather have R1 water from Wahiawa Wastewater Treatment Plant than ditch water because it's actually better grade and more reliable. If the farmers are willing to utilize it than that's the big hurdle too.

USGS is doing work with the Board of Water Supply and it was more about the percolation and if you used R1 for Ag reuse would get back to the aquifer and the preliminary response in the findings from the studies was that little if any would make its way through. There may be a chance to do some public education on that, but the fact that R1 is being used in California is already testimony to that.

Commissioner Starr continued that when he saw Mr. Stanbro's presentation there were actually some dollar figures tied in the polling work that was done to try to ascertain what the willingness of the voter was acceptable as far an amount that would go toward a water fee – something like \$5.00 a year. He knew that one of the issues that the Commission has is that we're not funded to the point that our staff can really do what were mandated to do in terms of managing and protecting and multiplying the resource. Commissioner Starr asked Mr. Stanbro if he could give us a little guideline of the possible mechanism for something that perhaps CWRM or DLNR could do to actually create a source of funding for water management.

Mr. Stanbro said he thought the idea the Council had arrived at which is the closest nexus would be a water fee that would be attached to the ability to pump water out of the aquifers. Some small amount levied on folks that are extracting from the aquifers to go straight back to the programs that protect the water supply in the aquifer. Conveyance tax and other sources had been talked about in the past but they may not be as close to the nexus especially for the legislature right now and the house finance committee and ways and means, they look closely at the nexus. The numbers you are talking about, there is pretty high willingness to pay from residence for domestic water. \$5.00 blue bar is willing to pay \$5.00 a month and the green on top of that is the additional fee people willing to pay \$1.00 a month. Depending on how that water security fee was allocated among the suppliers whether on domestic side or agricultural side or industrial side. Then you have a source, a network of data collection which is what we really need in some infrastructure and capacity at the Commission and also protecting watershed areas, helping push the reuse proposals forward and a number of other things that are contained within here.

#### **D. ANNOUNCEMENTS & UPDATES**

1. Fresh Water Security Action Plan  
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Lenore Ohye (Planning Program Manager) briefed the Commission on a concept they are working on in conjunction with the Department of Health and that is a Fresh Water Security Action Plan. This concept was initially proposed by Commissioner Buck following Department of Health's (DOH) briefing on the Water Quality Plan in February. Ms. Ohye said they are proposing to use Josh's Blueprint as a basis for a three-year action plan, focusing on conservation, reuse, and recharge, which are part of the Commission's interests as well to help us conserve our natural resources. We hope this plan can integrate several other ongoing related initiatives such as the Governor's environmental initiative that would also involve DOA in addition to DLNR and DOH, and also the Aloha+ Challenge and Hawaii Green Growth's work to set up performance benchmarks.

We met once with Chair Case and Commissioner Pressler and they are both supportive of this initiative. This is in its early stages of planning, but we need to get this fleshed out ASAP. We will be meeting on September 21 with Chair Case to go over our proposed approach and get feedback before bringing in DOA and DOH.

Commissioner Starr asked if this is going to tie in with the non-potable water plan for the central Oahu and what's the status of that? Ms. Ohye replied that that was a very specific regional assessment of all the different non-potable sources as well as an assessment of non-potable demand for agriculture and other irrigation in the central Oahu corridor. It was information gathering and it's available for people to use to move forward with it and one hopeful thing is to use R1 water on agricultural crops.

Ms. Ohye added a clarification to a prior agenda item that right now you can use reuse water on agriculture crops. There are some restrictions and some monitoring requirements that DOH is reviewing to try to streamline to make it more attractive, but the major pushback is the markets and people's fear, and there needs to be a public outreach and an education program in place.

Commissioner Starr asked if we were going to meet with the outer island utilities and bring them into the mix? Ms. Ohye said certainly as we need to engage with them as the focus is on conservation,



reuse, and recharge so for sure conservation involves the utilities as well as recharge for watershed management. Definitely it will be a collaborative process and will try to get something together as soon as we can.

Commissioner Starr shared that he thought this is a great project and encourage that this be moved forward expeditiously.

2. Update on Complaint and Petition for Declaratory Order Against Waste Filed By Po'ai Wai Ola and West Kaua'i Watershed Alliance (through Earthjustice), Waimea, Kaua'i, Hawai'i

Dean Uyeno (SPAM Program Manager) briefed the Commission that this past Monday they held a meeting with Earthjustice, Agribusiness Development Corp (ADC), Kekaha Agriculture Association (KAA), Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) and Kauai Island Utility Cooperative (KIUC).

Discussion was on the future site visit in October which the Commission previously approved a limited site visit, but since that time requests to attend the site visit were received. A decision was made after consulting with the AG, to limit the site visit to the commissioners, the complainant, and the respondents. Therefore Earthjustice, representing the complainants, KAA and ADC will also attend the limited site visit with commissioners and commission staff. DHHL and KIUC both agreed to conduct a separate site visit and Mr. Uyeno thanked KAA for agreeing to that. It was also brought to our attention that Landis Ignacio of KAA said that with recent storms, portions of their system as well as the roads has been damaged. CWRM staff will have to look at the site visit agenda with the possibility of some of the items being removed. That will also free up some time.

Mr. Uyeno said he would like to bring back to the Commission a submittal to delegate the Chairperson to hire a mediator. There was a request to have the meeting at night but by adjusting the schedule to have the meeting in the morning, take up the submittal at that time and provide time for public comments. This is still in discussion.

Other issues discussed at the recent meeting were issues as far as responses required by ADC and KAA in July. Staff will be sending follow-up letters to KAA and for information that was either asked for and not provided, or for additional information.

As far as moving forward on the mediation process, staff will provide a submittal at the next commission meeting to request the chair to give authority to hire a mediator. The parties have agreed to looking at potential mediators that they can agree upon. Another meeting will be scheduled in early October.

Commissioner Starr asked if that would mean that members of the community would not be allowed to follow on any part of the site visit. Mr. Uyeno answered correct and added that this is to educate the Commissioners about the system. There are certain areas that are gated off or would have to cross streams so it is a purely public health and safety aspect that is being looked at. There are narrow roads making it hard to turn around.

Commissioner Starr understands that there will be a meeting that the public can attend and offer testimony and discuss potential mediation, and asked where would this meeting be held? Mr. Uyeno said the same place as last time, not at the KAA offices. Mr. Uyeno said they confirmed the Kekaha Community Center for the evening meeting but will check on a morning reservation.

Commissioner Starr asked why not an evening meeting? Mr. Uyeno said they would like to take the submittal and public testimony so it would work at the beginning instead of the middle. He also said if the meeting was at the middle then we would have to provide the video from the morning site visit.

Commissioner Starr objected to that as the members of the community should be able to participate and it is very difficult for those that work to come to a morning meeting where an evening meeting would allow members of the community to come and hear what's going on and participate. Commissioner Starr said he felt strongly that with our last visit, it started opening up a discussion with the community on Kauai for those who were there thought there was a lot of anger. This was due to the fact that the Commission had not been on Kauai for 11 years and there was not an opportunity for the community of Kauai to speak their peace and know what was going on. We worked hard to try to diffuse some of that and he feels that if we go there and act in a way that's really hard for the community to be part of the process, we will create a lot of antagonism and anger at the Commission, even though we are trying very hard to do the right and fair thing as far as process. Commissioner Starr beseeched staff to find a way to have a meeting that is really open and is inviting to the community and that means having it after working hours in a public place large enough to accommodate anyone who wants to attend.

David Henkin, Earthjustice, on behalf of Po'ai Wai Ola said this was first he's heard that the meeting might be shifted to the morning. In terms of logistics, we, and I'm sure the Commission would prefer to have an open meeting where the community could participate. We feel that the most important thing both to this process and really to benefit the communities, is to make sure the commissioners have the opportunity to a good on the ground site visit, and because of some of the logistical challenges Earthjustice understands why the Commission needs to have a limited meeting that would not open be to the public. But having that opportunity for the community to show up in the evening certainly would better accommodate the working people of West Kauai and he would support that as well. If there was a morning meeting and if there are logistical challenges along the way during the site visit, darkness may overtake you before you have gotten through the full schedule that staff has laid out. So even for that limited purpose of making sure you can see everything you need to see and deal with any eventualities that occur having it in the evening might work out best. He would like to request an evening meeting.

### 3. Upcoming Conferences:

Deputy Jeff Pearson gave the update for the upcoming conference in case anyone on the Commission wanted to participate.

- Hawaii Water Works Association (HWWA), October 14-16, 2015, at the Ala Moana Hotel. Staff will be doing a presentation on water conservation and water auditing.
- Hawaii Conference Planning Officials (HCPO) / Hawaii Geographic Information Coordinating Council (HIGICC), October 14-16, 2015, at the Hawaii Convention Center
- Second Conference on Water Resource Sustainability Issues on Tropical Islands, December 1-3, 2015, at the Hilton Hawaiian Village. Staff will be doing a presentation on Monitoring Wells with respect to Tropical Islands.

4. 2nd County Malama Day Clean-up at Kaloko-Honokohau National Park –  
September 19, 2015

Commissioner Starr said he would like to attend the Second Conference on Water Resource Sustainability Issues on Tropical Islands, December 1-3, 2015 and asked kokua from CWRM for him to attend it.

**E. COMMISSION MEETING SCHEDULE (TENTATIVE)**

1. October 20-21, 2015 (Kauai)
2. November 18, 2015 (Oahu)

The meeting was adjourned at 10:45 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Kathleen Oshiro  
Secretary

APPROVED AS SUBMITTED:

JEFFREY T. PEARSON, P.E.  
Deputy Director