ALAN M. ARAKAWA Mavor



GLADYS C. BAISA Director RECEIVED SHAYNE R. AGAWA, P.E. 32 Peputy Director

> フ Π 0

П

Ш

0

0 ----

7018 AUG 31 PM 2:

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY THE MAYOR COUNTY OF MAUL

200 SOUTH HIGH STREET WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793-2155 www.mauiwater.org

August 31, 2018

Honorable Alan M. Arakawa Mayor, County of Maui 200 South High Street Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

For Transmittal to:

Honorable Alika Atay Chair, Water Resources Committee Maui County Council 200 S. High Street Wailuku, Maui, HI 96793

OR TRANSMITTAL Date

GRANT MONITORING AND EVALUATION FOR DEPARTMENT OF SUBJECT: WATER SUPPLY FISCAL YEAR 2018 WATERSHED PROTECTION **GRANTS PROGRAM**

Pursuant to Section 3.36.120(B) Maui County Code, please find attached the Watershed Protection Grants Program Accomplishment Report for Fiscal Year 2018, including an explanation of our benchmarking procedure to evaluate grantee performances.

It should be pointed out that for Fiscal Year 2018, contracting delays at the University of Hawaii (UH), Office of Research Services (ORS), caused many of our grantees to fall behind their normal operation schedule. We are currently 6-7 months behind schedule with first and second guarter request for payments just arriving to DWS. Many grantees also still continues to face staffing turnovers and weather related delays.

Although Grantees continue to work diligently to keep forward momentum, we can only hope that impending weather conditions will not create more delays to hamper watershed protection efforts, especially now that Grantees on West Maui are continuing to evaluate whether Hurricane Lane has compromised current fencing infrastructure. It will not be until late 2018 that we will have sufficient expenditure and project deliverable information to finalize the grant report. The status of grants for Fiscal Year 2018 is as follows:

- 1. East Maui Watershed Partnership University of Hawaii (EMWP UH: Currently benchmarking performance
- East Maui Watershed Partnership (Waikamoi Source Protection and Waikamoi Watershed Preserve Management) The Nature Conservancy (EMWP – TNC): Currently benchmarking performance
- 3. Leeward Haleakala Watershed Restoration Partnership University of Hawaii (LHWRP UH): Currently benchmarking performance
- 4. Honokowai and Wahikuli Source Protection (Kapunakea TNC) Currently benchmarking performance
- 5. West Maui Mountains Watershed Partnership –University of Hawaii (WMMWP UH): Currently benchmarking performance
- 6. Pu'u Kukui Watershed Preserve Tri-Isle Resource Conservation and Development Council (PKW Tri_Isle RC&D): Currently benchmarking performance
- 7. East Molokai Watershed Partnership The Nature Conservancy (EMoWP TNC): Currently benchmarking performance
- 8. Maui Invasive Species Committee University of Hawaii (MISC UH): Currently benchmarking performance
- 9. Hawaii Agriculture Research Center (HARC): Final report and all deliverables have been met. Currently benchmarking performance
- 10. Auwahi Forest Restoration Project (AFRP): Currently benchmarking performance

Process and Benchmarking

Proposals are generally evaluated based on whether they meet DWS goals, if they include a pre-existing management plan that's economically feasible, and if goals are realistic, amongst other evaluation criteria highlighted in our Request for Proposal (RFP). Once a grant is accepted and funding is awarded to a grantee, grantees are required to provide four (4) separate quarterly reports from each quarter of a fiscal year. Along with the detailed contents of the reports to see if grantees satisfied their contracted scope of work, there are five (5) main benchmarking categories.

Key benchmarks are used to determine the overall performance of each grantee after each performance period. These key performance benchmarks are as follows:

1. Administrative benchmarks: DWS refers back to the designated evaluation criteria established in the RFP shown below.

EVALUATION CRITERIA	*MAX. POINTS
Degree to which the public uses and benefits from subject project to protect or enhance drinking water supply and provide public education opportunities	25
Cost to benefit ratio; projects that have significant potential to protect or enhance water supply and quality per grant dollar; and the plan to tackle the complexity of the project	20



COUNTY OF MAUI DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY



WATERSHED PROTECTION GRANTS PROGRAM Accomplishment Report Fiscal Year 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ITRODUCTION	2
NTRODUCTION	L

ATTACHMENT 1 – PROGRAM DATA SUMMARY

ATTACHMENT 2 – FINANCIAL SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

DWS has taken a proactive role to ensure the protection and sustainability of our water sources by providing financial support to several highly capable watershed management partners and organizations experienced at protecting, preserving and conserving our water resources. Projects that comprehensively address threats to the department's water sources are considered for funding. For example, watershed protection grantees considers the effects of climate change and devotedly captures and eradicates, non-native, invasive, animals and plants responsible for loss of habitat and upland forests linked to water recharge, fog drip and source availability. Protecting our water absorbing watersheds is the most cost effective and efficient way to ensure that both surface and ground water supplies can be sustainably replenished.

Feral ungulates and invasive plants and weeds are some of the greatest threats to our watersheds. Scientific evidence show that feral animals not only eat native vegetation, but also trample and dig—all of which changes the landscape with the creation corridors which increases surface water run-off and allows non-invasive plants to invade and take root. Without efforts by our watershed protection grantees, less surface and ground water absorption for aquifer recharging will occur and non-native invasive plants may eventually out-compete native animals and plants for space, sunlight, water and nutrients. Other evidence also suggests that non-native plants and animals have the potential to alter soil chemistry, change fire regimes, affect soils stability, and consume more water.

DWS continues its critical role in watershed protection by funding active management, control and monitoring of non-native invasive plants and animals to preventing irreversible damage to Maui's watersheds.

From mid-1990s to date, the department provided a total of **\$18.605M** to the following organizations:

- East Maui Watershed Partnership University of Hawaii (EMWP UH)
- East Maui Watershed Partnership (Waikamoi Source Protection and Waikamoi Watershed Preserve Management) The Nature Conservancy (EMWP TNC)
- Leeward Haleakala Watershed Restoration Partnership University of Hawaii (LHWRP UH)
- Honokowai and Wahikuli Source Protection (Kapunakea TNC)
- West Maui Mountains Watershed Partnership –University of Hawaii (WMMWP –UH)
- Pu'u Kukui Watershed Preserve Tri-Isle Resource Conservation and Development Council (PKW Tri_Isle RC&D)
- East Molokai Watershed Partnership The Nature Conservancy (EMoWP TNC)
- Maui Invasive Species Committee University of Hawaii (MISC UH)
- Hawaii Agriculture Research Center (HARC)
- Auwahi Forest Restoration Partnership University of Hawaii (AFRP UH)

These watershed protection grantee partners work collaboratively with more than 54 private and public partners in an effort to protect their designated project areas and beyond. The total area expands to hundreds of thousands of acres of vital forested watersheds.

SUMMARY OF THE DWS WATERSHED PROTECTION GRANTS PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY ITS GRANTEE PARTNERS

Managed Watershed Area (Maui and Molokai)	249,362 acres
Fence Construction (update for FY18)	135.25 miles
Forest Area Protected by Fencing	64,883 acres
Actively Managed Feral Ungulates Area	<75,000 acres
Feral Ungulates Removed	4 animals
Actively Managed Invasive Species Area	119,500 area
Invasive Plant Species Removed (individual/sq. mts.)	13,782/454.9
Native and Endangered Species Planted	1,590
Leveraged Funds	NA
Grant-Funding Staff (from 15%-100% of salary)	\$1.182 M

Notable Research Work Being Undertaken (ongoing)

- Research on the effects of restoration on hydraulic properties at Auwahi and other project sites by assessing the effects of reforestation on soil moisture dynamics and aquifer recharge.
- Cooperative studies to evaluate, assess and record the impacts of land-cover changes on groundwater recharge.
- Cooperation and knowledge exchange to establish a framework for evaluating the hydrologic effects of watershed restoration programs on the islands of Maui and Moloka'i.
- Establishment of locally adapted, *Fusarium oxysporum f.sp.koae* (koa wilt) resistant, koa seed orchards for distribution to various restoration and reforestation projects on Maui.
- Field surveying, access, and siting support for a USGS study to quantify the impacts of non-native forest species on freshwater availability in Maui—the Maui methodological framework is being adopted across the state of Hawaii.
- Ways to avoid the spread of Rapid Ohia Death (ROD) and the ongoing application of bio-control for invasive species.
- Upcoming shoot-off proposal from Dr. Leary, from the University of Hawaii to identify and treat incipient populations of Miconia to disrupt early biological reproduction rates in East Maui.

 Ability to administer and manage DWS grants efficiently and diligently including: Program efficiency to optimize use of funds and reduce costs Financial reporting 	15
Ability to complete deliverables and complete projects timely within a planned scope of work, including project performance history	15
Project improvement over the last three (3) years	15
Matching/leveraged funds obtained from other sources as part of the current proposal or a proposal approved in FY 2017	5
Quality and completeness of the application package	5

- 1. Deliverables benchmarking: Each grantee is responsible for deliverables under their contract. We examine how proposed deliverables are met based on quarterly reports. These deliverables may be any of the follow tasks:
 - 1. Ungulate control
 - 2. Weed control
 - 3. Invasive plant control
 - 4. Resource monitoring/research
 - 5. Community outreach
 - 6. Research, germination, and planting
- 2. Expenditure benchmarking: Each quarterly report is accompanied by quarterly invoices and contains details on expenditures related to accomplishing deliverables. Agreements within each grantees signed contract and the DWS general terms and conditions provide the specific and general budgetary guidelines and rules to follow. We expect all of our grantees to comply and be fiscally responsible.

Expenditures are broken down to several categories. In FY 2018, these categories were:

- A. Payroll costs
- B. Transportation costs
- C. Contractual services costs
- D. Utilities costs
- E. Travel costs
- F. Field crew costs
- G. Supplies and materials costs
- H. Administrative and overhead costs
- I. Other costs
- 3. Due diligence benchmarking: Every grantee is expected to follow their agreed upon contract and the DWS general terms and conditions. With a limited

DWS staff, it is vitally important for each grantee to administer and manage their field work and administration thoroughly by communicating information and requests to decision makers within their organization first.

4. Reporting benchmarking: Reporting quality matters because it provides the necessary details needed to answer questions about how deliverables were executed, if there were unforeseeable limitations and constraints, and why expenditures are ultimately justified. It also shows how much time and effort was taken by the grantee to be thorough and transparent about their project.

Additional improvements have since been made to our fiscal year 2019 grants application and RFP to better collect data on project performances, structure payment procedures, and streamline reporting.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at ext. 7816.

Sincerely,

Gladys C. Baisa Director of Water Supply

Shayne Agawa, Deputy Director CC: