

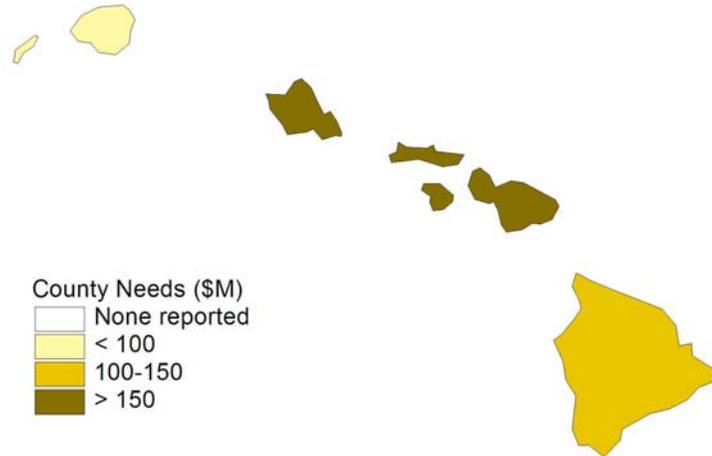


Hawaii

Clean Watersheds Needs Survey 2008

The Clean Watersheds Needs

Survey (CWNS) is a comprehensive assessment of needs¹ to meet the water quality and water-related public health goals of the Clean Water Act (CWA). States and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conduct the CWNS every four years under CWA Section 516 (b). Hawaii documented needs totaling \$1.8 billion in 2008. This is a 29 percent decrease from the \$2.5 billion in needs documented in 2004.



Documented Needs in Hawaii

Type of Need	Needs (2008 Dollars, Millions)		
	2004	2008	Percent Change
Wastewater treatment	\$821	\$340	-59%
Pipe repair and new pipes	\$1,516	\$1,215	-20%
Recycled water distribution	\$134	\$202	51%
Combined sewer overflow correction	\$0	\$0	0%
Total Wastewater Treatment Needs	\$2,471	\$1,757	-29%
Conveyance infrastructure	n/a	nr ^a	n/a
Treatment systems	n/a	nr	n/a
Green infrastructure	n/a	nr	n/a
General stormwater management	nr	nr	0%
Total Stormwater Management Needs^b	nr	nr	0%
Agriculture (cropland) best management practices (BMPs)	nr	nr	0%
Agriculture (animals) BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Silviculture (forestry) BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Ground water protection: unknown source BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Marinas BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Resource extraction BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Brownfields remediation	nr	nr	0%
Storage tank remediation	nr	nr	0%
Sanitary landfills BMPs	nr	nr	0%
Hydromodification (Water resource restoration and protection)	nr	nr	0%
Other estuary management activities ^c	n/a	nr	n/a
Total Nonpoint Source Control Needs^{b,d}	nr	nr	0%
Total Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Needs^{b,d}	nr	\$2	n/a
Total Needs	\$2,471	\$1,759	-29%

^aNot reported; ^bActual needs may be higher, since documenting these needs is difficult; ^cIn 2004, Other Estuary Management Needs were reported under Separate State Estimates (SSEs); ^dNot included in Official Needs in the Report to Congress.

¹ Documented needs in the CWNS include the unfunded capital costs of projects as of January 1, 2008 that address a water quality or a water quality-related public health problem existing as of January 1, 2008, or expected to occur within the next 20 years; and meet the seven CWNS documentation criteria. All needs are in January 2008 dollars.



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Wastewater Treatment Facilities

The enactment of the Clean Water Act (CWA) in 1972 resulted in dramatic improvements in the:

- Number of wastewater treatment plants.
- Percentage of the population served by wastewater treatment plants.
- Quality of effluent treatment from wastewater treatment facilities.

In 2008, 37% of Hawaii residents received centralized wastewater treatment services at the secondary, advanced, or no discharge treatment level, compared to 6% in 1972.

Number of Centralized Treatment Facilities and Population Served									
Treatment Level	Number of Facilities			Population Served					
	1972	2008	Projected ^a	%Total Population			%Total Population		
				1972	1972	2008	2008	2008	Projected ^a
Less than Secondary	7	1	1	57,000	7	344,706	27		420,000
Secondary	10	6	6	23,000	3	344,011	27		561,300
Advanced	11	1	1	30,000	4	279	<1		17,258
No Discharge	0	14	16	0	0	128,860	10		239,179
Total	28	22	24	110,000	13	817,856	64		1,237,737

^aNumber of facilities and population served if all needs documented in the CWNS 2008 are met.

Small Communities

In Hawaii, small community wastewater facilities serve 3% of the population and comprise 3% of total wastewater treatment and collection needs. EPA small community support information is available at:

www.epa.gov/owm/mab/smcomm

Reported Needs for Facilities in Small Communities				
Population	Facilities		Needs (2008 Dollars, Millions)	
	2004	2008	2004	2008
0-999	0	1	\$0	\$8
1,000-3,499	2	3	\$8	\$21
3,500-10,000	4	1	\$39	\$19
Total	6	5	\$49	\$48

Visit www.epa.gov/cwns for more information including:

- Detailed Reports to Congress
- Other state fact sheets
- Maps, charts, and data downloads for projects, facilities, watersheds, counties, congressional districts, cities, states, and regions