



**MINUTES
FOR THE MEETING OF THE
HAWAI'I BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES**

DATE: February 18, 2015
TIME: 9:30 am
PLACE: Leiopapa A. Kamehameha Building
Office of Planning, 6th Floor Conference Room
235 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

AGENDA ITEM 1: Call to Order

Mr. Kamanao Mills, Chairperson of the Hawai'i Board on Geographic Names (HBGN or Board), called the meeting to order at 9:33 am.

The following were in attendance:

MEMBERS: Kalani Akana (Office of Hawaiian Affairs), Joan Delos Santos (Office of Planning), Marques Marzan (Bernice P. Bishop Museum), Holly McEldowney (Department of Land and Natural Resources), Kamanao Mills (Department of Hawaiian Home Lands), Ryan Morales (Land Survey Division) and Noenoe Silva (University of Hawai'i)

ADVISORS: Renee Louis, PhD

GUESTS: Drew Decker by Teleconference (Geospatial Liaison, U.S. Geological Survey), John Duey (Hui O Nā Wai 'Ehā), Kapua Sproat (William S. Richardson School of Law), Summer Kupau-Odo (Earthjustice), and Debra Mendes (Office of Planning)

AGENDA ITEM 2: Approval of Meeting Minutes of January 30, 2015

Ms. Joan Delos Santos explained that draft minutes were completed but needed proofing. A printed copy is available for reference during the meeting if needed. Approval was deferred to the next meeting.

Mr. Mills suggested that Agenda Item 3 and 4 be deferred to later in the meeting when Mr. Kalani Akana and Ms. Noenoe Silva are present because their contributions to these discussions are important. Agenda Item 5 was then taken out of order.

AGENDA ITEM 5: Update on Status of Proposed Bills Affecting State Boards and Commissions

Ms. Delos Santos distributed an updated spreadsheet summarizing bills introduced in the legislature that affect state boards and commissions. She discussed only those bills that might concern HBGN members. HB 369 requires all relevant documents for meeting agenda items to be posted with the agenda. Posting of minutes and recordings of meetings would also be required. SB 448 requires all members of task forces, including designees, to submit financial disclosure statements. These would be available to the public. Although HBGN is not a task force, this bill could affect the Board if it were amended to include boards. SB 476 mandates that the State Ethics Commission provide a confidential copy of the latest financial disclosure statements of all board and commission members to the governor, all other members of that board, and to the board's executive director. As discussed at the last meeting, this would probably not apply to those serving on boards as designees. It would apply to the agency or institution heads named in the law which established the HBGN. Most are already required to file financial statements for the positions they hold although these statements are not now made public.

SB 895 would require all state and political subdivisions of the state to include accurate and appropriate Hawaiian names and language in their letterheads, documents, symbols, and emblems. This includes using appropriate Hawaiian spelling and punctuation, which means diacritical marks. The bill also specifies the references to be used to determine accurate and appropriate. This mandate overlaps with that of the HBGN which focuses only on place names. The bill passed out of two committees with amendments, but Ms. Delos Santos said she would not know what those amendments are until the drafts are posted. The Office of Planning (OP) will probably submit comments on the bill if it passes over to the House of Representatives. The comments would remind legislators that the HBGN is the legally designated authority on place names.

Mr. Mills noted that only three references are mention in the bill: The Pukui and Elbert *Hawaiian Dictionary: Hawaiian-English, English-Hawaiian*; *Māmaka Kaiāo: A Modern Hawaiian Vocabulary*; and the Pukui, Elbert, and Mookini *Place Names of Hawaii*. *Māmaka Kaiāo* is the only one of the three not listed as a reference in the HBGN guidelines. Ms. Noenoe Silva explained that *Māmaka Kaiāo* is a lexicon prepared by a committee established specifically to create new words for Department of Education curriculum. Some words in the lexicon are not widely used outside of those teaching in Hilo. Hawaiian language teachers at Mānoa do not necessarily use the new words in *Māmaka Kaiāo*. There are some philosophical differences over why certain words were created. They were created to conform to American educational system categories. As a result, the categories being created did not exist in the Hawaiian language and therefore do not conform to the Hawaiian way of learning Hawaiian. For example, the word mo'olelo, which means any kind of a narrative, is split into two with one meaning history and the other meaning literature. Many do not want to change the categories used by their ancestors. They want to know more about how they thought, not less. The Hawaiian immersion schools have to cover the same subjects as every other school in the state so two words were needed to cover the subjects of literature and history. *Māmaka Kaiāo* does not contain place names so it is not appropriate to include it as a reference in the HBGN

guidelines. Ms. Delos Santos said that OP might reach out to the Board when preparing comments on the bill.

Mr. Mills called for the Board to consider Agenda Item 4 next to accommodate guests who may need to leave soon.

AGENDA ITEM 4: Discussion on Name Change Request - 'Īao Stream to Wailuku River

Before proceeding with the request to change the name 'Īao Stream to Wailuku River, Mr. Mills clarified that this feature is currently listed as 'Īao Stream in the national Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) with Wailuku River being listed as the variant name. He invited Mr. John Duey, who prepared the name change request, to come forward and address the Board.

Mr. Duey began by introducing himself and providing an overview of his ties to 'Īao. He has lived on Maui since 1961 and in 'Īao Valley since 1969. He currently lives there with his wife, two of his three children, five grandchildren, and two great-granddaughters. His wife is Rose Marie Ho'oululāhui Lindsey who was born and raised in Lahaina. He has been involved in the Nā Wai 'Ehā water case for 11 years. His issue is water and it is his only issue. Water is his cause. His purpose for coming before the Board is to restore the traditional name of Wailuku River. He realized just this last week after reading the HC&S vs Wailuku Sugar case for the third time that the Manienie intake in 'Īao was installed in 1894. The next year in 1895, Lonoaea and 34 others filed a case against Wailua Sugar Company because of this dam. By 1899 most of the residents had left 'Īao Valley because there was no water. It had been diverted for sugar cane. In 1907, J.K. Kahookele, a surveyor, drew a map of Wailuku and labeled it Wailuku Stream. Before that in the Peck vs Bailey Case of 1867, it was referred to as Wailuku River. In a 1907 reference, the engineer and surveyor James Taylor, the builder of Waiehu ditch in 1905, calls it Wailuku Stream. In a June 1907 interview in the *Pacific Commercial Advertise*, Mr. Taylor says he crossed 'Īao Stream. This is the first reference to 'Īao Stream that he has found during his research. Mr. Taylor probably had a logical reason for calling it this because the definition of "stream" is a small river. With the water being diverted, there was so little water left that there would be no reason to call it a river. In 1910, the USGS installed a stream gauge in what it called 'Īao Stream. In 1914, the U.S. Board of Geographical Names (BGN) picked up the name from the gauge records and from then on it was labeled 'Īao Stream. In 1904, HC&S sued Wailuku Sugar. This case went on for 20 years. In the beginning of the case, it was primarily called Wailuku River and, by the end, it was predominantly 'Īao Stream.

Mr. Duey explained that his primary reason for requesting this name change is his belief that it is the right thing to do. On October 13, 2014, after 10 years and four months of litigation, 10 million gallons of water was restored to 'Īao and 2½ million to Waiehu. After 120 years of the water being diverted, it would be good to call it a river again now that the water is flowing. He noted that USGS Hydrologist Delwyn Oki conducted two and half years of water flow surveys during the contested case hearing. He concluded that the median flow in 'Īao is 25 million gallons per day and the minimum flow is 7 million. He also reports that the Manienie ditch intake diverts 60 million gallons per day. Wailuku Water Company said their intake

takes 20 million per day. If you add up and subtract these figures, there would be no water in the river without this restoration. When testifying during the contested case, Mr. Duey would point out that it was called Wailuku River, then 'Īao Steam, and now 'Īao trickle. He also emphasized that the major transition was between 1894 and 1907 when it went from being Wailuku River to 'Īao Steam. The documents supporting this history are attachments to the name change form submitted with this request. He has found four additional documents and one more map since compiling this submittal.

Mr. Duey said he is aware of the well-documented Wailuku River in Hilo. In a 1910 article entitled "Legends of Maui a Demigod of Polynesia and his Mother Hina", W.D. Westervelt specifically states there are two Wailuku Rivers. It is common in Hawai'i to have the same name applied to different places. He concluded by saying that he would welcome any questions from the Board.

Mr. Mills started by saying he had read through the submitted documents and did some research on his own. He happened across some names in *Ka Nupepa Kuokoa* which are historic names. One was applied to Wailuku River but it turned out to be a nonissue because it was the name of a chief. It was referring to the sacred river of that chief and not the name of the river. Mr. Mills asked Mr. Duey if he had run across any other names for the river in his research. Mr. Duey said he had not. His wife has done land title research and her genealogy, but no other names have come up.

Ms. Silva thanked Mr. Duey for all his research. Nā Wai 'Ehā means the Four Waters and each place has a river. Linguistically and geographically it makes sense that it be called Wailuku River. Mr. Duey pointed out that in Alice Namakelua's 1948 song, *Na Wai Eha*, she called the water Wailuku and not 'Īao.

Ms. Holly McEldowney stated that she works for the Division of State Parks and has collected a number of historical background documents for 'Īao Valley State Monument. Based on these, she agrees that the earlier documents do call it Wailuku River. In a quick review of this collection, the first reference she saw to 'Īao Stream was in 1900. Her research focused on tracking the establishment of what is now the park. The current park includes a Land Commission Award parcel which was purchased by the Hawaiian Government in 1899 to establish the waterworks for Wailuku and Kahului. It was purchased specifically for the water rights that came with that Land Commission Award. After 1900 use of the terms stream and river were inconsistent, but eventually 'Īao Stream becomes more consistently used. After World War II, use of 'Īao Stream is very consistent. She noted that she was looking at water diversions for public instead of private uses. She also compiled the Land Commission records for claims and awards made in the upper valley. When the records name the river or kahawai adjoining a claimed parcel, it was always called Wailuku.

Mr. Mills concurred with this conclusion. He was looking through the Hawaiian language newspapers and everything he found was Wailuku River. He hardly found any 'Īao kahawai. He also wondered if the name was changed to differentiate it from Wailuku River in Hilo. Ms. Renee Louis explained that she was not aware of the BGN ever changing a name for this reason except for post offices. It only stipulates that there can be only one name per feature.

That name can be applied to multiple other features. From the federal government's point of view, this would not have been a reason to change the name.

Mr. Duey added that he wanted to propose this name changes four or five years ago but held off. He has been telling people this ever since. No one he talked to disagreed. Practitioners and semi-influential people in the community all agreed. He decided to wait until the water was restored to raise the issue formally. It would then be a river again. He pointed out that two letters of support are included in his submittal. One is from Hui O Nā Wai 'Ehā and the other from the Maui Historical Society. A draft resolution in support of this change will be heard by the Maui County Council on March 6 and then sent to committee. The final decision will not be made until April. He polled the council and has support of five of the nine council members. Ms. Delos Santos said she received a call from council services which asked if there was still time to submit a resolution to the HBGN. She said there was because the Board would not be making a decision today.

Ms. Delos Santos noted that this would be a significant change and she believes the Board is required to seek input on the proposal. Some level of public comment is in order. It is not clear how this will be done, but it needs to be done before a final Board decision. As the Board cannot afford to travel, one option is to place a notice in the newspaper. Mr. Duey said there are probably some who do not want change. Ms. Delos Santos said that she asked BGN staff if there were any criteria for what is called a stream verses a river. They said there were none. The decision is up to the state boards.

Ms. Kapua Sproat introduced herself to the Board as having been the lead attorney at Earthjustice for Hui O Nā Wai 'Ehā in its effort to restore water and justice to the four streams and communities of Nā Wai 'Ehā. She is currently an Associate Professor at the William S. Richardson School of Law, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. There she directs the law clinic. In this capacity she works with the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) to provide continued legal assistance to the Nā Wai 'Ehā community. Hui O Nā Wai 'Ehā started in October 2003 with a handful of community members and with representatives from the kupa of each of the communities of the four wai. Since then it has grown exponentially. With a settlement in the case reached in April 2014 and the restoration of the water to 'Īao in October 2014, the effort now has a huge following, particularly on social media sites such as Facebook. Although Mr. Duey is here to represent that community, she said she was here today to verify that Hui O Nā Wai 'Ehā is a well-established and widely supported organization on Maui. Many people involved are kupa of that place. Although Mr. Duey's wife, Aunty Rose, was born and raised in Lahaina, the 18 acres they currently malama is where her grandmother was raised. It was taken by the plantation, but they were able to get it back. It is the people of this place that are making this effort. Earthjustice filed the petition to restore the stream on behalf of Hui O Nā Wai 'Ehā in 2004. It has taken a decade for this to occur.

As part of the extended trial in 2007 and 2008, Dr. Kawika Tengan, a professor at the University of Hawai'i, served as an expert witness. He is also from Waiehu. He and a group that worked with him did extensive research on Nā Wai 'Ehā, which included searching through the Bishop Museum archives and oral histories and Hawaiian language newspapers.

This work was commissioned by OHA. During this research, he did not find any other name for Wailuku River. She offered to send the Board a copy of his report.

When the case started in 2004, most people did not know what Nā Wai 'Ehā was. Earthjustice and Hui O Nā Wai 'Ehā made a specific, strategic decision to call the place Nā Wai 'Ehā throughout the proceedings. The community wanted to reclaim this place name and its use. This request for a name change is a continuation of this effort. She reiterated that she was there to support Mr. Duey and help provide any resources needed. Ms. Delos Santos confirmed that the Board would appreciate a copy of Dr. Tengan's report and any other information.

Mr. Duey asked if the Board anticipated making a decision within a particular timeframe. Mr. Mills responded that the Board could probably make the decision within two months or a bit longer depending on the kind of public notice pursued.

Mr. Akana asked if the definition a stream verses a river is of particular concern. Ms. Sproat answered that this is not the primary concern. Rivers are generally seen as being larger than streams. This is part of the reason this area was so significant throughout Maui. Nā Wai 'Ehā was the largest single contiguous area of kalo cultivation in all of the Hawaiian Islands. It had the highest concentration of heiau. The water gives this place its significance. Waiehu is the largest stream in Maui and Wailuku the second largest. Both are very significant in terms of flow. Ms. Louis reiterated that from the USGS perspective, naming something a stream or a river is up to the state boards and it will generally adopt what the State boards decide. The USGS focuses on feature types and there are only a set number of these. She believes this feature type is waterway. In this case, the specific name would be Wailuku and then there would be the generic name which serves as an identifier or descriptor of the feature type. The state board can decide what it wants to call the feature.

Ms. Silva asked who this name change would impact. This could be a source of resistance. Ms. McEldowney said that State Parks would need to change the wording on its signs at 'Āo Valley State Monument when they are replaced. This is not a problem. Ms. Delos Santos pointed out that labels on the USGS maps would need to change. Any state documents would need to use this name which would take some education. Mr. Duey said it will take time but eventually 'Āo Stream will morph back into Wailuku River. Ms. Sproat noted that if numbers are important, the Hui O Nā Wai 'Ehā could put something on its Facebook page to encourage community comment.

Mr. Mills asked if the Hui would prefer Wailuku Stream or River. Ms. Duey confirmed that they believe that River is proper because it was called that historically. Ms. Delos Santos asked if they expect this to be controversial if the Board takes it out for public comment. Mr. Duey replied that he does not expect it to be controversial although someone will probably disagree. Most people he has talked to over the past four or five years did not raise concerns.

Mr. Akana asked how calling it Wailuku River would benefit their cause. Ms. Sproat replied that symbolically it would mean a lot to the community. There has been a decade long effort to return the wai to Nā Wai 'Ehā. This seemed like a logical next step. People were initially focused on the trial, but now there are related proceedings that they must go through such as

water rights permit applications. Symbolically it would be significant to have the Board recognize the traditional name of this place after the water was returned. It is also part of a larger community effort to maintain and retain traditional place names. Ms. Sproat asked if community testimonials in support should be sent to Ms. Delos Santos. Ms. Delos Santos confirmed that any should be sent to her. The Board would be happy to accept any comments.

The Board thanked Mr. Duey and Ms. Sproat for the presentation and submittals before they departed. The Board then discussed how it should receive public comments, particularly if the volume is high. Ms. Delos Santos suggested that OP establish an email address just for people submitting comments on this topic. Mr. Mills asked if the Board wanted to meet on Maui to hear comments directly. Ms. Louis noted that this would be the best way although logistics had to be considered. Ms. Delos Santos pointed out that OP has public meetings all the time, so she could probably find a meeting place. The Director of OP and Deputy Attorney General suggested that a Deputy Attorney General be at the meeting if one is held. Funding is still the primary concern. Mr. Mills suggested state agencies represented on the Board fund the travel costs of their designees. Ms. Delos Santos also said she needed guidance on how to hold a public meeting. Ms. McElDowney suggested that it be a Board meeting with this being the only issue on the agenda. Ms. Debra Mendes pointed out that Board members cannot discuss an issue unless it is an officially noticed meeting with an agenda. Ms. Delos Santos said one option is putting an ad in the paper that invites public comment by email or letter. Other ways of outreach could be pursued concurrently. Mr. Mills suggested the Board start with a public notice in the newspaper. It can decide if additional actions are warranted based on the response to the notice. The response could help justify travel costs if needed. Ms. Delos Santos said she would look into procedures for filing newspaper notices.

Ms. Silva noted that tourism might be a consideration for some. The so called 'Īao Needle is an icon and calling it 'Īao Stream links the two to the same area. Ms. Louis agreed but pointed out that reviving traditional place names can add historical value to the tourist experience. Place names broaden opportunities for telling stories about the history and traditions associated with a place. Mr. Marzen asked if, technically, both names could be used by state agencies because one is the official name and the other a variant. Is the Board deciding which name it wants the U.S. Government to officially recognize? Ms. Delos Santos clarified that state statute authorizes the Board to make decisions on alternate names in addition to the official name. The Board has not been using this authorization and has not formally recognized any alternate names. In theory, the statute says that state agencies are to use names in accordance with Board decisions. This currently means 'Īao Stream with the diacritical marks. Iao Stream, without diacritical marks, and Wailuku River would be variants.

AGENDA ITEM 3: Discussion of Use of Diacritical Marks in Hawaiian Words

Mr. Mills reminded the Board that it previously discussed the general issue of whether diacritical marks should be used at all. The issue was left outstanding with the Board opting to revisit it. Ms. Delos Santos explained that Board members have been hearing that some groups are opposed to using any diacritical marks in Hawaiian words, including place names. Ms. Louis reiterated that this philosophical issue needs further discussion. The Board needs to be aware of these changing sentiments and at least consider the trend.

Mr. Mills asked Board members for their mana‘o on this issue. Mr. Akana began by explaining the argument he has heard. Proponents do not want diacritical marks because their kupuna did not use them. He believes the use of these marks today is for the people of today. This is not disrespectful to the kupuna because if they knew the use of diacritical marks would educate people today, they would support them. He has come across this argument over the years. Usually when he explains why the ‘okina and kahakō are being used, people generally agree. Ms. Louis added that some proponents respond that using diacritical marks does not mean people pronounce words correctly. She responds that it is not just pronunciation. It is also about meaning. Diacritical marks add a layer of meaning that might not be conveyed otherwise. Their response is that some place names, for example, have multiple meanings and each is legitimate. An example of this is Halema‘uma‘u at Kilauea.

Ms. Silva said she views this issue as resulting from the many decades long project of language revitalization, beginning with diacritical marks being used in the dictionary and then with ‘Ahaui ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i when it developed guidelines. Diacritical marks are used in all the Hawaiian language classes to help students with both meaning and sound. It is a tool to help people pronounce and learn the meanings of words. There are now thousands of people who can read Hawaiian to different levels of ability and they have been using these tools. It is still something that cuts both ways. She finds that students who have never read anything without diacritical marks tend to freak out at first when asked to read Hawaiian without them. The next day or so they are fine with it. They just need to adjust. Her mana‘o is that these marks are a tool that helps students and there is no reason to throw the tool away.

Mr. Marques Marzan said he shares the sentiments already expressed. The nupepa was the dominate source of the written Hawaiian language when people were raised. They understood the context of the sentences and did not need to translate written sentences from a different understanding to make sense of it. He agrees that it is a tool to help people today understand what was written in the past and to make sure the next generations have that same understanding.

Mr. Mills said he hears that people do not like diacritical marks because Hawaiian is a spoken language. If this logic is followed, then all languages in the entire world are spoken languages. The alphabetic letters used to write Hawaiian fall under the same category. If we do not use the English alphabet, we would not even write the Hawaiian language anymore. From his perspective, he sees the sentiment against using diacritical marks as a selective preference by a minority of the population. He said he concurred with what others have said and recommends that the Board continue to use diacritical marks when reviewing Hawaiian place names.

Ms. Delos Santos asked if the sentiment against using diacritical marks was a growing trend as implied in previous discussions. Ms. Louis said that she is encountering more people with this sentiment on Hawai‘i Island. Sometimes at meetings she will add diacritical marks to words and will then be told to remove them. Her experience suggests that this appears to be a growing trend. It reflects the mindset of some people more than a trend in a particular area. Mr. Marzan said he can understand this perspective coming from a community that is now thinking and speaking Hawaiian all the time. Their whole context is very different from those who work primarily in the English-speaking world. They have surrounded themselves in a

Hawaiian mindset. He understands why they see no need for diacritical marks when they are immersed in the language. Ms. Louis agreed that this is the kind of community she was describing. Ms. Silva pointed out that in many old Hawaiian language documents and manuscripts, writers would use an apostrophe or dash in words, even in the *Kumulipo*. These were attempts to signal a sound difference such as a glottal. The kupuna at that time added marks when they wanted to make something clearer.

Ms. Delos Santos noted that the Board can anticipate some pushback on its decisions by those believing that diacritical marks should not be used. This is particularly true now that the Board's actions are attracting more public attention. The Board will be better prepared to respond having had this discussion. It will also be on record that the Board recognizes differing opinions on the use of diacritical marks and has given the subject serious thought.

Mr. Ryan Morales returned to the issue of government agencies having to use diacritical marks on all documents. Requiring this for documents related to land surveys and titles would open a large can of worms because the exact wording of preceding documents must be followed. Use of the names Wailuku River and 'Īao Stream is an example. Many land titles use one of these names and not the other. Names and words without diacritical marks must still be used exactly as they appear on older documents to avoid adding potential confusion or introducing inconsistencies that could cloud titles. Ms. Delos Santos asked that the Land Survey Division submit this perspective in writing so that it can be consideration part of the record. It highlights the potential impact of laws requiring the use of diacritical marks or particular spellings and the need for exceptions. Technically the current law requires the Land Survey Division to use place names recognized by the Board. Mr. Morales noted that current practices at the Land Survey Division will probably not change unless challenged in court. Ms. Delos Santos said that the presence or absence of diacritical marks would have less impact on land documents than changing feature names such as 'Īao Stream to Wailuku River. This concern should be part of the record. Ms. McEldowney observed that the land title process appears similar to quoting text from historical documents. Diacritical marks are not added or the spelling changed if the text is an exact quote from an original document. This is done to maintain the integrity of what was said in the original document. Mr. Mills pointed out that a Board decision to change a feature name would not cause someone to loose title to land in court. Titles searches always trace back through historical records for the evidence needed. He believes that the Board, in fulfilling its mission, needs to consider if a name change will lead to confusion. Historical documents are an important part of clarifying this confusion.

Ms. Mendes asked how the Board views the issue of diacritical marks being improperly used. She finds herself hesitant to use them for fear of doing so incorrectly. Others may feel the same way. Mr. Mills explained that the Board and others generally use the same resources such as the *Hawaiian Dictionary* and the place names books. These are readily available to the general public and easy to use. These sources are also available online. He pointed out that the Board faces a similar issue all the time when reviewing place names with no markings. It hesitates to add marks if it is not sure of a name's meaning or pronunciation. The Board is also afraid of being wrong. The usual resources can be used to find the correct spellings for most commonly used street or place names. Ms. Louis pointed out that some reluctance is the result of technological difficulties such as working with keyboards or word processing

programs not designed for diacritical marks. Ms. Delos Santos said that some fear comes from potentially offending someone if the marks are used incorrectly. Ms. Louis said she doesn't understand this fear. Most reasonable people would recognize it as a mistake and not fault the writer. Mr. Mills noted that some people are angry and like confrontation. This should never instill a fear of wanting to learn or practice what was learned. Ms. Mendes said that knowing which references to use goes a long way to allay fears of using diacritical marks. This is an important point to make if legislation will require the use of certain spellings.

Ms. Delos Santos asked if anyone had tried the Hawai'i Tourism Authority computer program discussed at the last meeting. The program was designed to automatically correct Hawaiian words and names. Mr. Akana said he tried it and found it difficult to use and convoluted. There were so many steps it did not seem worth the effort. He also found inaccuracies. Ms. Delos Santos noted that the appeal of this tool was having words corrected automatically. If it is not consistently correct, it might not be that useful. Ms. Louis suggested that the Hawai'i Tourism Authority be directed to the Hawaiian language dictionaries now available online at wehewehe.org.

Mr. Mills apologized that he had to leave for another meeting. Ms. Delos Santos chaired the remainder of the meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 6: Continued Review of Maui Island Place Names for Spelling and Diacritical Marks

The Board reviewed a total of 11 names on the Maui place name list. As with previous meetings, this list includes names that are in the GNIS but were not entered into the HBGN's working spreadsheets created when the HBGN began its review of all the Hawai'i USGS Quads. The board's decisions are as follows:

Kanaha Pond, Kanaha State Wildlife Sanctuary, and Kanaha Pond Waterfowl Refuge: The Board decided that the place name Kanaha should be changed to Kanahā in all three names. Kanahā Pond is in *Place Names of Hawaii* and the other two should be changed to Kanahā State Wildlife Sanctuary and Kanahā Pond Waterfowl Refuge based on their association with the place Kanahā which is in *Place Names of Hawaii*.

Kanaio Beach and Kanaio Prison Camp: The Board determined that these two names were spelled correctly because each is associated with the place Kanaio which is in *Place Names of Hawaii*.

KAOI-AM (Kiehi, Maui) and KAOI-FM (Wailuku): Ms. Louis reminded the Board that these radio antenna locations, named after station call signs, are in the spreadsheet because the place names Kihei and Wailuku appear in parenthesis as part of the name. This signifies the location of the antenna. The Board determined that the name KAOI-AM (Kiehi, Maui) should be changed to KAOI-AM (Kīhei, Maui) because it is associated with the place Kīhei which is in *Place Names of Hawaii*. The name KAOI-FM (Wailuku) is spelled correctly because it is associated with Wailuku which is in *Place Names of Hawaii*.

Kauiaha Gulch: The Board decided that no decision was needed on this name because it does not exist in the GNIS except as a variant of Kuiaha Gulch. This variant appears to be the result of a typographical error that occurred during the Phase I data compilation which initially populated the GNIS. The name was not in *Place Names of Hawaii* and was not found in other routinely used sources. Ms. Silva initially suspected that it was typographical error. Mr. Marzan noticed that there was a Kuiaha Gulch in Haiku and suggested that this might be the correct name. A search by Feature Identification Number found no original record for Kauiaha Gulch. It is listed only as a variant of Kuiaha Gulch. Since the name Kuiaha is also on the Board's current review list and was already being discussed, the Board decided to skip ahead in the list and review that name today as well.

Kuiaha Bay, Kuiaha Gulch, and Kuiaha Point: None of these names are in *Place Names of Hawaii*. Kuiaha Bay is in *Hawai'i Place Names*. In *Sites of Maui*, a Kuiaha Gulch is mentioned as is a heiau by that name. The name is spelled Kui'aha on the 2008 edition of the University of Hawai'i Bier map where it is applied to a bay and two gulches, but not to a point. Kui'aha Gulch is in the UH Press *Atlas of Hawai'i*. There is also an East and West Kuiaha Ahupua'a located next to the ahupua'a of Haiku on the tax map. The Board decided more research was needed as the name is spelled both with and without an 'okina.

AGENDA ITEM 7: Adjourn

Mr. Marzan moved to adjourn the meeting, Mr. Morales seconded the motion, and the Board approved the motion unanimously. The next Board meeting was scheduled for March 25, 2015 from 1:00 to 3:00 pm. The meeting adjourned at 11:40 am.

Respectfully Submitted,

Holly McEldowney