

Maui County Department of Water Supply  
Maui Island Water Use & Development Plan  
**Public Workshop – West Maui**  
May 7, 2016 - 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

**Meeting Summary**

This was the 3rd of four public workshops scheduled in 2016 on the Maui Island Water Use and Development Plan (WUDP) by Department of Water Supply (DWS) staff. Approximately 14 people attended in addition to DWS staff. This set of workshops is focused on WUDP strategies while an earlier set of public meetings in 2016 was focused on issues.

Written materials provided by DWS staff included the Agenda, WUDP Guidelines, Planning Objectives and March 17 West Maui Meeting Summary, along with a West Maui Region description and Strategies Matrix. A 'Share your Thoughts' Questionnaire was provided.

The following questions and comments were recorded by DWS staff at the meeting. DWS comments are provided as indicated.

DWS staff reviewed the West Maui Region handout.

The hydrology figure ("Hydrology of Ocean Islands, USGS...") on page 1 of the West Maui Region handout incorrectly seems to indicate that there is brackish water in the ocean, but most of that water is subsurface on the land.

What is the sustainable yield for Lahaina?

DWS comment: 34 mgd

Does "Land Use Based Demand Projection" include Agriculture?

DWS comment: There is a demand scenario including ag and one excluding ag zoning.

Why aren't DHHL water demand increase figures included?

DWS comment: DHHL figures are factored into the population based growth projections.

Why are some of the sustainable yields listed on page 10 negative?

DWS comment: Artificial recharge from agricultural irrigation such as over Kahului aquifer, which receives irrigation water from other areas, is not accounted for in the sustainable yields. Thus current pumpage may exceed sustainable yield, causing numbers to be negative. Unlike in the past, CWRM is now enforcing pumping reporting. In order to account for potential underreporting, the DWS assumes pumping at a rate of 16 hours per day.

Does the 34 mgd of available groundwater listed on page 12 of the West Maui Region handout include brackish water?

DWS comment: Yes.

Doesn't watershed protection help the aquifer?

DWS comment: Watershed protection efforts are primarily in upper recharge areas with dike confined areas, while there are no active protection measures overlying the basal aquifers. *(Post meeting note: Dike confined aquifers do not directly recharge the aquifer but water discharged such as via a spring, for example, may percolate into basal aquifers. Watershed protection can maintain or enhance vegetation that facilitates precipitation, retains water, and has other beneficial effects which may contribute to basal aquifer recharge.)*

How will DWS know if all well owners are compliant to well pumping rules and regulations?

DWS comment: CWRM is working to update data through outreach and new owner reporting plan.

Is pumping data accurate?

DWS comment: The data does not account for artificial recharge, which is one reason why sustainable yield can be less than what actually pumped.

Where does stream flow data come from?

DWS comment: The USGS.

Where does the Kuleana parcels data come from?

DWS comment: 2009 OHA inventory.

Why do you have Olowalu and Ukumehame projects listed when they are no longer planning on developing those projects?

DWS comment: We need to remove those. (Note: The list represented the project list as of 2014.)

Is the recycled water line on the map accurate?

DWS comment: No, it doesn't seem to be. DWS will look into changing it accordingly.

How can one meter for multiple homes on one parcel distinguish which is consuming more?

DWS comment: There are sub-metering options, which are not currently used, and a second meter for an existing ohana is 50 percent of the cost of the water system development fee. With only one meter, there is no separation for ohana water use.

Based on State and County budgets, is it smart to keep planning for growth?

Pam Eaton, County Planning Department, responded that we have to also think about socio-economic effects of preventing growth. Also, although there are about nine growth zones on the west side, it is well known that developers/investors wishing to build must also pay for infrastructure to service their projects.

Why was affordable housing not built as promised along with past development?

Pam Eaton, County Planning Department, responded that there's no real answer to that, except that infrastructure costs are expensive and regulations change, but that is a valid point to investigate in moving ahead.

Lenore Ohye, CWRM, stated that DWS should have group facilitators to answer the workshop groups' questions and help give guidance, because one group made many false assumptions upon which the group were basing their strategy choices.

Tourism should be limited in order to prioritize water for locals. We should focus on high-end tourism and not "come one and come all."

Pam Eaton, County Planning Department, responded that tourism is driving the economy at this point in time, so it would be foolish economically to limit tourism.

Long-term availability of water is impacted by short-term needs, forgoing future potential uses.

Ahupua`a management needs to be incorporated into the WUDP.

Reservoirs should be used for detention and recharge.

R-1 water should be used to the greatest extent possible.

Desalinization is not desirable due the brine discharge.

Watershed fencing must not interfere with gathering access.

Watershed protection should be expanded to lower elevations.

The Hawaiian community should be consulted on resource management.

Refurbish and utilize reservoirs for droughts.

Restore wetland lo`i kalo.

Human use should be not be prioritized over ecosystem function.

Aha Moku is used as a liaison to leverage the DLNR, but should partner with other agencies like DWS.

*Prepared by DWS staff, 5/12/2016*