Information from stream-gaging stations is important for understanding the surface-water resources and floods of an area. Since 1909, the U.S. Geological Survey has operated a total of about 500 stream-gaging stations on selected streams throughout Hawaii. Some gaging stations are equipped with devices that continuously monitor changes in stream stage (water level above a specified datum) whereas others record only peak stages during storms. Relations between stream stage and discharge, called rating curves, are developed at these gaging stations. As of 2002, the gaging-station network for streams, ditches, canals, and storm drains in Hawaii consisted of about 80 continuous-record stations and about 100 stations that record storm peaks only. During 2003, continuous-record stream-gaging stations cost an average of about $12,000 annually to maintain.