Hawaii State Department of Health Clean Water Branch- Polluted Runoff Control Program

Quarterly Status Reporting Form Clean Water Act 319(h) NPS Implementation Program

Quarterly Status Reports are required per contract terms. If no work was done during the reporting period, the CONTRACTOR must provide an explanation of the circumstances.

This Quarterly	/ Status Rer	oort is for the	period indicated below (check only	one and insert v	/ear)
THIS QUALTERY	Olalus INCL		period irialeated below t	CHICCK CHIL	y one and more	, cai j.

☐ January 1 – March 31	(Due April 15 th)
☐ April 1- June 30	(Due July 15 th)
☐ July 1 – September 30, 2014	(Due October 15 th)
October 1 – December 31	(Due January 15 th)

Project Title: West Maui Curb Inlet Basket Installation (ASO Log 14-144)

Project Start/Completion Date: July 2014 – July 2016

Estimated % of Project Completed: 9%

Estimated % of Grant Funds Previously Requested: 4.2%

Quarterly Status Report Number: 1

Name, telephone number, and e-mail of person to be contacted for questions regarding this report: *Kristin Duin, 808-778-7364, kduin@srgii.com*

Please provide the following information for this reporting period. Additional sheets may be attached:

- 1. Progress/tasks started and/or completed as defined in the Contract's Scope of Services during current reporting period:
- A. Summary of work completed (list all tasks and deliverables)

Project Timeline

Activity	Date	Date Completed
Personnel	1 st QSR	10/15/14
Pre-Installation Pollutant Monitoring Summary		In process
Inventory and Assessment Report		
Permits, Approvals, and Other Requirements		In process
Inventory of Installation Locations		In process

B. GRTS Load Reductions

	Estimated Load Reduction
Nitrogen (lbs/yr)	N/A
Phosphorus (lbs/yr)	N/A
Sediment (tons/yr)	N/A

C. Narrative Progress Report

Inventory and Assessment Report

Permits, Approvals, and Other Requirements:

SRGII has been working in conjunction with the West Maui Watershed Coordinator (Coordinator) since prior to the Notice to Proceed to secure permission from County of Maui (COM) and the State Department of Transportation (DOT) to install curb inlet filters on their storm sewer inlets. The primary focus has been on COM since most inlets in the project area are located on roads owned by COM. Since the Q314 QSR has been submitted the following tasks and activities have been completed in an attempt to secure permission for installation.

SRGII has provided GIS maps to the COM depicting the locations of the preferred inlets for installation. The GIS maps were revised after COM Department of Works personnel reviewed the original GIS maps depicting all potential inlet locations and expressed concern that some of the sites were located on roads with heavy vehicle traffic and could be challenging during post installation maintenance.

SRGII has provided to COM test results prepared for the City and County of Honolulu that compared five inlet best management practices, e.g. filters manufacturer by different vendors. The test were run to assess and compare pollutant removal efficiencies, product durability, cost, maintenance scheduling, and cost. The results from the tests were assigned points, and resulted in ranking the BioClean Curb Inlet Filter as the best. The information was sent to COM to address their concerns that other products may be better or that Bio Clean curb inlet filters have not been vetted for use in Hawai'i.

In addition to numerous phone calls, SRGII met with the Coordinator on Maui six times in Q414 to discuss and strategize on securing permission for installation from COM. Both SRGII and the Coordinator have met with various COM personnel, including the Deputy Director of the Department of Public Works (DPW), the COM entity that would be responsible for maintaining the CIB post installation; the DPW Highways Division West Maui District Supervisor; and the Environmental Coordinator. These meetings presented background information of the project; provided information on the maintenance regime of the CIBs; and gave opportunities to answer questions and address concerns. In general, COM has been reluctant to allow for installation of more than two CIBs. The primary reason is their concern with conducting maintenance post installation. The DPW Highway Division Staff is tasked with Road and Drainage Maintenance, which includes: cleaning catch basins (i.e. inlets) and culverts, stream channels and appurtenant features, and flood control facilities and dams. Presently, the maintenance demand for repairing roads consumes most of the staff's time, and funding levels leave little to no funds for maintenance for cleaning catch basins and culverts. They believe that taking on the additional task of cleaning out the CIBs is unfeasible.

During the quarter the National Fish and Wildlife Federation (NFWF), who works in collaboration with the Coordinator, proposed providing funds to COM DPW for additional staff so that the Highways Division could take on the CIB Maintenance. After several discussions with DPW it was learned that COM would be required to provide match funds equivalent to the NFWF funds, and as a result the COM was not interested.

Bio Clean CIBs have been installed on seven inlets in Wahikuli Watershed on lands managed by the Kaanapali Operators Association (KOA). The CIBs were installed via funding provided by Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Aquatic Resources. The CIBs have been installed since February 2014. KOA staff performs maintenance on the baskets. The preferred maintenance routine is with the use of a Vactor truck. Since KOA does not have one, they manually remove the baskets, which takes longer. KOA staff have conveyed their displeasure with maintaining the CIBs to maintenance staff in the Highways Division of DPW COM. The CIBs were not designed to manually maintained, and the use of the Vactor truck is preferred. COM DPW has a Vactor truck for each of its seven island areas including West Maui. Maintenance performed on Bio Clean CIBs on O'ahu using a Vactor truck takes about 15 minutes per inlet, per staff with the City and County Honolulu Department of Environmental Services. In addition, use of a Vactor truck precludes the need to remove the basket from inside the inlet. This information, both concerning the time to clean and the use of a Vactor truck, has been conveyed to staff within COM DPW. Further, the Coordinator suggested that COM DPW use their staff and a Vactor truck to clean out one of the CIBs on the KOA parcel to evaluate firsthand the maintenance effort required to clean a CIB. To date facilitating such trial by COM DPW has not been successful.

SRGII and the Coordinator met COM DPW Deputy Director Rowena Dagdag Andaya on December 18, 2014. Ms. Dagdag stated that while she supports the project, continued resistance by DPW maintenance staff to take on more work (post installation cleaning) has stalled the project. She mentioned that DPW is now working on developing a Storm Water Pollutant Prevention Plan pursuant to the COM's new National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). The NPDES permit is issued as a Small Urban Permit and currently covers only the Wailuku and Kahului portions of the island. She stated that eventually all areas on Maui will be covered under the NPDES permit. SRGII suggested that COM discuss with DOH CWB, the agency that administers the NPDES program, using the CIB in West Maui to advance pollutant prevention compliance with NPDES. COM DPW did meet with DOH CWB apparently in late October 2014. Ms. Dagdag stated CWB staff instructed the DPW to not install the Bio Clean CIBs, as there may be better BMPs to use, and that there may not be a problem with storm water runoff in the West Maui area. Ms Dagdag stated that as a result the COM felt even less compelled to install the 38 CIBs in the Wahikuli and Honokōwai Watersheds.

As a consolation of sorts, Ms. Dagdag said COM would be willing to install and maintain five CIBs as a trial. SRGII suggested that if that was the case, then monitoring would be conducted on all five units and be more extensive than the monitoring SRGII is contractually required to perform under the existing DOH contract. SRGII stated that approval for installing only five units as a demonstration project would be proposed to staff of the DOH CWB Polluted Runoff Control Program. If permitted, the total cost of the project would be less due to reduction in number of CIBs installed. The pros of using this project as a demonstration are that it would assist COM as they move forward on their NPDES compliance, and more than likely show that the use of best available technologies do reduce pollutant loads carried in storm water runoff.

Inventory of Installation Locations: SRGII has provided a GIS layer of potential installation locations to the COM for their use in assessing potential feasibility of this project. SRGII has conveyed that sites will be selected where maintenance can be done safely (e.g. manholes not located on the road). The primary focus area is along Lower Honoapiilani Road from its intersection with Honoapiilani Highway at Honokōwai and extending north to its intersection with Hoohui Road. Inlets on County owned roads connected to Lower Honoapiilani Road along the aforementioned section will also be considered, as will other County roads in a portion of Wahikuli Watershed, and along Puukolii and Ala Hoku Roads.

SRGII has spent considerable time inspecting 27 inlets, evaluating in-situ storm water runoff, and generally figuring out the inlet locations that would likely yield the highest polluted runoff load reductions with a CIB installed.

Monitoring

Since the installation locations have not yet been identified, SRGII has not yet identified four specific locations at which pre-installation pollutant monitoring will be conducted. This, and the Monitoring Plan, will be completed in the next reporting period.

2. Description of any major issues/problems encountered and/or resolved that may affect the Contractor's ability to complete the project as required.

As discussed above SRGII and the Coordinator have spent considerable time since the NTP to secure permission to install CIB in 38 COM owned storm sewer inlets. Due to significant time lapses between meeting with COM personnel and their subsequent responses and decisions, the project has stalled. In addition, COM does not feel that they are regulatory required to install the CIBs, nor do they seem to recognize that the watersheds in West Maui have been the focus of numerous studies, plans and reports funded by both federal and State governments that show water quality impairment.

3. Description of any significant findings, results, or conclusions. If none, please indicate.

SRGII is planning to schedule a meeting with PRC to propose the following: five CIBs be installed as a demonstration project for COM DPW. This would result in use of less than the awarded grant funds. Another option would be to use (transfer) the funds to the *West Maui Agricultural Erosion Control (ASO Log 14-143) project.* A third option would be to use the funds to implement erosion and stormwater BMPs at numerous hotspots within the watersheds including, but not limited to, Honokōwai, Wahikuli, and Pohakukaanapali Beach Parks.

4. Based on the Scope of Services, a description of tasks expected to be completed in the next reporting period.

Inventory and Assessment Report

Permits, Approvals, and Other Requirements: The Inventory and Assessment Report will be completed ASAP as PRC approves or denies the proposed options to use the awarded funds.

Inventory of Installation Locations: Completed.

Installation Timeline: To be determined.

The results from the Inventory and Assessment phase will be incorporated into a draft report, which will be submitted to the Department of Health for review.

Monitoring

Draft and submit Monitoring Plan. Conduct pre-installation pollutant monitoring.