



- Hawai`i Water Law History Background
- Some Key Water Issues in Wai`anae
- What is the BWS Proposing?
- Why was Wai`anae not Designated?
- What Happens if Wai`anae is Designated?
- Some Community Questions so Far

Hawai'i Water Law History Background

- Ancient times Māhele (1848 52)
- Rise of the Plantations Early
 Statehood (1852 1973)
- The "McBryde" cases, ConCon, and the Water Code (1973 - 87)



Hawai'i Water Law History Background

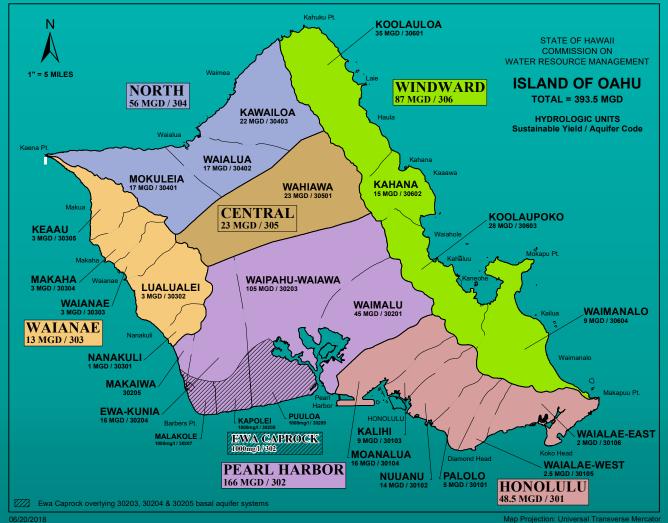
- The Water Code (1987)
- Determine "Hydrologic Units"
- Set "Sustainable Yields"
- Management in "Designated" and undesignated areas



Permits in Non-Designated vs. Designated Areas

Undesignated Areas	Designated Areas
Well Construction Permit	Well Construction Permit
Pump Installation Permit	Pump Installation Permit
	Water Use Permit*

^{*} Water Use Permit Applications have public notice and process requirements





WATER MANAGEMENT AREAS

FOR GROUND WATER ONLY



Wilder Management Areas





ISLAND OF OAHU

- North Sector Windward Sector Horsolulu Sector
- Pearl Halbor Sector Central Sector



ISLAND OF MOLOKA

- West Sector Central Sector Northwest Sector
- Southward Sector

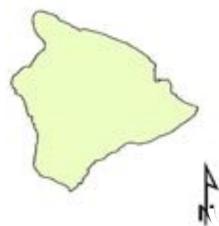


ISLAND OF MAUI

lao System



STATE OF HAWAII Department of Land and Natural Resources Commission on Water Resource Management



May Projection Limiterial Transverse Managine Alum American Datum (ACI)

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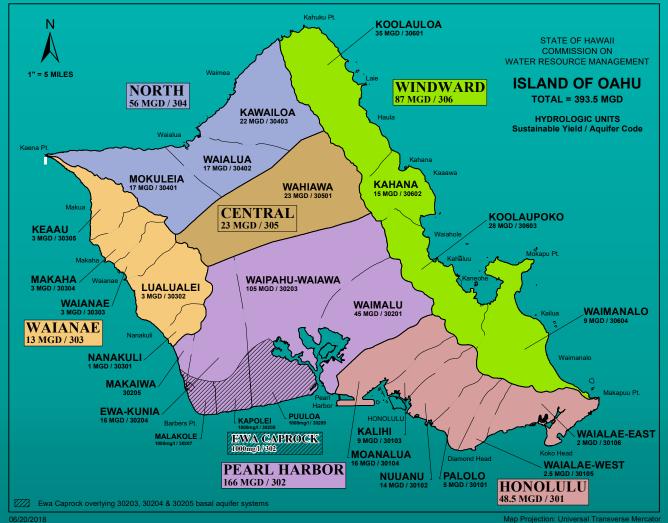
- 1961: Groundwater Use Act, HRS chap. 177
- •1979-82: Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, & Waialua groundwater designated under older Act
- 1987 Water Code enacted
- •1988: Petition to designate Windward O'ahu; granted in 1992
- No one has petitioned to designate Wai`anae
- CWRM has not started the process either

Some Key Water Issues in Wai`anae

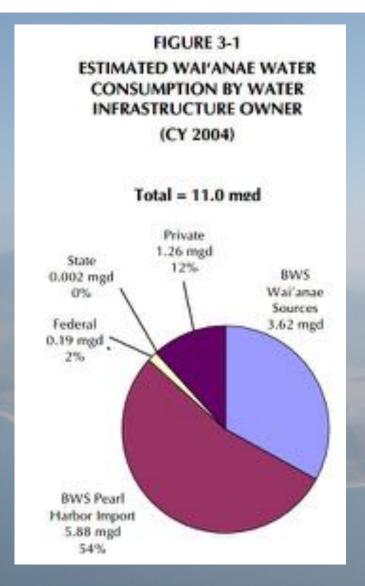
- Demand exceeds supply

 water imports
- Climate Change (which can increase demand and decrease supply)
- Streamflow and watershed restoration









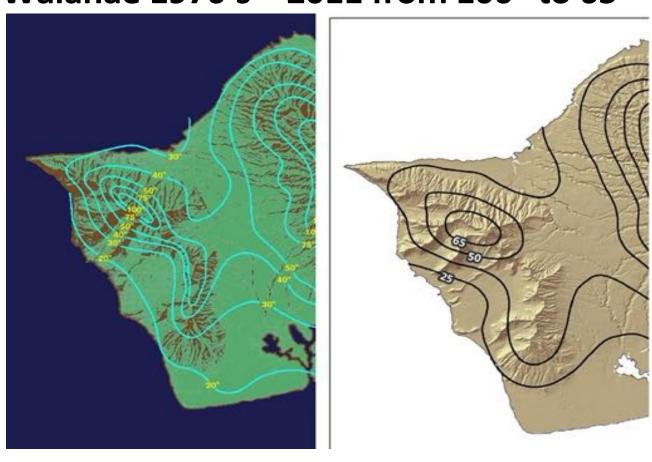
More than ½
of Wai'anae
water is
imported from
the Pearl
Harbor Aquifer
Sector

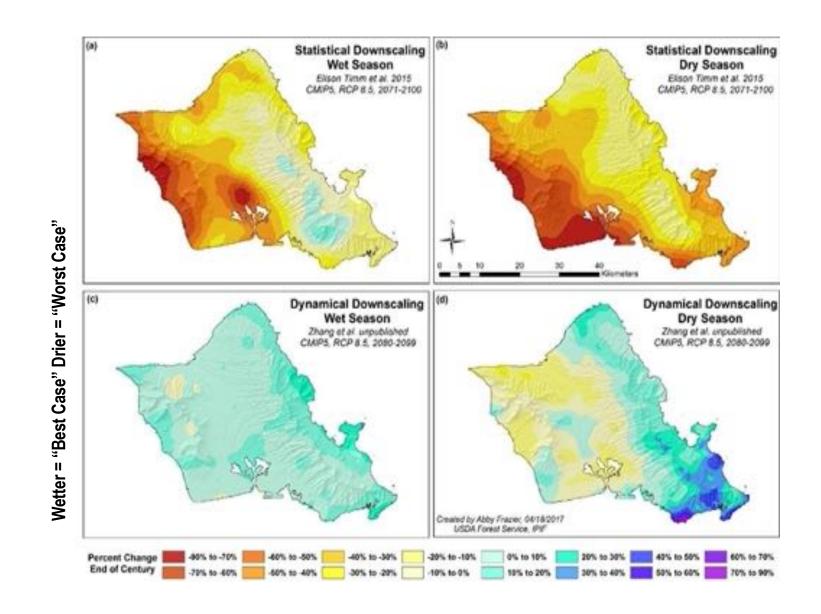


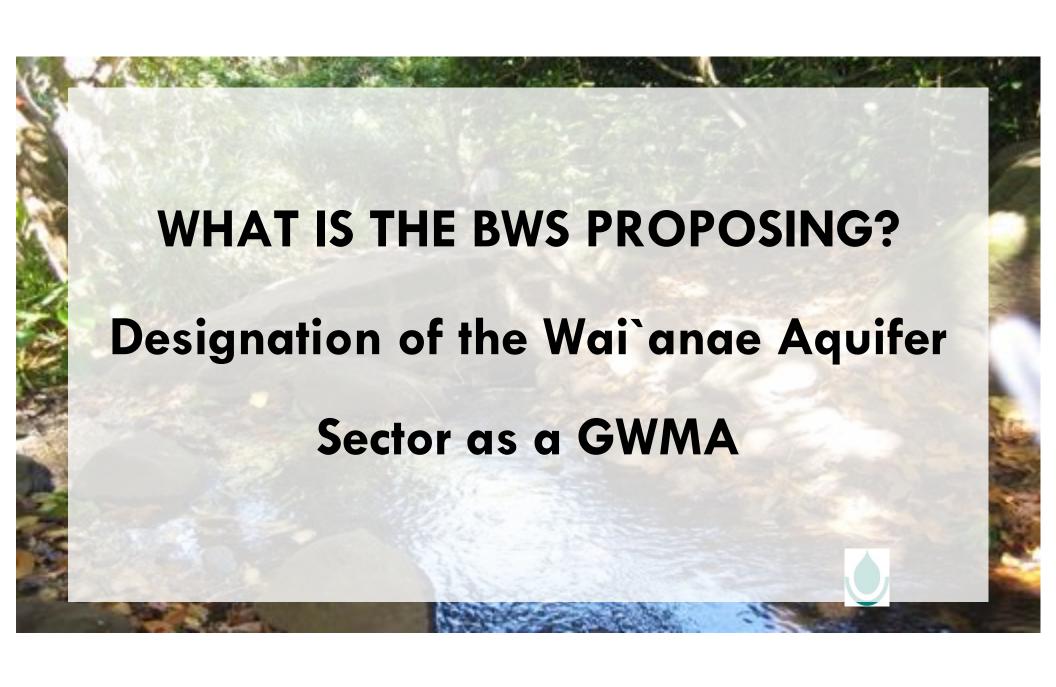
	WATER USE DISTRICTS	SUBTOTAL	MPORT	EXPORT	WATER DEMAND
1	HONOLULU	64.22	0.02		64.24
2	WINDWARD	13.13		0.02	13.11
3	NORTH SHORE	3.94			3.94
4	MILILANI	4.99			4.99
5	WAHIAWA	3.09		75 283	3.09
6	PEARL CITY-HALAWA	8.41			8.41
7	WAIPAHU-EWA	37.07		6.24	30.83
8	WAIANAE	3.27	6.24		9.52
	TOTAL:	138.11	6.26	6.26	138.11



Mean Annual Rainfall has decreased in Waianae 1970's – 2011 from 100" to 65"







DESIGNATION REQUIREMENTS AND CRITERIA

OVERALL: If the resources in an area may be threatened, the commission shall designate.

- 1. Planned use 90% of the sustainable yield
- 3. Diminishing ground water supply
- 7. Serious disputes over ground water use



- Wai'anae aquifer production meets the 90% criteria
- While BWS decreased Mākaha source production in 2020, authorized planned use in Mākaha could increase pumpage to 90% of sustainable yield.
- Climate change is impacting groundwater levels and stream flows



WHAT HAPPENS IF CWRM APPROVES DESIGNATION?

- Non individual well users (BWS, Military, Ag, Golf Course) are required to prepare a Water Use Permit Application (WUPA) for each source, based on existing use.
- Existing water users have one year from the date of designation
- The permit application process is significant and permits can be challenged.

QUESTIONS FROM COMMUNITY

- Why is BWS the entity petitioning for Wai`anae?
- Why does BWS need the Water Commission's help to protect groundwater resources?
- Who benefits from water management area designation?
- I thought water was taken away from Wai`anae?
- Will designation restore streams?







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MAHALO!

Protecting Wai for Wai'anae
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boardofwatersupply.com