

Kaulana 'o Nā Wai 'Ehā

Waikapū · Wailuku · Waiehu · Waihe'e



Presented by Hōkūao Pellegrino

www.huionawaieha.org



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Aia i hea ka Wai a Kāne?

He Mele no Kāne

He ui, he nīmau
E ui aku ana au iā 'oe,
Aia i hea ka Wai a Kāne

Aia i ka hikina a ka lā
Puka i ha'eha'e
Aia i laila ka Wai a Kāne

E ui aku ana au iā 'oe,
Aia i hea ka Wai a Kāne
Aia i kaulana ka lā,
I ka pae 'ōpua i ke kai,
Ea mai ana ma Nihoa,
Ma ka mole mai o Lehua;
Aia i laila ka Wai a Kāne

E ui aku ana au iā 'oe,
Aia i hea ka Wai a Kāne?
Aia i ke kuahiwi, i ke kualono,
I ke awāwa, i ke kahawai;
Aia i laila ka Wai a Kāne.

E ui aku ana au iā 'oe,
Aia i hea ka Wai a Kāne?
Aia i kai, i ka moana,
I ke kualau, i ke ānuenue,
I ka pūnohu, i ka uakoko,
I ka 'ālewalewa;
Aia i laila ka Wai a Kāne.

E ui aku ana au iā 'oe,
Aia i hea ka Wai a Kāne?
Aia i luna ka Wai a Kāne,
I ke 'ōuli, i ke ao 'ele'ele,
I ke ao panopano
I ke ao pōpolohua mea a Kāne lā, e!
Aia i laila ka Wai a Kāne.

E ui aku ana au iā 'oe,
Aia i hea ka Wai a Kāne?
Aia i lalo, i ka honua, i ka Wai hū,
I ka wai kau a Kāne me Kanaloa
He waipuna, he wai e inu,
He wai e mana, he wai e ola.
E ola nō, ea!

A query, a question,
I ask you,
Where is the water of Kāne?

At the eastern gate,
Where the sun rises at Ha'eha'e
There is the water of Kāne.

A question I ask of you,
Where is the water of Kāne?
Out there with the floating sun,
Where cloud-forms rest on ocean's breast,
Uplifting their forms at Nihoa,
This side the base of Lehua;
There is the water of Kāne.

One question I ask to you,
Where is the water of Kāne?
There on the mountain peak, on the steep ridges,
In the deep valleys, where the rivers sweep;
There is the water of Kāne.

This question I ask of you,
Where, pray, is the water of Kāne?
There in the sea, on the ocean,
In the driving rain, in the heavenly rainbow,
In the piled-up mist, in the blood-red rainfall,
In the ghost-pale cloud form;
There is the water of Kāne.

One question I ask of you,
Where, where is the water of Kāne?
Up in the high reaches is the water of Kāne,
In the heavenly blue, in the black piled cloud,
In the black-black cloud,
In the black-mottled sacred cloud of the gods,
There is the water of Kāne.

One question I ask of you,
Where flows the water of Kāne?
Deep in the ground, in the gushing spring,
In the ducts of Kāne and Kanaloa
A well-spring of water, to drink,
A water of magic power, the water of life.
Life, O give us this life.

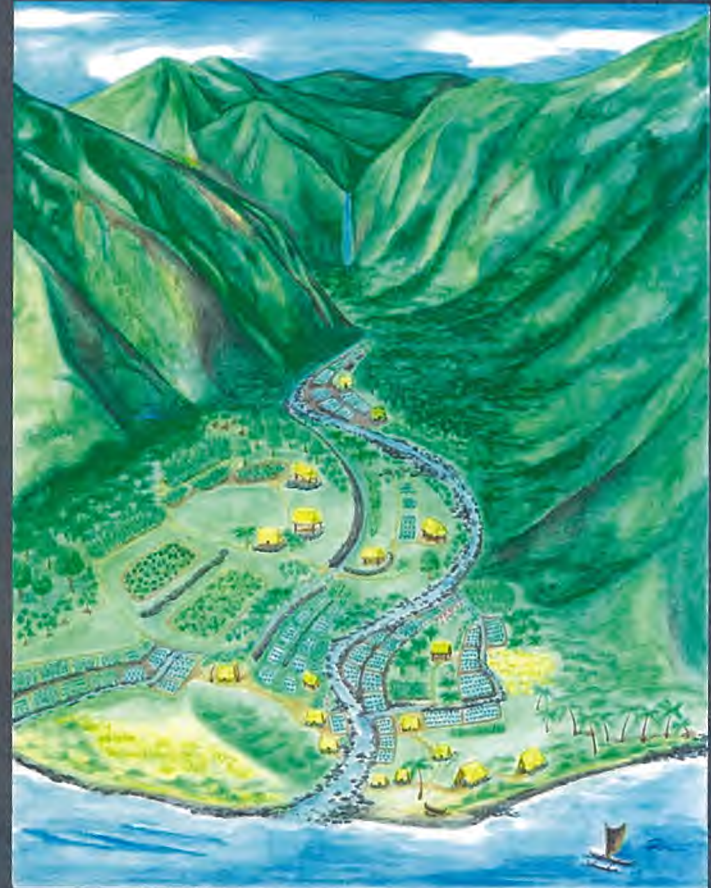




Ola i Ka Wai a Kāne – The Life Giving Waters of Kāne

A Hawaiian Perspective on Wai: “Aia i hea ka wai a Kāne?” “Where is the life giving fresh water of Kāne?” This question ask repeatedly in the infamous chant called “He Mele no Kāne”. Some of the answers given regarding where fresh water can be found are in the mountain, the streams, in the clouds, in the springs, and so on. Here in Hawai‘i, fresh water surrounds us whether it can be seen or not. **Wai or fresh water was the source of all life in Hawai‘i.** Prior to the arrival of Westerners in 1778, Hawaiians established themselves, their families, communities, and way of life around fresh water resources. **Fresh water resources included streams, springs, ponds, wetlands, and forests.** Wai was important to Hawaiians for subsistence and spiritual purposes, therefore it was not wasted, mismanaged, or even owned. In regards to fresh water streams, **Hawaiians relied on its mauka to makai (mountain to the sea) flow for drinking, bathing, supporting traditional agriculture and aquaculture, recharging ground water supplies, and sustained productive estuaries and fisheries by both bringing nutrients from the uplands down to the sea.** Hawaiians ensured that water could be provided to all, including native stream animals such as ‘o‘opu, hīhīwai, and ‘ōpae which migrate between the streams and ocean to complete their life cycles. All three species were important sources of food for Hawaiians.

Traditional Water Management & Distribution: The most important system of water distribution was from kahawai (streams) to ‘auwai (irrigation ditches) and into lo‘i kalo (taro patches). The design, work, and implementation of these irrigations systems were **amazingly complex and required the cooperation of everyone living within an ahupua‘a.** The po‘owai (stone dams) were always a low loose wall of stones built across a stream, only to raise water sufficiently to flow into an ‘auwai. No ‘auwai was permitted to take more water than what continued to flow in the stream below the po‘owai. **In fact, more water was kept in the stream because many people downstream depended on the fresh water for similar uses.**



Nakuina, Emma Metcalf, *Ancient Hawaiian Water Rights*. Thrums Annual. 1893.

Perry, Antonio, *Hawaiian Water Rights*. The Yale Law Journal Vol. 23, No. 5, 1914.



Pressure for Land & Water



Charting New Waters: Following 1778, foreigners who came, mostly stayed. Ali'i offered exchanges of land for services they could provide. **Once ancient water systems were recognized and demonstrated the potential to be utilized for other purposes than for lo'i kalo production, both the Crown and Hawaiian Kingdom were pressured to release private lands to foreigners to pursue economic enterprises, primarily in growing sugarcane for export.** Kamehameha III (Kauikeaouli) issued a law in 1839, "Respecting Water for Irrigation", that which halted the diversion of water by those who were already taking more than their fair share. The law directed equal distribution, so it said.



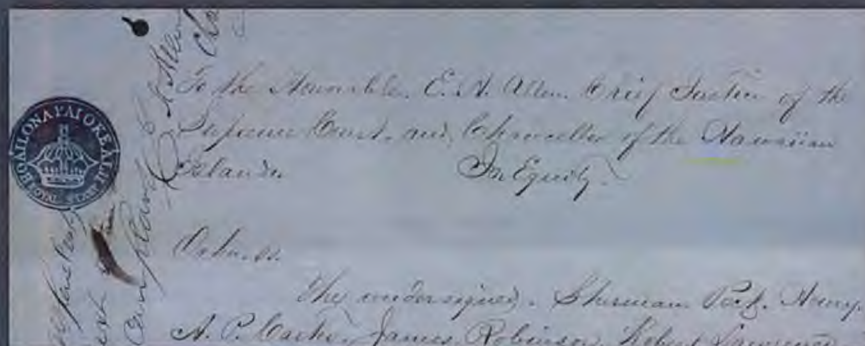
Great Māhele: In 1848, under Kamehameha III's rule, Hawai'i's traditional system of land use underwent drastic change. **Guided by foreign advisors,** the king divided lands that had formerly been held in common and administered by chiefs and their konohiki, or overseers. The Māhele allocated 23% of land in the islands to the king (Crown Lands); 40% comprised Konohiki Lands to be divided among 245 chiefs; and 37% was declared Government Lands, to be awarded to commoners who worked the land as active tenants. An appointed Land Commission and Court of Claims administered the land division.

Kuleana Act: In 1850, the Kuleana Act was established which to **guarantee that kuleana, or Native Hawaiian tenants" would always have access to water to be able to continue farming lands.** It was also a process for fee simple ownership of land. Land tenants were required to document, survey and provide testimonies for their claims to specific parcels in order to gain permanent title via a Land Commission Award and Royal Patent.



Legal Ramifications

[Peck v. Bailey, 1866](#)
[Awa v. Horner, 1886](#)
[BOE v. Bailey, 1876](#)
[Brewer & Co. v. Bailey & Son, 1867](#)
[Burroes v. Paaluhi, 1880](#)
[Choi v. Ung Sing & Co., 1892](#)
[Davis v. Afong, 1884](#)
[Foster, et al. v. Kaneohe Ranch Co., 1899](#)
[Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. v. Claus Spreckels, Folder 1, 1897](#)
[Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. v. Claus Spreckels, Folder 2, 1897](#)
[Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. v. Claus Spreckels, Folder 3, 1897](#)
[Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. v. Wailuku Sugar Co., 1903](#)
[Heeia Agric. Co. v. Henry, 1892](#)
[Herring v. Gulick, 1883](#)
[Horner v. Kumulili, 1895](#)
[Horner v. Spreckels, 1885](#)
[In re Lam Chock, 1882](#)
[In re A.S. Cleghorn, 1870](#)
[Kaalala Mill Co. v. Steward, 1881](#)
[Kahookiekie v. Keanini, 1891](#)
[Kohala Sugar Co. v. Vidal, 1878](#)
[Leong v. Irwin, 1896](#)
[Lonoaea v. Wailuku Sugar Co. \(1\), 1894](#)
[Lonoaea v. Wailuku Sugar Co. \(2\), 1894](#)
[Lopez v. Acheu, 1885](#)
[Lui v. Kaleikini, 1896](#)
[Mahoe v. Puka of Paikuli, 1882](#)
[Maikai v. A. Hasting & Co., 1884](#)
[Mele v. Ahuna, 1881](#)
[Princeville Plantation v. Chulan Co., 1882](#)
[San v. Kim, 1884](#)
[Wailuku Sugar Co. v. S.E. Kaiue, 1893](#)
[Wailuku Sugar v. H. A. Widemann & Charles C. Harris, 1876](#)
[Wailuku v. Cornwell, 1896](#)
[Way v. Gulick, 1883](#)
[Willfong v. Bailey \(1\), 1873](#)
[Willfong v. Bailey \(2\), 1873](#)
[Wong Kim v. Kioula, 1882](#)



COURT CHRONICLE

Wailuku Water Rights Case Takes on a New Phase.

W. C. Parks, administrator of the estate of George Synder, has had his accounts allowed and his discharge granted, by Judge Cooper, on his filing an inventory of the estate. Receipts are \$2438.75, and expenditure including commission \$716.20, leaving a balance of \$1722.55. This is turned over to the United States Consulate for the heirs, none of whom are in this country. Snyder was the lessee of Fowler's Yard lodging houses.

Hearing of the bankruptcy of Chun Wah Sing has been continued till August 12.

This was return day for bankruptcy proceedings against S. Parker, but the hearing was continued till the 9th.

The famous Wailuku water rights case has assumed a new phase. A temporary injunction at the suit of the Wailuku Sugar Co. has been issued by Judge Cooper, forbidding S. E. Kaiue, Malu Lonoaea, Kahauea and Pekuholo from prosecuting further, in any manner whatsoever, a water suit now set for hearing Sept. 6, before S. E. Kaiue, Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for Wailuku, wherein they are plaintiffs and the Wailuku Sugar Co. defendants. The persons enjoined are further commanded to appear in the Circuit Court at Honolulu within twenty days and show cause why the injunction should not continue.

The bill of complaint alleges that Kaiue, after being disqualified of interest from hearing the case mentioned as Commissioner, and after the agreement of parties to the substitution of W. H. Halstead, persists in acting as Commissioner and has fixed a day for hearing the case. It further charges Kaiue and his wife with conspiring to execute a fraudulent deed to one C. L. Kookoo, so that he and his wife should be temporarily divested of interest in the suit in question. The bill also alleges that Claus Spreckels has induced certain kuleana holders supplied by the water in dispute to allow him and other plaintiffs in the original suit to bring a second suit, so as to avoid the hearing before W. H. Halstead and have the hearing instead before Kaiue, the interested party aforesaid, also that Claus Spreckels and the other plaintiffs have assumed all the expenses and control of the second water suit. In the original suit F. M. Hatch, P. Neumann and J. W. Kalua were counsel for plaintiffs, and W. O. Smith and L. A. Thurston for defendants.



Hi'onaina 'Ōiwi – Native Ecosystems

- ❖ Diverse mauka to makai watershed forests comprising of wet, mesic, dryland, desert and coastal shrub land, all of which sustained diverse habitats for both endemic and indigenous plants, birds, insects, snails, aquatic, mammal and marine species.
- ❖ Pu'ukukui (5,788 ft. elev.), one of the wettest place on earth.
- ❖ Abundance of healthy springs, tributaries, rivers and streams.





A scenic view of a mountain stream flowing over rocks, surrounded by lush green vegetation and steep, rocky cliffs under a cloudy sky. The water is captured with a long exposure, creating a soft, white, and frothy appearance as it cascades over the dark, wet rocks. The surrounding landscape is dense with vibrant green foliage, including tall grasses and shrubs, which frame the stream. In the background, steep, rugged mountains rise, their peaks partially shrouded in mist or low-hanging clouds, adding a sense of depth and grandeur to the scene.

- ❖ Primary ritual, political, royal, and population center of Maui.
- ❖ Largest concentration of documented heiau on Maui & vast cultural resources.
- ❖ Final resting place of Maui's highest ranking ali'i located in 'Īao Valley, (some interred in underwater caves within the Wailuku river).
- ❖ Famous battles: Ahulau ka Pi'ipi'i i Kakanilua, Kepaniwai, Ka'uwa'upali.
- ❖ Numerous composed mele (Kaulana Nā Wai 'Ehā, 'Īniki Mālie, I Waikapū ke Aloha) and legendary mo'olelo (i.e. Puapualenalena, Haumea, Māui, Kihawahine).



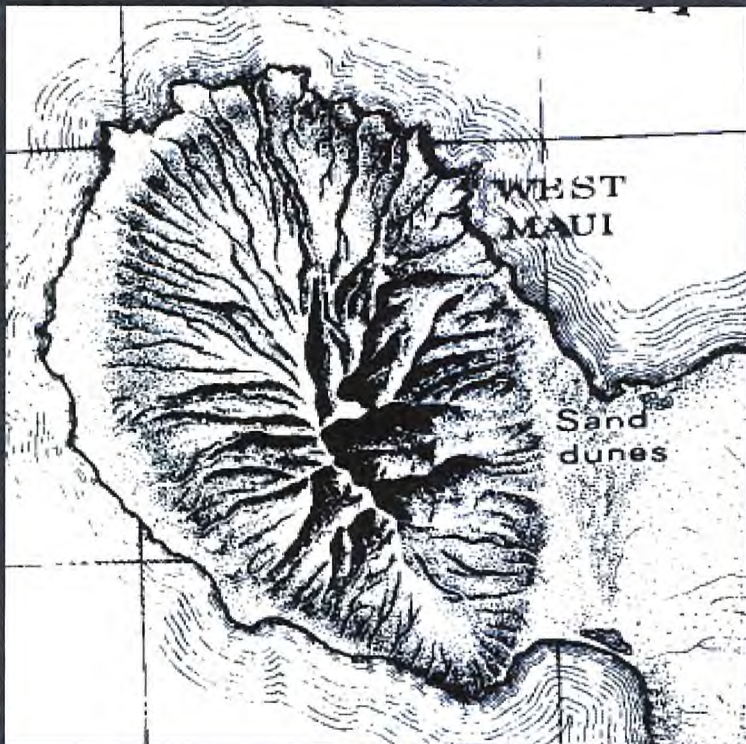
Eia kokahi mau Heiau 'a'u i lōhe. No
Hawaii, o Pūhōhōla, a me Māleikini.
Ko Waiuku nei: 1 Pāpene, aia i Ka
pukaia.
2 Mālaheka, aia i Pāpukaia.
3 Pihē.
4 Wākaheka.
5 Pōhōkuaia.
6 Leleka.
7 Leleka.
8 Kūma.
9 Kūleleka.
10 Māne.
Kūleleka, po Waihe.
Oleleka, " "
A he nui wale aku ne. KAUA.

O Waikapu e oleloia nei, he wahi pa-
na no ia i kapaia e kekahi poe o ka wa-
kahiko, a laha loa mai a hiki i keia wa,
mamuli o keia inoa. O keia wahi no
hoi o Waikapu, he wahi ana ia aia iloko
ilo o ke kahawai, ua mile paha a oi aku
ka loa mai ke kulanukauhale aku. Aia
ma ka noao hema o ua kahawai nei, he
ana, a iloko o ua ana nei he pu, a e kani
mau ana oia i na wa a pau me ka ike ele-
ma e ka lehulehu, a he makaula nae no
Kauai ka mea nana i hoolohe mai i ke
kani o ua pu nei, a ua imi mai oia me ka
manao e loa.

Aia hoi ma ka aono hikiina akau o ua kuhawai la, mai kahi aku o ka pu e kani nei, a aia hoi maluna ae o ka pali, he ilio, o Puapualenalena kona inoa, a no kona lāhe no hoi i ke kani o ua pu nei, ua imi akaka oia i kahi e loa ai, aohē nāe he loa iki, oia i ua makaala loa na mea nana ua pu nei ma ke kiai ana, aka, ua hoomau no nāe ua ilio nei ma ka hoomakaulu ana i wahi e loa ai.



Pu'u One – Ao Kuewa – Loko Wai



- ❖ Expansive pu'u one (sand dune) system and lua kupapa'u (burial grounds) stretching 8 miles from Waihe'e to Waikapū.
- ❖ Abundant loko wai (wetlands) & muliwai (estuaries) (i.e. Kapoho, Kaehu, Kanahā, Mau'oni, Keālia).
- ❖ Extensive kula / plains (Kula o Kama'oma'o / Waikapū & Wailuku Commons).





- [illegible]

Ma
Ia outou na Luna Hoona, Aho-
ha outou. He mau loi kuleana he 38 he
lilele ma e na he kauwahi ku a ia wahi
aku. Aia ma Ivaloa he 16 loi a ma Kasta-
ea 7 loi, a ma Kasipala 14 loi, a ma
Purua 1 loi ma Waikapu i Maui. Mai ke
hono hiki mai ka loa a ana mai i ka
makahiki 1839 i na malama ma
Na Opuu
Waikapu Dek. 24, 1847





‘Auwai - Irrigation Systems



- ❖ Extensive traditional ‘auwai (irrigation) systems in each of the 4 ahupua‘a spanning 1-3 miles long. Direct from streams and springs.
Waikapū (4): Pālolo, Pālama, Unknown named 1 & 2
Wailuku (3): Kama‘auwi, Kalani‘auwai, Kawaiola Spring
Waiehu (2-3): Unknown name
Waihe‘e (3): Unknown name
- ❖ ‘Auwai distributed water that did not disturb natural mauka to makai streamflow connectivity. Ensured kanaka consumption, access, recreational use, gathering, aquifer recharge and promoted native aquatic life to thrive in multiple habitats (streams, springs, wetlands and lo‘i kalo systems).
- ❖ ‘Auwai also fed wetlands and estuaries (i.e. Pe‘eloko, Kapoho, Kaehu).



Kuleana Agricultural Lands & Food Production



- ❖ Expansion Period (1300-1600 ad): Increased development of vast wet & upland agricultural field systems within the interior valleys of Nā Wai 'Ehā.
- ❖ Nā Wai 'Ehā was the largest contiguous wetland (lo'i) kalo growing region in Hawai'i (Pukui & Handy 1935)
- ❖ Where stream / spring water resources were available, extensive 'auwai (traditional irrigation ditches) were built for transporting water to fertile agricultural lands.
- ❖ The ahupua'a of Waikapū, known as having the smallest stream in Nā Wai 'Ehā, sustained the cultivation of 1,400 documented lo'i kalo on a total of 990 acres in 1850.
- ❖ **General Yield Calculation:**
 $10,000 \text{ plants / acre} \times 3 \text{ lbs. / corm} = 30,000 \text{ lbs. kalo / acre}$
 $30,000 \text{ lbs. kalo / acre} \times 3,000 \text{ acres} = 90,000,000 \text{ lbs. Total/year}$
- ❖ Nā Wai 'Ehā was a major agricultural food hub, producer and distributor for Maui.
- ❖ Nā Wai 'Ehā which was also known for its nearshore fisheries, marine resources and a producer of some of the best pa'akai (salt) in Hawai'i.
- ❖ Mahi pono in the time of our kūpuna would have been defined as Hawaiians cultivating food on highly productive and fertile lands, best suited for their crops, while incorporating regenerative farming methods and utilizing water resources in a sustainable way, minimizing ecological impacts to streams / watersheds and other natural-cultural resources.



Ua Hānau 'Ia Ka Mahikō ma Nā Wai 'Ehā



WAILUKU PLANTATION
NEW CROP
NOW COMING IN.
For Sale by
C. BREWER & Co., agents.
521-3m



BAL & ADAMS.
WAILUKU MILLS.
Sugar and Molasses!
FROM THE ABOVE MILLS FOR SALE
in quantity to suit by
519-3m WALKER, ALLEN & Co., Agents.

LEWERS PLANTATION.
1866. 1866.
Sugar and Molasses
CROP NOW COMING IN AND FOR SALE
in quantities to suit purchasers by
521-3m C. BREWER & CO.

HC&S Grinds
106,871 Tons



Waikapu Plantation!
H. CORNWELL, Proprietor.
Sugar and Molasses
FROM THIS PLANTATION FOR SALE
in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to
519-3m GEO. C. McLEAN, Agent.





Wailuku Sugar Company

Waihe'e Sugar Co.
(Lewers Mill)
(1862-1894)

Waikapū Sugar Co.
(1862-1894)

Bal & Adams
(1865-1877)

Antoni Catalina Syrup & Molasses
(1823)

Wailuku Sugar Co.
(1862-1888)

Wailuku Agribusiness Co.
(1988-2004)

E. Bailey & Sons Plantation
(1866-1884)

Wailuku Water Co.
(2004-Curent)



The crew went through its morning, pre-harvest routine with clouded West Maui mountains in the background.

Wailuku's sugar era is ending

It's a bittersweet decision for workers, future of the plantation

By HARRY EGAN
Staff Writer

WAIKAPU — A dry crew, less representative of a way of life that dominated Wailuku for most of the last 125 years, raised and laid a scrup of cane field on Honoapiʻilani Highway this morning.

By Thursday, when the cane is harvested to the mill at Pāhala, Wailuku Agribusiness Co. Inc. will be out of the sugar business.

There were mixed feelings about the event.

On one hand, Wailuku Ag expects to make more money from pineapple and macadamia nuts. On the other, sugar was not only a tradition, it paid better, it was steady and was easier work than pineapple.

Michael Kawai, Wailuku diver, said, "On Thursday, the machine is going to come by and take what our future is pineapple. I just hope I can get my equipment job."

Stephen Knox, manager of Wailuku Ag, has been looking forward to this day. For years a feeling has been growing that the time had come for the sugar era to end.

It involved being sure that the machinery, harder and dirtier than they have been used to.

Kawai fears his son from Wailuku to take in West Maui as far as Lahaina. Now that Wailuku Ag is out of sugar, he predicts, Pāhala Mill will be next. The thousands acres of cane land will become golf courses or housing developments.

The old Wailuku Dairy, once part of Wailuku Ag, has already been sold to a golf course developer.

Kawai wishes it wouldn't happen, but he's not going to run an old mill.

He also has a warning for those people who expect so much to come and stay that like pineapple, "Wait for the pineapple first."

Wailuku Ag was originally Wailuku Sugar Co., described in a press release as "a commercial business" in Wailuku since 1862.



Abel Taxeira (bottom) helped Rufino Vidal stretch his back this morning. They were preparing to help harvest the last crop of Wailuku Agribusiness sugar cane. Vidal needed to stretch his back before climbing aboard the tractor where he would spend the rest of the work day pushing sugar cane.

In 1980, Wailuku Ag began planting fields around Wailuku to produce an export for Maui Pineapple Co. That 20-year agreement also looks profitable, Knox has said.

The rise of the former Wailuku sugar mill has been developed as an extension of pine, and there are several other projects in the works.

The Maui News

For sale: All Brewer Maui, Big Isle lands

Company owns 20,800 acres on southern borders of West Maui Mountains

By HARRY EGAN
Staff Writer

WAILUKU — C. Brewer & Co. Inc. is looking for buyers for its 20,800-acre sugar plantation on the southern border of the West Maui Mountains.

The company, which owns the plantation, is looking for buyers for its 20,800-acre sugar plantation on the southern border of the West Maui Mountains. The company, which owns the plantation, is looking for buyers for its 20,800-acre sugar plantation on the southern border of the West Maui Mountains.

Brewer
Continued from Page A1
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WAILUKU WATER CO.
WAIKAPU IAO WAIHEHU WAIHEE

Na Wai Eha



Hawaiian Commercial Sugar Co.

Pā'ia Plantation
Co.
(1883-1921)

Alexander & Baldwin
(1872-1883)

Kihei Sugar Co.
(1899-1908)

Ha'ikū Sugar Co.
(1858-1921)

Hawaiian Commercial
Sugar Co.
(1878 - 2018)
Mahi Pono
(2019 – Current)

Maui Agriculture
Co. (Kalialinui,
Kailua, Pūlehu,
Makawao & Kula
(1904-1948)





Adverse Impacts Caused by the Sugar Industry



- Plantations recognized the value of water and began diverting streams in mid-1800s.
- Early Western businessmen grow sugarcane for processing molasses repurposing kuleana lo'i kalo lands and 'auwai (irrigation) systems in Waikapū (circa 1823)
- Large commercial scale sugar cultivation begins in Nā Wai 'Ehā (circa 1862)
- High value of stream water for expanding plantations was sought after.
- Lo'i kalo cultivation and traditional agriculture immediately and rapidly declines.
- Kuleana lands are sold to, leased or adverse possessed sugar plantation companies.
- Water rights of kuleana lands were challenged.
- Hawaiian families were dispossessed from their land by Wailuku Sugar Co.
- Existing 'auwai systems are rerouted from kuleana lands to the dry central plains a.k.a. Waikapū & Wailuku Commons (circa 1880).
- Claus Spreckels purchases Waikapū & Wailuku Commons (16,000 acres) and establishes Hawaiian Commercial Sugar Company (circa 1880).
- Spreckels Ditch (1882) and Waihe'e Canal (1907) are built and divert massive amounts of water from Nā Wai 'Ehā Rivers and Streams with a total of over 75 mgd capacity).
- Wailuku Sugar Company & HC&S diverts uses water from all four streams. (60 mgd) No stream flow from the mountain to the ocean by 1910.



- Decline of native aquatic and marine habitat.
- Wailuku Sugar Co. becomes Wailuku Agribusiness in 1984. Moves to diversified crop production (pineapple and macadamia nuts).
- Wailuku Agribusiness sells off all ag land in 2001 (6,000 acres) to developers, retains watershed and ditch system, and evolves into Wailuku Water Company in 2004.
- Wailuku Water Company draws up water agreements starts selling water to developers, golf courses, commercial businesses, gentlemen estates, and County of Maui.
- Wailuku Water Company banks and dumps excess diverted water excess in dry gulches and open fields in Mā'alaea (2004 & 2019)
- Signs of stress on 'Īao aquifer and increase salt water intrusion
- No longer Nā Wai 'Ehā but Nā Wai 'Eha



Ka Leo o ka Lāhui – Accounts by Hawaiians

Nupepa Kuokoa

AUWE! PAU WAILUKU I KA MAHIKO.—Ua hiki mai ma ko makou nei keena hana, he palapala na S. D. Hakuole, o Kula, Maui, e hai mai ana i ka pau loa o ka aina o Wailuku i ka mahina i ke ko. A ke hai hou mai nei ng ke boomaloo ia nei na loi kanu kalo e na Hakuole, i wahi e kanu ai i ke ko. A ke makau nei oia, e pau ana ka ai ana o na kanaka oia wahi i ka ai ana i ka poi, a e ai wale aku ana no pua i ka balena oolea hoeha niho, a nakuia palaoa mama e maona ole aha kanaka Hawaii. Oia ua maa na kanaka i ka ai i ka poi.

DESPAIR! WAILUKU IS BEING DESTROYED BY THE SUGAR PLANTATION. --- A letter by S.D. Hakuole, of Kula, Maui arrived at our office, declaring that the land of Wailuku is being lost due the cultivation of sugarcane. Furthermore, he states the current condition of once cultivated taro patches being dried up by the foreigners, where they are now planting sugarcane. Also, he fears that Hawaiians of that place will no longer be able to eat poi, and that there will probably only be hard crackers which hurt the teeth when eaten, a cracker to snack on, but does not satisfy the hunger of the Hawaiian people. Let it be known that the Hawaiian people are accustomed to eating poi.

Hakuole, S.D. "Auwe! Pau Wailuku I Ka Mahiko". Ka Nupepa Kuokoa. January 13, 1866.
Translated and revised by Hōkūao Pellegrino 2007.

Nupepa Kuokoa

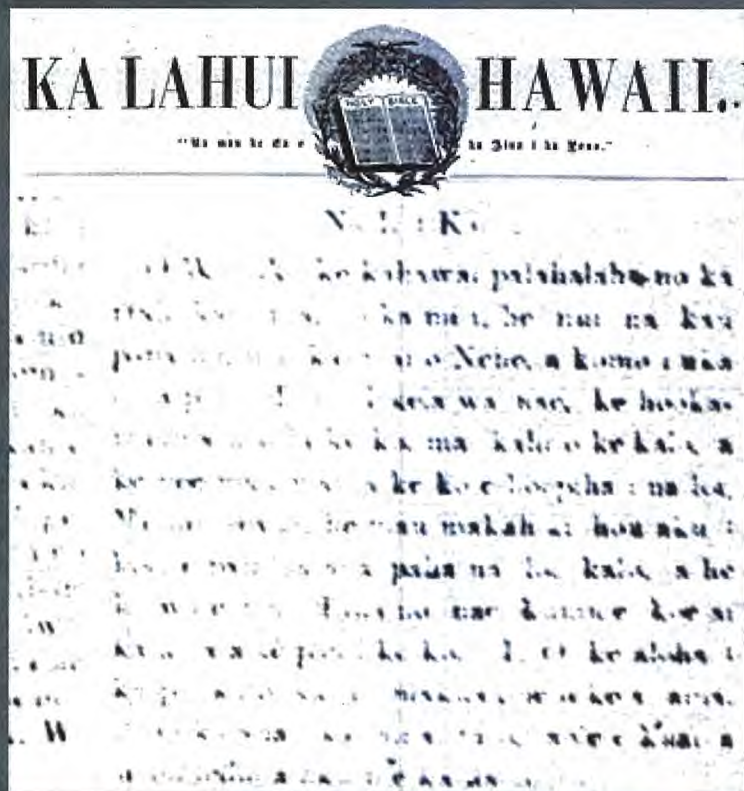
No Waikapu holookoa.—He maikai no ka noho ana o ka aina; eia nae, ua hapa ka ulu nui ana o na mea kanu, no ka uuku o ka wai, i ka ua mea he nui o ka wela o ka la i keia mau la. Ua maloo na loi kalo, nakakaka ka lepo. O ka mahiko o Waikapu nei, aohe no he maloo o ke ko, no ke kamau iki no o kahī wai, a ke maloo uuku mai nei nae ma ke kanuwahi.

REGARDING ALL OF WAIKAPŪ --- Waikapū is a pleasant place to live however the plants only grow half as well because of the insufficient supply of water, due to the drought these days. Taro patches have dried up, the earth has cracked. The sugarcane belonging to the plantation here in Waikapū has not dried up because they have a little water. Only in a few places do they dry.

Kauaililehua, W.K. "No Waikapu Holookoa". Ka Nupepa Kuokoa September 21, 1872.
Translated and revised by Hōkūao Pellegrino 2011.



Ka Leo o ka Lāhui – Accounts by Hawaiians



NĀ LO'I KALO

‘O Wailuku ke kahawai i pālahalaha no ka mahi kalo ‘ana, no ka mea, he nui nā kau papa lo‘i, mai kai mai o Nehe, a komo i uka o nā pali ‘o ‘Īao. I kēia wā na‘e, ke ho‘okama‘āina maila ke kō, ma kahi o ke kalo, a ke nē mau maila ke kō e ho‘opiha i nā lo‘i. Me he mea la, he mau makahiki hou aku i koe, e pau loa ana paha nā lo‘i kalo, a he kō wale nō. ‘Elua nō na‘e kumu e koe ai ka ‘āina ‘a‘ole pa‘a i ke kō. 1. ‘O ke aloha i ka poi kalo, ka ‘ai makuahine o kēia ‘āina. 2. ‘O ka ‘au‘a i ka ‘āina taro, ‘a‘ole e kū‘ai a ho‘olimalima aku me ka haole.

THE TARO PATCHES

Wailuku is the river that is spread out for the farming of taro, because, the taro patches are many, from the ocean of Nehe, entering the cliffs of ‘Īao. However in this period of time, sugar is becoming acquainted with instead of taro, and sugarcane is nagging to fill the taro patches. **It is as if there are a few years left and all the taro patches will be gone and there will only be sugarcane.** There are two reasons remaining as to why the land should not be filled with sugarcane. **1. Love for poi from taro, the mother food of this land. 2. The withholding of taro land, not to be sold or leased to the foreigner.**

“Nā Lo‘i Kalo”. Ka Lāhui Hawai‘i. December 21, 1876.
Transcribed and Translated by Hōkūao Pellegrino 2016.



Ka Leo o ka Malihini – Concerned Visitors

**THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.**

Table. The valleys of Waikapu, Waihee and Waiehu are becoming encroached upon by the energy of the foreigner in developing their cane bearing powers. The ancestral kalo patches are being filled up, or shut in, so that it is impossible to get to the mountains for wood, except through lands which have been leased. The right of way for their fuel, is virtually closed, unless the paikalo is sold to the lessee. Does not "custom" allow the native to obtain wood for cooking, where he has always been entitled to it, and also his ti leaves with which he wraps his bundles, without being clogged with a proviso that he shall dispose of his produce, benefitting one party only? If the question was left to a jury of hungry natives from Wailuku to Kaupo to decide, it would not be difficult to imagine the verdict. A bundle of 25 lbs of paikalo for 25 cts.! Shade of Kamehameha the Great!! Defend us!!!

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Egomet, Thine "Rurual Sketches of the Hawaiian Islands". Pacific Commercial Advertiser. April 15, 1863.
Transcribed by Hōkūao Pellegrino 2015.



Mr. W. H. Cornwell, the enterprising manager and principle stockholder of the Waikapu plantation, has a project under contemplation, which, if successful will be another evidence of the power resulting from the careful combination and judicious manipulation of brains and capital. Below the present plantation, in the direction of Maalaea Bay, lies a tract of land consisting of several thousand acres, which only lacks water, to make it as desirable a section as can be found on the Island of Maui. The tract slopes gradually to the south coast and is almost entirely free from stones. It is thought probable that by constructing a mammoth dam across the narrow gorge leading from Waikapu Valley—the present water supply—a natural reservoir could be formed sufficiently large to contain the surplus water supply, from the upper mountain stream during the rainy season. This would make the water now going to waste during the winter months, available during the dry season, and by thus utilizing the whole, there would probably be sufficient to irrigate a much larger tract than is possible with the present available supply. The increased volume thus obtained, after doing service on the upper plantation, could be conveyed to the lower tract in flumes, and should it be found desirable, at any future time, to construct

mills of more pretentious proportions on the lower grounds, the cane from the upper fields could be run down in the flumes already constructed. The future growth and commercial importance of Kahului, our principal port of entry, is largely dependent upon the development and successful cultivation of the extensive territory lying back of it. It is therefore to be hoped that the scheme under present consideration will prove a success. JUPITER.

Wailuku, May 21, 1886.



WAILUKU WARBLINGS --- Mr. W. H. Cornwell, the enterprising manager and principle stockholder of the Waikapū Plantation, has a project under contemplation, which, if successful will be another evidence of the power resulting from the careful combination and judicious manipulation of brains and capital. Below the present plantation, in the direction of Mā'alaea Bay, lies a tract of land consisting of several thousand acres, which only lacks water, to make it as desirable a section as can be found on the Island of Maui. The tract slopes gradually to the south coast and is almost entirely free from stones. It is thought probable that by **constructing a mammoth dam across the narrow gorge leading from Waikapū Valley** — the present water supply — a natural reservoir could be formed sufficiently large to contain the surplus water supply, from the upper mountain stream during the rainy season. **This would make the water now going to waste during the winter months, available during the dry season, and by thus utilizing the whole, there, would probably be sufficient to irrigate a much larger tract than is possible with the present available supply.** The increased volume thus obtained, after doing service on the upper plantation could be conveyed to the lower tract in flumes, and should it be found desirable, at any future time, to construct mills of more pretentious proportions on the lower grounds, the cane from the upper fields could be run down in the flumes already constructed. **The future growth and commercial importance of Kahului, our principal port of entry, is largely dependent upon the development and successful cultivation of the extensive territory lying back of it.** It is therefore to be hoped that the scheme under present consideration will prove a success.

Jupiter "Wailuku Warblings". Daily Honolulu Press, May 28, 1886.

Transcribed Hōkūao Pellegrino 2015.



KA LEO O KA LAHU

"E, Mau Ie Te'a o ka Aina i ka Pono."

HONOLULU, SEPATEMARA 7, 1891.

WAILUKU WATER.

For years past the town of Wailuku—which is situated below the sugar mill—has been receiving its water supply through the conduit of an open ditch into which every abomination of dogs and other uncleanness could wallow—in fact it was no better than an open sewer. As a consequence the mortality of that part of the town was high and successive medical men have for years animadverted on the state of the water supply. The Legislature of 1890 passed an act to remedy the evil. Chap. 59 of that session is entitled an act "to establish and regulate the Wailuku Water-Works." The government sent a supply of pipe and a staff to Wailuku to commence work, but the Minister of Interior has been warned by the Manager of the Wailuku Sugar Company, that said company owns all the water in Iao Valley—about four miles from the town, to divert the whole water course by a ditch to be constructed on the Waiehu side of the stream.

If the people of Wailuku cannot do without water so much the worse for them, and as all the sugar plantations elsewhere claim to own all the water also, we do not see that there is anywhere around a sugar plantation where the Wailuku people can move to, and be any better off.

The Minister says he did not know when the pipes were ordered, that the whole of the water belonged to the plantation; and secret, very secret rumor says, that the now Minister of Finance says the

government had better let the Wailuku Plantation have all the water or they might send in a bill for a million or so for the water consumed by the thirsty Wailukuans in the past in which they had no right.

What a happy people we ought to be with a minister who looks carefully to what might happen to the Treasury for water consumed in the sweet gone-by; while another tells the people to wait, in the sweet *ma hope* they might get water,

Here is another illustration of missionary hypocrisy. The owners of this plantation came here on the contributions of the church missionary box, and received from Kamehameha III land for a living, for the missionary and his successors in the missionary service in Wailuku, and never intended to go to any heir in the flesh unless as successor in the ministry, which by craft was so artfully drawn so as to enable the holder to sell it. And to-day this family, like others who came here ostensibly as Christian teachers, claim the right to deprive the people of the water of the hills and valleys in which they were born. Verily, the missionary enterprise of these islands has been characterized by every species of hypocrisy and fraud: but a day of reckoning is at hand and please remember it most ignoble Marquis of Iao.

WAILUKU WATER – For years past the town of Wailuku – which is situated below the sugar mill – has been receiving its water supply through the conduit of an open ditch into which every abomination of dogs and other uncleanness could wallow – in fact it was no better than an open sewer. As a consequence the mortality of that part of the town was high and successive medical men have for years animadverted on the state of the water supply. The legislature of 1890 passed an act to remedy the evil. Chap. 59 of that session is entitled an act "to establish and regulate the Wailuku Water Works." The government sent a supply of pipe and a staff to Wailuku to commence work, but the Minister of Interior has been warned by the Manager of Wailuku Sugar Company, that said company owns all the water in Iao Valley – about four miles from town, to divert the whole water course by a ditch to be constructed on the Waiehu side of the stream.

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Writer Unknown "Wailuku Water". Ka Leo o Ka Lāhui, September 7, 1891.
Transcribed Hōkūao Pellegrino 2014.





KA LEO O KA LAHUI

"E Mau ke Ea o ka Aina i ka Pono."

HONOLULU, SEPATEMABA 29, 1891.

Hoopii Wai o Wailuku.

Ua leta ia māi ia makou, e ka poe o Wailuku, ua hoopaa ia na Akepoka no ka hoopii ana i ka wai e hoao ia nei e lawe wale ia mai ka poe o Wailuku aku, e ka Hui (Missionari) mahiko o Wailuku. O ke ano o keia hana, oia hoi ka lawe ia ana o ka wai ma kekahi ki'o wai hou aku, maluna aku o ke kiekiena o ke ki'o wai mai kahiko loa mai. Ua lawe keia mau loio mamuli o ko laua manao kokua i na Hawaii, oiai, ua ike ia no he hana ka ka Hawaii e hoiho ia ai laua, aka, aole nae laua i hopo, oiai, ua maopopo ke kumu o ka hoopii, ua kukulu ia maluna o ka pono paa, a mai-mua loa mai, o na kanaka kamaaina. He mau hana keia e punahele ai o Akipoka ma i ka lahui.

Another Wailuku Water Case.

We are informed that another of those intricate water suits will be instituted by parties living in Wailuku, against the Wailuku Sugar Company. This suit will be the result of an attempt on the part of the Wailuku Corporation, to divert the feeders to the Wailuku Water course that supplies all the taro lands of the valley, and thus rob the taro patches belonging to the tenant of its supply of water.

The water heads and springs from which the water supply is obtained are old and well-established, and have become public property. Any diversion of these old *kūleana's* of the people is unjust, and should be summarily sat on by the Courts of the Kingdom. We are not at all astonished at any attempt on the part of corporations to secure water, especially after a nine months drought. It is hard for money-makers, however, to preserve itself from the trials and temptations thanselves of this lustful and sincursed sphere.

1823 Wailuku's first sugar mill begins operation.

1840 Kamehameha III ventures into sugar production at present-day Wailuku Millway.

1862 America's Civil War creates a sugar boom. Wailuku Sugar Co. begins plantations start at Waihe'e and Waikapū.

1878 Claus Spreckels acquires land and water rights in Waikapū and Wailuku.

1881 Planters divert Iao Stream into three ditches. Lawsuits follow.

1882 Spreckels Ditch starts flowing.

1894 The U.S. Congress restores a tariff benefiting Hawaii's sugar growers. Wailuku Sugar purchases Waikapū and Waihe'e Sugar Companies.

1901 Wailuku Sugar builds Waihe'e Ditch and offers nearly half the water to Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. in exchange for land in Na Wai 'Eha. The two companies will battle over water rights for 20+ years.

1907 Waihe'e Ditch begins furnishing 50 million gallons a day (mgd).

1916 Iao Stream floods, killing 13 and sweeping away homes, flumes and land along its banks.

1924 Wailuku Sugar and HCSS resolve their long dispute, dividing up lands and water.

1947 Wailuku Sugar ceases its use of railroads, replaces saddle horses with pickup trucks, and begins selling its plantation homes.

1951 Wailuku Sugar arranges to sell water to County of Maui for development of Kīhei.

1955 Maui County's Water Board assumes management of residential water systems in Na Wai 'Eha.

1962 The U.S. Congress passes a highly favorable Sugar Act. Wailuku Sugar is 100 years old.

1978 The amended state Constitution declares: "The State has an obligation to protect, control

and regulate the use of Hawaii's water resources for the benefit of its people."

1979 The Central Maui Joint Venture is completed, delivering Iao (and later Waihe'e) aquifer groundwater to Kīhei/Waihe'e. In time, South Maui will consume 80 percent of Na Wai 'Eha water.

1984 Wailuku Sugar changes name to Wailuku Agribusiness.

1987 New state Water Code proclaims water is "for the benefit of the citizens" and calls for a new Water Commission. Wailuku Agribusiness sells 400+ acres for golf courses and agrees to deliver 4.7 mgd.

1988 Wailuku Agribusiness cuts its last crop of sugar.

1997 West Maui Mountains Watershed Partnership forms to jointly protect 51,000 acres of forest reserve.

2000 Wailuku Country Estates begins construction; 184 two-acre lots will consume 2 mgd from the Iao-Maniaria Ditch.

2000 The County of Maui refuses to purchase Wailuku Agribusiness's 13,167 acres of watershed.

2003 State Water Commission designates Iao a groundwater management area, requiring all water users, including the County, to apply for permits by July 2004. Earthjustice and OHA object to the County's applications and request a contested case hearing.

2005 Earthjustice and OHA withdraw objections in exchange for the County's commitment to restoring stream flows. Wailuku Agribusiness liquidates and transfers its assets to newly formed Wailuku Water Co.

2007 Maui County Council approves a "show me the water" bill, requiring developers to prove they have long-term water source.

2008 The state Water Commission decides unanimously to designate Na Wai 'Eha a "water management area" and requires all users to apply for permits. Wailuku Water seeks status as a public utility.

A Turbulent History



Above, the four waters of Mauna Kahalawai flow unhampered to the sea, as they would have done in Kahekele's day.



Today, pipes and ditches divert the water, and what was once Hawaii's largest contiguous taro-growing area has almost no lo'i left at all.

Maui groups petition over shrinking flow of streams

The groups want Wailuku Agribusiness to release more water into island streams

By Gary T. Kubota
gkubota@mauihawaii.com

WAILUKU — As she tends to her taro patch, Rose Marie Duey looks at the low flow of Iao Stream, a level that she says has declined so much in the last 30 years that native shrimp and fish sometimes have difficulty completing their life-cycle journey upstream.

"My little grandchildren, when they go to the stream, get so distraught," said Duey, a native Hawaiian. "That's our

Hawaiian culture; the 'opae, hihiiwai and 'opae." Duey is part of one of the groups that have filed a petition to have the state force Wailuku Agribusiness Co. to release more of the water it diverts from Iao and other streams in Central Maui to its ditch system.

The groups Hui o Na Wai Eha and Maui Tomorrow Foundation Inc. said the state is using standards that fail to protect native stream life. Hawaiian traditional practices and other uses.

The petition, similar to the landmark Waihe'e Ditch case on Oahu, which ordered more

Please see Water, A7



GARY T. KUBOTA
GKUBOTA@MAUIHAWAII.COM

Native Hawaiian Rose Duey is one of the petitioners who want the state to force Wailuku Agribusiness Co. to reduce the amount of water it diverts from several streams serving Central Maui.

The Maui News

Maui's Newspaper Since 1900

FRIDAY, October 16, 2009

50 CENTS

Ruling awaited in water dispute

Lawyers spar over how much water to return to West Maui streams

By HARRY EAGAN
HEE@mauihawaii.com

draft stream flow standards proposed by Justice Office of the Water Cooperative of Water Resources Management.

As much as 20 million gallons

have been or be taken out of the stream. The stakes are big. Attorney Jesse M. Mokuale of Honolulu, representing the petitioners who wanted the review of the state's standards, quoted

in a lawsuit for habeas and a civil remedy for the well-being of the Native Hawaiian.

The stream may not divert

much less over a period of years. HC&S can remove itself to a renewable energy plant, but it costs

Mike's proposal "would result in

The Maui News

Maui's Newspaper Since 1900

FRIDAY, June 11, 2010

75 CENTS

Attorney: Water commission 'wilted'

Panel: Decision strikes a balance between values, responsibilities

By ILIMA LOOMIS, Staff Writer

The state Commission on Water Resource Management on Thursday ordered 12.5 million gallons of water per day be allowed to flow in the Na Wai Eha streams in the West Maui Mountains, about one-third of the amount that had been proposed.

The commission majority said the decision represented a balance be-

tween the values and responsibilities the law required them to consider. Chairman Laura Truett said in a statement that even if 100 percent of the water were diverted, it would still not be enough to meet demands. But, contested hearings officer Lawrence Milke, also a commission member, issued a scathing dissenting opinion that accused the water

panel's majority of protecting the interests of private corporations over the public streams.

Reacting to the order, environmental groups and Native Hawaiian warriors who had lobbied the legal effort to restore the streams, said they were deeply disappointed. Jesse Mokuale, attorney for Kaitiaki,

On initial review... the commission's ruling, along with recent positive operating momentum at HC&S, seems to have left us with a fighting chance to survive.

Chris Kaitiaki, HC&S general manager, while it represented the groups, said the water commission had "wilted" under pressure from corporations.

Officials from Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., which has argued that a loss of water could lead to the demise of the plantation, had a cautiously positive response.

HC&S General Manager Chris Benjamin said the decision would reduce water available for agriculture, but that the 12.5 mgd stream flow, ordered by the commission was "dramatically improved" from the previous proposal that would have restored three times that much.

See WATER on Page A5

Maui News

TUESDAY, August 10, 2010

75 CENTS



Streams flow again — along with controversy and conflict

By CHRIS HAMILTON
CHAM@mauihawaii.com

WAILUKU — As the rain falls, the Wailuku River flows again, a sign of victory for the Hui o Na Wai Eha.

Na Wai Eha stream flow compliance questioned

Hui members: Too little water released, readings misleading

By BRIAN PERRY, City Editor

The Hawaii Commission on Water Resource Management Wednesday said it approved "the stream flow" compliance to release water in the Na Wai Eha streams. But, some of the Hui o Na Wai Eha members said the readings were misleading.

Although the commission majority said it approved the stream flow compliance, some of the Hui o Na Wai Eha members said the readings were misleading. They said the readings were not accurate and that the commission was not following the law.

The readings were "misleading," said Hui member John Duey. "They had to do some calculations to get the readings to be accurate," he said. "The readings were not accurate and the commission was not following the law."

Cost still a factor

Health law puts a limit in goal

On Page B5

One year later

Marathon has historic win

On Page B1

The Maui News

Maui's Newspaper Since 1900

TUESDAY, April 22, 2011

Four streams will be flowing in settlement of Na Wai Eha

State water management panel OKs contested case agreement

By EUGEN CHAM, Staff Writer

For the first time in over 30 years, four streams will be flowing in the Na Wai Eha settlement. The state Commission on Water Resource Management on Thursday approved a settlement agreement that will allow 12.5 million gallons of water per day to flow in the four streams.

See WATER on Page A4

BREACH SHOWS WEAK



Na Wai Eha: HC&S speaks

Jobs, fields at risk in stream water dispute

By CHRIS HAMILTON
CHAM@mauihawaii.com

PERUENE — They came out to the stream, the fields and the jobs at risk in the stream water dispute. The Hui o Na Wai Eha and Maui Tomorrow Foundation Inc. are asking the state to force Wailuku Agribusiness Co. to release more water into the streams.



International Longshore & Warehouse Union Local 1422 is a union of workers who work in the ports of Maui and Hawaii. The union is asking the state to force Wailuku Agribusiness Co. to release more water into the streams.

Davidson, 22-year-old, is a student at the University of Hawaii. He is asking the state to force Wailuku Agribusiness Co. to release more water into the streams.

HC&S is asking the state to force Wailuku Agribusiness Co. to release more water into the streams.

See HC&S

THE MAUI NEWS — Thursday, December 25, 2014 — A3



The Maui News / MATTHEW THAYER photo

Hui O Na Wai Eha board members Lei Smith (front row from left) Kulei Kulei, John Duey, Nani Santos, (back row from left) organization co-founder Duke Savilla, Koa Hewahewa, Nick Harders and Hokua Pellegrino pose in Wailuku River or Iao Stream in Iao Valley. The group was instrumental in getting increased stream flow in the Na Wai Eha, the four great waters of the West Maui Mountains.

Access to water significant Hui O Na Wai Eha victory

Hui O Na Wai Eha won a settlement this year, approved by the state Commission on Water Resources Management, to have diverted water returned to the four great waters of Na Wai Eha — Wailuku (Iao), Waiehe, Waiehe and Waikapu.

"After an intense legal battle, the law is finally being respected," said Hui O Na Wai Eha President John Duey after the settlement was reached in April. "Our native

stream animals will have a chance to complete their life cycles, kalo (taro) farmers can access the water they need and our kids won't have to go above the companies' diversions to swim. That's a significant victory in our eyes."

It was also a victory for the Maui Tomorrow Foundation, which, together with the Hui and represented by Earthjustice, petitioned the state to force Wailuku Agribusiness Co. to release more water into the streams.

See WATER on the next page



Nā Wai 'Ehā Water Rights Case Timeline

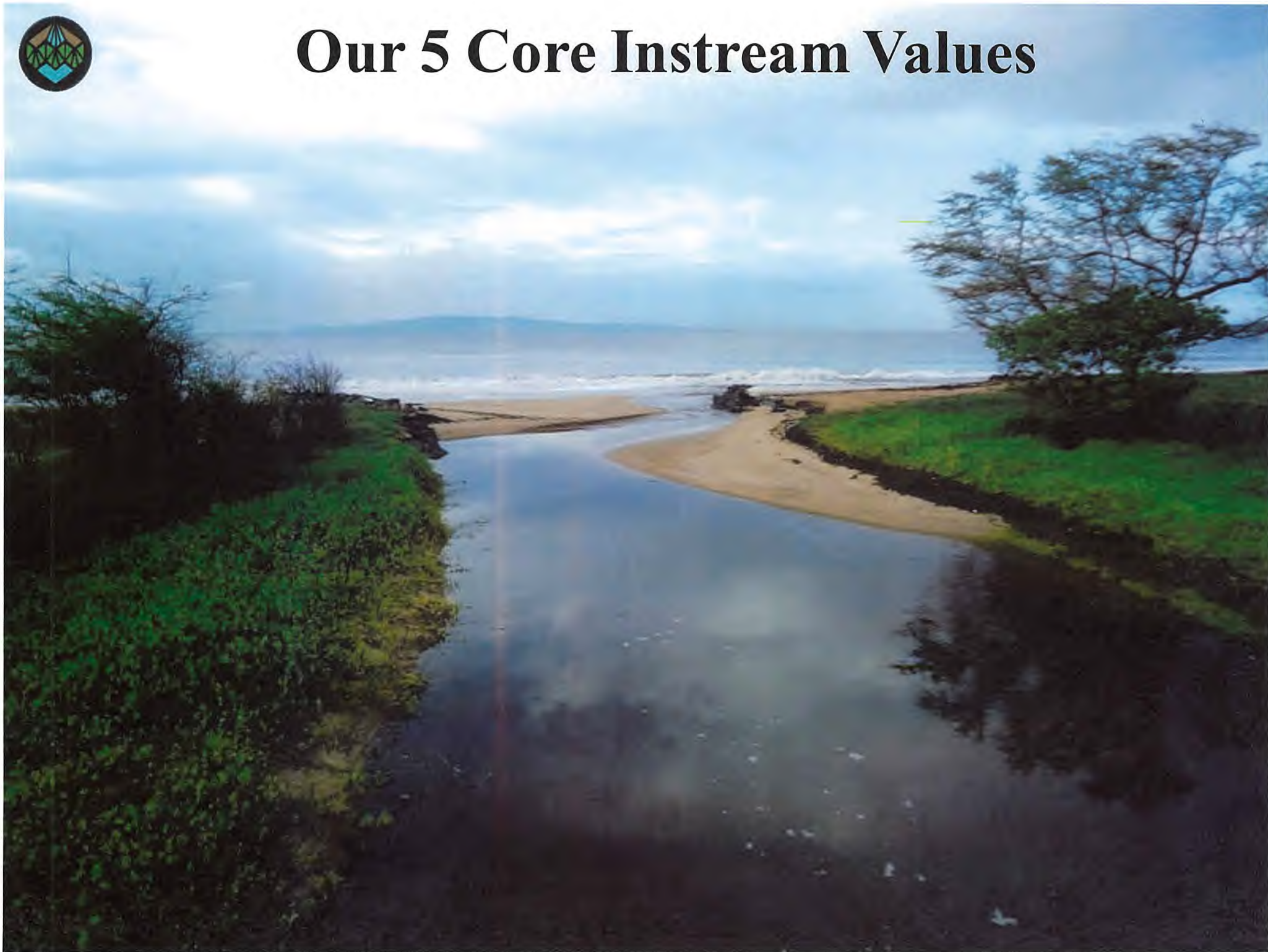
Involved Parties



- 2003 Hui o Nā Wai 'Ehā Founded
- 2004 Petition to CWRM brought forth by Hui o Nā Wai 'Ehā and Maui Tomorrow to amend the IIFS for Nā Wai 'Ehā Streams
- 2007 Contested Case Hearing begins. Over 50 witnesses and testimonies given. Dr. Lawrence Miike is hearing officer.
- 2007 Hui o Nā Wai 'Ehā petitions CWRM to designate Nā Wai 'Ehā as a Water Management Area.
- 2008 **Water Management Area Designation for Nā Wai 'Ehā by CWRM Approved**
- 2009 Proposed Decision by CWRM hearing officer. Waikapū: 4 mgd / Wailuku: 13 mgd / Waiehu: 3.5 mgd / Waihe'e: 14 mgd
Final Decision voted upon by CWRM: Waikapū: 0 mgd / Wailuku: 0 mgd / Waiehu: 2.5 mgd / Waihe'e: 10 mgd
- 2010 Hearing officer, Dr. Miike gives dissenting opinion
- 2010 **IIFS Stream Restoration for Waiehu and Waihe'e Streams (8-9-10)**
- 2010 Hui o Nā Wai 'Ehā & Maui Tomorrow file appeal to Hawai'i Supreme Court
- 2012 Hawai'i Supreme Court hears the Nā Wai 'Ehā Case (6-6-12)
- 2012 **Hawai'i Supreme Court rules in favor of Hui o Nā Wai 'Ehā and Maui Tomorrow (8-15-12)**
- 2014 Contested Case Remand scheduled. All parties enter into negotiations.
- 2014 **All parties reach an agreement and settle on new IIFS for Nā Wai 'Ehā. Settlement is approved by CWRM (May – 2014)**
Waikapū: 2.9 mgd / Wailuku: 10 mgd / Waiehu: 2.5 mgd / Waihe'e: 10 mgd
- 2014 **IIFS Stream Restoration for Waikapū & Wailuku Streams (10-13-14)**
- 2014 WWC and HC&S fail to comply with IIFS. 500 Maui community members rally for justice for Nā Wai 'Ehā (10-24-14)
- 2015 CWRM not enforcing WWC & HC&S to comply with IIFS. Maui community members rally for enforcement (2-15-15)
- 2016 WUPA (Water Use Permit App.) and IIFS Contested Case Begins (7-11-16)
- 2016 Complaint filed regarding inconsistent monitoring of Nā Wai 'Ehā streams by CWRM (8-26-16)
- 2016 100 year flood causes major damage at Wailuku River & Waikapū Stream. WWC 'Īao Diversion severely damaged. WWC realigns stream without authorization. (9-13-16)
- 2016 County of Maui (Mayor Arakawa) announces plans to purchase Wailuku Water Co. watershed lands, diversions, ditches and delivery agreements (12-2-16)
- 2017 IIFS & WUPA Contested Case Proposed Findings and Facts from CWRM Hearing Officer, Dr. Miike Released. Awaiting Final CWRM Hearing and Decision.
- 2018 CWRM installs 1st Real-Time Measuring Gauge on Waikapū Stream (1-12-18)
- 2018 100 year flood in Waiehu, Waihe'e and Kahakuloa causes major damage (2-18-18)
- 2018 Hana'ula LLC Purchases 5,000 acres of watershed lands from Wailuku Water Co. (4-15-18)
- 2018 Mahi Pono Purchases A&B / HC&S Ag Lands and Water System – 40,000+ acres (12-20-18)
- 2019 Mahi Pono begins diverting water from Waihe'e River & Wailuku River (August)
- 2019 Complaint filed regarding non-compliance to IIFS of Waihe'e & Wailuku River and waste complaint in Waikapū.
- 2019 Contested Case Closing Arguments & Mahi Pono Settlement (11-19-19)
- 2019 Hui Waste Complaint filed against WWC for illegal dumping of surface water into Pale'a'ahu Gulch – Waikapū (11-12-19)
- 2020 Contested Case Hearing Granted for Hui vs. WWC re for Waste Complaint (6-15-2020)



Our 5 Core Instream Values





(1) Protect Native Aquatic Species & Habitat

Native stream animals need mauka to makai stream flow to survive.

- Spawning (Mauka >> Makai / River>> Ocean)
- Upstream Migration (Makai >> to Mauka / Ocean >> River)
- Promotes a healthy and sustainable lifestyle **Important food source for Hawaiians**



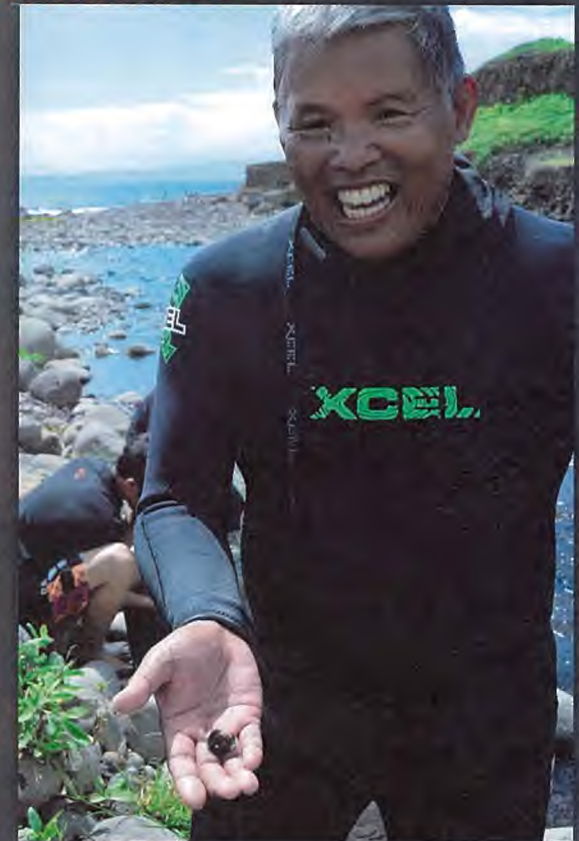
Hīhīwai



‘Ōpae



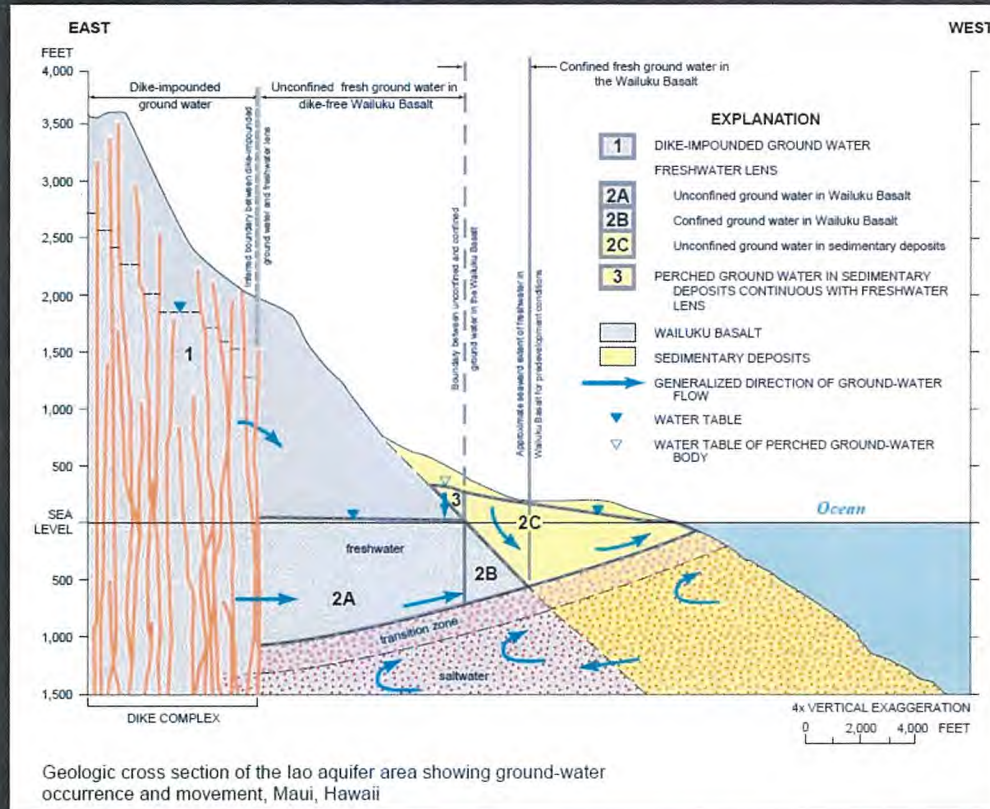
‘O‘opu



“Uncle” Skippy Hau
(Aquatic Biologist)
DLNR



(2) Safeguard Ground Water Aquifer Recharge



Dry Streams + Increased Pumpage = Decreased Recharge

- ✓ 'Īao Aquifer is the main source of drinking water for 75% Maui Residents and visitors.
- ✓ Potential salt water intrusion via over pumping of wells.
- ✓ Since the introduction of pumpage in 1948 and the reduction of recharge in 1980, fresh water levels have declined.
- ✓ Restored stream flow is imperative to ground water recharge as well as monitoring sustainable yields and pumpage.



(3) Advocate for Traditional & Customary Hawaiian Rights



Thriving cultural landscapes and people while establishing sustainable and healthy food systems

- Working with Native Hawaiian families wanting return to their ancestral kuleana agricultural lands.
- Exercising appurtenant / kuleana water rights via ancient 'auwai irrigation systems.
- Increased restoration and cultivation of lo'i kalo and farming other traditional food crops (kalo, 'uala, 'ulu, niu, etc..).
- Traditional gathering of aquatic species ('o'opu, hīhīwai, 'ōpae).
- Revival of near shore & reef habitat species allow for gathering (limu, fish, etc..).
- Revitalization of springs.



(4) Revive Native Ecosystems

(Wetlands, Estuaries, Stream Vegetation, Near Shore Fisheries)



- ☐ Revival of wetlands and estuaries due to mauka to makai stream flow.
- ☐ Riparian restoration of native plant species (along stream banks).
- ☐ Restoration of traditional inland fishponds (Keālia – Waikapū, Kanahā – Wailuku, Kaehu - Wailuku/Waiehu, Kapoho and Paeloko - Waihe'e).
- ☐ Increased native species and habitat for endangered native birds, aquatic species, and marine life.



(5) Support Aesthetic Values, Education & Research, Recreation, Public Consumption, Watersheds



- ❖ Study and manage our water resources properly.
- ❖ Future availability of water resources are dependent upon the actions we do now.
- ❖ Status quo is no longer acceptable.



Mahalo Nui Loa!



He mau nīnau kā 'oukou?
(Questions)