

OVERVIEW OF THE HAWAI'I COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Waimea Civic Club Meeting

April 30, 2025



PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- Who is the Commission on Water Resource Management (“CWRM”)?
- Water Law in Hawai‘i
- Overview of CWRM Programs
 1. Planning Branch
 2. Groundwater Regulation Branch
 3. Stream Protection and Management Branch



WHO IS THE COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (CWRM)?



CWRM IN A NUTSHELL

- 1978 constitutional amendment in article XI section 7 mandates a water resource agency
- Statute Created in 1987 & administratively attached to DLNR
- 7 member Commission supported by staff (currently at 20)
- Administers the State Water Code (HRS Chapter 174C)
 - Regulates *all* waters of the State and *all* water users



CWRM IN A NUTSHELL

- 7 members of the Commission (the decision makers)
 - Chairperson of BLNR (Chair of Water Commission)
 - Director, State DOH (ex-officio voting member)
 - 5 members are appointed by the Governor and approved by the State Senate
 - 1 member must have “substantial experience or expertise in traditional Hawaiian water resource management techniques and in traditional Hawaiian riparian usage such as those preserved by 174C-101”
 - Each member must have “substantial experience in the area of water resource management”



Dawn N.S. Chang



Kathleen Ho
(DOH designee)



Lawrence H. Miike



Aurora Kagawa-
Viviani



Wayne Katayama



Paul Meyer



Hanna Kihalani
Springer

CWRM IN A NUTSHELL

Water Quantity



CWRM



Water Quality

DOH



MISSION

To protect and manage the water resources of the State and provide for the maximum beneficial use of water by present and future generations

VISION

Flowing streams, sustainable aquifers, and functioning watersheds for the use, enjoyment, and benefit of all



COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Ke Kahuwai Pono

“The trustee who oversees the rightful sharing of water.”

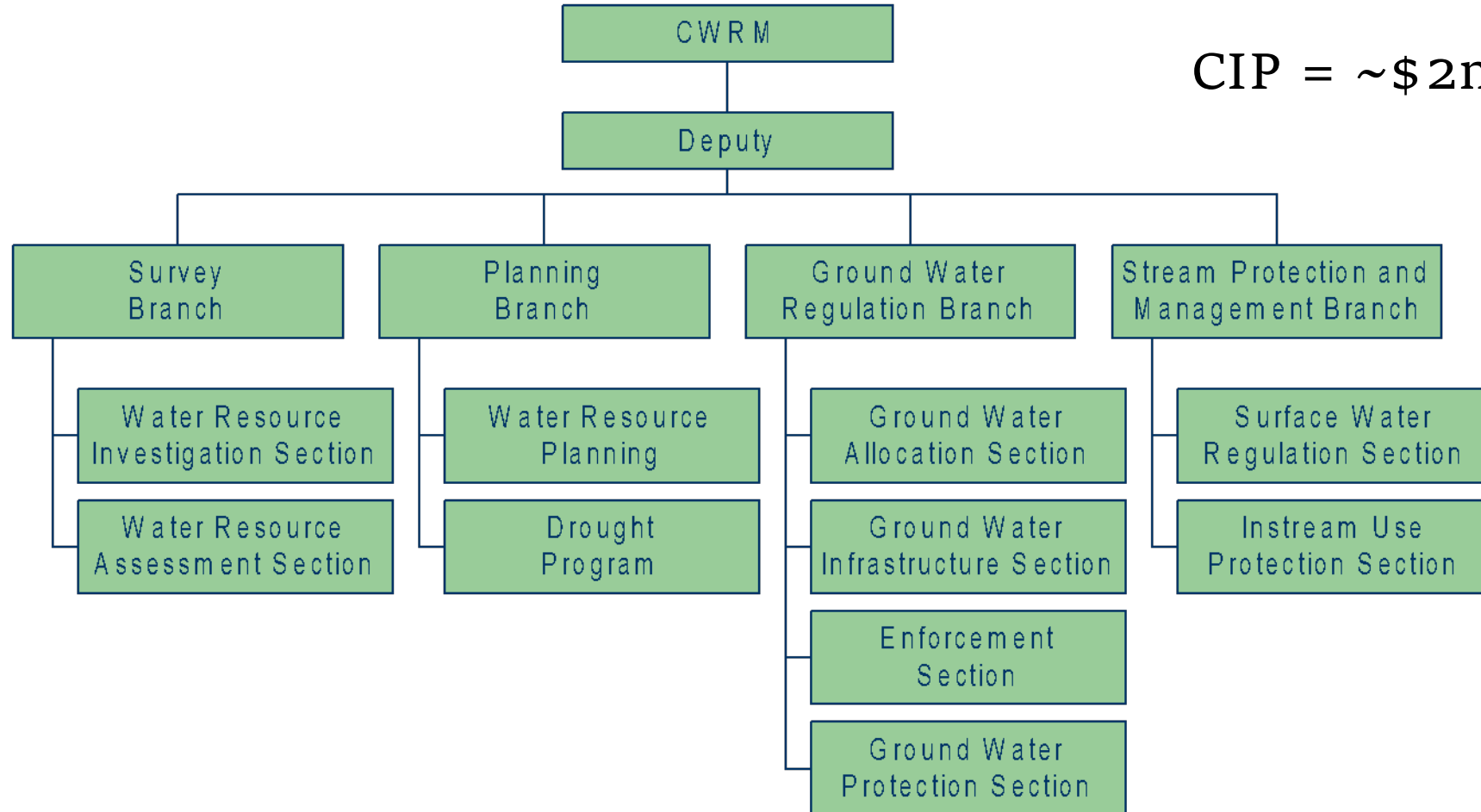


ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Commission staff = 33 positions (20 filled)

Budget = ~\$4m/year
operating

CIP = ~\$2m/year



WATER LAW IN HAWAI'I



HAWAI‘I CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE XI

SECTION 1

*“All public natural resources are held in trust by the State **for the benefit of the people.**”*



SECTION 7

*“The State has an obligation to **protect, control and regulate the use of Hawaii’s water resources** for the benefit of its people.*

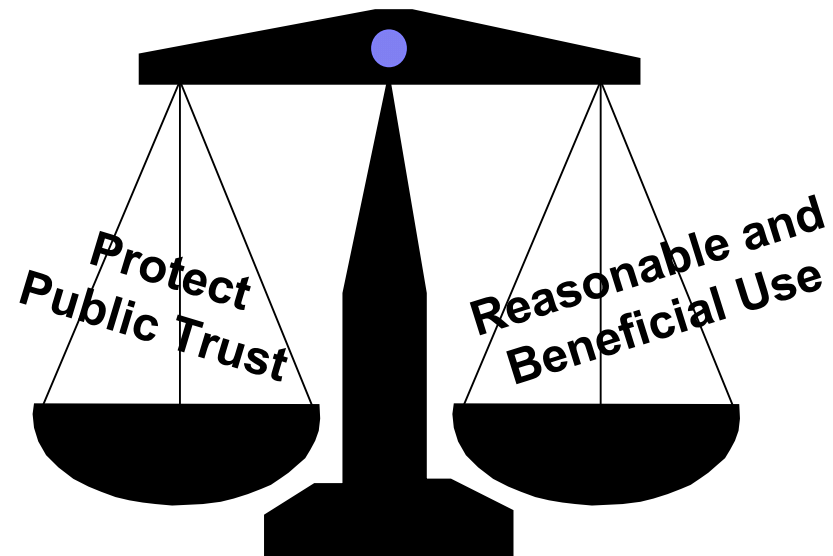
*The legislature shall provide for **a water resources agency** which...shall set overall water conservation, quality and use policies; define beneficial and reasonable uses; protect ground and surface water resources, watershed and natural stream environments; establish criteria for water use priorities while assuring appurtenant rights and existing riparian uses and establish procedures **for regulating all of Hawaii’s water resources.**”*

PUBLIC TRUST DOCTRINE

- Imposes a “dual mandate of
(1) protection
(2) maximum reasonable & beneficial use”
- Establishes an “affirmative duty to take the public trust into account in planning and allocation of water resources, and to protect public trust uses whenever feasible”



MUST BALANCE
PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC TRUST
AND PROVIDE FOR
REASONABLE AND BENEFICIAL USES

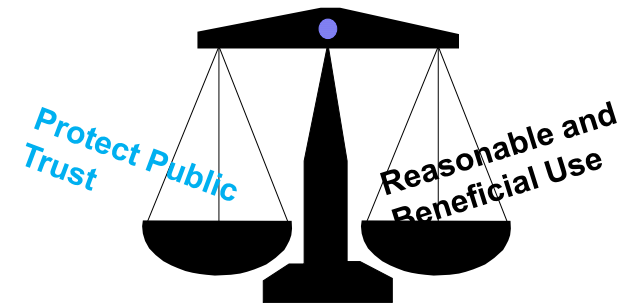




PUBLIC TRUST PURPOSES

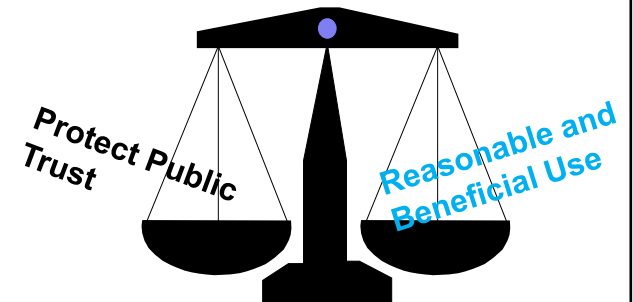
1. Environmental protection
("maintenance of water in its natural state")
2. Exercise of traditional and customary Native Hawaiian rights
3. Domestic water use
4. DHHL reservations

There are no "*absolute priorities*" between uses under the public trust.



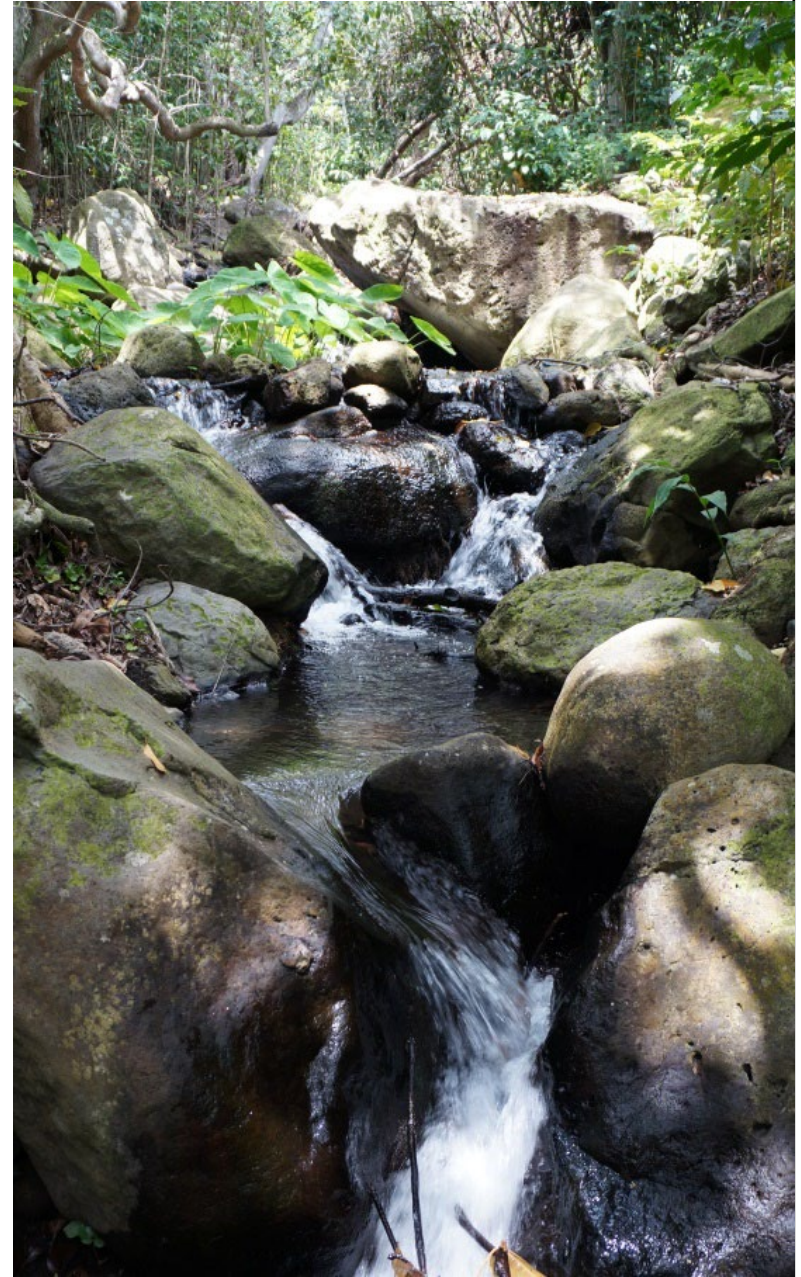
ENSURE USES ARE REASONABLE AND BENEFICIAL

- Purpose
- Justified Quantity
- Efficient
- Lack of practicable alternatives
- Consistent with the public interest
- Consistent with state and county land use plans



PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

There is a duty to take anticipatory action to protect public trust resources and uses from harm



OVERVIEW OF CWRM PROGRAMS



CWRM OVERVIEW

- PLANNING

- Develops comprehensive, long-range plans for the protection, conservation, and management of the State's water resources

- GROUND WATER REGULATION

- Issues well construction and pump installation permits, ground water use permits in management areas, monitors aquifer health, and establishes sustainable yields

- STREAM PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

- Issues stream channel alteration permits, stream diversion works permits, surface water use permits in management areas, establishes instream flow standards, and conducts surface water resource assessments

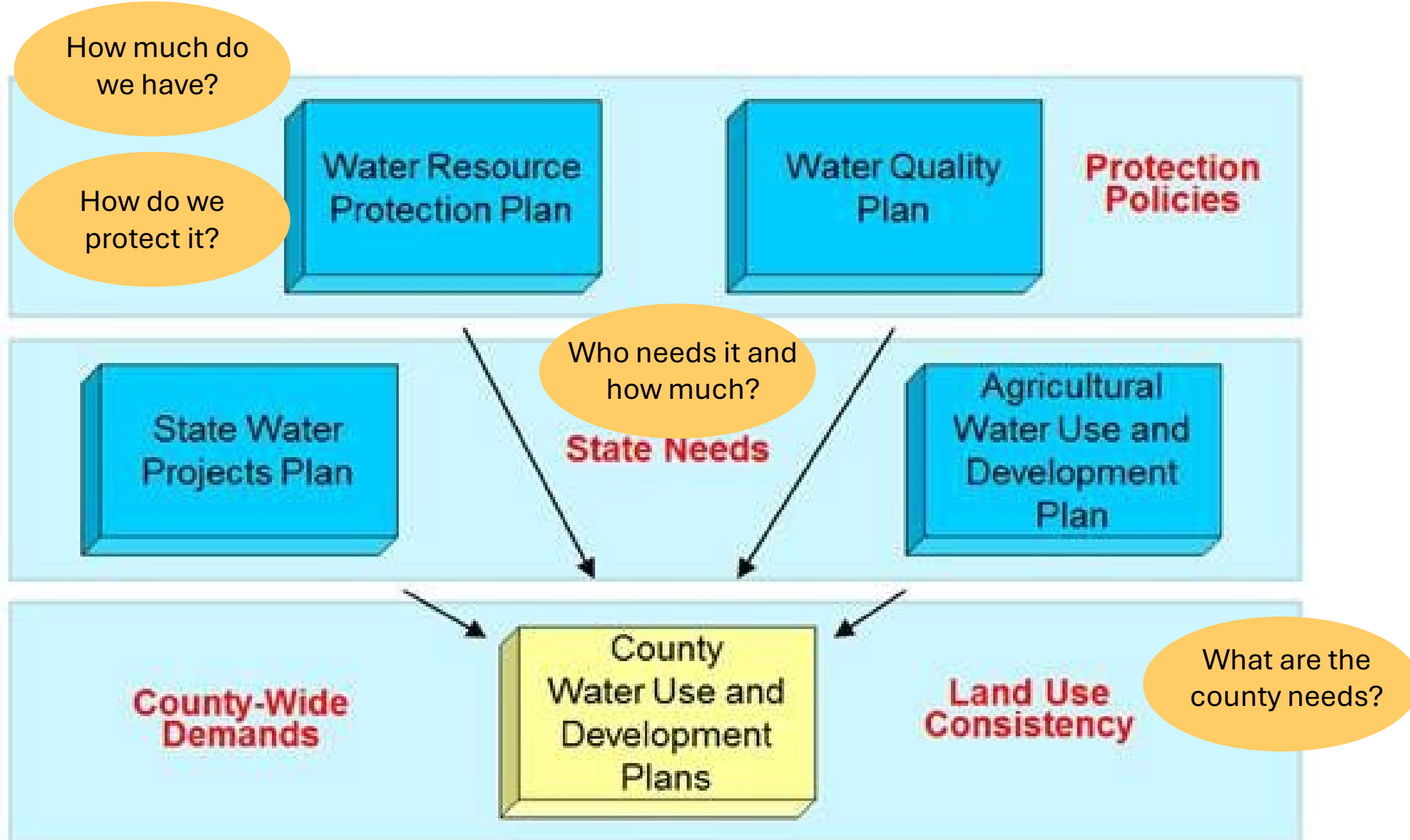


PLANNING BRANCH

- Implement the State Water Code through long-range planning and agency coordination
- Develop and update the Hawai'i Water Plan (HWP)
- Water conservation, shortage and drought planning



The Hawai‘i Water Plan





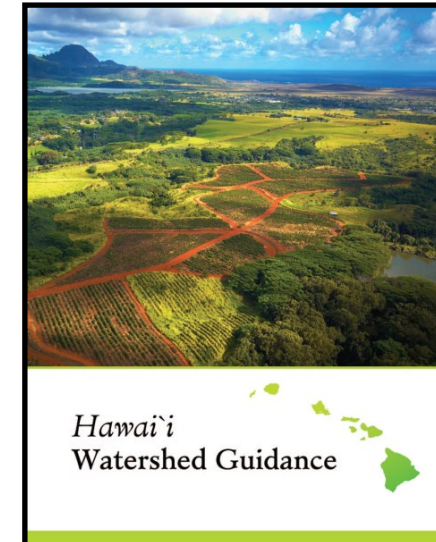
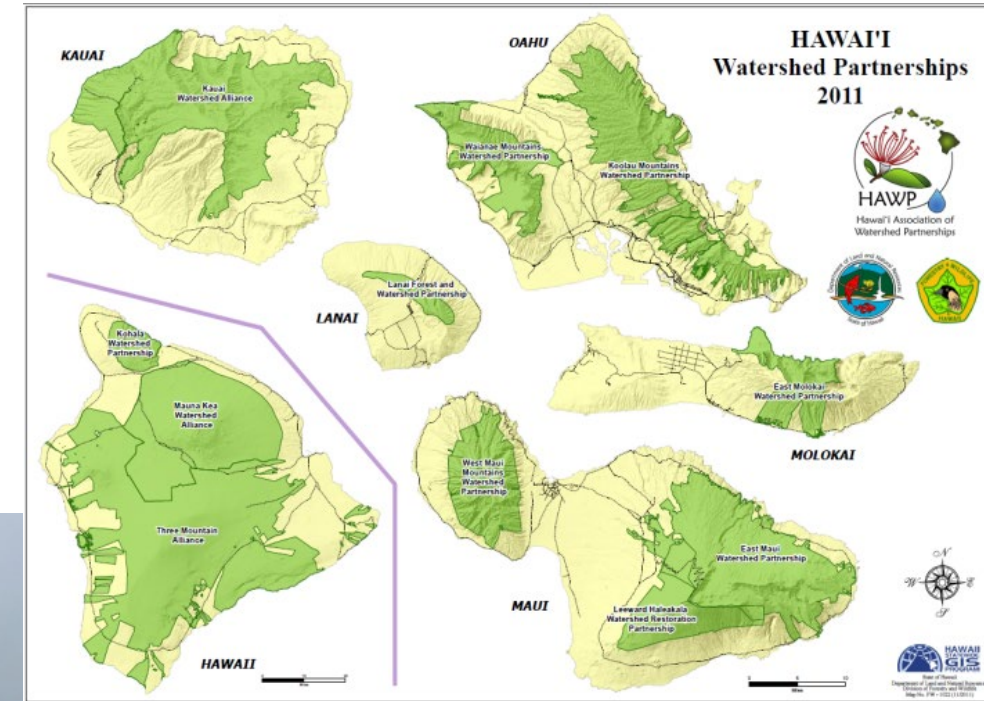
Resource Assessments:

How much water is available?

- Hydrologic Unit Delineation
- Ground Water Sustainable Yields
- Surface Water Instream Flow Standards

How will we meet all our water needs?

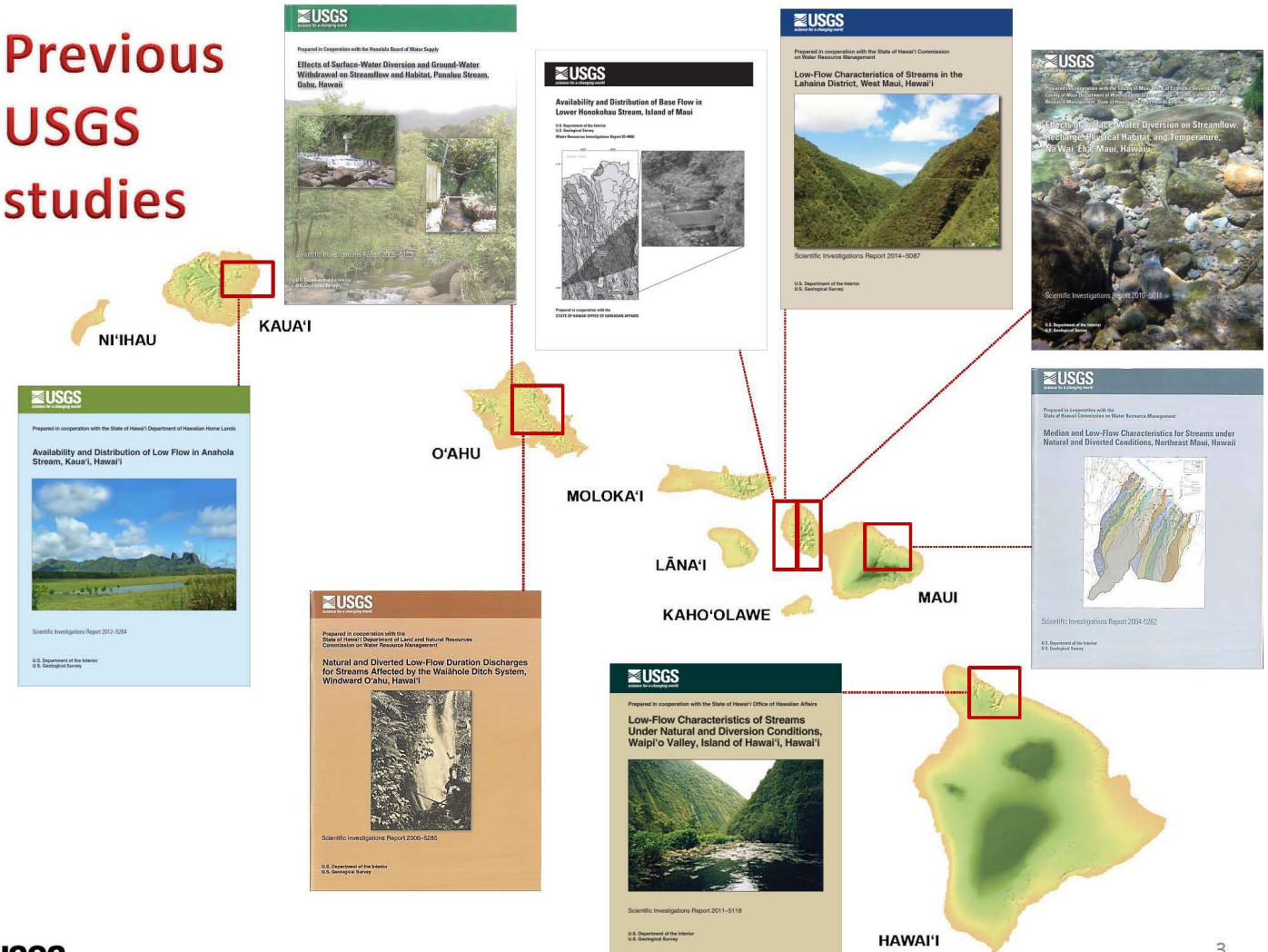
CWRM Support of Watershed Management



CWRM Support of Hydrologic Studies

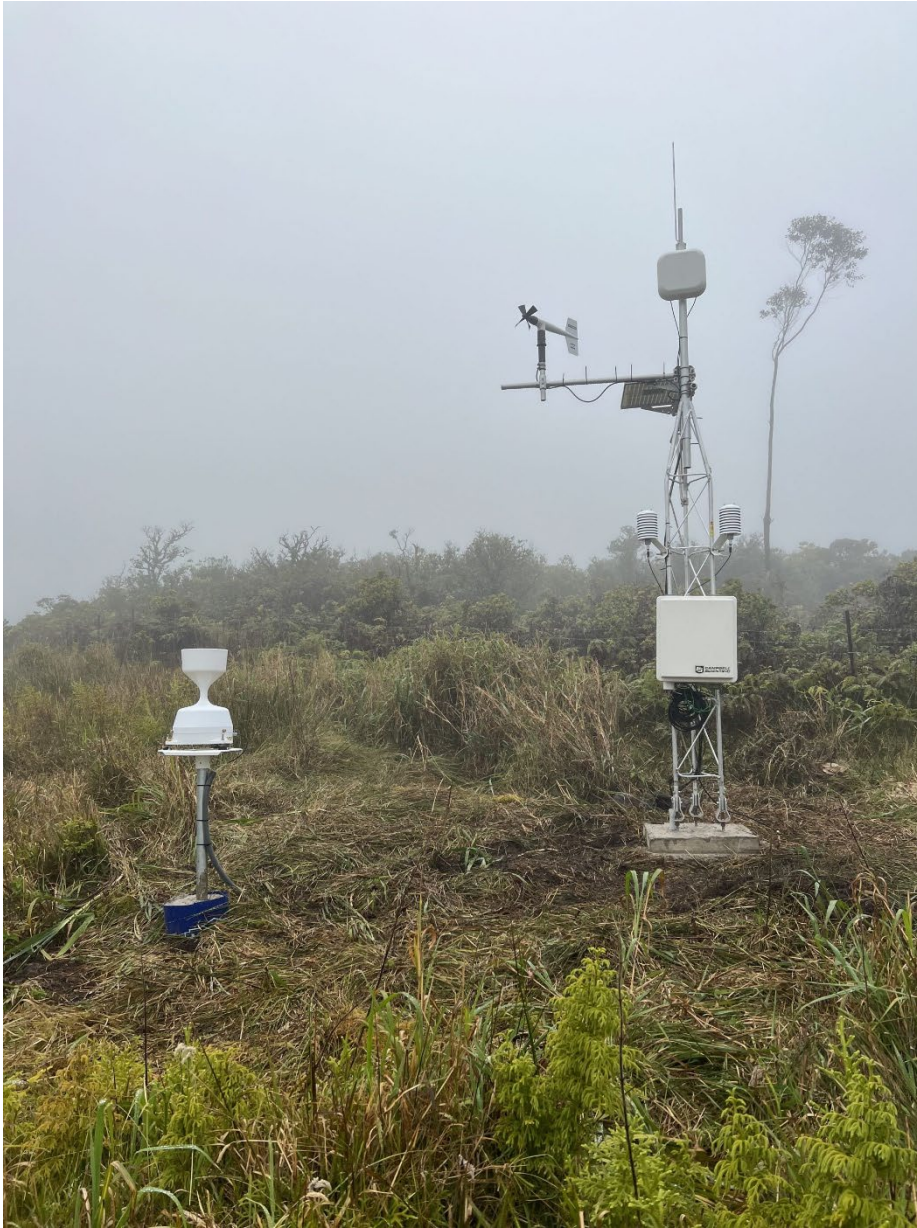
- Climate Studies
 - Rainfall Trends
 - Evapotranspiration Analysis
- Hydrologic Studies
 - Recharge Updates
 - Numerical Groundwater Model Development
- Baseline Data Collection
 - Rainfall
 - Streamflow
 - Ground Water Levels
 - Aquifer Trends

Previous USGS studies



CWRM Support of Hawaii Mesonet Project

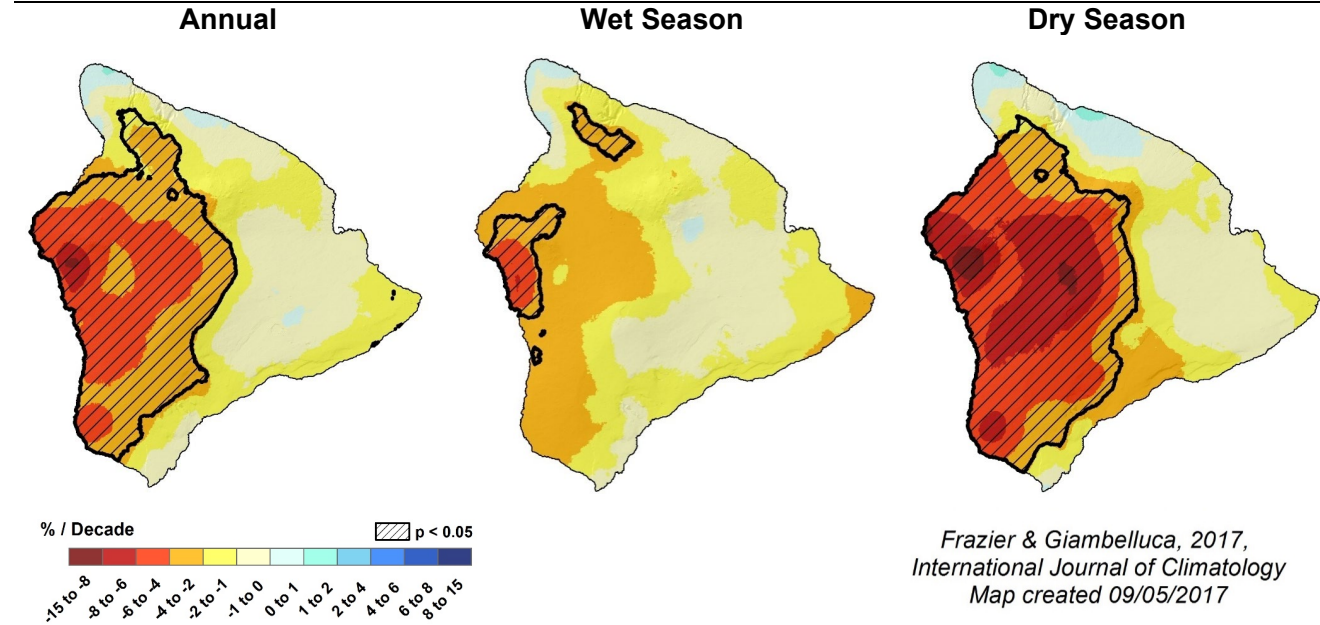
Real-Time Climate Monitoring Network at the University of Hawai'i



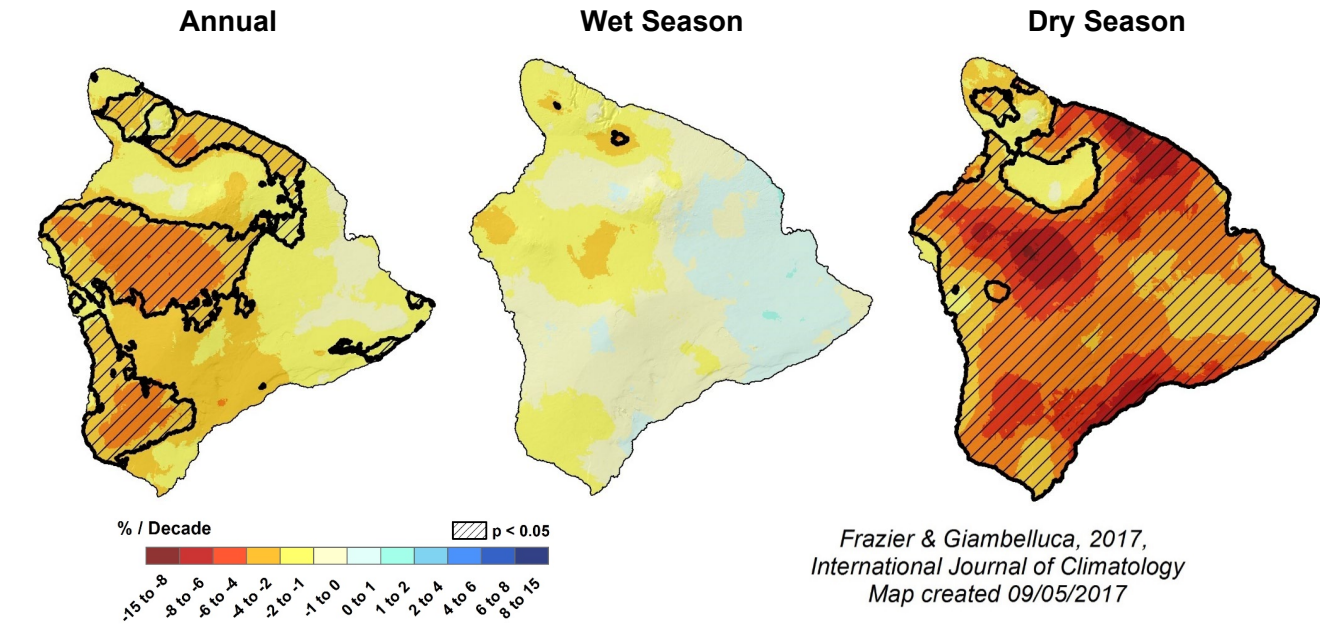
CWRM Support of Hydrologic Data Analysis

1920-2012

Trends in Annual
and Seasonal Rainfall

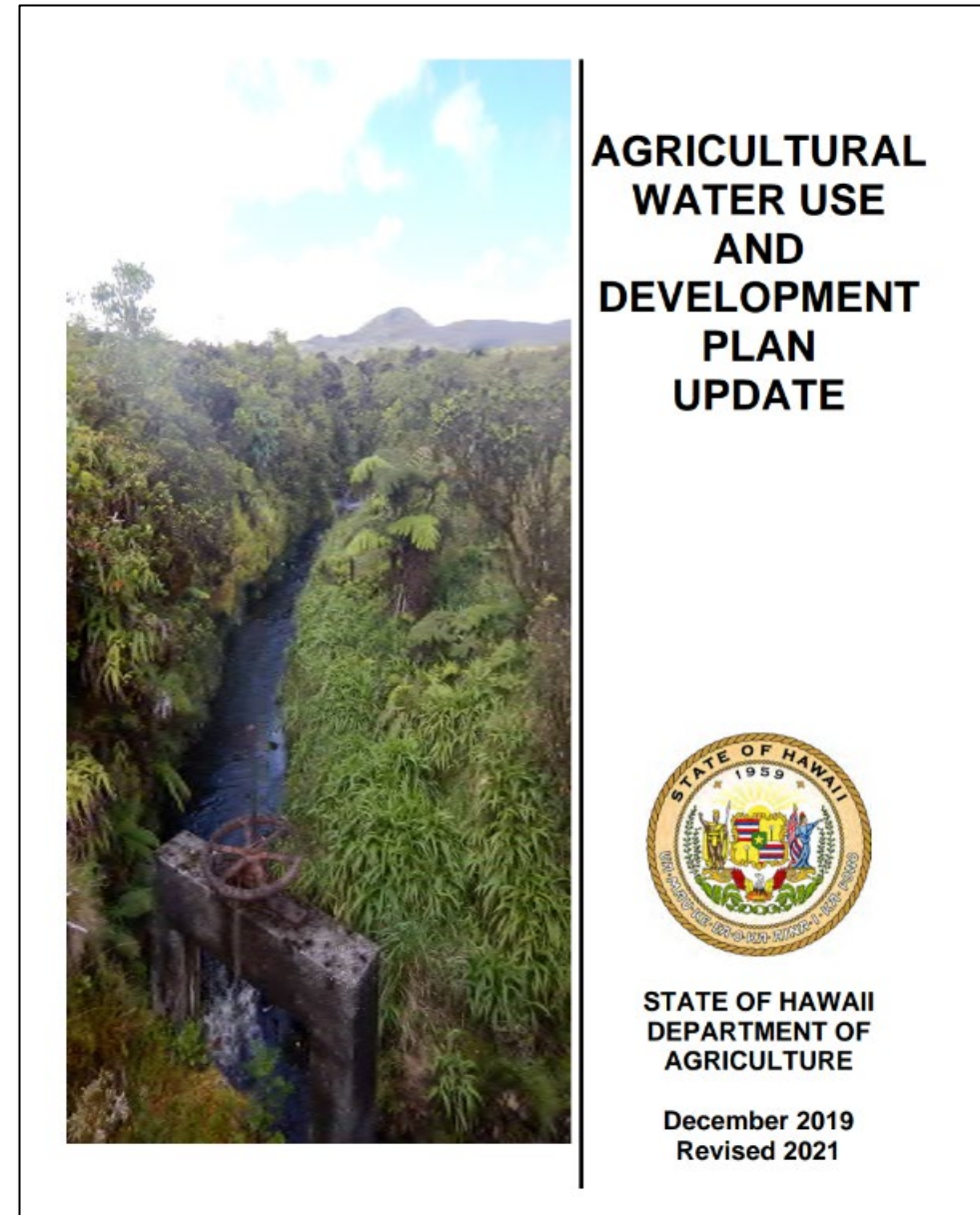


1983-2012



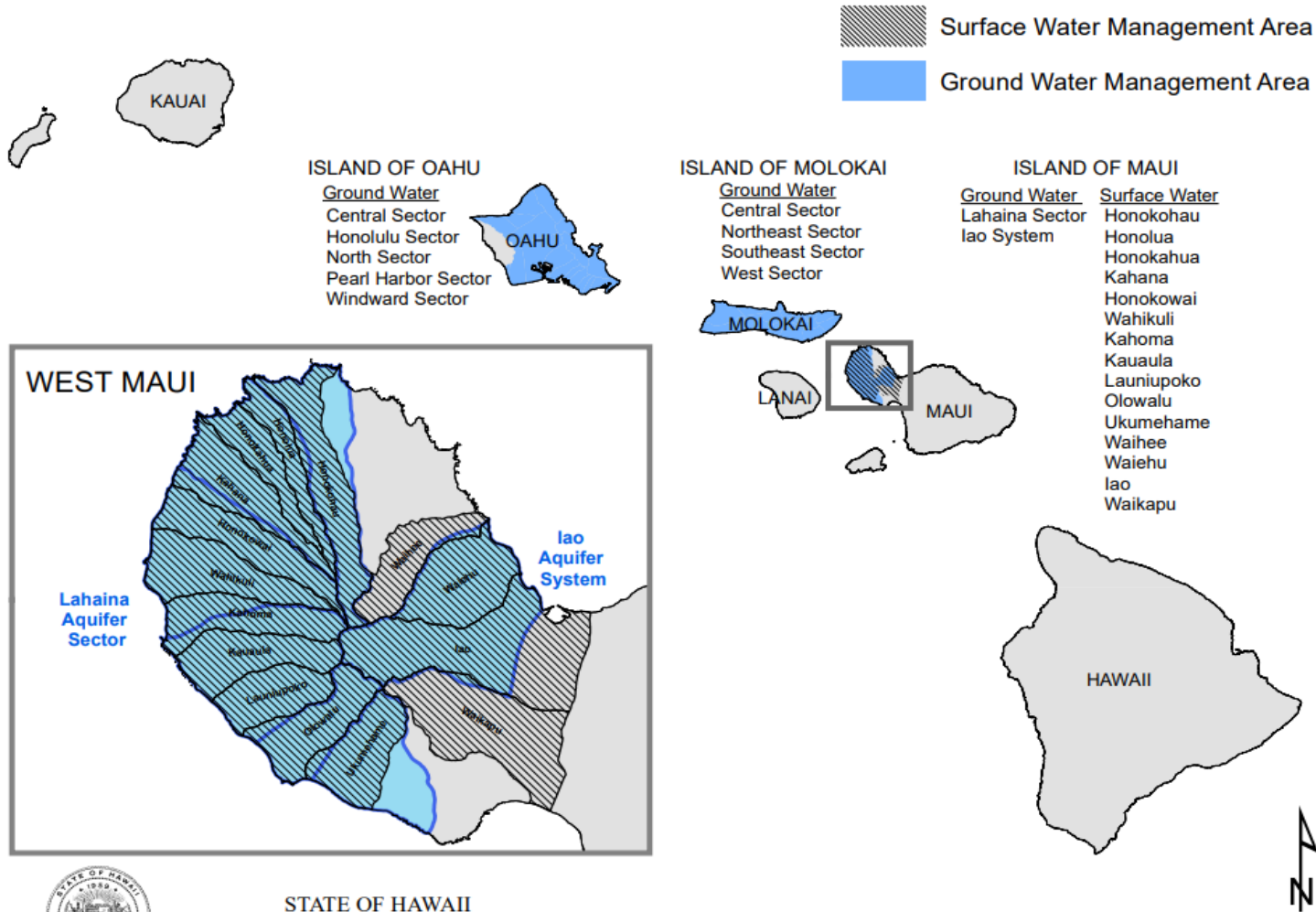
The Agricultural Water Use and Development Plan (AWUDP)

- Updated in 2021
- Estimate agricultural demand for state and private water use
- Plan for the rehabilitation and/or maintenance of irrigation systems statewide



CWRM JURISDICTION

DESIGNATED WATER MANAGEMENT AREAS



Regulates all waters of the State (excluding coastal waters) and all water users including the County water boards/departments)



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

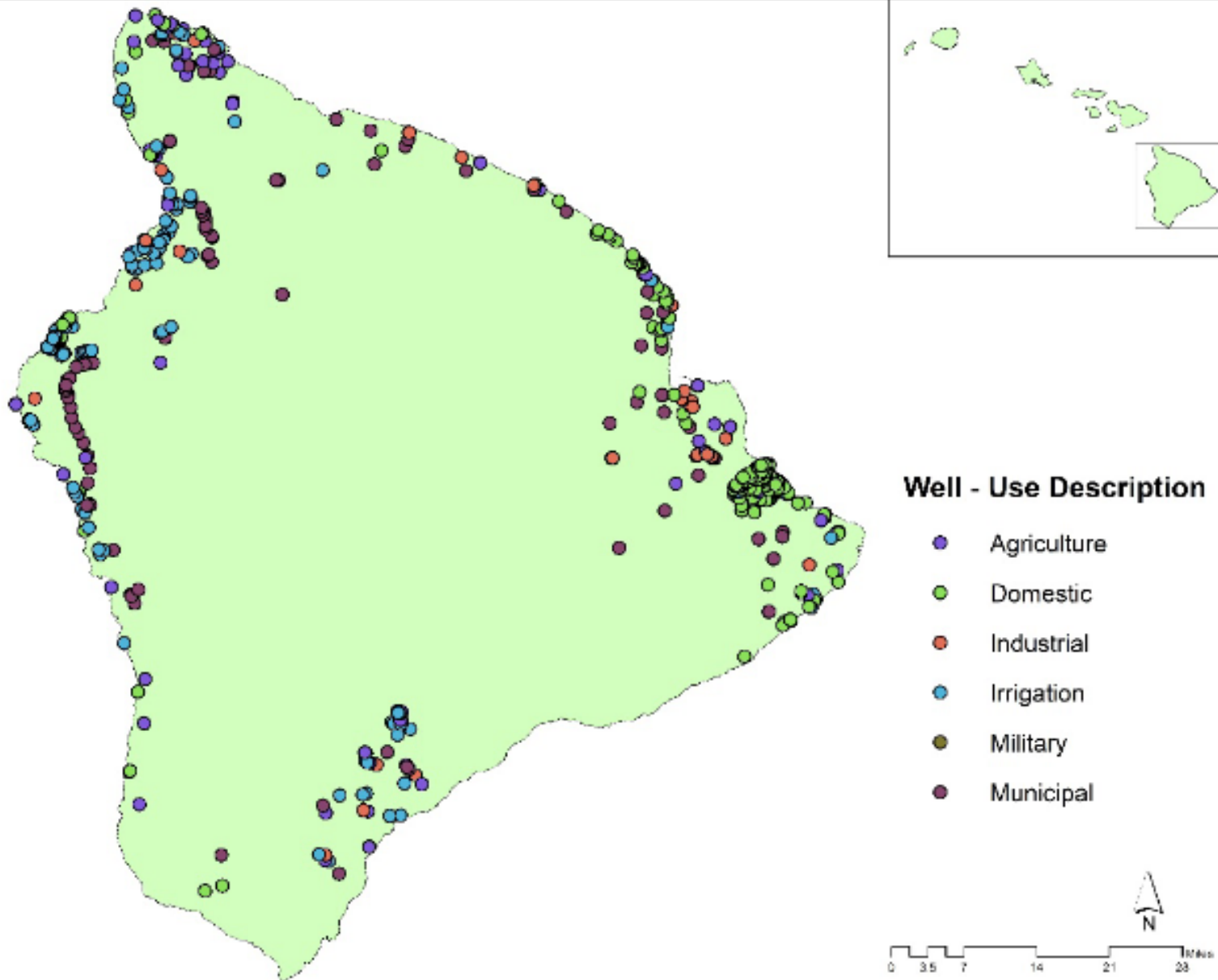
Map Projection: NAD_1983_UTM_Zone_4N

Date: 5/17/2023

Questions on Planning?



GROUND WATER REGULATION BRANCH



5,500 wells in the State
110 aquifer system areas
statewide

Sustainable limits
(Sustainable Yields) set
for each aquifer system

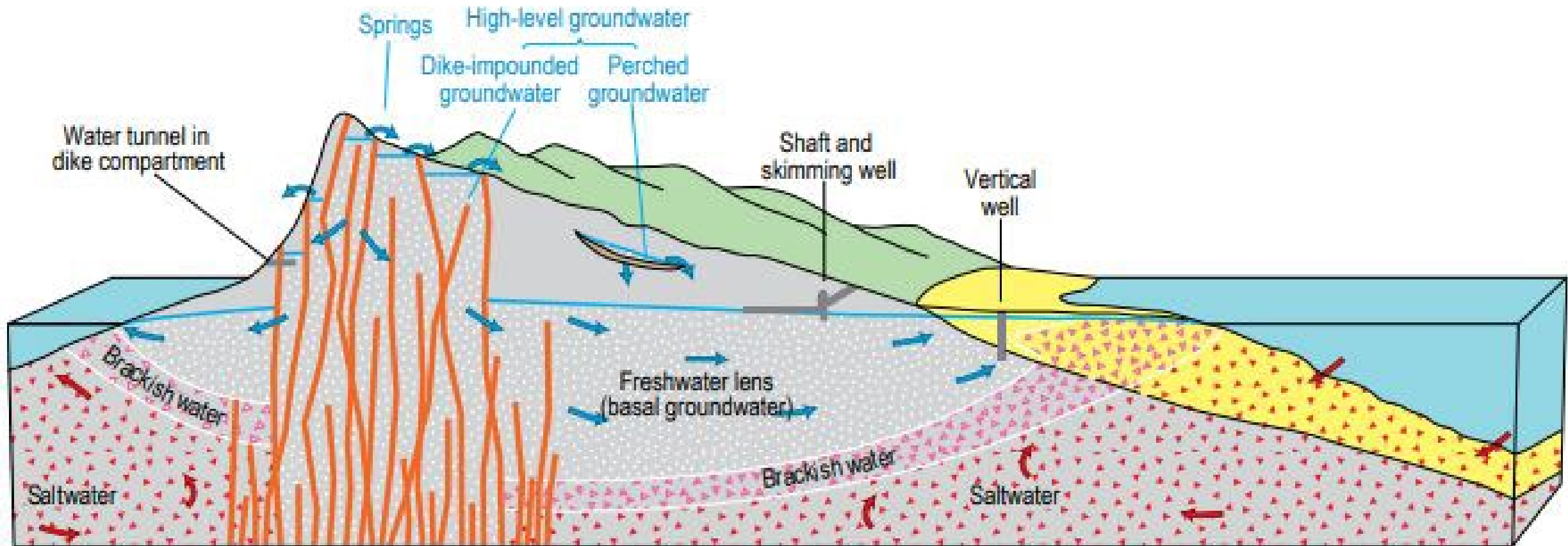


GROUND WATER REGULATION

- Regulation of ground water resources
- Well Construction and Pump Installation Permits



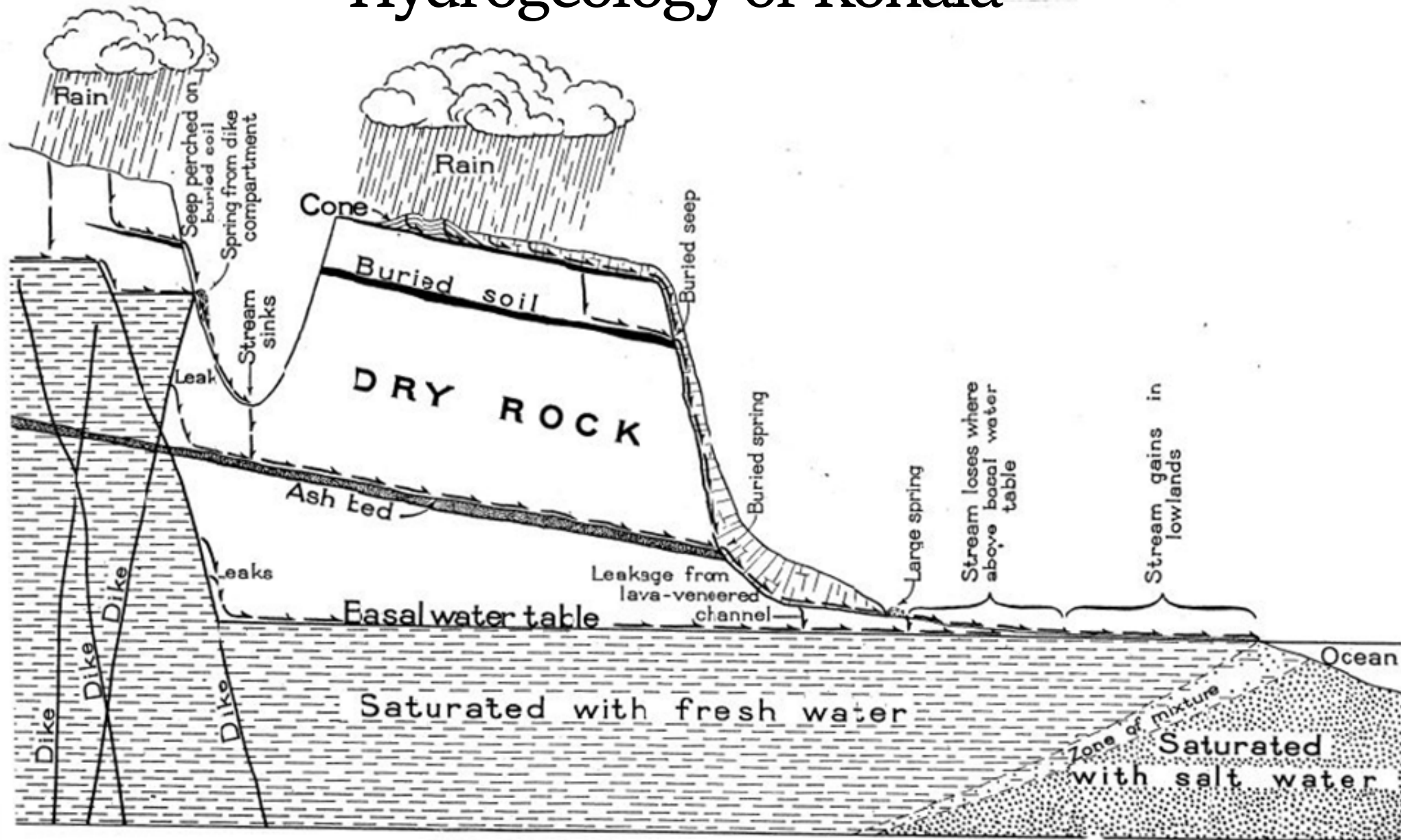
Types of Groundwater Bodies



EXPLANATION

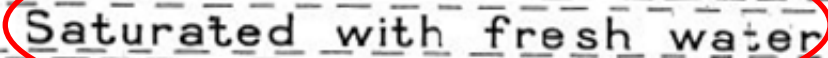
	Low-permeability caprock		Dike
	High-permeability lava flows		Freshwater flow
	Low-permeability rocks		Saltwater flow

Hydrogeology of Kohala



Stearns, H.T., Macdonald, G.A. (1946). Geology and ground-water resources of the island of Hawaii: Hawaii (Terr.) Division of Hydrography Bulletin 9, 363 p.

Saturated with fresh water

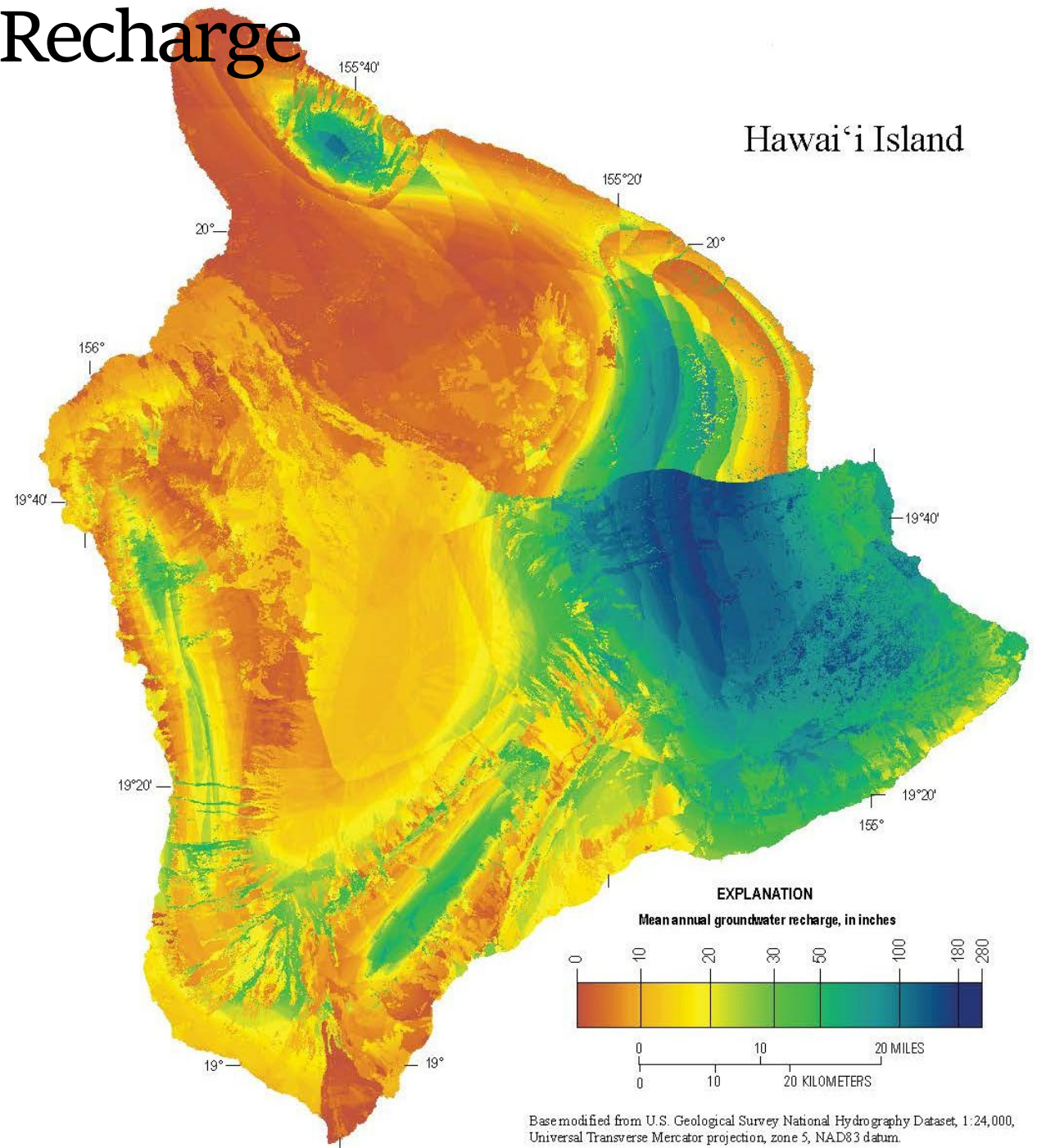


Saturated with fresh water

Mean Annual Groundwater Recharge

Water Budget Model

Hawai'i Island

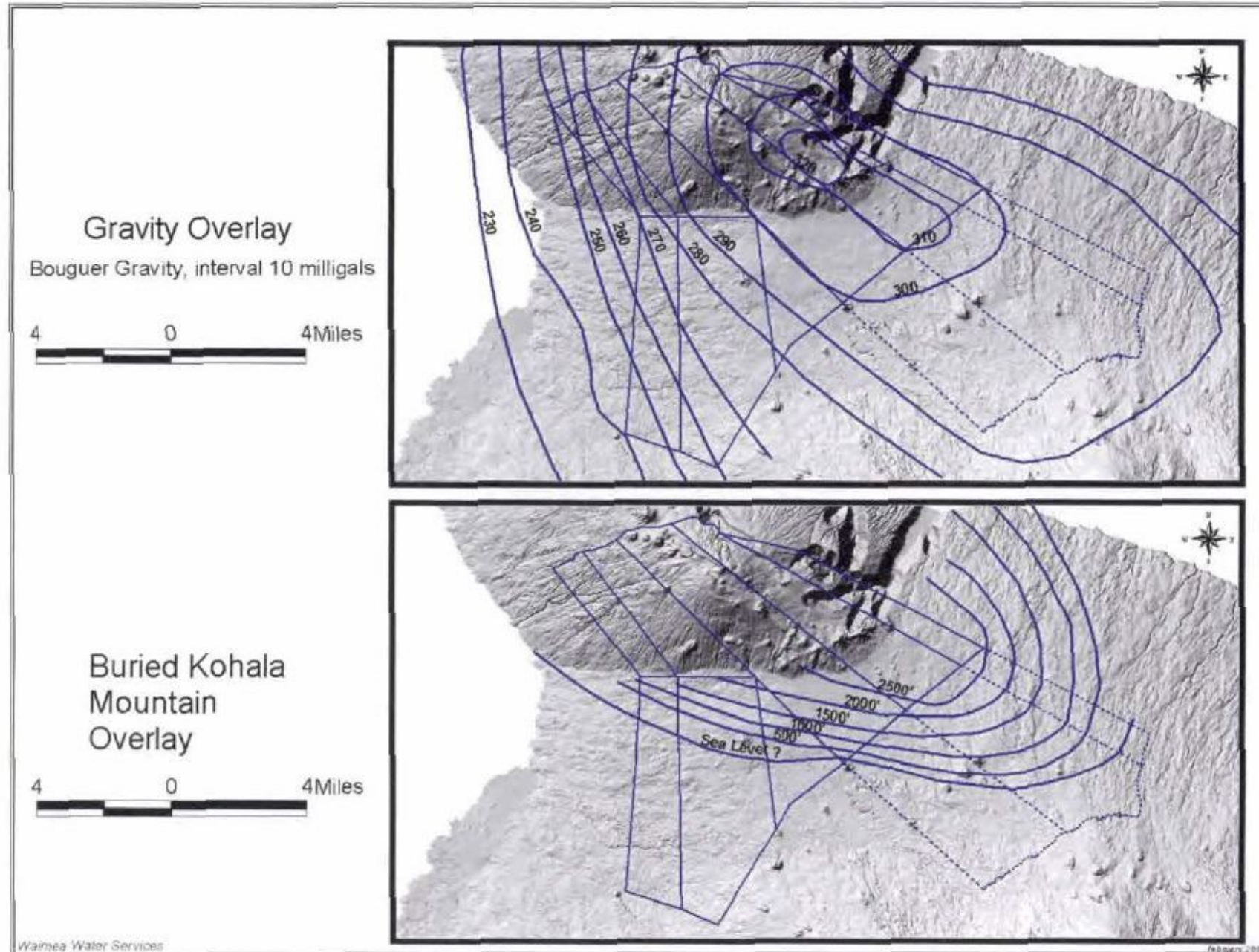


Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey National Hydrography Dataset, 1:24,000, Universal Transverse Mercator projection, zone 5, NAD83 datum.

Overlapping Layers of Lava From Mauna Kea and Kohala



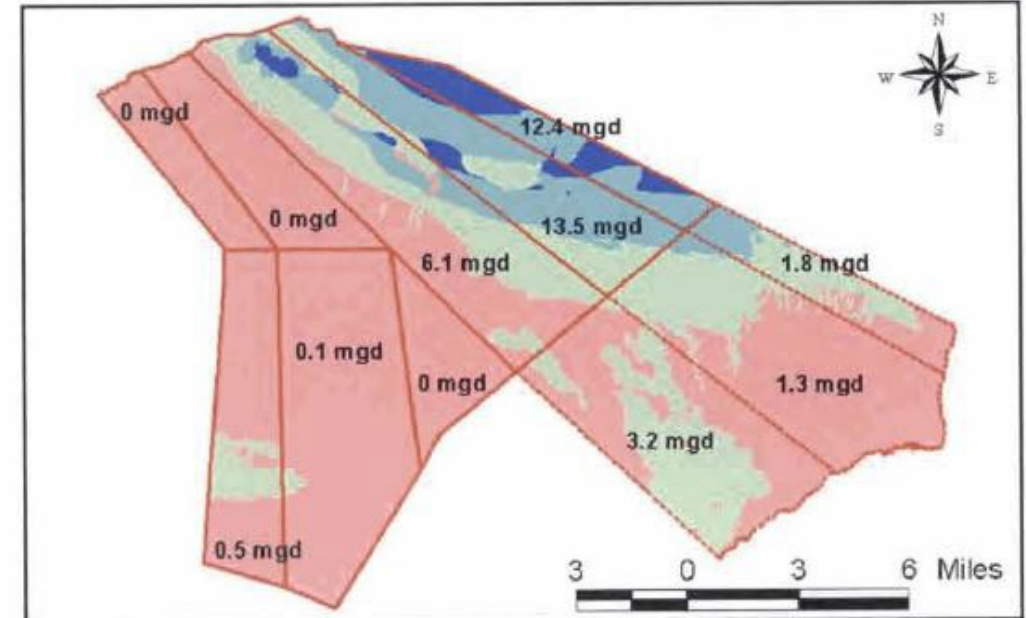
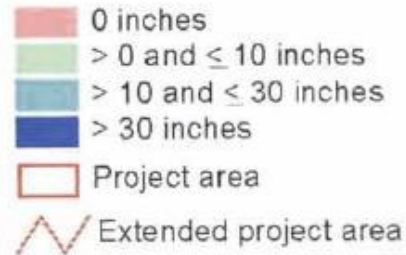
High Elevation Groundwater Along the Southeast Rift Zone



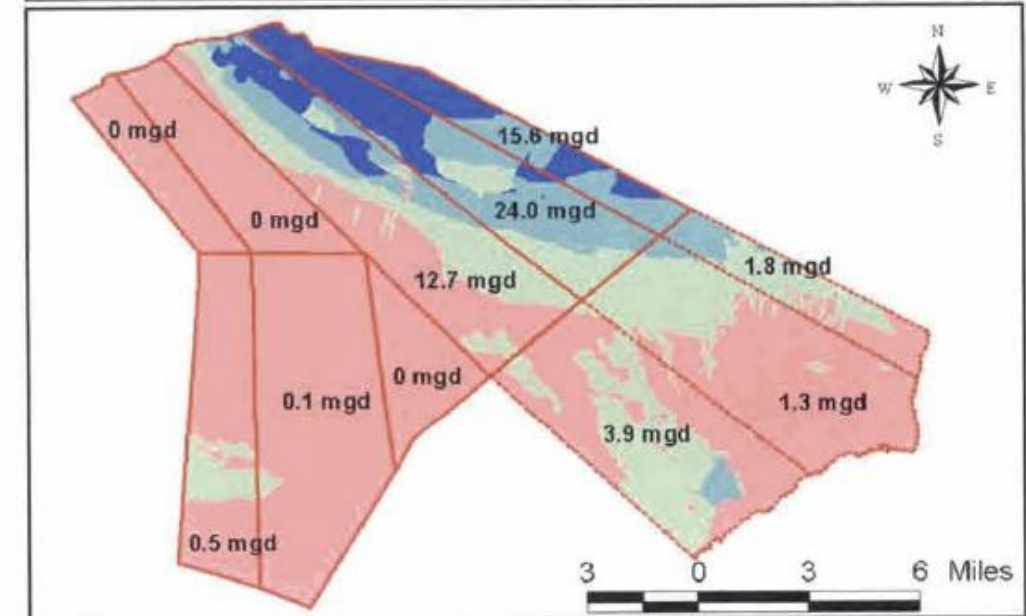
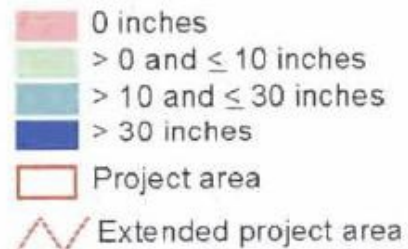
Estimated Groundwater Recharge

Field Measured Approach

Average Ground-Water Recharge



Average Ground-Water Recharge With Fog



Kane et al. 2024 USGS SIR 2023-513

Estimated anomaly of Mean
ET:Rainfall during saturated
conditions for HRCM2 RCP4.5
2080-99 scenario relative to
1978-2007 conditions

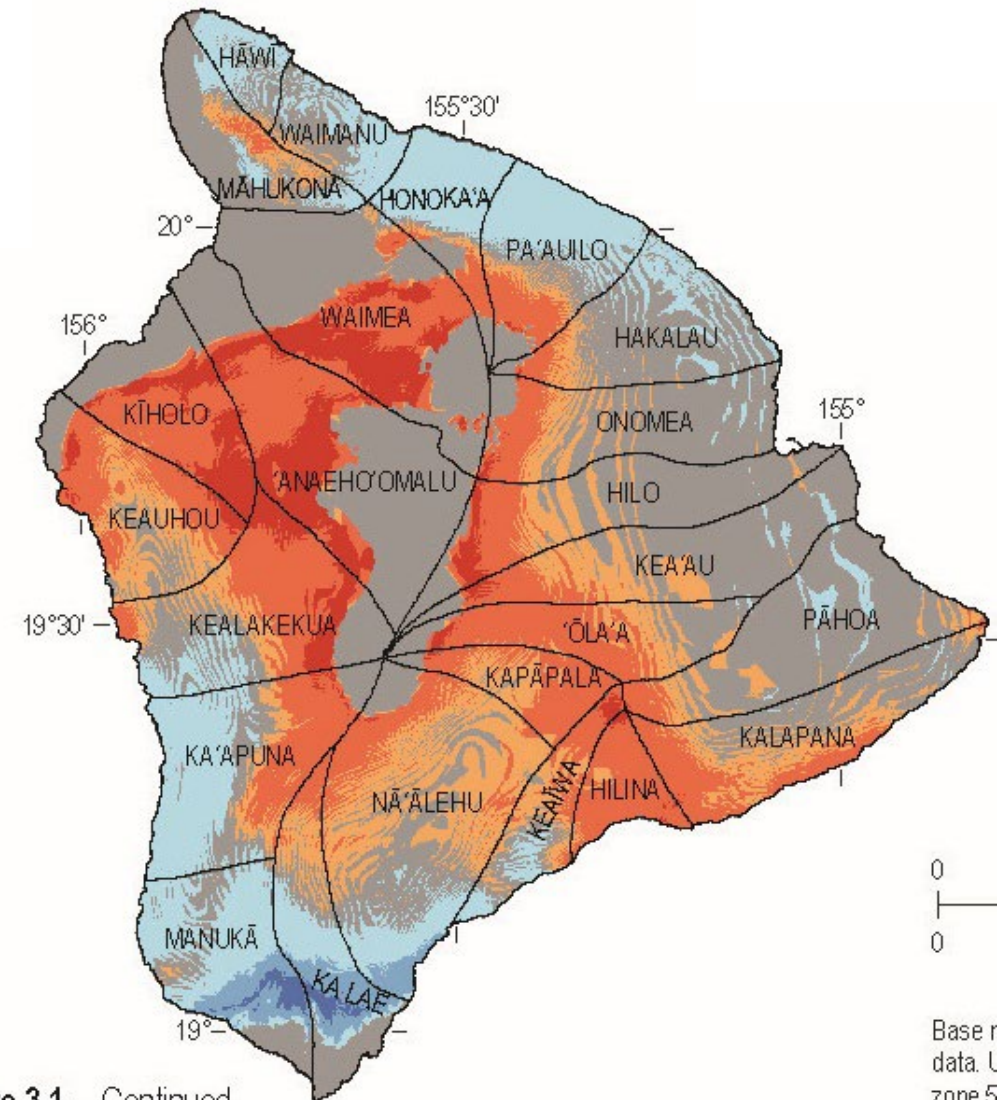
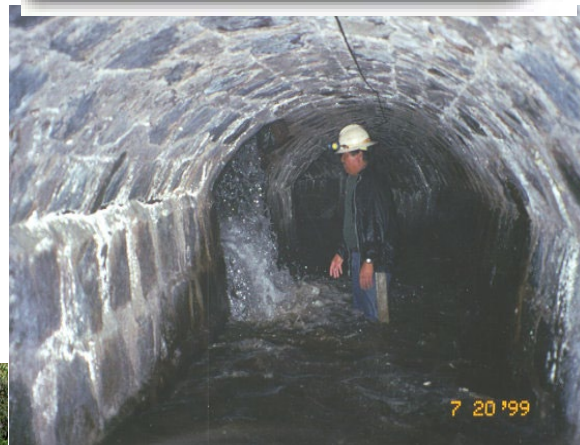


Figure 3-1.—Continued

How is ground water developed?

Wells
Shafts
Tunnels

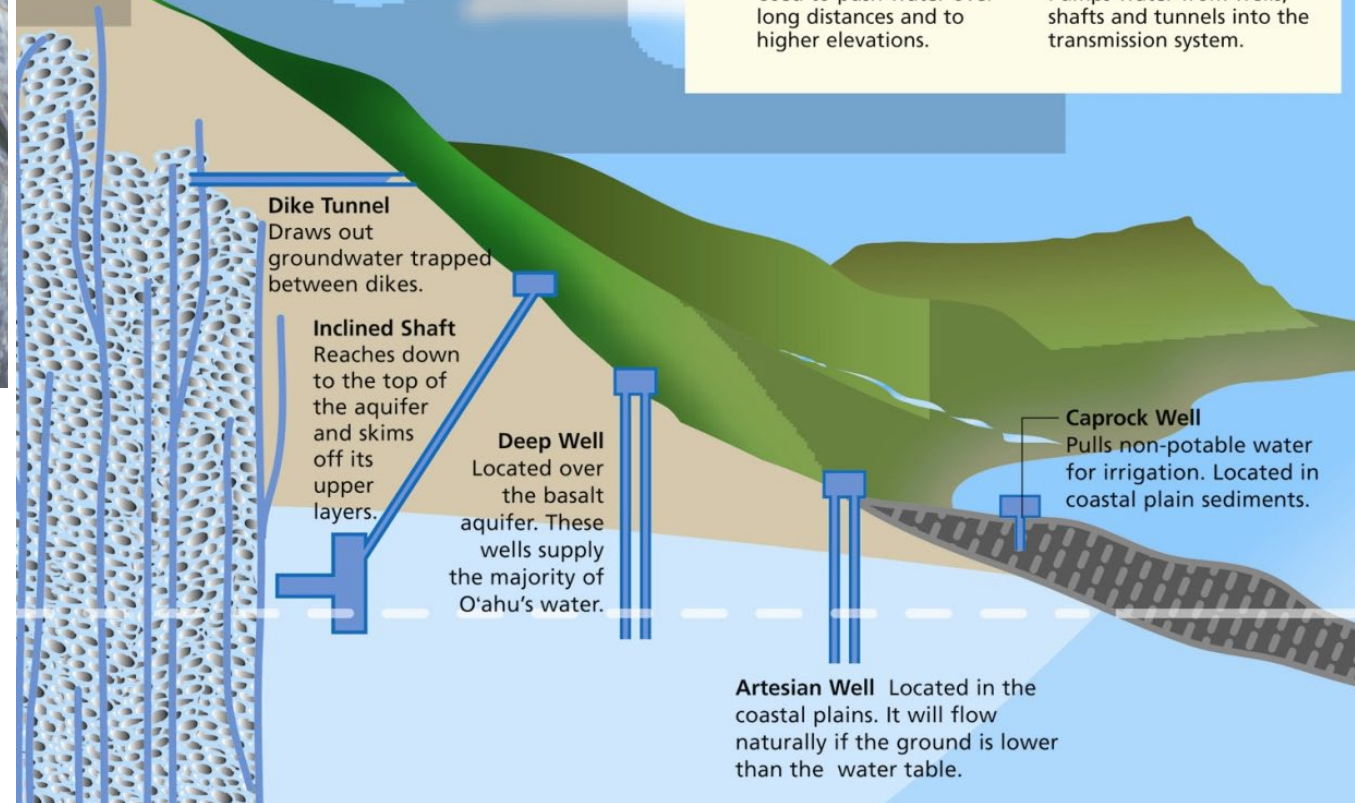
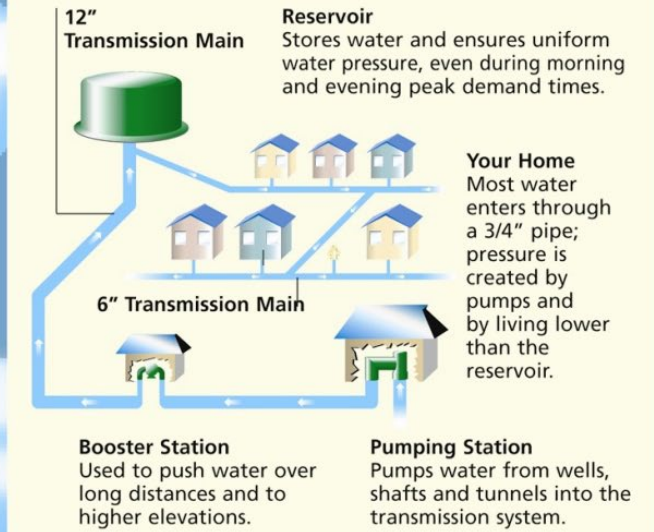


Kanoa I Production Well (5731-02) 1999

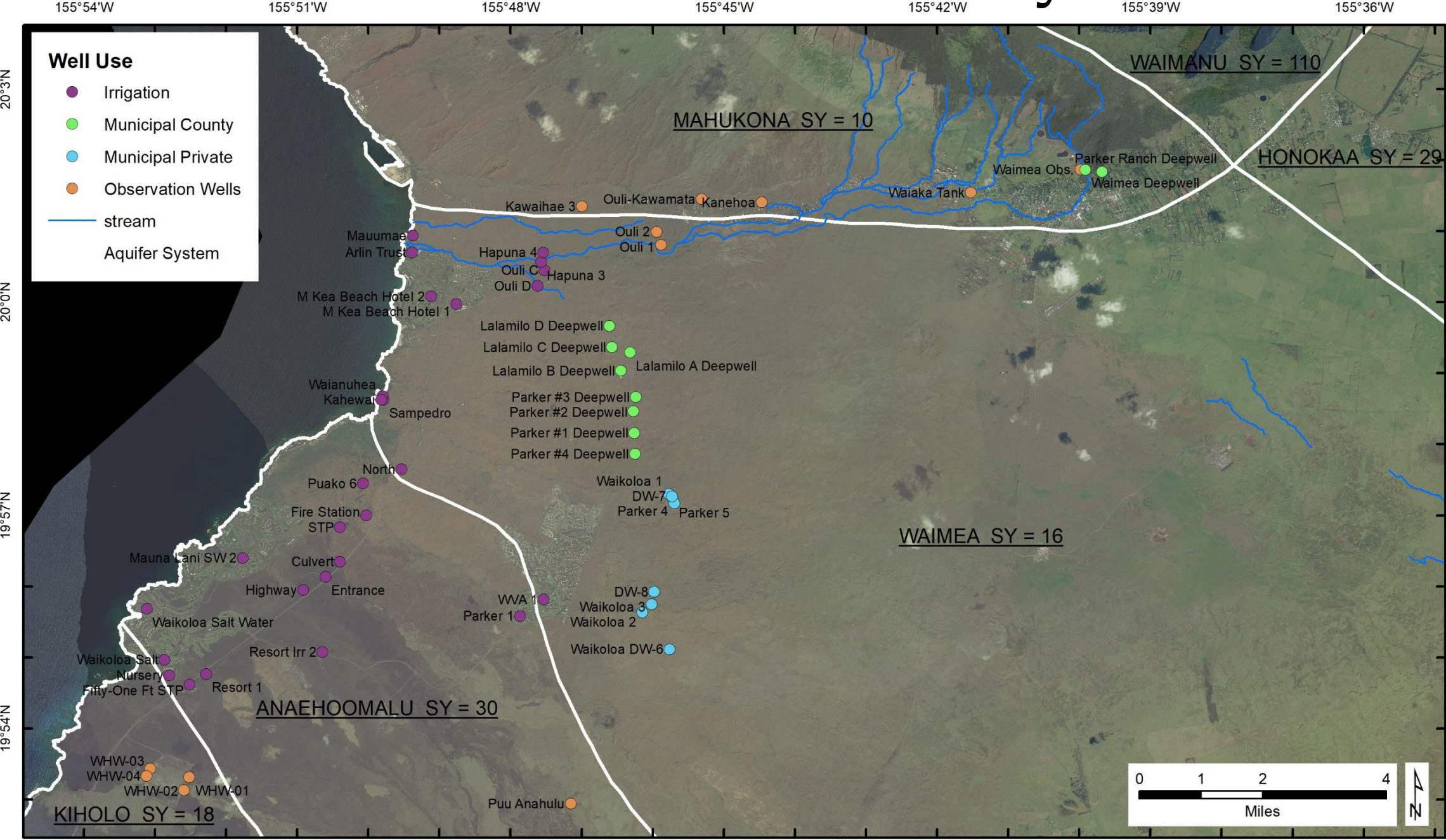
Source: Honolulu Board of Water Supply

How We Deliver Water

When you turn on your tap, you set in motion a fantastic journey. Water is pumped from the aquifer via wells, shafts and tunnels. Once up on the surface, it enters an island-wide transmission system. Within the system, water is moved from pumping stations, sometimes via booster stations, to mains and reservoirs where it is stored until needed by homes and businesses.

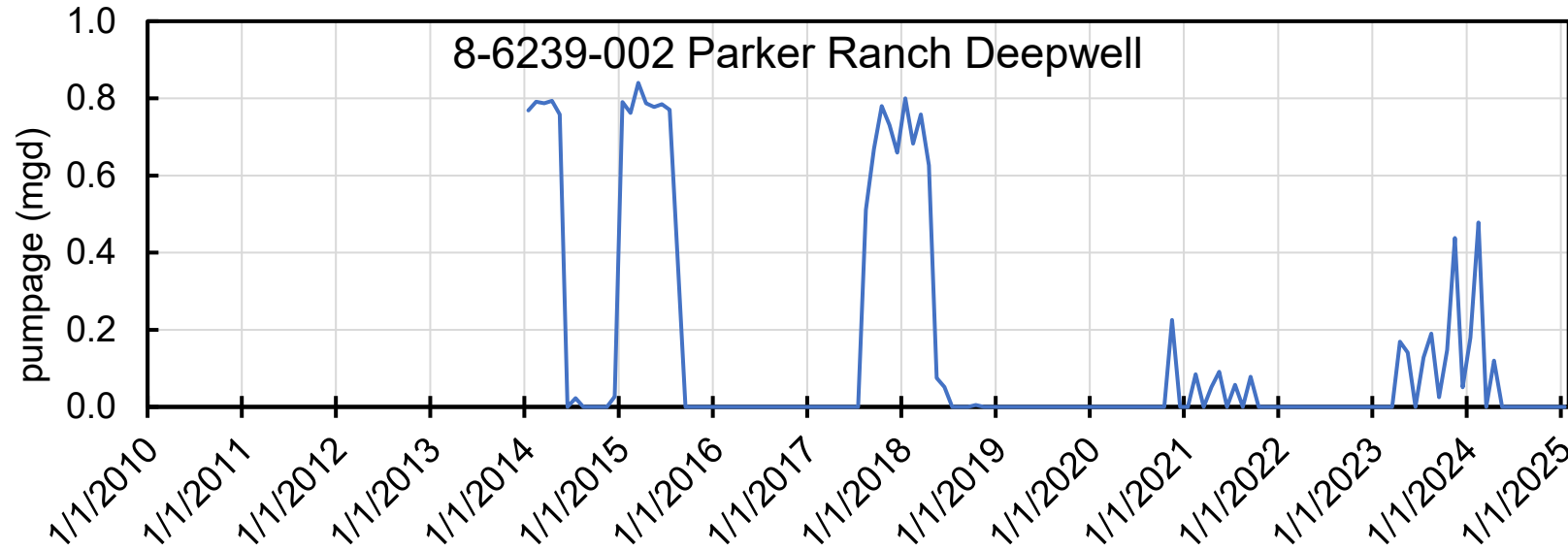


South Kohala Groundwater Systems



South Kohala Groundwater Use: Reported Pumpage

Hawaii County DWS P-130 System

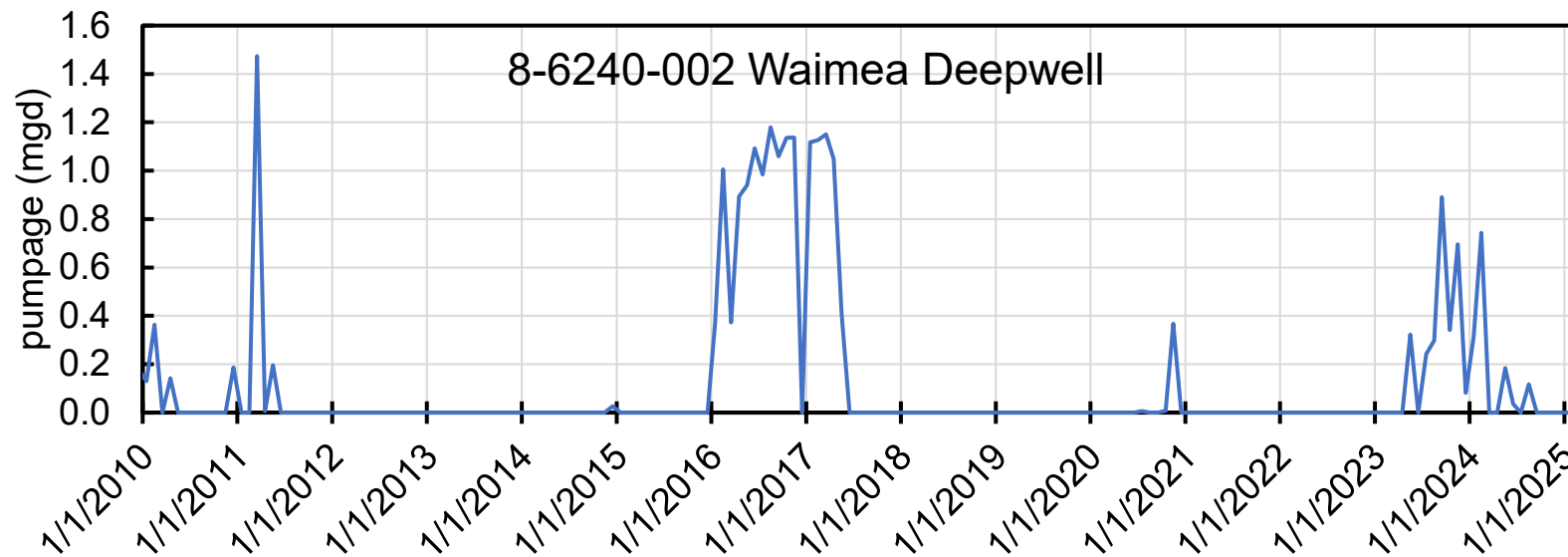


2010-2024 Pumpage

Mean = 0.233 mgd

Median = 0.000 mgd

Maximum = 0.850 mgd



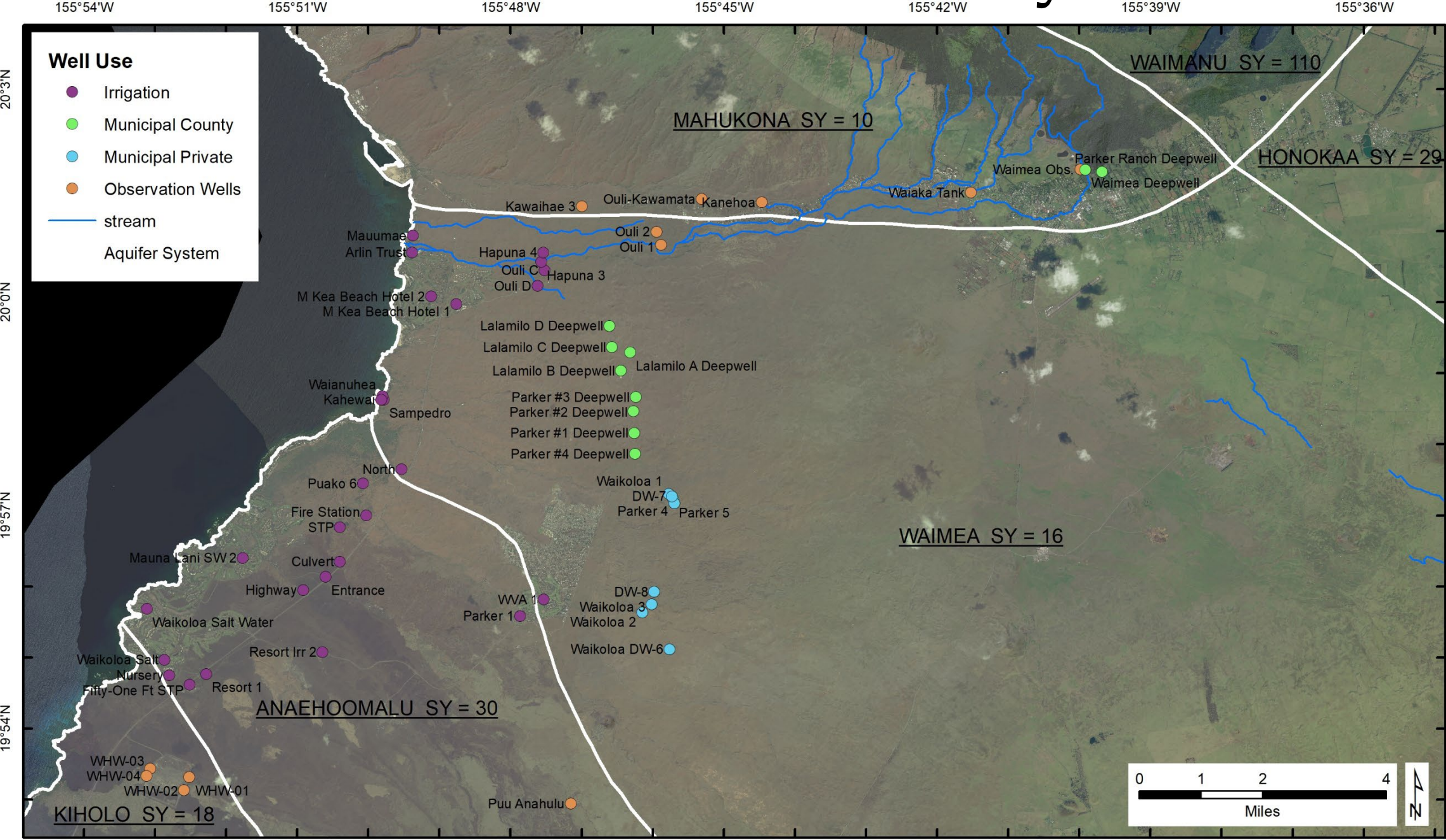
2010-2024 Pumpage

Mean = 0.123 mgd

Median = 0.000 mgd

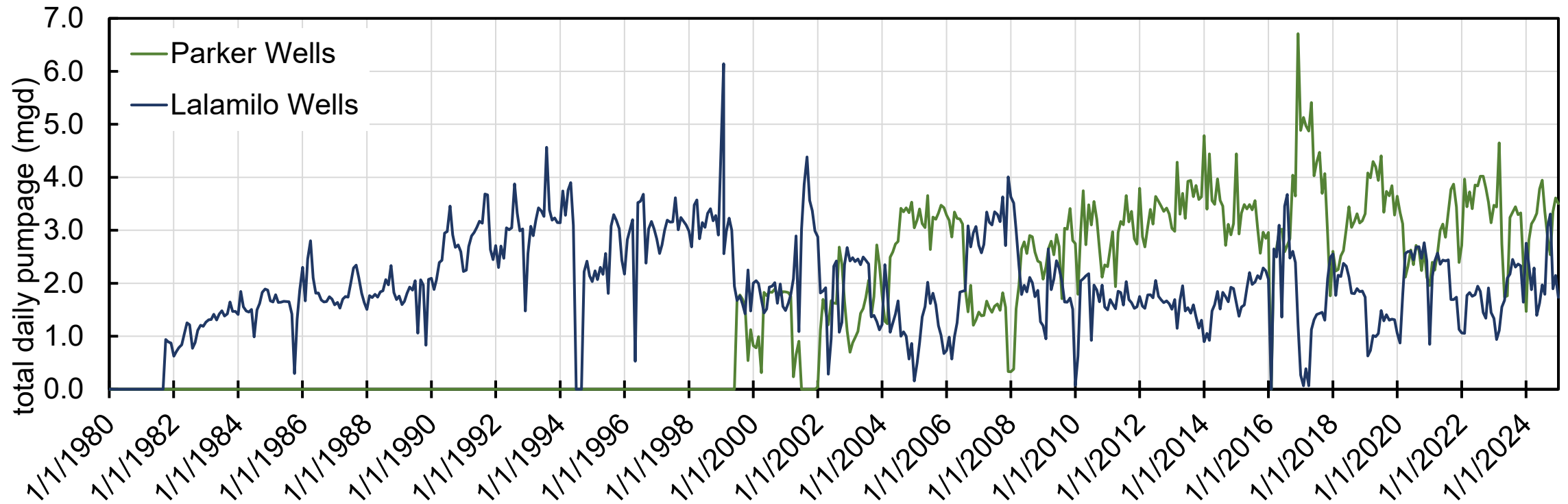
Maximum = 1.474 mgd

South Kohala Groundwater Systems



South Kohala Groundwater Use: Reported Pumpage

Hawaii County DWS P-160 System



2010-2024 Pumpage

Parker Wells

Mean = 3.259 mgd

Median = 3.310 mgd

Maximum = 6.710 mgd

Lalamilo Wells

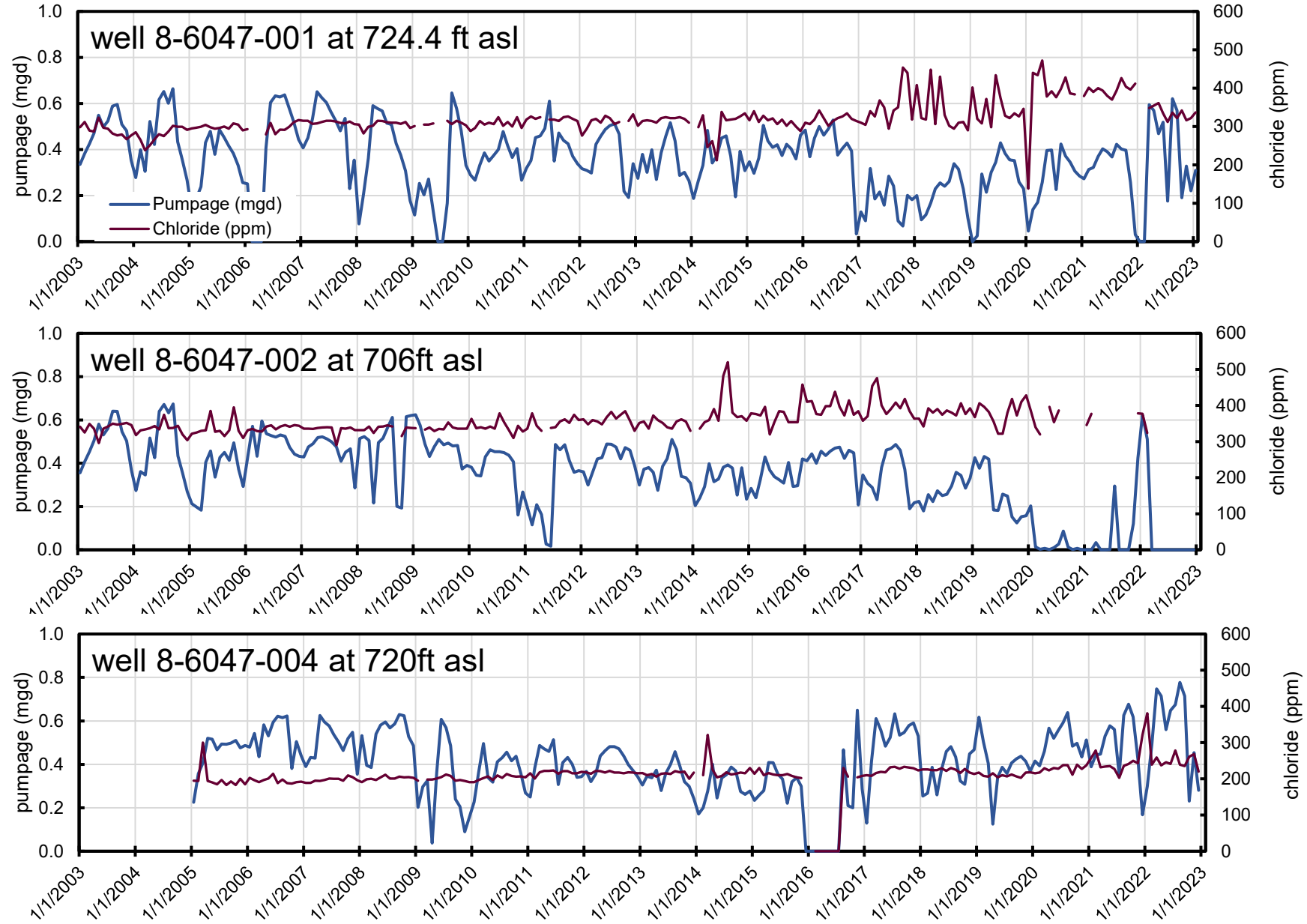
Mean = 1.762 mgd

Median = 1.753 mgd

Maximum = 3.675 mgd

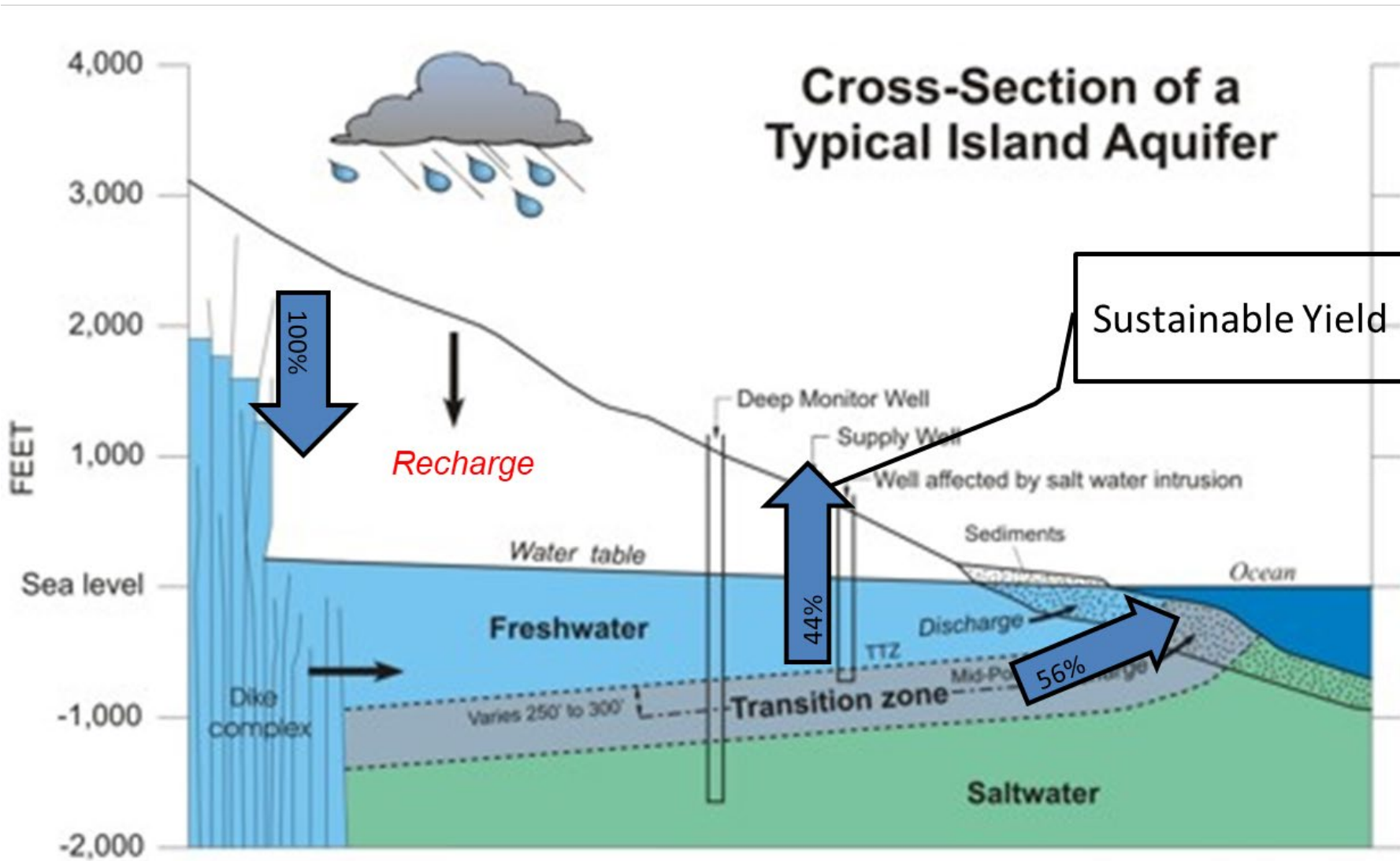
South Kohala Groundwater Use: Reported Pumpage

Mid-Elevation Wells

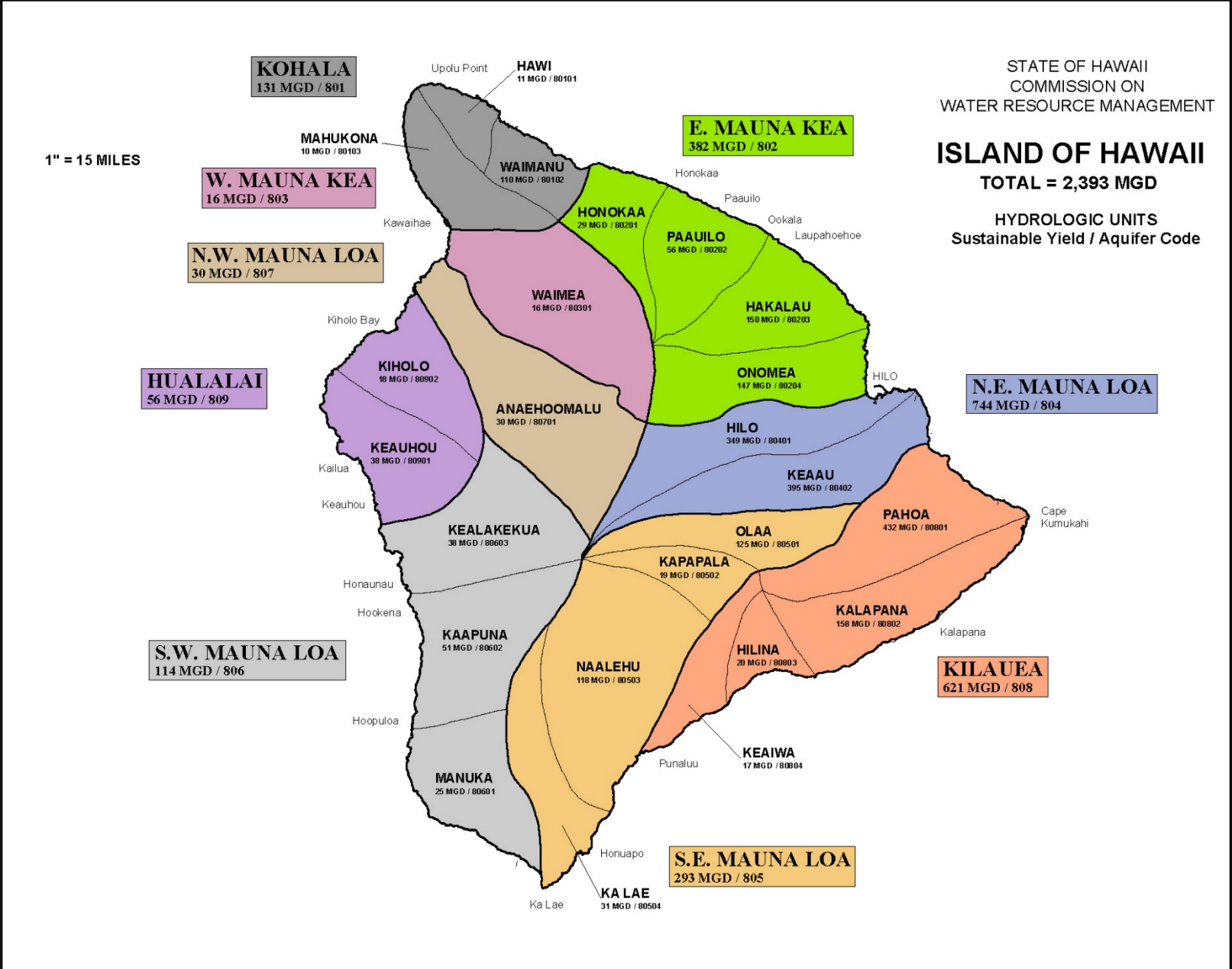


How is Groundwater protected?

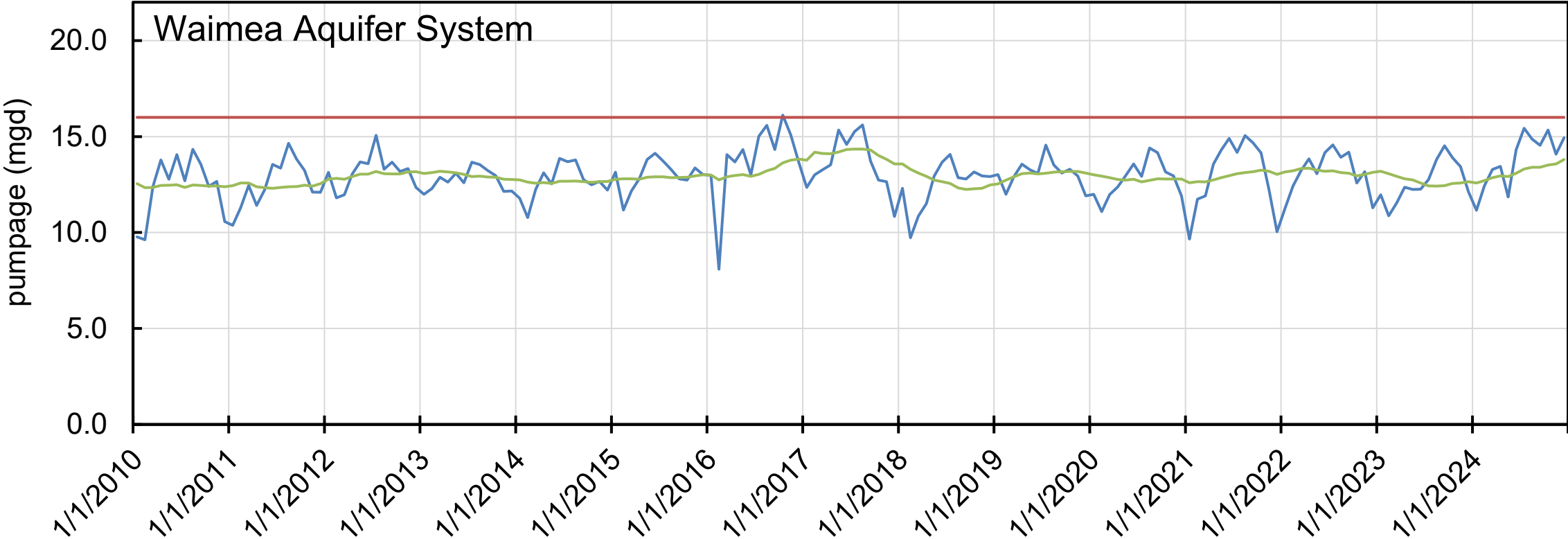
Resource Assessments – Groundwater Sustainable Yields



Sustainable Yield



Sustainable Yield

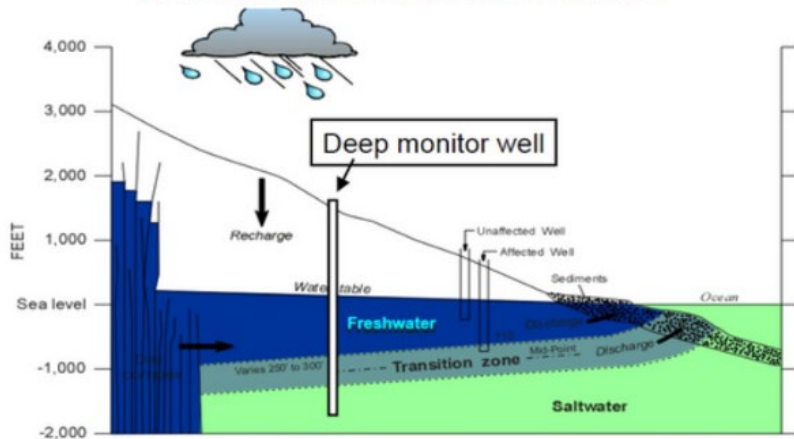


SURVEY BRANCH

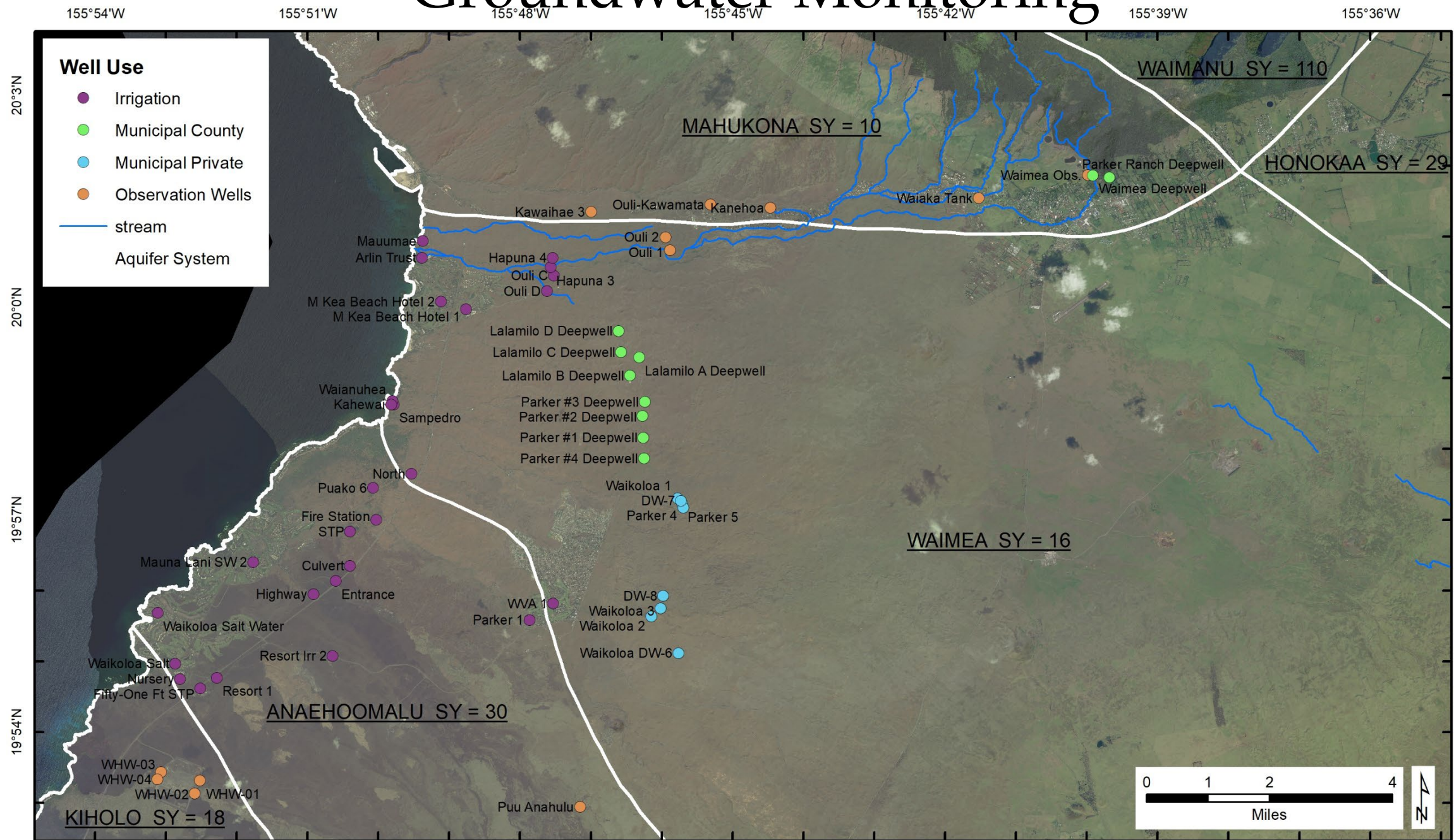


- Water Use Reporting
- Ground water hydrologic monitoring
- Deep Monitor Well (“DMW”) Program
- CWRM currently monitors 12 DMWs:
6 on O‘ahu, 4 on Maui, and 2 on Hawai‘i Island
- Ideally, there would be 3 DMWs in each Aquifer System Area (over 300 DMWs)
- Capital Improvement Project (“CIP”) for new DMWs statewide = ~ \$2M/year

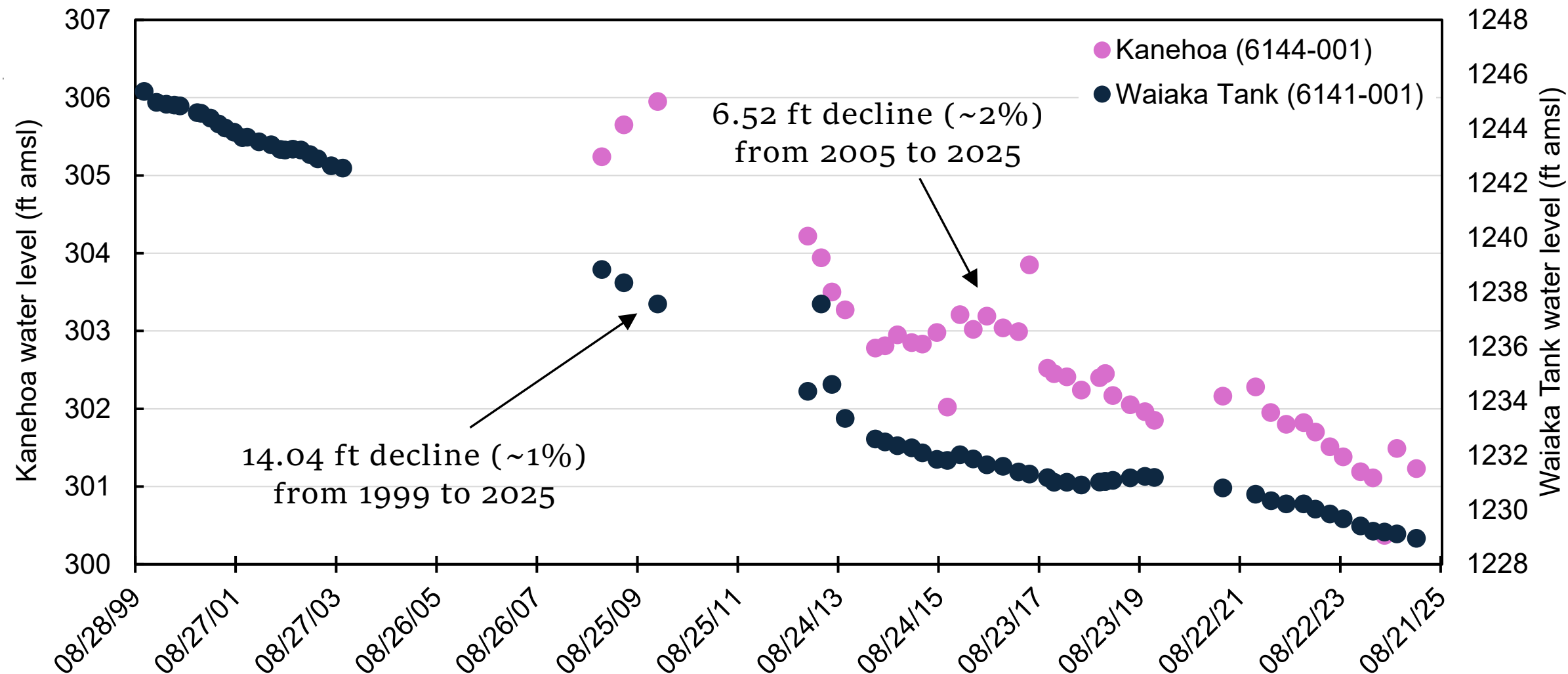
A deep monitor well penetrates through the freshwater zone into the saltwater zone.



Groundwater Monitoring

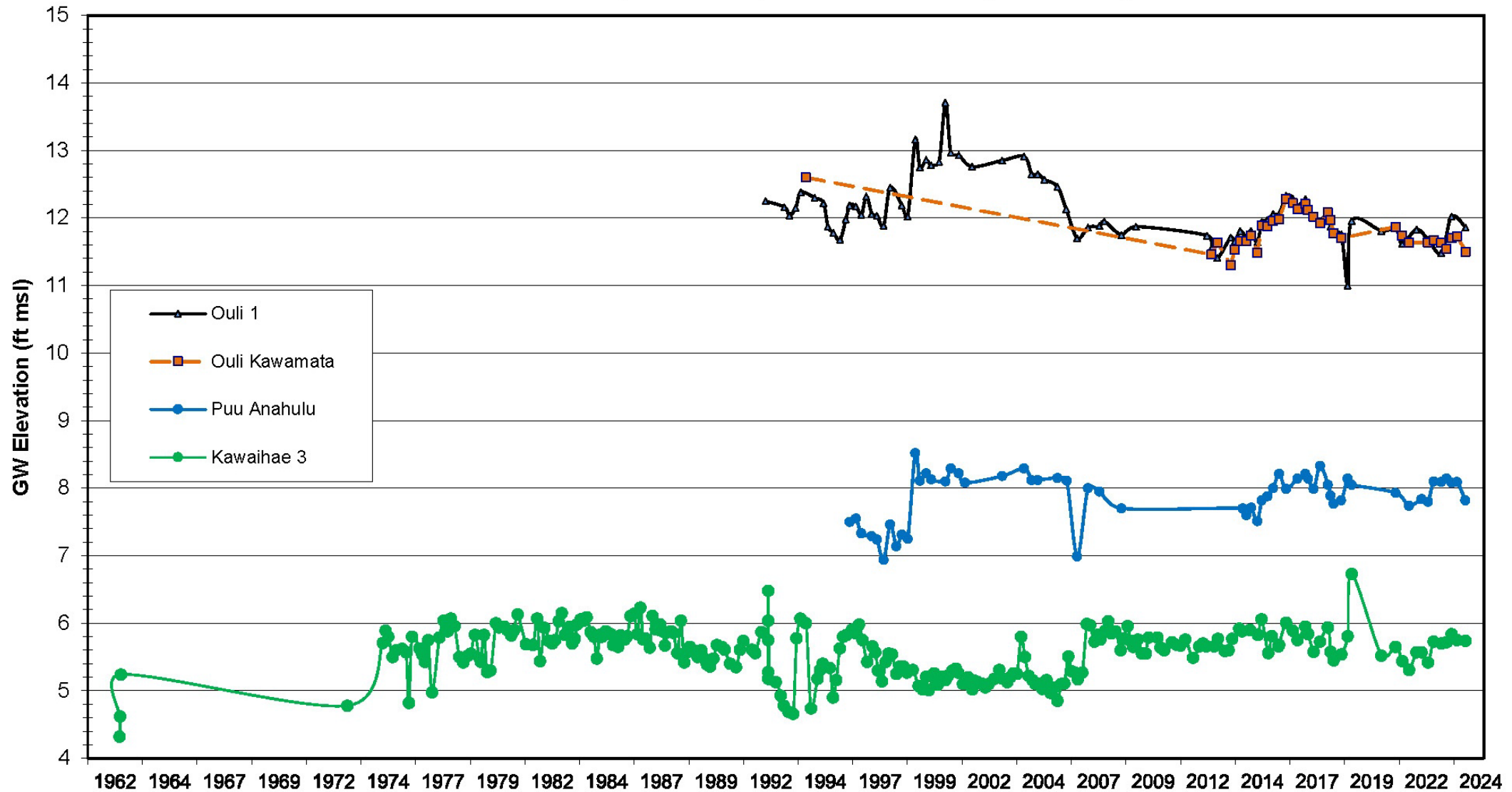


Groundwater Monitoring

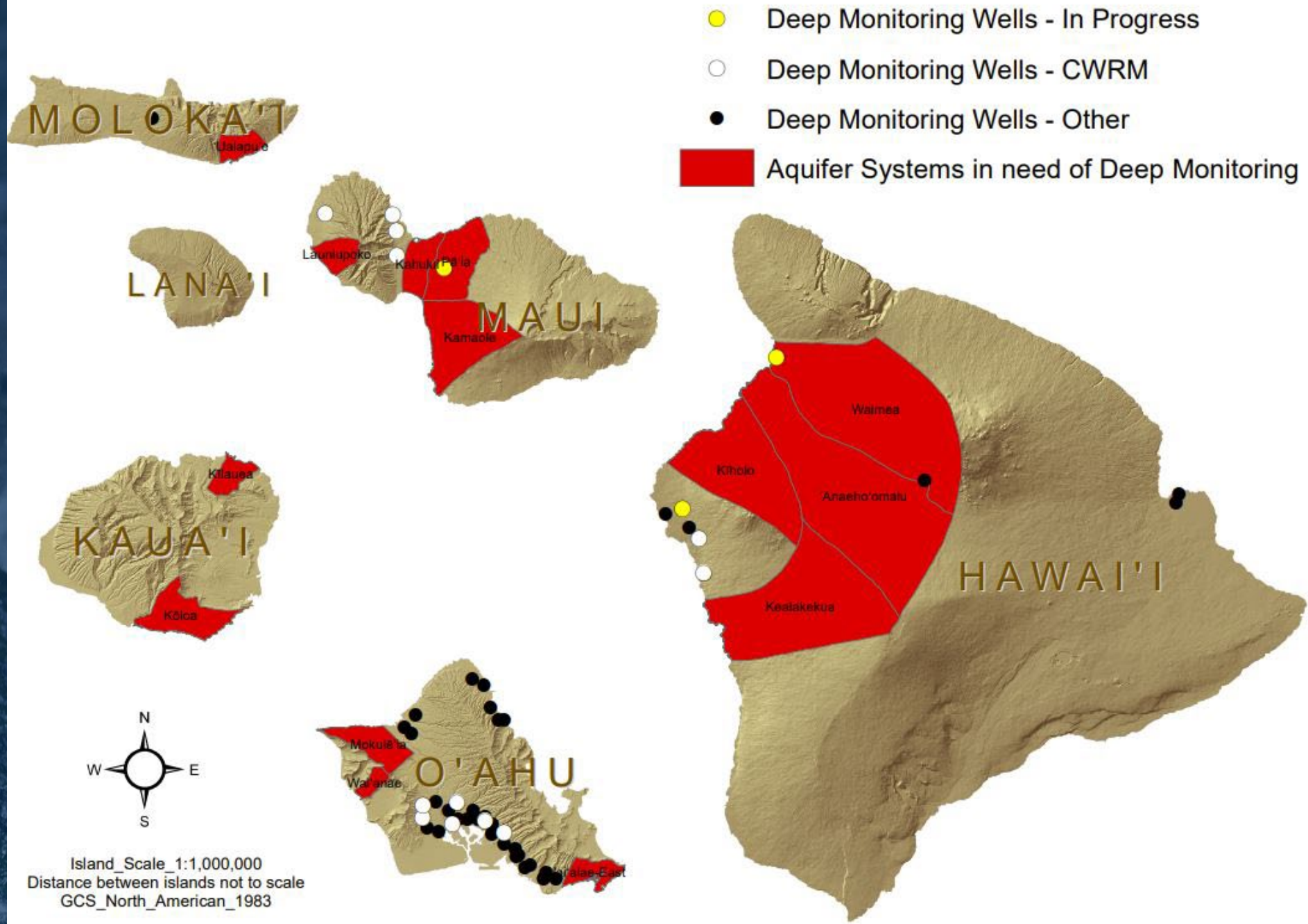


Groundwater Monitoring

North Kona Basal Water Levels in
Ouli 1 (8-6046-001), Ouli Kawamata (8-6145-001),
Puu Anahulu (8-5347-001), and Kawaihae 3 (8-6147-001)



Aquifer Systems in need of Deep Monitoring Wells



Questions on Groundwater?



STREAM PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

- 376 perennial streams
- ~1,300 stream diversions
- protect aquatic life, recreational values, and traditional and customary practices, etc



SURFACE WATER REGULATION

- Stream Diversion Works Permit (“SDWP”)
 - Surface water only (HRS § 174C-93)
- Stream Channel Alteration Permit (“SCAP”)
 - Surface water only (HRS § 174C-71)



INSTREAM USE PROTECTION

- Surface water hydrologic monitoring streams and ditches
- Analyze current and historic USGS and other datasets
- Conducts biological assessments
- Coordinates the United States Geological Survey (“USGS”) Cooperative Agreement:
 - 47 stream gages, 9 observation wells, 18 rain gages



Water Resource

~1300 registered stream diversions







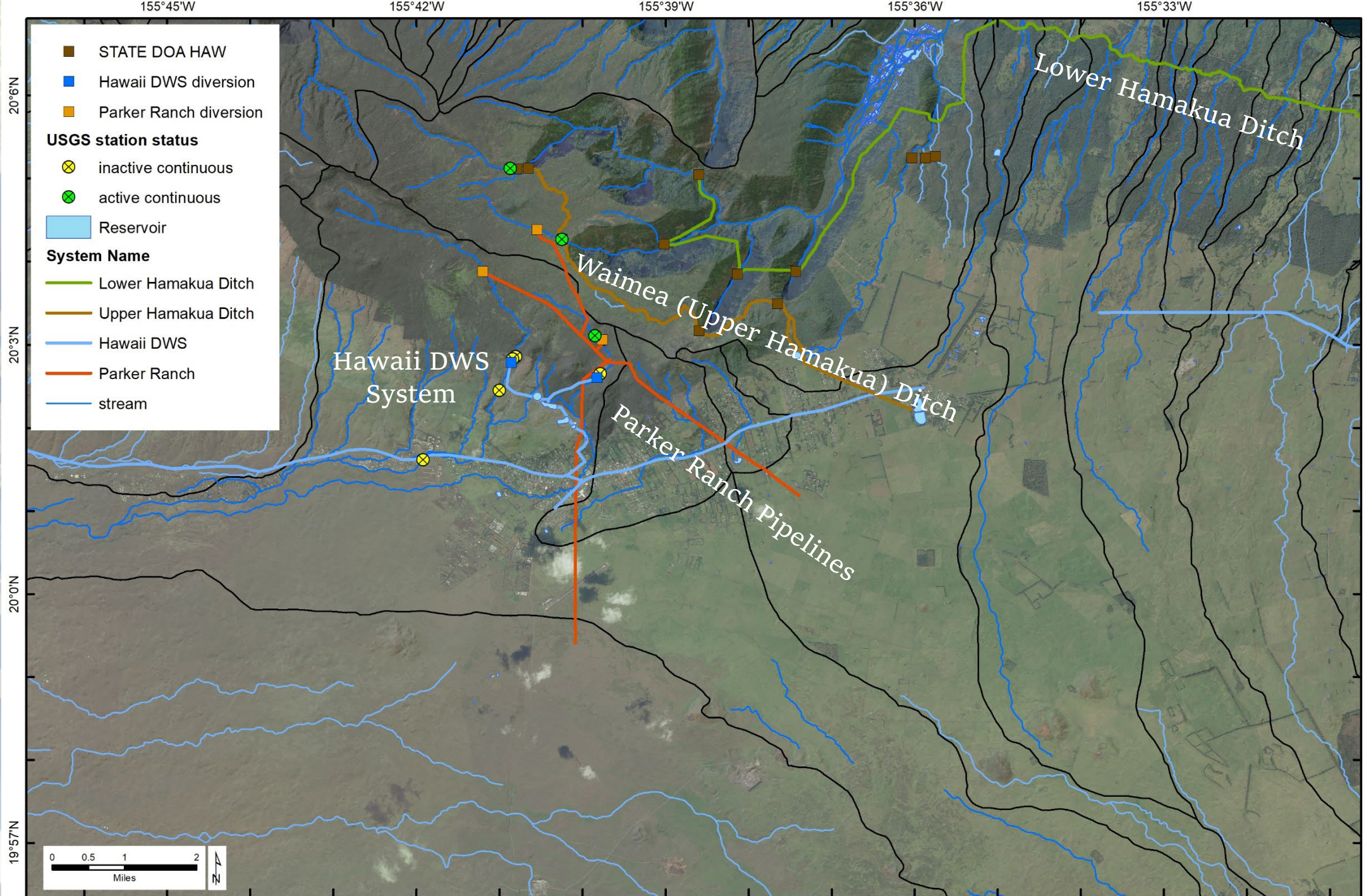


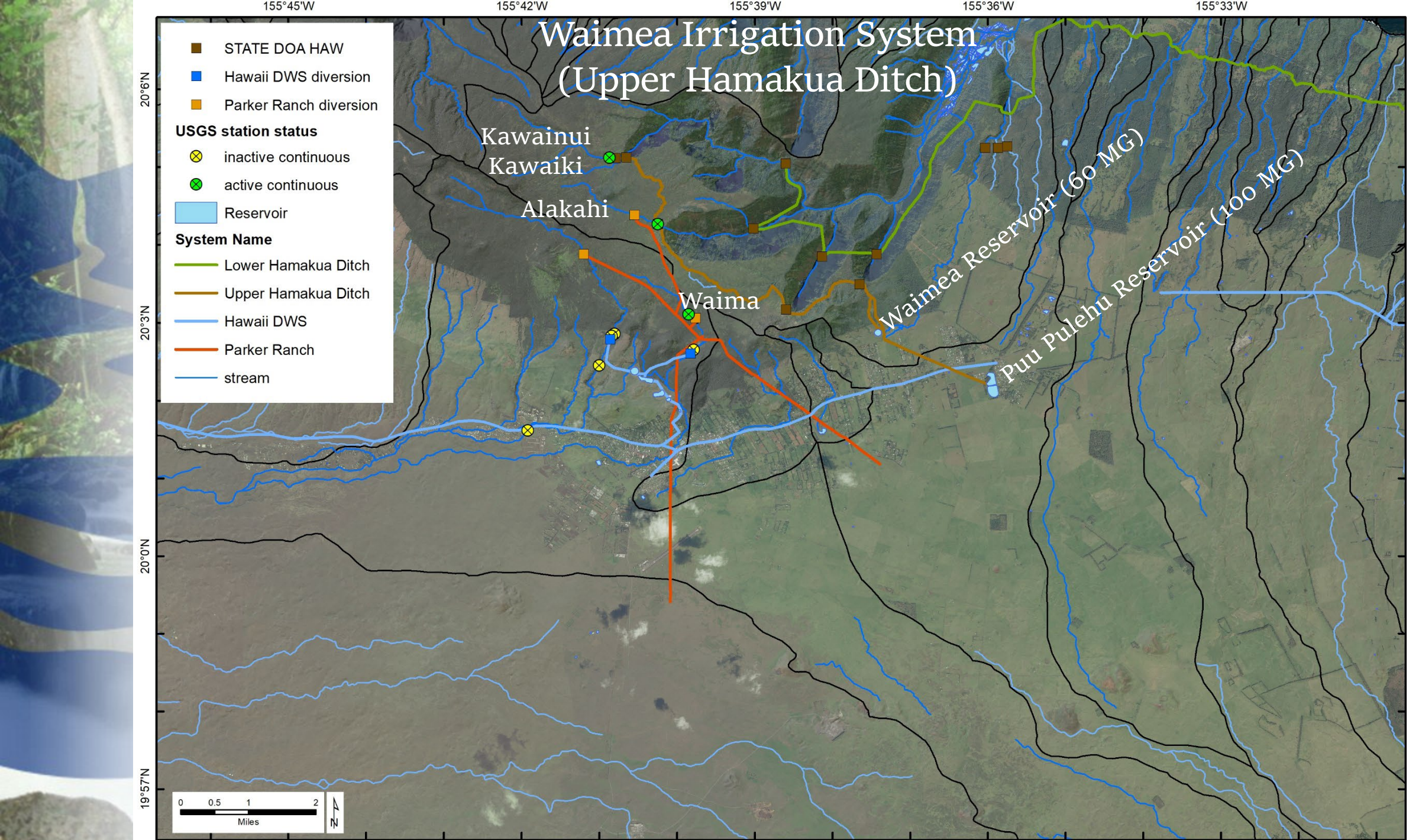


Surface Water Systems in South Kohala

- Waimea Irrigation System (Upper Hamakua Ditch)
- Parker Ranch System
- Hawaii DWS System







Waimea Irrigation System

Diversion dam on Kawainui Stream



Waimea Irrigation System

Minor diversion on
unnamed stream



Diversion intake on
Kawaiki Stream



Minor diversion on
unnamed stream



Waimea Irrigation System

Diversion intake on Alakahi Stream

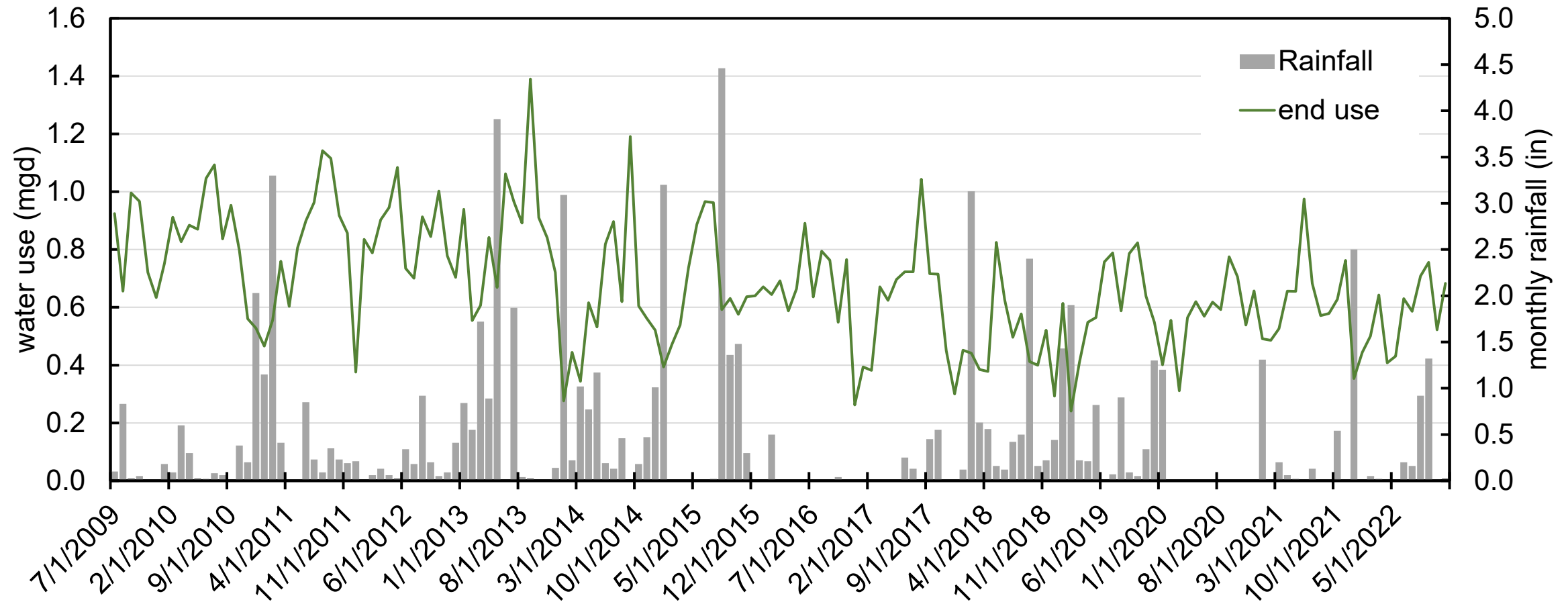
USGS Stream Gage
16725000

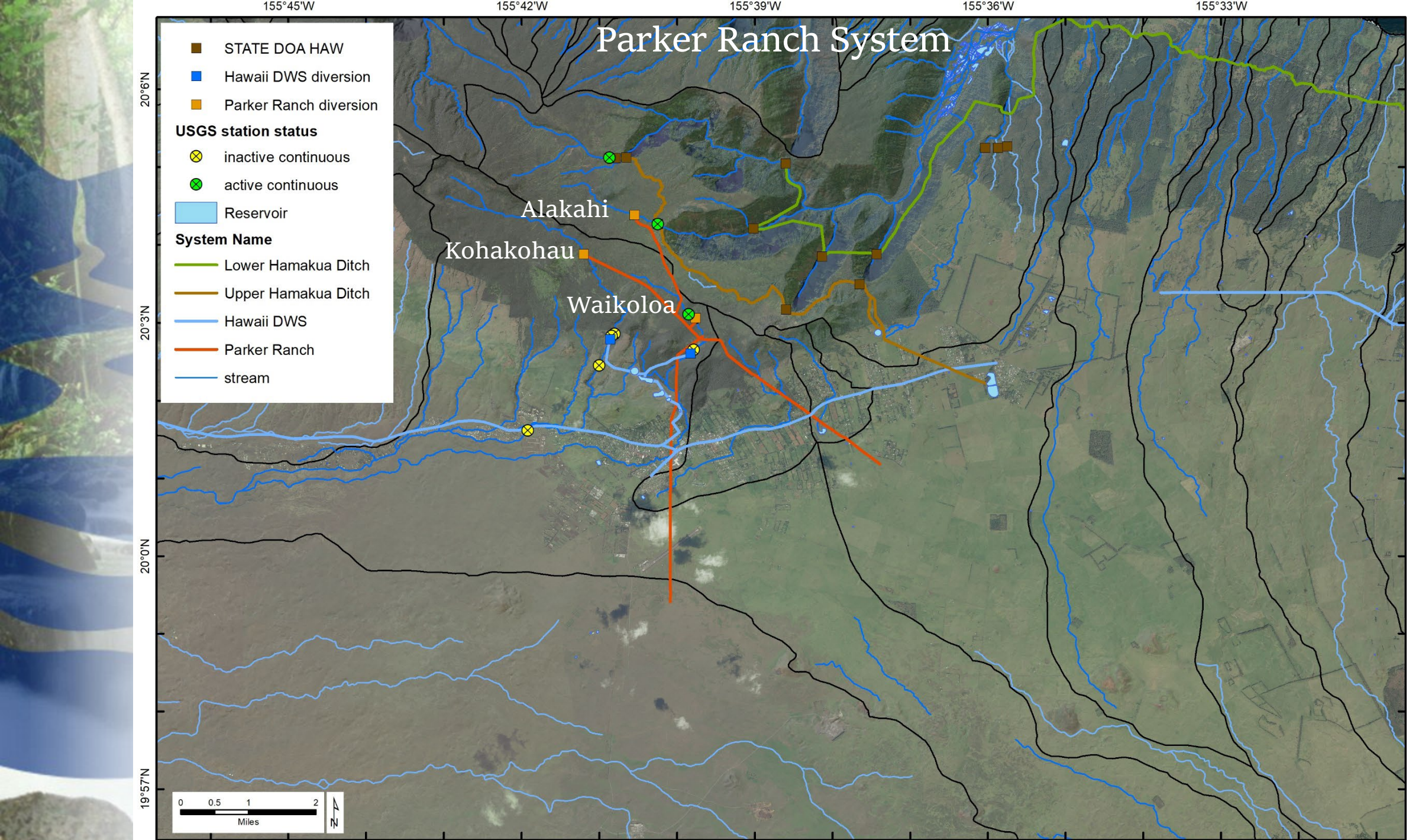


Waimea Reservoir (60 MG)

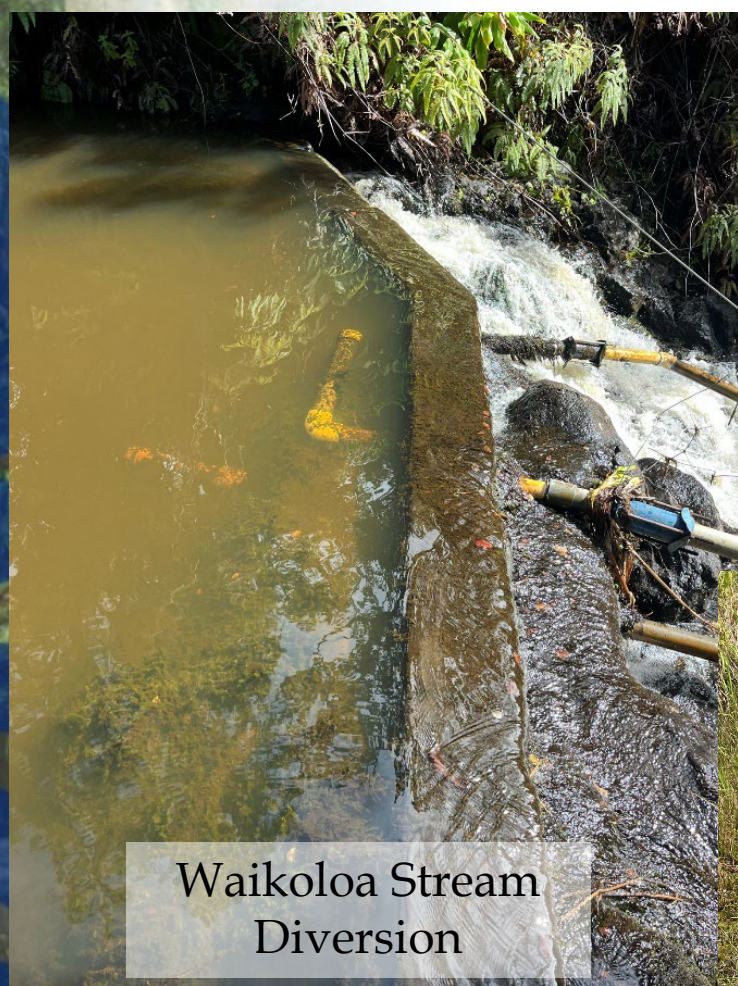


Waimea Irrigation System



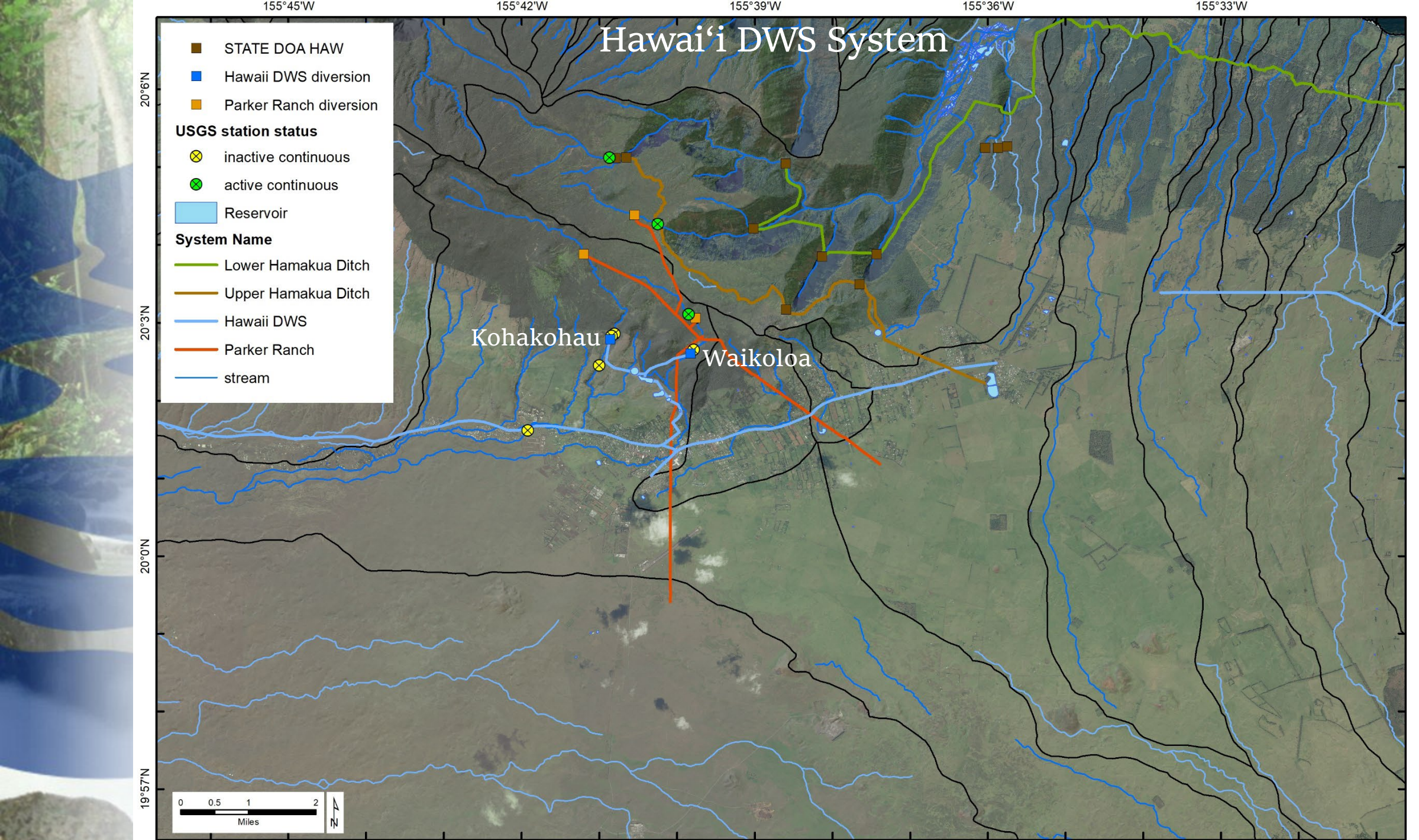


Parker Ranch System



Parker Ranch System





Hawai'i DWS Diversion on Waikoloa Stream at Marine Dam



Hawai'i DWS Diversion on Waikoloa Stream at Marine Dam



Hawai'i DWS Diversion on Kohākōhau Stream



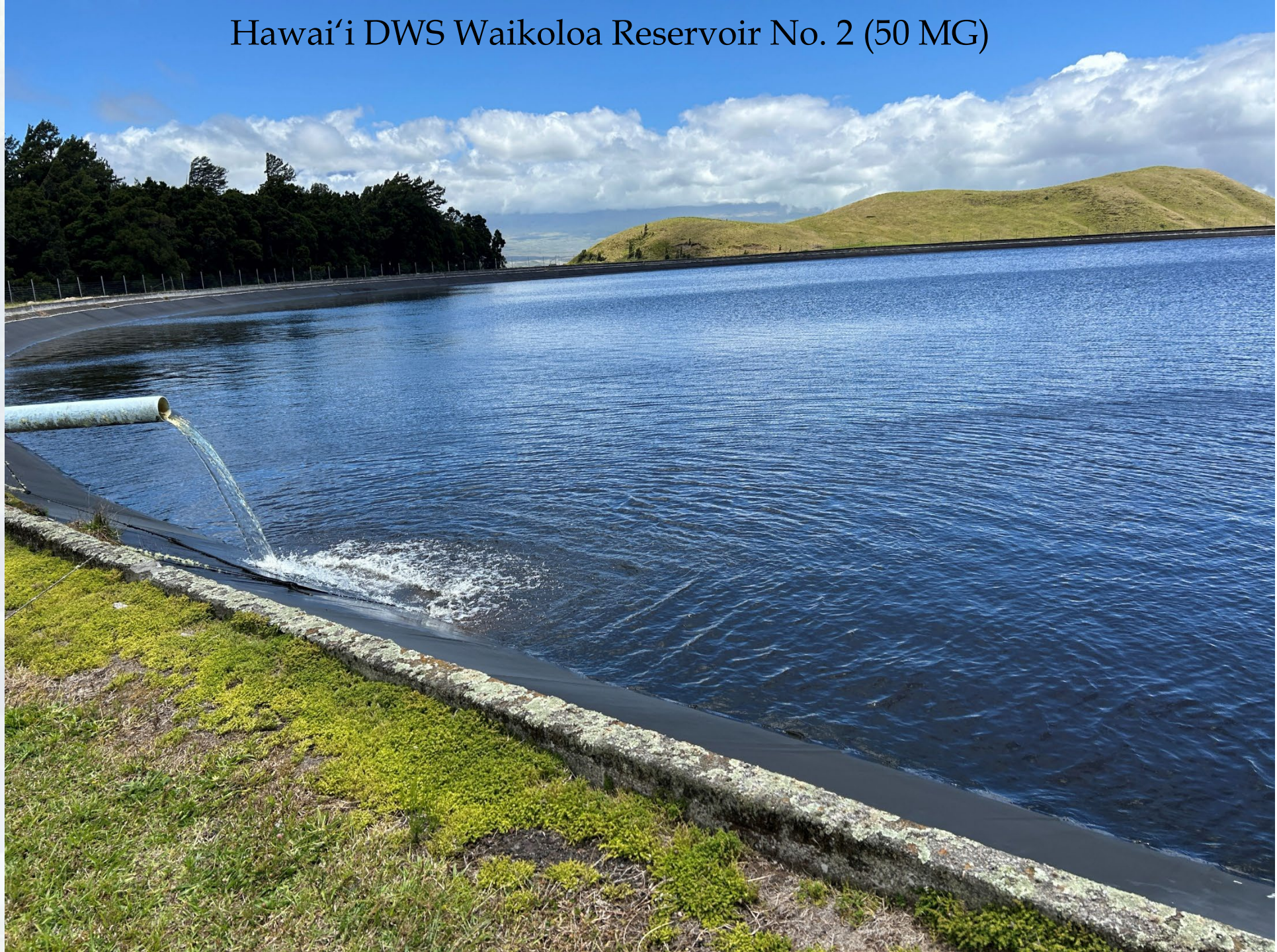
Hawai'i DWS Diversion on Kohākōhau Stream



Hawai'i DWS Waikoloa Reservoir No. 2 (50 MG)



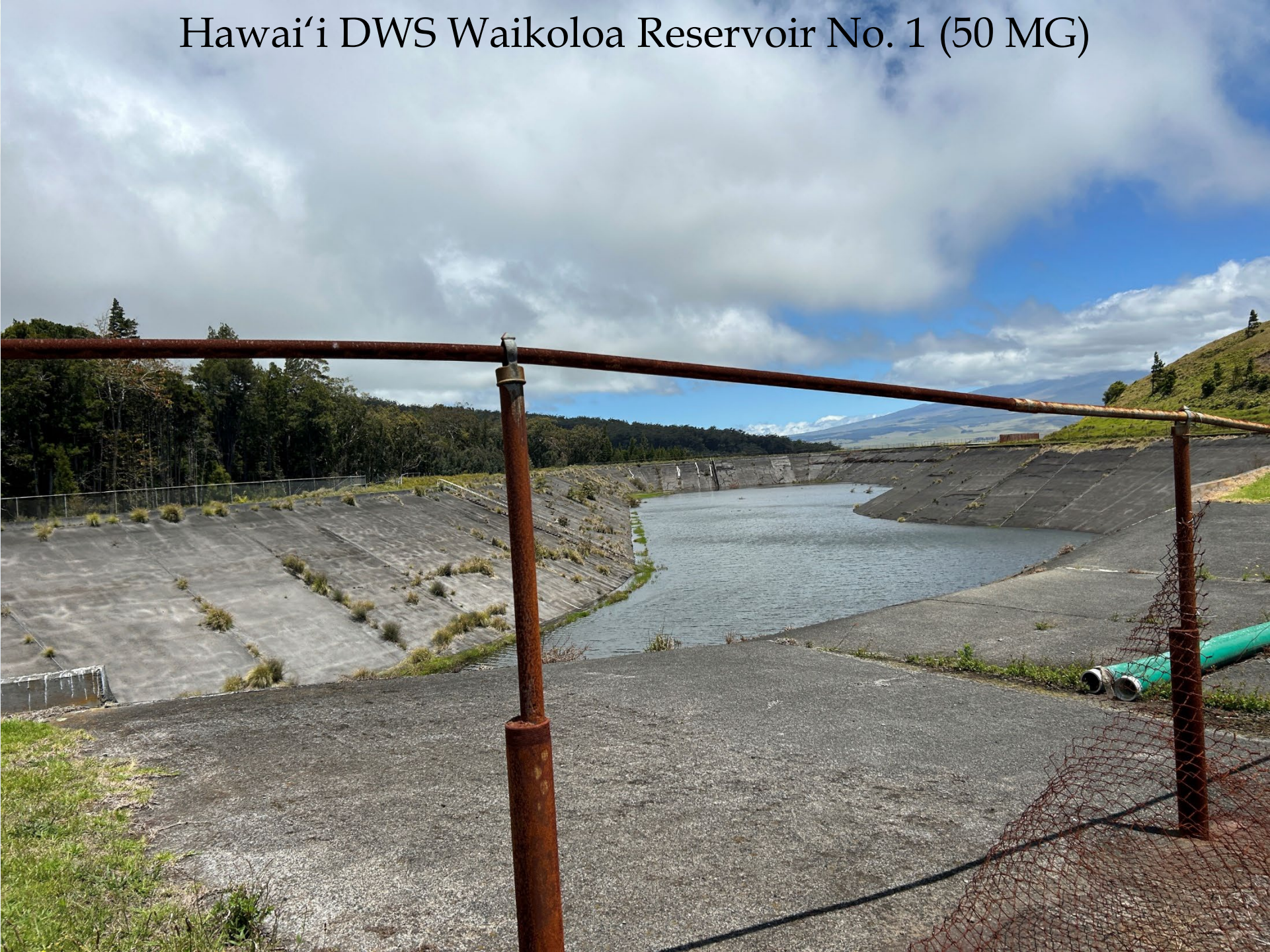
Hawai'i DWS Waikoloa Reservoir No. 2 (50 MG)



Hawai'i DWS Waikoloa Reservoir No. 1 (50 MG)



Hawai'i DWS Waikoloa Reservoir No. 1 (50 MG)

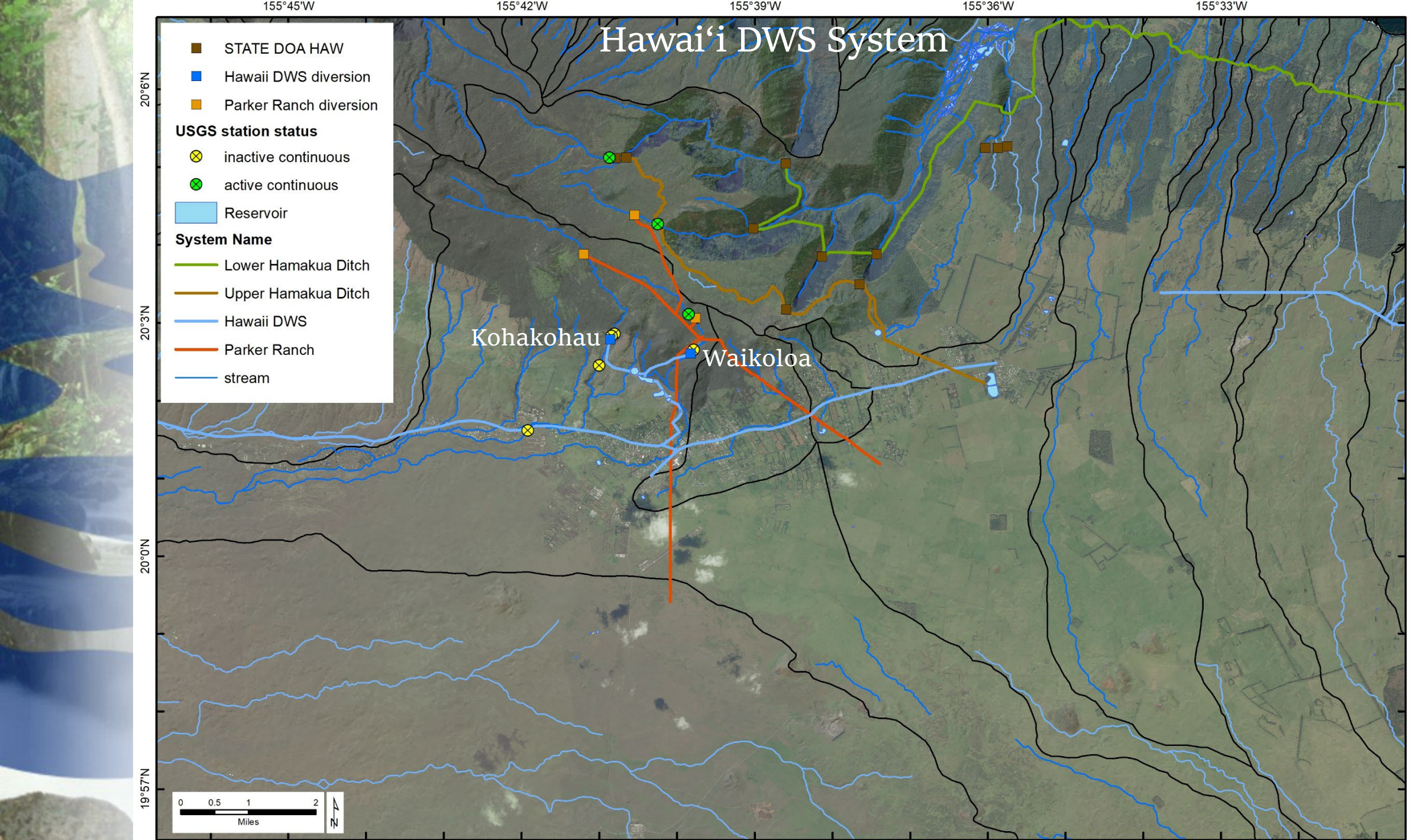


Hawai'i DWS Waikoloa Reservoir No. 3 (50 MG)



Hawai'i DWS Waikoloa Reservoir No. 2 Outflow





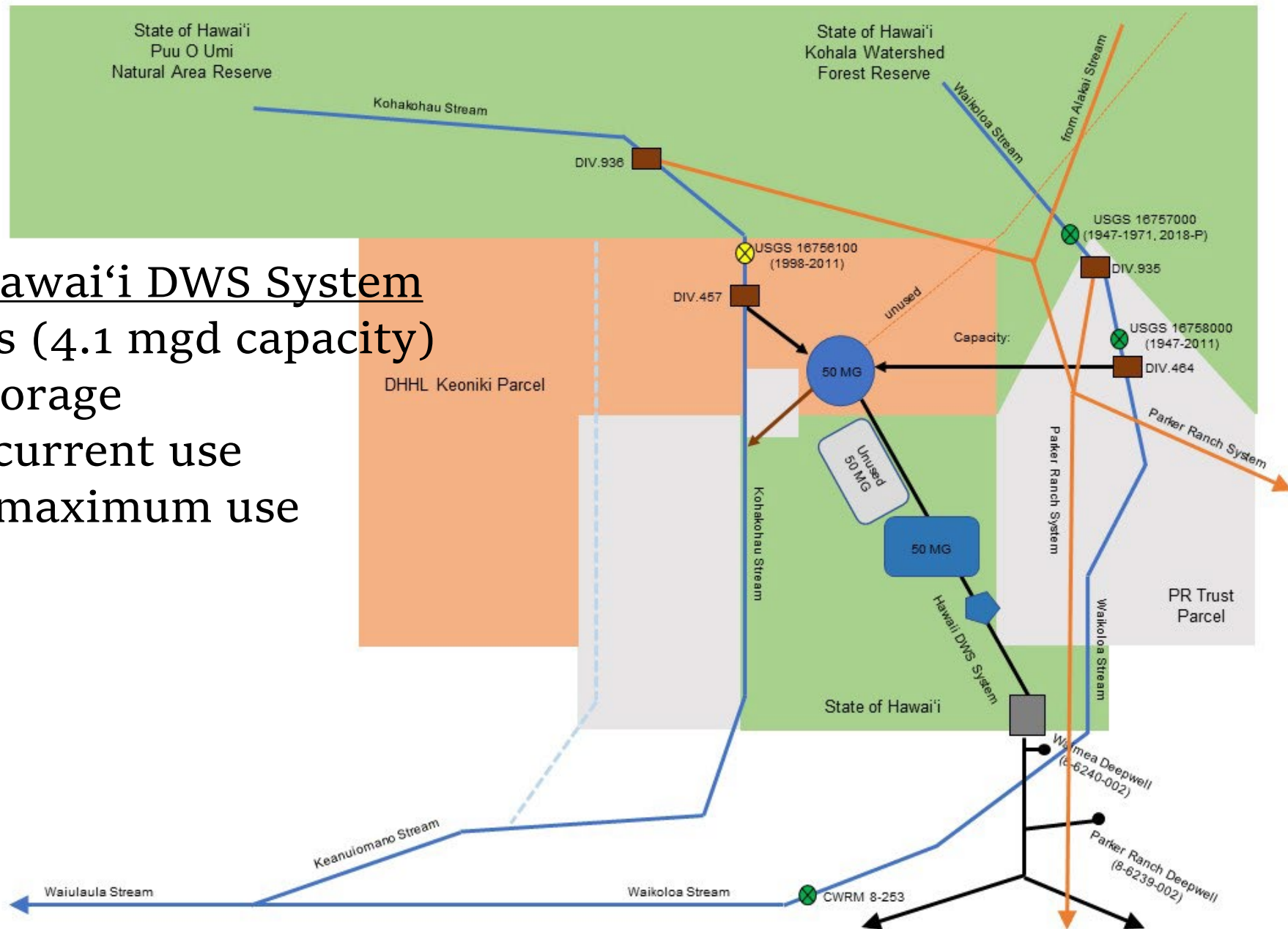
Hawai'i DWS System

2 diversions (4.1 mgd capacity)

150+ MG storage

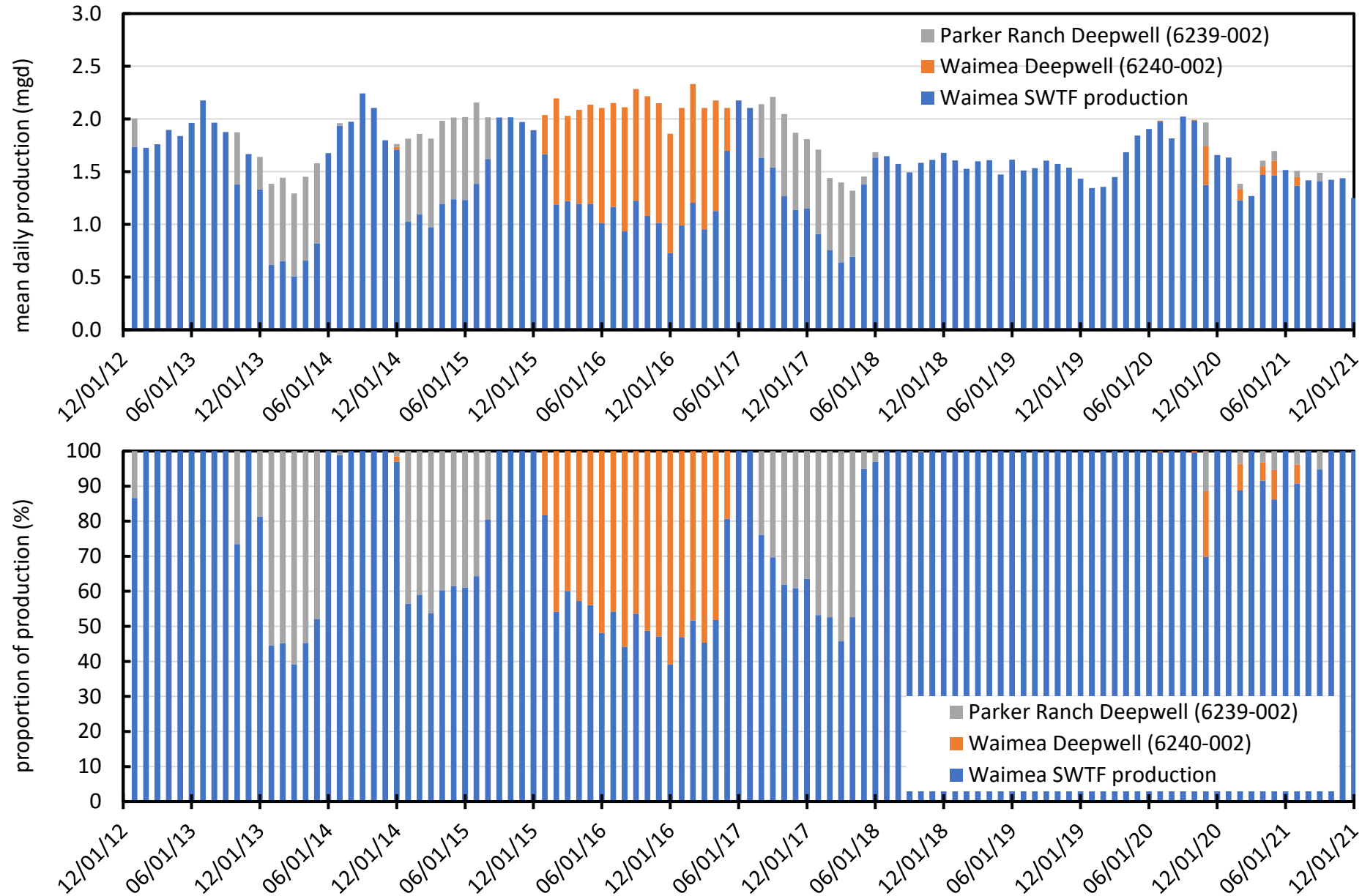
1.4 mgd of current use

1.8 mgd of maximum use



NOTE: NOT TO SCALE

Hawai'i DWS South Kohala System Sources



2013-2021 Statistics

Waimea SWTF

Mean = 1.46 mgd

Median = 1.50 mgd

Min = 0.51 mgd

Max = 2.24 mgd

Waimea Deepwell

Mean = 0.16 mgd

Median = 0.00 mgd

Min = 0.00 mgd

Max = 1.18 mgd

Parker Ranch Well

Mean = 0.17 mgd

Median = 0.00 mgd

Min = 0.00 mgd

Max = 2.84 mgd

Total Production

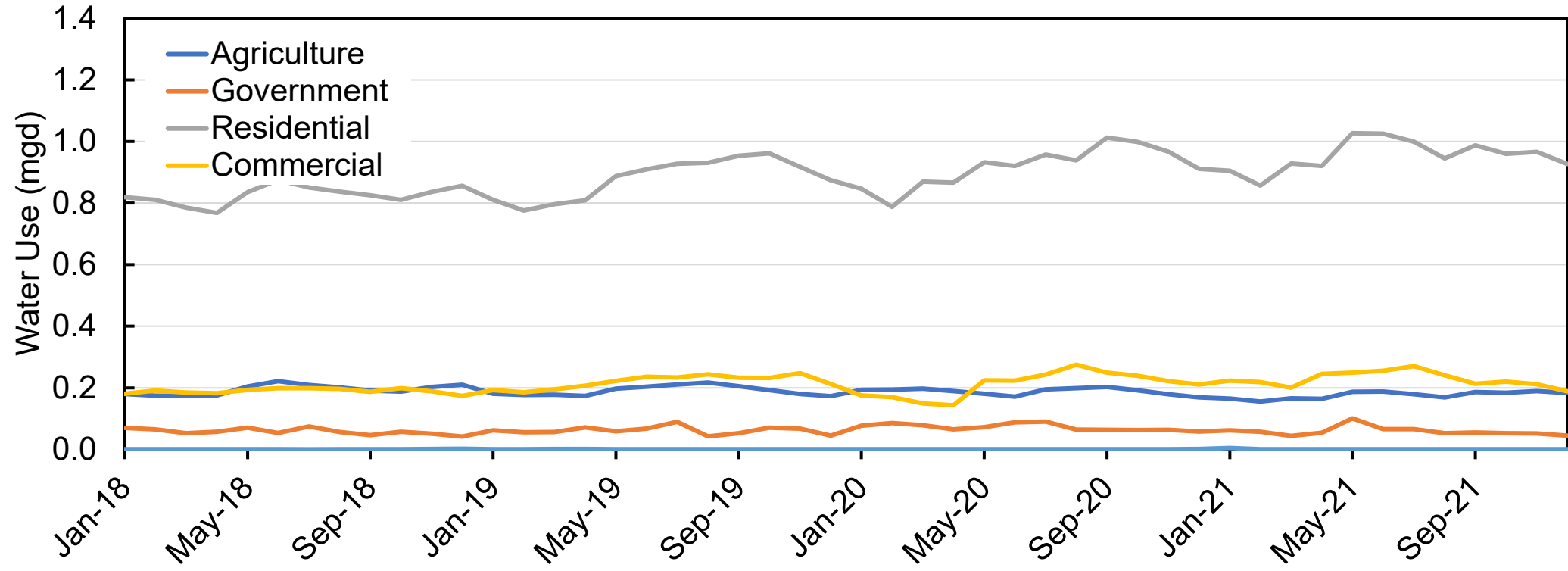
Mean = 1.79 mgd

Median = 1.81 mgd

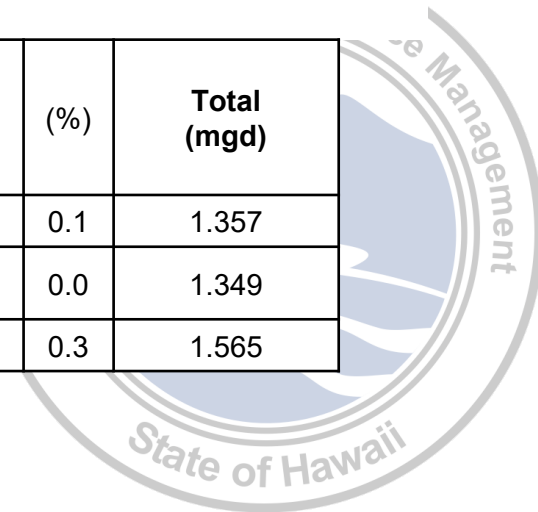
Min = 1.25 mgd

Max = 2.33 mgd

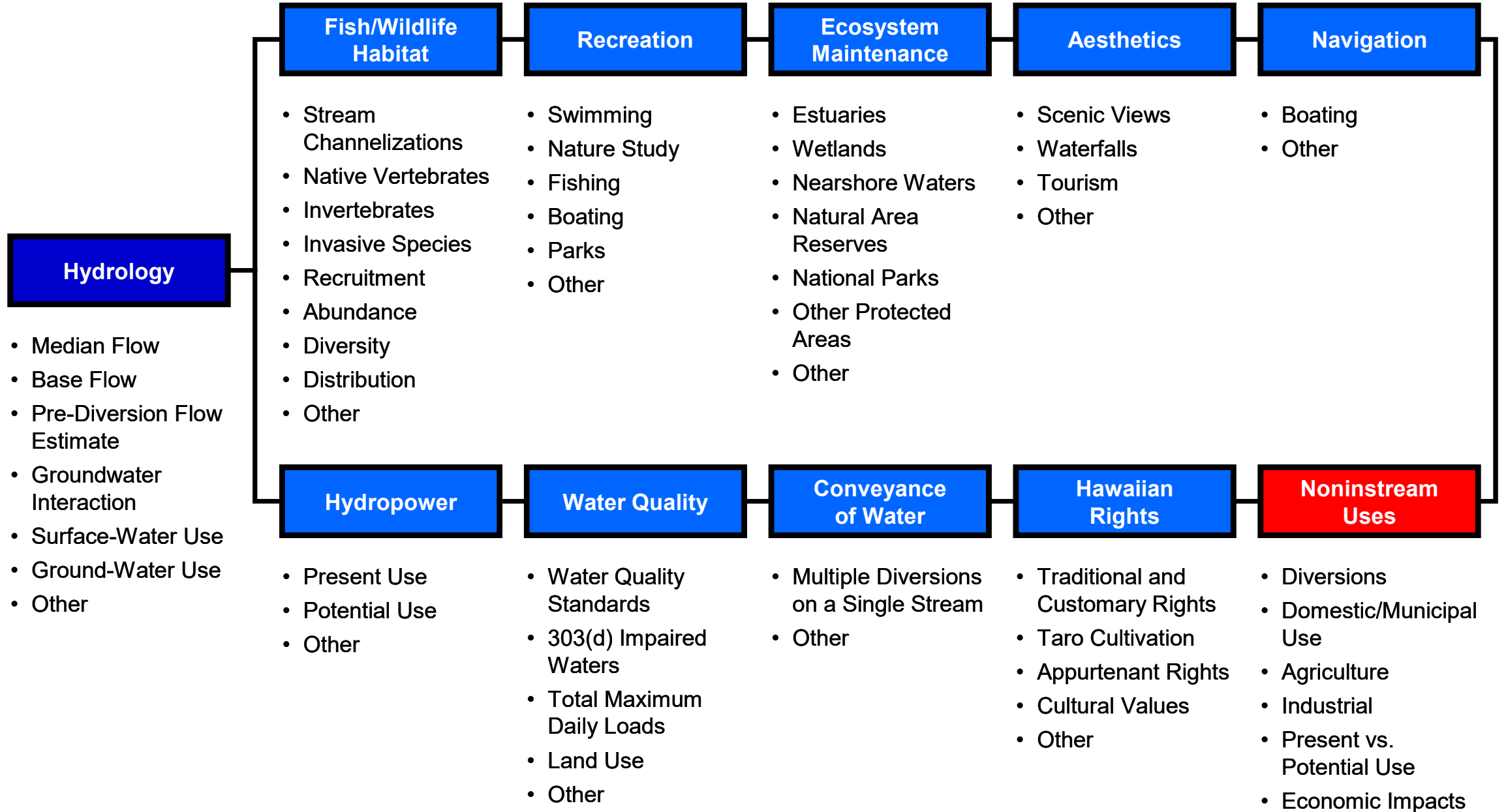
Hawai'i DWS South Kohala System Uses

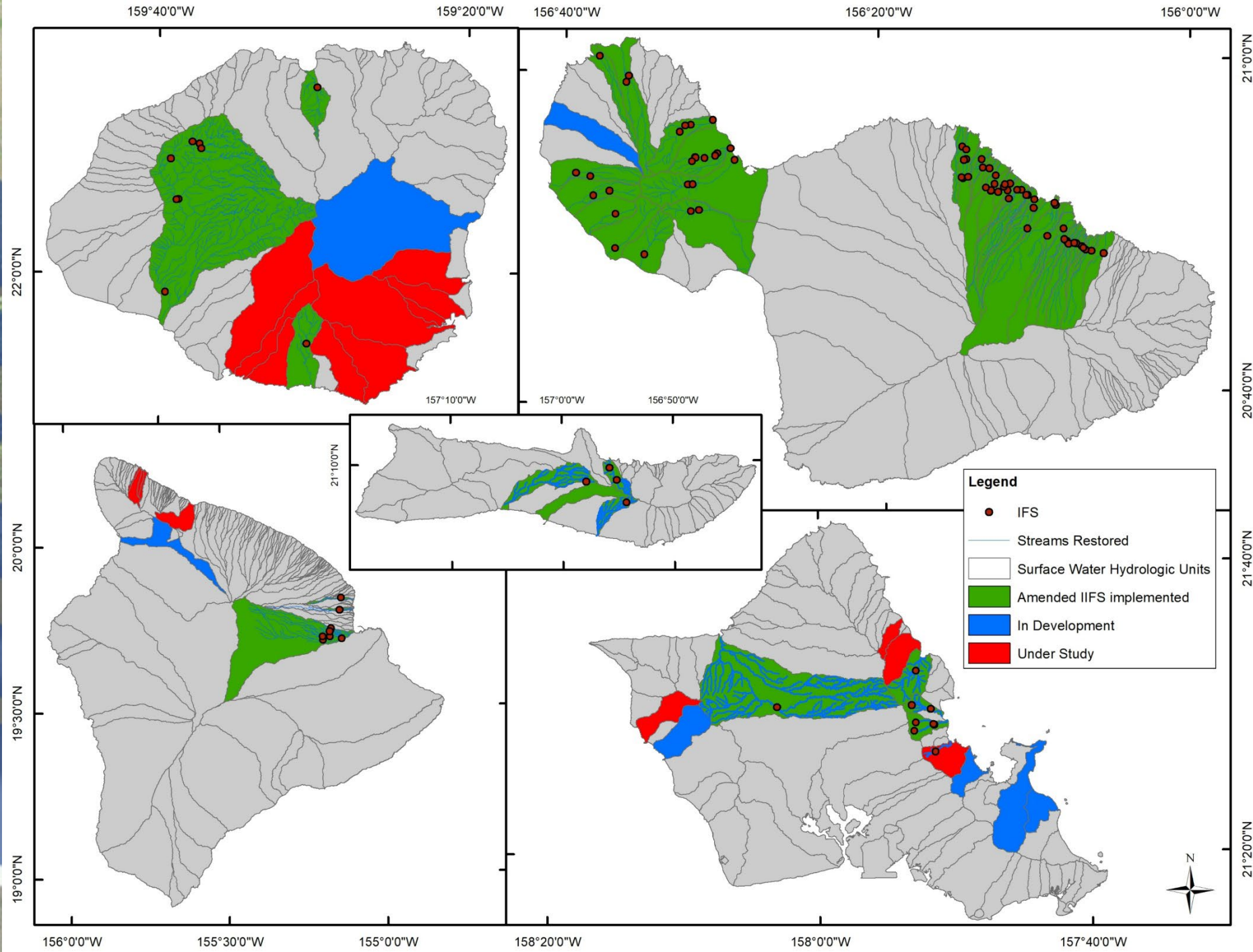


	Agriculture (mgd)	(%)	Government (mgd)	(%)	Residential (mgd)	(%)	Commercial (mgd)	(%)	DC meters (mgd)	(%)	Total (mgd)
mean	0.188	13.9	0.063	4.6	0.894	65.9	0.212	15.6	<0.001	0.1	1.357
median	0.188	13.9	0.062	4.4	0.907	65.6	0.212	15.7	<0.001	0.0	1.349
max	0.222	16.4	0.101	6.9	1.027	69.3	0.275	18.6	<0.001	0.3	1.565



Instream Water Uses





Amended Instream Flow Standards Implementation and development



Instream Water Uses

Fish/Wildlife Habitat

- Stream Channelizations
- Native Vertebrates
- Invertebrates
- Invasive Species
- Recruitment
- Abundance
- Diversity
- Distribution
- Other

Recreation

- Swimming
- Nature Study
- Fishing
- Boating
- Parks
- Other

Ecosystem Maintenance

- Estuaries
- Wetlands
- Nearshore Waters
- Natural Area Reserves
- National Parks
- Other Protected Areas
- Other

Aesthetics

- Scenic Views
- Waterfalls
- Tourism
- Other

Navigation

- Boating
- Other

Hydrology

- Median Flow
- Base Flow
- Pre-Diversion Flow Estimate
- Groundwater Interaction
- Surface-Water Use
- Ground-Water Use
- Other

Hydropower

- Present Use
- Potential Use
- Other

Water Quality

- Water Quality Standards
- 303(d) Impaired Waters
- Total Maximum Daily Loads
- Land Use
- Other

Conveyance of Water

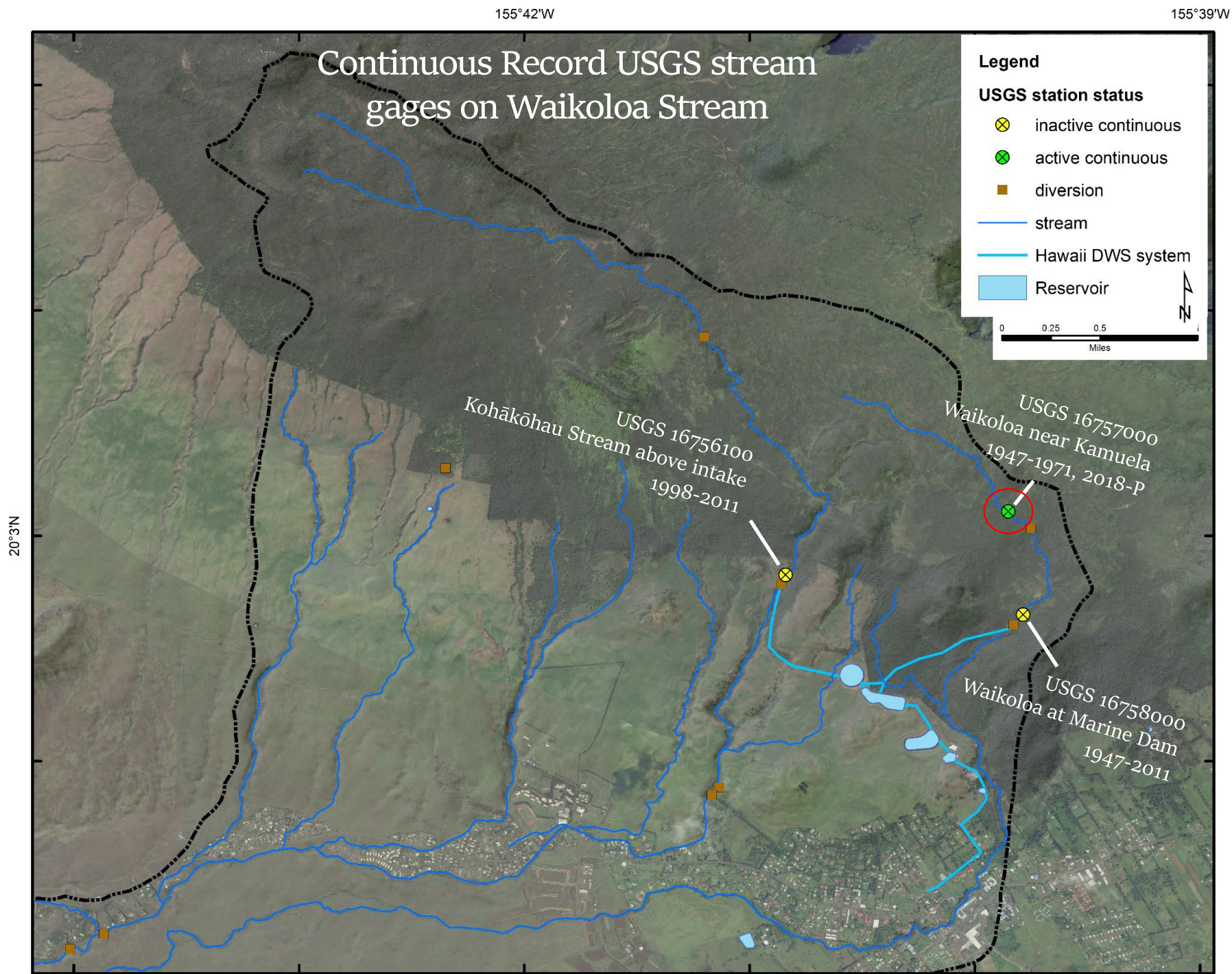
- Multiple Diversions on a Single Stream
- Other

Hawaiian Rights

- Traditional and Customary Rights
- Taro Cultivation
- Appurtenant Rights
- Cultural Values
- Other

Noninstream Uses

- Diversions
- Domestic/Municipal Use
- Agriculture
- Industrial
- Present vs. Potential Use
- Economic Impacts



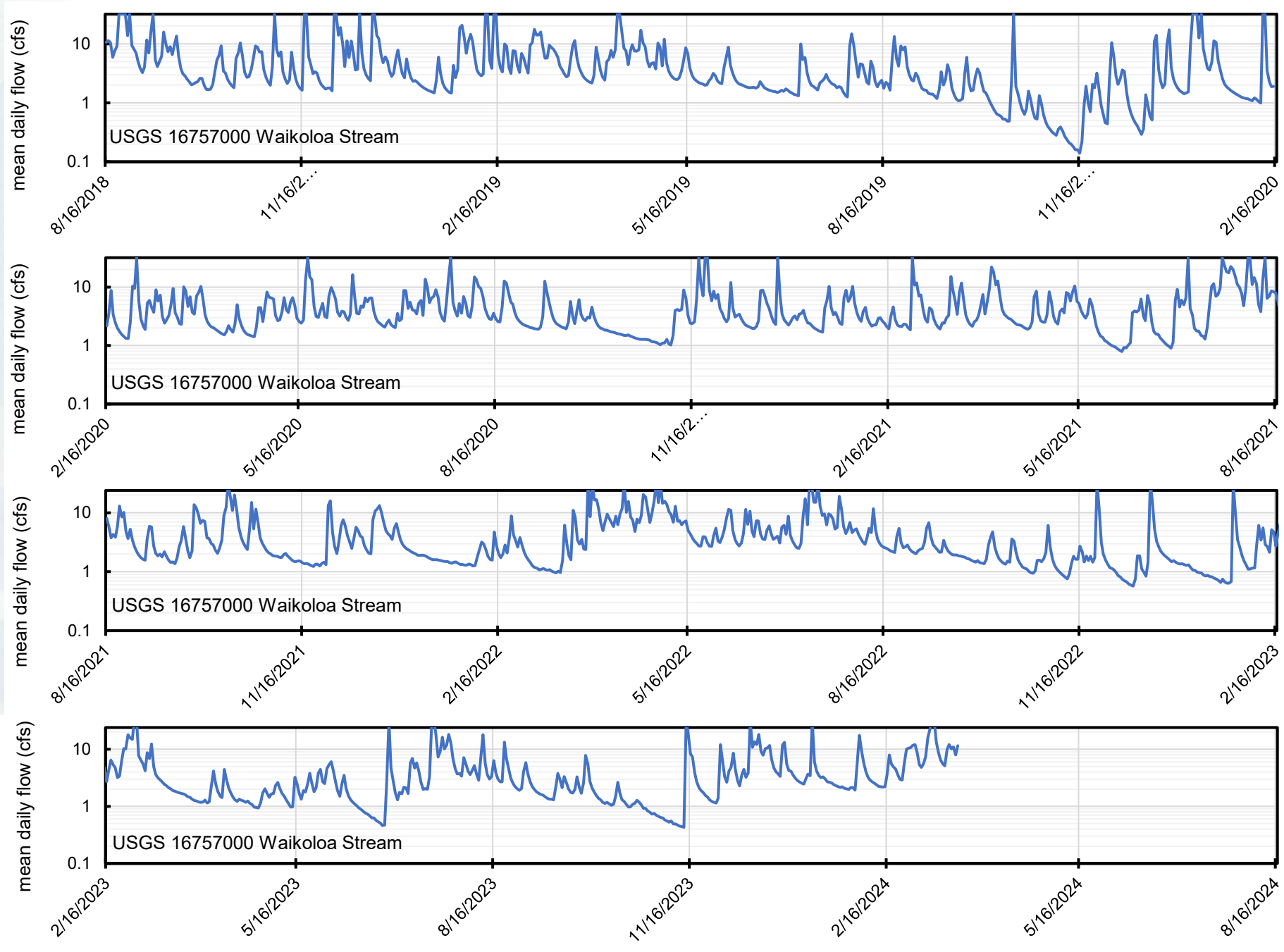
USGS station 16757000 Waikoloa Stream near Kamuela
(above Parker Ranch Intake)



active from 1957-71 and 2018-present

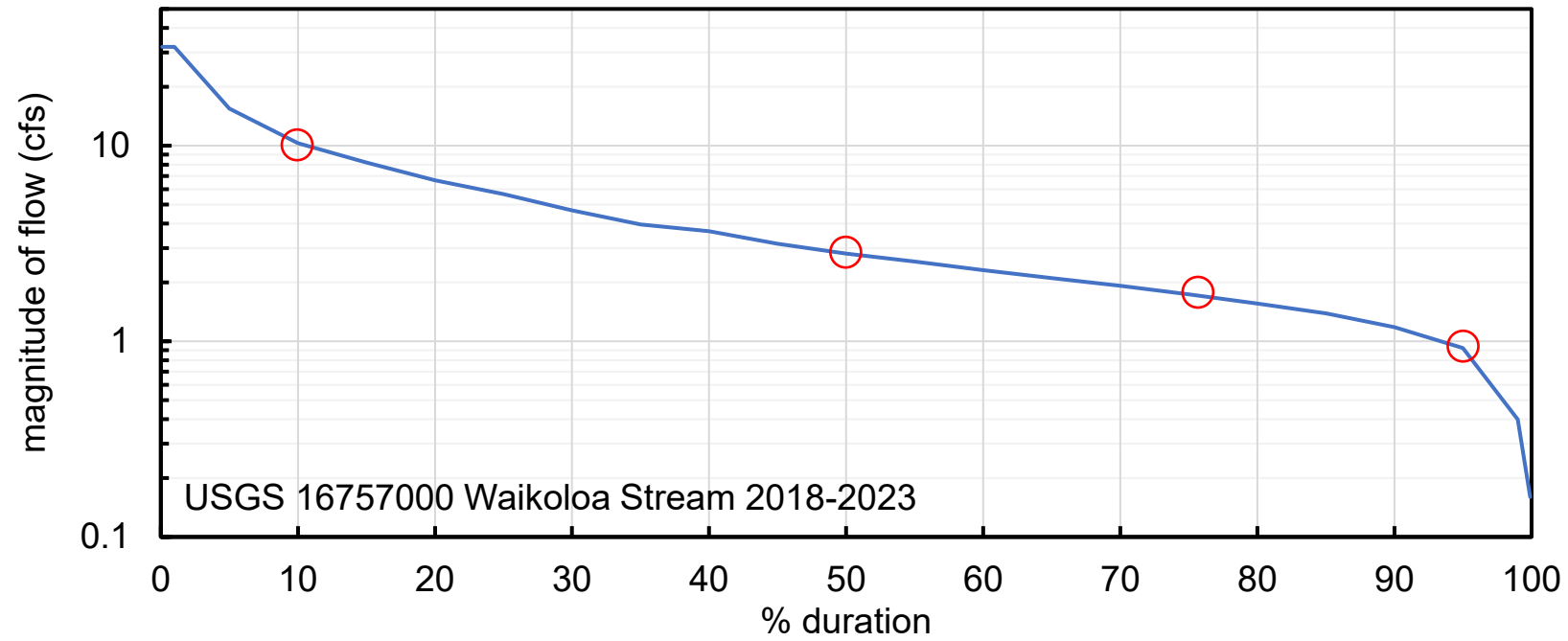


Hydrologic Data for Waikoloa Stream at USGS 16757000

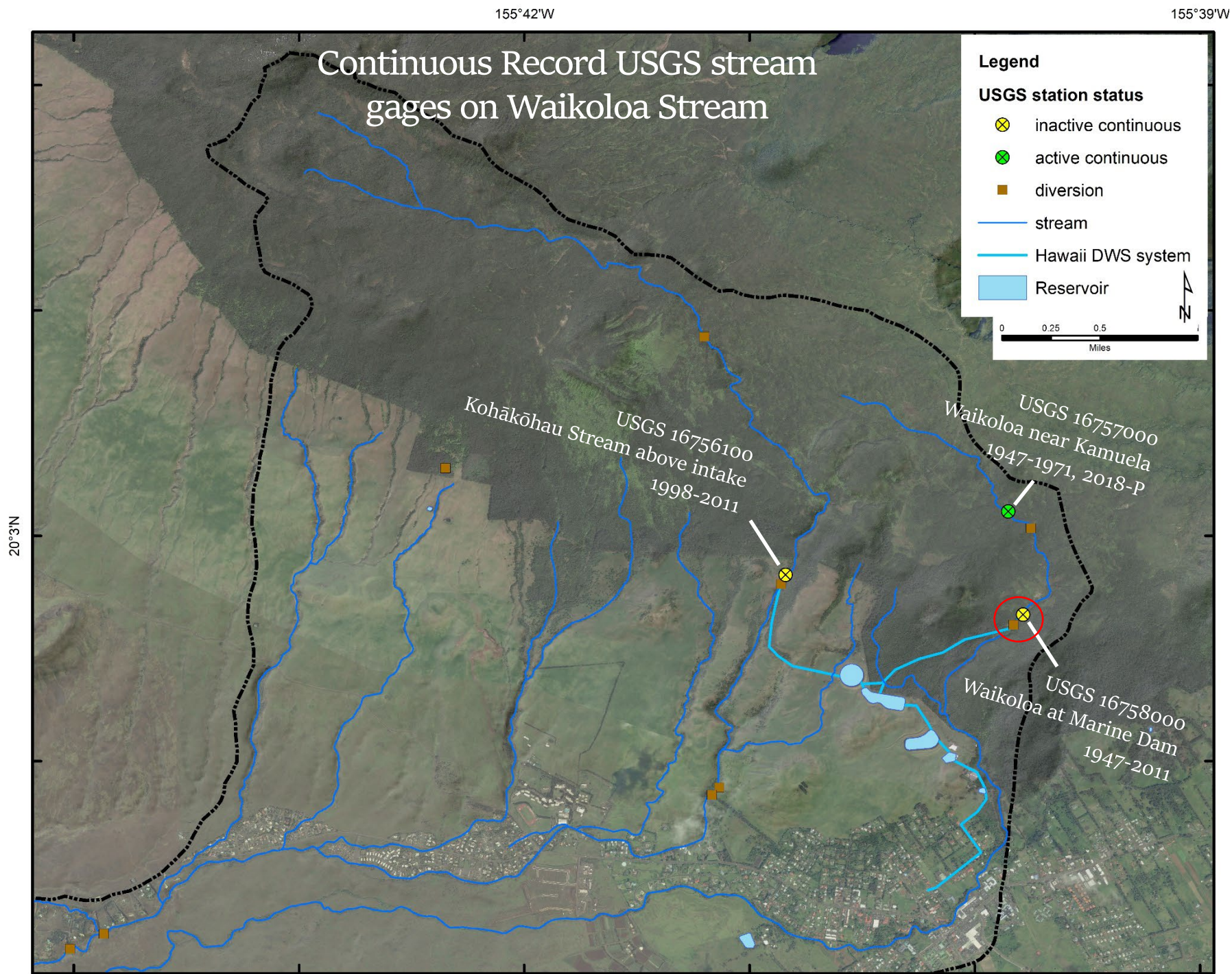


Flow Duration Curve for USGS 16757000 (2018-2023)

→above Parker Ranch diversion



Flow Duration	Magnitude (cfs)	Magnitude (mgd)
mean daily flow	5.09	3.29
Q ₁₀ (high flow)	10.3	6.66
Q ₅₀ (median flow)	2.81	1.81
Q ₇₅ (base flow)	1.77	1.12
Q ₉₅ (low flow)	0.92	0.60

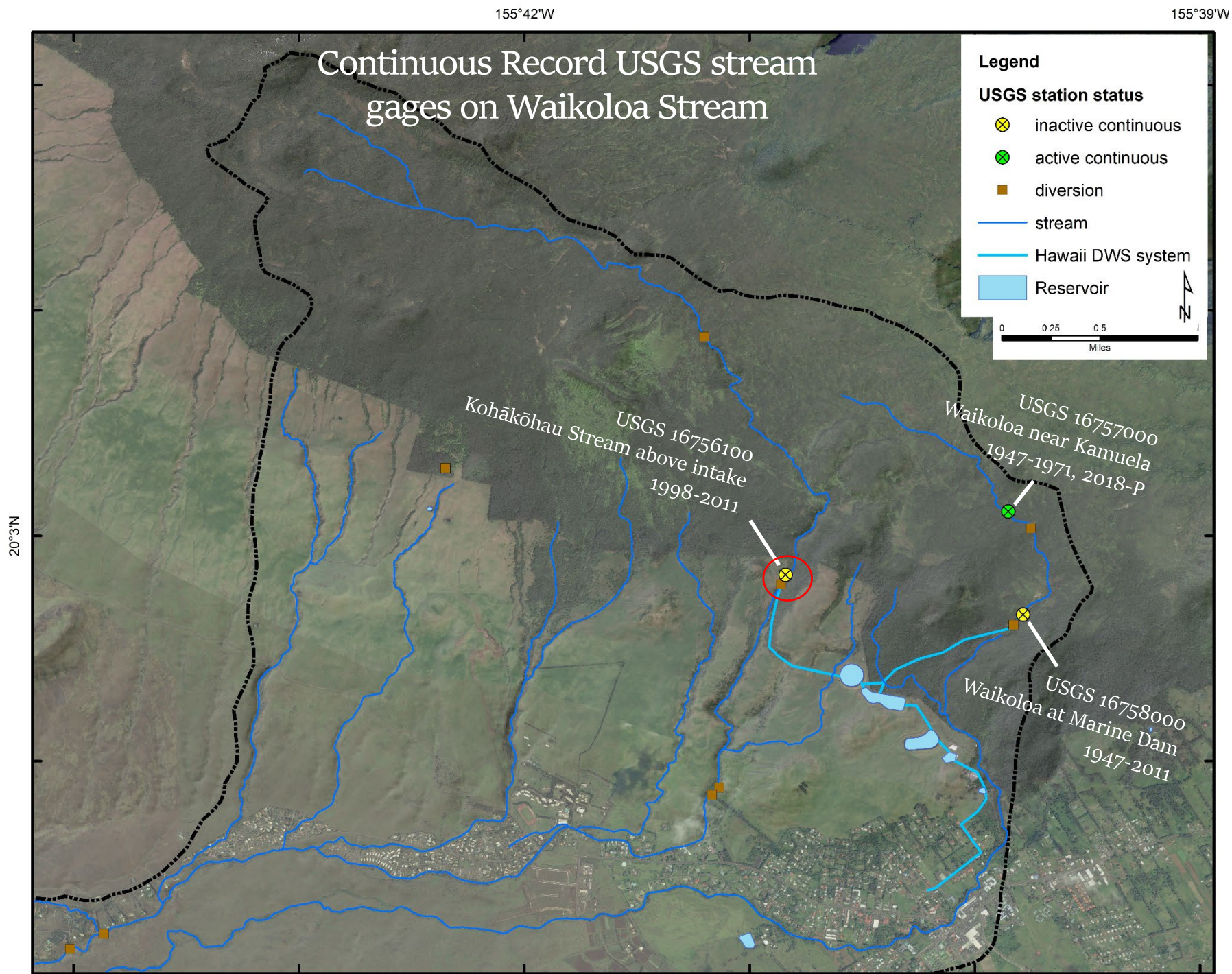


USGS 16758000 Waikoloa Stream



active from 1947-2011





USGS 16756100 Kohakohau Stream



active from 1998-2011



The Hawai'i Supreme Court emphasized that:
“instream flow standards serve as the primary
mechanism by which the Commission is to
discharge its duty to protect and promote the
entire range of public trust purposes dependent
upon instream flows.”



Recreational Value



Aesthetic Value



Navigation



Ecosystem Services



Traditional and Customary Practices



Traditional and Customary Practices



Traditional and Customary Practices



Water Quality



Hydropower



Native Hawaiian Freshwater Fish



Lentipes concolor

‘O‘opu Alamo'o



Sicyopterus stimpsoni

‘O‘opu Nopili



Awaous stamineus

‘O‘opu Nakea



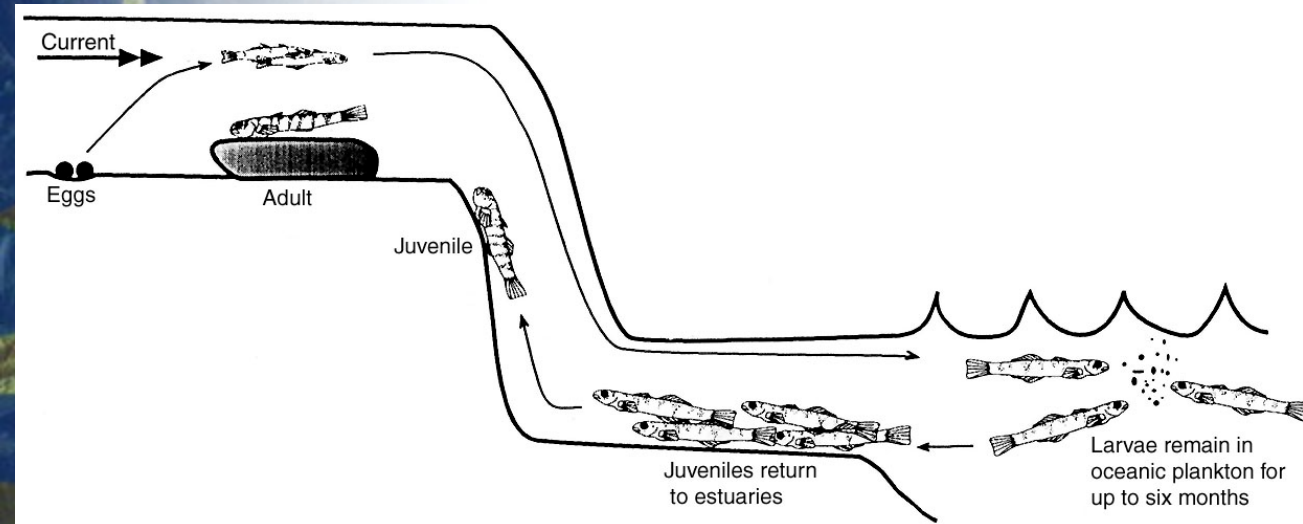
Eleotris sandwichensis

‘O‘opu Akupa



Stenogobius hawaiiensis

‘O‘opu Naniha



Native Macroinvertebrates

1 prawn, 1 atyid, 2 snails



'opae 'oeha'a
(*Macrobrachium grandimanus*)



'opae kala'ole
(*Atyoida bisulcata*)

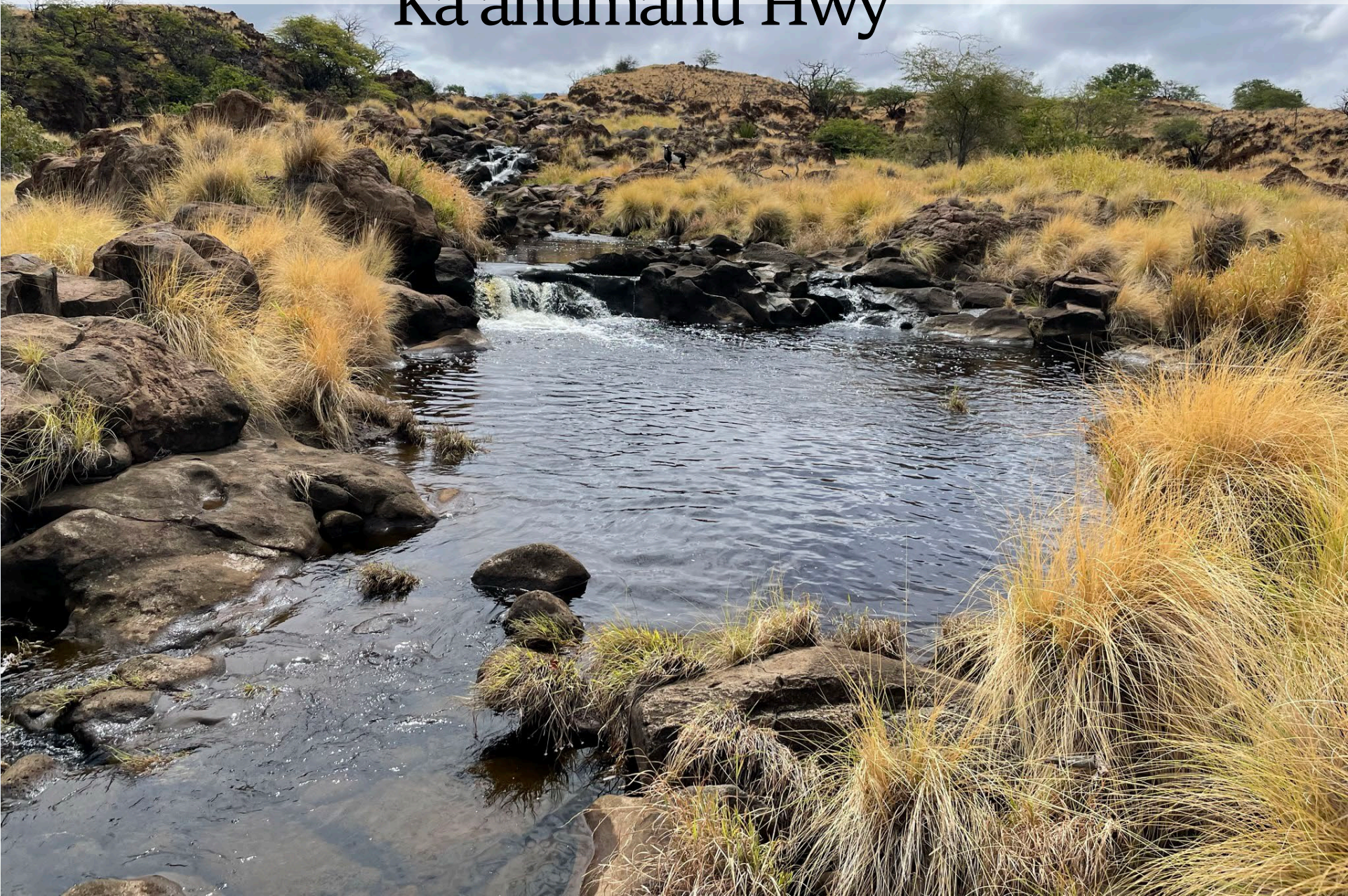


Hihiwai
(*Neretina granosa*)



Hapawai
(*Neretina vespertina*)

Waikoloa Stream flowing above Queen Ka'ahumanu Hwy





Waikoloa Stream



Waikoloa Stream



Questions on Surface Water?



A scenic landscape photograph showing a grassy hillside in the foreground, a vast valley in the middle ground, and distant mountains and the ocean under a clear blue sky. The word "MAHALO!" is overlaid in large white letters.

MAHALO!

<http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/cwrm>