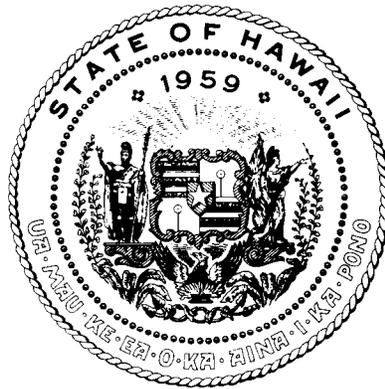


**Report on a Request to Establish a
Task Force to Study the Feasibility of
Establishing a Freshwater Fishery at the
Wahiawa Reservoir, Oahu.**



**Prepared by the
Department of Land and Natural Resources
State of Hawaii**

**In response to
House Concurrent Resolution No. 200, House Draft 1
Twenty-first Legislature, 2002 Session**

**Honolulu, Hawaii
February 2003**

Executive Summary

The Wahiawa Task Force held one meeting on December 19, 2002 to discuss ways to improve the freshwater fishery in the Wahiawa Reservoir, Oahu. House Concurrent Resolution No. 200, House Draft 1, tasked the group to discuss the following items:

- Discuss previous attempts to develop a freshwater fishery in the reservoir, their outcomes, the lessons learned
- Discuss plans and proposals that could alter the water quality of the Reservoir, including plans to reduce the amount of nutrients contributed by the Wahiawa Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Discuss alternative fish species that might be considered
- Discuss potential market for establishing such a fishery
- Discuss potential environmental and economic impacts that might result
- Discuss costs, including necessary facilities

The Task Force prioritized needed improvements to the Wahiawa Reservoir and the freshwater fishery in the following order:

- 1) (Short-term priority) *Salvinia* control/eradication;
- 1a) (Long-term priority) Improve reservoir outlet system to enable better control of the water level;
- 2) Improve trails & facilities in the Wahiawa Freshwater State Recreation Area in accordance with alternative #2 (minimal improvements) as identified in the Wahiawa Master Plan;
- 3) Expand the bass hatchery at the Wahiawa Middle School.

Wahiawa Task Force Meeting
Wahiawa Community Center, Oahu
December 19, 2002
6:30-9:30 PM

Attendees:

Marcus Oshiro, State Representative District #39
Kimberly Ribellia, Councilmember Dela Cruz
Lance Tomasu, Councilmember Dela Cruz
Jason Brockington, Hawaii Freshwater Fishing Association
Dan Nakasone, Wahiawa Community and Business Association
Lei Learmont, Kemoo By the Lake, Wahiawa resident
Mary Jane Lee, Wahiawa Neighborhood Board No. 26
Ellen Hyer, Wahiawa Rainbow Club, Wahiawa resident
Sterling Yong, DLNR, Engineering Division
Eric Hirano, DLNR, Engineering Division
Ed Sakoda, DLNR, Commission on Water Resources Management
Charlene Unoki, DLNR, Land Division
Frank Tomas, DLNR, DOCARE
Al Lagunte, DLNR, DOCARE
Martha Yent, DLNR, Division of State Parks
Mindy Wilkinson, DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife
Paul Sensano, DLNR, Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation
Glenn Higashi, DLNR, Division of Aquatic Resources
Alton Miyasaka, DLNR, Division of Aquatic Resources
Leonard Young, DOA, Aquaculture Development Program
Lesley Toyota, City & County of Honolulu, Department of Environmental Services
Kevin Kinvig, USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service
Alvin Char, US Army Garrison, Directorate of Public Works

Meeting Purposes

- Discuss previous attempts to develop a freshwater fishery in the reservoir, their outcomes, the lessons learned (info packet)
- Discuss plans and proposals that could alter the water quality of the Reservoir, including plans to reduce the amount of nutrients contributed by the Wahiawa Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Discuss alternative fish species that might be considered
- Discuss potential market for establishing such a fishery
- Discuss potential environmental and economic impacts that might result
- Discuss costs, including necessary facilities

Discussions

Discuss previous attempts to develop a freshwater fishery in the reservoir, their outcomes, the lessons learned

An information packet was mailed to all members prior to the meeting. In the

packet was information about previous meetings of a Wahiawa Reservoir Task Force formed as a result of the 1995 Legislature to study the potential uses of the reservoir, including recreational, wastewater, irrigation, and flood control. Also included was portion of the Wahiawa Town Master Plan 1994 in a letter from the Wahiawa Community & Business Association to Senator Daniel Inouye, a number of newspaper articles, and various letters from Mayor Harris, Mr. William Devick (Division of Aquatic Resources administrator), and others, and a copy of House Concurrent Resolution No. 200 that establishes the current Wahiawa Task Force. A list of the documents given to the members is included as attachment 1. An additional list of suggested readings is also provided as attachment 2.

Discuss plans and proposals that could alter the water quality of the Reservoir, including plans to reduce the amount of nutrients contributed by the Wahiawa Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Lesley Toyota informed the group that the City has spent about \$16M to upgrade the Wahiawa Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The upgrade is still in progress but is expected to be completed by February 2003. Water quality monitoring indicates that the amount of nutrients in the water is decreasing so the water quality is improving. It is hoped that when the construction is completed, the facility will produce effluent at the R-1 rating, which would be clean enough for irrigation and other agricultural uses. Under the most recent Guidelines for the Treatment and Use of Recycled Water, DOH 5/15/02, R-1 quality water can now be used on food crops including root crops, even crops where the recycled water would contact the edible portion of the crop. It can also be used in orchards and vineyards bearing food crops, for golf course, freeway, cemetery, parks elementary schoolyards and athletic field landscaping. The water may be used in the Central Oahu area for the Waipahu Soccer Park and other such uses.

Glenn Higashi discussed with the group his efforts to control the aquatic weed *Salvinia molesta*. The weed has spread in the lower reservoir and in some places are so dense that a boat would have a difficult time driving through it. There are only a few places where there is adequate access to the water to remove the weed. Another limiting factor in removing the weed is an area where the weed can be hauled out on land, left to dry out, and later removed by truck. Other factors are lack of manpower and lack of equipment. Working against this effort is the rapid growth rate of the weed, said to double in volume every seven days. The concern in letting this weed grow unchecked is eventually, the weed will completely cover the reservoir surface, reduce the oxygen levels in the reservoir and cause a massive fish kill.

Representative Oshiro noted that either the WWTP has to improve the water quality greatly or the community would like to have the water diverted elsewhere. Possible uses may be to pipe the water south of Wahiawa to irrigate Waiawa, Central Oahu Regional Park, Mililani Mortuary, Mililani Golfcourse, etc. In any case, removing of the wastewater or cleaning the water quality would improve the

public perception of fishing and boating in “sewer water”.

Some suggestions were to use volunteers to help remove the weed, could ask the surrounding land owners if they could allow access to their lands to haul out the weed, could ask the military to use a barge to help remove the weed, and could stock grass carp to eat the weed. There could also be a special Legislative appropriation to purchase an aquatic plant harvester, a boat designed to remove vegetation from the water. Other alternatives discussed were to use a vacuum type suction to remove the weed, to use a large tarp to cover the weed to slow or prevent growth, or to use a Division of Boating and Ocean Recreation dredging vessel.

Discuss alternative fish species that might be considered

The Task Force discussed the possibility of adding new species to the reservoir to try and improve the fishing. One suggested alternative was the northern strain of the Florida bass but this species did not receive State Department of Agriculture approval for import into the State due to concerns about possible introduction into the wild and its impacts on native species. Another suggestion was to look first at herbivores (plant eating fish species) because of the nutrient rich nature of the reservoir but it may be difficult to find one that was also a good gamefish species.

The members also felt that more should be done to educate the public to remove the ducks and to discourage the release of pet fish, geese, aquatic plants, and other live species into the reservoir. The general feeling seemed to be that the State should not introduce new species but should try to increase the populations of bass and tucunare already in the reservoir. There is an interest in expanding a recently built bass hatchery at the Wahiawa Middle School and more resources should be put into the facility.

Note:

In comparison, DAR spends about \$175,000 per fiscal year for the trout/catfish/mullet program. During FY2002, DAR spent about \$96,000 for the Wahiawa bass hatchery startup (construction costs) and about \$5,000 per year in feed costs. The Wahiawa Middle School pays for water, electricity, and is operated by volunteer workers.

Discuss potential market for establishing such a fishery

If the fishery could be improved, what would be the potential for developing a market for the fishery? Dan Nakasone provided some information from a Hawaii Freshwater Fishing Survey that reported that 15% of tourists said that they would extend their visit to Hawaii if there were more freshwater fishing opportunities.

To prepare for this increase in anglers, infrastructure, such as parking, public access, restrooms, and other amenities, would have to be built, improved, and

maintained. We should also keep in mind improvements for fishers with and without boats as their needs might be different. The Department should also look into improving and developing trails in the State Parks.

There is also a potential for other commercial activities, such as tours and guides, to develop. There is a concern that this increased commercial activity on the reservoir may not be supported by the private landowners because it could increase their liability.

The State should look into receiving a portion of the tourist tax dollars through the Hawaii Tourist Authority to improve the fishery since this could be a tourist destination.

The transfer of lands from the Galbraith estate (one of the private landowners) and Housing & Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH), under the State Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism, to the Department should also be looked into to expand the park. The community has indicated that one of their top three priorities is to develop the park and fishing opportunities as part of the Wahiawa Master Plan.

Martha Yent provided some information on the Wahiawa Freshwater State Recreation Area (attachment 3)

Discuss potential environmental and economic impacts that might result

Many of the environmental and economic impacts were already discussed during the previous item. Further discussion on this item focused on the dam. The dam sits partly on Galbraith property and partly on Castle & Cooke property. The Galbraith estate is due to expire in 2007, at which time, the property may be sold and the proceeds distributed among the beneficiaries. The Galbraith estate also includes about 2,400 acres along the North Fork on Kaukonahua Stream.

The State should try to acquire the property. The concern is that once the State acquires the dam, the maintenance responsibility will also be the State's and the State does not have the money to maintain or improve the dam.

Discuss costs, including necessary facilities

To summarize the nights discussion, the following activities will involve funding requirements: rubbish cleanup, improve trails & facilities in the State park, control of *Salvinia*, develop another landing and improve existing landing, expansion of the bass hatchery, and costs to upgrade the wastewater treatment plant. As stated earlier, the plant upgrade has already been budgeted and is nearly completed. Construction should be completed shortly.

The Task Force then prioritized these improvements in the following order:

- 1) (Short-term priority) *Salvinia* control/eradication; to purchase an aquatic

- plant harvester to help remove the weed would cost about \$70,000.
- 1a) (Long-term priority) Improve reservoir outlet system to enable better control of the water level; DLNR's Engineering Division estimates that it would cost about \$1.5M to improve the reservoir's outflow system.
 - 2) Improve trails & facilities in the Wahiawa Freshwater State Recreation Area in accordance with alternative #2 (minimal improvements) as identified in the Wahiawa Master Plan; the DLNR's Division of State Parks estimates that to improve the Wahiawa Freshwater State Recreation Area in accordance with the Wahiawa Master Plan would cost between \$3.5-5.7M, depending on the extent of the improvements (attachment 4).
 - 3) Expand the bass hatchery at the Wahiawa Middle School.

Next steps

- We will take tonight's discussions and prepare a report to the Legislature
- A draft of the report will be sent to all participants, including those listed in the Concurrent Resolution that could not attend, for final comments
- A final report will be sent to the members prior to submittal to the Legislature
- The final report to the Legislature will be submitted by February 28, 2003

Attachment 1

Wahiawa Task Force Informational Package

The following documents were provided to the Wahiawa Task Force members for to their meeting of December 19, 2002 as background information.

Interests In And Attitudes Toward Freshwater Fishing In Hawaii: July 17, 2000; Responsive Management National Office.

Lake Wilson - 20 miles of scenic shoreline and 3 billion gallons of irrigation water; March 24, 2002; Letter to Senator Daniel Inouye from Wahiawa Community & Business Association

Wahiawa Town Master Plan; Task Force Report; July 1994

Department of Land & Natural Resources Sustainability Hotspots 1997; p 90; Clifford Inn

Revitalized Lake Wilson Could Boost Wahiawa's Economy; Pacific Business News; pp 4-5; April 26, 2002

Lake Wilson Could Become A Popular Tourist Attraction; Ka Nupepa; April 10, 2002; p 2; Representative Marcus Oshiro

Latest "Arrivals" Will Help Restock Lake Wilson; The Honolulu Advertiser; April 21, 2002; page A27; Scott Ishikawa

Oil boom donation; Letter to Joe Almany Smith Maritime from Glen Takahashi, September 23, 1997

Donated oil boom; Letter to Ray Kamikawa, Hawaii Department of Taxation, From Representative Marcus Oshiro

Donations deductions; Letter to Representative Marcus Oshiro from Annette Yamanaha, Hawaii Department of Taxation; September 16, 1997

Interns Fight Invasive Plants; The Honolulu Advertiser; July 1, 1997; page B-3; Tino Ramirez

Water Lilies Slowly Choking Lake Wilson; Central Sun Press, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 22, Week of May 29 - June 4, 1997; pp 1, 12; Cindy Vargo Siok

So, Where's Lake Wilson; Honolulu Star Bulletin; May 28, 1997; pp A-1, A-11; Alan Matsuoka

Wahiawa Wastewater Treatment Plant; Letter to Daniel Nakasone, Wahiawa Community & Business Association, from Major Jeremy Harris, May 22, 2002

Pretty Plant Can Become Serious Pest; The Honolulu Advertiser; April 21, 1997; p

86; Jan Tenbruggencate

Around the Lake; Hawaii Fishing News; May 1998; pp 14-15; Keith Sakaguchi

A Day at Lake Wilson; A Wahiawa Centennial Event Brochure; November 8, 1998

Save Lake Wilson, Group Asks; The Honolulu Advertiser; October 18, 1998; p A-29, Tino Ramirez

Lake Wilson Cleanup Is Duty of State Land Department; Honolulu Star Bulletin; November 4, 2002; Watanabe

Dole Food, State Agree On Waialua Flood Prevention; The Honolulu Advertiser; May 28, 2002; Scott Ishikawa

Attachment 2

WAHIAWA RESERVOIR (LAKE WILSON) TASK FORCE

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Suggested supplemental readings:

A Report to the Eighteenth Legislature, 1996 Regular Session Findings and Recommendations of the Wahiawa Reservoir Task Force in response to House Concurrent Resolution 88, House Draft 2, Senate Draft 1, December 1995. Department of Land and Natural Resources.

Central Oahu Sustainable Communities Plan (Draft), September 1999, *“General Policies: Protect and Enhance Forest and Lake Features”* page 3-43. Department of Planning and Permitting, City & County of Honolulu.

Central Oahu Sustainable Communities Plan, February 2002, *“General Policies: Protect and Enhance Forest and Lake Features”* page 3-43. Department of Planning and Permitting, City & County of Honolulu.

Community Tackles clean up of Lake Wilson, Ka Nupepa, November 23, 1999. Christopher Aguinaldo.

Dam Safety Inspection Wahiawa Dam Oahu, Hawaii for State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Water and Land Development, January 1995, Ernest K. Hirata and Associates, Inc., Soils and Foundation Engineering.

Fish protected at Lake Wilson, June 10, 1998, The Honolulu Advertiser, Page B3.

Fishing Licenses, Department of Land and Natural Resources, January 4 1996, Letter to Representative Marcus Oshiro, from Gilbert S. Coloma-Agaran, Deputy Director.

Galbraith Trust Estate: Wahiawa Land Development, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Vol. 1, April 1993, pages 4-27, 5-2, 5-3. Helber Hastert & Fee, Planners.

Galbraith Trust Estate: Wahiawa Land Development, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Vol. 2, April 1993, Appendix G: Henry, Jack D., B.S., *“Archaeological Inventory Survey: Galbraith Trust Lands,”* pages 2, 19-20.

Galbraith Trust Estate: Wahiawa Land Development, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Vol. 2, Appendix H: Community Resources, Inc. *“Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of Wahiawa Lands: Galbraith Trust Lands,”* pages 2-7 – 2-11

Galbraith Trust Estate: Wahiawa Land Development, Final Environmental

Impact Statement, Vol. 2, Appendix M: “Proposed Revisions to Special Provisions for Central Oahu” Article 5, Part 1.

In Dough, Sports Illustrated. August 1998, pages 39-40. Jack McCallum.

Interest in and Attitudes Toward Freshwater Fishing in Hawaii: Summary Points from Marketing Study, August 31, 2002, Pahio Resorts.

Interpretive Plan: Kukaniloko Birthstones State Monument, Wahiawa, Oahu, May 1999, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of State Parks, State of Hawaii.

Management of Largemouth Bass, *Micropterus Salmoides*, Stocks in Wahiawa Reservoir Public Fishing Area, undated report, E. Gordon Grau, Christopher D. Kelley, and Benjamin B. Alexander, Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology.

Phase II Study Wahiawa Reservoir Dam Oahu, Hawaii for Wahiawa Water Company, INC., August 2, 1996, Ernest K. Hirata and Associates, INC.

Save Lake Wilson, group asks, The Honolulu Advertiser. October 18, 1998, page A29, Tino Ramirez.

Wahiawa Fish Hatchery nears Completion, Ka Nupepa, February 20, 2001, page 1. Don Robbins

Wahiawa Fresh Water Park Master Plan, March 1975, Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of State Parks. Koebig and Koebig.

Wahiawa Intermediate School Fish Hatchery Proposal, March 23, 1998. Roland Jenkins, Principal.

Wahiawa Urban Design Plan, January 1998, pages 25-30. Planning Department, City and County of Honolulu.

Wahiawa Wastewater Treatment Plant Modifications and Outfall Adjustment, Draft Environmental Assessment, November 1998. Department of Design and Construction, City & County of Honolulu.

What did Lake Wilson do to deserve this? The Honolulu Advertiser, November 9, 1999, page A6.

Attachment 3

WAHIAWĀ FRESHWATER STATE RECREATION AREA

Park Information:

Mission Statement: Provide passive recreation opportunities within the natural setting of Lake Wilson for the residents of O'ahu, especially the Wahiawā-Mililani area.

Location: Wahiawā, O'ahu (TMK: 7-6-1: 06)

Acreage: 65.9 (5 acres developed)

Park Established: 1978

Visitation: Approximately 70,000 annually

Special Park Features:

- Lake Wilson (Wahiawā Reservoir; South Fork of Kaukonahua Stream) encompasses approximately 330 acres of surface water, one of the largest bodies of freshwater in the state.
- Wahiawā Public Fishing Area offers opportunities for recreational boating and freshwater fishing.

Limitations:

- Utility easements through the park (electric, telephone, water).
- Reservoir impoundment area with steep slopes limits any development on at least 30 acres (about half of the park area).

Overview of Park Development:

- 1957 Agreement between DLNR, Waialua Sugar Company, and Castle and Cooke established the Wahiawā Public Fishing Area.
- 1965 State received the park land from the U.S. Army when it was declared surplus. Had been part of East Range Training Area of Schofield Barracks.
- 1968 Ramp and parking lot for 21 cars and trailers were constructed by DLNR.
- 1975 Park Master Plan completed.
- 1978 Construction of caretaker's residence, restroom, parking areas, picnic tables, and landscaping with irrigation.
- 1987 Sewer system improvements.
- 1988 Construction of equipment facility.
- 1999 Construction of lighted jogging and biking path.

Park Use Proposed in 1975 Plan:

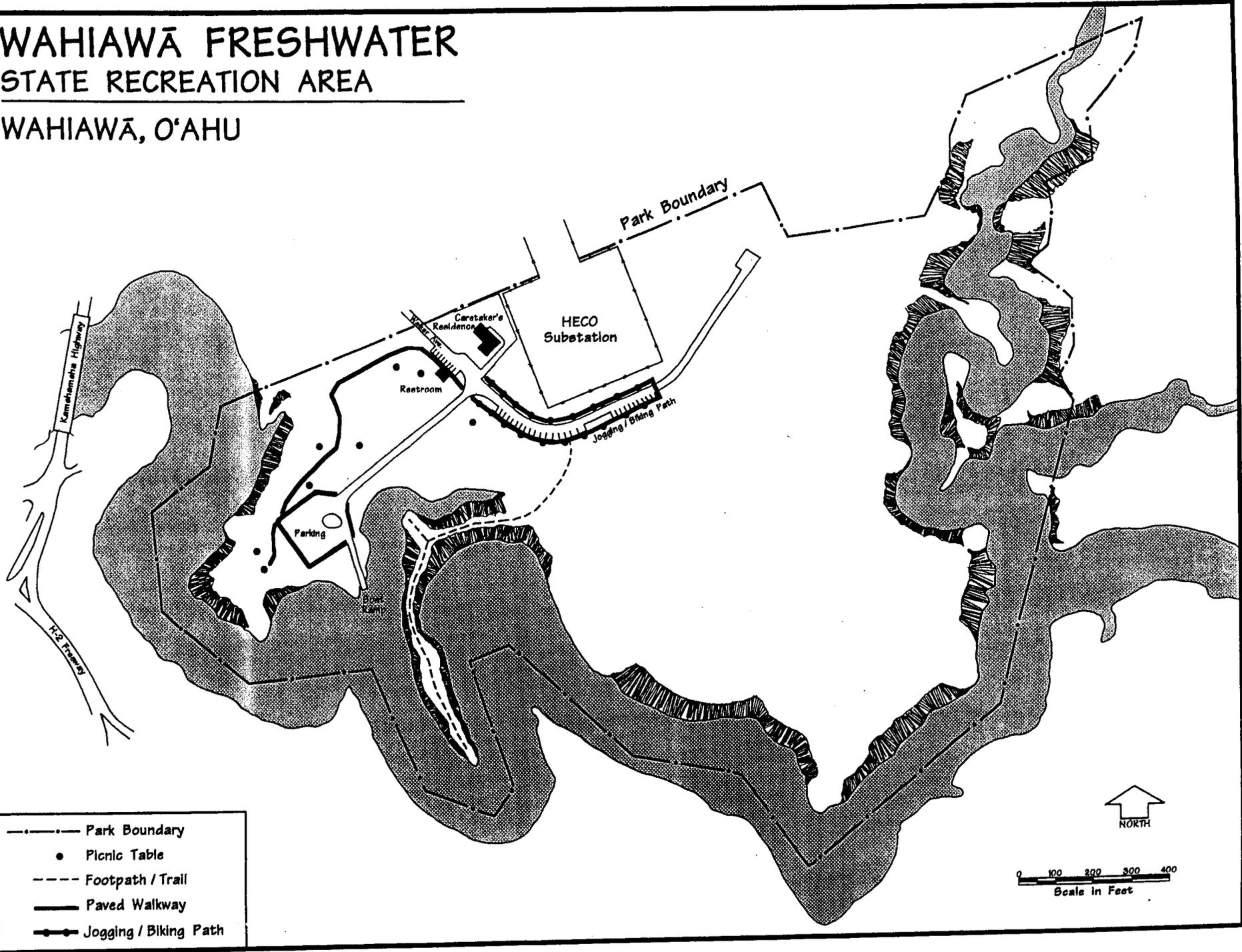
- Walking
- Bicycling
- Picnicking
- Fishing / Boating
- Camping

Existing Park Facilities:

- Restroom with parking (14 stalls)
- Ramp with parking (20 auto/trailer stalls)
- Entry road parking lot (26 stalls)
- Jogging/biking path (0.3 mile)
- Caretaker's residence

WAHIAWĀ FRESHWATER STATE RECREATION AREA

WAHIAWĀ, O'AHU



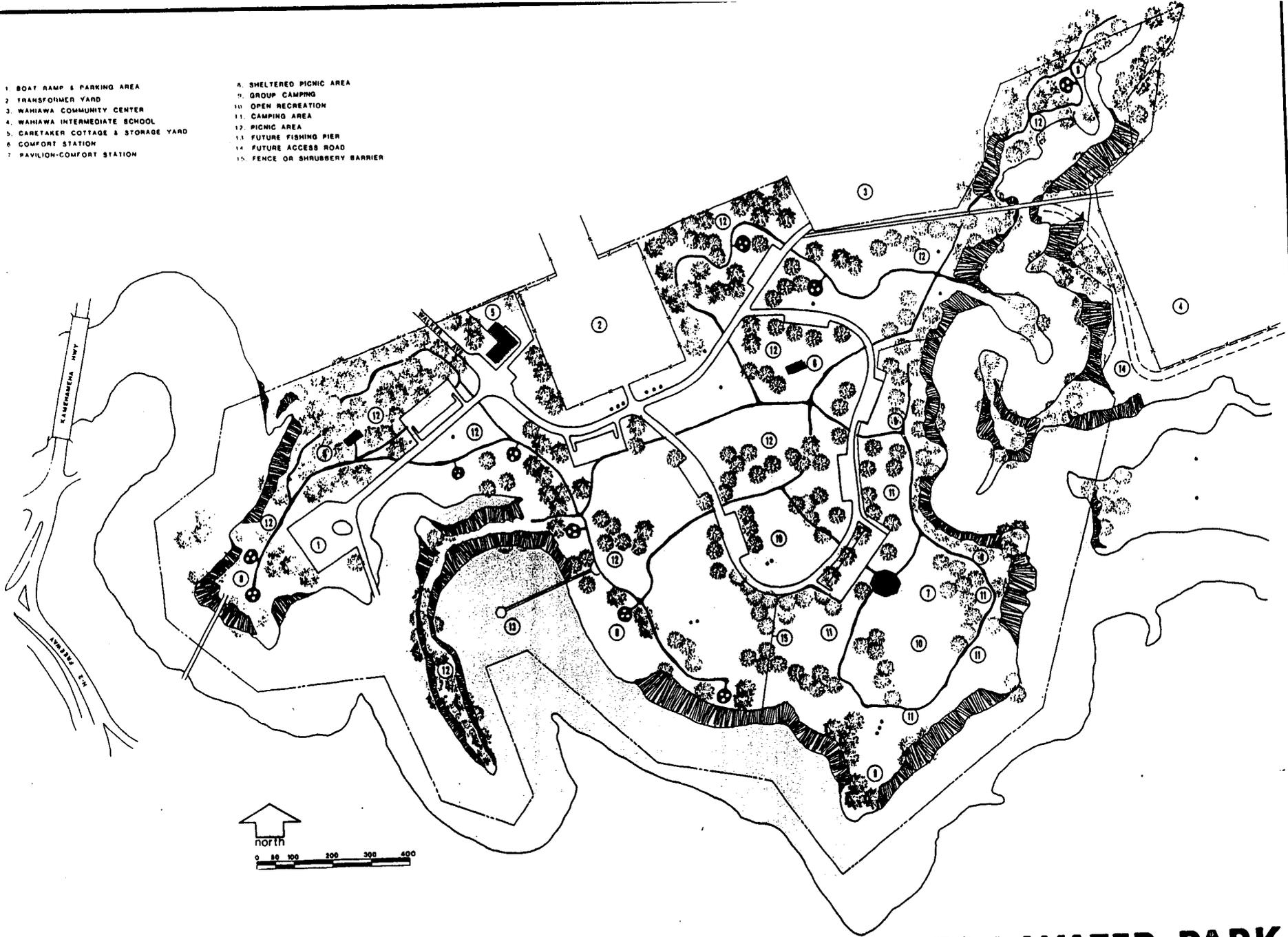
COST ESTIMATES
EXPANSION AND DEVELOPMENT OF WAHIAWĀ FRESHWATER SRA

PARK FEATURE	SPECIFICATIONS	ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2
DESIGN COST	20% of construction cost	\$1,000,000 D	\$600,000 D
CONSTRUCTION COSTS			
Paved path/walkways	One mile long and 5 feet wide at cost of \$16 per square foot.	\$450,000 C	\$450,000 C
Roadway and parking	0.5 mile long and 10-foot wide roadway; 100 additional parking stalls	750,000 C	
Restroom	One additional restroom	500,000 C	500,000 C
Picnic Areas	6 picnic areas at \$2,500 each	15,000 C	15,000 C
Landscaping	Grading, grassing and irrigation at \$400,000 per acre - initial phase consists of 5 additional acres along walkways, picnic and camping areas, and reservoir banks	2,000,000 C	2,000,000 C
Lighting	0.5 mile long section along roadway and parking	500,000 C	
Fishing pier		500,000 C	
SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION		\$4,715,000 C	\$2,965,000 C
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST		\$5,715,000	\$3,565,000

* Campground costs are included within costs for picnic tables and landscaping.

- 1. BOAT RAMP & PARKING AREA
- 2. TRANSFORMER YARD
- 3. WAHIAWA COMMUNITY CENTER
- 4. WAHIAWA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
- 5. CARETAKER COTTAGE & STORAGE YARD
- 6. COMFORT STATION
- 7. PAVILION-COMFORT STATION

- 8. SHELTERED PICNIC AREA
- 9. GROUP CAMPING
- 10. OPEN RECREATION
- 11. CAMPING AREA
- 12. PICNIC AREA
- 13. FUTURE FISHING PIER
- 14. FUTURE ACCESS ROAD
- 15. FENCE OR SHRUBBERY BARRIER

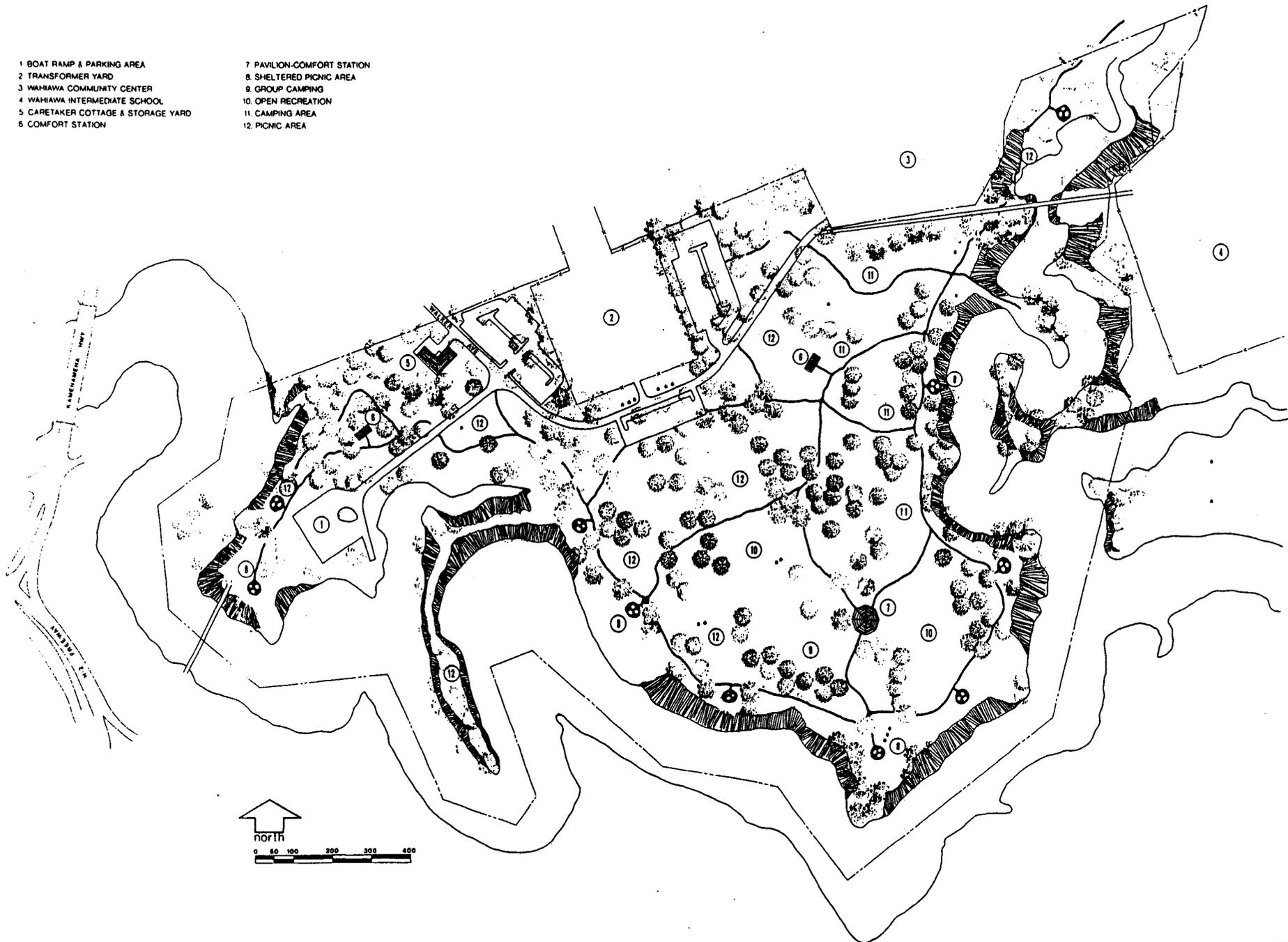


ALTERNATIVE 1

**WAHIAWA FRESH WATER PARK
GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

- 1 BOAT RAMP & PARKING AREA
- 2 TRANSFORMER YARD
- 3 WAHIAWA COMMUNITY CENTER
- 4 WAHIAWA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
- 5 CARETAKER COTTAGE & STORAGE YARD
- 6 COMFORT STATION

- 7 PAVILION-COMFORT STATION
- 8 SHELTERED PICNIC AREA
- 9 GROUP CAMPING
- 10 OPEN RECREATION
- 11 CAMPING AREA
- 12 PICNIC AREA



ALTERNATIVE 2

WAHIAWA FRESH WATER PARK GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TASK FORCE TO STUDY THE
FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A FRESHWATER FISHERY AT THE
WAHIAWA RESERVOIR, OAHU.

1 WHEREAS, recreational fishing is a popular sport enjoyed by
2 many residents as well as visitors to this State; and

3 WHEREAS, one of the few freshwater fishing opportunities in
4 the State is found in the Wahiawa Freshwater State Recreational
5 Area (Recreational Area) on Oahu, which offers, among other
6 things, bass fishing in the Wahiawa Reservoir (Reservoir) also
7 known as Lake Wilson; and

8 WHEREAS, as the largest and most heavily fished freshwater
9 body in the State, the Reservoir contains approximately
10 3,000,000,000 gallons of water and encompasses a surface area of
11 approximately 300 acres; and

12 WHEREAS, recently, bass fishing has been affected by the
13 Reservoir's water quality as well as its rising water level; and

14 WHEREAS, water heights have risen following the closure of
15 the Waialua Sugar Company in 1996, which used the water for
16 irrigation purposes; the high water level has discouraged
17 fishing from the banks of the Reservoir; and

18 WHEREAS, at the same time, the City's Wahiawa Wastewater
19 Treatment Plant discharges approximately 2,000,000 gallons of
20 treated effluent into the Reservoir each day; this rich nutrient
21 has contributed to fish kills; and

22 WHEREAS, in an effort to conserve the fish population, the
23 Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) promulgated
24 "catch and release" rules that prohibited the taking of
25 largemouth and smallmouth bass as well as tucanare from the
26

1 Reservoir pursuant to H.C.R. No. 197, H.D. 1, S.D. 1, adopted
2 during the Regular Session of 1996; and

3 WHEREAS, as community leaders study ways to permanently
4 divert the effluent from the Reservoir, the Wahiawa community
5 has been taking steps to revitalize the bass fishing program;
6 and

7
8 WHEREAS, using federal moneys earmarked for restocking
9 sport fisheries and matched with State funds, Wahiawa Middle
0 School and community volunteers have embarked on a largemouth
1 bass replenishment program by building a hatchery on its campus;
2 and

3
4 WHEREAS, if successful, spawning should take place this
5 spring and fingerlings could be released into the Reservoir in
6 early 2003; and

7
8 WHEREAS, eventually, largemouth bass fishing could help to
9 revitalize Wahiawa's economy through annual bass fishing
0 tournaments as well as guided fishing tours; related businesses,
1 including boat rentals, fishing equipment, and so forth, could
2 flourish; and

3
4 WHEREAS, these objectives are consistent with the
5 recommendations of the Wahiawa Reservoir Task Force (established
6 pursuant to H.C.R. No. 88, H.D. 2, S.D. 1, Regular Session of
7 1995) that the Legislature support continued recreational use of
8 the Reservoir with emphasis on fishing and boating, the
9 enforcement of fishing regulations and litter laws, and stricter
0 water quality standards; and

1
2 WHEREAS, making improvements to the Reservoir as well as
3 the Recreational Area have remained a high priority among
4 residents who expressed their support in the Wahiawa Town Master
5 Plan (July 1994) for the enhancement and development of
6 freshwater fishing and recreational opportunities at the
7 Reservoir and improvements to the Recreational Area for camping,
8 picnicking, and hiking; and

9
0 WHEREAS, given the potential ramifications of this new
1 industry, it is appropriate and timely to appoint a body to
2 review the potential impacts and needs of an expanded freshwater
3 fishery in the Reservoir; now, therefore,

1 BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the
2 Twenty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session
3 of 2002, the Senate concurring, that DLNR is requested to
4 convene a Task Force, whose members shall be appointed by the
5 Governor, to determine the feasibility of establishing a
6 freshwater fishery at the Reservoir, Oahu; and

7
8 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Governor is requested to
9 appoint the members of the Task Force, which may consist of
0 representatives from a broad segment of the community, including
1 but not limited to the Wahiawa Neighborhood Board No. 26, the
2 Wahiawa Community and Business Association, the Hawaii
3 Freshwater Fishing Association, the Department of Business,
4 Economic Development, and Tourism, Office of Planning, DLNR, the
5 Department of Health, the Department of Agriculture, the U.S.
6 Army's 25th Infantry Division (Light), the Natural Resources
7 Conservation Service, the Association of Freshwater Sport
8 Anglers; Waialua Sugar Company, Inc., Dole Food Company-Hawaii,
9 Inc., Castle and Cooke, Inc., the Whitmore Community
10 Association, the Wahiawa Rainblow Club, the Hawaiian Civic Club
11 of Wahiawa, The Friends of Kukaniloko, Wahiawa Middle School;
12 the Oahu Economic Development Board, and the City and County of
13 Honolulu Department of Environmental Services and the Board of
14 Water Supply; and

15
16 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Task Force examine, among
17 other things:

- 18
19 (1) Previous attempts to develop a freshwater fishery in
20 the Reservoir, their outcomes, and the lessons
21 learned;
- 22
23 (2) Plans and proposals that could alter the water quality
24 of the Reservoir, including plans to reduce the amount
25 of nutrients contributed by the Wahiawa Wastewater
26 Treatment Plant;
- 27
28 (3) Alternative species of fish that might be considered;
- 29
30 (4) The potential market for establishing such a fishery;
- 31
32 (5) Potential environmental and economic impacts that
33 might result; and
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- (6) Cost factors involved, including the necessary facilities;

and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Task Force submit its findings and recommendations to the Legislature no later than 20 days prior to the convening of the Regular Session of 2003; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a certified copy of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Chairperson of the Board of Land and Natural Resources.