

**WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION PLAN
HAWAI‘I WATER WORKSHOP – HILO
March 30, 2015**



The Commission on Water Resource Management (Commission) is currently updating the State Water Resource Protection Plan (WRPP), a long-range plan that provides guidance and direction for protecting and managing Hawai‘i’s water resources. As a part of the WRPP update process, the Commission is hosting seven “Hawai‘i Water Workshops” throughout the state to hear about water management issues and ideas in those communities. This will inform the Commission’s thinking as it formulates the WRPP Update. **These notes are for the seventh workshop, held in Hilo on Hawai‘i island at the Aupuni Center on March 30, 2015.**

ATTENDANCE

Community Participants: 51 participants signed in
Water Commissioners: Milton Pavao
Commission Staff: Roy Hardy, Lenore Ohye, Jeremy Kimura, Neal Fujii
Townscape (Consultant): Bruce Tsuchida, Sherri Hiraoka

PRESENTATION

Roy Hardy welcomed participants to the meeting and thanked everyone for attending, then provided an overview of the Commission on Water Resource Management, Hawai‘i’s ground and surface water resources, the Hawai‘i Water Plan, known water resource issues, and water resource management strategies.

BREAKOUT GROUPS

Participants broke out into four groups to discuss water resource issues. Groups identified several issues and focused on a few issues to discuss more in depth, along with potential actions to address the issues. All of the topics are recorded below and are consolidated by topic, rather than by what group they came from.

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COMMENT/ISSUE		RESPONSE
MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND ENFORCEMENT		
1	There is a lack of water planning. It shouldn't be first come first served.	The Hawaii Water Plan is made up of five components prepared by different County and State agencies. The Hawaii Water Plan process therefore allows for coordinated water planning amongst all these agencies. Please visit our website at http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/cwrp/planning/hiwaterplan/ to learn more about the Hawaii Water Plan.
AGRCULTURAL WATER NEEDS		
2	DHHL water rights, reservations, T&C rights - Opportunity for agricultural tenants to drill wells to enable farming in Panaewa.	CWRM will process completed permit applications for new wells filed by properly licensed contractors. Please contact the CWRM's Ground Water Regulation Branch at 974-4000 (extension 70225) or visit our website at http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/cwrp/info/forms/ for more information.
3	Insufficient access to water for agriculture and farming, especially for DHHL and in Puna.	Please see response above. To install a stream diversion for agricultural needs, please contact the CWRM's Stream Protection and Management Branch at 974-4000 (extension 70234) or visit our website at http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/cwrp/info/forms/ for more information.
4	Lower agricultural water rates	Water rates are set by the Public Utility Commission or established through the administrative rules of the Department of Agriculture (DOA) and municipal water departments.
5	No maintenance of agricultural ditches and systems	The Agricultural Water Use and Development Plan, currently being updated by the Department of Agriculture, is a long-range plan for the prioritization, rehabilitation, and maintenance of agricultural irrigation systems. This plan helps to guide budget requests for rehabilitation and maintenance of agricultural systems. To learn more, please visit our website at http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/cwrp/planning/hiwaterplan/awudp/ .

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ALTERNATIVE WATER SOURCES		
6	DHHL water rights, reservations, T&C rights - need more capture and distribution of rain water	Section 7 of the updated WRPP will have more information about alternative water resources, which includes rain and storm water capture and reuse.
7	For areas on water catchment, there is a threat from lava flows - there is not enough water to fight fires.	The County of Hawaii has developed a drought mitigation plan, which includes wildland fire mitigation. The plan lists current mitigation efforts and new fire mitigation projects should funding become available for implementation. The plan is available on our website at http://state.hi.us/dlnr/drought/preparedness.htm#countydrought .
8	Need to address water catchment systems, especially in Puna. Catchment is needed because there is no County water service and no known plans to service Puna - need to expand service.	The University of Hawaii's College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources (CTAHR) has developed a manual for rainwater harvesting: www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/oc/freepubs/pdf/rm-12.pdf . The manual includes guidelines for collection, storage, maintenance, treatment and testing.
9	There is no DOH support for those on water catchment.	There are no rules or regulations prohibiting an individual household from capturing and using rainwater via a water catchment system. DOH currently subsidizes the testing for lead and copper in individual homes served by rainwater catchment systems. Please call the Safe Drinking Water Branch at 974-400 (extension 64258) for more information.
10	Want to drill well	Anyone can work with a properly licensed contractor to file a permit application with CWRM to drill a well. Please contact the CWRM's Ground Water Regulation Branch at 974-4000 (extension 70225) or visit our website at http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/cwrn/info/forms/ for more information.
11	Water catchment - can't manage water of poor quality	Please see responses to Comments 8 and 9.
12	Water catchment - DOH should provide oversight and regulation of catchment systems.	Please see response to Comment 9.
13	Water catchment - need more integration between water quality and water quantity regulation	Please see responses to Comments 8 and 9.
14	Water catchment - provide funding for personnel for education	Please see response to Comment 8.

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ALTERNATIVE WATER SOURCES		
15	Water catchment - provide funding for research on treatment methods and pathways for infectious diseases	Please see response to Comment 8.
16	Water catchment - provide funding for treatment for those who cannot afford treatment	See response to Comment 9.
17	Water catchment users need to know how to maintain their systems.	See response to Comment 8.
18	Water catchments - catchment water quality research - lack of funding.	See response to Comment 9.
19	Water catchments - develop catchment standards in building codes	See response to Comments 8 and 9.
20	Water catchments - have person available to do inspections and outreach from DOH	See response to Comment 9.
21	Water catchments - Lack of education on treatment (filtration) and maintenance	See response to Comment 9.
22	Water catchments - lack of education.	See response to Comment 8.
23	Water catchments - lack of funding for catchment treatment.	See responses to Comments 8 and 9.
24	Water catchments - lack of funding to support proper treatment by users. No funding for research on proper treatment methods, all infectious diseases can be transmitted in rain water.	See responses to Comments 8 and 9.
25	Water catchments - no inspections or regulations on use of catchment systems.	See responses to Comments 8 and 9.
26	Water catchments - no municipal water available, therefore catchment is the only option.	See responses to Comments 8 and 9.
27	Water catchments - no research to support Center for Disease Control recommendation of 20 micron filter	See responses to Comments 8 and 9.
28	Water catchments - update the catchment handbook released by UH CTAHR	Please contact UH CTAHR at http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/site/contact.aspx .
29	When there is drought, catchment users get water from public spigots.	Thank you for your comment.

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COLLABORATIVE / INTEGRATED LONG RANGE WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING		
30	DHHL water rights, reservations, T&C rights - more coordination amongst state agencies	CWRM routes all applications for water use permits and stream channel alteration permits to numerous State and county agencies, including DHHL and Office of Hawaiian Affairs, for review and comment. Potential impacts to public trust uses are examined as part of the permitting process.
31	How do we do hydroelectric?	The Hawaii State Energy Office has published a guidebook for the permits needed for renewable energy projects in Hawaii, including hydroelectric. The guidebook can be found at: http://energy.hawaii.gov/renewable-energy-project-permitting-in-the-state-of-hawaii . For information on applicable CWRM permits for installing a hydroelectric system, please contact the CWRM's Stream Protection and Management Branch at 974-4000 (extension 70234) for more information.
32	Hydroelectric/stream extensionraction - difficulty with regulatory agencies. Need list of steps. Be proactive in government	See above response.
33	Hydroelectric/stream extensionraction - use of stream water for agriculture	See response to Comment 31.
34	Hydroelectric/stream extensionraction - where are the existing extensionraction points?	Please contact the CWRM's Stream Protection and Management Branch at 974-4000 (extension 70234) if you would like specific information about stream diversions for hydroelectric facilities.

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COLLABORATIVE / INTEGRATED LONG RANGE WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING		
35	Need for streamlined regulatory system, e.g., combining water and wastewater functions at the County level and State level (DOH/Commission).	Amendments to the County/City Charter would be needed at the County level. At the State level, implementation of the federal Safe Drinking Water and Clean Water Acts is carried out by the DOH. The various DOH branches must work in close coordination with each other, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and other county and State agencies, including the CWRM, to meet the mandates of the federal laws.
36	There is a lack of coordination between the Commission and the Department of Health.	CWRM and DOH staff meet regularly to coordinate on various issues of mutual concern. This has resulted in much closer coordination in the areas of permitting and hydrologic monitoring. In terms of long-range planning, the Hawaii Water Plan is one of the primary vehicles for CWRM and DOH to coordinate water resource management and protection activities. Recommendations for improved coordination will be included in the updated WRPP.
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION/INVOLVEMENT		
37	Access to the Commission - State Boards are hard to access. How do neighbor islands submit input?	You can find the agendas for upcoming CWRM meetings on our website here: http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/cwrn/newsevents/meetings/ You can submit testimony on any issue that CWRM will take action on via mail, phone, or email. If you would like to be added to our agenda mailing list, please call us at 974-4000 (extension 70214) or through our website (http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/cwrn/aboutus/contact/) to provide your email address.

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DATA COLLECTION, MONITORING, AND ANALYSIS		
38	Are lava tube systems that carry water mapped? Need more water data.	The geology of the different islands - and for different areas within the same island - is very complex and heterogeneous. Each new well that is drilled and tested adds to our foundation of knowledge. The CWRM's Survey Branch collects the ground water data used by CWRM to evaluate our management of Hawaii's ground water resources. Please contact the Survey Branch at 974-4000 (extension 70225) or through our website (http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/cwrn/aboutus/contact/) if you would like more information about specific ground water resources.
39	Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements should include climate change scenarios, water impacts, and impacts to traditional and customary practices.	Full and early disclosure and identification of potential impacts and appropriate mitigation measures greatly aid the CWRM in its regulatory and planning functions. Current EA/EIS guidelines include the requirement to address water resources and cultural impacts. There is currently no specific language that requires climate change to be addressed; however, the Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) is working to develop additional guidance in order to address this important issue. Please contact OEQC at 974-4000 (extension 64185) for more information.
40	Identify consumptive vs. non-consumptive uses of water. We do not know how much water is needed for non-consumptive uses.	For the purposes of permitting and long-range planning, CWRM relies on established standards to determine reasonable quantities for withdrawal for various end uses. For irrigation needs, CWRM has developed a model to determine consumptive water use (evapotranspiration) to determine reasonable water use quantities.
41	Marine Life Conservation Districts balance use and protection. Need an update.	Please contact the DLNR's Division of Aquatic Resources at 974-4000 (extension 70100) for more information.

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GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY-BASED WATER MANAGEMENT		
42	Add DHHL and DOA as ex-officio members of the Commission.	The State Water Code identifies the Directors of the Departments of Land and Natural Resources and Health as ex-officio members of the Commission (HRS 174C-7). An amendment of the State Water Code would be needed to include additional ex-officio members.
43	Hawaiian Homes Commission Act - State over federal mandate 221B	Section §221(b) concerns the issuance of water licenses and the condition granting the department the right to the use of water, free of all charge, upon demand.
44	Home rule - allows for more regional planning and balancing of water uses. Can draw expertise from the State.	The County Water Use and Development Plan process allows for the County to set forth the allocation of water to land use. This process is done in consultation and coordination with CWRM and stakeholders allowing for an inclusive regional planning effort.
45	Home rule for water decisions.	The State Water Code recognizes the home rule authority of the Counties. The Water Use and Development Plans, which must be consistent with county land use plans, policies, and designations, are used to guide the CWRM in its decision-making.
46	Maintain private uses on private lands. Should be able to make decisions for own lands.	All uses of State waters are subject to the provisions of the State Water Code.
47	Transparent, effective decision making.	CWRM strives to make decisions that are effective in an open, transparent decision-making process.
48	What role does the Environmental Protection Agency play in the Commission? How is catchment (rain) affected by the EPA and the Veterans Administration?	The EPA primarily interfaces with the DOH, which has been delegated authority by the EPA to carry out the provisions of the federal Safe Drinking Water and Clean Water Acts. The DOH's Water Quality Plan, which is part of the CWRM's Hawaii Water Plan, is a means to integrate EPA programs and policies into CWRM's long-range planning. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Circular 26-14-4 dated February 19, 2014 clarifies their policy on water catchments systems in Hawaii (http://benefits.va.gov/HOMELOANS/circulars/26_14_4.pdf)

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GROUND WATER PROTECTION		
49	Commission should focus on high level aquifers and do more studies with respect to sustainable yield estimates. Mauna Kea high level water.	Section 4 and Section 3 of the updated WRPP will have discussions on the hydrologic information collected by CWRM and the process for determining sustainable yields.
50	Concern that designation of the Keauhou aquifer as a water management area will have negative impacts	CWRM requested that Honolulu Board of Water Supply and Maui Department of Water Supply brief on the impacts of designation. Links to these briefings are at: http://files.hawaii.gov/dlnr/cwr/activity/keauhou/20150520AgendaHyperlink.pdf .
51	Designation of Keauhou Aquifer as a WMA may have negative impacts - Commission should get and consider improved data and scientific studies, e.g., D. Thomas, before making decisions.	See response above. CWRM is currently working with public and private hydrologists to collect and analyze data to inform their decision-making.
52	Designation of Keauhou Aquifer as a WMA may have negative impacts - consider the public impacts of Commission designation of Keauhou Aquifer.	See response to Comment 50.
53	Designation of Keauhou Aquifer as a WMA may have negative impacts - National Park Service and Department of Interior should stick to their own kuleana.	See response to Comment 50.
54	Designation of Keauhou Aquifer as a WMA may have negative impacts - stop accepting federal money for Keauhou and Kaloko-Honokohau	See response to Comment 50. CWRM has not accepted any federal funds for management activities in these two areas.
55	Keauhou aquifer water management area designation - there is a lack of information on the process. What will the impact be on development and DHHL? How will this impact DHHL reservations?	The designation process was presented in the Oct. 16, 2013 CWRM staff submittal, the July 2, 2014 CWRM presentation to the Kona Roundtable, and the December 10, 2014 CWRM presentation to the CWRM. Links to the submittal and presentations are at http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/cwr/groundwater/activities/keauhou/ . DHHL does not currently have a reservation in Keauhou, although CWRM is processing a petition for a reservation for DHHL.
56	Problems with DHHL signing well permits (Landowners)	Please contact the DHHL Community Relations Office at 808-620-9590 regarding their policy for well drilling on DHHL lands.

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GROUND WATER PROTECTION		
57	The Commission should use best available data before updating sustainable yield and designating the Keauhou Aquifer as a water management area.	CWRM's policy is to use the best available data.
58	Update sustainable yields and recharge numbers.	Sustainable yields statewide are being reviewed as part of the WRPP update process. Section 3 of the updated WRPP will have a discussion on the sustainable yield estimates.
59	Who controls ground water	Ground water resources are held in trust for the benefit of the people of Hawaii. CWRM's primary duty is to manage those resources to ensure there is a balance between protection and beneficial use of those resources.
IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES		
60	DHHL water rights, reservations, T&C rights - funding needed to support all state agencies	Thank you for your comment.
INFRASTRUCTURE/CONVEYANCE		
61	Don't let us end up like Oahu where pipes break all of the time.	CWRM does not have jurisdiction over water infrastructure.
62	Expand water delivery service areas to eliminate the need for catchment.	Please see above comment.
63	Help rural communities gain access to water.	CWRM does not have jurisdiction over water infrastructure. However, if you desire to construct a well or install a stream diversion, information regarding the CWRM's permitting process is at: http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/cwrm/info/forms/ . The USDA Rural Development has programs to assist rural communities to provide clean and reliable drinking water systems (http://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/water-waste-disposal-loan-grant-program). The Federal Government has other programs to assist with drinking water and wastewater systems in rural communities (http://water.epa.gov/type/watersheds/wastewater/eparev.cfm)

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MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND ENFORCEMENT		
64	Balance conservation, business (able to get resources), and protection.	It is CWRM policy to balance protection with reasonable-beneficial uses while preserving public trust uses.
65	Can wells be drilled on DHHL lands?	Please contact the DHHL Community Relations Office at 808-620-9590 regarding their policy for well drilling on DHHL lands.
66	County and state regulations for wells and catchment	CWRM issues permits for well construction and pump installation that require compliance with the Hawaii Well Construction and Pump Installation Standards. Section 5 of the updated WRPP will have more information on CWRM’s permitting requirements for constructing a new well. CWRM does not regulate rain catchment systems.
67	DHHL water rights, reservations, T&C rights - exemption of wells from HRS Chapter 343 requirement	The only current exemption on DLNR’s Chapter 343 Exemption List is for construction of test wells that may not be developed to serve water. DHHL’s Exemption List does not appear to address well drilling.
68	DHHL water rights, reservations, T&C rights - Regulatory process is burdensome for DHHL (cost) and tenants. Hawaii Revised Statutes Chapter 343 does not exempt wells.	See above response.
69	Hawaiian Homes Commission Act - 1920 Federal Act: bottled water - need policy	CWRM does not currently have any specific policies regarding bottled water.
70	Is it still appropriate for a State overlay telling counties how to manage their natural resources?	The State Water Code, which recognizes the home rule authority of the counties, provides for the management, conservation, and regulation of water resources statewide.
71	Lack of urban planning. Plans should be based on the availability of water.	The County Water Use and Development sets for the allocation of water to land use and is meant to guide future land use decisions.
72	Potable vs. non-potable uses should be matched with sources.	Section 7 of the updated WRPP will have more discussion about CWRM’s support for expanded use of alternative water sources to offset potable water use where appropriate.
73	There is no mechanism to exercise DHHL reservations.	Administrative Rule 13-171-60 addresses water reservations and provides that reserved water is allocated upon application for a water use permit. In accordance with this rule, DHHL has converted portions of its current reservations to water use permit allocations.

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MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND ENFORCEMENT		
74	What is the carrying capacity of Hawaii? It's related to natural resources.	The concept of carrying capacity in terms of water sustainability is addressed in part through the County Water Use and Development Plans, which sets forth the allocation of water to land use. Sustainable yields represent the amount of ground water that can be utilized without harming the resource. Recharge estimates takes into account current land uses, though future scenarios may also be analyzed. CWRM uses recharge information to calculate sustainable yield as will be discussed in section 3 of the updated WRPP. To be precautionary, CWRM will adopt only the most conservative estimate of sustainable yield unless there is a robust monitoring network, hydrologic studies, and numerical models.
STATE WATER CODE		
75	Need for clarification of definition in the Water Code and Rules - "sustainable yield" clarification based on current or projected future data	See above response.
76	Need for clarification of definition in the Water Code and Rules - Application and clarification of "authorized planned use"	CWRM examines authorized planned use based on proper state land use designation and county development plan/community plan approvals and using the best available planning information.
77	Need for clarification of definition in the Water Code and Rules - Need to define "hydrologic unit"	Section 174C-3 HRS defines a hydrologic unit as "...a surface drainage area or a ground water basin or a combination of the two". Section 3 of the updated WRPP will have information on hydrologic unit definitions and delineations.
78	Need for clarification of definition in the Water Code and Rules - simplify Administrative Rule making to amend Hawaii Administrative Rules to clarify definitions.	Adoption of rules is governed by Chapter 91 HRS.
79	Need for clarification of definition in the Water Code and Rules.	Please contact us at 974-4000 (extension 70214) or through our website (http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/cwrm/aboutus/contact/) to provide more specifics on what definition needs to be clarified.
80	When does the Precautionary Principle get triggered? Science needs to support the caution. It is too arbitrary.	CWRM applies the Precautionary Principle at all stages of its planning and decision-making processes. Section 2 of the updated WRPP will have a discussion of the Precautionary Principle and its application to CWRM management.

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STREAM PROTECTION		
81	Are there stream water extraction points? Akaka Falls and Piihonua	Please contact the CWRM’s Stream Protection and Management Branch at 974-4000 (extension 70234) or through our website (http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/cwrp/aboutus/contact/) for more information about stream diversions in the Akaka Falls and Piihonua areas.
82	Instream monitoring - flow values. Need measurable flow standards to protect fish. Who is monitoring diversions?	CWRM requires all stream diversion owners to report their water use and is working to achieve greater compliance with this mandate. CWRM’s Stream Protection and Management Branch collects this information as well as implements a program to establish measurable instream flow standards. Section 3 of the update WRPP will have more information about establishing measurable instream flow standards.
83	Lack of enforcement of stream violations, blocking of downstream flows.	Please contact the CWRM’s Stream Protection and Management Branch at 974-4000 (extension 70234) or through our website (http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/cwrp/aboutus/contact/) if you would like to file a complaint regarding illegal stream diversions or surface water use that inhibits downstream users.
WATER PRICING		
84	Hawaiian Homes Commission Act - 1920 Federal Act: tiered water rates are ok, should negotiate (County and DHHL)	Please contact DHHL for more information on any ongoing negotiations with the County.
WATER QUALITY		
85	Cesspools impact ground water and nearshore at Kapoho and Puako	DOH is currently updating its rules for cesspools. For more information you can contact the DOH’s Wastewater Branch at 974-4000 (extension 64294).
86	Diseases related to parasites - rat lung worm disease	Please contact DOH’s Big Island District Health Office (Hilo) (808) 933-0912 which handles infectious disease issues.
87	Public health - catchment and surface water has rat lung worm disease	Please see above response.

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WATER QUALITY		
88	Public health - leaching of agricultural chemicals into streams. UH did a study but no longer. Diminishment of streamflow. NPDES/TMDL	Please contact the Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office at 974-4000 extension 64249.
89	Public health - outside funding, need DOH and CDC help	Please contact DOH's Big Island District Health Office (Hilo) (808) 933-0912 which handles infectious disease issues.
90	Water pollution related to geothermal, etc.	Please contact the DOH's Safe Drinking Water Branch at 974-4000 (extension 64258).
91	We need to understand the effects of geothermal drilling on ground water quality. There is a lack of monitoring - monitoring is being done by the geothermal industry.	Please see response to comment 90.
WATER RIGHTS		
92	Hawaiian Homes Commission Act - 1920 Federal Act: 221B states that water is FREE OF ALL CHARGE	Please contact DHHL for their interpretation and implementation of this federal act.
93	Hawaiian Homes Commission Act - 1920 Federal Act: DHHL "on demand"	Please see above response.
94	Water rights vs. land owner rights	A discussion of water rights will be included in Section 2 of the updated WRPP.
WATER SCARCITY / AVAILABILITY		
95	Drought is a strain: spigot users, tankers on the road, etc. Need drought monitoring to know the impacts of less rain and more use.	CWRM has a drought program that includes drought monitoring and impact assessment (http://state.hi.us/dlnr/drought/). Hawaii Department of Agriculture (http://hdoa.hawaii.gov/arm/irrigation-systems/) and County of Hawaii's Department of Water Supply – conservation notices (http://www.hawaiidws.org/index.htm) and Public Works – public water spigots (http://www.hawaiicounty.gov/public-works/) also monitor drought impacts on their operations.
96	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park - hauls water from Puna. Need to monitor and understand the impacts of drawing water from Puna, especially climate change impacts.	CWRM is reviewing sustainable yields as part of the WRPP update process. Section 3 of the updated WRPP will have more information on the process for establishing sustainable yields and our approach to addressing the potential impact of climate change on water resources.

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WATERSHED MANAGEMENT		
97	Watershed management	The DLNR Division of Forestry and Wildlife administers the State's watershed protection and management programs. Please contact them at 808-587-0166 for more information.
98	Watershed protection - NATIVE forest. Alien species use more water than natives. Native species capture water better. Need education.	See above response.
99	Watershed restoration, conservation, and protection is need on both public and private lands. Identify where needs protection.	See response to comment 97.

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NEXT STEPS

- Workshop notes
 - Notes from the Water Workshops will be posted to the Water Resource Protection Plan Update website at:
<http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/cwrm/planning/hiwaterplan/wrpp/wrpp2014/>
 - The Commission will share the notes from this workshop with other water agencies that had comments and/or questions relating to their missions and purviews.
- Schedule: The Public Review Draft WRPP Update is expected in Summer 2015. Public Hearings on the Draft will be held in late 2015, with the Final Plan report expected in Spring 2016.

HANDOUTS

- WRPP Update Fact Sheet
- Hawaii Water Workshop Agenda
- Slideshow Presentation
- Comment Sheet