

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Hawaii State Department of Health (HIDOH) is required by the Clean Water Act (CWA) §303(d) and §305(b) to report on the state's water quality on a two year cycle. The CWA §305(b) requires states to describe the overall status of water quality statewide and the extent to which water quality provides for the protection and propagation of a balanced population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife, and allows recreational activities in and on the water. The CWA §303(d) requires states to submit a list of waters that do not meet state water quality standards, plus a priority ranking of listed waters for Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) development based on the severity of pollution and the uses of the waters.

The previous 2008/2010 Integrated Report was an abridged report due to delayed submission and personnel reorganization. Water quality assessments for this 2012 Integrated Report are thus built upon the assessments from the 2008/2010 Integrated Report. These new assessments were made from data collected between January 01, 2006 and October 31, 2011. Any data received after the data submission period will be incorporated in the next cycle, the 2014 Integrated Report.

HIDOH's 2012 Integrated Report contains a total of 225 marine segments and 88 stream segments for which decisions of non-attainment of state water quality standards reflect the waterbody status as impaired. Five marine waterbody segments are delisted, 26 new marine waterbody segments are listed for impairment, and no new inland waterbody segments are listed.

### Marine Waters

The 2012 Integrated Report contains a total of 225 impaired marine segments. The breakdown per island for the 225 impaired marine segments (and the percent listed waters per island/per total number listed waters) is: Kauai 23 (10%), Oahu 73 (32%), Molokai 3 (1%), Lanai 7 (3%), Maui 76 (34%), and Hawaii 43 (19%).

There are five waterbodies that are delisted, four of which are delisted for enterococci:

#### Kauai

- Lydgate Park (HI798758)
- Wailua (Wailua River Station) (HI606168)

#### Lanai

- Manele Bay Beach (HIW00178)

#### Maui

- Ukumehame Beach County Park (HI814309)

#### Hawaii

- Kamakaokahonu (HIW00032)

There are also 26 new marine waterbodies listed as impaired for one or more pollutants:

#### Kauai

- Lumaha'i Beach (HI889639)
- Waimea Rec Pier State Park (HI245235)

## Oahu

- Ewa (open coastal) (HIW00189)
- Ka'alawai Beach (HI253930)
- Kapoho Point (HIW00192)
- Keehi Lagoon (HIW00009)
- Kuli'ou'ou (HI360513)
- Laenani Beach County Park (HI930562)
- Punaluu Beach Park (HI148836)
- Sandy Beach (open coastal) (HIW00191)

## Maui

- Honolua Bay (HI280286)
- Kahului Bay (HIW00195)
- Kalama Beach County Park (Cove Park) (HI705118)
- Maliko Bay (HI423064)
- Napili Bay (HI764060)

## Hawaii

- Banyan's Surfing Area (HI713314)
- Kapoho Bay (HI391407)
- Kauilii Point-Kapaa Beach Park (HIW00201)
- Kauilii Point-Kapaa Beach Park (oceanic) (HIW00202)
- Keahole Point (HIW00203)
- Mahukona Harbor (HIW00197)
- Mahukona Harbor (oceanic) (HIW00198)
- Makaohule Point-Kauilii Point (HIW00199)
- Makaohule Point-Kauilii Point (oceanic) (HIW00200)
- Pelekane Bay (HI738158)
- Waiulaula (HI934020)

Of the marine waterbodies previously listed in the 2008/2010 Integrated Report, 17 waterbodies are now listed for one or more new pollutants, for a total of 103 newly listed pollutants. Conversely, one or more pollutants are now delisted from 19 previously listed waterbodies, resulting in the delisting of a total of 21 pollutants.

Of the 225 listed marine segments, 38 are due to high enterococci indicator bacteria test results. Hawaii's bacteria water quality criteria for enterococci is set at a geometric mean of 35 colony forming units (CFU)/100 mL and a single sample maximum limit of 104 CFU/100 mL. Hawaii also uses a secondary tracer, *Clostridium perfringens*, as an additional investigative tool to help confirm high bacterial indicator counts.

Turbidity is the most common pollutant to trigger a marine water listing for impairment, with 150 occurrences in the 2012 Integrated Report. The HDOH believes these are due to polluted runoff and is focusing its polluted runoff control program on selected watersheds to make measurable improvements.

### **Inland Waters**

The 2012 Integrated Report contains a total of 88 impaired stream segments. Within the 88 listed inland freshwater perennial stream segments, there are a total of 239 individual occurrences of pollutants which did not meet the state water quality criteria. The most common listing was Turbidity with 92 instances of exceedance. The next most common listings were Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen, Total Nitrogen, and Total Phosphorus with 62, 53, and 31 instances of exceedance, respectively. No new data since the 2006 cycle were received and therefore none reviewed for the freshwater portion of the 2012 Integrated Report.

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## INTRODUCTION

The 2012 Integrated Report is intended to satisfy the requirements for State reporting pursuant to Sections §303(d) and §305(b), Clean Water Act (P.L. 97-117). The CWA requires states to provide an assessment every two years of the quality of all their waters (§305(b)) and a list of those waters that are impaired or threatened (§303(d)).

The 305(b) report is "[the] **National Water Quality Inventory Report to Congress**... primary vehicle for informing Congress and the public about general water quality conditions in the United States. This document characterizes our water quality, identifies widespread water quality problems of national significance, and describes various programs implemented to restore and protect our waters."<sup>1</sup> The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommends that states sort their surface waters into five categories according to the following guidance:

- Category 1:** All designated uses are supported, no use is threatened;
- Category 2:** Available data and/or information indicate that some, but not all of the designated uses are supported;
- Category 3:** There is insufficient available data and/or information to make a use support determination;
- Category 4:** Available data and/or information indicate that at least one designated use is not being supported or is threatened, but a TMDL is not needed;
  - 4a.** A TMDL to address a specific segment/pollutant combination has been approved or established by EPA;
  - 4b.** A use impairment caused by a pollutant is being addressed by the state through other pollution control requirements;
  - 4c.** A use is impaired, but the impairment is not caused by a pollutant;
- Category 5:** Available data and/or information indicate that at least one designated use is not being supported or is threatened, and a TMDL is needed.

Waterbodies classified in Category 5 constitute the CWA §303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The 2012 Integrated Report identifies waterbodies that are not expected to meet state water quality standards, even after application of technology-based effluent limitations. States are required to obtain and review all existing and readily available surface water quality data and related information to compare against the state's water quality standards, and after applying listing criteria, determine the level of impairment for that waterbody. The list requirements apply to waterbodies impaired by point and/or non-point sources of pollution and include a requirement for listing of those pollutants for which applicable water quality standards are exceeded.

The 2012 Integrated Report, which includes a priority ranking of listed waters based on the severity of pollution and the uses of the waters, will be submitted to EPA immediately upon completion. Computation of TMDLs for all §303(d)-listed pollutant/waterbody combinations, prepared in accordance with the priority rankings, must follow with EPA approval of each State's List. TMDLs for all listed pollutant/waterbody combinations are prepared in accordance with the priority rankings and the State-EPA schedule for submission for TMDLs. The time frame for

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<sup>1</sup> EPA Monitoring and Assessing Water Quality (n.d.). Retrieved September 27 2006, from <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/guidance/cwa/305b/index.cfm>

establishing TMDLs should be 8 to 13 years from the date of the original listing. This schedule is negotiated on a continuing basis and is influenced by federal funding, State policy, data availability and a host of other factors, which vary from year to year.

Decisions to list, delist, or not list a waterbody for which data exist and have been reviewed must be documented (40 CFR §130.7). The periodic listing process allows HDOH to list waterbodies, which after recent sampling, show exceedance; delist waterbodies (from the 303(d) section), which do not, after further sampling show exceedance for listed parameters; and more clearly articulate the parameters for which previously listed waterbodies should be listed. Additional information is also provided regarding attainment of known pollutants, pursuant to the 305(b) portion of the guidance.

Hawaii's 2008/2010 Integrated Report, plus data collected from January 2006 to October 2011, constitutes the body of information reviewed for the 2012 Integrated Report. Changes to the marine listings are described in Chapter 1. Although there are no changes from the 2006 List of Impaired Waters for stream segments, Chapter 2 of this report provides a description of the inland water assessments. The full table of Waterbody Assessment Decisions is presented in Chapter 3.