

One Water Honolulu

2025 Annual Report



With support from: One World One Water, LLC



One Water Honolulu Overview

One Water is an integrated approach to managing finite water resources for long-term resilience and reliability, balancing the needs of both communities and ecosystems. One Water Honolulu (OWH) advances this approach by building climate resilience into City services, adapting critical coastal infrastructure to sea level rise and compound flooding, and maximizing efficiencies across climate adaptation efforts. OWH brings together an eight-agency One Water Panel that collaborates to address complex adaptation challenges, through guiding planning, implementation, and management of water resources and infrastructure across City departments for present and future generations.

One Water Honolulu Self-Assessment

A national One Water Cities Self-Assessment was developed by the Water Research Foundation to provide a methodology to monitor and evaluate progress toward One Water implementation. One Water Honolulu has completed this self-assessment for 2025, shown by red boxes in Figure 1 below.



Figure 1: One Water Cities Self-Assessment Categories

One Water Planning > Plan Development (Level 2)

The One Water Honolulu Plan is its final year of development and will include the following components: 1) One Water Projects list & profiles (infrastructure, studies & plans), 2) Collaboration Framework, 3) Funding Strategy, 4) Policies & Governance Strategies 5) Private Developer Guidelines, and 6) Trigger Based Implementation Plan.

Organizational Culture > Organizational Alignment (Level 2)

The City and County of Honolulu demonstrated strong executive leadership commitment by the passing of the One Water Ordinance and establishment of the One Water Panel, which is comprised of the directors and assistant directors of eight different departments who work together to develop Honolulu's One Water Vision statement, Memorandum of Agreement, policies, principles, projects and a required annual progress report to City Council. This year's progress points to a shift to more organizational alignment with the shared development of projects (see Adapt Waikīkī 2050), co-funding the panel facilitation





(as laid out in the MOU), and the coordinated funding approach for the One Water Honolulu Projects Plan.

Stakeholder Engagement > Institutional Collaboration (Level 1)

The One Water Panel consists of representatives of the Office of Climate Change, Sustainability, and Resiliency, Board of Water Supply, and the departments of Environmental Services, Parks and Recreation, Budget and Fiscal Services, Facility Maintenance, Design and Construction, Transportation Services, and Planning and Permitting. The One Water Panel is the first-ever formal institutional collaboration to work together on water, climate change, and resilience-related challenges.

Informed Actions > Collaboration Opportunities (Level 2)

The One Water Panel identified and prioritized One Water Project Opportunities that range from multi-benefit projects to joined policy and plan development. Champions of the lead and supporting departments are identified to implement these One Water opportunities.

One Water Monitoring > Baseline Indicators (Level 1)

OWH has not yet entered the Monitoring Phase of the plan or program. There will likely be elements from the upcoming OWH Plan that can be developed into a future One Water Monitoring Program.

One Water Collaboration Highlights

The One Water Plan is part of the broader One Water Honolulu program which includes several initiatives under development. This 2025 annual report provides highlights enabled by the One Water collaboration. The panel increased their meetings from quarterly to monthly, with the addition of four Land Use working group meetings.

City's Climate Resiliency Fund

[Establishing a dedicated special fund to finance preventive, restorative and educational measures relating to climate change](#)

[Ordinance 25-23](#) (Bill 15(2025)) codified the Climate Resiliency Fund (CRF) into the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu in May 2025. Thereafter, [Resolution 25-204](#) and [Resolution 25-221](#) approved the Climate Resiliency Fund allocations for Fiscal Year 2026 in August and September 2025, including several projects that address cesspools, storm water, drainage, and stream maintenance across O'ahu. The CRF has five (5) purpose areas for its application to the City and County of Honolulu:

- (1) Finance preventative, ameliorative, and educational measures relating to experienced and anticipated effects of climate change.
- (2) Enhance the resiliency of the city to climate change impacts, including investments in green infrastructure, indigenous knowledge-informed solutions, invasive species prevention and control, renewable energy, coastal protection measures.



- (3) Mitigate experienced and potential flood impacts of climate change by financing construction, repair, maintenance of city-owned or city-controlled waterways, wetlands, streams, drainageways, channels, and water systems.
- (4) Educate city residents about experienced and anticipated impacts of climate changes and the importance of resilience to foster a community-wide understanding of and response to this global challenge (project funding request may not exceed \$425,000 for this purpose area).
- (5) Safeguard the city's residents, economy, natural environments against climate change impacts for future generations.

Climate Change Design Guidelines

Defining how the City can integrate climate considerations into project planning

CCSR collaborated with DDC to develop and publish the Climate Change Design Guidelines (CCDG), resulting from Mayor's Directive 18-2 and technically supported by the Climate Ready O'ahu Web Explorer. The purpose of the CCDG is to provide guidance to City departments to adapt their project design to various climate hazards, including extreme heat, extreme precipitation, sea-level rise, storm surge, and drought. The Climate Change Design Guidelines will be required for capital improvement program (CIP) projects starting in Fiscal Year (FY) 26 for DDC and across all agencies starting in FY27 (2026-2027).

Climate Financial Risk Assessment

Assessing the true cost of climate hazards

Climate change poses a significant fiscal risk to local governments, presenting a threat to government-owned assets, long-term revenue sources, and ability to access capital. The Climate Financial Risk Assessment utilizes data from various departments to understand current and future financial risks, with a focus on sea level rise, storm surge, flooding, wildfire, and extreme heat. This study implements Actions 9.2 and 9.4 of Climate Ready O'ahu, which focus on practical actions to integrate climate resilience principles into City budgeting processes and create a toolbox of innovative funding mechanisms for climate adaptation.

Climate Adaptation Pathways Pilot Project

Harmonizing short-term asset management decisions with long-term adaptation pathways

CCSR has begun executing the Climate Adaptation Pathways Project which will pilot adaptation pathways, an emerging tool that proactively maps triggers and decision points, to adapt critical City infrastructure to sea level rise. Sea level rise presents a growing risk to City infrastructure assets, necessitating the need for flexible and proactive lifecycle and cost-benefit analysis to map long-term solutions. This project will include collaboration with multiple departments to create pilot pathways for four infrastructure assets, providing long-term planning pathways that capture a range of flexible and actionable adaptive strategies. This project will implement Action 10.4 in Climate Ready O'ahu and will continue through Fiscal Year 2027.



Land Use and Zoning Working Group

Exploring connections and gaps to streamline OWH project development

The Land Use and Zoning Working group was formed in 2025 and explores ways to address primary gaps across agencies identified in planning and zoning processes, including:

- Connecting long-range planning with functional infrastructure planning, CIP, and Area Adaptation Plans
- Improving categorization for Land Use and Development (i.e. new development, existing development, and long-range planning)
- Assessing regulatory requirements for infrastructure adaptation (i.e. road elevation, retrofits, relocation, etc.) and trigger points that require action.

One Water Honolulu highlighted at Hawai'i Water Works Association Conference

Discussions & Presentations

The panel explored the ways collaboration is the foundation of One Water Honolulu, defining it as multiple agencies and stakeholders—each with their own priorities—working together toward a shared vision that no single entity could achieve alone. Successful collaboration requires genuine commitment, agreement on meaningful goals, trust-building, shared language, patience, and clarity around roles, while ensuring all participants can see themselves reflected in both the process and outcomes.

Looking towards what the end of 2026 could look like, participants would like to see One Water Honolulu demonstrate tangible progress. Desired outcomes of the OWH Panel include:

- Fully leveraging federal funding
- Establishing a tested climate adaptation roadmap
- Producing a clear 30-year Capital Improvement Plan to guide priorities and improve communication with decision-makers and the public
- Advancing regional and district-scale resilience projects
- Identifying collaborative “low-hanging fruit”
- Moving from planning to implementation
- Deepening community engagement, and
- Cultivating lasting organizational and community champions to sustain a culture of collaboration.

Watershed Management Plans

Updating Watershed Management with Climate Adaptation

BWS completed the East Honolulu Watershed Management Plan in December 2024 and is currently revising the Primary Urban Center Watershed Management Plan Public Review Draft that was paused to update the climate change adaptation elements.

Fireshed Management Plan for Wai‘anae Kai and Mākaha Valley

Aligning Watershed and Wildfire Management

BWS will be contracting the University of Hawai‘i Ecosystems and Landcare Program by June 2026 to provide consulting services to develop a fire shed management plan for Mākaha Valley, O‘ahu. BWS has updated its emergency response plan to include wildfire response planning, mitigation and recovery.

Stormwater Master Plan & Asset Management Study

Advancing Stormwater Management

The Stormwater Master Plan & Asset Management Study will determine how to prioritize wastewater and stormwater projects through the lens of water quality, which includes green infrastructure, stormwater infiltration with volume and quality control. The plan will create a long-range CIP framework for addressing many of the flooding, drainage, water quality, aging infrastructure, climate resiliency, workforce development and funding challenges that the City faces managing the overall storm water system. The contract for the plan has been prepared and submitted for approvals and is now awaiting finalization and execution.

Stormwater Private Developer Pilot Project

Connecting Stormwater Development with the Private Sector

DFM is piloting a pioneering onsite stormwater capture system in Kaka‘ako, partnering with a local developer to integrate green infrastructure into a major redevelopment project. Currently in the design phase, this innovative public-private partnership aims to begin construction in mid-to-late 2028, pending funding availability.

Stormwater Utility Update

Developing Long-Term Stormwater Management

DFM is continually exploring and discussing the possibility of introducing a dedicated storm water fee and enterprise fund. The cost of services analysis has been updated to reflect the current FY26 salaries, operating and CIP budgets. The department will eventually perform its updated storm water fee calculations once the overall storm water cost of services analysis has been finalized in anticipation of when an ordinance could be introduced to City Council for review and consideration.

Planning Resilience into City Parks

Climate Change Vulnerability & Resiliency Plan

In 2025, DPR partnered with HDR to develop an island-wide Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Resiliency Plan for city parks, focused on identifying and addressing risks from sea-level rise and increased heat. The completed assessment used available data, mapping, and analysis to identify vulnerable parks, rank them by risk level (high, medium, low), and evaluate potential impacts to park assets such as structures, infrastructure, and vegetation. DPR is now advancing the resiliency plan by identifying and prioritizing

adaptation strategies, estimating mitigation and relocation costs, recommending physical improvements (e.g., increased tree canopy, shade structures, and permeable surfaces), and establishing a framework to guide future infrastructure investments and departmental policies to address both short- and long-term climate impacts.

Coordinating Climate Resilience Planning

Adapt Waikīkī 2050

The City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP) and consultant Tetra Tech, Inc. has continued development of an Area Adaptation Plan (Adapt Waikīkī 2050, or “AW2050”) for the Waikīkī Special District, working closely with the City and County of Honolulu One Water panel with the objective of promoting inter-agency coordination and capacity building around climate adaptation. The project developed recommendations for climate adaptation and considerations for regulatory and/or Special District Design Guidelines updates for the Waikīkī Special District over the next 30 years. Area Adaptation Plan Areas for the Primary Urban Center are called out in *Chapter 7: Sea Level Rise and Coastal Hazards* of the Primary Urban Center Development Plan (2025).

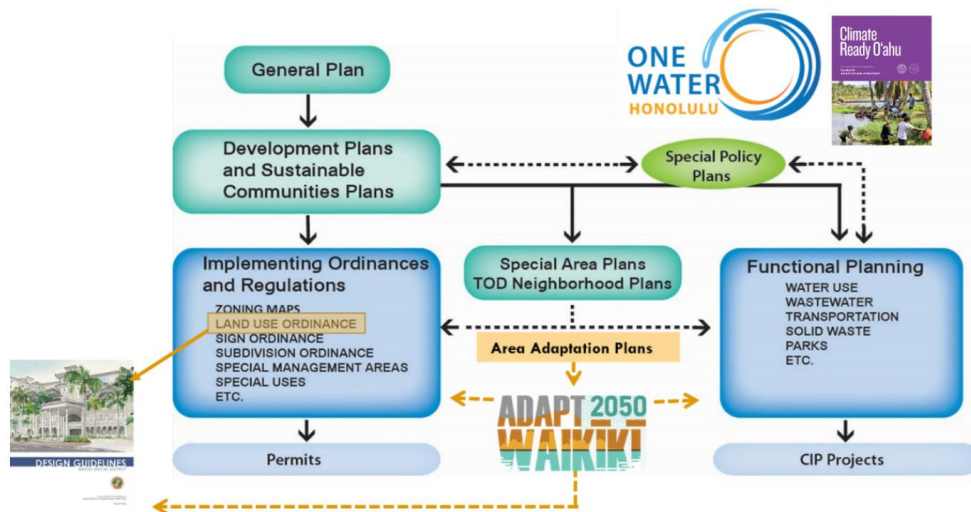


Figure 1. Adapt Waikīkī 2050 Area Adaptation Plan within the City planning framework

- An Adapt Waikīkī 2050 working group was convened under the One Water framework, and several additional charrette workshops were held that included key City, State, and Federal agencies (Ft. DeRussy), and community stakeholders from the Waikīkī Business Improvement District Association (WBIDA). Plan recommendations reflect the current and anticipated long-term impacts of sea level rise and other climate stressors, with a focus on near-term actions. The 2.5 year project kicked off in late 2023, and a Plan Draft is being edited for the final version.

Two separate-but-related projects are planned for the coming fiscal year to carry forward Plan recommendations.

Previous project milestones are outlined in the 2024 One Water Annual Report. In 2025:

- A Charrette was held in March 2025 for community stakeholders and hosted by the WBIDA in Waikīkī. This meeting included a presentation by the project team, live polling with the attendees, and discussion.
- A Draft Plan was distributed to the One Water Panel for two rounds of comment
- DPP and the consultant are finalizing the Plan, to be posted to the DPP website in Spring 2026, with an outreach event to be determined.
- Looking ahead, DPP has initiated two related projects FY27 projects:
 - 1) A procurement process is currently in motion for “Adapt Waikīkī Phase 2” to develop a recommended methodology for establishing sea level rise adjusted design flood elevations for roads and structures, and to identify public and private sector strategies associated with transition zones. Both of these tasks are recommended in the AW2050 Plan
 - 2) Fulfilling a further Plan recommendation, DPP has had a project selected for the City’s FY7 Climate Resilience Fund. This project, titled “Urban Kīpuka Analysis” will be an exploratory planning exercise to help identify public parcels within and outside of Waikīkī that are potentially suitable for storm water management through any combination of hardscape, water features, or vegetated areas and that may serve as functional or recreational spaces.

Aligning Water Quality Management Across Agencies

Integrated Plan – ENV & DFM

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines integrated planning as a process that identifies efficiencies from separate wastewater and stormwater programs to best prioritize capital investments and achieve our human health and water quality objectives. This approach can also lead to more sustainable and comprehensive solutions, such as green infrastructure, improving water quality, and providing multiple benefits that enhance community vitality. In 2025, ENV launched the Integrated Plan to address joint water quality issues with DFM and work towards developing more streamlined permitting between each agency’s water quality requirements. The primary drivers for ENV to pursue an Integrated Plan include:

1. Address the most pressing public welfare and environmental protection issues first
2. Maintain affordable rates for customers
3. Achieve long-term regulatory confidence
4. Ensure alignment with One Water Ordinance
5. Best allocation of funds across sectors to achieve greatest water quality benefits
6. Prioritize projects with greatest impacts on water quality for public and environmental health
7. Improve community relations



Upgrading Streets & Stormwater Kalapawai Roundabout

The City's Complete Streets initiative (DTS) completed this project in collaboration with DFM to improve traffic, pedestrian and bicycle safety, and enhance storm-water management for residents and visitors in Kailua. The project includes permeable pavement and rain gardens to capture and filter stormwater, reduces runoff, and protects Kailua Bay's nearshore waters. This project presented a unique opportunity to enhance and protect the community's vital local waterways and shorelines through stormwater drainage.

One Water Coordination on Redevelopment Iwilei Master Plan

The Department of Housing and Land Management is developing an Iwilei-Kapalama transit-oriented development (TOD) Sub-Corridor Master Plan with a 2025 - 2027 schedule that consists of a conceptual land use and development plan of zoning, density, 2,500 - 3,000 affordable housing units and mixed land use, phasing, and build out scenarios; with a multi-modal connectivity plan of traffic and transit analysis, infrastructure conditions and opportunities, climate mitigation strategies and CIP phasing. The master plan will provide a coordinated TOD and infrastructure implementation program of City-State-private sector coordination, infrastructure investment needs, financing and performance monitoring tools.

Coordination with the One Water Panel was requested by the Office of the Mayor to advise the fast-tracked Iwilei Re-development to align the development process through a One Water lens. In response, a scope definition report for a climate adaptation pathway for the redevelopment of Iwilei is being prepared in the One Water CIP. The progression of infrastructure improvements through mid-century, should include a phased regional road raising strategy and new drainage and stormwater pumping systems that will mitigate flooding impacts from storms and sea level rise. The off-site infrastructure improvements will be costly and should be shared by city, state and private landowners and developers of affordable housing and commercial developments. Joint funding and development options could be discussed through the One Water collaboration framework and alternative coordinating mechanisms in the proposed private developer guidelines. The Iwilei Redevelopment project anticipates 27,500 new dwelling units over 30 years.

One Water Plan Progress

➤ One Water Plan Objectives:

- Develop an interagency One Water Plan, including, for example, the framework for collaboration; new practices for projects development and joint budgeting for regional infrastructure to address climate change adaptation pathways; policy needs and proposals to meet both State and City plans and regulations.
- Identify priority projects and/or geographically specific planning areas.
- Develop scopes and conceptual designs for projects/integrated infrastructure in targeted geographic regions.
- Develop cost estimates for identified projects.
- Investigate and make recommendations for federal funding opportunities and City budgeting strategy to implement the One Water plan and meet climate change adaptation needs.

➤ **The main tasks and progress for 2025 include:**

- Development of a Collaboration Framework – 92% complete
- Data Gathering and Review – 84% complete
- Vulnerabilities Mapping – 95% complete
- One Water Plan – 44% complete
- One Water Project Development – 30% complete
- Funding Strategy – 3% complete

➤ **Highlights from 2025 on One Water Plan development**

- **Defining a One Water Project:**
 1. Supports climate adaptation strategies in Climate Ready O‘ahu
 2. Addresses one or more OWH objectives and aligns with OWH mission and vision
 3. Addresses climate risks
 4. Includes initial focus on climate change hazard infrastructure - water, wastewater, stormwater and rights of ways/streets that contain them
 5. Requires multi benefit across departments (parks, streets, facilities, etc.)
- **Project Vulnerabilities Mapping:** Hot spot mapping and prioritization criteria were completed through multiple iterations to ensure defensibility and future repeatability of the process. There were added layers of project filtering provided by the One Water Panel to address the most pressing climate hazards, including flooding, sea level rise and wildfire.
 - A multi-step methodology for identifying and processing numerous critical asset vulnerability needs throughout O‘ahu was created to select, score, and rank over 250 possible projects for the OWH CIP
 - The project team is in the process of reducing and prioritizing projects based on One Water Project criteria from 150 identified projects down to the final 30-year CIP.



- **Collaboration Framework:** Provides a clear and effective process for collaboration to build resilience into the ongoing and planned projects, programs, and policies related to integrated One Water management. The One Water Honolulu website is launched & agencies have started updating their individual websites with a 'One Water Honolulu' collaboration statement and website link.
 - Ad Campaign run to increase traffic to website
 - Stakeholder Collaboration Framework Phase I draft is completed and Phase II will be launched in Q1 of 2026.
 - Plan to engage with State partners finalized and will begin in Q1 of 2026.
- **One Water Panel Engagement with Development**
 - **Developer Guidelines Drafted**– The Private Developer Guidelines developed by the OWH consultant team with feedback from the Panel, offer voluntary, alternative coordinating mechanisms for development and redevelopment projects in Honolulu. The goal is to incorporate climate resilience early in project planning, encourage early coordination with City agencies and highlight practical resilience strategies and potential cost considerations. The guidelines are intended to be concise and accessible and serve as an initial framework for climate-adaptive development, with the potential to inform future requirements.
 1. The private developer guidelines are in direct response to Chapter 2-10.13, Climate Change Adaptation, Section (b) (2) (G): language and consists of 2 parts: 1) Alternative coordinating mechanism for interested developers to simply navigate city permitting, (voluntary by ordinance) and 2) Align investments with City plans, regulations and infrastructure capacity.
 - a. Example: Transitions from elevated streets and private property for SLR and flooding. Adequacy of City infrastructure capacity to accommodate the proposed developments, level of service, water, sewer, drainage, traffic and land use requirements.
 2. Scale Consideration - If the development/area is large enough to need/require master plans or transit-oriented development (TOD) Plan, these guidelines should apply. For smaller projects, infill and redevelopment of single or small lots outside of identified master plan TOD areas, existing permitting requirements and building codes will apply. They can also use the guidelines for reference.
- **Data Gathering and Review:** Ongoing, library created.



Appendix A: About One Water Honolulu

Vision Statement

Collaborating for a thriving and climate resilient O‘ahu.

Mission Statement

One Water Honolulu champions cost-effective and climate-resilient infrastructure services for the people, culture, and sustainability of O‘ahu through integration and innovation in planning, implementation, and maintenance.

About One Water Honolulu

Ordinance 20-47 defined a climate change adaptation one water policy for the City and County of Honolulu (City) and established an eight-agency One Water Panel to carry out and implement the policy. This One Water policy is Revised Ordinances of Honolulu (ROH) 2021 §2-10.13(b). Per ROH §2-10.13(b)(7), the Office of Climate Change, Sustainability and Resiliency (CCSR) annually reports to the Honolulu City Council efforts of the One Water Panel and implementation of the policy.

The policy defines principles, procedures, and a coordination framework for the City to address growing climate change impacts and adaptation opportunities. The City’s “One Water Honolulu” efforts aim to create resource and financial efficiencies in the face of changing natural and urban water cycles by managing stormwater, wastewater, groundwater, seawater, freshwater, graywater, and recycled water as one “integrated resource.” Infrastructure, including roadways, buildings, parks, trees, treatment plants, pumping stations, water distribution systems, drainage, and wastewater collection systems, are considered part of a One Water management system.

One Water Honolulu recognizes that O‘ahu’s climate future poses unprecedented challenges and requires increased collaboration, coordination, and sharing of resources. Climate change impacts require adaptation across communities, the City, the state, and federal entities. Collaboration within the City and with key partners will enable better engagement and alignment with external stakeholders, including the state, federal government, and the private sector.

The One Water Panel is comprised of, but not limited to, the following City agencies: Departments of Design and Construction (DDC), Environmental Services (ENV), Facility Maintenance (DFM), Parks and Recreation (DPR), Planning and Permitting (DPP), and Transportation Services (DTS), and the Honolulu Board of Water Supply (BWS) and Office of Climate Change, Sustainability and Resiliency (CCSR).



Appendix B: One Water Panel Agencies

Office of Climate Change, Sustainability and Resiliency (CCSR)

CCSR is tasked with tracking climate change science and potential impacts on City facilities, coordinating actions and policies of departments within the City to increase community preparedness, developing resilient infrastructure in response to the effects of climate change, and integrating sustainable and environmental values into City plans, programs, and policies. CCSR facilitates the inter-agency One Water Panel.

Board of Water Supply (BWS)

BWS serves approximately 145 million gallons per day (mgd) of potable water and 10 mgd of non-potable water to customers on O'ahu. The municipal potable water system provides dependable service through a complex system of 2,100 miles of pipe, 386 source and booster pumps, 212 water sources (wells, tunnels, and shafts), and 171 water storage reservoirs. BWS provides non-potable water for irrigation and industrial uses through a water recycling facility and several separate brackish sources. Groundwater is the only source for the BWS potable water supply, coming from naturally filtered aquifers. Thus, a key mission of the department is to ensure a clean, robust groundwater supply into the future. BWS is a major leader in resilience and innovative practices in water management, and participates in the Hawai'i Community Foundation's Fresh Water Initiative advancing water conservation, recharge, and reuse.

Department of Design and Construction (DDC)

The DDC Civil Division plans, designs, and constructs Capital Improvement Program (CIP) funded projects related to infrastructure of facilities within public rights-of-way including: streets and highways; drainage and flood control systems; bridges; and other public works structures. Responsibilities include project planning, engineering studies, alternative analysis, preparation of environmental documents, processing of permit applications, preparation of plans, specifications, and estimates (PS&E) for construction, and administration of consultant and construction contracts. In addition, Civil Division oversees the soil/materials testing laboratory.

Department of Environmental Services (ENV)

In addition to managing solid waste, ENV collects approximately 103 million gallons per day (mgd) of wastewater from the toilets, sinks and drains from homes and workplaces on O'ahu. Through a system of 2,100 miles of pipeline, with gravity flow and 72 pump stations, the wastewater is delivered to nine wastewater treatment plants, which are spread over the island and either owned or operated by the City. After the wastewater is processed, the remainder is called effluent. ENV keeps close tabs on effluent through monitoring, discharging it back into the environment at deep ocean outfalls, reservoir, or underground injection wells. In some cases, it is recycled and reused for irrigation and industrial purposes. ENV wastewater divisions of Collection System Maintenance, Treatment &

Disposal and Environmental Quality protect public health and the environment through responsible management of wastewater.

Department of Facility Maintenance (DFM)

DFM administers maintenance programs for City facilities, including streams and flood control systems. DFM's Storm Water Quality Division (SWQ) works to safeguard the quality of the water that enters the City's drainage system, which directly impacts the health of O'ahu's natural waterways and nearshore environments. SWQ's mission is to empower and provide guidance on minimizing our impact on water quality in order to protect public health and the environment. SWQ works with City departments as well as businesses, agencies, and individuals to foster shared responsibility for protection of our water. In 2021, DFM's SWQ branch received national recognition by the Water Environment Federation (WEF) Stormwater Institute for its leadership in stormwater management. The City's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Phase 1 Program was awarded Gold for Program Management and Silver for Innovation.

Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)

DPR is responsible for City parks, gardens, and street and park trees islandwide. From playgrounds to camp grounds, beach parks to botanical gardens, the department manages 402 designated park facilities on 4,967 acres, while also overseeing approximately 1,820 acres of undeveloped lands around O'ahu, as well as more than 200,000 park and street trees. Water is critical to the operations and the amenities of O'ahu's parks. Irrigation is essential to maintain fields, trees, and landscaped areas of DPR facilities. Healthy natural water bodies and coastal waters are also key to community enjoyment and recreation in parks.

Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP)

DPP is responsible for the City's long-range and community planning efforts and for the administration and enforcement of various permits required for the development and use of land. It is also responsible for the administration and enforcement of various codes pertaining to the construction of buildings and for the administration and enforcement of various city standards and regulations pertaining to infrastructure requirements. DPP works with other One Water leaders to ensure alignment between long-range planning efforts and infrastructure planning.

Department of Transportation Services (DTS)

Water may not be the first concept that comes to mind when thinking about the DTS. However, DTS's extensive multi-modal transportation system both has influence on and is impacted by water. Together with the other One Water leaders, DTS is working to incorporate best practices in design for community access and climate change adaptation, such as green and complete streets, and planning to ensure an accessible roadway network.