

APPENDIX A
MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETINGS
OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

April 11, 2011
2:00 pm

Kalanimoku Building
Room 322
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Commissioners Present:

Calvert Chipchase, IV
Clarice Y. Hashimoto
Harold S. Masumoto
Elizabeth N. Moore
Dylan Nonaka
Lorrie Lee Stone
Anthony Takitani
Terry E. Thomason

Technical Support Staff Present:

Robyn Chun, Department of the Attorney General
Judy Gold, Office of Elections
Chelsia Lau, Office of Elections
Scott Nago, Office of Elections
Rex Quidilla, Office of Elections
Carolyn Roldan, Office of Elections
David Rosenbrock, Office of Elections
Rhowell Ruiz, Office of Elections
Aaron Schulaner, Office of Elections
Lori Tomczyk, Office of Elections

Observers Present:

Chad Blair, Honolulu Civil Beat
Glen Ida, Reapportionment Advisory Council
Royce Jones, ESRI
Nikki Love, Common Cause
Spencer Yim, Senator Malama Solomon's Office

I. Call to Order

Commission Secretary Nago called the meeting of the 2011 Reapportionment Commission to order at 2:03 pm.

Roll call of the Commission was taken. All Commissioners were present.

PROCEEDINGS

II. Duties and Responsibilities

Included in the packets given to the Commissioners were the following: laws; copy of the constitution; frequently asked questions; and definitions that outline the duties and responsibilities of the Commissioners.

III. Administrative Matters

A. Affirmation of Appointment

Deputy Attorney General Robyn Chun administered the Affirmation to the Commissioners.

B. Briefing on Fiscal Documents

Mr. Ruiz reviewed the reimbursement forms. He noted that the office will make the travel arrangements for the Commissioners when traveling to the neighbor islands. However, if the Commissioners wish to make their own travel arrangements, they will need to submit all original travel receipts to the office and the office will file for their reimbursement. The Commissioners were also provided with a sample and a supply of blank personal mileage vouchers which shall be used to file for reimbursement.

IV. GIS/Technical Support

A. Introduction of Technical Support Team

Commission Secretary Nago reported that House Bill No. 838, that is requesting \$714,000 to cover the Commission's expenses for the balance of this fiscal year. It was noted that an additional \$400,000 for fiscal year 2012 was being requested in the office's biennium budget. Upon passage of House Bill No. 838 the Office of

Elections will be able to hire technical staff to support the Commission.

B. Power Point presentation for Reapportionment/Redistricting

Mr. Jones provided a power point presentation of the technical aspects of reapportionment.

V. Discussion

A. Selection of Chairperson

Commission Secretary Nago reported that it is the interpretation of the Department of the Attorney General that a Chairperson has to be selected by April 14, 2011. Commissioner Masumoto questioned if it were possible to appoint a subcommittee of two commissioners to recommend names for consideration as possible Chairperson candidates. Deputy Attorney General Chun responded that according to the existing rules, four or less members of the Commission are allowed to meet provided that it occurs in connection with an investigation assigned to these members during a Commission meeting.

In response to questions that were raised relating to Executive Session, Deputy Attorney General Chun explained that the Commission could go into Executive Session only if they needed to discuss legal issues or get legal advice from counsel. Commissioner Takitani stated that he has some legal questions that he wanted to discuss with counsel.

VI. Executive Session

Commissioner Stone moved for the Commission to go into executive session pursuant to Hawaii Revised Statutes §92-5(a)(2). Motion was seconded by Commissioner Thomason with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

The Commission resolved to executive session at 2:35 pm and reconvened in open meeting at 2:50 pm.

Meeting Resumed in Open Session

At this juncture, the Commission returned to Agenda Item No. V.A. and continued their discussion on the Selection of the Chairperson.

Commissioner Masumoto moved that the Commission establish a subcommittee of two people to create a list of possible nominees for Chairperson. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Thomason with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

Commissioner Masumoto moved to nominate Commissioner Takitani. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Hashimoto with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

Commissioner Chipchase moved to nominate Commissioner Nonaka. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Hashimoto with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

Commission Secretary Nago noted a copy of the rules for the 2001 Reapportionment Commission was included in the meeting packet. These rules could be used as a guideline or be updated and adopted as rules for the current Commission.

Recess

Commissioner Nonaka moved to recess the meeting and reconvene on Thursday, April 14, 2011 at 1:30 pm in Conference Room 203 of the State Office Tower. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Hashimoto with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

Meeting was recessed at 2:59 pm and will reconvene on Thursday, April 14, 2011 at 1:30 pm in Conference Room 203 of the State Office Tower.

Reconvening of the Meeting

On April 11, 2011 Commission Secretary Nago reconvened the meeting at 1:30 pm in Conference Room 203 of the State Office Tower. All Commissioners, with the exception of Commissioner Masumoto, were present.

With regards to the development of a subcommittee to develop a list of possible candidates for Chairperson, Deputy Attorney General Chun clarified to the Commission that in her research following the last meeting,

she found that the law does permit for two or more members but less than a quorum to have discussion in private to discuss the selection of the commission officers without limit and subsequent reporting. Therefore, it is not necessary for the Commission to have a subcommittee to develop a list of possible candidates for Chairperson.

She also wanted to clarify that the Commission went into Executive Session to consult with its attorney on its powers and duties with respect to the selection of a Chairperson:

Commissioner Nonaka reported that even though there was much discussion, he and Commissioner Takitani do not have any recommendations for a Chairperson at this time. The Commission then questioned what they would do until a Chairperson is selected. Commission Secretary Nago explained that in the past a Temporary Chairperson was selected to conduct meetings until a Permanent Chairperson was selected.

Executive Session

Commissioner Nonaka moved for the Commission to go into executive session pursuant to Hawaii Revised Statutes §92-5(a)(2). Motion was seconded by Commissioner Stone with no objections from the seven commissioners present.

The Commission resolved to executive session at 1:40 pm and reconvened in open meeting at 2:18 pm.

Meeting Resumed in Open Session

At this juncture, the Commission returned to Agenda Item No. V.A. and continued their discussion on the Selection of the Chairperson.

Commissioner Nonaka moved that since they still do not have any agreement for a Chairperson, the subcommittee will continue to review names and work on coming up with recommendations for a Chairperson. Motion was seconded by Commissioner Thomason with no objections from the seven commissioners present.

Commissioner Takatani moved that Commissioner Nonaka serve as the Temporary Chairperson of the Reapportionment Commission. Motion was seconded by Commissioner Hashimoto with no objections from the seven commissioners present.

VII. Announcements

Commissioner Takitani recommended that the Commission schedule the next meeting and set its agenda. Items suggested were recommendation of possible names for Chairperson, rules for operation, timetable, and commission duties.

The next meeting is scheduled for April 21, 2011 in Conference Room 1403 of the State Office Tower.

VIII. Adjournment

Commissioner Thomason moved that the meeting be adjourned. Motion was seconded by Commissioner Takitani with no objections from the seven commissioners present.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 2:33 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott T. Nago", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Scott T. Nago
Chief Election Officer
Secretary to the Reapportionment Commission

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

April 21, 2011
2:00 pm

State Office Tower
Room 1403
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Commissioners Present:

Dylan Nonaka, Temporary Chairperson
Calvert Chipchase, IV
Clarice Y. Hashimoto
Harold S. Masumoto
Elizabeth N. Moore
Lorrie Lee Stone
Anthony Takitani
Terry E. Thomason

Technical Support Staff Present:

Robyn Chun, Department of the Attorney General
Judy Gold, Office of Elections
Chelsia Lau, Office of Elections
Scott Nago, Office of Elections
Rex Quidilla, Office of Elections
Carolyn Roldan, Office of Elections
David Rosenbrock, Office of Elections
Rhowell Ruiz, Office of Election
Aaron Schulaner, Office of Elections
Lori Tomczyk, Office of Elections

Observers Present:

Mark Andrews, Reapportionment Advisory Council
James Arakaki, Reapportionment Advisory Council
Virginia Beck, Public Access Room
Glen Ida, Reapportionment Advisory Council
Royce Jones, ESRI
Michael Levine, Civil Beat

Nikki Love, Common Cause
B.J. Reyes, Star Advertiser
Mark Santoki, Hawaii State Judiciary
Kerry Yoneshige, DAGS

I. Call to Order

Temporary Chairperson Nonaka called the meeting of the 2011 Reapportionment Commission to order at 9:01 am.

PROCEEDINGS

II. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

Roll call was taken by Temporary Chairperson Nonaka. All Commissioners were present.

III. Approval of Minutes

Commissioner Moore proposed the following amendments:

A. VI. Executive Session – Reconvening of the Meeting (page 4)

On [~~April 11, 2011~~] April 14, 2011 Commission Secretary Nago reconvened the meeting at 1:30 pm in Conference Room 203 of the State Office Tower.

B. VII. Announcements (page 6)

The next meeting is scheduled for April 21, 2011 at 9:00 am in Conference Room 1403 of the State Office Tower.

Minutes for the April 11, 2011 meeting were approved with the proposed amendments.

IV. Public Testimony – Any interest person may submit data, views or arguments on any agenda item

No public testimony was given. Commission Secretary Nago noted for the Commission that a letter from Senate President Shan Tsutsui appointing four individuals to the Reapportionment Advisory Council was included in the meeting packet.

V. Timeline – Deadlines (final and intervening) for proposed reapportionment plan and commission’s duties and responsibilities for preparing proposed plan and meeting deadlines

Mr. Rosenbrock gave an overview of the Reapportionment Commission Timeline. A proposed plan will need to be completed within 100 days and a public hearing will need to be held for this proposed plan. After the public hearing, the Commission will need to consider the recommended changes and corrections heard at the public hearing and prepare a final plan within 150 days after the selection of a Chairperson. Other key items noted were: the formation of the Rules and Procedures and Technical Committees; adoption of Rules and development of the Commissions Plan; creation of the federal and state legislative districts; and determination of the staggered senate seats. The plan will be the basis of how reprecincting will be done.

Commissioner Masumoto questioned the roll of the Advisory Council. Commission Secretary Nago noted that their role may be determined by the Commission and can be addressed in the rules.

Commissioner Stone questioned the current budget bill before the Legislature and how it plays into the Commission’s role. Commission Secretary Nago reported that the budget bill is scheduled to be heard today in Conference Committee. The monies will be used for the operation of the Reapportionment Commission. One of the items the monies will be used for is the hiring of four (4) staff members. The Commission may hire their own staff or they could defer that to the Office of Elections. The monies for the rest of this fiscal year will be used for the GIS contract. The \$400,000 for the next fiscal year will be used for the operating budget.

Commissioner Stone questioned if the RFP for the GIS contract was already put out. Commission Secretary Nago reported that the office is currently going through a sole source procurement.

The Commission discussed the hiring of staff and requested job descriptions and salaries for the four positions. Commissioner Stone made a motion to create a subcommittee to begin work on hiring staff for the Reapportionment Commission. Commissioner Takitani seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present. Commissioner Hashimoto motioned to appoint Commissioner Masumoto to this committee. Commissioner Stone seconded the motion with no

objections from the eight commissioners present. Commissioner Thomason nominated Commissioner Chipchase to the committee. Commissioner Moore seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

Commissioner Thomason had a question regarding the GIS contract that has not yet been awarded. Commission Secretary Nago noted that we are in the process of getting a sole source approval. Commissioner Thomason expressed concern that the briefings were given by a representative of a vendor. Mr. Schulaner clarified that the vendor who gave the presentation was used in the 2001 Reapportionment and the presentation was based on historical information and it was the Commission's responsibility to decide what services it wants and how they want to proceed.

Commissioner Thomason questioned if the Commission played a role in the sole source selection. Commission Secretary Nago responded that the Commission's roll would be decided by the Commission. Commissioner Stone would also like the Commission to examine what options are available and Commissioner Thomason would like to be able to define the services needed.

Commissioner Stone moved to expand the roll of the subcommittee, with the assistance of the other Commission members, to include recommendations for the vendor and software services. Commissioner Hashimoto seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

Temporary Chair Nonaka questioned if there was money in the budget for the neighbor island Advisory Council members to attend Commission meetings. Commission Secretary Nago said that there is money budgeted for their travel.

VI. Adoption of rules for operation/conduct of the Commission

Items that Deputy Attorney General Chun wanted to bring to the Commission's attention were:

Rule no. 9: If the Commission would like to go into Executive Session, the reason for holding such a meeting must be publicly announced.

Rule no. 8: This rule would give the Commission authority to call an emergency meeting. In order to call this emergency meeting, at least two-

thirds of the Commission members must agree that an unanticipated event has occurred.

Rule no. 14(e): This allows public testimony on items listed in the notice of hearing. The interested party must make a request and provide a written copy of the testimony to the Commission Secretary at least 48 hours prior to the hearing in question. If this was not done, the Commission can decide if they want to hear the testimony.

Rule no. 10: If the Commission wanted to confer outside of a publicly announced meeting, it would need to fall under one of the exceptions listed in this rule.

Proposed Amendments

Rule no. 10(e): Commissioner Thomason suggested to amend rule 10(e) so that it would state: "Any communications or interaction between or among four or less of the Commission's members concerning the selection of the Commission's officers." or between or among all of the Commission's officers for selection of administrative staff and contractors services." All Commissioners agreed to amend this rule.

Rule no. 16: Commissioner Masumoto suggested that the Commission consider the appointment of two vice chairs. All Commissioners agreed to amend this rule.

Rule no. 7: Commissioner Takitani suggested amending this rule to cut the posting of meeting notices from six days to three days. There were no objections to this amendment.

Rule no. 4(c): Commissioner Takitani suggested removing the parenthesis and underline from "that is not privileged or confidential". There were no objections to the changes.

Rule no. 13: Commissioner Takitani questioned the requirement of publishing public hearing notices in the newspaper since the publication will be very costly. Commissioner Masumoto suggested that the Attorney General clarify if the public hearing notices needed to be published in the newspaper.

Commissioner Hashimoto moved that the amendments as stated be approved. Commissioner Stone seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present. The rules were adopted as

amended. Deputy Attorney General Chun will amend the rules as discussed and circulate.

VII. Discussion and appropriate action concerning possible names of individuals for Chairperson

Temporary Chairperson Nonaka reported that after much discussion, the subcommittee has not come up with names to be recommended for Chairperson. Commissioner Takitani suggested sending a letter to the Supreme Court. Temporary Chairperson Nonaka suggested the letter include acknowledgement that the deadline for selecting a Chairperson has passed and the Commission will continue to work on it.

Deputy Attorney General Chun stated that there is an attorney/client communication that she would like to discuss with the Commission in executive session.

Commissioner Moore moved that the Commission go into Executive Session. Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

The Commission resolved into Executive Session at 9:50 am and reconvened in open meeting at 10:05 am.

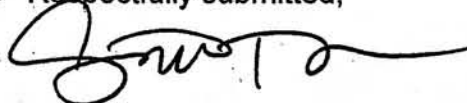
VIII. Adjournment

Commissioner Thomason moved that the meeting be adjourned. Commissioner Stone seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 10:08 am.

The next meeting is scheduled for April 28, 2011 at 2:00 pm in Conference Room 203 of the State Office Tower.

Respectfully submitted,



Scott T. Nago
Chief Election Officer
Secretary to the Reapportionment Commission

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

April 28, 2011
2:00 pm

State Office Tower
Room 203
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Commissioners Present:

Dylan Nonaka, Temporary Chairperson
Calvert Chipchase, IV
Clarice Y. Hashimoto
Harold S. Masumoto
Elizabeth N. Moore
Lorrie Lee Stone
Terry E. Thomason

Technical Support Staff Present:

Robyn Chun, Department of the Attorney General
Judy Gold, Office of Elections
Scott Nago, Office of Elections
Rex Quidilla, Office of Elections
Carolyn Roldan, Office of Elections
David Rosenbrock, Office of Elections
Rhowell Ruiz, Office of Election
Aaron Schulaner, Office of Elections
Lori Tomczyk, Office of Elections
Charles Wong, Office of Elections

Observers Present:

Marissa Agena
Virginia Beck, Public Access Room
Glenn Ida, Reapportionment Advisory Council
Royce Jones, ESRI
Gary Kubota, Honolulu Star Advertiser
Michael Levine, Civil Beat
Michael Palcic, Reapportionment Advisory Council

Fred Roling
Malia Schneider, OHA
Alvin Tamashiro, DAGS

I. Call to Order

Temporary Chairperson Nonaka called the meeting of the 2011 Reapportionment Commission to order at 2:01 pm.

PROCEEDINGS

II. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

Roll call was taken by Temporary Chairperson Nonaka. Commissioner Chipchase would be a few minutes late and all other Commission members with the exception of Anthony Takitani were present.

III. Approval of Minutes

Minutes of the April 21, 2011 meeting were approved as written.

IV. Public Testimony – Any interested person may submit data, views or arguments on any agenda item

No public testimony was given, however, written testimony was submitted by Jean Aoki from the League of Women Voters of Hawaii, Nikki Love from Common Cause Hawaii and Barbara Polk from Americans for Democratic Action. The testimony covered two rule changes that were adopted by the Commission. One was changing the six day public notification for meetings to three days and the other was requiring any interested party to make a request and provide a copy of written testimony 48 hours prior to the hearing in question.

Temporary Chairperson Nonaka commented that the commission would not entertain any changes to the rules at the moment. He also noted that the commission understands the concerns noted and commented that the rule changes were not made to limit public input or participation but to give the Commission more flexibility because they are restricted to a much tighter timeline.

No other public testimony was given.

V. Report from Contract Review and Administrative Hiring Subcommittees

Commissioner Masumoto reported that he and Commissioner Chipchase met and reviewed the position descriptions that were prepared for the Comptroller and Legislature. After some discussion both agreed to ask Commission Secretary Nago to post the recruitment information on the Office of Elections website. Commissioner Masumoto suggested that he and Commissioner Chipchase review the submitted resumes, interview the applicants, and make hiring suggestions to the Commission.

Commissioner Masumoto also noted that after discussing with Commissioner Chipchase the sole source issue, they felt that the Commission should wait for the Chief Procurement Officer to make a ruling first before making any decisions.

Commissioner Thomason noted that while the Chief Procurement Officer was making his decision, was the procurement notice posted in order to give other competitors equal opportunity. Secretary Nago noted that the procurement notice was posted on the procurement website on April 19th.

Temporary Chairperson Nonaka asked if there were any resumes submitted and Commission Secretary Nago responded that there were some resumes submitted and the resumes have been forwarded to Commissioner Masumoto and Commissioner Chipchase. Deadline date for the subcommittee recommendations to the Commission will be the next Commission meeting.

At the request of Commissioner Stone, a letter will be sent by Commission Secretary Nago on behalf of the Commission to the Chief Procurement Officer requesting that a decision on the sole source request be expedited.

VI. Discussion and appropriate action concerning possible names of individuals for Chairperson

Temporary Chairperson Nonaka reported that the subcommittee has had no further movement and the appointment decision will be made by the Supreme Court.

VII. Executive Session

The Commission did not have a need to resolve into Executive Session.

VIII. Adjournment

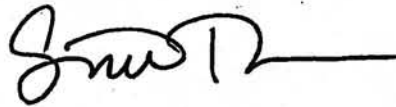
The next meeting is scheduled for May 4, 2011 at 3:00 pm in Conference Room 204 of the State Office Tower.

Suggested agenda items to be discussed are: creation of technical committees, Vice Chair selection committee formation, administrative staff hiring, development of future meeting schedule and discussion on the Advisory Council role.

Commissioner Chipchase moved that the meeting be adjourned. Commissioner Moore seconded the motion with no objections from the seven commissioners present.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 2:25 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott T. Nago", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Scott T. Nago
Chief Election Officer
Secretary to the Reapportionment Commission

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

May 4, 2011
3:00 pm

State Office Tower
Room 204
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Commissioners Present:

Victoria Marks, Chairperson
Calvert Chipchase, IV
Clarice Y. Hashimoto
Harold S. Masumoto
Elizabeth N. Moore
Dylan Nonaka
Lorrie Lee Stone
Anthony Takitani
Terry E. Thomason

Technical Support Staff Present:

Robyn Chun, Department of the Attorney General
Judy Gold, Office of Elections
Scott Nago, Office of Elections
Rex Quidilla, Office of Elections
Carolyn Roldan, Office of Elections
David Rosenbrock, Office of Elections
Rhowell Ruiz, Office of Election
Aaron Schulaner, Office of Elections
Lori Tomczyk, Office of Elections
Charles Wong, Office of Elections

Observers Present:

Virginia Beck, Public Access Room
Richard Ha, Reapportionment Advisory Council
Glenn Ida, Reapportionment Advisory Council
Royce Jones, ESRI
Nathaniel Kinney, Reapportionment Advisory Council

Michael Levine, Civil Beat
Nikki Love, Common Cause
Michael Paicic, Reapportionment Advisory Council
Malia Schneider, OHA
Glen Takahashi, City and County of Honolulu
Shannon Wood

I. Call to Order

Chairperson Marks called the meeting of the 2011 Reapportionment Commission to order at 3:04 pm.

PROCEEDINGS

II. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

Roll call was taken and all Commission members were present.

III. Approval of Minutes

Minutes of the April 28, 2011 meeting were approved as written.

IV. Public Testimony – Any interested person may submit data, views or arguments on any agenda item

Public testimony was given by Shannon Wood noting her previous experience with the reapportionment process and wished the Commission good luck with their upcoming endeavor.

V. Discussion of Commission committee formation

Chairperson Marks opened discussion on the formation of committees. Commissioner Masumoto suggested that the Commission create a four member technical committee. Commissioner Masumoto nominated Commissioner Hashimoto, Commissioner Moore nominated Commissioner Nonaka, Commissioner Takitani nominated Commissioner Stone and Commissioner Nonaka nominated Commissioner Chipchase.

Commissioner Thomason noted that with the workload and time that will be involved with this committee, substitutes should be in place in case the primary committee member is unavailable.

Chairperson Marks reiterated the motion that if Technical Committee Members, Commissioners Hashimoto, Nonaka, Stone, and Chipchase, were unable to attend any committee meetings, they could obtain a substitute. Commissioner Takitani moved and Commissioner Moore seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

VI. Discussion of Reapportionment Advisory Council role

Commissioner Masumoto noted that for the 2001 Reapportionment, the Advisory Council was consulted to review the draft plan. He recommended that the current Advisory Council be consulted as early as possible to get their input on how they view their islands before starting to draw the plan.

Commissioner Thomason also expressed that the Advisory Council is more familiar with their communities, and should inform the Commission early on of their ethnic groups and natural geographic boundaries that exist, in order to help the Commission be more efficient when drawing district lines.

Due to the limited time frame, the Commission discussed setting the initial meeting date for the Advisory Council. There was some concern that not all the appointments had been made. Commissioner Masumoto moved that Commission Secretary Nago write a letter to the Appointing Authority requesting that the final three Advisory Council members be appointed. Commissioner Moore seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

Advisory Council Member Ida from Oahu noted that since he and many of the new appointees are serving on this council for the first time, he would like to have informational materials provided to them. Commission Secretary Nago will distribute the handout materials sent to the Commission members and noted that some of the material requested is posted on the Office of Elections' website.

After some discussion, the Commission decided to invite the entire Advisory Council to the island of Oahu and set the date for their first Advisory Council meeting. A date for this meeting will be set when discussing the future commission meeting schedule.

VII. Discussion of hiring Commission administrative staff

Chairperson Marks moved that this item be moved to the end of the agenda since this discussion will probably need to be done in executive session. Commissioner Stone seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

VIII. Discussion and selection of Vice Chairs for the Commission

Chairperson Marks opened discussion on the selection of Vice Chairs for the Commission. Commissioner Takitani nominated Commissioner Masumoto as Vice Chair. However, Commissioner Masumoto declined this nomination due to his busy upcoming schedule. Commissioner Hashimoto nominated Commissioner Takitani. Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion. Commissioner Chipchase nominated Commissioner Nonaka as a second Vice Chair. Commissioner Hashimoto seconded the motion. Chairperson Marks moved that Commissioners Takitani and Nonaka serve as the two Vice Chairs. Commissioner Stone seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

IX. Discussion of future Commission meeting schedule

Commissioner Masumoto noted that the Commission is not yet fully organized and suggested one more administrative meeting prior to turning it over to the Technical Committee. Commissioner Thomason concurred with Commissioner Masumoto in scheduling one additional meeting. Commissioner Thomason stated the need to identify and assign certain responsibilities to the Technical Committee to meet the 100 days deadline.

The Commission decided to set their next meeting on May 11th, at 2:00 pm at the State Capitol, Room 329.

After discussion, a Commission meeting with the Advisory Council was set for May 24th, at 3:00 pm at the State Capitol, Room 329. An invitation for this meeting will be sent to the Advisory Council members.

Another meeting for the Commission was set for June 9th, at 3:00 pm at the State Capitol, Room 329.

Agenda items to be discussed at the May 11th meeting are: further discussion on administrative matters, role of the Advisory Council, role of

the Technical Subcommittee, contractor statement of work, and revisit the rules for notice requirements.

X. Executive Session

Pursuant to Hawaii Revised Statutes §92-5(a)(2), Commissioner Takitani moved for the Commission to go into executive session. Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion with no objections from the nine Commissioners present.

The Commission resolved to executive session at 3:49 pm and reconvened in open meeting at 4:58 pm.

Reconvene of Meeting

Chairperson Marks announced that the Commission as a whole has agreed with the recommendation of the Administrative Hiring Subcommittee. Project Manager will be David Rosenbrock and GIS Analyst will be Charles Wong. The Subcommittee also recommended that Chairperson Marks and Project Manager Rosenbrock hire the administrative assistant and secretary. Chairperson Marks and Project Manager Rosenbrock will interview the seven applicants for these positions and decide who to hire. This hiring is contingent on the Governor's budget approval. The Office of Elections will continue to provide administrative support until the positions are filled.

Commissioner Masumoto inquired if multi-member districts are allowable under the State or United States Constitution, and if the State Attorney General can provide advice on the risks involved. Deputy Attorney General Chun noted the Commission can ask for legal opinion and to write the request to Attorney General David Louie.

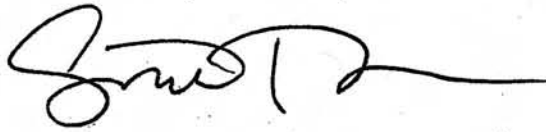
XI. Adjournment

Before adjourning the meeting, Chairperson Marks asked if there were any additional questions or comments. Ms. Love from Common Cause asked if the rules for the Commission will be posted. She was notified that the rules will be posted on the Office of Elections' website.

Commissioner Stone moved that the meeting be adjourned. Commissioner Takitani seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:03 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott T. Nago", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Scott T. Nago
Chief Election Officer
Secretary to the Reapportionment Commission

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

May 11, 2011
2:00 pm

State Capitol, Room 329
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Commissioners Present:

Victoria Marks, Chairperson
Calvert Chipchase, IV
Clarice Y. Hashimoto
Harold S. Masumoto
Elizabeth N. Moore
Dylan Nonaka
Anthony Takitani
Terry E. Thomason

Technical Support Staff Present:

Robyn Chun, Department of the Attorney General
Judy Gold, Office of Elections
Scott Nago, Office of Elections
Kristen Oka, Office of Elections
Carolyn Roldan, Office of Elections
David Rosenbrock, Office of Elections
Aaron Schulaner, Office of Elections
Lori Tomczyk, Office of Elections
Charles Wong, Office of Elections

Observers Present:

Bruce Asato, Star-Advertiser
Virginia Beck, Public Access Room
Nancy Davlantes, Common Cause
Glenn Ida, Reapportionment Advisory Council
Royce Jones, ESRI
Gary Kubota, Star-Advertiser
Michael Levine, Civil Beat
Nikki Love, Common Cause

Michael Palcic, Reapportionment Advisory Council
Malia Schneider, OHA
Linda Smith, Reapportionment Advisory Council
Alvin Tamashiro, DAGS-ASO
Vickie Viotti, Star-Advertiser
Melissa Vomvoris, Office of Senator Ihara
Shannon Wood

I. Call to Order

Chairperson Marks called the meeting of the 2011 Reapportionment Commission to order at 2:04 pm.

PROCEEDINGS

II. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

Roll call was taken and all Commission members were present with the exception of Commissioner Stone.

III. Approval of Minutes

Chairperson Marks asked for a motion to approve the minutes of the May 4, 2011 meeting. Commissioner Hashimoto moved and Commissioner Takitani seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

IV. Public Testimony – Any interested person may submit data, views or arguments on any agenda item

Public testimony was given by Ms. Love of Common Cause. She asked that the Commission change the rules to reflect a six day meeting notice as required by the Sunshine Law.

Oahu Advisory Council Member Palcic wanted to make note that in the previous minutes, the Advisory Councils are referred to as the Reapportionment Advisory Council. He stated that constitutionally and by statute there are four Reapportionment Advisory Councils that represent four distinct island units and each individual council is responsible to gather and transmit information for their distinct island group.

V. Discussion and appropriate action, if necessary, re: the Reapportionment Advisory Council role

Commissioner Masumoto noted that a small group of commissioners should be present when the Advisory Councils meet. Commissioner Chipchase stated that after the Advisory Councils hold their May 24th meeting, the Councils would be in a better position to know how they will move forward and could then invite the Commission members to attend future meetings. The Commission will make an effort to send at least two Commission members to attend the Advisory Councils meetings.

Commissioner Thomason noted that if the Advisory Councils knew in advance what districts the Commission is reviewing, the Councils from the various islands could prioritize the demographic data for matters of concern for the Commission to review.

Project Manager Rosenbrock stated there will be a demonstration of the software being used for this reapportionment at the May 24th meeting. The demonstration will cover history of reapportionment, the use of the software, and what information will be available on the site. Project Manager Rosenbrock noted that by Monday, he will have a set of agenda items. The demonstration materials will be made available on line and hard copies can also be made available for interested persons.

Commission Secretary Nago noted for the Commission that all materials being sent to Commission members are also being sent to the Advisory Councils.

It was also noted that according to the rules adopted by the Commission, the Advisory Councils are required to post meeting notices six days in advance and they are also required to keep minutes of its meetings.

VI. Discussion and appropriate action, if necessary, re: the Technical Committee role

Chairperson Marks opened the discussion on the role of the Technical Committee and noted to Commissioner Masumoto that he was here in 2001. Commissioner Masumoto suggested that the Technical Committee make the initial recommendation to the Reapportionment Commission. Chairperson Marks inquired on the timing and sequencing.

Project Manager Rosenbrock noted that in 2001, they did not have to address the permanent resident base question. He also noted that they

have the data set population for Congressional District redistricting, and can get information from various agencies. The Commission can begin with the Congressional districts then move on to the house and senate districts.

Commissioner Nonaka inquired on the timeframe and Project Manager Rosenbrock responded this data should be collected by the end of June. Commissioner Masumoto noted the Commission needs to make a decision. Commissioner Nonaka commented there is not a lot of time, only have one month. Project Manager Rosenbrock responded there are certain things we can do because of geography, but once the population base is in place, the process will move quickly. Commissioner Nonaka inquired if the Federal Census Block is available publically, and Project Manager Rosenbrock responded yes.

Chairperson Marks noted that the Technical Committee will work hand-in-hand with Project Manager Rosenbrock, and meet weekly with the Reapportionment Commission. Chairperson Marks suggested the need for benchmarks and Project Manager Rosenbrock said he will have benchmarks by the end of this week.

VII. Discussion and appropriate action, if necessary, re: Administrative Matters

Chairperson Marks announced that interviews for the Administrative Assistant and Secretary positions are being held on Friday, May 13th and Tuesday, May 17th.

Project Manager Rosenbrock and Mr. Wong have relocated to the State Capitol, Room 445. The office will start to have someone there daily beginning Thursday, May 12th.

Chairperson Marks inquired if maps will be available. Project Manager Rosenbrock said that he can print maps in Room 445. Commissioner Nonaka noted that maps should be accessible on their computers. Project Manager Rosenbrock added, those with no access can have printed maps.

VIII. Discussion and appropriate action, if necessary, re: Contractor Statement of Work

Chairperson Marks noted that the contractor statement of work was available via email to the Commission members. Commissioner Nonaka

asked for an update on the contract. Project Manager Rosenbrock reported that discussion is currently taking place to finalize the contract. However, the bill for the emergency appropriation for this contract has not yet been signed by the Governor.

IX. Discussion and possible amendment of Reapportionment Rules regarding meeting notice requirement

Chairperson Marks requested a motion to have the Commission go into executive session to consult with legal counsel.

X. Executive Session

Commissioner Thomason moved for the Commission to go into executive session. Commissioner Hashimoto seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

The Commission resolved to executive session at 2:27 pm and reconvened in open meeting at 2:44 pm.

Reconvene of Meeting

Chairperson Marks requested a motion to amend the existing rules to reflect a change in meeting notice from three days to six days. This is based on advice from legal counsel since it is not clear whether the Sunshine Law applies to the Reapportionment Commission. The Commission will voluntarily follow the six day requirement.

This motion was made by Commissioner Takitani and seconded by Commissioner Hashimoto with no objections from the eight Commissioners present.

XI. Adjournment

Chairperson Marks noted that the next Commission meeting will be held at the State Capitol, Room 329 on May 24th at 3:00 pm.

Agenda items to be discussed at the next scheduled meeting are:

- role of the Advisory Councils to include discussion on issues that may impact the Commissions work, address non-resident military, non-resident students and felons;

- discussion of administrative matters to include administrative staff hiring status, status of contractor's contract;
- discussion of multi-member districts if a response is received from the Attorney General's office;
- status of work for Technical Committee; and
- scheduling of future meetings.

Chairperson Marks then asked if there were any further comments from the Commissioners or the public.

Ms. Wood suggested that the Commission consider counting the military and that they should consult with the respective neighborhood boards, of areas that the military live, to get feedback.

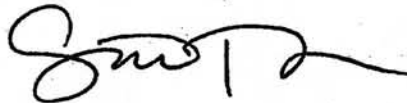
Oahu Advisory Council Member Ida requested assistance with how to go about conducting public hearings and posting public notice and asked for assistance from the Office of Elections.

Oahu Advisory Council Member Palcic informed that the Oahu Advisory Council has scheduled a meeting for May 24th at 1:30 pm in a room to be announced.

Commissioner Takitani moved that the meeting be adjourned. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 2:55 pm.

Respectfully submitted,



Scott T. Nago
Chief Election Officer
Secretary to the Reapportionment Commission

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

May 24, 2011
3:00 pm

State Capitol, Room 329
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Commissioners Present:

Victoria Marks, Chairperson
Calvert Chipchase, IV
Harold S. Masumoto
Elizabeth N. Moore
Dylan Nonaka
Lorrie Lee Stone
Anthony Takitani
Terry E. Thomason

Technical Support Staff Present:

Brian Aburano, Department of the Attorney General
Robyn Chun, Department of the Attorney General
Judy Gold, Office of Elections
Scott Nago, Office of Elections
Kristen Oka, Office of Elections
Carolyn Roldan, Office of Elections
David Rosenbrock, Office of Elections
Aaron Schulaner, Office of Elections
Lori Tomczyk, Office of Elections
Charles Wong, Office of Elections

Observers Present:

James Arakaki, Hawaii Advisory Council
Roderick Becker, WAM
Kat Brady, Community Alliance on Prisons
John Carroll
Christopher Chang, Maui Advisory Council
Keith Chow
Bart Dame

Dan Diffenderser
Roosevelt Freeman
Josh Frost, Progressive Democrats of Hawaii
JoAnne Georgi, Kauai Advisory Council
Kris Hanselman, UHPA
Ka'aina Hull, Kauai Advisory Council
Glenn Ida, Oahu Advisory Council
Royce Jones, ESRI
Representative Jo Jordan
Nathaniel Kinney, Oahu Advisory Council
B.J. Lamb, Hawaii Advisory Council
Michael Levine, Civil Beat
Nikki Love, Common Cause
Lynne Matusow, Downtown Neighborhood Board
G.A. Morris, Capitol Consultants of Hawaii
Will Nhieu, Office of Senator Donna Kim
Randall Nishimura, Kauai Advisory Council
John Radcliffe, Capitol Consultants of Hawaii
Janice Ringler, Common Cause
Fred Rohlfing, Maui Advisory Council
David Ross, Hawaii Advisory Council
Madge Schaefer, Maui Advisory Council
Senator Sam Slom
Amy Sojot, WAM
Alvin Tamashiro, DAGS-ASO
Melissa Vomvoris, Office of Senator Ihara

I. Call to Order

Chairperson Marks called the meeting of the 2011 Reapportionment Commission to order at 3:03 pm.

PROCEEDINGS

II. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

Roll call was taken and all Commission members were present with the exception of Commissioner Hashimoto.

III. Approval of Minutes

Chairperson Marks asked for a motion to approve the minutes of the May 11, 2011 meeting. Commissioner Takitani moved and Commissioner Stone seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present. It was noted by Commissioner Moore that on page 3, Item V, the word "Council" should read as "Councils". There were no objections from the eight commissioners present and the minutes were approved as amended.

IV. Historical legal review of Hawaii reapportionment/redistricting by Brian P. Aburano, Deputy Attorney General – 2001 Reapportionment Commission

Deputy Attorney General Aburano, who was the legal counsel assigned to the 2001 Reapportionment, gave a brief historical legal review of Hawaii's reapportionment and redistricting. His presentation will be posted on the Office of Elections web page.

V. Public Testimony – Any interested person may submit data, views or arguments on any agenda item

Ms. Wood testified that she had difficulty confirming today's Commission meeting and asked that we allow the public to leave their contact information so that future meeting announcements can be sent to them. She is also asking that the Commission explore the possibility of airing the Commission meetings on public access channels and allow viewers to participate by phoning in their questions and concerns. Airing on public access channels will also allow viewers to tape the meetings if they are unable to view the meetings as they are being held.

Maui Advisory Council member Schaefer asked the Commission to consider scheduling the meetings at an earlier time since she encounters various challenges while traveling in from the outer island to attend the meetings. She felt that it would be very helpful for all Advisory Council members traveling in from the outer islands if the meetings were scheduled a little earlier.

Mr. Carroll testified that in 1980 he was disturbed by the one man one vote issue. As a result, the Travis v. State of Hawaii lawsuit was filed and prevailed before a three judge panel. It is his feeling that the Federal law,

with respect to multi member districts, is that there should be one man one vote. He believes strongly about the right to have knowledge of who your representative and senator is and the potential impact of plunking on elections. He stated that he will bring another lawsuit if the decision to go to multi member districts is made.

Maui Advisory Council member Rohlfing testified that the people were better served with multi member districts and asked the Commission to consider that when making decisions.

Mr. Diffenderser testified that he is against the testimony given by the Maui Advisory Council member. He felt that most people that worked during the day would be unable to attend earlier scheduled meetings.

Chairperson Marks asked the members of the Advisory Councils to introduce themselves to the Commission and audience. The Oahu Advisory Council reported that they held their first meeting and have chosen Michael Palcic as the Chairperson, Glenn Ida as the Vice Chairperson, Linda Smith as the Secretary, and Nathaniel Kinney as member. Their next meeting will be held at 1:00 pm on June 8th at the State Capitol.

VI. Reapportionment Project Staff Presentation

Project Manager Rosenbrock reported that the contract is approaching the signing stage, however, the emergency appropriation bill has not yet been signed.

The power point presentation given by Project Manager Rosenbrock and Mr. Jones from ESRI will be posted on the Office of Elections web page.

After the presentation, Commissioner Thomason asked when using the term "Total Non-Resident Military Dependents" when addressing the population data set under non-resident military, does DEERS report the dependents as being non-residents. Project Manager Rosenbrock answered yes. Model used to process data received will be broken down into four categories: non-resident military, non-resident military dependents, resident military and resident military dependents.

Commissioner Thomason also asked for clarification on whether military dependents, unless living overseas, are considered residents in the location that they are living in. Project Manager Rosenbrock responded

yes but noted that the Defense Manpower Data Center will not give exact local addresses since it is considered confidential information, they will only give information by zip codes. Because of this, they will be using the model to determine how the military population will be counted.

Commissioner Takitani asked if a different permanent population base can be used for the congressional redistricting. Project Manager Rosenbrock responded that for federal redistricting they must use the entire state population. For the legislative seats, the commission can define what the permanent resident population is. Those that do not meet the definition that is decided as the permanent resident base can be extracted.

Commissioner Takitani questioned if the 10% deviation was per district. Project Manager Rosenbrock responded that in 2001, a strict practice of staying within the 10% statewide deviation was maintained. Each island had one target population for the House and one target population for the Senate. While doing this, they found that the Island of Kauai was half a Senator short so they had to canoe a portion of Kauai with another island. The canoe district practice was not popular but had to be done in order to avoid under or over representation. The revised plan maintained a 10% deviation within each basic island unit.

VII. Discussion of the Reapportionment Advisory Councils role to include discussion of issues that may impact the work of the Commission

Commissioner Masumoto recommended that the Advisory Councils give input on single/multi member districts. Commissioner Nonaka noted that since the Commission needs to do decision making by June 14th, the Advisory Councils should meet and make recommendations and preferences on single/multi member districts and the resident population base.

Commissioner Stone has no issue with the recommendations made but would like to wait until the Commission receives the Attorney General's opinion regarding single/multi member districts.

Chairperson Marks expressed concern on when the Attorney General's opinion would be received and the timing of the Advisory Councils' meetings. Deputy Attorney General Chun indicated that she does not have a specific date identified but is continuing to work towards completing this opinion.

Chairperson Marks stated that the Advisory Councils should also provide input on whether the Commission should include or exclude non-resident military, non-resident military dependents, non-resident students and felons in the permanent resident population. Aliens are a non-issue because the data cannot be extracted since it's not on the census form.

Maui Advisory Council member Schaefer asked if the Office of Elections could provide for the Advisory Councils and the Commission, the factsheet provided during the 1991 General Election which addressed the issue of non-resident military not be considered as part of the permanent population. Ms. Schaefer noted that this issue was placed on the ballot as a Constitutional Amendment and was passed. She also stated that she had a copy of this page of the factsheet and a motion was made by Chairperson Marks that a copy of this page be provided to the Commission and the Advisory Councils. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Thomason and the motion carried with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

Commissioner Thomason requested from Project Manager Rosenbrock a rationale on what population is extracted and who would be included or excluded.

Kauai Advisory Council member Nishimura mentioned, in terms of the questions from the Reapportionment Commission, can there be a specific list of issues so the Advisory Councils' can address them at one time.

Ms. Wood mentioned there may be college students paying in-state tuition. Also, there are some military families living outside the base who possibly should be counted. If excluded from being counted, they would be under represented.

Commissioner Chipchase asked Project Manger Rosenbrock to clarify the distinction between the student information received from the University of Hawaii and the private universities. Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that the University of Hawaii does not provide a local address for its students. They provide the number of non-residents but no addresses. A request for a count and local addresses is being sent to the universities. The information will be available within 10 days to two weeks.

Chairperson Marks also made a motion that the Advisory Councils provide input to the Commission whether non-resident military, non-resident

military dependents, non-resident students and felons be included or excluded in the definition of permanent resident. Kauai Advisory Council member Randall Nishimura questioned if the felon population is the population that is incarcerated here or on the mainland. Project Manager Rosenbrock noted that the felon population living on the mainland is counted in the state that they are incarcerated and the felon population incarcerated here are included in our population. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Masumoto. The motion was then amended to include input from the Advisory Councils regarding single versus multi member districts. The amended motion carried with no objections from the eight Commissioners present.

VIII. Discussion and appropriate action, if necessary, on status of work for Technical Committee

Project Manager Rosenbrock suggested that the Technical Committee should meet very shortly after the contract is signed.

It is a concern of the Commission that the emergency appropriation bill has not yet been signed. There is ongoing communication with the Governor's Office regarding the signing of this bill.

In the interim, the Technical Committee will begin meeting. No meeting notice will need to be posted as long as there are no more than 4 commission members meeting.

Commissioner Thomason reiterated earlier comments regarding public access to Commission meetings. He made a motion that the Office of Elections go forward and contact Olelo regarding the possibility of televising Commission meetings. The motion was seconded by Chairperson Marks and carried with no objections from the eight Commissioners present.

IX. Discussion and appropriate action, if necessary, of administrative matters to include hiring of staff

Chairperson Marks stated that the Commission should go into executive session to discuss the hiring of staff.

X. Executive Session

Chairperson Marks moved for the Commission to go into executive session. Commissioner Takitani seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

The Commission resolved to executive session at 5:10 pm and reconvened in open meeting at 5:59 pm.

Reconvene of Meeting

Chairperson Marks noted that the Commission has made a decision on the staff that will be hired but will not announce the names until the positions are funded.

XI. Schedule future meeting dates

The meeting scheduled for June 9th at 3:00 pm will remain and if necessary, the meeting will be continued on June 15th at 10:00 am. A meeting is also scheduled for June 28th at 2:00 pm.

Agenda items will include:

- Reports from Advisory Councils to include:
 - What should be included/excluded in the permanent resident population base
 - Whether we should include or exclude non-resident military, non-resident military dependents, non-resident students, and felons.
 - Views on single and multi member districts
 - Discussion and appropriate action regarding canoe districts
- Discussion on whether the reapportionment and redistricting should start with existing legislative districts and their boundaries and adjust those boundaries to meet new population targets
- Discuss the work of the Technical Committee
- Discuss and take appropriate action if necessary on administrative matters

- Executive Session
- Set future meeting dates
- Discuss and take appropriate action if necessary of reapportionment and redistricting. This will be an ongoing agenda item.

XII. Adjournment

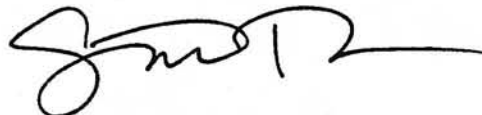
Commission Secretary Nago announced that the Kauai Advisory Council will meet on June 3rd on Kauai. The time and location of this meeting to be announced.

Chairperson Marks moved that the meeting be adjourned. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 6:05 pm.

Next meeting will be held at the State Capitol, Room 329 on June 9th at 3:00 pm.

Respectfully submitted,



Scott T. Nago
Chief Election Officer
Secretary to the Reapportionment Commission

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

June 9, 2011
3:00 pm

State Capitol, Room 329
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Commissioners Present:

Victoria Marks, Chairperson
Calvert Chipchase, IV
Clarice Hashimoto
Harold S. Masumoto
Elizabeth N. Moore
Dylan Nonaka
Lorrie Lee Stone
Anthony Takitani
Terry E. Thomason

Technical Support Staff Present:

Robyn Chun, Department of the Attorney General
Judy Gold, Office of Elections
Scott Nago, Office of Elections
Kristen Oka, Office of Elections
Rex Quidilla, Office of Elections
Carolyn Roldan, Office of Elections
David Rosenbrock, Office of Elections
Aaron Schulaner, Office of Elections
Lori Tomczyk, Office of Elections
Charles Wong, Office of Elections

Observers Present:

Jean Aoki, League of Women Voters
Virginia Beck, PAR
Roderick Becker, WAM
Bart Dame
Derrick DePledge, Star-Advertiser
Richard Fale

Josh Frost
JoAnne Georgi, Kauai Advisory Council
Kris Hanselman, UHPA
Joseph Heaukulani
Glenn Ida, Oahu Advisory Council
Nathaniel Kinney, Oahu Advisory Council
Nikki Love, Common Cause
Lynne Matusow
Amy Monk, Oahu County – Democratic Party of Hawaii
David Monk
Caryn Moran
Pat Nakamoto, County of Hawaii-Elections Division
Mark Niese, AP
Randall Nishimura, Kauai Advisory Council
Michael Palcic, Oahu Advisory Council
Janice Ringler, Common Cause
Randy Rodrigues
Fred Rohlfing, Maui Advisory Council
Michelle Scala, WAM
Madge Schaefer, Maui Advisory Council
Linda Smith, Oahu Advisory Council
Tom Smythe, Military Officer Association
Cynthia Vaillancourt
Melissa Vomuoris, Office of Senator Les Ihara
Alia Wong, Civil Beat
Arnold Wong, Ironworkers 625
Shannon Wood

I. Call to Order

Chairperson Marks called the meeting of the 2011 Reapportionment Commission to order at 3:03 pm.

PROCEEDINGS

II. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

Roll call was taken and all Commission members were present.

III. Approval of Minutes

Chairperson Marks moved to approve the minutes of the May 24, 2011 meeting. It was noted that the minutes should be amended to include Michael Palcic and Linda Smith from the Oahu Advisory Council under "Observers Present". The motion to approve the minutes as amended was seconded by Commissioner Takitani. There were no objections from the nine commissioners present and the minutes were approved as amended.

IV. Public Testimony – Any interested person may submit data, views or arguments on any agenda item

Ms. Vaillancourt testified that she is a retired military member and currently resides in Hawaii. She requests that the Commission conscientiously consider counting the military in the permanent resident population.

Mr. Rodrigues testified that he is a retired military officer and has lived in Hawaii for the last eight years. He asks that the Commission count the military in the permanent resident population.

Mr. Palcic testified on his own behalf that he is swayed by arguments to keep the state apportionment counts in sync with the federal census. He asks that the Commission consider that individuals living in our state are entitled to representation in the legislature and he also stated that the extraction of a certain population from the census block counts can lead to inexact results.

Ms. Georgi testified on her own behalf and asks that the Commission give Kauai the minimum representation of two (2) state senators and three (3) house representatives as stated in the State Constitution, Article IV, Section 5. She also stated that the current Commission has only one (1) representative from the neighbor islands. She asks that in the future, there is representation from each island unit included in the Commission appointments.

Ms. Wood testified on her own behalf that she feels that the military should be counted in the permanent resident population. She also feels that since the homeless population is always moving, there is a need to find a way to have them counted.

Ms. Aoki from the League of Women Voters stated that since the Commission is appointed and is considered bipartisan, she asks that the Commission remain transparent throughout its process. She also testified that the military and its dependents pose a special problem since their population is concentrated in only a few districts and the population numbers fluctuate. This could potentially cause a negative effect on the population deviation in these districts. Ms. Aoki stated that this comment should not be considered while the Commission decides whether or not to include the military in the population base. She also noted that the 2001 Commission agreed that for the Canoe districts, they would assign each county its own target population.

Mr. Fale testified that he is a combat veteran and is a resident of the North Shore. He asks that the Commission include the military in the permanent resident population. He noted that he also discussed this issue with other active military members and they agreed that they would like to be included in the population count in order to get representation. It is also his feeling that all people have the right to get representation.

V. Reports from Advisory Councils

Mr. Nishimura, Chairperson for the Kauai Advisory Council, noted that the Council submitted written recommendation that the non-resident military population, non-resident military dependents, non-resident students, and convicted felons not be counted in the permanent resident count. Commissioner Thomason asked if these views would change if the military dependents paid Hawaii State income and property taxes. Mr. Nishimura responded that he viewed this as more of an establishment of residency. The larger issue would be, as an example, the shifting of a military facility and its population and how it would impact the representation for a smaller local population. In the event of a down sizing of the facility and its population, there is a potential loss of representation for the smaller communities. This loss of representation would be the primary objection of the Council.

Commissioner Thomason commented that as reflected in the testimony given, it is a concern of the military population that they are counted and represented. He noted that he understands the concerns of the neighbor islands and would like to find a balance in which the concerns of both groups are addressed. He also noted that the State Constitution does have representation protection for each island.

Commissioner Nonaka noted that since he is from the Big Island, he can understand and relate to the military population concerns of the neighbor islands. He also questioned if the military was counted and it did not have an impact on the number of representatives, would the concerns go away. Mr. Nishimura feels that this scenario will not be the case.

Ms. Schaefer, Chairperson of the Maui Advisory Council, reported that the Council met on June 8th. The Council voted unanimously, after a public meeting, that the non-resident military should not be counted in the permanent resident population. This was based on the 1991 Reapportionment Commission recommendation to the Legislature to change the apportionment base from registered voters to permanent residents. This Hawaii State Constitutional amendment was placed on the 1992 General Election ballot and was passed. With regards to the permanent resident population, the Maui Advisory Council voted no to the inclusion of non-resident students and 3-1 on the vote to include sentenced felons. The Council was split on the single or multi-member districts, pending the Attorney General opinion. The Council did not discuss the issue of canoe districts but feel that the Maui population would probably not support having canoe districts.

Mr. Rohlfing, Maui Advisory Council member, commented that in the law suit filed by the Citizens for Equitable and Responsible Government v. the County of Hawaii, the court stated that the phrase "equal resident population" in the County of Hawaii Charter excludes the non-resident college students and non-resident military personnel from the permanent population base for the purposes of reapportionment in the council districts. He suggests that this case be reviewed and given proper weight.

It was reported that the Hawaii Advisory Council was conducting its meeting at the current time and was not available for comments. Mr. Palcic, Chairperson of the Oahu Advisory Council, reported that the Oahu Advisory Council will be meeting on the morning of July 15th, at 8:00 am, in the State Capitol, Conference Room 329.

Chairperson Marks asked if the Commission would have discussion on holding off any decision making until there was feedback from all of the Advisory Councils.

Commissioner Takitani asked if it is known that if we only use the population numbers that we currently have and not include the military

population, would some islands other than Oahu gain any seats. Mr. Rosenbrock explained that there was some discussion regarding this issue, if there is no extraction done, there would be no change in representation. However, if there is an extraction of over 20,000, a senate seat from Oahu will go to the Big Island. Mr. Rosenbrock reminded everyone that we have not yet received any information from the military and that this number only reflects the number needed to create a change.

Commissioner Masumoto suggested that the discussion of single/multi-member districts and canoe districts be removed from the table. Chairperson Marks made a motion to change the order of discussion. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

Chairperson Marks asked for any discussion regarding canoe districts. Commissioner Chipchase commented that he understood why the canoe districts were unpopular with the neighbor islands. He noted that he did not want to go into the technical process of reapportionment with limitations but rather have the Technical Committee proceed with data so that the plans could be made in context and not in the abstract and then bring its recommendations to the Commission. He also noted that this comment was not limited only to the canoe districts but also to other issues on the agenda.

Commissioner Masumoto stated that the issue of canoe districts should be addressed and voted on so that the Technical Committee will not have to address it. Commissioner Stone, being a member of the Technical Committee, agreed with Commissioner Masumoto.

Commissioner Nonaka expressed some concern regarding the relationship between the multi-member districts and the canoe districts. He feels that by voting against canoe districts you are possibly voting against multi-member districts and vice versa.

Commissioner Hashimoto, also being a member of the Technical Committee, agreed with Commissioners Masumoto and Stone. She also feels that having canoe districts was not in the best interest of the people affected.

Chairperson Marks made a motion that canoe districts be avoided between basic island units. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Masumoto. With no further discussion, the motion was opposed by

Commissioner Chipchase and carried by the other eight commissioners present.

Chairperson Marks made a motion to have single member districts. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Nonaka. The motion was opposed by Commissioner Takitani. He explained that he was once a member of a multi-member district and saw its weaknesses and strengths and feels that they worked together and the relationships were different. Commissioner Masumoto commented that he will vote in favor of the single member district due to his views, as an example, of one district being represented by one senator and another represented by multiple senators. The motion was also opposed by Commissioners Thomason, Moore, and Chipchase. The motion was carried by the other five commissioners present.

Chairperson Marks suggested that in terms of what constitutes the permanent resident population, she would like to wait until she hears from the remaining Advisory Councils.

Commissioner Thomason commented that having served in the military he understands and agrees with the testimony to count the military and its dependents. He would like to see the military counted if there is no difference or no great impact.

Commissioner Stone noted that she briefly reviewed the legal case discussed by Mr. Rohlfing, Maui Advisory Council member, and feels that the Commission should have some legal guidance before making a decision on the non-resident military issue. The Commission may seek an opinion from the Attorney General and Commissioner Thomason suggested that the response remain confidential until the Commission, with the advice of the Attorney General, decides to release the information.

Chairperson Marks made a motion to not make a decision on what constitutes permanent resident population until the Commission receives input from all of the Advisory Councils. Commissioner Stone seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

Commissioner Masumoto suggested that a deadline date for the Advisory Councils input be imposed. Since one was already given, Commissioner Chipchase suggested that the vote for this decision be placed on the agenda for the next meeting. Chairperson Marks noted that this meeting

will be continued on June 15th and perhaps the decision making for this issue could be continued then. Chairperson Marks moved to delay decision making on the permanent resident population until the next meeting on June 15th. Commissioner Stone seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

VI. Discussion and action, if appropriate, whether reapportionment and redistricting should start with existing legislative districts and their boundaries and adjustment of those boundaries to meet new population targets.

Project Manager Rosenbrock and Mr. Jones from ESRI provided a brief presentation on starting with existing legislative district boundaries which will be posted on the Office of Elections website.

Commissioner Masumoto noted that starting with the existing legislative districts boundaries will be the least disruptive for voters. Using the existing boundaries will give the Technical Committee a starting point and they will be able to adjust the lines accordingly.

Chairperson Marks made a motion to have reapportionment and redistricting start with existing legislative districts and boundaries and adjustment of those boundaries shall be done to meet the new population targets. Commissioner Hashimoto seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

VII. Discussion and action, if appropriate, regarding Constitutional and statutory criteria and technical specifications for public submission of proposed redistricting plans.

Chairperson Marks made a motion that the technical specifications that were given on the handouts during the presentation be used for public submissions of any proposed redistricting plans. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Nonaka.

Mr. Palcic suggested that there may be other things to consider besides population targets when adjusting boundaries. Mr. Rosenbrock reminded everyone that the Commission will still need to adhere to the Constitutional requirements when adjusting boundaries. Use of the existing boundaries is a starting point which can be adjusted to reflect current data.

With no further discussion the motion was carried unanimously by the nine Commissioners present.

VIII. Discussion and action, if appropriate, on status of work for Technical Committee

Chairperson Marks noted that item VIII will be left to the Technical Committee.

IX. Discussion and action, if appropriate, of reapportionment and redistricting

Chairperson Marks noted that item IX will be left to the Technical Committee.

X. Discussion and action, if appropriate, of administrative matters

Chairperson Marks announced that the reapportionment appropriation bill has been signed and it will probably take a week to 10 days to get the contract signed and new staff brought on board. She also announced that the Administrative Assistant position will be filled by Caryn Moran and the Secretary position will be filled by Sylvia Matsuda.

Mr. Rosenbrock announced that the Skype service is available for the Commission; however there is no broadband access into Conference Room 329 so the Skype service could be done through wireless, but the throughput is not good.

Mr. Rosenbrock reported that he has been working with Olelo and was told that they are able to do live broadcasts of the Commission meetings but most programs are taped and shown to suit the Olelo broadcast schedule. It was also noted that the taped programs can be shown on the neighbor islands. The broadcast times will be determined by the local stations.

Commissioner Nonaka commented that there is a service called U-Stream that is available for live broadcasts and he will discuss the particulars with Mr. Rosenbrock at a later time. Since the Capitol may not be wired, there may be technological issues with live broadcasts.

Commissioner Nonaka made a motion that the Commission will try to seek ways to have meetings broadcast live, subject to technology.

Chairperson Marks seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

XI. Executive Session

Chairperson Marks moved for the Commission to go into executive session. Commissioner Chipchase seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

The Commission resolved into executive session at 4:52 pm and reconvened into open meeting at 5:32 pm.

Chairperson Marks announced that the legal opinion received from legal counsel may be released to the public if agreed upon by the Commission. The contact person to obtain a copy will be Deputy Attorney General Robyn Chun.

XII. Schedule future meeting dates

The next scheduled commission meeting will be held on June 28th at 2:00 pm at the State Capitol, Conference Room 325.

Recess

At this juncture, Chairperson Marks moved to recess this meeting and reconvene on Wednesday, June 15th at 10:00 am at the State Capitol, Conference Room 329. Meeting was recessed at 5:34 pm.

Reconvening of the Meeting

On Wednesday, June 15, 2011, at 10:06 am, the meeting was reconvened at the State Capitol, Conference Room 329. All commissioners with the exception of Commissioners Moore and Takitani were present.

Chairperson Marks announced that Olelo was present at the meeting and was broadcasting live locally and to the neighbor islands. The meeting is also being taped for broadcasting at a later date and time.

Chairperson Marks then asked for any public testimony.

Mr. Smythe testified that he is a retired military officer and currently with the Military Office of America. He is in support of the inclusion of the

military in the permanent resident population. He noted that a recent study done by RAND breaks down the military contributions made to this State's economy. This study is available for review online on the HIPA website.

Ms. Matusow testified that she would like to see the Technical Committee post meeting notices and have open meetings and allow public testimony like the Commission is currently doing since she feels the Technical Committee work is very important.

Ms. Schaefer, Chairperson for the Maui Advisory Council, asked that the entire factsheet that was provided in 1992 regarding the proposed amendments to the Hawaii State Constitution be made available. A copy of the entire factsheet was provided and will be made available online.

Mr. Dame testified that after much thought and consideration, he does not support the inclusion of military personnel in the permanent resident population. This is primarily because the military population is not here to establish permanent residency but were transferred here for military duty. Commissioner Thomason asked if he also felt that the military dependents should be excluded and he responded that the dependents were here because they have come with their transferred spouse and were not here to establish permanent residency and therefore should not be included. He also commented that most of the incarcerated felons have been long time residents of the State and if possible, should be counted in their resident districts instead of the district of the Halawa Correctional Facility or the Oahu Community Correctional Center.

Commissioner Takitani arrived.

Mr. Palcic, Chairperson for the Oahu Advisory Council, presented to the Commission a resolution passed by the Oahu Advisory Council recommending that population counts used in redistricting State House and Senate, be the same as Congressional District (1,360,301). The Oahu Advisory Council feels the fair and equitable solution is one of inclusion.

Chairperson Marks inquired if there was any representation from the Hawaii Advisory Council. Since no one was available, Chairperson Marks suggested that the Commission hold off decision making on population base. Commissioner Thomason stated that he would prefer to wait for

input from the Hawaii Advisory Council before any decision making. All Commissioners present agreed.

Chairperson Marks requested further discussion on the Technical Committee and their work. It was her understanding that the Technical Committee's work was to develop redistricting recommendations for the Commission. In consideration of earlier testimony given by Ms. Matusow, Chairperson Marks would also like the Technical Committee's work and process be transparent for the public.

Commissioner Nonaka said that as a member of the Technical Committee, he is willing to meet and work with individuals if they are interested in giving comments or recommendations to the Technical Committee. He stated the public will have the ability to go on line where the software will be available on the website and would be a more practical way for public input. He also noted that the work of the Technical Committee will not officially start until the contract is signed.

Chairperson Marks made a motion that the Technical Committee be assigned to investigate the redistricting for the US House of Representatives, and both the State Senate and House of Representatives, and report back their recommendations and be prepared to discuss these findings with the Commission. Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

Chairperson Marks stated that in terms of administrative matters, a proposed plan will need to be published by the August 7th and will then go out for public hearing. The proposed plan may change based on input from the public. Also noted was that administratively, we are still waiting for the contract to be signed so that the Technical Committee can begin work and we are also waiting for Personnel to hire the staff.

Commissioner Chipchase left.

Mr. Rosenbrock announced that the new email address for the Reapportionment Commission is: Reapportionment@hawaii.gov

Chairperson Marks suggested the Commission go into executive session to discuss legal advice with Counsel regarding population base. Commissioner Nonaka moved for the Commission to go into executive

session. Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion with no objections from the seven commissioners present.

The Commission resolved into executive session at 11:17 am and reconvened into open meeting at 12:13 pm.

Chairperson Marks announced that the Commission has decided not to release the preliminary opinion from the Attorney General's Office regarding population base because the Commission will be sending a formal written request asking for additional legal opinion.

Also noted, that upon entering into executive session, it was noticed that a tape recording device was left on and taping on the front row. The tape recording device is now in the possession of the Chairperson and will be turned over to the Attorney General's Office, and asked if any laws have been broken.

XIII. Adjournment

Chairperson Marks moved that the meeting be adjourned. Commissioner Stone seconded the motion with no objections from the seven commissioners present.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 12:17 pm.

The next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, June 28, 2011 at 2:00 pm in Conference Room 325 at the State Capitol.

Respectfully submitted,



Scott T. Nago
Chief Election Officer
Secretary to the Reapportionment Commission

2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

STANDARDS AND CRITERIA

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Standards and criteria that shall be followed:

The population base used shall be the total population of the State of Hawaii as determined by the last U.S. Census (1,360,301 persons).

The population in the two congressional districts shall be as nearly equal as possible. The difference in the populations in the two districts must be less than 1% and preferably less than 0.82%.

The congressional districts shall not be drawn so as to unduly favor a person or political party.

The congressional districts shall be "contiguous". In other words, all parts of each district should share a common border and you should be able to reach any part of that district without crossing the district's boundary. Put another way, no district should be divided into two or more discrete pieces.

The congressional districts shall not be drawn so as to: (a) deny or abridge a citizen's right to vote based on race, color or membership in a language minority group; or (b) unlawfully discriminate against voters on the basis of race, color or membership in a language minority group.

Standards and criteria that are to be followed if practicable:

The congressional districts should be geographically "compact".

The congressional district boundaries should follow permanent and easily recognized features such as streets, streams, and clear geographic features.

The congressional district boundaries should coincide with census tract boundaries. (This should automatically follow from the requirement that census blocks not be split.)

The state legislative districts should be wholly included within the congressional districts. In other words, all proposed state senate and representative districts should wholly fit

within one of the two proposed congressional districts. They should not cross the congressional district borders and sit partly within both congressional districts.

Submergence of an area in a larger district wherein substantially different socio-economic interests predominate should be avoided. For example, if there are two groups of people with differing socio-economic interests residing in areas close to each other, if practicable, the congressional districts should not be drawn so that the voting power of one of the groups is submerged or outweighed by the voting power of the other group.

All proposed plans submitted to the Commission must contain the following technical information in the following format in order to be considered:

- Plans shall be submitted as a table of census block IDs, block population, and assigned district number.
- Permissible district numbers for Federal Congressional plans are 1 and 2. Permissible district numbers for State Senate plans are 1 thru 25. Permissible district numbers for State House plans are 1 thru 51.
- The Commission will also accept general comments and recommendations for redistricting and requests to consolidate, split or maintain specific communities of interest. Comments and recommendations should be submitted in writing.

Other standards and criteria:

Neighborhoods will generally be determined based on existing elementary school district boundaries and/or neighborhood board district boundaries.

STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Standards and criteria that shall be followed:

The population base used shall be the “permanent resident” population of the State of Hawaii. The permanent resident population is the total population of the State of Hawaii as shown in the last U.S. census less the following: non-resident students and non-resident military sponsors.

The permanent resident population in each of the 25 state senate districts shall be as nearly equal as possible. The population difference between the largest and smallest of the senate districts (the “maximum deviation”) shall be less than 10%.*

* Maximum deviations greater than 10% are prima facie unconstitutional and have to be justified by rational state objectives. Maximum deviations greater than 16% are considered unjustifiable.

The permanent resident population in each of the 51 house of representative districts shall be as nearly equal as possible. The maximum deviation between the largest and smallest of the house of representative districts shall be less than 10%.*

No state legislative district shall be drawn so as to unduly favor a person or political party.

Except in the case of districts encompassing more than one island, each state legislative district shall be "contiguous". In other words, all parts of each proposed district should share a common border and you should be able to reach any part of that district without crossing the district's boundary. Put another way, no district should be divided into two or more discrete pieces.

All state legislative districts shall be single-member districts. Alternatively, not more than four members shall be elected from any state legislative district.

In drawing the state legislative districts, no census blocks shall be split. In other words, district lines shall not be drawn so that a census block lies partly in one district and partly in another district.

The state legislative districts shall not be drawn so as to: (a) deny or abridge a citizen's right to vote based on race, color or membership in a language minority group; or (b) unlawfully discriminate against voters on the basis of race, color or membership in a language minority group.

Standards and criteria that are to be followed if practicable:

No district shall extend beyond the boundaries of any basic island unit.*

The state legislative districts should be geographically "compact".

The state legislative district boundaries should follow permanent and easily recognized features such as streets, streams, and clear geographic features.

The state legislative district boundaries should coincide with census tract boundaries. (This should automatically follow from the requirement that census blocks not be split.)

The state legislative districts should be wholly included within the congressional districts. In other words, all proposed state senate and representative districts should wholly fit within one of the two proposed congressional districts. They should not cross the congressional district borders and lie partly within both congressional districts.

* This standard may not be practicable since it may result in a maximum deviation between districts that exceeds 10%. Such deviations are prima facie unconstitutional and have to be justified by rational state objectives. Deviations greater than 16% are considered unjustifiable.

The state house of representative districts should be wholly included within the state senate districts. In other words, a representative district should not lie partly in one senate district and partly within another senate district.

Submergence of an area in a larger district wherein substantially different socio-economic interests predominate should be avoided. For example, if there are two groups of people with differing socio-economic interests residing in areas close to each other, if practicable, the state legislative districts should not be drawn so that the voting power of one of the groups is submerged or outweighed by the voting power of the other group.

All proposed plans submitted to the Commission must contain the following technical information in the following format in order to be considered:

- Plans shall be submitted as a table of census block IDs, block population, and assigned district number.
- Permissible district numbers for Federal Congressional plans are 1 and 2. Permissible district numbers for State Senate plans are 1 thru 25. Permissible district numbers for State House plans are 1 thru 51.
- The Commission will also accept general comments and recommendations for redistricting and requests to consolidate, split or maintain specific communities of interest. Comments and recommendations should be submitted in writing.

Other standards and criteria:

Neighborhoods shall be determined based on existing elementary school district boundaries and/or neighborhood board district boundaries.

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

June 28, 2011
2:00 pm

State Capitol, Room 325
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Commissioners Present:

Victoria Marks, Chairperson
Calvert Chipchase, IV
Clarice Y. Hashimoto
Harold S. Masumoto
Elizabeth N. Moore
Dylan Nonaka
Lorrie Lee Stone
Anthony Takitani
Terry E. Thomason

Technical Staff Present:

Robyn Chun, Department of the Attorney General
Judy Gold, Office of Elections
Caryn Moran, Office of Elections
Scott Nago, Office of Elections
Kristen Oka, Office of Elections
Rex Quidilla, Office of Elections
Carolyn Roldan, Office of Elections
David Rosenbrock, Office of Elections
Rhowell Ruiz, Office of Elections
Aaron Schulaner, Office of Elections
Lori Tomczyk, Office of Elections
Charles Wong, Office of Elections

Observers Present:

Jean Aoki
Bart Dame
Nancy Davlantès, Common Cause Hawaii
Josh Frost, Progressive Democrats of Hawaii

JoAnne Georgi, Kauai Advisory Council
Kristeen Hanselman, UHPA
Glenn Ida, Oahu Advisory Council
Krishna Jayaram, City & County of Honolulu
Barry Lamb, Hawaii Advisory Council
Michael Levine, Civil Beat
Nikki Love, Common Cause
Lynne Matusow, Downtown Neighborhood Board
Amy Monk
Pat Nakamoto, County of Hawaii-Elections Division
Mark Niesse, AP
Will Nhiev, Office of Senator Donna Mercado Kim
Randall Nishimura, Kauai Advisory Council
Michael Palcic, Oahu Advisory Council
Sam Puleasi, Democratic Party
B.J. Reyes, Star-Advertiser
Fred Rohlfing, Maui Advisory Council
Madge Schaefer, Maui Advisory Council
Senator Sam Slom, State Senate
Tom Smyth, Military Officers Association of America
Glen Takahashi, City & County of Honolulu-Elections Division
Melissa Vomvoris, Office of Senator Les Ihara
Shannon Wood, Windward Ahupuaa Alliance

I. Call to Order

Chairperson Marks called the meeting of the 2011 Reapportionment Commission to order at 2:02 pm.

PROCEEDINGS

II. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

Roll call was taken and all Commission members were present.

III. Approval of Minutes

Chairperson Marks moved to approve the minutes of the June 9, 2011 meeting and reconvened meeting on June 15, 2011. Commissioner Masumoto noted that

the minutes of the June 9, 2011 meeting, page 6, paragraph 1, should clarify that the order of subjects be "reversed" instead of "removed".

Commissioner Moore noted that she was not present at the reconvened meeting on June 15, 2011 and would abstain from voting on approval of the minutes.

Chairperson Marks amended her motion to approve the minutes of the June 9, 2011 meeting, recessed and reconvened on June 15, 2011, as amended. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Masumoto and the minutes were approved as amended with no objections from the eight commissioners present and Commissioner Moore abstaining.

IV. Public Testimony – Any interested person may submit data, views or arguments on any agenda item

Mr. Palcic testified on his own behalf that the method and standards used by the U.S. Census to count people should be followed in Hawaii redistricting and that the census is very inclusive in counting the population used in federal redistricting. He summarized information provided on the U.S. Census website. He stated that the U.S. Census counts individuals at their location on census day at each person's usual residence, where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. He stated that the census term "usual residence" is not necessarily the same as a legal or voting residence address and that the term included, for example, those in military barracks, a shelter, jail, mental facility, prison/jails or college dorm away from home. He noted that the census count included babies born by 11:59 pm on the census day and persons alive for any portion of that day.

Chairperson Marks asked Mr. Palcic if he had comments on the issue raised in earlier testimony that Kansas and Hawaii are the only two states that do not currently include military and dependents in their counts for reapportionment. She noted this issue has been raised at Commission meetings and in the news media but she did not have a specific source. Mr. Palcic stated that he had a document from the State of Kansas entitled "Kansas Population and Adjustment for Legislating Redistricting" from a redistricting seminar publication by the National Conference for State Legislatures (NCSL), reporting that Kansas conducts an independent survey of military members and dependents to identify those to be extracted from the census population. He said Kansas does not make a wholesale extraction of military members and dependents based on a model as Hawaii has done previously, and that not very many people are

extracted based on the methodology used by Kansas. He noted that Kansas reportedly looked for people outside the state who should be included and counted them as well. He provided a copy of the NCSL study to Chairperson Marks.

Commissioner Thomason asked whether Project Manager Rosenbrock could confirm that Kansas and Hawaii were the only two states that currently extract military members from their counts. Project Manager Rosenbrock noted that he provided Mr. Palcic the NCSL document and confirmed no other states do this type of extraction. Mr. Palcic noted that Texas previously extracted these persons, but no longer did so. Project Manager Rosenbrock noted that Texas and Alaska previously extracted military counts but that these two states no longer did so.

Mr. Smyth, representing the Military Officers Association of America, testified on additional information from Kansas, noting that its State Constitution, Article X, Section 1 entitled "Reapportionment of Senatorial and Representative Districts," Subsection a-1 on Exclusions, addresses military and non-resident students, and does not mention military family members. He added the Exclusions subsection also did not mention convicts.

Mr. Smyth also noted that the Kansas reapportionment process is done by a commission composed of members of the legislature and would be starting the process soon. He said that the Kansas state house and state senate each appoint members to the commission to set boundaries for their respective member districts. He noted that both chambers of the Kansas Legislature have approximately twice the number of seats than their counterparts in Hawaii, that the state is largely Republican, and that their process is more complicated because smaller changes in population can affect redistricting. He added that a House Concurrent Resolution was considered by the Kansas Legislature in 2009 to delete students and military, but that it was not adopted.

Kauai Advisory Council Chairperson Nishimura inquired whether staff needs to train Advisory Council members for software to be used for developing draft plans, or if a tutorial can be used. He noted that using the tutorial would be a lower cost than staff travel for training. Project Manager Rosenbrock stated there is a tutorial that will be accessible shortly on the Reapportionment website. Chairperson Marks stated there was no expectation to send staff to train any Advisory Council, however will try to accommodate any requests for assistance. She added that anyone is free to work on a draft plan for submission when the

mapping software goes online and that it will be available to the public. Project Manager Rosenbrock noted that he would be providing hands-on training on July 1, 2011 on the Big Island, and that it is available upon request.

Mr. Dame testified on his own behalf that he had spent a lot of time reviewing Olelo broadcasts of the previous Commission meeting, reading all reports of the 2001 Reapportionment Commission, reading news articles, and reviewing archival materials on previous reapportionment plans and the 1992 amendment to the Hawaii State Constitution pertaining to extraction of military and dependents. Mr. Dame stated that reports and minutes of the 2001 Reapportionment Commission showed that the Commission initially voted 5-4 to include non-resident military members and dependents in the count, but reversed that decision after further testimony and discussion at a later meeting, when past Chairperson Wayne Minami changed his position. Mr. Dame quoted from past Chairperson Minami's statement at the time he changed his mind and voted to exclude military from the redistricting count.

Mr. Dame stated that he believes it is clear that interpretation of "permanent residents", the term used in the State Constitution, is unambiguous and that there has been discussion of what constitutes a "resident", but there has not been discussion of what constitutes a "permanent" resident. He said he felt the legislative intent for the proposed amendment was clear, citing the House Judiciary Committee report from its hearing on February 6, 1992, that cited the report of the 1991 Reapportionment Commission, Chapter III, as to how to define permanent residents. He further stated that he found minutes by Mr. Dwayne Yoshina, Secretary to the 2001 Reapportionment Commission, were extremely helpful in understanding the positions presented.

Mr. Dame also cited testimony before the House Judiciary Committee at the February 6, 1992 meeting by Richard Clifton, a member of the 1991 and 2001 Reapportionment Commissions, on determining a permanent resident. He stated that the Judiciary Committee wanted to be clear and unambiguous about extractions. He stated that he understands the position that military members deserve representation but that it collides with the 1992 language in the Hawaii Constitution.

Mr. Dame also testified that he understands there is a pragmatic concern about including the military, since there has not been a discussion of how accurate a method would be to extract their numbers from the count and a discussion of what standard would be acceptable. He said that he believes extractions may not

be precise but that courts do recognize language for a standard that is less than perfect, such as "as near as practicable."

Mr. Dame stated that the system would do harm to some, one way or another. He stated that we know in advance that Oahu will retain a Senate seat if the military is included, and that by right, that seat should go to the Big Island. He stated that he has a proposal to extract more accurately if there is agreement that families can be extracted. He stated that we know with precision that approximately 99 percent of military members and dependents reside on Oahu, and that including these counts would inflate the political weight of persons in districts with a high military population, and would dilute the political power in areas that do not have a large military population. He said the Commission risks doing harm to the Big Island if it does not get its fair share of seats because military and dependents are counted for redistricting. He said the question of sloppy numbers comes into play in redistricting rather than in reapportionment. He said that extraction can be done by subtracting the percentage of military from the census population on Oahu and then compared to the number statewide as an appropriate method, and that it would be limited to Oahu.

Mr. Dame stated a fundamental problem was that the Reapportionment Commission includes only one person from an island other than Oahu. He noted that all Advisory Councils from the neighbor islands have expressed their position against including military and dependents and that the Oahu Advisory Council's position was to include military and dependents.

Commissioner Masumoto stated he respectfully disagrees with Mr. Dame, but he agrees there should be fair representation, consistent with the principal of "one man, one vote" and that the majority of the population is on Oahu. He stated that a decision on whether or not to include non-resident military and dependents would not be based strictly by the position of the Advisory Councils. Mr. Dame stated that if one-third of the State population is on the neighbor islands, there should be three neighbor island members on the Commission. He added there is not a random correlation between which Advisory Councils have taken a position for or against including military and dependents in the population base.

Commissioner Chipchase asked Mr. Dame if he believed non-resident students should be excluded from the definition of permanent resident. Mr. Dame said "yes", since there was not a good method of extracting them from population count. Commissioner Chipchase asked if it is correct that there is information on

the number of non-resident students at the University of Hawaii-Manoa but not specific addresses where students lived.

Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that was the level of information available. Commissioner Chipchase noted that it would be possible, using a model, to extract certain number of non-resident students from areas around the University of Hawaii, but that adjustment was an imperfect way to count. He questioned at what point an imperfect method would be the right way to count. Mr. Dame responded that the term "imperfect" suggests the wrong standard that the State needs to look for perfection. He stated that there is a method to weigh competing rights of citizens of the area represented.

Mr. Dame referred to his testimony at past meetings, giving the example of a district that included the military base at Mokapu Peninsula. He stated that he found a draft map from the 2001 Reapportionment Commission that consisted of Mokapu Peninsula, a portion of Kaneohe Bay Drive, and the coastal plain of Kailua. He stated that although the map was not approved, it showed an example of a proposed district in which approximately 1,180-plus [sic] persons were military; the target house district populations was around 22,000 persons. He stated that over half of the district population would not have been permanent residents as defined by the Hawaii Constitution and such a plan would have violated the principle of "one person, one vote", and would have given twice the weight to votes of the district's permanent residents over other districts far from a military base.

Mr. Dame stated there has not been enough discussion about how sloppy or how precise a method would be and that when he read past reports, it looked like the methodology was pretty good. He said the methodology could assign military dependents to the right communities although it would be a little tougher to identify the right census blocks. However, he said he believed it would average out when census blocks were aggregates and that it would be fairly accurate even if not perfect. He stated it would be better to make the best good faith effort, as far as practicable, to honor the language in the State Constitution. He added that otherwise, the Commission would risk doing harm of diluting votes by their inaction.

Commissioner Chipchase asked at what point a person becomes a permanent resident, not as a legal matter but as defined with some indicia of permanency. Mr. Dame stated he did not think there was a clear line that determines it, but said a factor to mitigate counting people is a legal declaration provided by the

Department of Defense that over 90 percent of military personnel have residency in another state. He said this would mitigate against the assumption that such persons were temporary or permanent residents of the state. He said he believed that the vast majority of dependents follow the residency of the spouse and that when the military member leaves, the dependents follow. He stated it would be worthwhile to investigate and that he is open to considering any evidence to counter the assumption he described.

Commissioner Chipchase stated these were assumptions but were no indicia of permanence or when a resident crosses the line to be deemed permanent. Mr. Dame stated it was possible to go back to what the language was intended to mean a definition for permanent residents. Commissioner Chipchase noted that he was guided and bound by the Hawaii Constitution, and that its amendment to include permanent residents instead of only registered voters demonstrated the intent to broaden the population base. Mr. Dame stated that he is not an attorney, but he has looked at the plain language and totality of the language. He said that if those were not satisfactory, then legislative intent should be looked at. He stated it would be nice if someone would stipulate that the legislative intent to exclude military and dependents was unambiguous and very clear in the Judiciary Committee Report in 1992.

Commissioner Thomason referred to Mr. Dame's testimony at the last meeting in favor of counting non-military civilian employees who were in Hawaii temporarily for employment, but not counting military and dependents. Mr. Dame stated that he recalled the exchange, but clarified that Commissioner Thomason had asked if he believed non-military temporary employees should be counted but that military dependents should not be counted. Mr. Dame stated his answer was that temporary workers should be extracted from the count if there was evidence that they had another residence, and that this evidence did exist for military persons who made a declaration of residence in another state. Mr. Dame said that, using such declarations by the military for extraction, the population count would average out and those military personnel tend to concentrate in certain areas. He added that civilian workers may also cluster in certain areas but would be fewer in number and would not distort overall population counts. He stated extraction of military was not discrimination of a group based on employment by the federal government but that military personnel make a declaration of residency, which is an indication of residency.

Commissioner Thomason stated that it would be difficult to follow the scheme for extraction described by Mr. Dame and that the principle of "one man, one vote"

was of great importance but not the only thing that applies. Commissioner Thomason stated that the demographics will create additional problems, particularly since extraction only from Oahu would create more difficulty.

Commissioner Thomason stated that some ethnic groups and protected classes are not found in high numbers outside urban areas. He said the representation of these populations could be distorted if inaccurate models are used to extract groups of people, noting as an example that Hawaii may be one of the few places where Caucasians are not in the majority and that ethnic groups represented in the military may not be the same as the general population. He said that models have limitations for establishing a population base, giving the example of military dependents who have been here all their lives and should be counted accurately. He noted there is anecdotal reporting, but these incidents may not be based on precise assumptions and are not provable. He commended those participating for being able to disagree without discrediting views presented. Commissioner Thomason thanked Mr. Dame for his efforts and commended his well-organized and thoughtful presentations.

Mr. Dame said Commissioners have been gracious in considering the issue and should still recognize concerns that Hawaii is vulnerable to lawsuits regarding the state, not federal, redistricting population. He noted that courts previously allowed including military in population counts, and that current technology might create more accurate results. He stated he believes it is not ambiguous and that the Hawaii Constitution provides for extraction of non-resident military and their dependents.

V. Reports from Advisory Councils

Hawaii Advisory Council Treasurer Lamb reported on the Council's meeting on June 9, 2011. He stated that after considering opinions presented, the Council voted to recommend against multi-member districts and canoe districts; against inclusion of non-resident military members, dependents of non-resident military, and sentenced felons, and in favor of including non-resident students. He stated that he believes extraction will end up in legal action with the State going one way and federal going the other way. Chairperson Marks asked if the Council had a specific rationale for recommending exclusion of non-resident military and dependents from the population base, while recommending inclusion of non-resident students. Hawaii Advisory Council Treasurer Lamb responded that there was an inconsistency and that the Hawaii Advisory Council might consider the issues further at their July 1, 2011 meeting.

Oahu Advisory Council Chairperson Palcic submitted minutes from the Council meeting held earlier in the day. He noted the Oahu Advisory Council recommended that the Commission begin planning immediately for at least four public hearings to be held as soon as possible after the release of the draft plan on August 7, 2011; that dates, times and facilities be set and announced as soon as possible, and that the public hearings are publicized as widely as possible. He said the Advisory Council recommended four public hearings should be the minimum held on Oahu, with ideally seven hearings recommended to reach as many people as possible. He stated the 20-day rule for hearing notices did not preclude setting hearing dates and locations well before actual publication of the proposed plan. He also commented that the Oahu Advisory Council is getting feedback from Neighborhood Boards and will continue to solicit comments for a later report, and that the Council has postponed discussion of specific plans until the Commission has done further work.

Chairperson Marks made a motion to amend the agenda to include discussion and action on permanent resident population, and that the issue is included on the next meeting agenda for further action if necessary. Chairperson Marks stated that the issue was not listed separately in today's meeting agenda due to her oversight and had been on the agenda at previous meetings, with coverage by news organizations. Commissioner Chipchase seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

Chairperson Marks made a motion to change the order on the agenda and move the Executive Session to the present time. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the nine Commissioners present.

Chairperson Marks stated that at the reconvened meeting on June 15, 2011, there was an issue involving a recording device left in the meeting room, and that issue had been resolved.

VI. Executive Session

Chairperson Marks moved for the Commission to go into executive session to confer with counsel on population base and personnel issues. Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

The Commission resolved to executive session at 2:55 pm.

Reconvene of Meeting

The Commission returned at 4:29 pm. Chairperson Marks moved to go into regular session. Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion with no objection from the nine commissioners present.

Chairperson Marks asked staff when information would be available from the military. Project Manager Rosenbrock responded he has been in touch with the appropriate offices and estimated the information would be available in about 10 days.

Commissioner Nonaka moved that the Commission use the U.S. Census population count as the resident population base for State redistricting. Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion.

Commissioner Nonaka stated, "OK, I'll start since I made the motion."

"Basically the idea behind this is that we use the total census count as in our State redistricting, which means we would count every one of the groups that are possibly excludable."

"And I think if this motion doesn't pass, we would have to go through one by one and discuss each of the different population groups and whether to exclude them or not to exclude them, but the idea here is that we match what the federal government requires us to do with the congressional seats and use every person that was here counted during the census, which is approximately 1.36 million people, and use that population base as the same basis that we draw the State legislative lines off of."

"And I have some reasons, I'll go through, I think there has been a lot of thoughtful debate and discussion about this and I appreciate that from the members of the public."

"And, I would like to start off by just addressing some of those, and responding to them from my point of view and most of these have been based upon or pointed towards the military and their dependents on whether or not we should count, or count them and so a couple of the arguments that I just, I feel I wanted to address from my point of view are:"

"They are legal residents of another state. I think the legal or technical status of a military member doesn't change the fact that they live here in the State and are affected by the policies made by our State legislature. They also use public services. And no other group that we are talking about is excluded, or talked about being excluded, based upon their legal or technical status and I don't think the members of the military or their dependents should be treated any differently."

"Another discussion point has been on whether or not they pay taxes. And, although that is true of income taxes, they definitely pay the excise tax, you know, gasoline taxes, alcohol taxes, vehicle weight taxes, cigarette taxes, taxes on moving containers here, taxes on visitor accommodations, park fees, and any other of the numerous, numerous taxes that our State imposes upon people that are in the state, so I just wouldn't personally use that as a basis to exclude someone on representation in our State legislature."

"On the issue of them not voting, is one that is compelling that has some technical aspects to it but I also feel that whether or not a person can or does vote shouldn't be a basis on whether or not they deserve representation in the State legislature. For an example, there are 600,000 residents in the State of Hawaii who do not regularly vote or participate in our elections. And that doesn't exclude them from being counted or represented in the legislature."

"And specifically speaking the districts, the one gentleman brought up the issue of having a large military population on one base and half of the residents being voters and half may not be voters and you would have, you know, less people comparatively voting in an election than other places and although there's truth to that, that's true whether or not you have a base there, depending on where you are in the state."

"And a good example of that is, House District 45 in Waianae, which doesn't have a large military population on it, it definitely doesn't have a base on it. According to the census, it has 25,150 people. There's only 10,070 registered voters in that district and in the last election the total turnout was 4,654. So out of the 25,150 residents, only 18 percent of those residents chose to participate in the last election. But according to the way we would redistrict, all of those 25,000 people would be counted, maybe there is a very few that would be excluded if they are military if we decide to exclude."

"But their participation in elections and voting shouldn't change their right to be represented and they're just examples of citizens and residents, legal residents that meet the other criteria that we're using to include folks and we would exclude them if they were members of the military and that to me shouldn't be a basis for exclusion whether or not you vote in the State or participate in elections."

"I understand they haven't been counted in the past and I just feel like that doesn't change just because they didn't do it in the past, that doesn't mean it shouldn't be done differently in the future. I think in a lot of ways it was probably a wrong decision and I think this may be chance for us to, to right a wrong."

"On the issue of neighbor island representation, which is one that's near and dear to my heart, I will state again for the record that I still consider myself a neighbor islander. I have spent 90 percent of my life in voting age on the neighbor islands and have spent probably 10 percent here on Oahu. So I plan to go back to the neighbor islands, and I plan to be buried there, so I'm not, I'm not going to, I feel like I had some, I do represent the neighbor islands, especially the Big Island, that's where I am from, that's where I was born and raised."

"And on the issue of them winning or gaining or losing seats, I really feel like we got to separate ourselves from making this decision based upon a political aspect of who gains or loses politically. It really should be a decision about whether or not we should count every member of our community who lives here who are affected by the laws that our state makes and whether or not they deserve representation in the legislature. And again, the military is no different than anyone else in terms of how they are affected by our State government and whether or not they should be represented and I think they should."

"Going on to some of the reasons why I think we should count them. I think legally, and there some other folks I think on this Commission who can probably more clearly speak to these issues, but I think the U.S. Constitution is clear that it requires us to count everybody for the federal reapportionment and I think that clearly, should apply to the State reapportionment also. If our State Constitution, if it's ruled someday that our State Constitution conflicts with that, it should be fixed because clearly the federal Constitution overrides the State Constitution and I think, up until this point, I haven't been given conclusive, or I haven't been convinced conclusively that the State Constitution prohibits us from counting the military or the dependents or out of state students or any of the other groups that we have the opportunity to exclude."

"As a matter of practicality, I think we should, we should count everyone, really looking at this from a representative standpoint."

"I've asked some of, some of the elected members of our legislature whether or not, when a member of the active duty military who's a non-resident or legal resident somewhere else, calls their office and wants to give them input on a bill, a resolution, a school, a road and whether or not they ask that person are you, do you count towards reapportionment or can you vote for me before they help them. I mean, they don't do that. They will help that person regardless of whether or not, what their legal status is, and what their resident status is, and whether or not they are registered to vote. You know, there never is, I am not aware of any staff or legislature who would screen a person prior to helping them address their concerns."

"And so, I think it is unfair to that representative and their staff who are tasked to help these people and the governor and every other elected official in our state or, you know, a member of a district, single member district who may have 35,000 residents in their district because they have 10,000 military who weren't counted in the last reapportionment because they have more people to represent than someone else who has 24,000 people in their district because the folks in their district, they didn't have any active duty military that were excluded in the last reapportionment. So, it's unfair not only to the representative who has an unequal number of people to represent and advocate for here at the state legislature but it's also unfair to the residents in the district, who are less, are less represented, they have less representation because segments of their neighbors were not counted based upon a decision the Commission made ten years ago."

"The matter that if we exclude them, or if we exclude any of these people, any of these population groups, military, students, felons or aliens, not being counted anywhere is important to me, I feel like everyone deserves representation on every level of government and if, and that's why in the, for the U.S. Census, and for the, I mean for the Congressional seats we have to count everyone. On the State, in the State reapportionment, if we exclude anybody, they are not counted in their home state or where they're a legal resident of, or whatever the multitude of criteria are that we could use to exclude them, doesn't mean they are included somewhere else so in effect they don't exist in terms of representation anywhere and I just think, on principle, that's wrong. Especially members of our military who are serving our country deserve to be counted someplace and they deserve to be represented at county, state and federal government and they should be

counted, if they were here at the census, they were counted here and they should be included in the population base.”

“And finally I think there is going to be more discussion about this also, but there is also some technical reasons that I think we have to consider when we are excluding folks and what the legal implications are later on and I, definitely have issues with how scientific the process is with folks being removed, based on the different types of information and data that’s available to us. There is no uniformed scientific clear way to exclude these groups, it would have to exclude them on different, using different criteria, using different computer models and the more we do that, the less accurate the census count gets, the less accurate the population count gets and the less accurate our districts will be when we draw them. And this is true of, of, not only the military who we get limited information on but definitely true of students who we get very little information on. How we exclude them, they are kind of arbitrarily removed based on a computer model, which, I think is definitely challengeable in court, on a lot of different faces and has been in other places and so I think for technical reasons we have to consider that definitely in this, in this decision making process and I just want, I think overall that we, there is clear guidance and there is clear precedence for using everyone. Most states do it, we had some discussion earlier about confirming that but it seems clear from most research and advice we’ve gotten that the vast majority of states do count, don’t exclude folks, especially the military and we should, we should follow that. And I think it would just be the most accurate and fair way to create a plan that most, most accurately represents and gives representation to the members of our community and our State. So I definitely support using the census count as the resident population count for our State, our State redistricting and look forward to hearing everyone else’s input.”

Commissioner Moore stated, “Sure. He has kind of said most everything that I wanted to say, but I just wanted to kind of focus a little on, as I understand it, the definition of permanent residence is not that clear. And, information that we have that we received, and so that’s one concern. And then my other thought was that the other states as we have heard, predominately, do count the military that are present at the day the census is taken. So, I’m concerned that if we don’t, at some point, there could be legal action on that. So those are the two additional points that I would want to focus on besides a lot of the things Dylan already thought out.”

Commissioner Chipchase stated, "Chair, thank you. We've considered this issue over a number of months, and there's been testimony from the public, and written submissions and comments from the commissioners and questions from commissioners and I think that we've given it consideration, due consideration that serious questions demand. On balance, I am persuaded by legal, factual, practical and principled points made in favor of including everyone on the census count that would be military non-resident dependents and non-resident students and felons in the count. And three considerations in particular led me to reach that conclusion."

"The first is that the Constitution gives no guidance as to who as a factual matter is a permanent resident, the indicia of permanence under the Constitution. The Constitutional change from registered voter to permanent resident teaches me only that the persons included for reapportionment were broadened. More people were included, or are included now than were included and the education ends there. Take no more factual guidance from that change. And so I find as a factual matter that the U.S. Census provides us with data on who should be considered for reapportionment purposes."

"And I have no evidence before me, no real evidence, of impermanence that any of the groups we are considering are impermanent: the non-resident students, the military, their dependents and felons. In other words, we are given a population database; a population set, and told these are the residents of your island. And we are asked whether we should exclude some of those groups from that data set, from that population, for impermanence. I have no evidence to support such exclusion."

"Further, even if I had evidence that the group or particular group were not permanent, were impermanent in our state, I find that as a factual matter I would have no reliable basis for excluding them from the count. For example, it might be said that some non-resident students travel home during breaks or maintain their parents' addresses or legal residence, don't work here or pay taxes here. But surely that can't be said of all non-resident students. And even if I could identify those non-resident students for whom that is true, I could not pluck them out of the census tracts for reapportionment purposes."

"The same is true for military and their dependents, who have a greater claim to permanence than a non-resident student. I cannot in good conscience use imperfect data to exclude from the census count. I cannot introduce conjecture in the process."

"Finally, I would find that even if I could exclude that even if I could have or did have evidence of impermanence sufficient to exclude them, and that I could identify them to exclude them from the census count, that I would have no rational basis for doing so. There would be no rational basis for treating non-resident students, military and their dependents or felons as non-residents or impermanent residents for purposes of the census count, for excluding them from the State count when they are included in the federal count."

"And for those reasons and all the reasons that have been expressed during these many, many meetings by the commissioners and by the public, and through the written submissions, I vote in favor, or I will vote in favor of including the entire census population tracts for state redistricting purposes."

Commissioner Thomason stated, "I share Commissioner Chipchase's views. I want to point out especially though that I appreciate and understand the concerns of rural communities that an artificial inflation of communities on Oahu will deprive them of the full weight of the vote they should have."

"For the reasons that Commissioner Chipchase raised, I believe that we cannot, using the models that we have, identify which of the districts on the island of Oahu that should be reduced so that we can assure the outer islands that they are not being deprived of the full weight of the vote that they deserve. Under the circumstances that we have, the imperfect data that we have, our obligation first is to ensure that each individual is represented equally by representatives that are available under our form of government. We cannot protect a small group solely upon, because of their concern, that their vote may be less because there are people that they don't share views with on a different island. Our community includes all of the segments including the felons, the military members, the military dependents and the students. All of us share services, all of us look to the police to protect us, all of us share these same needs from the community."

"And based upon the limited data that we have, and our inability to identify which communities where we would extract those who may not be permanent residents, I feel compelled to vote in favor of including all of the members so that the population base that we use for state districting will be the same as the population base that we use for reapportionment at the federal level. Thank you."

Commissioner Masumoto stated, "I think one of the reasons I'm going to vote to include, I think basically we're talking about military at this time, is, I just want to be consistent. This is the third time I'm voting on this issue, and the last two

times I voted to include them, and I'm glad my colleagues from, appointed by, the Minority Leader in the House and Senate have come around to the position that we've been espousing, we put forth the last, 10 years ago. So anyway, I kind of agree with Commissioners Chipchase and Thomason, the question of extraction of these military and students bothers me quite a bit. My understanding is that, and I'm fairly certain, that we cannot get home addresses of anyone anymore because of all the privacy acts and all those other things."

"So it differs from what it was even 10 years ago, because I think 10 years ago, the college kids, you probably could get some addresses and things, but now there's no way you can get addresses anymore. And you definitely or probably can't get it from the military, although the question has been asked of the military. I'm fairly certain the answer's going to be "we can't give you that data because of privacy concerns." They'll probably give you data on census, not on census but zip codes of where their addresses are in Hawaii."

"My understanding is that, for instance on Oahu, there must be about 40 or 45 zip codes. Maybe there's one in Wahiawa, and there's another one in Haleiwa probably, for instance. I think there's one, I looked it up actually, there's one in Mililani, one in Wahiawa and one in Haleiwa, for let's say Schofield Barracks. OK, but then you also look at the base that the Commission will be working from will be census blocks. My understanding is there are about 24,000 census blocks statewide, so I'm assuming that Oahu must have about 12,000 census blocks. And I just don't think that we can accurately extract those military and military dependents from the appropriate census blocks, which will affect how many people are counted in that particular district. So, I have a concern, I don't think we can do it, I don't think there's any rational basis. I think, I know we used a model last time and I think they used certain assumptions but I questioned the assumptions. I can't quote it for you now, but I questioned those assumptions the last time and I still question those assumptions now. So the accuracy of the extractions I think is very questionable."

"The second point is, I kind of, like Bart, I think he has a very eloquent argument for excluding them. I kind of look at the question, of whether we would have some federal equal protection problems. And I haven't read a Supreme Court case in 20 years, I don't think, anymore. But what I understand about all the Supreme Court cases that people are citing now are all based on, quote, the word population, rather than permanent population, et cetera. And you know, you can use criteria if you can, I think, find a rational basis, you can justify exclusion, excluding people."

"But I have a hard time believing that we can come up with a rational basis to exclude military. And I have a feeling you cannot come up with a rational basis to exclude a broad category of individuals, like people in the military who may, and the military I think is composed of a lot of minorities. I think if you can't find a rational basis for exclusion, I have a feeling that they're going to run afoul of the Equal Protection Clause, of the 14th Amendment. That bothers me as well."

"And I have also been, kind of been persuaded by the testimony that all, everyone has given us, especially the retired military officers and other active military personnel. The military really are a part of the community in Hawaii. Things have changed from 20 years ago, or 50 years ago when I was in the military. You know, you were there temporarily, there's no question, my wife was, you know, in those days in the military, they're stationed there for two years, they're draftees. They're there, they can't wait to go home to their home of record. But now the military are an entirely different kind of military. They're all volunteers and a lot of them, I think even if they're on active duty here and you exclude them, they have an intent to remain here. And of course, a lot of them want to work for the government contractors here, and I think that's the goal of a lot of people in the military, especially with technical skills."

"But they are part of the community and I don't think we can get around that fact. So, for those reasons, especially the difficulty in extracting them accurately, which I think deprives someone of equal protection, I'm going to vote in favor of inclusion."

Commissioner Hashimoto stated, "I will be voting in favor of the motion. I believe that it's very important that we include, we have more inclusiveness versus exclusiveness in, when we start the process of reapportioning the state senate and house lines."

"I think it's been said, once you start and your number so and so further down the line and you are all in favor of the same thing, I think that most of the major points have already been made. But I believe that the major point that Harold brought up is the issue of exclusion, extraction. How do you extract the people who live, for example, I represented the Pearl City-Pearl Ridge area and you know walking door-to-door, this was many years ago, walking door-to-door I came across many, many military homes, military families who were there for three, four years they were registered voters because back then too we purchased those voter registration lists and they were registered voters. Not necessarily the person who was in the military but their dependents were

registered voters in the area. And so if we decide to exclude the military and exclude their dependents I think that we would be excluding a large number of people who are very active members of our community. It would be very easy to extract those living on military bases, or in prisons or at dorms. But I don't think that those people are any less, should be represented, not represented and we include those who live out in the community."

"In 1992, there was a Constitutional amendment that changed the term registered voter to permanent resident and this included now a larger number of people to participate in our elective process and, but then definition of permanent resident I don't believe has ever been fully or clearly defined and I think that's also an issue that led me to support this motion."

"I truly believe in inclusiveness and am very, very happy that, at this point in time, we have a majority to be able to do that."

Commissioner Stone stated, "Like the majority of my colleagues, I will also be voting in favor to include, and, thank you Mr. Dame for your very eloquent testimony that made this issue a thoughtful one for me. I'm still, I don't wanna be repetitive, like I think we are all stating some of the same reasons but I have a couple of concerns. That being the *Citizens* case and I feel that although it was not directly addressed by the Supreme Court, I feel that there maybe, that the Court was giving us some guidance with respect to its decision on permanent residence."

"That said, we've listened, as Commissioner Chipchase has said, to testimony by military members and I also have had personal experience in the private business community in hiring some of the military spouses that have been here, stationed here throughout the years."

"So, for that reason, I will be voting in favor of including the military."

"One other concern I had, and I think everybody has mentioned this, but I think I'm more concerned with this than anything else, and that's the methodology for exclusion of the military as well as the students and the rest of the population that we're considering not including, so that's my reason and thank you for coming out and testifying."

Commissioner Takitani stated, "Thank you very much. I'm voting against this motion. I think the prior Commissions had it right for the last 50 years, I think the

Supreme Court had it right in the *Citizens vs. Big Island* [sic] case; I think the neighbor island Advisory Councils had it right in their recommendations as well.”

“The census clearly shows that the growth in the State of Hawaii, of permanent residents, has taken place on the neighbor islands; enough so, that the neighbor islands would be getting another Senate seat.”

“By, suddenly, well I shouldn’t say suddenly, there’s been this discussion about this for decades, but, by now including the military and their dependents, that seat will not be going to a neighbor island. We will not be going from 28 percent of the State Senate to 32 percent of the State Senate and we will be stuck with that for the next 10 years.”

“We have the ability to exclude whoever we want to exclude. We have done it in the past, I think we can identify and exclude if we so choose to, and I think finally I would just like to incorporate Mr. Dame’s statements regarding damages to the Big Island and incorporate them as my own. Thank you very much.”

Chairperson Marks stated, “I have some concerns about the *Citizens* case and I think one of the concerns I have is that it was based on a summary judgment motion and there wasn’t a full and a complete record made for the Court. And so I think it’s worthwhile here to look at some of the facts that we’ve heard which might be a little different than the assumptions made by the Court in the *Citizens* case.”

“For example, the federal government counts active duty military and their dependents for Congressional reapportionment and redistricting; that those active duty military and their dependents who are counted as living in Hawaii are not counted in any other state for purposes of reapportionment and redistricting. Many active duty military deliberately choose Hawaii as a duty station, some of them because they have extended family already living in Hawaii.”

“We heard that the military had to stop offering Hawaii as a choice for reenlistment because it was over-subscribed, meaning that too many active duty military wanted to be assigned to Hawaii as their duty station and thus many were not involuntarily present in Hawaii. In fact, they were here voluntarily.”

“Active duty military’s representation is diluted by not being counted for reapportionment. We’ve also heard that counting active duty military could

possibly dilute the representation of people in other locations like the neighbor islands.”

“Military dependents are not counted for census purposes anywhere other than where they currently reside. Military dependents can vote in Hawaii. Military dependents can hold office here, as can active duty military personnel, for example on Oahu Neighborhood Boards.”

“We’ve heard a lot about how active duty military and their dependents pay taxes. They often own property here, also pay real property taxes here; that military dependents hold civilian jobs and pay income taxes here. They also often hold professional and vocational licenses, such as teachers and nurses. That the Department of Education has one or two full-time positions that serve as liaisons to the military, that the military has a person assigned to the State of Hawaii Board of Education.”

“That active duty military and their dependents are actively involved in the community. They attend schools, they travel on our roads, visit our parks, our beaches and other recreational facilities. They also use our libraries, they attend movie theaters, go out to restaurants.”

“And then again, how we’ve heard about not counting the military or their dependents can be arbitrary and inexact. Same can be said for out of state students; and then the counter-arguments regarding dilution of people being counted.”

“And I think those factual, or at least they were items that were testified about, puts things in a very different context that the context that existed in the *Citizens* case. And therefore, I too will be voting in favor of the motion.”

The motion made earlier by Commissioner Nonaka, seconded by Commissioner Thomason, was passed by 8-1 by the Commission, with Commissioner Takitani voting against the motion.

VII. Discussion and action, if appropriate, regarding Constitutional and statutory criteria and technical specifications for public submission of proposed redistricting plans

Project Manager Rosenbrock reported that all interested parties will be able to use the ESRI software to develop and submit plans. He stated that the contract

with the vendor is in process and that work could begin once the Commission completed deliberation and action on the population base.

VIII. Discussion and action, if appropriate, on status of work for Technical Committee

Chairperson Marks stated that after this meeting, the Technical Committee will begin their work and come up with a meeting schedule.

IX. Update on matters from Reapportionment staff. Commission discussion and action, if appropriate, regarding those matters.

Chairperson Marks reported that the candidate selected for the Secretary position has declined the offer of employment and that the Chairperson and Project Manager determined that the position would be reopened for others to apply. Without objection by the Commission, Chairperson Marks directed the staff to post the position on the Reapportionment website.

X. Schedule future meeting dates

Chairperson Marks stated that reapportionment and redistricting plans were required to be released by August 7, 2011 for public hearing. Chairperson Marks asked if Commissioners were agreeable to the following dates and, without objection, set the following meeting dates:

July 12, 2011	Room 325
July 19, 2011	Room 329
August 4, 2011	Room 329
August 9, 2011	Room 329

All meetings scheduled for 2:00 pm.

Chairperson Marks requested staff schedule public hearing dates and locations, and comply with time limit and posting public notice. Chairperson Marks stated that the entire Commission does not have to be present for all public hearings.

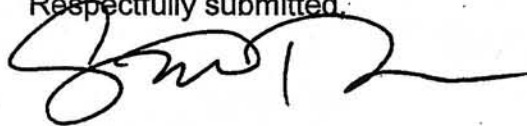
XI. Adjournment

Chairperson Marks moved that the meeting be adjourned. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:13 pm.

The next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, July 12, 2011 at 2:00 pm in Conference Room 325, at the State Capitol.

Respectfully submitted:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott T. Nago", written over a horizontal line.

Scott T. Nago
Chief Election Officer
Secretary to the Reapportionment Commission

STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

July 12, 2011
2:00 pm

State Capitol, Room 325
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Commissioners Present:

Victoria Marks, Chairperson
Clarice Y. Hashimoto
Harold S. Masumoto
Elizabeth N. Moore
Dylan Nonaka
Anthony Takitani
Terry E. Thomason

Technical Staff Present:

Robyn Chun, Department of the Attorney General
Judy Gold, Office of Elections
Caryn Moran, Office of Elections
Scott Nago, Office of Elections
Kristen Oka, Office of Elections
Rex Quidilla, Office of Elections
David Rosenbrock, Office of Elections
Rhowell Ruiz, Office of Elections
Aaron Schulaner, Office of Elections
Lori Tomczyk, Office of Elections
Charles Wong, Office of Elections

Observers Present:

Melvin Ah Ching, Office of Senator Sam Slom
Mark Andrews, Maui Advisory Council
Kirk Caldwell, Ashford & Wriston
Dante Carpenter, Democratic Party of Hawaii
Christopher Chang, Maui Advisory Council
Representative Jerry Chang, State House
Bart Dame

Nancy Davlantes, Common Cause Hawaii
Derrick DePledge, Star-Advertiser
Representative Cindy Evans, State House
Rebecca Gardner, Office of Representative Robert Herkes
Larry Geller
JoAnne Georgi, Kauai Advisory Council
Senator Josh Green, State Senate
Richard Ha, Hawaii Advisory Council
Representative Robert Herkes, State House
Glenn Ida, Oahu Advisory Council
Krishna Jayaram, City & County of Honolulu
Royce Jones, ESRI
Nanea Kalani, Civil Beat
Michael Levine, Civil Beat
Barry Lamb, Hawaii Advisory Council
Miriam Landru, Hawaii Reporter
Janet Mason, League of Women Voters of Hawaii
Lynne Matusow, Downtown Neighborhood Board
Bernice Mau, City Clerk
Representative Mark Nakashima, State House
Mark Niesse, AP
Randall Nishimura, Kauai Advisory Council
Ethann Oki, Office of Senator Malama Solomon
Michael Palcic, Oahu Advisory Council
B.J. Reyes, Star-Advertiser
Janice Ringler, Common Cause Hawaii
Fred Rohlfing, Maui Advisory Council
Madge Schaefer, Maui Advisory Council
Senator Sam Slom, State Senate
Linda Smith, Oahu Advisory Council
Glen Takahashi, City & County of Honolulu-Elections Division
Representative Cliff Tsuji, State House
Representative Gene Ward, State House
Arnold Wong, Ironworkers 625
Shannon Wood, Windward Ahupuaa Alliance

I. Call to Order

Chairperson Marks called the meeting of the 2011 Reapportionment Commission to order at 2:10 pm.

PROCEEDINGS

II. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

Roll call was taken and all Commissioners with the exception of Commissioners Chipchase and Stone were present.

III. Approval of Minutes

Chairperson Marks moved to approve the minutes of the June 28, 2011 meeting. Commissioner Hashimoto seconded the motion with no objections from the seven commissioners present.

IV. Public Testimony – Any interested person may submit data, views or arguments on any agenda item

Representative Herkes testified on his own behalf and stated that, "the very clear and unambiguous legislative history defined the word 'permanent resident' in the Hawaii Constitution".

He highlighted the following from his written testimony:

1. Legislative intent should not be ignored;
2. The Commission should honor the will of the people when they voted to change the Constitution in 1992;
3. The Commission is bound by the laws of Hawaii. Hawaii Revised Statutes states the Commission must follow the Constitution. The Constitution says that reapportionment must be based on the counting of permanent residents. If the definition of permanent resident is ambiguous, in his view the Commission is bound to look at legislative intent and should not make up its own definition.
4. Non-resident military and dependents are not permanent residents but part of the total population. The explanation can be found in the 1992, Chapter III, Final Report of the Reapportionment Commission.
5. The people in the 1992 General Election were given clear instructions that permanent residents did not include non-resident military and their dependents. If the people were wrong, then the Commission should recommend changing the Constitution. Every voter was given, at the polling place, a definition of what the term "resident" included.

Commissioner Thomason asked Representative Herkes to address the concern that there is no precise model to determine where the military personnel live and the difficulty the Commission would have in providing equal representation. He stated that the Commission recognized the language in the Constitution when it was changed to include permanent residents. He referred to concerns that he and Commissioner Chipchase expressed at the last meeting regarding how to identify individuals by zip codes, noting that it would be done arbitrarily, particularly on Oahu. He asked whether Representative Herkes recognized the problems of implementing extraction of military and dependents from the population base.

Representative Herkes responded that the two most important things are legislative intent and the instructions given to the voters when they voted to amend the Constitution.

Commissioner Nonaka commented that he understands the legislative intent, but asked why, on an issue so important and with such impact, the Legislature never acted to define "permanent resident". He stated the issue has been apparent for 30 years and could have been solved easily with such action.

Representative Herkes responded that the Commission should recommend that the Legislature amend the definition rather than the Commission amend the definition itself.

Commissioner Nonaka stated that the "Factsheet", provided to voters in 1992, was an illustration as to the discretion the Commission has in whom to include as permanent residents. He stated that he did not interpret the "Factsheet" as defining the term "permanent resident", but rather that the Commission had the opportunity to define the term and did so by including children in the population base.

Representative Herkes responded that it clearly stated that non-resident military and their dependents would not be included and that is what the people voted on. Commissioner Nonaka stated he did not agree with that interpretation. Representative Herkes said it might be up to the courts to decide the issue later.

Kauai Advisory Council Member Georgi testified on her own behalf asking what the opinion was from the Attorney General regarding Article IV, Section 5 of the State Constitution stating Kauai was entitled to two Senators and three Representatives.

Chairperson Marks stated she did not know if the Attorney General has addressed that question and if it has been addressed, it has not been made public.

Hawaii Advisory Council Member Ha testified on behalf of the Hawaii County Committee – Democratic Party, and distributed a Resolution asking the Commission to reverse its decision to include non-resident members of the military. It also asks the State Democratic Party to pursue all legal options, if necessary, to overturn the Commission's decision because it denies Hawaii County residents equal representation under the law.

Mr. Oki read a written testimony from Senator Malama Solomon asking the Commission to reconsider its decision to include non-resident military members in the population count. Senator Solomon noted that the decision denies the residents, of the fastest growing district, the right to a fourth Senator.

Ms. Wood testified that as a constituent of Senate District 24, she was under represented in comparison to the constituents that live in Senate District 8, because of the base located in Senate District 24. The State Senator in the Senate district has a lot more people to represent and she urged the Commission to stick to its current plan to include non-resident military in the population count.

Representative Evans testified on her own behalf and shared with the Commission that she always takes into consideration the impact of all people, including tourist, snowbirds, homeless, military, students, legal and illegal immigrants, when she votes on an issue at the Legislature. She asked the Commission to reconsider their decision because she does not view them as permanent residents even though they pay the GET tax and use government services.

Mr. Geller testified on his own behalf that, the agenda, especially the word "matters", was too vague and the public would not know what was being discussed. He testified the public has a right to be given six days notice of what the Commission will be discussing.

He also testified that not every discussion the Commission has with its' attorney is appropriate for executive session. He questioned whether the Technical Committee was a Permitted Interaction Group and if so, they cannot take action; if not, it should be open to the public.

He urged the Commission to follow Sunshine Law and make materials available to the public, to ensure transparency of this Commission, because the

Chairperson should not have amended the agenda with a two-thirds vote as it had major importance and affected a significant number of persons.

Chairperson Marks stated that the Technical Committee makes recommendations to the full Commission, and the Commission will follow HRS 92-2.5, so the public will have a chance to provide input.

Mr. Dame testified on his own behalf that Act [sic] 92 defines when a Commission can meet in executive session. He testified that the opinion of the Attorney General should be made public. He cautioned that the Commission should not use attorney/client privilege to withhold information from the public, as there is no opportunity for the public to dispute that discussion.

He testified there are competing claims for justice. The methodology, using the Rand study and Zip Code example, although not quite perfect, can be used to extract the non-resident military from the population count.

He stated that we try to give weight to different representative districts. If we err, we dilute the political weight of residents inside that district by a small fraction. We know we dilute the political weight of the Big Island by 25 percent if we deny one-person one-vote, because we cannot be comfortable with the methodology.

Maui Advisory Council Member Rohlfing testified on his own behalf that he offers a slight rebuttal to previous statements presented. The duty we all have is to follow the law, and that the legislative intent, in the Constitutional Amendment in 1991, is very clear, and was adopted by the people, as they were told what they were voting on.

In response to the concern we do not know where they live, Mr. Rohlfing noted that in 1992 and 2001 we do know where they live, they were identified by their zip codes. He noted the ground was laid before and suggests the Commission follow the previous Commissions in excluding the military from the population base.

Oahu Advisory Council Chairperson Palcic testified on his own behalf in response to points raised today. With regard to permanence of our population, there is a great deal of impermanence. No one can deny that there is a permanent resident population of 70,000 military personnel in Hawaii, they reside here and are counted by the U.S. Census. With regard to minimum representation, Article IV, Section 5 does specify minimum representation, but it also says, until the next reapportionment. The Commission can re-evaluate that decision.

He also noted that the Commission does not represent an island unit, but rather, they are representatives of an appointing authority without regard to where they live.

V. Input from Advisory Councils – Discussion and action, if appropriate, regarding those matters

None

VI. Discussion and action, if appropriate, regarding Constitutional and statutory criteria and technical specifications for public submission of proposed redistricting plans

Project Manager Rosenbrock noted that log on requests have been received and no one expressed difficulties.

Commissioner Nonaka asked what are the criteria, for public submission of proposed redistricting plans.

Mr. Jones, ESRI, responded that the recommended plan submission guidelines are:

- Plans must use the same population base;
- Plans must use the same geographic area and census blocks;
- Plans must use established number of House and Senate seats; and
- Plans need to be completed by basic island units.

The public can submit text files via email to the Commission. Project Manager Rosenbrock noted that the target population for districts in each basic island unit was indicated in the program for creating plans, and will be posed online.

VII. Discussion and action, if appropriate, on status of work for Technical Committee

Commissioner Nonaka noted the Technical Committee is scheduled to meet on July 13, 2011.

VIII. Update on matter from Reapportionment staff. Commission discussion and action, if appropriate, regarding those matters

Project Manager Rosenbrock noted that the staff is still following up on obtaining information from the military and universities regarding non-residents.

Commissioner Takitani asked why the staff is still requesting that information. Project Manager Rosenbrock stated it was requested prior to the Commission's voting on the issue and was still coming in.

Chairperson Marks responded that the information will support or not support the Commission's decision, that it may be wise to have a second plan available that reflects a different population base in the event that the court rules against the first plan, it will avoid having the court appoint a Master as was done in the past, since the latter would cause further delay.

Commissioner Thomason stated that, despite efforts that have been made by staff, we don't know where the military live. If the Department of Defense provides us more information of where the military lives, then some issues would be resolved. If we get the data, it may change the complexion of the vote; we can address the sentiment of the Big Island and respond to the public. If we cannot get the data, we did our best. He said he would like to keep this issue open and get data for more precision in our counts.

Commissioner Masumoto noted that the alternative plan, deleting military and dependents, may mislead people, and that the Kauai House and Senate, Maui House and Senate, and Big Island House, are not affected. Only the Big Island Senate and Oahu House and Senate would have alternate plans, which should not be that difficult.

Commissioner Takitani inquired if it is possible to get military information from any other place than mentioned. Commissioner Thomason stated Hawaii could do what Kansas does in advance of calculating its population base, by mailing to individual military members at their duty station and asking where they live and whether they consider themselves to be permanent residents. Chairperson Marks noted that this type of inquiry by mail is done a year in advance; however, staff should continue to get additional information.

IX. Executive Session

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission go into executive session to confer with counsel on legal and staffing issues. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the seven commissioners present.

The Commission resolved to executive session at 3:23 pm.

Reconvene of Meeting

The Commission returned at 4:21 pm. Chairperson Marks moved to go into regular session. Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion with no objections from the six commissioners present, and with the exception of Commissioner Takitani who did not return after executive session.

X. Future meeting dates

Chairperson Marks announced the future meeting dates:

July 19, 2011
August 4, 2011
August 8, 2011

All meetings scheduled for 2:00 pm in Conference Room 329, at the State Capitol.

She noted that the August 8, 2011 meeting was originally scheduled for August 9, 2011, but the Commission has decided to move the meeting up a day to comply with the statutory deadline.

Chairperson Marks announced the draft of the tentative public hearing schedule:

August 30, 2011	Kapolei Hale.....	6:00 pm
August 31, 2011	Maui Waena Intermediate	5:30 pm
September 1, 2011	Lahaina Civic Center.....	5:30 pm
September 2, 2011	Kauai Historic Annex.....	5:30 pm
September 6, 2011	Aikahi Elementary	6:00 pm
September 7, 2011	State Capitol Auditorium	6:00 pm
September 8, 2011	Millilani	TBA
September 9, 2011	Lanai	TBA
September 12, 2011	Molokai.....	TBA
September 13, 2011	Hilo Council Chamber	5:00 pm
September 14, 2011	Kona Council Chamber.....	5:00 pm
September 15, 2011	Waipahu High School.....	6:00 pm
September 16, 2011	Kalani High School.....	6:00 pm

Chairperson Marks noted that the target population for each basic island unit was posted, and one will have to look at each basic island unit and should not look at the whole state.

Mr. Jones, ESRI, noted that there is a 10 percent deviation of each basic island unit. Maui Advisory Council Member Schaefer asked if the target population counted, or did not count the military. Chairperson Marks responded that the numbers include military, dependents, students, felon and aliens.

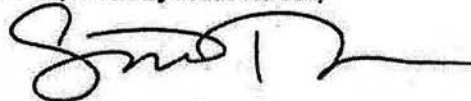
XI. Adjournment

Commissioner Nonaka moved that the meeting be adjourned. Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion with no objections from the six commissioners present.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 4:32 pm.

The next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, July 19, 2011 at 2:00 pm in Conference Room 329, at the State Capitol.

Respectfully submitted,



Scott T. Nago
Chief Election Officer
Secretary to the Reapportionment Commission

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

July 19, 2011
2:00 pm

State Capitol, Room 329
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Commissioners Present:

Victoria Marks, Chairperson
Calvert Chipchase, IV
Clarice Y. Hashimoto
Harold S. Masumoto
Elizabeth N. Moore
Dylan Nonaka
Lorrie Lee Stone
Anthony Takitani

Technical Staff Present:

Robyn Chun, Department of the Attorney General
Judy Gold, Office of Elections
Royce Jones, ESRI
Caryn Moran, Office of Elections
Scott Nago, Office of Elections
Kristen Oka, Office of Elections
Rex Quidilla, Office of Elections
David Rosenbrock, Office of Elections
Rhowell Ruiz, Office of Elections
Aaron Schulaner, Office of Elections
Russell Suzuki, Department of the Attorney General
Lori Tomczyk, Office of Elections
Charles Wong, Office of Elections

Observers Present:

James Arakaki, Hawaii Advisory Council
Dante Carpenter, Democratic Party of Hawaii
Robert Cramer, KHON
Bart Dame

Nancy Davlantes, Common Cause Hawaii
Derrick DePledge, Star-Advertiser
Susan Fernandez
Ann Freed
JoAnne Georgi, Kauai Advisory Council
Richard Ha, Hawaii Advisory Council
Ka'aina Hull, Kauai Advisory Council
Representative Robert Herkes, State House
Glenn Ida, Oahu Advisory Council
Michael Levine, Civil Beat
Nikki Love, Common Cause Hawaii
Janet Mason, League of Women Voters of Hawaii
Lynne Matusow, Downtown Neighborhood Board
Amy Monk
Maurice Morita, Hawaii LECET
Ethann Oki, Office of Senator Malama Solomon
Michael Palcic, Oahu Advisory Council
Barbara Polk, Americans for Democratic Action
B.J. Reyes, Star-Advertiser
Janicè Ringler, Common Cause Hawaii
Senator Sam Slom, State Senate
Tom Smyth, Military Officers Association of America
Glen Takahashi, City & County of Honolulu-Elections Division
Melissa Vomvoris, Office of Senator Les Ihara
Representative Gene Ward, State House
Shannon Wood, Windward Ahupuaa Alliance

I. Call to Order

Chairperson Marks called the meeting of the 2011 Reapportionment Commission to order at 2:05 pm.

PROCEEDINGS

II. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

Roll call was taken and all Commissioners with the exception of Commissioner Thomason were present.

Chairperson Marks noted that today's meeting will be live on Olelo on Oahu and Statewide on Olelo's website. It will also be broadcast live on Maui and the Big Island on their public access channel.

Chairperson Marks noted that 60 email testimonies have been received since the July 12, 2011 meeting, they have been circulated to the Commissioners, and will be posted on the website.

III. Approval of Minutes

Chairperson Marks moved to approve the minutes of the July 12, 2011 meeting. Commissioner Takitani seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

IV. Public Testimony – Any interested person may submit data, views or arguments on any agenda item

Ms. Wood testified that she submitted a response to Senator Solomon's "Op Ed" piece supporting the Commission's decision to include the military in the population count.

Ms. Wood asked the following question, "In the first and second congressional district, what criteria will be used to determine the population?"

Chairperson Marks responded that federal law requires that census data be used to determine congressional districts.

Ms. Wood asked if different criteria will be used to determine the boundaries for the congressional districts as opposed to state house and senate districts. Chairperson Marks responded, if she understood her question correctly, the answer is "yes".

V. Reports from Advisory Councils regarding council meetings held and community input received – Discussion and action, if appropriate, regarding those matters

Oahu Advisory Council Chair Palcic announced their next meeting will be on July 28, 2011 at 9:00 am in the State Capitol. He also noted that the council was taking this time to familiarize themselves with the redistricting software and found it eminently usable.

He noted that if people want to use the software to develop their own districts the Oahu Advisory Council would be willing to hear their suggestions.

Kauai Advisory Council Member Hull announced that the Kauai Advisory Council met on July 18, 2011 and recommends to the Commission that the 2021 Reapportionment Commission have proportional neighbor island representation.

He also noted that the Kauai Advisory Council's discussions focused on the constitutional mandate that each island have a minimum of two senators.

Chairperson Marks stated that she responded directly to Kauai Advisory Council Member Georgi directly on that issue.

Kauai Advisory Council Member Hull thanked Chairperson Marks and stated they will review and discuss further, her response, at the next Kauai Advisory Council Meeting to be held on July 22, 2011.

Chairperson Marks also noted that written testimony was received from Susan Dursin, of the Hawaii County League of Women Voters, and will be made part of the record.

VI. Population base – Ongoing discussion and action, if appropriate, regarding permanent residents and whom to include or exclude

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission go into executive session to discuss with the Commission's Attorney pertaining to this agenda item regarding the Commission's powers, duties, privileges, immunities, and liabilities pursuant to HRS §92-5 (a)(4). Commissioner Masumoto seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

Chairperson Marks stated that the Commission will take this item up under agenda item X, executive session.

VII. Discussion and action, if appropriate, concerning technical specifications for public submission of proposed redistricting plans

Project Manager Rosenbrock announced that there are currently 134 users to the system. There have been six phone calls and one email requesting assistance.

There has been one plan submitted, however it was only for a specific neighborhood. The Commission staff is exploring ways to work through the Advisory Councils to submit partial plans covering less than a basic island unit to be considered in their recommendations to the Commission.

Chairperson Marks noted that at the last meeting the following criteria were announced for the public to submit plans:

1. Use the same population base;
2. Use same geographic area and census blocks;

3. Use the established number of House and Senate seats; and
4. Plans need to be completed by basic island unit.

VIII. Discussion and action, if appropriate, on status of work for Technical Committee regarding proposed Congressional and/or State Senate and/or State House redistricting plans

Commissioner Nonaka stated the Technical Committee met last week and will be meeting two more times this week and one more time next week. He stated he was confident that they would complete their duties in the time they have left and he was looking forward to more input from the public.

Commissioner Chipchase noted that drafts of plans were shared amongst the Committee Members and does not see any impediment to completing their task on time.

Commissioners Stone and Hashimoto agreed with Commissioners Nonaka's and Chipchase's assessment.

Chairperson Marks reminded the Technical Committee that they need to have the proposed plan available to the Commission before the next meeting on August 4, 2011 to comply with Sunshine Law.

IX. Update from Reapportionment Commission staff regarding data from the military, data from the University of Hawaii system and administrative matters, if any. Commission discussion and action, if appropriate, regarding those matters

Project Manager Rosenbrock noted that they have received information from the United States Pacific Command (USPACOM), but have not received anything from the University of Hawaii Systems.

X. Executive Session

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission go into executive session pursuant to HRS §92-5(a)(2) and HRS §92-5(a)(4). Commissioner Takitani seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

The Commission resolved to executive session at 2:21 pm.

Reconvene of Meeting

The Commission returned at 3:26 pm. Chairperson Marks moved to go into regular session. Commissioner Takitani seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

XI. Future meeting dates

Chairperson Marks announced the future meeting dates:

Thursday, August 4, 2011

Monday, August 8, 2011

All meetings scheduled for 2:00 pm in Conference Room 329, at the State Capitol.

Chairperson Marks announced the tentative public hearing schedule:

August 30, 2011	Kapolei.....	6:00 pm
August 31, 2011	Kahului.....	5:30 pm
September 1, 2011	Lahaina.....	5:30 pm
September 2, 2011	Kauai	5:30 pm
September 6, 2011	Kailua.....	6:00 pm
September 7, 2011	State Capitol	6:00 pm
September 8, 2011	Mililani.....	6:00 pm
September 9, 2011	Lanai.....	5:00 pm
September 12, 2011	Molokai	5:00 pm
September 13, 2011	Hilo	5:00 pm
September 14, 2011	Kona	5:00 pm
September 15, 2011	Waipahu.....	6:00 pm
September 16, 2011	East Oahu.....	6:00 pm

She noted that the locations of the meetings are currently being finalized.

Chairperson Marks noted that Representative Herkes passed out information to the Commission after executive session which the Commission will review.

She noted that the Commission continues to receive email from the public and the Commission Members are "open to reconsidering views that they voted on or expressed".

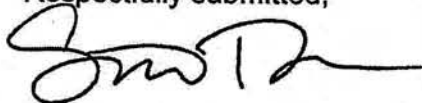
XII. Adjournment

Chairperson Marks moved that the meeting be adjourned. Commissioner Nohaka seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:31 pm.

The next meeting is scheduled for Thursday, August 4, 2011 at 2:00 pm in Conference Room 329, at the State Capitol.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott T. Nago", written in a cursive style.

Scott T. Nago
Chief Election Officer
Secretary to the Reapportionment Commission

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

August 3, 2011
2:00 pm

State Capitol, Room 329
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Commissioners Present:

Victoria Marks, Chairperson
Calvert Chipchase, IV
Clarice Y. Hashimoto
Harold S. Masumoto
Elizabeth N. Moore
Dylan Nonaka
Lorrie Lee Stone
Anthony Takitani
Terry Thomason

Technical Staff Present:

Robyn Chun, Department of the Attorney General
Judy Gold, Office of Elections
Royce Jones, ESRI
Caryn Moran, Office of Elections
Scott Nago, Office of Elections
Kristen Oka, Office of Elections
Rex Quidilla, Office of Elections
David Rosenbrock, Office of Elections
Rhowell Ruiz, Office of Elections
Aaron Schulaner, Office of Elections
Karen Tam, Office of Elections
Lori Tomczyk, Office of Elections
Charles Wong, Office of Elections

Observers Present:

Brenda Baker, Office of Senator Pohai Ryan
Virginia Beck, Public Access Room
Christopher Chang, Maui Advisory Council

Reapportionment Commission Regular Meeting Minutes

August 3, 2011

Page 2

Bart Dame

Derrick DePledge, Star-Advertiser

Senator Brickwood Galuteria

Senator Josh Green

Glenn Ida, Oahu Advisory Council

Ken Kakesako, Office of Senator Gil Kahele

Nanea Kalani, Civil Beat

Representative Chris Lee

Nikki Love, Common Cause Hawaii

Senator Les Ihara

Shirley Magarifuji, County of Maui

Janet Mason, League of Women Voters

Lynne Matusow, Downtown Neighborhood Board

Amy Monk

Representative Mark Nakashima

Mark Niese, Associated Press

Randall Nishimura, Kauai Advisory Council

Ethann Oki, Office of Senator Malama Solomon

Michael Palcic, Oahu Advisory Council

B.J. Reyes, Star-Advertiser

Fred Rohlving, Maui Advisory Council

Leon Rouse

Linda Smith, Oahu Advisory Council

Glen Takahashi, City & County of Honolulu-Elections Division

Melissa Vomvoris, Office of Senator Les Ihara

Arnold Wong

Dellfin Yoshida, County of Maui

Lyndon Yoshioka, County of Kauai

I. Call to Order

Chairperson Marks called the meeting of the 2011 Reapportionment Commission to order at 2:02 pm.

Chairperson Marks noted that today's meeting is airing live on Oahu, Olelo channel 52. It is also streaming live Olelo's website.

She also announced that Olelo will be broadcasting the August 5, 2011 meeting at 2:00 pm on channel 53. Public notice was given that the Commission will be acting on a proposed plan on that date. Later in today's meeting, the Commission will be having a presentation of the Technical Committee's recommendation to the full Commission.

PROCEEDINGS

II. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

Roll call was taken and all Commissioners were present.

III. Approval of Minutes

Chairperson Marks moved to approve the minutes of the July 19, 2011 meeting. Commissioner Hashimoto seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

IV. Public Testimony – Any interested person may submit data, views or arguments on any agenda item

Mr. Dame testified on the process. He stated he re-read Act 92, the Sunshine Law, and opined that the Commission was acting in violation of Act 92.

Mr. Dame read the following from the statute:

“It is the policy of this State that the formation and conduct of public policy - the discussions, deliberations, decisions, and action of governmental agencies - shall be conducted as openly as possible. To implement this policy the legislature declares that:

- (1) It is the intent of this part to protect the people's right to know;
- (2) The provisions requiring open meetings shall be **liberally construed**; and;
- (3) The provisions providing for exceptions to the open meeting requirements shall be **strictly construed** against closed meetings.”
[emphasis added]

Mr. Dame noted the Commission's discussion regarding the legislative intent of permanent residency did not take place publicly before the vote was taken, and there was not adequate discussion on the methodology used to extract the military population from the civilian population.

He noted there was not adequate discussion, on what is the appropriate level of accuracy that is necessitated to use an imperfect methodology.

Mr. Dame stated that his testimony was handicapped by not knowing what was going on in the minds of the commissioners.

He noted that all the exceptions from the Sunshine Law can be narrowly interpreted with the exception to consult with its attorney. Instead, the Commission has interpreted this very broadly and have not held their discussions in open session, but according to the statute those discussions are supposed to be open to public scrutiny and as a result the public does not know what the Commission is thinking and is difficult for the public to give effective testimony.

Commissioner Chipchase stated that when the Commissioners articulated their decision they all explained the basis for their decision in a public meeting.

Mr. Dame responded that those discussions were when they made their decision. It was not during the discussion and deliberation stage and the Commission did not let the public know in advance what their thinking was so that the public could have effective input in the decision making and deliberation process.

Mr. Dame stated, in order to have effective public discussion, the public needs to know in advance what kinds of questions the Commission is considering.

V. Input from Advisory Councils – Discussion and action, if appropriate

Oahu Advisory Council Chair Palcic stated there was no additional input at this time.

Kauai Advisory Council Chair Nishimura noted that the Kauai Advisory Council did a review of the districting and sent a file to the Reapportionment Commission Office.

He also noted that a Kauai Advisory Council Member wants further discussion on the two senator issue. The Member indicated they were not entirely satisfied with the response given and wants an attorney general opinion.

Chairperson Marks responded that the question was answered verbally and in writing, and if they want to request an opinion, they are free to do so.

Commissioner Masumoto asked what the vote was on the recommendation for redistricting.

Kauai Advisory Council Chair Nishimura responded it was 3-0 with one reservation. He noted there were only three Advisory Council Members present.

Commissioner Takitani asked how many senate districts did the Advisory Council put into their plan. Kauai Advisory Council Chair Nishimura responded, one senate district.

Maui Advisory Council Member Rohlfing noted that the Maui Advisory Council had nothing to report.

There was no report from the Big Island Advisory Council.

VI. Technical specifications for public submission of proposed redistricting plans – Discussion and action, if appropriate

Project Manager Rosenbrock noted that there were 176 accounts created, 14 public plans submitted, and a 15th plan received today. He provided the commission the following breakdown:

Congress..... 1 plan

Honolulu Senate..... 2 plans
Honolulu House..... 2 plans

Hawaii Senate..... 7 plans
Hawaii House..... 2 plans

He noted there were 23 requests for technical support, all of which have been resolved. The breakdown included, 16 phone calls, 2 emails and 5 in-person requests for technical support.

VII. Permanent resident population – Discussion and action, if appropriate

Commissioner Nonaka asked if there was any update on the gathering of the data to do an extraction.

Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that discussion was taking place between himself and USPACOM, they are still working on getting the data which is expected shortly. USPACOM provided numbers but did not segregate between active duty residents and active duty nonresidents. Project Manager Rosenbrock requested information be provided retroactive to April 2010.

Project Manager Rosenbrock noted that they received data from the University of Hawaii system and can begin processing the nonresident student population from all of these area colleges.

Commissioner Nonaka stated for the record, that there have been comments made about the Commission's decision, or the Commission ignoring the public and not listening to the testimony. He stated that is not true. From a practical standpoint, it is important to state for the record that at this point, the Commission has been unable to do an extraction of any of these different populations. Without the data, the Commission is unable to do the extraction, and would not have been able to meet the deadline today and present this draft plan.

VIII. Proposed Redistricting Plan(s) – Presentation of findings and recommendations of the Technical Committee – Deliberation and appropriate action, if any

Project Manager Rosenbrock and Mr. Jones provided an overview of the Technical Committee's proposed plan for the Commission's consideration for approval and public comment.

Mr. Jones provided an overview of the proposed changes to the districts and noted there are two Congressional Plans for the Commission to decide which plan to use.

Chairperson Marks noted that the plan was not a final decision and no final decision would be made until the whole process, including the public hearings, is completed.

Mr. Jones presented the statewide schedule of Public Hearings.

Commissioner Chipchase noted that the Technical Committee was able to agree on draft plans for all districts, except the Congressional districts. He noted that the drafts are ready for public comment.

Commissioner Takitani and Chairperson Marks thanked the Technical Committee for its work.

Commissioner Hashimoto thanked Project Manager Rosenbrock and Mr. Jones for their technical support. She stated that it was important to note that entire census blocks needed to be moved in or out of a district.

Commissioner Nonaka thanked the public for submitting plans and found them helpful. He hopes the public continues to participate in the process.

Commissioner Stone thanked the Technical Committee and technical staff and reiterated that this was just the beginning and the Commission was here to listen and hopefully agree on a final plan in a couple of months.

Commissioner Thomason noted that the principal difference in the two Congressional plans was whether the Mililani community would be subsumed or whether Farrington Highway would be the boundary. He asked if the Oahu Advisory Council could look at both plans and provide feedback on both plans.

Oahu Advisory Council Chair Palcic responded that the Oahu Advisory Council would be happy to advise, but will wait until the draft plan has been submitted and will comment on the draft plan.

Commissioner Takitani asked if the Commission could post the Technical Committee's recommended plan online prior to Friday.

IX. Update on matters from Reapportionment staff including the computer vendor; problems, if any, regarding the redistricting software; information provided by the public; information from the military and/or from various universities; information from the census bureau – Discussion and action, if appropriate

Chairperson Marks asked if the military and university would be able to provide the information with actual street address rather than just zip code.

Project Manager Rosenbrock responded that he was not successful in getting street address and the model used in the past was done by zip code.

Chairperson Marks asked where the model came from.

Project Manager Rosenbrock responded the model came from the Social Science Research Institute at the University of Hawaii and currently a demographer and statistician are reviewing the model to verify if the assumptions made in 1991 are still valid.

Commissioner Chipchase asked for an update on the discussion with the U.S. Census to determine if the 1.362 million people counted includes the military and student population.

Project Manager Rosenbrock responded that the U.S. Census mails forms to the residence and that is where the forms get filled out. If a student is in a group quarters that is where the form gets filled out, but if the student moves into an apartment building, they may or may not fill out the census form. However, they

will get a census form at their place of residence. This also holds true for the military.

Commissioner Chipchase asked if someone from the U.S. Census was expected to speak to the Commission. Project Manager Rosenbrock responded a representative was invited to attend this meeting, however, on Friday he was notified the representative was not able to attend and a formal request would be required.

X. Executive Session

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission go into executive session pursuant to HRS §92-5(a)(2) and HRS §92-5(a)(4). Commissioner Stone seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

The Commission resolved to executive session at 2:55 pm.

Reconvene of Meeting

The Commission returned at 3:16 pm. Chairperson Marks moved to go into regular session. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission approve the hiring of Karen Tam as the Secretary to the Commission. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

Commissioner Nonaka moved that the Commission accept the proposed draft plan as recommended by the Technical Committee and all proposed draft plans be posted online for action at the next meeting. Commissioner Takitani seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

XI. Future meeting dates

Chairperson Marks announced the next meeting will be on August 5, 2011, at 2:00 pm in Conference Room 329 at the State Capitol.

Chairperson Marks noted the schedule of the public hearings:

August 30, 2011	Kapolei High School.....	6:00 pm
August 31, 2011	Maui Waena Intermediate	5:30 pm
September 1, 2011.....	Lahaina Civic Center.....	5:30 pm
September 2, 2011.....	Kauai Council Chamber	5:30 pm

September 6, 2011	Aikahi Elementary	6:00 pm
September 7, 2011	State Capitol Auditorium	6:00 pm
September 8, 2011	Mililani High School	6:00 pm
September 9, 2011	Lanai High School.....	5:00 pm
September 12, 2011	Molokai-Kaunakakai	5:00 pm
September 13, 2011	Hawaii County Council Chamber....	5:00 pm
September 14, 2011	Kona Civic Center	5:00 pm
September 15, 2011	Waipahu High School	6:00 pm
September 16, 2011	Kalani High School	6:00 pm

Chairperson Marks noted that after the Public Hearings, further Commission meetings will be scheduled.

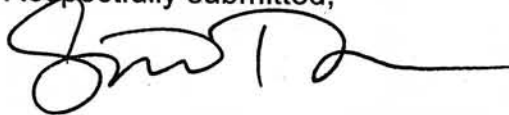
XII. Adjournment

Chairperson Marks moved that the meeting be adjourned. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:21 pm.

The next meeting is scheduled for Thursday, August 5, 2011 at 2:00 pm in Conference Room 329, at the State Capitol.

Respectfully submitted,



Scott T. Nago
Chief Election Officer
Secretary to the Reapportionment Commission



**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

Testimony of Linda L. Smith
Oahu Reapportionment Advisory Council

August 5, 2011

Madam Chair and Members of the Commission:

I appreciate the opportunity to share with you information about a national study underway on how states handle redistricting.

The national study is being undertaken by The Democracy Project, under the auspices of the Bipartisan Policy Center in Washington DC. The Center was founded in 2007 by former US Senate Majority Leaders Jim Baker, Tom Daschle, Bob Dole and George Mitchell. It is the only Washington DC based think tank that actively promoted bipartisanship to address the key challenges facing the nation.

Hawaii is one of only seven States in the United States that uses either a non-partisan or bi-partisan commission to handle redistricting of political boundaries. All other states allow their State Legislatures to handle the duty.

The Democracy Project, spearheaded by Dr. John Fortier, is examining how effectively the commission process works in the 7 states who use it – Hawaii, Iowa, New Jersey, Arizona, California, Washington State, and Idaho. California just adopted the commission process this year and it has come under some public criticism during the past few months. Because Hawaii is one of the few states that has used the system successfully for several decades, the Bipartisan Policy Center is particularly interested in our experiences.

I have been interviewed for this research and have suggested that Dr. Fortier contact members of the Commission and the neighbor island advisory councils as well. The results of his research will be published until the spring of 2012.

For those interested in learning more, please visit the Bipartisan Policy Center website at www.bipartisanpolicy.org.

Thank you for the opportunity to share this information with the Commission.

At the August 5, 2011 meeting, the 2011 Reapportionment Commission approved Proposed Plans to be circulated for public comment. The Commission invites comments at 13 Public Hearings to be held throughout the State between August 30, 2011 and September 16, 2011, see attached schedule.

To view Proposed Plans, visit the Reapportionment website:

[http://hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment/2011 legislative plan](http://hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment/2011_legislative_plan)

Comments also may be submitted by email: reapportionment@hawaii.gov

or by mail:

Hon. Victoria S. Marks, Chair
2011 Reapportionment Commission
802 Lehua Ave.
Pearl City, HI 96782

**2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION
SCHEDULE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS ON
PROPOSED MAPS & PLANS**

DATE	TIME	PLACE
August 30, 2011	6:00PM	Kapolei High School Cafeteria 91-5007 Kapolei Pkwy.
August 31, 2011	5:30 PM	Maui Waena Intermediate Cafeteria 795 Onehee Ave., Kahului
September 1, 2011	5:30 PM	Lahaina Civic Center 1840 Honoapiilani Hwy.
September 2, 2011	5:30 PM	Kauai Council Chamber 4386 Rice St., Lihue
September 6, 2011	6:00 PM	Aikahi Elementary School Cafeteria 281 Iliha St., Kailua
September 7, 2011	6:00 PM	State Capitol Auditorium 415 S. Beretania St., Honolulu
September 8, 2011	6:00 PM	Mililani High School Cafeteria 95-1200 Meheula Pkwy.
September 9, 2011	5:00 PM	Lanai High School Cafeteria 555 Fraser Ave., Lanai City
September 12, 2011	5:00 PM	Molokai - Kaunakakai School Cafeteria Kamehameha V Hwy.
September 13, 2011	5:00 PM	Hawaii County Council Chamber 25 Aupuni St., Hilo - Video from Kona
September 14, 2011	5:00 PM	Hawaii County Council Chamber Kona Civic Center- Video from Hilo
September 15, 2011	6:00 PM	Waipahu High School Cafeteria 94-1211 Farrington Hwy.
September 16, 2011	6:00 PM	Kalani High School Cafeteria 4680 Kalaniana'ole Hwy.

IF YOU REQUIRE SPECIAL ASSISTANCE OR AUXILIARY AIDS AND/OR SERVICES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PUBLIC HEARING PROCESS OF THE COMMISSION, PLEASE CONTACT THE OFFICE OF ELECTIONS AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO THE HEARING SO ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CALL THE OFFICE OF ELECTIONS AT 453-8683 OR 1-800-442-8683 FROM THE NEIGHBOR ISLANDS

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

August 5, 2011
2:00 pm

State Capitol, Room 329
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Commissioners Present:

Victoria Marks, Chairperson
Calvert Chipchase, IV
Clarice Y. Hashimoto
Harold S. Masumoto
Elizabeth N. Moore
Dylan Nonaka
Lorrie Lee Stone
Anthony Takitani
Terry Thomason

Technical Staff Present:

Robyn Chun, Department of the Attorney General
Judy Gold, Office of Elections
Royce Jones, ESRI
Caryn Moran, Office of Elections
Scott Nago, Office of Elections
Kristen Oka, Office of Elections
Rex Quidilla, Office of Elections
David Rosenbrock, Office of Elections
Rhowell Ruiz, Office of Elections
Aaron Schulaner, Office of Elections
Karen Tam, Office of Elections
Lori Tomczyk, Office of Elections
Charles Wong, Office of Elections

Observers Present:

James Arakaki, Hawaii Advisory Council
Brenda Baker, Office of Senator Pohai Ryan
Robert Cramer, KHON

Bart Dame
Derrick DePledge, Star-Advertiser
Nancy Davalantes
Josh Frost, Progressive Democrats of Hawaii
JoAnne Georgi, Kauai Advisory Council
Senator Josh Green
Glenn Ida, Oahu Advisory Council
Nanea Kalani, Civil Beat
Florence Kong Kee, UPW
Nikki Love, Common Cause Hawaii
Janet Mason, League of Women Voters
Amy Monk
Ethann Oki, Office of Senator Malama Solomon
Michael Palcic, Oahu Advisory Council
B.J. Reyes, Star-Advertiser
Linda Smith, Oahu Advisory Council
Tom Smyth, MOOA

I. Call to Order

Chairperson Marks called the meeting of the 2011 Reapportionment Commission to order at 2:02 pm.

Chairperson Marks noted that today's meeting is airing live on Oahu, Olelo channel 53. It is also streaming live on Olelo's website. Chairperson Marks also noted that draft plans will be available on the website, at the Clerk's Office, and State Libraries.

She noted that the 13 public hearing dates and locations have been confirmed *and that copies of the schedule* are in the back at the sign-in table as well as on the website. She also encouraged the public to continue to send their comments via email.

PROCEEDINGS

II. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

Roll call was taken and all Commissioners were present.

III. Approval of Minutes

Chairperson Marks moved to approve the minutes of the August 3, 2011 meeting. Commissioner Moore seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

IV. Public Testimony – Any interested person may submit data, views or arguments on any agenda item

Oahu Advisory Council Member Smith testified that she received an inquiry from the Democracy Project. It is the only Washington DC based think tank that actively promoted bipartisanship to address the key challenges facing the nation. She also noted that Hawaii is one of seven states that use a non-partisan or bi-partisan commission to handle redistricting, while all other states use their legislatures. She has been contacted by Dr. John Fortier and suggested he contact the Commission as well as the various Advisory Councils. She also noted that the results of the study will be published in the spring of 2012, and will be more relevant to the next Commission

Commissioner Nonaka asked Oahu Advisory Council Member Smith how she got involved, and she responded that she is a liaison to former Governor Lingle who serves on the Governors' Advisory Council of the Democracy Project.

Ms. Wood testified on her own behalf and stated she filed an inquiry with the American Civil Liberties Union concerning the impact to challenge the decision regarding permanent residency of not including the military, felon, and students in the population count, because of the impact of one person one vote. She noted that the military request services from state and city officials and there are approximately 22,000 members affiliated with the Marine Corps base that are presently not counted and this dilutes their ability to request services. Ms. Wood advised she will inform the Commission of American Civil Liberties Union response.

Oahu Advisory Council Chair Palcic testified that section 25-2(b)(1), Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) states no district shall be drawn so as to unduly favor a person or political party. He testified that the Commission should adopt the "Wheeler Plan" because it does not favor a person. He also testified that it was unfair to label the military as non-resident military.

Mr. Dame testified on his own behalf and asked the Commission as what was going to happen with the earlier plans to draw two sets of maps. One set to reflect total population and the second set to exclude the military, out of state

students, and felons. He also asked if the data is still being sought and if the data is adequate to proceed, will the Technical Committee be called back.

Chairperson Marks responded that nothing has been decided. She indicated the Commission is awaiting data from the military, and data has been received from the university. Once the data arrives, the decision to call a meeting will be made, and no decision will be made without the full Commission.

Mr. Dame asked when the data is received, will it be available to the public. Chairperson Marks responded that reports from reapportionment staff will continue to be on the Agenda, and any information received will be shared.

V. Input from Advisory Councils – Discussion and action, if appropriate

Hawaii Advisory Council Chair Arakaki reported that the Hawaii Advisory Council held a video conference meeting on August 1, 2011 at 4:00 pm with 3 members present and 1 excused. Most of the discussion focused on the Attorney General's letter to Representative Herkes. He noted that Commissioner Nonaka has attended every Hawaii Advisory Council Meeting and read the questions to Commissioner Nonaka and the responses provided at their meeting.

He announced their next meeting is scheduled for August 26, 2011, at 4:00 pm via videoconference.

VI. Technical specifications for public submission of proposed redistricting plans – Discussion and action, if appropriate

Project Manager Rosenbrock noted that there were 205 accounts created, and 15 public plans submitted. He provided the Commission the following breakdown:

Congress..... 1 plan

Honolulu Senate 2 plans

Honolulu House 2 plans

Hawaii Senate..... 7 plans

Hawaii House..... 2 plans

Kauai House 1 plan

He noted there were 17 calls, 3 emails, and 3 in-person requests for technical support. The website now reflects the "proposed" plans.

VII. Permanent resident population – Discussion and action, if appropriate

Project Manager Rosenbrock reported he received data from USPACOM and he will review the data on Monday.

VIII. Technical Committee's Proposed Redistricting Plan(s) – Deliberation and decision making by the Commission

Project Manager Rosenbrock addressed the question regarding the difference between the two proposed Congressional plans, by stating both plans cover the entire Mililani area.

Mr. Jones presented the difference between the two proposed Congressional plans to the Commission. He noted that the "Wheeler Plan" includes parts of Wheeler Air Force base and the "H-1 Plan" included Ko Olina.

Chairperson Marks asked what the deviation difference was for the two different plans.

Mr. Jones responded that "H-1 Plan" had a deviation of 0.1% or 346 people and the "Wheeler Plan" had a deviation of 0.58% or 1,979 people.

The Commission had discussion on the landmark boundaries of both congressional plans.

Commissioner Moore asked Oahu Advisory Council Chair Palcic to clarify his testimony as to how one plan favors a party/person over the other plan.

Oahu Advisory Council Chair Palcic stated that a political incumbent office holder pledged to move into the district she represented and with the "H-1 Plan" she doesn't have to move or sell her house.

Commissioner Hashimoto stated that congressional requirements do not require members of congress to live in the district they represent, only that they live in the state.

Commissioner Masumoto asked what is lost in the area around Ko Olina and along the shoreline. Mr. Jones displayed the population density in the Ko Olina area with a large census block of 32 people, and moving toward Nanakuli there is a census block with 821 people.

Commissioner Masumoto clarified, under the "H-1 Plan", there is a "natural" break between the two congressional areas.

Commissioner Masumoto asked regarding the "Wheeler Plan", if the Wheeler Air Force Base was divided and if so by how many people. Mr. Jones responded yes, and by several hundred people.

Chairperson Marks invited members of the Technical Committee to discuss the two plans.

Commissioner Nonaka stated that he preferred the "Wheeler Plan" because it gives the Commission room to make adjustments after the public hearings. He noted that the "Wheeler Plan" has opportunity to add approximately 8,000 people to Congressional District 1 and still stay within the deviation. He added that he wished the Technical Committee had been able to make Congressional District lines overlap the State House and Senate district lines. There are several places where this can be accomplished without affecting the population. He noted there are some empty census blocks next to the Mililani area which are included in the House Plan but not in the Congressional Plan that can be matched to make it cleaner and easier for people to understand which district they are in and for the Technical Committee to describe it to the Office of Elections.

Commissioner Chipchase stated it was not the intention to split Wheeler Air Force Base in the draft maps. The motivation of drawing the maps was to expand Congressional District 1 and not include areas that were not part of Congressional District 1 without public input.

Commissioner Hashimoto stated that the premise for the "H-1 Plan" was because Congressional District 1 has always encompassed the urban area. She noted that the growth of the island has been out west and that the areas added included residential, condominium, resort, retail and industrial uses that fit into the general nature of Congressional District 1. She noted that she had concerns that the "Wheeler Plan" broke up Wheeler Air Force Base into two congressional districts and it would be easier for the military to deal with one Congressional representative as opposed to two Congressional representatives on their specific kinds of needs.

Commissioner Stone noted that she would be supporting the "H-1 Plan".

Commissioner Chipchase stated that they should look at other communities with more compact districts that better fit into Congressional District 1 like Village Park, Royal Kunia, or all of Wheeler Air Force Base. He noted that the public should testify if they want to be part of Congressional District 1 or not.

Commissioner Nonaka moved that the Commission adopt the "Wheeler Plan" and the plan be put out for public hearing. Commissioner Thomason seconded

the motion with Commissioners Chipchase, Moore, Nonaka, and Thomason voting for the motion and Commissioners Hashimoto, Marks, Masumoto, Stone, and Takitani voting against the motion. The motion failed with a vote of 4-5.

Commissioner Hashimoto moved that the Commission adopt the "H-1 Plan" and the plan be put out for public hearing. Commissioner Stone seconded the motion with Commissioners Hashimoto, Marks, Masumoto, Stone, and Takitani voting for the motion and Commissioners Chipchase, Moore, Nonaka, and Thomason voting against the motion. The motion carried with a vote of 5-4.

Commissioner Chipchase moved that the Commission adopt the Technical Committee's Senatorial District Plan. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

Commissioner Nonaka moved that the Commission adopt the Technical Committee's House District Plan. Commissioner Stone seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

IX. Update on matters from Reapportionment staff including the computer vendor; problems, if any, regarding the redistricting software; information provided by the public; information from the military and/or from various universities; information from the census bureau – Discussion and action, if appropriate

Project Manager Rosenbrock reported he received data from USPACOM and he will review the data on Monday and let the Commission know what he finds.

X. Executive Session

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission go into executive session pursuant to HRS §92-5(a)(2) and HRS §92-5(a)(4). Commissioner Stone seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

The Commission resolved to executive session at 2:49 pm.

Reconvene of Meeting

The Commission returned at 3:12 pm. Chairperson Marks moved to go into regular session. Commissioner Takitani seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present, and with the exception of Commissioner Nonaka who did not return after executive session.

Chairperson Marks advised that during the executive session, the need for future meetings was discussed as well as the issues Mr. Dame raised, in addition to the role of the Technical Committee.

Commissioner Hashimoto stated that because the Commission is constrained for time, at the next meeting the Commission authorize the Technical Committee to continue working as the Commission receives comments from the public so that the Commission does not have to wait until after the conclusion of the public hearings to start working on the changes.

Commissioner Masumoto agreed with Commissioner Hashimoto's statements.

The Commission had a discussion regarding the role of the Technical Committee and future meetings.

XI. Future meeting dates

Chairperson Marks announced the next meeting will be on August 17, 2011, at 2:00 pm in Conference Room 329 at the State Capitol.

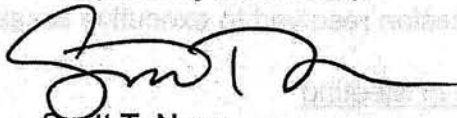
XII. Adjournment

Chairperson Marks moved that the meeting be adjourned. Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:19 pm.

The next meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, August 17, 2011 at 2:00 pm in Conference Room 329, at the State Capitol.

Respectfully submitted,



Scott T. Nago
Chief Election Officer
Secretary to the Reapportionment Commission

STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

August 17, 2011
2:00 pm

State Capitol, Room 329
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Commissioners Present:

Victoria Marks, Chairperson
Clarice Y. Hashimoto
Harold S. Masumoto
Elizabeth N. Moore
Dylan Nonaka
Terry Thomason

Technical Staff Present:

Robyn Chun, Department of the Attorney General
Judy Gold, Office of Elections
Royce Jones, ESRI
Caryn Moran, Office of Elections
Scott Nago, Office of Elections
Kristen Oka, Office of Elections
Rex Quidilla, Office of Elections
David Rosenbrock, Office of Elections
Rhowell Ruiz, Office of Elections
Aaron Schulaner, Office of Elections
Karen Tam, Office of Elections
Lori Tomczyk, Office of Elections
Charles Wong, Office of Elections

Observers Present:

Brenda Baker, Office of Senator Pohai Ryan
Rebecca Gardner, Office of Representative Robert Herkes
JoAnne Georgi, Kauai Advisory Council
Polly Grace
Representative Robert Herkes, State House
Glenn Ida, Oahu Advisory Council

Ken Kakesako, Office of Senator Gil Kahele
Nanea Kalani, Civil Beat
Senator Michelle Kidani, State Senate
Nikki Love, Common Cause Hawaii
Janet Mason, League of Women Voters
Lynne Matusow, Downtown Neighborhood Board
William Nhiev, Office of Senator Donna Mercado Kim
Ethann Oki, Office of Senator Malama Solomon
Michael Palcic, Oahu Advisory Council
B.J. Reyes, Star-Advertiser
Senator Sam Slom, State Senate
Linda Smith, Oahu Advisory Council
Tom Smyth, Military Officers Association of America
Melissa Vomvoris, Office of Senator Les Ihara

I. Call to Order

Chairperson Marks called the meeting of the 2011 Reapportionment Commission to order at 2:07 pm.

PROCEEDINGS

II. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

Roll call was taken and all Commissioners with the exception of Commissioners Chipchase, Takitani, and Stone were present.

III. Approval of Minutes

Commissioner Thomason moved to approve the minutes of the August 5, 2011 meeting. Commissioner Hashimoto seconded the motion with no objections from the six commissioners present.

IV. Public Testimony – Any interested person may submit data, views or arguments on any agenda item

No public testimony was presented at the meeting.

V. Input from Advisory Councils – Discussion and action, if appropriate

Oahu Advisory Council Chair Palcic provided the Commission with a resolution passed on August 8, 2011, by the St. Louis Heights Community Association,

asking the Commission to redraw the senate line to include St. Louis Heights with Kaimuki, Palolo Valley, and Maunalani Heights.

Oahu Advisory Council Chair Palcic also provided the Commission with an analysis of the Commission's Draft plan and the Oahu Advisory Council's Working Draft plan. He noted that in the State House the Commission's Draft plan had 20 districts with a greater than 500 person deviation and of those 6 districts has greater than 1,000 person deviations. He noted in their Working Draft plan they have 3 districts greater than 500 person deviation and none greater than 1,000 persons deviation. In the State Senate the Commission's Draft plan had 11 districts with a greater than 1,000 person deviation and of those 6 districts has greater than 2,000 person deviations. He noted in their Working Draft plan they have 3 districts greater than 1,000 person deviation and none greater than 2,000 persons deviation.

He noted that at the next Oahu Advisory Council meeting to be held on August 18th, it is the intention of the Oahu Advisory Council to establish a Technical Sub-committee to draft a plan, conduct public hearings, and submit the draft plan to the Commission for consideration.

Commissioner Moore clarified that the Oahu Advisory Council Technical Sub-committee has not started to draft a plan. Mr. Palcic noted that he worked on a draft plan that he will present at the Oahu Advisory Council meeting.

There were no reports from the Hawaii, Maui or Kauai Advisory Councils.

VI. Update on matters from Reapportionment staff including the computer vendor; problems, if any, regarding the redistricting software; information provided by the public; information from the census bureau – Discussion and action, if appropriate

Project Manager Rosenbrock noted there have been thirty requests for technical assistance and they have been resolved. He noted that the maps and descriptions of the maps are available to the public at various locations throughout the State. He noted that maps could also be viewed on the website.

Mr. Jones provided the Commission with the links and a demonstration of the different types of maps available online.

VII. Permanent resident population – Update on data requested from military and universities. Discussion and action, if appropriate

Project Manager Rosenbrock provided the Commission with an Executive Summary of data submitted by the military and universities for use in non-permanent population adjustment to the 2010 census data.

USPACOM provided the following counts:

Active Duty:

- Declares state other than Hawaii as home state 47,082
- Declares Hawaii as their home state 933
- Active Duty dependents in Hawaii 58,949

The universities provided the following counts:

- Hawaii Pacific University international and mainland students by address 3,203
- BYU Hawaii international and non-international students by address 627
- University of Hawaii System students by zip code 10,493
- Chaminade University did not report but their website noted a total enrollment of 2,781; comprising 59% Hawaii residents and 41% other than Hawaii.

Mr. Jones stated that in first looking at military permanent and non permanent military residents, non permanent resident extraction models used in 1991 and 2001 relied on receiving locations specific (meaning address or zip code) residence information for the specific non permanent resident to be extracted. That so far in 2011, the data received from the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) does not provide that residence information for military sponsors, nor does it provide specific breakdown of permanent versus non permanent residence by location. This lack of specific data from DMDC does not allow the model used previously to be used at this time.

Mr. Jones provided the Commission with three examples (Schofield Barracks, Marine Corps Air Base Hawaii and joint base Pearl Harbor) of how military and military dependents could be extracted from the census blocks.

He noted significant discrepancies between the population counts in DMDC reports and census block reports by military zip code and problems that would occur if the Commission attempted to subtract military population counts. He added that the census reports only the number domiciled in the block, in group quarters such as barracks, while the DMDC reports service members by the zip code of their duty stations, not their residence address; we do not know their residence zip codes, nor address.

Mr. Jones stated that it was not possible to get a true number in each census block using models. He said that census blocks vary in population, so a standard extraction model would remove persons in proportion to the population of each census block, rather than removing the same number from each census block in the zip code area.

Mr. Jones also showed the example of extracting students from zip code 96826, an area just south of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, utilizing a standard extraction model. He noted that it was not likely to be accurate because, without specific residence addresses, the standard extraction model would subtract a larger number from highly populated census blocks and fewer or none from less populated census blocks, without regard to whether students actually lived in those areas.

Commissioner Masumoto questioned the model used for extraction and noted that he does not believe the model works. He cited an example of extracting a large number of students from a high-rise, expensive rental building in a large census block in the sample zip code area, where students were unlikely to reside, while not extracting any students from a smaller census block next to the University, in which many students are known to reside. Mr. Jones responded that a standard model will not consider likely or actual residence, but rather will subtract numbers in proportion to the population of the census block. Commissioner Masumoto stated this was the reason he believed the model would not work.

Chairperson Marks noted that it is a statistical model and Mr. Jones stated other techniques could possibly be used if there were more time and data. Project Manager Rosenbrock commented that other models cannot be done with the existing time and resources of the Commission.

Commissioner Nonaka questioned if the military was initially included in the census counts. Project Manager Rosenbrock noted that we have to assume the census counted the military population on census day (April 1, 2010) at their domicile where they reside and sleep. He added that tracking population by zip codes can identify areas where a disparity appears, such as between the Census

and DMDC, and then the Commission has to make a decision on a method for adjustment. He said that the staff continues to look at the reported data as directed by the Commission, and needs to complete the extraction by August 29 to keep on track, or to advise the Commission that it cannot be done.

Commissioner Nonaka stated it appears almost certain that extraction under these circumstances would be inaccurate. Project Manager Rosenbrock again stated that reporting by the military was not the same as in 2001.

Ms. Mason asked if the census data or Department of Defense data is self reported or if there is a person who fills out the data for the residents. Project Manager Rosenbrock responded that census data is self reporting; however, the data received from USPACOM is generated from files through Defense Manpower Data Center. We have an extract from the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) file for dependents, and an extract from the active duty file from the Defense Manpower Data Center West. He noted the military determined the extract and the only way they could run the extract was to say pay records indicating a state other than Hawaii, which is based on where taxes were paid.

Mr. Smyth noted that ten states do not have income tax. He noted all military personnel have to fill out an emergency data sheet noting their exact location.

Kauai Advisory Council Member Georgi noted that she worked for the census and that one of the questions asked was if there was a person living there, but not present on this particular date. She noted that this could be military, students, or incarcerated persons.

Project Manager Rosenbrock noted that the initial request to the Department of Defense was for nonresident military personnel, those who had declared a state other than Hawaii as their permanent residence. But as clear as he can tell, the information received was based on taxes, where they paid their taxes. He informed the Commission he would share the communications between himself and the Department of Defense.

Commissioner Nonaka added that it's important for the Commission to know what criteria was used because where you pay your income tax and where you consider your home of record can and are often two different things and have a different weight in terms of what that means for your residency.

Chairperson Marks commented that staff asked for data on permanent resident and nonresident military, but the military itself made the decision on the data that would be reported.

Commissioner Thomason asked if the USPACOM would, or would not share the zip codes for dependent residents. Project Manager Rosenbrock answered "no". He noted the data did not specify if they were dependents or sponsors. Commissioner Thomason asked if there were limits to the information the military agencies would provide and Project Manager Rosenbrock responded "yes."

Mr. Smyth noted that the military has tightened their privacy regulations.

Commissioner Nonaka stated, because this discussion continues to be focused on a vote the Commission took, he would like to make it clear that up to this point the Commission has not had the ability or opportunity to make an extraction, and that is why it has not been done nor considered yet. The Commission is not ignoring the public, not trying to get around the issue, or not deal with it. It's a matter of a technicality that the Commission cannot, at this point, consider that as a decision to make.

VIII. Technical Committee – Investigate the impact of public input, issues, comments and concerns received during public hearings and otherwise during the public comment period on the proposed maps – Discussion and action, if appropriate

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission authorize the Technical Committee to investigate the impact of public input, issues raised, comments and concerns raised during the public comment period, and that the Technical Committee continue to work on maps and make appropriate revisions as necessary to address time constraints at the end of the process. Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion.

Commissioner Nonaka noted that it was important that the Technical Committee meet and come up with a process to catalog the input received.

Oahu Advisory Council Chair Palcic questioned if the Commission would presuppose an earlier decision. Chairperson Marks clarified that nothing is permanent and that the Commission is getting a lot of input. She stated that continuation of work does not change their previous decision but they are open to discussion.

Commissioner Thomason stated that among the things the Commission has discussed repeatedly is who to include as the resident population for the State redistricting. Commission members have expressed concerns that there is no accurate way to exclude the nonresidents, and that he has heard testimony that

the Commission should not count nonresidents. He noted the Commission presently does not know how to accurately extract nonresidents, but if there is a way to accurately identify where these nonresident military and nonresident military dependents actually live, he will change his vote. He also noted their decision to not exclude nonresidents is not a final decision.

Advisory Council Chair Palcic commented that the U.S. Census has a precise definition of a person's usual residence for Congressional reapportionment, but that it is not well-defined for the State process. Commissioner Thomason stated it is a different issue for the State, since staff cannot advise the Commission where these nonresident military and nonresident military dependents live.

The motion made by Chairperson Marks and seconded by Commissioner Thomason passed with no objections from the six commissioners present.

IX. Executive Session

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission go into executive session pursuant to HRS §92-5(a)(2) and HRS §92-5(a)(4).

Without objection, the Commission resolved to executive session at 2:59 pm.

Reconvene of Meeting

The Commission returned at 3:29 pm. Chairperson Marks moved to go into regular session. Commissioner Moore seconded the motion with no objections from the six commissioners present.

Chairperson Marks noted that the Commission had ongoing discussion about the work of the Commission and no decisions have been made in executive session.

X. Schedule future meeting dates

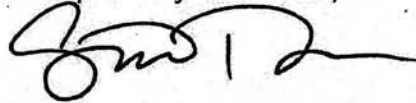
Chairperson Marks stated that the public hearings will be held from August 30 through September 16 and she noted that the week of September 19th there will be two (2) Commission Meetings. The exact dates have not been determined but will be posted later.

XI. Adjournment

Chairperson Marks moved that the meeting be adjourned. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the six commissioners present.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:31 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott T. Nago", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Scott T. Nago
Chief Election Officer
Secretary to the Reapportionment Commission

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

September 19, 2011
2:00 pm

State Capitol, Room 329
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Commissioners Present:

Victoria S. Marks, Chairperson
Calvert Chipchase IV
Clarice Y. Hashimoto
Elizabeth N. Moore
Dylan Nonaka
Lorrie Lee Stone
Anthony P. Takitani
Terry Thomason

Technical Staff Present:

Robyn Chun, Department of the Attorney General
Judy Gold, Office of Elections
Royce Jones, ESRI
Caryn Moran, Office of Elections
Scott Nago, Office of Elections
Kristen Oka, Office of Elections
Rex Quidilla, Office of Elections
David Rosenbrock, Office of Elections
Rhowell Ruiz, Office of Elections
Aaron Schulaner, Office of Elections
Karen Tam, Office of Elections
Lori Tomczyk, Office of Elections
Charles Wong, Office of Elections

Observers Present:

James Arakaki, Hawaii Island Advisory Council
Dante Carpenter
Representative Corinne Ching, State House
Bart Dame

Derrick DePledge, Star-Advertiser
Richard Fale
JoAnne Georgi, Kauai Advisory Council
Senator Josh Green, State Senate
Richard Ha, Hawaii Island Advisory Council
Representative Robert Herkes, State House
Glenn Ida, Oahu Advisory Council
Representative Aaron Ling Johanson, State House
Carole Kaapu
Nanea Kalani, Civil Beat
Nikki Love, Common Cause Hawaii
Bernice Mau, City Clerk
Ethann Oki, Office of Senator Malama Solomon
Michael Palcic, Oahu Advisory Council
B.J. Reyes, Star-Advertiser
David M. Ross, Jr., Hawaii Island Advisory Council
Madge Schaefer, Maui Advisory Council
Linda Smith, Oahu Advisory Council
Tom Smyth, Military Officers Association of America
Joanne Swearingen, St. Louis Heights Community Association
Kenneth Swearingen, St. Louis Heights Community Association
Glen Takahashi, Office of the City Clerk
Representative Clift Tsuji, State House
Cindy Vaillancourt
Melissa Vomvoris, Office of Senator Les Ihara, Jr.
Representative Gene Ward, State House
Shannon Wood
Cathy Yasuda
Arvid Youngquist

I. Call to Order

Chairperson Marks called the meeting of the 2011 Reapportionment Commission to order at 2:08 pm.

PROCEEDINGS

II. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

Roll call was taken and all Commissioners with the exception of Commissioners Chipchase and Masumoto. After announcing a quorum was present, Chairperson Marks noted for the record that Commissioner Chipchase had arrived.

III. Approval of Minutes

Chairperson Marks moved to approve the minutes of the August 17, 2011 meeting. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

IV. Public Testimony – Any interested person may submit data, views or arguments on any agenda item

Shannon Wood cited that Article 14 of the U.S. Constitution provision giving rights to residents of states, but does not define “resident.” She recalled her grandmother’s story of voting for the first time in 1924 and cited the amendment of the U.S. Constitution establishing women’s right to vote as an example of how something may not be constitutional just because it is in the Constitution.

Ethann Oki of the Office of Senator Malama Solomon read aloud testimony from Stanley H. Roehrig of Hilo regarding extraction issues. A copy of Mr. Roehrig’s written testimony has been posted with meeting materials for September 19, 2011 on the Reapportionment website.

Mr. Palcic testified that it would be an injustice and would defy logic and fairness for the Commission to adjust the census population they previously designated as the population base for reapportionment. He encouraged the Commission to vigorously defend its decision to use the census population. He noted that the growth on the Big Island allowed the island to keep its current representation, rather than losing it. He stated nonresidents are already excluded from the census count, that reapportionment is a very different process than registration to vote and that it would be arbitrary and improper to exclude persons included in the census count. A copy of his written testimony has been posted with meeting materials for September 19, 2011 on the Reapportionment website.

Representative Johanson testified that he represented House District 32, which includes all of Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam and associated military communities, as an example of a district that includes a large military population and a special set of dynamics. He said he supported including the military in the population count. He stated his district stretches from Kalihi, Aliamanu, all of Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Foster Village, Aiea, Pearl Ridge to Pearl Ridge Shopping Center, with 13 elementary schools, four school complexes, with Farrington, Moanalua, Radford, and Aiea High School.

Representative Johanson said that with 45,921 people, District 32 has the largest population in a district. He said that in a smaller district, the legislator is responding to fewer concerns with the standard resources given to each representative; however, in a large district like his, the representative must serve

many more people with the same resources. He said the negative impact on non-military constituents in such a large district is that there are fewer resources and less time to serve them. He also noted that prior to the 2010 Elections, there was a precinct in District 32 that was exclusively in a military area, with thousands of registered voters who were clearly residents. He stated it was not clear how a process would extract persons accurately.

Ms. Vaillancourt referred to her testimony at a previous hearing and wanted commissioners to ask themselves whether they were trying to penalize students and military personnel. She asked how can we be sure registered voters were not excluded, and that students and military should not be classes of people that were excluded. She said Hawaii should not become a place that is perceived as being unfriendly to those who are seeking educational opportunities or who are sent here to serve their country.

Mr. Dame presented written testimony, referring to an Oahu map dating back to 1964 from reapportionment records and citing legal cases cited in previous discussions. He asked that the Commission alter their previous decision to use the census population as the basis for reapportionment, and that including the military population would greatly distort the process. He stated that he believes a mistake is being made in the way the process has been presented so far in assuming that the number count has to be identical for both reapportionment and redistricting. He stated that requirement is not true and would violate the Constitution. He said that the Commission's obligation is to make a good faith effort to extract nonresidents as nearly as practicable, and that if it is certain that a number of nonresidents reside on Oahu but don't know specifically where they are, that number is still specific enough to be used in the reapportionment stage of extraction.

Mr. Dame commented that it gets more complicated for redistricting to decide exactly where on Oahu those people should be extracted from, but in the first step of reapportionment it is not necessary to have information that is as location-specific to accomplish that goal. He stated that insisting on using the numbers appropriate for redistricting also for the earlier stage of reapportionment is a mistake and that it does not mean the Commission is living up to their obligation to make a good faith extraction using the best information available. A copy of his written testimony has been posted with meeting materials for September 19, 2011 on the Reapportionment website.

Mr. Fale stated he is a reservist and Army veteran and that the lack of a definition of residents made it difficult to develop testimony. He stated he did not believe being a nonresident was not the same as being in the military. He said many Hawaii residents are service members who might be on installations at any time

and that they should not be extracted in the count. He said exclusion of military members would exclude many local residents in the service. He noted that there are no definitions for residents and nonresidents and that if nonresidents are excluded, it should be all nonresidents, not just the military.

Senator Green presented written testimony noting his concerns about redistricting in West Hawaii. A copy of his written testimony has been posted with meeting materials for September 19, 2011 on the Reapportionment website.

Ms. Swearingen presented a resolution adopted by the St. Louis Heights Community Association, requesting that the area continue to be included in a district with Palolo, Kaimuki and Maunalani Heights, rather than moving the area to a new district with Manoa. Chairperson Marks noted that the resolution was submitted previously to the Commission.

Mr. Smyth said he agreed with testimony by Ms. Vaillancourt, Mr. Fale, and Mr. Palcic regarding including the military in the population base for reapportionment. He also offered comments on reapportionment in Kansas, the only other state that makes adjustments to the census population for reapportionment.

Commissioner Nonaka responded to the testimony presented by Senator Green, stating that the testimony was inaccurate, particularly regarding whether or not the Big Island would get a fourth Senate seat and comments regarding motives for a district in Kona.

V. Public Comment

Chairperson Marks presented a brief overview of the 13 public hearings, noting that 168 attendees signed in and 63 testified. She expressed thanks to all who sent in emails or letters, including many submitted earlier during the Commission's proceedings. She stated that nearly all commissioners attended at least half of the hearings and that comments received at the hearings have been forwarded to the Commission and that the Technical Committee continues to work with the suggestions.

Chairperson Marks also commented on issues raised during public hearings. She summarized U.S. Census procedures, state constitutional requirements for reapportionment, and good faith efforts by the Commission to comply with all requirements under law. Noting that there were comments that eight of the nine Commission members were from Oahu, she added that members were appointed in accordance with the Hawaii Constitution by the Speaker of the House, President of the Senate and minority leaders of the House and Senate.

She also commented on procedures followed in the Commission's preliminary decision on June 28, 2011 to start work based on the census population. She noted that the Commission repeatedly emphasized that it was open to reconsidering the decision when more information was received, and that the Commission had made extensive efforts to obtain information from the military and other sources.

VI. Input from Advisory Councils – Discussion and action, if appropriate

Maui Advisory Council Chairperson Schaefer commented that those speaking in favor of including the military did not mention the Constitution and that it is important that military members know they were not singled out as a group. She added that it was extremely disappointing that only three commissioners attended the public hearings held on Maui. She urged the Commission to ask the Legislature to propose an amendment to the Constitution to define permanent population, although she added that the 2001 Reapportionment Commission made the same request but that the legislature failed to act. Maui Advisory Council Chairperson Schaefer also thanked and commended Mr. Dame for his presentations.

There were no reports from the Hawaii, Kauai, or Oahu Advisory Councils.

VII. Population Base – Update by Reapportionment Commission staff regarding additional data received from military and colleges and extraction options. Discussion and action, if appropriate

Mr. Jones gave a presentation on software mapping and population data, an update of his presentation given at the August 17, 2011 meeting. Slides of his presentation have been posted on the Reapportionment website, including additional data on minority population and voter registration as reported by the Census.

He presented information on population growth and the method of equal proportions, the method prescribed in the Constitution for apportionment of legislative seats. He presented an overview of extraction options, citing three things the Commission needed to know in order to extract a number of persons: (1) location of any person to be extracted, (2) timeliness of data and (3) non-permanent status, what makes a person permanent or non-permanent.

Mr. Jones noted that military reporting agencies reported location of military members by zip codes of their duty stations, not their residence, which made it extremely difficult to develop an extraction method. He reviewed a reporting problem described at the previous meeting regarding discrepancies between

Defense Manpower Data Center reporting and Census reporting of the military population, using the example of Schofield. He noted the Census reported only those living in group quarters and on base totaling 2,522, while the DMDC reported 18,012 service members at their duty location in the installation's zip code.

He also reviewed a sample of student data reported by universities in Hawaii. He said that individuals could be accurately extracted from census blocks if a specific address were given, however, that it would be necessary to use a disaggregation model if only a zip code was reported. He stated that disaggregation is a standard modeling technique and demonstrated using a slide for zip code area 96826.

Mr. Jones concluded by noting that there are groups of students and military members for whom location is specific, reported in a timely manner, and with reliability in the designation as a non-resident, such as out of state students identified by their schools and those in group quarters.

He presented three proposed extraction models, Extractions A, B, & C.

Extraction A:

Census block location known, fairly certain non-permanent status

- Students with full addresses
- Military in Group Quarters

Basic Island Unit	Extraction	Adjusted Total
Honolulu	-15,660	937,547
Hawaii	-793	184,286
Maui	-4	154,920
Kauai	-1	67,090

Extraction B: (includes Extraction A)*

Census block location known, less certain non-permanent status

- Military living on-base

Basic Island Unit	Extraction	Adjusted Total
Honolulu	-72,609	880,598
Hawaii	-796	184,283
Maui	-4	154,920
Kauai	-143	66,948

Extraction C: (includes Extraction A & B)*

Census block location not known, fairly certain non-permanent status
- Students with only zip codes

Basic Island Unit	Extraction	Adjusted Total
Honolulu	-78,524	874,683
Hawaii	-921	184,158
Maui	-178	154,746
Kauai	-198	66,893

*Under Extraction B or C, Oahu receives 17 senate seats and Hawaii receives 4 senate seats.

Responding to questions from Commission members, Mr. Jones reviewed census data collection methods used on military installations; concentration of registered voters on military installations, and zip codes locations that are located solely on a base. Commissioner Nonaka asked if exclusion of persons in a zip code area consisting entirely of a military base would also exclude registered voters. Mr. Jones referred to a slide illustrating Census data and responded that this would be the case.

Commissioner Takitani asked for confirmation that staff had obtained population data from the military and whether military and spouses can be located by zip codes. Project Manager Rosenbrock said it was possible to locate them but it was limited by the military reporting of active duty members by duty location. Commissioner Takitani asked if marital status could be determined and Project Manager Rosenbrock stated it was possible but limited by the data available. Commissioner Takitani asked if the Commission has accurate zip codes for dependents and noted that over 47,000 active duty members are not residents and over 23,000 persons were spouses, the latter being identified by zip code. He also asked for confirmation that approximately 15 percent of active duty military were deployed at any given time and Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that was the information received from the military.

Maui Advisory Council Chairperson Schaefer noted that voter registration rolls are not regularly purged, so those records are limited in how current they are.

Commissioner Chipchase asked whether zip code data reported on military was part of disaggregation. Mr. Jones stated military zip codes were not part of information presented on disaggregation of population in a zip code. Commissioner Chipchase asked for clarification on zip code data received on military personnel. Project Manager Rosenbrock responded that there are two sets of information, data provided by the Defense Manpower Data Center

(DMDC) that is not specific location and census reporting by zip code census blocks on installations. He said the uncertainty of DMDC zip code locations required a further look at census zip code data where personnel are housed. Commission Chipchase asked if zip code data for those living off base were available and Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that it might be possible to do a calculation using DMDC and census data but he had not looked at that method.

Commissioner Takitani asked for clarification that the Commission had data on dependents of active duty military, by service, zip code and relationship to sponsor. Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that data supplied by the military was by duty station for active duty personnel and residence zip code for dependents. Commissioner Takitani also asked for confirmation of the number of spouses (over 23,000) of the 53,000-plus dependents that are listed by residence zip code. Project Manager Rosenbrock acknowledged that this type of data was received from the military but he did not have the specific figures before him. Commissioner Takitani said he did not wish to testify but wanted to state that the Commission did have before them a report of dependents and active duty, and that they knew 47,000 active duty military were not residents of Hawaii. He added that he assumed there is a way to apply that data to comply with the Constitution.

Commissioner Moore stated she considered the principle of "one man, one vote," about which the U.S. Constitution is very concerned. She asked for information about the ethnic makeup of military members. Mr. Jones displayed data from the census on the percentage of Hawaii population by ethnic background represented on military bases, also contained in the Update posted on the Reapportionment website. Commissioner Moore asked if this type of data was available for dependents. Mr. Jones stated it was not available at this time but that the census may report this later.

Commissioner Nonaka asked if the military provided data on whether dependents were legal residents or not. Project Manager Rosenbrock stated they did not specify. Commissioner Nonaka commented that data available did not address whether dependents were residents. Chairperson Marks noted that 10 years ago in the 2001 reapportionment, the military did provide residency status for service members and dependents by zip code, but this year only provided aggregate numbers for resident and nonresident active duty, not dependents.

Chairperson Marks called for discussion on the population base, since the Commission had received additional information and that they would have to decide if they wanted to reconsider their decision on June 28, 2011 to use the census population as the population base for reapportionment.

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission amend its action at the June 28 meeting and clarified that the purpose of the motion was to place the original motion back on the table so the Commission could consider other options. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Stone.

Chairperson Marks stated the Commission would follow a two-step process to first determine if they would reconsider the earlier action, then open discussion on options. Commissioner Thomason said he felt the Commission was obligated to reconsider now that more information was available, and that he supported the motion. By a vote of 7 to 1, with Commissioner Moore voting "No," the motion was carried.

Commissioner Chipchase stated he wished to consult legal counsel before proceeding with discussion or action and requested that the Commission hold its executive session at this time. (Please refer to Reconvene of Meeting below.)

VIII. Technical Committee – Investigate the impact of public input, issues, comments and concerns received during public hearings and otherwise during the public comment period on the proposed maps – Discussion and action, if appropriate

Chairperson Marks stated that the Commission had previously authorized the Technical Committee to continue to work on plans based on comments received during the public comment period. Commissioner Nonaka thanked the public for very good input on the proposed plans and stated that the Technical Committee did review all the comments received, district by district. He stated that public input was very helpful in areas such as the Wahiawa-Whitmore Village area and Maui boundaries. He said he attended eight or nine of the 13 public hearings and that the Committee would continue to work based on the Commission's decision to adjust the population base. Commissioner Stone thanked members of the Technical Committee and Project Manager Rosenbrock and Mr. Jones for many hours of work. She stated that the Committee also considered plans submitted by the public, legislators and community members, maps submitted online and all testimony presented. Chairperson Marks thanked the technical staff for their work and additional attendance at public hearings. She said the staff handled numerous inquiries from Commission members and that the Technical Committee had worked very hard, trying so diligently to do the right thing. She recognized that others may disagree with certain results but that extremely hard work has gone into the process.

Commissioner Moore asked if the Commission could make a recommendation to the legislature to come up with a more cohesive definition of permanent resident so that in 10 years, the next Commission would not face the same problem.

Chairperson Marks said the Commission has until December to issue a final report and noted that the commission's final report in 2001 made the same recommendation to the legislature but nothing happened. She stated the Commission would be making the same recommendation again this year and that nearly everyone said the task of reapportionment would have been easier if there had been a clear definition.

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission authorize the Technical Committee to use the new population base to prepare final proposed maps for consideration at the next meeting on September 23, seconded by Commissioner Chipchase with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

Commissioner Nonaka added that although the comment period has ended, he would still accept comments and suggestions for revisions for the maps to be presented at the September 23rd meeting.

IX. Executive Session

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission amend the order of business to take Item IX, Executive Session, out of the order listed on the agenda. Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

Without objection, the Commission dissolved into executive session at 3:45 pm.

Reconvene of Meeting

The Commission returned at 4:20 pm. Chairperson Marks moved to go into regular session. Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

Chairperson Marks noted that the Commission had ongoing discussion about the work of the Commission and no decisions have been made in executive session.

Chairperson Marks stated that discussion included whether Article IV, Section 6 of the Hawaii Constitution permits the Commission to consider proposals by Mr. Dame, Representative Herkes and Mr. Roehrig for apportioning legislative seats, then dividing up districts, using two different population figures. She stated that her reading of the Constitution requires apportionment of seats among the basic island units and setting district boundaries within basic island units using the same population for both. She stated it is not consistent with the Constitution to subtract the military population from a basic island unit, then applying a different extraction number for redistricting.

Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that in the past, it was possible to identify the permanent population before reapportioning because the number of persons, their locations and status were furnished by reporting agencies. He said he believed, and past commissions had determined, that the same number should be used for both processes.

Representative Herkes commented that it was not the same as his testimony, that he intended to leave out nonpermanent population, but not to give up looking for more accurate data just because it was difficult to find. Mr. Dame also commented that the figure of 47,000-plus active duty reported could be taken off the population calculated for reapportionment, and then the Commission should make the best faith effort to extract, if they could identify persons to be extracted, to a degree of certainty, as far as practicable. He said the definition of the population base should be the census data minus identifiable non-permanent residents for both purposes. He said the population base might have to be two different numbers because the data might be precise enough to extract from Oahu for reapportionment of seats, but not precise enough for districts. Representative Herkes said he agreed with that approach.

Chairperson Marks moved, seconded by Commissioner Thomason, to amend the population base by extracting the number of persons identified in Extraction A from the census population.

Commissioner Nonaka stated:

"I guess I'll start since I have the privilege of living on the island and among the folks that will be most affected by this. Because of that, this has weighed heavily and I've given it a lot of thought and I've done a lot of research, and I've tried to come up with a rational way to make it all make sense, to make a good decision in the end, to come up with something that I could feel good about going forward in my conscience. And I've always viewed this issue and this question for really what it was. And I think it's a question about who we count and how we count them."

"For me it's never been a decision about who gains or loses politically or an island against an island and I think those types of accusations about our motives have been unproductive in the discussion. And for me, I just want to put on the record that it's never been an issue for me and if it was, I would easily do all I could to make sure the Big Island got more representation."

"But since the original vote, I think it's important to note that there's been plenty of new information that's become available that wasn't available to us when we

took the first vote. And before I get into more reasoning, I do want to recognize the staff and the outstanding hard work that they did through this process. I'm going to talk a little bit about the methods of doing an extraction and some of the concerns I have and I don't want it to reflect on the work the staff has done. I think they've done outstanding work given the information that they've been given and they've been given an extraordinarily difficult task, asked to do extraordinarily difficult things by us to help us make a decision and it's almost an impossible task I think, given all the information that's been gathered up until this point and they've worked diligently, trying to give us as much information as they can and come up with something that works."

"And so to me what this all boils down to is two questions and it comes down to is how we determine residency and then what criteria we use to apply it in terms of apportionment and redistricting. And once we determine the residency, if we remove those folks who are deemed not to be residents, how do we do it legally, accurately and in a reasonable way? I've always tried to focus on those two things and ask questions that focus on those two things and come up with the conclusion that I feel will help me make a decision whether we count certain people and if we don't count them, how we do it in a way that makes sense."

"And so after many iterations and many collection of data, we've come up with these three models that would provide us with a way to exclude certain populations from our census base. And there is a major problem I have with the premise of the entire model and that's really, simply that it focuses on a certain status and class of a person and the geography where they reside, and does not focus on their permanence as a resident, non or permanent, which I think is what the Constitution is calling for and what we should be focused on when we make this decision."

"And I didn't recognize that for a while until we got the letter from Governor Abercrombie and I think that letter very clearly illustrated this point that we should be focusing on residency and not necessarily a certain class or group of people and where they live. And in the Governor's letter, he never referenced the military or students, he referenced nonresidents over and over again, and the need for us not to count nonresidents. And I think that was a critical point in this discussion because he's right. If we're going to exclude people based on their nonresidency, we should exclude people based upon their nonresidency and not other criteria or data. And up until this point we haven't had a larger discussion or talked about the larger class of nonresidents because I don't think just singling out students and the military is appropriate in terms of deeming people to be nonresidents."

"There are many other people in our state who one can reasonably presume is a nonresident. There are illegal aliens, there are people here on green cards, there

are snowbirds who come for a portion of the year but don't stay permanently, there are contractors who are fixing Aloha Stadium that are here for a short time to fulfill the contract of their employer and leave. And there is no way to decipher whether or not these people were counted in the census and if they were for whatever reason, how to remove them from the census in terms of the population basis that we're going to use to make this decision. And so that poses a problem to me."

"I think that we're going to focus in on two kinds of people based upon a decision that commissions made in the past, and not really based on any larger dictate, the Constitution or by statute or anything like that. It's really based upon decisions made by a reapportionment commission long ago and I think I stated before that I don't always think that because something was done in the past, it was necessarily right or proper. We heard earlier what our Constitution used to say, and the changes that have been made to it illustrate that. So in looking at the data and trying to come up with a decision on whether or not voting for one of these models is appropriate for excluding nonpermanent residents, I tried to look deeper into that data and we asked some questions about this earlier."

"I appreciate the accuracy about the geographic data that we know that people live on the base are reasonably transient or nonpermanent, but there is no way to guarantee that those people that live on base are not permanent residents. And if we exclude them wholesale based upon them living on base or living in barracks, we asked for voter registration data to see if there was any way to guarantee that registered voters did not live in those addresses. I think earlier we heard testimony from Mr. Fale about local residents who are mobilized in the reserve unit and are put into barracks and live on base, and those people are going to be included in this extraction A as we're assuming nonpermanent residents because they live in barracks, but they do quite possibly have a home outside of Schofield or Wheeler or where their barracks are. So I think the arbitrary nature of excluding people based on where they live and what kind of housing they're in, is extremely inaccurate and almost for me causes a bigger problem than the initial problem of how to count or not count nonpermanent residents."

"There's a lot of good constitutional arguments on both sides, what a nonpermanent resident is and how we count them, and I haven't been completely persuaded that if we count people who are here for years at a time, for the military or getting an education, that makes them a nonpermanent resident. But what is clear to me is that if you are a registered voter and you live here, that makes you pretty permanent. And if we're going to exclude folks based on their living in the barracks or living on base, based on where they live and not upon their permanence, I would have to have some level of assurance that we would

not be excluding registered voters or any other permanent resident which we could clearly define by pieces of data that are available."

"So I think this whole problem has been extremely difficult because we were asked to do something and given a different set of data. I feel like this whole entire process has been like we've been given a bowl and spoon and told to bake a cake, but we don't have any flour or water or sugar or anything to do that. And so are we willing to make, to cause bigger problems in order to solve an initial problem? I think that discriminating against two classes of people based on where they live and doing an extraction based upon those two things, causes a much bigger problem and is definitely discriminatory on its face. It's not even getting into the issues of race and ethnicity which I think are a whole nother layer on top of that."

"I personally don't have a level of confidence that voting for any of the extraction models will correctly fulfill the mandate that's been given to us. And so for those and many other reasons, I could go on and on but I'm not going to do that at the moment. I will be voting against any type of extraction model."

Commissioner Moore stated:

"I'm going to keep my remarks much shorter, I think Dylan as usual has laid out a lot of the things I also believe in. I just want to point out, when we started we were briefed on what our job, but immediately upon learning what our duties were, we were faced with a dilemma. And the dilemma was also faced by the 2001 reapportionment commission. And that was the fact that in 1992, the state changed the state Constitution and changed the previous wording that was voters or those on voter rolls because it proved to be unconstitutional. Our Constitution was changed to the wording permanent resident, and it opened up the question of what exactly is meant by permanent resident and the 2001 commission tussled with that. They initially voted for counting military because of course they're counted in the census. And the understanding is that reapportionment should reflect all the people that were present on the day that the census is taken. And it includes the military, it includes the military in barracks and it includes actually the military on ships if they're based in that site. So at Pearl Harbor, if they're on the ship, they're still counted where they're based. So that's the census count."

"Our problem was, the dilemma we faced immediately upon taking this position, is how do we define permanent residents. And of course the state Constitution says we have to do a reasonable job of trying to define that and pull them out. I personally think that then presents problems because by doing that, by going through the exercise of which we spent a lot of effort on, our staff spent a lot of

efforts on, but going through the exercise of trying to extract the military and trying to come up with a definition of permanent residents, we ignore what our federal Constitution has made, has had changes, and even supreme court cases where they want to make sure that everybody is represented. And by extracting the military whichever way we choose to do it, we're going to disenfranchise some of our military, some people, and I think that's contrary to our federal Constitution and I'm just concerned about that."

"I see our problem that our state Constitution says permanent residents but it's not clearly defined what exactly they mean. And when we try to come up with definitions of what are permanent residents, we're really having a hard time with that, we can't come up with an exact definition. So I think that we should just keep the vote that we had. We discussed some of this then, and how difficult it would be to try to define permanent residents and try to extract people that might not fit the definition of permanent residents, whatever that definition is. I submit that there are issues there that are larger than just the state Constitution, that we should all as citizens of the U.S. be aware of, and be concerned with. One of which was the minorities that at this point are going to be disenfranchised and not represented, and therefore I will not vote for any extraction method."

Commissioner Thomason stated:

"I will be voting for extraction method A. I find it distasteful that I have to choose that route but I promised in taking the oath to work on this commission to fulfill my obligations under the law as best I could and I'll be faithful. I believe we have an obligation and duty to do our best to use the term permanent resident and try to identify with the best data we have available who would not be a permanent resident. I don't share the view that when you get down to the districts and it gets tough, you just work at it and you accept something less than precision. I recognize two fine people that have said that in testimony, I respectfully disagree. I disagree because like Liz said, there is a federal constitution and there are concepts that we hold dear to our hearts as citizens of this state that would prevent us from thinking that way."

"Like Ms. Wood who testified earlier, I also remember my great grandmother telling me when I was a first grader to vote because she too remembered voting in 1922 or something like that because our Constitution used to say that women couldn't vote. Our Constitution also said that black people only counted a percentage of white people when we decided who would be counted. I don't think any of us would ever properly apply the law in a way that purposely injures a group. If we took anything more than extraction method A, we would be not counting people who we have data that shows they're made up of 35 percent black, high levels of minorities. Among the constitutional obligations we have is to

ensure that we don't use a method that will prevent the fair representation of minority groups."

"I also would like to make sure that for those folks that testified and felt strongly that we needed to obey the law, I don't think anybody on this table disagrees. The question is how best can we apply the law. I choose to make sure than we only make an extraction when we can identify with certainty that we would be excluding a person who's not a permanent resident. I would choose not to use extraction methods where we would lessen the standard and take out, extract individuals who we think might probably be not permanent residents. We will all do our best to apply the law as we can and in my view, the only method that meets the legal standard and meets our obligation to be fair to our citizens is method A."

Commissioner Chipchase stated:

"Before us on this motion is only extraction A, however, I think for the sake of completeness and for the sake of everyone who will review and consider our decision, we've all addressed our positions generally on extraction and I will be no different. Out of respect for Mr. Dame and Representative Herkes and their views, I will do my best to express my opinion on the model and in particular, I do thank Mr. Dame who has been unflagging in his appearance at commission meetings and hearings, and his testimony and his positions are all well thought out and articulated."

"In my view, the Constitution calls upon us not to only to use the same definitions but the same number for both levels and that's how I read it and understand it. This is a very difficult question, the question whether we're going to apply any extraction and I appreciate the testimony from the people in this room over many hearings and at the public hearings I attended elsewhere. It was a difficult question 10 years ago, when the commission wrestled with it, made a decision one way and then reversed itself and I fear that until there's some resolution, it will continue to be a difficult question that plagues commissions in the future. But we have all tried to wrestle with this question and come up with what we believe is the correct answer to it, guided by the Constitution, guided by the federal Constitution, guided by the data we have. I think we've all in good faith tried to come to the right decision and I've honored to work with my fellow commissioners on this and to see their thought processes as they struggle with this as well."

"In the testimony, I've been moved at times by the testimony for and against the extractions on an emotional level, but for decision making purposes I've done my best to put that aside and to focus instead purely on the facts and the law as I

best understand them. I've also done my best to put aside the threat of lawsuits on both sides and I think a decision maker is called upon to make the best decision available based on the fact and the law as that decision maker understands them. And it's the reviewing body's job, whomever the reviewing body may be, to say whether the decision maker got that right. And so if we're challenged on some ground and we're reversed, I respect the view of that reviewing body, but the threat of that does not affect my decision here today. "

"So then we come to the question of who is a permanent resident and we know some things, but not many. We know the census uses the term usual and customary residence and the census as the federal census is really focused on residence. The term permanent in the Hawaii Constitution seems to me to imply something more. I've been looking for something more than ordinary residence as the census would understand that term, but what that term is not fully defined. It is not defined in the Constitution, it is not defined in the statute, there's some commentary in the case but it's not terribly helpful because it dealt with a different charter provision and constitutional provision, and also had some other things that would suggest that the term permanent hadn't been fully explored."

"The legislative reports leading up to the amendment are not that helpful because I find them conflicting and somewhat confusing. And the material provided to the public on voting day or in preparation for the vote is not that helpful to me either. Surely the intent was not to just exclude all military because we know conclusively that some military on Oahu are residents of Oahu, residents of Hawaii writ large, so that was not the intent to exclude military. It's also not helpful to me because the decision went to plebiscite, it was not a legislative decision where you can say, "well, look at the committee reports and look at all the information that was before the committee. It was by the public and I can't get my mind around what everyone, or even the majority of people, thought they were doing when they voted for this amendment. And finally, because the change in the Constitution, I think as Liz said correctly, broadened the definition, broadened the number of people who were counted, so all I take away from that really, it was an attempt to enlarge, but still at the same time to have some constriction, this term permanent. What it means is unclear to me."

"We're given some indicia of permanence and I think they're helpful, payment of taxes, state income taxes, I think people mean by that, but you could also say property taxes, but it may be helpful. Register to vote, not required, again not what the census count looks at even under the permanent standard because we count children, we count people who don't register to vote, we count people who don't pay taxes for whatever reason. So those aren't the be all, end all of permanence but they help some. More helpful is our military members who declare in another state, I think that is a more helpful definition of permanence,

though I would still find it inconclusive. But it is very close, as good as we can get. The problem then comes in applying that last part of the declaration in any form of extraction or any extraction model.”

“And so we cannot determine which census block people who declare they are not permanent residents of Hawaii, who declare their residence is another state, are from. We just simply can’t. The best we’re able to do is look at the military bases. And on the military bases we’re presented with two questions, one is the group housing, one is the housing generally. On the group housing, we’ve been advised that it is a less permanent form of housing for people. Residents of those types of housing structures tend to be more transitory. So with that information that they tend to be more transitory and the ability to precisely identify where they are, coupled with the fact that we have no evidence that if we exclude that group, the group housing group, that we will be excluding permanent residents of Hawaii, that we will be excluding people registered to vote in Hawaii, or people who otherwise declare their residence in Hawaii. I tend to feel more comfortable with that.”

“Exclusion A also includes removing nonresident students from the population count. Nonresident determination is made by the university, not necessarily how the student feels. It’s a set of classifications that say whether you have to pay high tuition or lower tuition and so I have some level of discomfort with that data as well. But it is at least some indication of nonpermanence in the state. And again, at least with those nonresident students, declared nonresident students, for whom we’re able to identify addresses, we can locate them. We’re not guessing about our extraction, we’re not making models as we do. And so putting those factors together, being able to identify two groups, military members who live on base and nonresident students who have been determined to be nonresidents, and being able to identify them with precision and having no evidence that in excluding those two groups, that we are excluding permanent residents and registered voters of Hawaii. I will vote for extraction A because I feel compelled to do that under the Constitution. I don’t like it, I don’t want to vote that way, but I feel that is what I am compelled to do.”

“When we get to extraction B, the dynamic shifts for me a little bit. In extraction B, we are called upon to look at base housing writ large. We know for a certainty there are registered voters on that base, we know for a certainty that there are Hawaii residents on that base, we know for a certainty that there are contractors and other government employees living on that base and who claim that base as their residence. If we pull them off, we will be excluding them. I am not comfortable knowing that I would be excluding those people, excluding permanent residents of Hawaii, so I will not be voting for extraction B.”

"Extraction C suffers from the same problems as B, in addition it requires modeling in the community of nonresident students. I'm not comfortable with modeling as it's been presented to me, I do not think it will create accurate legislative districts based on that and so I would vote against extraction C as well."

Commissioner Stone stated:

"I want to be a little briefer than some of the previous speakers but I do want to say that I'm changing my initial vote and like some of my colleagues, I feel that the staff has worked very hard to gather some of the information that we've requested as a commission. And I think for me, the basis of my vote is that definition of permanent residency and it requires us to make an interpretation as a commission as to what is a permanent resident. And I think as we sit here today, each commissioner is voting his or her conscience as to what they feel is a permanent resident. And like some of the other Commission members I feel comfortable with option A and I do so for a couple of reasons. I think that most importantly, I feel that option A, we have an identifiable base and by that I mean we have the addresses that go with a specific census block. In a like manner, the students are also identified with addresses and determined by their institutions to be nonresidents."

"I think I want to make a distinction as well, I think a lot of people today are using [the term] nonresidents and I want to take us back, because it's really permanent residents. Nonresidents, I see as a different category. Maybe for future reference, I think this commission should recommend to the legislature that we try to address some of these issues in the next or over the next couple of years. Maybe have a similar process like the Kansas legislature did and that we actually have a better understanding of the definition of permanent residents, and that indeed if we get a definition from the legislature, that we have the funding to do the necessary research to get better data for the commission to use the next time we are before the public. So that said, I will be voting in favor of extraction A, and not in favor of B or C."

Commissioner Takitani stated:

"What is the purpose of the U.S. Census? I think primarily, it's to know where we live, so that congressional lines can be redrawn, to be sure that districts receive the proper amount of electoral votes, the proper amount of government funding, the proper representation in congress. And it's also used by the states for their reapportionment purposes. The State of Hawaii is using the census numbers to ensure that each basic island unit is properly represented in the state legislature. We are required to do this by HRS 25-2. This we know. The census measures

movement. The Hawaii Constitution prescribes that we count only permanent residents."

"The neighbor island population in the last 10 years has grown at a faster rate than Oahu. There are 47,082 active duty military personnel assigned to Hawaii but are not legal residents of the State of Hawaii by their own account. There are 933 active duty military personnel who are residents of Hawaii. There are 14,329 students in Hawaii who are not permanent residents of Hawaii. There are 58,949 dependents of active duty personnel in Hawaii and there are 23,230 active duty military personnel spouses or close to it and we know where they reside. There is potentially 120,360 people that could be extracted and there is at least 61,411 that must be extracted. I strongly suspect that the United States military knows exactly where every one of their active duty military resides. They have chosen not to make that information available to this commission. Therefore, we have to make do with what we have."

"Whether we extract by where students and the military likely live, where only the military likely lives, where spouses and dependents of active duty military personnel live, or whether we take some number off the top of various island, Oahu and the Big Island, Maui and Kauai, or some other method, we must extract. And we must do it at the level that ensures that the Big Island of Hawaii gains a senate seat. And it must be at a level that we are not setting up future growth on the neighbor islands at a disadvantageous number. This is not necessarily easy as we've banged our heads for months to try to figure this out. It is not expedient and, trust me, it is extremely uncomfortable at times. But in my opinion, given what we know, we've got to do it. For that reason I will not vote for plan A. I would support plan B or C, or something else. The bottom line is the Big Island of Hawaii needs another Senate seat."

Commissioner Hashimoto stated:

"I will be voting for plan A and I think the previous speakers who spoke in favor of plan A have talked about the term permanent resident. And I think that is indeed the key term. To borrow a couple of words from Mr. Dame, he talked about "identifiable" and "locatable" and I think plan A does identify and locate the nonpermanent residents as I see it. Plan A identifies the group quarters which includes the barracks. These are short-term people who are serving our country and they are also available to us as a count by a designated census block. And in addition to that, we do have identifiable specific addresses for certain nonresident students as identified to our staff. And so I think that Plan A is extremely very quantifiable and for that reason, I will be voting for A. At one point I think many of us were looking at Plan B as a possible option because it did include not only all of plan A, but also included on-base housing,

people who lived in on-base housing, but I think the waters got a bit muddied up when we learned that it was not only the military who lived in on-base housing but it also included DoD [Department of Defense] contractors and others who may be permanent residents in the state and we were not able, to my knowledge, to quantify that.”

“I’d just like to state that regardless of what plan we do adopt, I believe that people who are registered to vote, whether they are in the military or not in the military, by this extraction that we are doing, this does not say that you should not vote. And I think that it is our duty if we do decide to reside in the state, to register to vote and then indeed exercise that right.”

Chairperson Marks stated:

“The state Constitution requires us to look at permanent residents. When we first made our preliminary determination we really didn’t have information readily available on who might not be a permanent resident. And since then we’ve really been able to identify two groups of people who’ve either declared or who are known as being not permanent residents. That’s a certain portion of active duty military and out of state students. My preference would be to vote for extraction B [instructs staff to show slide of all three extraction options] and my preference is sort of an amalgamation of items.”

“The first is that the military has informed us that there are active duty military members who have stated Hawaii is not their home state and that number is 47,000. We have difficulty locating where those folks are. So location is another problem. But doing the best we can do, extraction A, has located roughly 15,000 individuals including students. But that number is below the 47,000. With extraction B, you’re up to 72,000 so you’ve included people living in base housing who may be civilians or dependents. I’ve looked at websites describing home state and legal residency for military, I’ve looked at things like the Military Spouse Residency Relief Act which is Public Law 111- 97 found at 50 U.S.C §571. I’ve looked to other sources, we know we’re the only state that handles census data the way that Hawaii does. What did other states do, like Alaska, why did they change; what did Kansas do, what do they do now. And it’s interesting, that both Kansas and Alaska also had trouble getting the information and analyzing the information from the military and that’s part of the reason why they changed the way they conduct their reapportionment and redistricting. There’s *Hickel vs. Southeast Conference*, which is an Alaska case; there’s *Groh vs. Egan*, another Alaska case. We’ve gotten information from Kansas, staff has been in touch with authorities from Kansas to figure out what’s been happening.”

"Then there's been a lot of work to try and understand this as best we can and to come up with the best method and the best numbers we can. And my preference would have been to go with B, simply because on a numbers basis, 72,000 is closer to the 47,000 than 15,000 is to the 47,000. But I think some extraction has to occur rather than no extraction and we need a majority to have some extraction take place. And so for that reason, I don't think it represents everything I would like, I mean what I would like would be good numbers like we had from the military 10 years ago, but we don't have that. But we don't have that so reluctantly, I'll go with extraction A."

The motion by Chairperson Marks to amend the population base by extracting the number of persons identified in Extraction A from the census population, seconded by Commissioner Thomason was carried by a vote of 5 to 3, with Commissioners Thomason, Chipchase, Stone and Hashimoto and Chairperson Marks voting in favor of the motion and Commissioners Nonaka, Moore and Takitani voting against the motion.

X. Schedule future meeting dates

Meetings will be held on Friday, September 23, 2011 at 2:00 pm and on Monday, September 26, 2011 at 2:00 pm, both in Room 329.

XI. Adjournment

Chairperson Marks moved that the meeting be adjourned. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:17 pm.

Respectfully submitted,



Scott T. Nago
Chief Election Officer
Secretary to the Reapportionment Commission

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

September 23, 2011
2:00 pm

State Capitol, Room 329
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Commissioners Present:

Victoria S. Marks, Chairperson
Clarice Y. Hashimoto
Elizabeth Moore
Dylan Nonaka
Lorrie Lee Stone
Anthony P. Takitani
Terry Thomason

Technical Staff Present:

Robyn Chun, Department of the Attorney General
Judy Gold, Office of Elections
Royce Jones, ESRI
Caryn Moran, Office of Elections
Scott Nago, Office of Elections
Rex Quidilla, Office of Elections
David Rosenbrock, Office of Elections
Rhowell Ruiz, Office of Elections
Aaron Schulaner, Office of Elections
Russell Suzuki, Department of the Attorney General

Observers Present:

Julia Allen, Office of Senator Sam Slom
Brenda Baker, Office of Senator Pohai Ryan
Bart Dame
Mike Dixon
JoAnne Georgi, Kauai Advisory Council
Senator Josh Green, State Senate
Nanea Kalani, Civil Beat
Nikki Love, Common Cause Hawaii

Shirley Magarifujii, County of Maui Office of Elections
Paul J. Mattes, Citizens for Justice
Ethann Oki, Office of Senator Malama Solomon
Michael Palcic, Oahu Advisory Council
Bill Quinlan
B.J. Reyes, Star-Advertiser
Representative Gil Riviere, State House
Linda Smith, Oahu Advisory Council
Tom Smyth, Military Officers Association of America
Shannon Wood
Lyndon Yoshioka, County of Kauai Office of Elections

I. Call to Order

Chairperson Marks called the meeting of the 2011 Reapportionment Commission to order at 2:05 pm.

PROCEEDINGS

II. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

Roll call was taken and all Commissioners with the exception of Commissioners Chipchase, Masumoto, and Moore. Commissioner Moore arrived after the approval of the minutes.

III. Approval of Minutes

Chairperson Marks moved to approve the minutes of the September 19, 2011 meeting. Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion with no objection from the six commissioners present.

IV. Public Testimony – Any interested person may submit data, views or arguments on any agenda item

Mr. Dixon testified that he has been a North Shore resident since 1979 and urged the Commission to keep Sunset Beach together with other North Shore communities. He stated that the entire area was threatened with development and the North Shore needs to be cohesive and speak as one community. He stated that he wants Sunset Beach to remain in District 46.

Mr. Mattes testified that the reapportionment process should respect citizens' First Amendment rights and that all documents involved in zoning issues should be transferred when new representatives are elected.

Oahu Advisory Council Chairman Palcic urged the Commission to adjust the boundary between Senate Districts 9 and 10 to keep St. Louis Heights in the same district as Kaimuki, Palolo, and Maunalani Heights. He stated that these communities are in the same House district but that St. Louis Heights was put into a Senate district with Manoa, which traditionally had never been in the same district. He submitted a map to show how extending the District 10 boundary to Kapahulu Avenue would allow St. Louis Heights to be returned to District 9, adding that he had also submitted a proposed map through the mapping website.

Ms. Wood stated that her House and Senate districts both would change as shown on the reapportionment plan and that she understood why these changes were needed. She said she would try to get the Legislature to work on clarifying the population count for reapportionment.

Mr. Dame stated he would like to resubmit the testimony he offered at the September 19, 2011 meeting. He stated his position was accurately recorded in the minutes as approved and that his objections were not addressed. He stated he was a longtime resident of Palolo and agreed with Mr. Palcic that St. Louis Heights should continue to be in the same Senate district as Palolo and Kaimuki.

Representative Riviere presented a petition, signed by community members, to keep Sunset Beach and the North Shore together. The petition was included in meeting materials posted on the Reapportionment website.

Chairperson Marks noted the arrival of Commissioner Moore.

V. Input from Advisory Councils – Discussion and action, if appropriate

Oahu Advisory Council Chairmen Palcic reported that the Council would hold a meeting on September 29, 2011 to prepare recommendations for submission to the Reapportionment Commission for their Final Report to the Legislature. He stated the lack of a clear definition of permanent residents was a significant stumbling block and that the issue should be addressed by the Legislature. He said he felt the Technical Committee meetings should have been open for others to view their progress in developing the plan.

Kauai Advisory Council Member Georgi requested that the Commission approve the boundaries as submitted by the Council. She stated that she was against including military members in the population base and that Kauai should have two senators in accordance with the Hawaii Constitution.

Minutes of Oahu and Hawaii Island Advisory Councils August meetings were included meeting materials posted on the Reapportionment website.

VI. Technical Committee Presentation of Revised Redistricting Plan(s) – Presentation of findings and recommendation of the Technical Committee – Discussion and appropriate action, if any

Commissioner Nonaka thanked the public, the staff, and Technical Committee members for their participation in the reapportionment process. He stated that the Committee worked very collaboratively and made significant compromises. He recognized that no plan could be perfect, but the Committee did its best to make a plan fit the constraints in the process and keep communities together. He said he believes all the Technical Committee members felt positive about the plan and that the maps developed were now online and would be printed in time for the next meeting.

Project Manager Rosenbrock stated all maps would be online on Monday, September 26 by approximately 10:30 am.

Mr. Jones gave a presentation on Technical Committee procedures following the Commission's decision on September 19, 2011 to adjust the census population by extracting 16,548 persons. He displayed other slides, including the method of equal proportions used to determine the number of seats per basic island unit, as required by the Hawaii Constitution, and briefly outlined adjustments made to the proposed plans approved by the Commission on August 5, 2011. He stated that work was completed on all districts but, due to time constraints, only summaries of the plans were available at this time. The Technical Committee presentation was posted on the Reapportionment website.

Mr. Jones provided the Commission with a summary of changes to the maps, by the Technical Committee, after the public hearings.

Chairperson Marks clarified that for the most part, changes that may have caused an increase in deviation were made to more evenly align with geographical or manmade features and to keep communities together, for example, keeping Kuhio Park Terrace in the same district. Mr. Jones agreed, noting the example of Kapolei Knolls, which appeared in his previous presentation to demonstrate options for changing the plan, was adjusted as requested in testimony by community members at the first public hearing. Chairperson Marks commented the deviations could have been smaller, but that would have meant ignoring community concerns.

Commissioner Hashimoto also thanked the technical staff for extensive efforts, noting the Technical Committee had met all week until noon that day. She stated that maps were not completed in time for the meeting due to additional work required by the population adjustment. She also expressed thanks to the public for participating in the process and noted that the Technical Committee was able to accommodate many of the requests to adjust boundaries.

Commissioner Takitani asked if it were possible to return St. Louis Heights to Senate District 9 as proposed by Oahu Advisory Council Chairman Palcic. Commission Stone, who serves on the Technical Committee, stated it was not possible to tell without checking the changes with the redistricting software. Oahu Advisory Chairman Palcic asked if the plan could be amended once it came forward for adoption and stated he had not heard any objections to his proposal. Chairperson Marks stated it would depend on Chapter 92 of Hawaii Revised Statutes and that the Commission would not debate the proposal at this time. Commissioner Moore requested that the Commission discuss the matter further with legal counsel.

IX. Executive Session

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission go into executive session to consult with its attorney. Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion with no objections from the seven commissioners present.

The Commission went into executive session at 2:41 pm.

Reconvene of Meeting

The Commission returned at 3:26 pm. Chairperson Marks moved to go into regular session. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the seven commissioners present.

Chairperson Marks moved that all reports prepared by Commission staff including those pertaining to the military, the Kansas extraction system, ESRI reports, and all other reports by the staff, be made available to the public and be made part of the Final Report of the Commission. Commissioner Hashimoto seconded the motion with no objection from the seven commissioners present.

Commissioner Nonaka stated on behalf of the Technical Committee that the Committee was formally presenting its findings and recommendations to the Commission for adoption at the September 26, 2011 meeting. In response to Chairperson Marks' inquiry, Project Manager Rosenbrock confirmed that all elements of the plan should be online by Monday morning, September 26, 2011,

including maps, metes and bounds, and descriptions. Commissioner Nonaka noted that all maps were already available online on the mapping website using a login and password. Chairperson Marks added that a nine-page summary was available for the meeting and Project Manager Rosenbrock emphasized that maps showing more detail were online. The summary was included in meeting materials posted on the Reapportionment website.

Chairperson Marks moved that the staff complete work on plans using Extraction B described in previous meetings and other extraction options to formulate potential alternative plans to be included in the Commission's Final Report. Chairperson Marks stated these plans would be included in the Final Report in the event the Commission's plan was deemed invalid and could provide an alternative to the Court appointing a Master. Commissioner Hashimoto seconded the motion with no objections by the seven members present.

Chairperson Marks also extended her thank you to the technical staff and members for their work on reapportionment.

X. Schedule future meeting dates

The next meeting of the Commission will be held on Monday, September 26, 2011 at 2:00 pm in Room 329.

XI. Adjournment

Chairperson Marks moved that the meeting be adjourned. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:38 pm.

Respectfully submitted,



Scott T. Nago
Chief Election Officer
Secretary to the Reapportionment Commission

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

September 26, 2011
2:00 pm

State Capitol, Room 329
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Commissioners Present:

Victoria S. Marks, Chairperson
Calvert Chipchase, IV
Clarice Y. Hashimoto
Harold S. Masumoto
Elizabeth Moore
Dylan Nonaka
Lorrie Lee Stone
Anthony P. Takitani
Terry Thomason

Technical Staff Present:

Robyn Chun, Department of the Attorney General
Judy Gold, Office of Elections
Royce Jones, ESRI
Caryn Moran, Office of Elections
Scott Nago, Office of Elections
Rex Quidilla, Office of Elections
David Rosenbrock, Office of Elections
Rhowell Ruiz, Office of Elections
Aaron Schulaner, Office of Elections
Karen Tam, Office of Elections
Lori Tomczyk, Office of Elections
Charles Wong, Office of Elections

Observers Present:

Julia Allen, Office of Senator Sam Slom
Nancy Davlantes, Common Cause
Representative Cindy Evans, State House
JoAnne Georgi, Kauai Advisory Council

Senator Josh Green, State Senate
Glenn Ida, Oahu Advisory Council
Nanea Kalani, Civil Beat
Nikki Love, Common Cause Hawaii
Amy Monk
Randall Nishimura, Kauai Advisory Council
Ethann Oki, Office of Senator Malama Solomon
Michael Palcic, Oahu Advisory Council
B.J. Reyes, Honolulu Star-Advertiser
Senator Pohai Ryan, State Senate
Linda Smith, Oahu Advisory Council
Tom Smyth, Military Officers Association of America
Representative Cliff Tsuji, State House
Shannon Wood
Keanu Young, Office of Representative Marilyn Lee

I. Call to Order

Chairperson Marks called the meeting of the 2011 Reapportionment Commission to order at 2:07 pm. Chairperson Marks noted that the maps were available in the back of the room and she thanked Olelo for being present.

PROCEEDINGS

II. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

Roll call was taken and all Commissioners were present.

III. Approval of Minutes

Chairperson Marks moved to approve the minutes of the September 23, 2011 meeting. Commissioner Hashimoto seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

IV. Public Testimony – Any interested person may submit data, views or arguments on any agenda item

Oahu Advisory Council Member Smith testified that she observed reapportionment in 1991 and 2001, and that Commission members deserved credit for their openness and the way they handled their duties, even though not everyone agreed with the outcome. She commented that it was a much improved process this year and that she hoped it would be continued by the 2021 Commission, especially the egalitarian treatment of participants. She stated that

there was a lot of time, effort, and angst spent on the definition of permanent residents. She said the definition should be resolved and a process put in place so that in 10 years, the next Commission could focus on its primary tasks of reapportionment and redistricting. She said the divisiveness of the permanent residents issue was unfortunate and pitted people against friends and islands against one another, and that she hoped this situation would be avoided in the future. She emphasized that the Legislature had not acted on the recommendations of previous Commission to define permanent residents but should act now. She stated that the Oahu Advisory Council would include this in their recommendations to the Commission, that the councils on other islands should forward similar recommendations to the Commission regarding action needed by the Legislature, and that the Commission itself should make the same recommendation to the Legislature. She stated that the recommendation to the Legislature should come from as many voices as possible so future Commissions could focus on their core responsibilities.

Mr. Dame asked if it would be possible to turn on some of the features in the online software because he was not able to manipulate data, and that he talked to others who had problems with the software. Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that only the "Submit" button on the mapping software had been turned off, although there were problems over the weekend with the State server that appeared to be resolved. Mr. Jones stated that nothing was changed but that he would check the program again.

Mr. Dame testified that he was troubled by the Commission's actions to establish the population base. He stated that the Commission was supposed to report the population of each county to determine each county's share of legislative seats, but that the population count reported for Oahu was not agreed to by Maui, Kauai and the Big Island. He stated that he believed Commissioners recognized that about 100,000 people did not qualify as permanent residents under the meaning of that term, and that whether or not Commissioners liked the term, he believed they were unable to locate enough of the 100,000-plus persons for extraction in order to allot the Big Island a seat that it deserved. He stated that he understood that people tried to work out a compromise but that he did not believe the Commission could say in good faith that apportionment of seats reflected the actual permanent resident population. He said it seemed to him that whenever the Commission found ambiguity in population data, the body erred on the side of inclusion and used every excuse to not extract the military.

Mr. Dame noted that after the Commission received the Attorney General's letter, the Commission realized it had to change and revote its original motion; otherwise the original motion was too blatantly unconstitutional and had to be amended. He stated the smallest adjustment the Commission could make was

Extraction A and that the extraction was fewer than the number necessary to shift a seat to the Big Island. He said in comparing the approximately 16,000 persons extracted to the 100,000-plus possible persons that any reasonable person would agree were actually nonresidents of Oahu, he thought the gap was too great.

Referring to an expression used in tennis, Mr. Dame stated that the trouble he had was that people from Oahu were "calling the balls [in or out] on their side of the court," but were not doing so with the kind of honesty that he thought was necessary. He said the process was muddled and had stumbled, ending up with a result that he did not think reflected the accurate proportion of the permanent resident population in the counties. He questioned how accurate the methodology had to be to extract persons, noting there was a great deal of concern about issues such as extracting registered voters from military areas. He stated that the Commission insisted that extraction be extremely accurate.

Mr. Dame commented that the Commission was balancing a claim from the Big Island that their political power would be diminished if they did not get fair treatment in the Commission's adjudication, but that it was absent and they got lip service. He stated that people required [certainty] almost beyond a reasonable doubt that the Commission was not excluding too many people and so it was not possible to have a discussion. He questioned that if the Commission did not follow the assumption used in the past that 98 percent of dependents were nonresidents, what was the percentage, such as 95 or 90 percent, that would give the members confidence in the extracted number.

Mr. Dame stated he was sorry if there was a harsh edge to his remarks but that when he loses on a political issue, that is how he knows he is right. He said he thought the Commission had stumbled and that the matter may have to be decided by a court. He acknowledged that the court might err on the side of giving deference to the Commission, but that in his view, the Commission fell short in following the letter of the law.

Chairperson Marks stated she did not agree with Mr. Dame's comments on the thought processes of the Commission members.

Oahu Advisory Council Chair Palcic testified that just as there was difficulty with defining the term permanent resident, there was also a problem defining the term reasonable person as used by Mr. Dame, because any reasonable person would not necessarily exclude all the military for reapportionment counts for the island of Oahu and the State of Hawaii. He added that no other state excludes the military population in that manner and that if Hawaii did so, they would have no representation in any legislature in the country. He stated there were many

reasons to include the military population and any reasonable person would welcome that.

He commented that population growth on the Big Island allowed the island to maintain its current representation and that if the island's population had not grown since 2001, it would likely lose some representation in the Legislature. He stated his view that the population of other islands also grew during that period and that the Big Island did not grow enough to gain seats in the Legislature.

Oahu Advisory Council Chair Palcic commended the Commission on their openness, and stated that it was true the body allowed input from anyone in the public who cared to speak, and that no one was prevented from saying their views; however, that another aspect of the Commission's operation, the actual drawing of district lines, was an opaque process. He described the example of his recent submission of a plan to place St. Louis Heights in the same district as neighboring areas of Kaimuki, which was not discussed by the Commission and was not included in the plan. He stated that he was never given a reason not to accept this proposal and that in the future, the Commission should develop a process for the public to have input during the process or at least allow the public to observe the tradeoffs and considerations that went into making decisions and see how lines are actually drawn. He stated that part of the process was a great mystery to him and, he believed, to some members of the Commission. He concluded by stating it was a pleasure to serve as the chair of the Advisory Council for Oahu and thanked the Commission for the opportunity to work on reapportionment.

Chairperson Marks noted that Oahu Advisory Council Chairman Palcic's latest maps used in his testimony were submitted after the close of the public comment period and while his view was that it was a reasonable alternative, it split up another community so it might not be viewed as reasonable by others. Mr. Palcic stated that under the current plan, part of Kapahulu is split and part is not split, but that under the plan he submitted, the main artery of Kapahulu Avenue provided a boundary.

V. Input from Advisory Councils – Discussion and action, if appropriate

Kauai Advisory Council Chairperson Nishimura stated the Council reviewed the maps and is in concurrence with the Commission's plan. He stated that the Commission did a good job in carrying out their duties. He added that the definition of permanent residents should be addressed by the Legislature so that the next Commission would not have to spend time on the population issue and instead could concentrate on the tougher tasks of reapportionment and redistricting.

VI. Technical Committee's Revised Redistricting Plans – Deliberation and decision-making on the Revised Plans presented at the September 23, 2011 meeting

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission adopt the Congressional plan as recommended by the Technical Committee. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission adopt the recommended plans for the State Senate and the State House districts as proposed by the Technical Committee. Commissioner Hashimoto seconded the motion and discussion followed.

Commissioner Moore stated that she would vote for the State plan, although they were based on Extraction A and she was opposed to any extraction because she still had concerns with federal constitutional issues. She said she felt she did not have a clear understanding of the definition of permanent residents and that reasonable people can come to different conclusions about the meaning. She reiterated that she previously urged the Commission to recommend action by the Legislature regarding the definition of permanent residents to help future reapportionment efforts. She said that the Commission spent over two months very reasonably trying to extract the military population as provided by the State Constitution but that she would accept the recommended plan after noting her reservations. She said she was opposed to the extraction of 15,000 to 16,000 persons in barracks including large minority populations, which raised her concerns about conflicts with the U.S. Constitution.

Commissioner Takitani stated that the Commission had made the choice to support known nonpermanent residents over known permanent residents. He asked that the record reflect his opposition to the Big Island Senate plan, Oahu Senate Plan, and Oahu House plan.

Commissioner Nonaka stated that he also had concerns about the permanent resident population base. He stated that the Commission's recommendation to the Legislature to define permanent residents should also urge the legislation include a process for determining permanent or nonpermanent status. He said the Commission heard many opinions as to what permanent resident status should be and there were other classes of nonpermanent residents beyond military and students, such as snowbirds (part-time residents), temporary contract workers, those with green cards, traveling nurses, and others. He added that it was important to have a means of identifying who should be extracted and how to extract them from the census population since the population adjustment

was just as significant an issue as actual reapportionment. He noted that the U.S. Census data is based on the "usual residence" as its definition of whom to count and is used for congressional reapportionment, but the State process is not clear if the Commission has to do something contrary to the federal process. He added that the State of Kansas laws identify persons to be counted or extracted and procedures for counting and extraction.

Commissioner Nonaka said he would support the plan and again thanked the staff and Technical Committee members for their work. He stated that the plan was not perfect but represented a lot of thought and effort by members, and that the Committee considered and accommodated as much public input as possible in developing plans.

The motion carried with no objection by all commissioners except Commissioner Takitani, who said he was voting "No" on portions of the plan for Big Island Senate, Oahu Senate, and Oahu House, and "Yes" for the remainder of the plan.

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission authorize the staff to make housekeeping, nonsubstantive, and technical corrections to maps and metes and bounds descriptions. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present. Commissioner Nonaka clarified and confirmed with Project Manager Rosenbrock that these were changes to make the House and Senate lines to coincide in areas where there is no population.

VII. Executive Session

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission go into executive session. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

The Commission went into executive session at 2:32 pm.

Reconvene of Meeting

The Commission returned at 2:53 pm. Chairperson Marks moved to go into regular session. Commissioner Moore seconded the motion with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

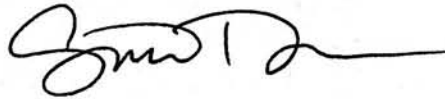
Mr. Jones presented an overview of extraction, the method of equal proportions used to determine the number of seats per basic island unit, allocation of seats pursuant to the Commission's decision not to form canoe districts, and allocation of seats within each basic island unit pursuant to the case *Burns v. Gill*. Mr.

VIII. Adjournment

Chairperson Marks moved that the meeting be adjourned. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion, which carried with no objections from the nine commissioners present.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:00 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott T. Nago", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Scott T. Nago
Chief Election Officer
Secretary to the Reapportionment Commission

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

October 5, 2011
2:00 pm

State Capitol, Room 329
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Commissioners Present:

Victoria S. Marks, Chairperson
Clarice Y. Hashimoto
Elizabeth Moore
Dylan Nonaka
Anthony P. Takitani
Terry Thomason

Technical Staff Present:

Robyn Chun, Department of the Attorney General
Judy Gold, Office of Elections
Royce Jones, ESRI
Caryn Moran, Office of Elections
Scott Nago, Office of Elections
Kristen Oka, Office of Elections
Rex Quidilla, Office of Elections
David Rosenbrock, Office of Elections
Rhowell Ruiz, Office of Elections
Aaron Schulaner, Office of Elections
Karen Tam, Office of Elections
Lori Tomczyk, Office of Elections
Charles Wong, Office of Elections

Observers Present:

Julia Allen, Office of Senator Sam Slom
Derrick DePledge, Honolulu Star-Advertiser
JoAnne Georgi, Kauai Advisory Council
Ka'aina Hull, Kauai Advisory Council
Glenn Ida, Oahu Advisory Council
Nikki Love, Common Cause Hawaii

Michael Palcic, Oahu Advisory Council
B.J. Reyes, Honolulu Star-Advertiser
Linda Smith, Oahu Advisory Council
Shannon Wood
Arvid T. Youngquist, Mestigo Association

I. Call to Order

Chairperson Marks called the meeting of the 2011 Reapportionment Commission to order on October 5, 2011 at 2:05 pm.

PROCEEDINGS

II. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

Roll call was taken and a quorum of five Commissioners was present. Commissioners Chipchase, Hashimoto, Masumoto, and Stone were absent.

III. Approval of Minutes

Chairperson Marks moved to approve the minutes of the September 26, 2011 meeting. Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion with no objections from the five Commissioners present.

IV. Public Testimony – Any interested person may submit data, views or arguments on any agenda item

There was no public testimony.

V. Input from Advisory Councils – Discussion and action, if appropriate

Chairperson Marks noted that recent minutes of the Oahu Advisory Council and the Maui Advisory Council had been circulated at the meeting and would be posted with the meeting materials on the Reapportionment website. She also noted that the Office of Information Practices (OIP) issued a Memorandum Opinion dated October 4, 2011 in response to a complaint regarding the Sunshine Law filed by Larry Geller. She added that copies were provided at the meeting, and would also be posted with the meeting materials on the Reapportionment website.

Oahu Advisory Council Chair Palcic reported on the Council's September 29, 2011 meeting and presented a resolution passed unanimously by the Council, proposing that the 2012 Legislature place a Constitutional amendment on the

2012 ballot to require the population base for legislative reapportionment to be the same as the population base for Congressional reapportionment, namely the count by the federal census every 10 years.

Chairperson Marks thanked all Council members for their work and commented that there were many issues that would be included in the Commission's final report to the Legislature, but that the recommendations by previous Commissions had not been implemented by the Legislature.

VI. Senate Staggered Terms – Correction to Senate Staggered Terms approved at the September 26, 2011 meeting – Deliberation and decision-making

Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that staff identified two errors in the plan for Senate staggered terms approved by the Commission on September 26, 2011 and circulated a revised analysis that has been posted with meeting materials on the Reapportionment website. He stated that Senate Districts 7 and 22 were incorrectly designated in the analysis presented at the September 26, 2011 meeting as having held regular elections in 2010, when the districts held vacancy elections, and that these two districts were corrected in the revision dated September 30, 2011.

Mr. Jones described the method of calculation, starting with the designation of population within each new Senate district that did or did not have a regular Senate election in 2010. He used the example of Senate District 1's new boundary that in 2012 would include a small portion of the former Senate District 2 area. He explained that the 2010 Senate District 1 did not have a Senate election, but the 2010 Senate District 2 did have a regular election for Senate. He noted that some census blocks from former District 2 were moved into the new Senate District 1, giving the new district a population of 4,551 persons who had a 2010 Senate election. He stated that when added to 54,223, the 2010 population of Senate District 1, this equaled the total population of the new Senate District 1 of 58,784.

Mr. Jones also noted that in Senate District 11, the incumbent was elected outright in the 2010 Primary Election and the district's census blocks should have been coded "Yes" for having had a regular 2010 election. He said that the Senate District 11 contest did not appear in the 2010 General Election results and, in the analysis presented on September 26, 2011, was erroneously designated as having no Senate election in 2010. He stated that this error also was corrected in the revision presented at this meeting.

Project Manager Rosenbrock added that the 2010 General Election results did not label those contests in Senate Districts 7 and 22 as vacancy elections, but

staff identified them in a later review of the unusually large number of Senate contests in the 2010 election results. He noted that after correctly designating Senate District 11 as "Yes" (had regular election in 2010) and Senate Districts 7 and 22 as "No" (vacancy election rather than regular election in 2010), the former would have a four-year term and the latter two would have a two-year term after the 2012 elections. The correction identified the 12 districts that would have two-year terms, as required by the Constitution.

Commissioner Takitani inquired about the legal basis for distinguishing between a vacancy election and regular election if the two types were not treated the same way for the purpose of staggered terms. Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that although the Senate vacancies were filled at the same time as the 2010 Primary and General Elections, the contests were to fill unexpired terms of two Senators who resigned from office to run for lieutenant governor. Commissioner Takitani asked if the two Senate districts that filled vacancies were treated as if they did not have an election in 2010 in the revision dated September 30, 2011. Project Manager Rosenbrock responded that was correct, these districts were designated as not having had a regular election in 2010.

Commissioner Takitani asked why the vacancy elections were not treated the same as regular elections. Commissioner Nonaka stated that in 2010, the former office holders in Districts 7 and 22 resigned from their seats.

Commissioner Moore asked whether the vacancies were due to persons who took positions in the new Administration elected in 2010 and whether there was no election for these districts. Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that the former office holders in Senate Districts 7 and 22 resigned to run for the office of lieutenant governor and that there were vacancy elections to fill those seats.

Commissioner Takitani asked when the figures in the revised plan were calculated because he had not seen the revision previously. Project Manager Rosenbrock stated these were presented to the Commission for the first time at the meeting.

Commissioner Moore asked for clarification that the vacancy elections were held for positions that had a certain time limit. Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that all Senators were required to run again in 2012. Commissioner Moore stated that she had a different understanding previously that if a Senate district's boundaries stayed the same after reapportionment, the Senator in that district would automatically get a four-year term because the Senator just ran in 2010, whereas those whose terms were set to expire in 2012 would get a two-year term. Project Manager Rosenbrock said that this was true, except that two districts held Senate vacancy elections in 2010. Commissioner Takitani stated he

did not agree with this aspect of the plan. Project Manager Rosenbrock said it was an issue to discuss with legal counsel.

Commissioner Takitani noted that the districts that held vacancy elections in 2010 would have four elections in a row, in 2008, 2010, 2012, and 2014. Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that initially he treated Senate districts with 2010 vacancy elections as regular elections, but then received legal advice that these should not count as regular elections.

Chairperson Marks stated that the issue rests on the interpretation of regular election versus vacancy election and the State Constitution uses the term regular election to determine staggered terms. Commissioner Takitani stated he would like to receive further advice from counsel. Chairperson Marks said it would be discussed in Executive Session.

Kauai Advisory Council Member Georgi asked why there were only 30,000 people in Senate District 24 while there were 62,000 in Senate District 2. Chairperson Marks stated that Article 4, Section 6 of the State Constitution did allow for discrepancies between basic island units. Commissioner Nonaka clarified that the numbers were the population that had a Senate election in 2010, and that District 24 showed a larger shift in population because Marine Corps Base Hawaii was now in Senate Districts 24 and 25, so the 30,000 figure was of the new area in which the population did not have a Senate election in 2010. He added that these were new lines for different districts.

Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that the figures showed population from 2010 districts overlaid on the new districts approved by the Commission. Commissioner Nonaka stated the numbers did not necessarily show the total population for each district, but rather a calculation of the 2010 population in 2012 districts and whether the 2010 population had or did not have a 2010 election.

Commissioner Moore stated it would be clearer if the total population were also included for each Senate district, rather than just the changes from 2010 to 2012. Chairperson Marks noted that the total population for each Senate district was shown on pages 2 to 4 of the handout distributed.

Mr. Jones also showed the population shift for new areas of Senate District 24 in which there was a Senate election in 2010. He commented that the affected areas on the Big Island were not as large because the boundaries had not shifted as much.

VII. Executive Session

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission go into executive session to consult with legal counsel. Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion with no objections from the five commissioners present.

The Commission went into executive session at 2:22 pm.

Reconvene of Meeting

The Commission returned at 2:50 pm. Chairperson Marks moved to return to regular session. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the five commissioners present.

Chairperson Marks stated that some Commission members wanted to further consider the wording of the State Constitution and interpretation of the provisions relating to staggered terms. She stated that they would like to see if there is case law and other background to indicate whether the intent of the Constitution is to minimize the number of times the public has to vote or the number of times a Senator has to run for office. She asked if members would like to recess to obtain more information or act on the revised plan for Senate staggered terms at this time.

Commissioner Nonaka stated he would support a recess in order to take a further look at the issue. He stated that it would be helpful to also have the input of other Commissioners who were not present.

Commissioner Takitani stated that if the meeting were recessed, it would be to allow other Commissioners to vote on the issue since the revised plan would not be adopted if a vote were taken on this date. Commissioner Nonaka said he agreed; however, if the Commission did not approve the revision of staggered Senate terms, it would leave by default only the plan for staggered terms that it approved on September 26, 2011 before errors were corrected and that might not follow the Constitution. Commissioner Takitani commented that the Commission possibly did not follow the Constitution when it drew up district lines as well.

Commissioner Nonaka moved that the Commission recess and reconvene on Thursday, October 13, 2011 at 4:00 pm. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Moore with no objections from the five Commissioners present. Without objection, Chairperson Marks called a brief recess to confirm that the meeting room was available at the time to reconvene. She then called the meeting back to order, also without objection, and announced that the

Commission would reconvene on the announced time and date, October 13, 2011, in the same room, Room 329 of the State Capitol.

Reconvene of Meeting on October 13, 2011

Chairperson Marks called the meeting to order at 4:05 pm on October 13, 2011 and noted a quorum of six members was present, including Commissioner Hashimoto in addition to those in attendance on October 5, 2011

Chairperson Marks commented that the Commission was named in two lawsuits and would be conferring with their attorney. She stated that she would not comment on the lawsuits since the Commission had not read or discussed them. She added that the lawsuits could affect publication of the plan, depending on what the Supreme Court decided and that any changes ordered to the plan could also affect Senate staggered terms.

V. Input from Advisory Councils – Discussion and action, if appropriate

During the reconvened meeting on October 13, 2011, Kauai Advisory Council Member Georgi reported that the Council met on October 12, 2011 and discussed the proposed staggered terms for the Senator from Kauai. She stated that the Council felt it would be disruptive to the process to lobby for a four year term after the 2012 Election, so instead voted to support the proposed staggered terms for two years after the 2012 Election and four year terms subsequently.

VI. Senate Staggered Terms – Correction to Senate Staggered Terms approved at the September 26, 2011 meeting – Deliberation and decision-making

This item of business was continued from October 5, 2011. Project Manager Rosenbrock reviewed the same presentation shown at the October 5, 2011 meeting, demonstrating how each Census block was coded by whether its population did or did not participate in a 2010 regular Senate election. Chairperson Marks clarified that regular elections were not considered the same as elections to fill vacancies. Project Manager Rosenbrock noted earlier corrections were needed for Senate District 11, where the incumbent was elected outright in the primary, and Senate Districts 7 and 22, in which legal counsel advised that vacancy elections should not be considered the same as regular scheduled elections for four year terms.

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission amend the order of business to go into executive session to consult with counsel regarding staggered terms. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Thomason with no objections from the six Commissioners present.

The Commission went into executive session at 4:14 pm.

Reconvene of Meeting

The Commission returned at 4:53 pm. Chairperson Marks moved to reconvene in regular session. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Thomason with no objections from the six Commissioners present.

Chairperson Marks moved to amend the portion of the plan as regards Senate staggered terms, with revisions shown in the document labeled "v3" (version 3), to designate the following Senate districts to have two-year terms in 2012:

Hawaii	Senate Districts 1 and 3
Maui	Senate Districts 5 and 6
Kauai	Senate District 7
Oahu	Senate Districts 12, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, and 23

Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion, which carried by a vote of 5 to 1. Commissioner Takitani stated he voted "No" due to his concerns regarding the Constitution and Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 11-1.

VIII. Adjournment

Chairperson Marks moved that the meeting be adjourned. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion, which carried with no objections from the six Commissioners present.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned on October 13, 2011 at 4:57 pm.

Respectfully submitted,



Scott T. Nago
Chief Election Officer
Secretary to the Reapportionment Commission

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

October 13, 2011
4:30 pm

State Capitol, Room 329
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Commissioners Present:

Victoria S. Marks, Chairperson
Clarice Y. Hashimoto
Elizabeth Moore
Dylan Nonaka
Anthony P. Takitani
Terry Thomason

Technical Staff Present:

Robyn Chun, Department of the Attorney General
Caryn Moran, Office of Elections
Scott Nago, Office of Elections
Kristen Oka, Office of Elections
Rex Quidilla, Office of Elections
David Rosenbrock, Office of Elections
Rhowell Ruiz, Office of Elections
Aaron Schulaner, Office of Elections
Karen Tam, Office of Elections
Lori Tomczyk, Office of Elections
Charles Wong, Office of Elections

Observers Present:

Derrick DePledge, Honolulu Star-Advertiser
JoAnne Georgi, Kauai Advisory Council
B.J. Reyes, Honolulu Star-Advertiser

I. Call to Order

Chairperson Marks called the meeting of the 2011 Reapportionment Commission to order on October 13, 2011 at 4:58 pm.

PROCEEDINGS

II. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

Roll call was taken and a quorum of six Commissioners was present. Commissioners Chipchase, Masumoto, and Stone were absent.

III. Public Testimony – Any interested person may submit data, views or arguments on any agenda item

There was no public testimony.

IV. Housekeeping and technical corrections to maps and metes and bounds descriptions – Amendment to authorization approved at the September 26, 2011 meeting – Deliberation and decision-making

Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that at the September 26, 2011 meeting, the Commission authorized the staff to make corrections to align House and Senate boundaries in areas with no population; however, he and the Technical Committee have gone back and found areas with a small population that fall in the non-aligned boundary.

Project Manager Rosenbrock showed one example of the type of situation to be corrected, with the same House and Senate boundaries except for one small area. Chairperson Marks inquired about the numbers involved in this type of housekeeping. Project Manager Rosenbrock stated these areas would be limited to anything less than one-half of one percent of district population.

Commissioner Nonaka stated that the Technical Committee met to review this situation and recommended that the staff be able to make this type of adjustment to keep boundaries aligned to the greatest extent possible, with changes not to exceed one-half of one percent of House district population. He stated the Committee agreed it was desirable to have as many lines in common as possible, and this also would prevent creating different ballots for those living next to each other.

Commissioner Nonaka said he had seen several examples of populated areas like the one shown on the slide with the same House and Senate boundaries, except for one small area. He added such changes would not affect population or deviation in a significant manner and would make it easier for both elections staff and the communities in the future. Commissioner Nonaka stated that the

Technical Committee recommended allowing the staff to make such changes up to one-half of one percent.

Commissioner Takitani asked how many people constituted one-half of one percent. Project Manager Rosenbrock stated the actual number would vary according to the actual population of the basic island unit, for example, on Oahu it would be approximately 200 people.

Commissioner Takitani asked how many areas were affected and whether that number was known yet. Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that the number of areas affected would not be known until council district boundaries were approved on Oahu and the Big Island and precincts were designated. He said the staff would identify non-aligned boundaries when comparing House, Senate, council, and precinct boundaries later in the process.

Commissioner Takitani questioned which line would be moved in the example shown on a slide. Project Manager Rosenbrock demonstrated how the boundary would be adjusted to give uniform district boundaries to a small area that otherwise would have had a different House and Senate boundary from adjacent areas.

Commissioner Takitani also requested that the Commission be notified if any realignment to unify boundaries involves where an incumbent lives. Project Manager Rosenbrock agreed to do so.

Commissioner Moore asked whether all the adjustments would be moving a House line to match a Senate boundary. Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that was the case generally, but a Senate boundary might be moved instead to match a House boundary if less population were affected. He stated the goal was to have as few changes as possible while aligning as many boundaries as possible.

Commissioner Moore asked whether the Technical Committee would have the opportunity to review the changes. Commissioner Nonaka responded that if the staff found situations that should be reviewed by the Technical Committee, he trusted the staff to seek a review in those instances and the Technical Committee would do so. Project Manager Rosenbrock confirmed that staff would proceed accordingly.

Commissioner Nonaka moved that the Commission authorize the staff to make small changes to maps that would affect less than one-half of one percent of the population of a district so House and Senate boundaries would be the same. The

motion was seconded by Commissioner Hashimoto with no objections by the six Commissioners present.

V. Executive Session

Pursuant to HRS §92-5(a)(4) to consult with the Commission's attorney concerning the Commission's powers, duties, privileges, immunities and liabilities regarding population base, permanent residents and prior case law regarding reapportionment and redistricting

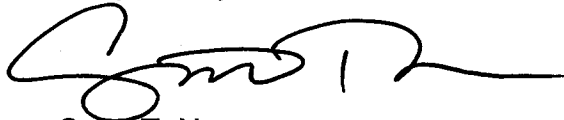
Executive session was not held at this meeting.

VI. Adjournment

Chairperson Marks moved that the meeting be adjourned. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion, which carried with no objections from the six Commissioners present.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned on October 13, 2011 at 5:02 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott T. Nago", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Scott T. Nago
Chief Election Officer
Secretary to the Reapportionment Commission

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED

CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED

1. Boyd Ready, Oahu: Supports including the military in the population base. 6/15/11
2. Vincent Daubenspeck, Kapolei, Oahu: Supports including the military in the population base. 6/15/11
3. Steve Camara, Haleiwa, Oahu: Supports including the military in the population base. 7/12/11
4. Robert N. Herkes, House of Representatives: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/12/11
5. Susan Dursin, League of Women Voters: Opposes including the military and non-resident students in the population base. 7/13/11
6. Malama Solomon, State Senate: Article in “West Hawaii Today” opposes including the military in the population base. 7/14/11
7. Dolores Watson, Laupahoehoe, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/14/11
8. Richard Reed, Hakalau, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/14/11
9. Judith Hanagami, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/14/11
10. Karen de Soto: Opposes including the military and non-resident students in the population base. 7/14/11
11. Bett Bidleman, Paho, Hawaii: Opposes including the military and non-resident students in the population base. 7/14/11
12. George H. Robertson, Kamuela, Hawaii: Opposes including the military, non-resident students and felons in the population base. 7/14/11
13. Nancy and Norm Hammack, Keaau, Hawaii: Opposes including non residents in the population base. 7/14/11
14. Patricia Walters, Kurtistown, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/14/11
15. Teri Kimura Chong, Waimea, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/14/11

16. Sandra Scarr, Holualoa, Hawaii: Opposes including the military, non-resident students and imprisoned person in the population base. 7/14/11
17. H.G. and T.A. Picher, Keaau, Hawaii: Opposes including the military, non-resident students and incarcerated felons in the population base. 7/14/11
18. Helie Rock, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/14/11
19. Debbie Hecht, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii: Opposes including the military and non-resident students in the population base. 7/14/11
20. Patrice McDonald: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/14/11
21. Jeffrey Melrose, Hilo, Hawaii: Opposes including non residents in the population base. 7/14/11
22. Matthew LoPresti, Ewa, Oahu: Submitted proposed redistricting map of SD 15, SD 18, SD 19 and SD 20. 7/15/11
23. John Buckstead, Hawaii County Committee of the Democratic Party: Opposes including non residents in the population base. 7/15/11
24. Steve Pavao, Hawaii County Committee, Democratic Party of Hawaii: Opposes including the military, non-resident students and incarcerated felons in the population base. 7/15/11
25. Hulali Solomon-Covington, Kamuela, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/15/11
26. Richard M. Osada, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii: Opposes including the military, non-resident students and incarcerated felons in the population base. 7/15/11
27. Denise Hernandez, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii: Opposes including non residents in the population base. 7/15/11
28. Richard A. Bumanglag, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii: Supports four Senate seats for the Island of Hawaii. 7/15/11
29. Beverly Jefferson, Kealahou, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/15/11
30. Elaine Warner, Kamuela, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/15/11
31. Pamela Wang, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/15/11

32. Stuart Wilson, Maui County Republican Party: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/15/11
33. Tony, Zdenka, Matthew and Bruno Radmilovich: Opposes including the military in the population base and suggests eliminating per capita proportionality for Senate seats. 7/15/11
34. Linda Damas Kelley, Hilo, Hawaii: Supports four Senate seats for the Island of Hawaii. 7/15/11
35. Charles Lipps, Jr., Holualoa, Hawaii: Supports four Senate seats for the Island of Hawaii. 7/15/11
36. Dr. Phil Barnes, Hawaii County Democratic Party: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/15/11
37. James Lehner, Pahoa, Hawaii: Opposes including the military and out-of-state students in the population base. 7/15/11
38. Frederick W.H. Browning, AW2, WTC, Honolulu, Oahu: Opposes including the military, non- resident students and incarcerated felons in the population base. 7/15/11
39. Patti Pinto, Keaau, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/15/11
40. Nancy Bloomfield, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii: Opposes including the military, non-resident students and incarcerated felons in the population base. 7/15/11
41. Carlton Lane: Supports four Senate seats for the Island of Hawaii. 7/16/11
42. C.L. Jones, Hawaii: Opposes including the military non-resident students and incarcerated felons in the population base. 7/16/11
43. Colleen A. Lawrence, Honokaa, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/16/11
44. Kathryn Rawle, Waimea, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/16/11
45. Donald Bowers, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii: Opposes including non residents in the population base. 7/16/11
46. Tana Hilliard, Kamuela, Hawaii: Opposes including the military, non-resident students and incarcerated felons in the population base. 7/16/11

47. Claudia and Eric Coyl, Mountain View, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/16/11
48. Sharon Vitousek, M.D., Hawaii: Supports four Senate seats for the Island of Hawaii. 7/17/11
49. Kendall Sharpless, Volcano, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/17/11
50. Larry Kimura, Hilo, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/18/11
51. Barbara Cameli, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii: Opposes including the military and prisoners in the population base. 7/18/11
52. Dr. William H. Wilson, Hilo, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/18/11
53. Lee Ballard: States his opinion on Oahu politicians. 7/18/11
54. Marcellino and Judith Torricer, Hawaii: Opposes including the military, non-resident students and incarcerated felons in the population base. 7/18/11
55. Lei Ayat: Opposes including the military and prisoners in the population base. 7/18/11
56. Bob and Tutu Ernst, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/18/11
57. Charlie Ota, Oahu: Supports including the military in the population base. 7/18/11
58. Alex Tanji: Questions why Hawaii senators are not apportioned by island instead of population. 7/18/11
59. Rolf Nordahl: Supports including the military in the population base. 7/18/11
60. Win Schoneman: Supports including the military in the population base. 7/18/11
61. Randy Rodriguez: Supports including the military in the population base. 7/18/11
62. Barbara Dalton, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/19/11
63. Linda Willaby: Opposes including the military in the population base. 7/19/11
64. Niel O'Brien: Submitted proposed redistricting map of Hawaii Island with adjustment to boundaries of SD 1, SD 2 and SD 3. 7/19/11

65. Lorraine Inouye, Hawaii: Submitted proposed redistricting map of Hawaii Island with adjustment to boundaries of SD 1, SD 2 and SD 3. 7/20/11
66. Amy Miwa: Submitted two proposed redistricting map of Hawaii Island; one with four Senate districts and one with three Senate districts. 7/21/11
67. Mike Palcic, Honolulu, Oahu: Submitted proposed redistricting map of Senate districts for Oahu Island. 7/22/11
68. Mike Palcic, Honolulu, Oahu: Submitted proposed redistricting map of CD 1 and CD 2. 7/24/11
69. Barry Lamb: Submitted proposed redistricting map of Hawaii Island with four Senate districts. 7/25/11
70. Josh Green, State Senate: Submitted proposed redistricting map of Hawaii Island with adjustment to SD 1 and SD 2 boundary. 7/25/11
71. T. George Paris, Iron Workers Stabilization Fund: Opposes including the military and out-of-state college students in the population base. 7/25/11
72. Greg Nichols, Ko Olina Golf Club, Oahu: Supports the H-1 Plan for congressional districts. 8/13/11
73. Joseph Yamaoka, Resort Management Company, LLC, Oahu: Supports the H-1 Plan for congressional districts. 8/13/11
74. Mona Abadir, Honu Group Communications, LLC, Oahu: Supports the H-1 Plan for congressional districts. 8/15/11
75. Ralph Harris, Ko Olina Fairways, Oahu: Supports the H-1 Plan for congressional districts. 8/15/11
76. Norm Bradley, Oahu: Does not support the H-1 Plan for congressional districts. 8/15/11
77. Brian E. Vidinhar, Ultimate Innovations, Inc., Oahu: Supports the H-1 Plan for congressional districts. 8/16/11
78. Ken Williams, Ko Olina Community Association, Oahu: Supports the H-1 Plan for congressional districts. 8/16/11
79. Brian E. Vidinhar, Ultimate Innovations, Inc., Oahu: Supports the H-1 Plan for congressional districts. 8/16/11
80. Carolyn Steuer, Wahiawa, Oahu: Does not support the proposed SD 22 and SD 23. 8/16/11

81. Lloyd Nakahara, Mililani, Oahu: Supports the new HD 37 and HD 38 for Mililani and Mililani Mauka. 8/21/11
82. Toralyn M. Mospens: Opposes including the military in the population base. 8/21/11
83. Susan Fernandez: Opposes including the military in the population base. 8/22/11
84. Mary Jane Lee, Wahiawa, Oahu: Whitmore Village should remain in SD 22 and not change to SD 23. 8/23/11
85. Carmael Stagner, Kaneohe, Oahu: Supports including prisoners residing in Arizona in the population base. 8/24/11
86. Daynette Morikawa, Lihue, Kauai: Suggested changing the division line between HD 15 and HD 16 to Maluhia Road. 8/24/11
87. Lani T. Nedbalek, Mililani, Oahu: Supports the new HD 37 and HD 38 for Mililani and Mililani Mauka. 8/25/11
88. Don Gerry, Ko Olina, Oahu: Opposes changes to the congressional boundaries. 8/25/11
89. D. Ing, Whitmore Village, Oahu: Whitmore Village should remain in SD 22 and not change to SD 23. 8/25/11
90. Candy Baker, Honolulu, Oahu: Opposes including the military in the population base. 8/25/11
91. Pat Sexton, Honolulu, Oahu: Opposes including the military in the population base. 8/26/11
92. Leia M. Hubbard, Oahu: Opposes including the military in the population base and supports including the incarcerated in the population count. 8/27/11
93. Karl Rhodes, House of Representatives: Submitted plan with urban core revisions affecting HD 22, HD 27 and HD 29. 8/28/11
94. Marlo and Carl Vincenti, Kapolei, Oahu: Concerned about Kapolei Knolls and Malanai taken out of HD 40. 8/30/11
95. Riki Hokama, Maui County Council: Requested re-establishing the representative district to include islands of Lanai and Molokai and Lahaina, Maui. 8/31/11
96. Robert Domingos, Kau, Hawaii: Opposes the division of Kau. 8/31/11

97. Reapportionment Advisory Council for Maui: Opposes including the military in the population base. 8/31/11
98. Mark J. Andrews, Reapportionment Advisory Council, Maui County: Suggested placement of selected census blocks from HD 11 to HD 12. 8/31/11
99. Samuel S.H. Lee, Mililani, Oahu: Supports the new HD 37 and HD 38 for Mililani and Mililani Mauka. 9/1/11
100. Anna Canencia, Oahu: Whitmore Village should remain in SD 22 and not change to SD 23. 9/2/11
101. Trinidad Canencia, Oahu: Whitmore Village should remain in SD 22 and not change to SD 23. 9/2/11
102. Cira de Castillo, Lawai, Kauai: Suggested the iteration of HD 16 be adjusted to include portions of Koloa and Omao, Lawai. 9/2/11
103. John Buckstead, Hawaii: Submitted proposed redistricting map of Hawaii Island with four State Senate districts. 9/4/11
104. M. Schaefer, Maui: Opposes including the military in the population base. 9/4/11
105. Anna Tarrant, Mililani, Oahu: Whitmore Village should remain in SD 22 and not change to SD 23. 9/5/11
106. Mary Ventura, Honolulu, Oahu: Concerned that Linapuni Street, boundary between HD 29 and HD 30, divides the Kuhio Park Terrace housing project. 9/7/11
107. Kat Brady, Community Alliance on Prisons: Supports including incarcerated individuals in prisons across the U.S. continent. 9/7/11
108. Jessie Magaoay, Honolulu, Oahu: Concerned that Linapuni Street, boundary between HD 29 and HD 30, divides the Kuhio Park Terrace housing project. 9/7/11
109. Lisa Gomes, Oahu: Does not support the proposed SD 22 and SD 23. 9/7/11
110. Trevor Nagamine: Submitted proposed redistricting map for SD 17. 9/7/11
111. Michelle Kidani, State Senate: Requested that Mililani and Mililani Mauka remain unified under one Representative district. 9/7/11
112. Shannon Wood, Kailua, Oahu: Proposed changes to HD 48, HD 49, HD 50 and HD 51. 9/7/11

113. Alvin Au, Neighborhood Board #13, Oahu: Concerned about proposed plan splitting the Kukui Gardens housing project into HD 22 and HD 27, and removing Pinnacle and Capitol Place condos from HD 28 to HD 26. 9/7/11
114. Mike Wong, Kapolei, Oahu: Suggested changes to boundaries of HD 40, HD 41, HD 42, HD 43, HD 44. 9/8/11
115. Dick Poirier, Mililani, Oahu: Supports the new HD 37 and HD 38 for Mililani and Mililani Mauka. 9/8/11
116. Keanu Young, Oahu: Supports the new HD 37 and HD 38 for Mililani and Mililani Mauka. 9/8/11
117. Bill Bass, Mililani, Oahu: Opposes including the military in the population base. 9/8/11
118. Marilyn B. Lee, House of Representatives: Supports the new HD 37 and HD 38 for Mililani and Mililani Mauka; supports including the military in the population base. 9/8/11
119. Nestor Garcia, City & County of Honolulu Council: Requested that the master planned communities and traditional neighborhood alignments be kept whole. 9/8/11
120. William M. Bass, Mililani, Oahu: Opposes including the military in the population base as it affects HD 37 and HD 38. 9/8/11
121. Yukio Kitagawa, Wahiawa, Oahu: Whitmore Village should remain in SD 22 and not change to SD 23. 9/8/11
122. Samuel S.H. Lee, Mililani, Oahu: Supports the new HD 37 and HD 38 for Mililani and Mililani Mauka; supports including the military in the population base. 9/8/11
123. Shirley Hasenyager, Kailua, Oahu: Supports M. Palcic's proposal which keeps Kailua intact. 9/10/11
124. Neil Abercrombie, Governor: Opposes including non-residents in the population base. 9/12/11
125. Ann Peterson, Interstate Realty Management, Oahu: Concerned that Linapuni Street, boundary between HD 29 and HD 30, divides the Kuhio Park Terrace housing project. 9/12/11
126. Monika Mordasini, Michaels Development Company, Oahu: Concerned that Linapuni Street, boundary between HD 29 and HD 30, divides the Kuhio Park Terrace housing project. 9/12/11

127. Stacie Brach, The Towers at Kuhio Park Terrace, Oahu: Concerned that Linapuni Street, boundary between HD 29 and HD 30, divides the Kuhio Park Terrace housing project. 9/12/11
128. David Derauf, M.D., Kokua Kalihi Valley Comprehensive Family Services, Oahu: Concerned that Linapuni Street, boundary between HD 29 and HD 30, divides the Kuhio Park Terrace housing project. 9/12/11
129. Dr. Phil Barnes, Pahoa, Hawaii: Opposes including non residents in the population base. 9/12/11
130. Dawn Mahi, Kokua Kalihi Valley Comprehensive Family Services, Oahu: Concerned that Linapuni Street, boundary between HD 29 and HD 30, divides the Kuhio Park Terrace housing project. 9/12/11
131. Robert Herkes, House of Representatives: Commented on apportionment and redistricting. 9/13/11
132. Lorraine Inouye, Hilo, Hawaii: Supports four Senate seats for the Island of Hawaii. 9/13/11
133. Cory Harden, Hilo, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 9/13/11
134. Hugh Clark, Hilo, Hawaii: Comments on composition of the Commission. 9/13/11
135. Hawaii Island Residents/Voters (no names): Supports four Senate seats for the Island of Hawaii. 9/13/11
136. Sylvia Luke, House of Representatives: Opposes proposed HD 22 and HD 26. 9/13/11
137. Josh Green, State Senate: Commented on fair representation for neighbor islands. 9/13/11
138. Petition with 121 signatures: Opposes the proposed State House redistricting plan for the County of Hawaii. 9/14/11
139. John Buckstead, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii: Opposes including non residents in the population base. 9/14/11
140. Dennis Elwell, Hawaii: Opposes splitting Kau district. 9/14/11
141. Michael Matsukawa, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii: Opposes including the military in the population base. 9/14/11

142. Joelle K. Chiu, Vitus, Oahu: Concerned that Linapuni Street, boundary between HD 29 and HD 30, divides the Kuhio Park Terrace housing project. 9/14/11
143. Tamara Martinez, Hawaii Literacy, Oahu: Concerned that Linapuni Street, boundary between HD 29 and HD 30, divides the Kuhio Park Terrace housing project. 9/14/11
144. Larry & Diane Gilmore, Whitmore Village, Oahu: Whitmore Village should remain in SD 22 and not change to SD 23. 9/15/11
145. Louise Kaohua Lucas, Hooulu Aina at Kokua Kalihi Valley, Oahu: Concerned that Linapuni Street, boundary between HD 29 and HD 30, divides the Kuhio Park Terrace housing project. 9/15/11
146. Scott Garlough, Hooulu Aina at Kokua Kalihi Valley, Oahu: Concerned that Linapuni Street, boundary between HD 29 and HD 30, divides the Kuhio Park Terrace housing project. 9/15/11
147. Ruthann Quitiquit, Parents and Children Together, Oahu: Concerned that Linapuni Street, boundary between HD 29 and HD 30, divides the Kuhio Park Terrace housing project. 9/15/11
148. Janice Pechauer, Honolulu, Oahu: Supports including the military in the population base. 9/15/11
149. Shannon Wood, Kailua, Oahu: Suggests modification to boundary between HD 49 and HD 50. 9/16/11
150. Cheryl King, Kona, Hawaii: Concerned about separation of community of interest in Sunset area of Kailua-Kona affecting HD 5 and HD 6. 9/18/11
151. Mike Palcic, Honolulu, Oahu: Submitted proposed redistricting map for SD 9 and SD 10. 9/22/11
152. Carol Bain, Lihue, Kauai: Supports two Senate seats for Kauai. 9/26/11
153. Mary Ann Manahan, Kalihi, Oahu: Submitted petition with 186 names opposing the exclusion of Whitmore Village from SD 22. Undated
154. Tom Tschudin, Honolulu, Oahu: Concerned the proposed plan splits Waena Apartments community into HD 22 and HD 26. Undated
155. Mary Ann Manahan, Kalihi, Oahu: Submitted petition with three names opposing the boundary between HD 29 and HD 30. Undated
156. Christina Simmons, Kalihi, Oahu: Concerned that Linapuni Street, boundary between HD 29 and HD 30, divides the Kuhio Park Terrace housing project. Undated

157. Fetu Kolio, Mayor Wright Homes Tenants' Association: Letter in support of Rep. Karl Rhoads representing the Mayor Wright Homes. Undated

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
APPORTIONMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR OAHU**

Thursday, September 29, 2011

Council members present: Mr. Glenn Ida
Mr. Michael Palcic
Ms. Linda L. Smith

Public present: Ms. Shannon Wood
Mr. Chris Wong, Reapportionment Commission staff
Mr. Tom Smyth, Downtown Neighborhood Board #13
Ms. Julia Allen, Senator Slom's office
Ms. Nikki Love, Common Cause

I. Call to Order and Determination of a Quorum

The meeting of the Oahu Advisory Council was called to order at 1:09 PM by Chairman Palcic. A quorum was present. Mr. Nat Kinney was excused.

II. Approval of Minutes

The minutes of the September 13th meeting of the Council were approved.

III. Public Testimony

Ms. Shannon Wood suggested in the future there be extensive publicity about the reapportionment process so that members of the public are better informed. Chair Palcic agreed, noting the decisions made during this process affect the next 10 years.

Ms. Wood also raised concerns that taxpayers will have to foot the costs of any legal challenge that is filed against the Commission.

Ms. Nikki Love of Common Cause commended the Council for its work and presented 4 suggestions for reforming the reapportionment and redistricting process. They included:

1. Clarifying who should be counted in the population base as a "permanent resident."

2. Improving representation on the Reapportionment Commission including requiring geographic diversity, adding public members possibly from public interest groups, and changing the appointment process to be less partisan.
3. Increasing the time frame to more than 150 days to allow time for the public to review and respond to the revised maps after public hearings
4. Ensuring that the Reapportionment Commission is subject to the Sunshine Law, broadcasting all meetings, and allowing the public to watch the Technical Committee draw the district boundaries.

The Chair thanked Ms. Love for these constructive suggestions. Ms. Smith asked Ms. Love whether Common Cause had suggestions for the Advisory Councils, their relationship to the full Commission, the manner in which their members are appointed, and the fact there is an even number of members on each Council which could lead to tie votes. Ms. Love said she would bring these issues back to her Board to see if they would like to make further suggestions.

Mr. Tom Smythe noted that since the Attorney General has already opined on the definition of "permanent resident", his office will need to appoint a special counsel to represent the Reapportionment Commission in a lawsuit.

Mr. Smythe also suggested the Advisory Council consider taking a position in a possible legal action. Chair Palcic said he would be willing to file a "friend of the court" brief, depending upon what the lawsuit says and who are the parties involved.

Finally, Mr. Smythe noted that the Commission fixed the downtown house district to include all of Kukui Gardens, but kept some downtown high-rises in the Makiki district "where they do not belong." He commended this Council for its level of engagement and for doing its homework throughout the process.

IV. Report on Neighborhood Board Meetings and Community Comments

Ms. Smith offered to contact the Waianae-Nanakuli Neighborhood Board to see if they still want someone to attend one of their upcoming meetings to discuss reapportionment.

Mr. Palcic reported on his presentation to Small Business Hawaii earlier today. He noted the audience had great interest in the apportionment process.

V. Discussion of recommended suggestions to the Reapportionment Commission to include in their final Legislative Report

Ms. Smith proposed a motion, seconded by Member Ida, to recommend the Reapportionment Commission ask the State Legislature to define the term "permanent resident" in the State Constitution.

The specific resolution language is:

"We propose that the 2012 Legislature of the State of Hawaii pass required legislation to place on the 2012 ballot an amendment to Article IV, Section 4 and 6 of the State Constitution. Such amendment shall clarify that the definition of "permanent resident," for the purposes of apportionment and the redrawing of district lines, shall conform to the definition used for the redrawing of congressional districts, namely the official Federal census of persons taken every ten years in the State of Hawaii."

Chair Palcic noted this would place Hawaii in conformity with all other states except Kansas. Mr. Smythe suggested that the change include deleting the word "permanent" in that section of the Constitution. Ms. Smith said she would include this suggestion in the cover memo submitted to the Reapportionment Commission with the resolution.

The resolution passed by unanimous vote.

VI. Schedule of Future Meetings

It was noted that the full Reapportionment Commission will meet again on October 5th. The Oahu Advisory Council will hold its next meeting subject to the call of the Chair.

VII. Adjournment

The Council finished its meeting at 1:45 PM.

Respectfully submitted,



Linda L. Smith
Secretary

Reapportionment Advisory Council for Maui

December 12, 2011

Reapportionment Commission
State Capitol
Honolulu, HI

RE: Recommendations for 2011 Final Report to the Legislature

Dear Chair Marks and Commission Members:

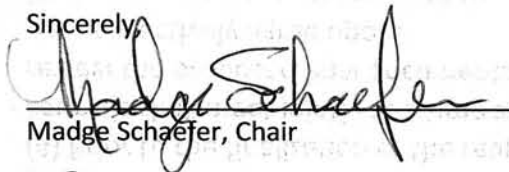
On December 12, 2011 at a duly noticed meeting, our Advisory Council met and agreed to the following recommendations to be added to the Final Report of the Commission:

- (1) Membership on the Commission should be apportioned by population to insure neighbor isles have equal representation on the Commission.
- (2) If the Court hasn't already done it, the Legislature should address the definition of "permanent resident".
- (3) The Commission meetings held on the neighbor isles regarding proposed reapportionment plans shall be attended by a majority of commissioners. It is disrespectful to the residents on the neighbor isles to have the Commission not have a majority of members at those hearings.
(Only two commissioners attended Maui meetings.)
- (4) Prior to the finalization of the reapportionment plan the members of the Neighbor Island Advisory councils shall meet jointly at a time and place in the state that they choose along with senior staff to review the proposed final documents and make any recommendations for changes they may at that time collectively agree upon.
- (5) In some cases, appointees to the Advisory Councils accept the appointment but fail to attend a single meeting. There should be a mechanism to replace those appointments after two unexcused absences.

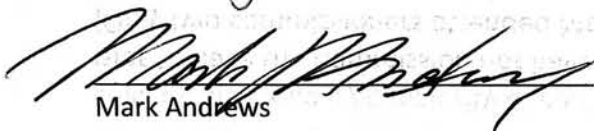
We continue to express our concern regarding the transparency of this Commission's activities. While these activities may have met the letter of the law, it was perceived by the public and this Council as evading the spirit of the law, especially on controversial issues.

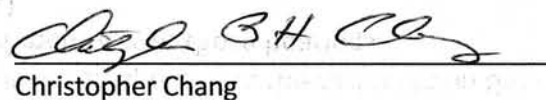
We thank the staff for their hard work. We appreciate having the opportunity to serve as part of this important process.

Sincerely,


Madge Schaefer, Chair


Fred Rohlfing


Mark Andrews


Christopher Chang

APPENDIX C
FINANCIAL REPORT

STATE OF HAWAII
 2011 Reapportionment Commission
 Expenditure Report as of December 14, 2011

Computer Supplies

Supplies - TIG PC Specialist Inc. 669.26

Subtotal \$ 669.26

Office Supplies

Conrad Enterprises 26.65

Fisher Hawaii 107.06

HP Direct 658.35

HP Home Store 282.57

Office Max 2,152.50

Subtotal \$ 3,227.13

Office Facilities

Telephone – Hawaiian Telcom 813.01

Equipment – Xerox 182.94

Subtotal \$ 995.95

Postage

FedEx priority mail 659.92

Subtotal \$ 659.92

Professional Services

Out of the Sea (Kona public hearing video) 1,305.00

Baird, Darlene L. (Sign language interpreter) 141.36

Love, Mary (Sign language interpreter) 197.36

Morris, Michele Rose (Sign language interpreter) 206.24

Webb, Jonathan (Sign language interpreter) 1,020.94

Deputy Sheriffs (special duty, Hilo) 440.00

Subtotal \$ 3,310.90

Printing and Binding

Final Report \$ 8,159.06

Subtotal \$ 8,159.06

Advertising

Hawaii Tribune-Herald – Legal Ad (Proposed Plan, Public Hearings)	10,768.72
West Hawaii Today – Legal Ad (Proposed Plan, Public Hearings)	10,280.43
Oahu Publications – Legal Ad (Proposed Plan, Public Hearings)	18,627.13
The Maui News – Legal Ad (Proposed Plan, Public Hearings)	10,672.37
The Garden Island – Legal Ad (Proposed Plan, Public Hearings)	12,339.60
Hawaii Tribune-Herald – Legal Ad (Final Plan)	11,993.43
West Hawaii Today – Legal Ad (Final Plan)	10,539.65
Oahu Publications – Legal Ad (Final Plan)	15,968.91
The Maui News – Legal Ad (Final Plan)	8,879.18
The Garden Island – Legal Ad (Final Plan)	11,165.70

Subtotal \$ 121,235.12

Motor Pool

DAGS Auto Management (parking passes)	\$ 500.00
---------------------------------------	-----------

Subtotal \$ 500.00

Car Mileage (Commission)

Clarice Hashimoto	267.37
-------------------	--------

Subtotal \$ 267.37

Travel

Airfare for Inter-Island Travel	
Island Air	347.80
Hawaiian Airlines	13,135.56

Car Rental for Inter-Island Travel	
Alamo Car Rental	45.50
Enterprise Rent-A-Car	2,467.00

Staff Travel (Per Diem/Expenses)	
Chun, Robyn (Deputy Attorney General)	15.00
Moran, Caryn	157.50
Rosenbrock, David	418.44
Schulaner, Aaron	35.00

Commissioners' Travel (Per Diem/Expenses)	
Marks, Victoria	143.00
Masumoto, Harold	43.00
Nonaka, Dylan	145.00
Takitani, Anthony	4,929.17

Advisory Council Travel (Per Diem/Expenses)	
Andrews, Mark (Maui)	10.00
Arakaki, James (Hawaii)	63.67
Chang, Christopher (Maui)	10.00
Georgi, Joanne (Kauai)	120.00
Ha, Richard (Hawaii)	200.61
Lamb, Barry (Hawaii)	31.50
Nishimura, Randall (Kauai)	25.19
Rohlfing, Frederick (Maui)	20.00
Schaefer, Madge (Maui)	50.00

Subtotal \$ 22,412.94

Telephone/Fax

Sprint	82.00
Hawaiian TelCom	813.01

Subtotal \$ 895.01

Commissioners' Compensation

Marks, Victoria	1,050.00
Chipchase, Calvert	650.00
Hashimoto, Clarice	1,100.00
Masumoto, Harold	650.00
Moore, Elizabeth	800.00
Nonaka, Dylan	1,400.00
Stone, Lorrie Lee	750.00
Takitani, Anthony	1,050.00
Thomason, Terry	800.00

Subtotal \$ 8,250.00

Advisory Councils' Compensation

Andrews, Mark (Maui)	200.00
Arakaki, James (Hawaii)	450.00
Chang, Christopher (Maui)	250.00
Georgi, Joanne (Kauai)	600.00
Ha, Richard (Hawaii)	300.00
Hull, Ka'aina (Kauai)	200.00
Ida, Glenn (Oahu)	1,000.00

Kinney, Nathaniel (Oahu)		300.00
Lamb, Barry (Hawaii)		350.00
Nishimura, Randall (Kauai)		350.00
Palcic, Michael (Oahu)		
Rohlfing, Frederick (Maui)		250.00
Ross, David (Hawaii)		50.00
Schaefer, Madge (Maui)		400.00
Smith, Linda (Oahu)		850.00
	Subtotal	\$ 5,550.00
<u>Staff Compensation</u>		
Office Staff – Regular Pay (as of 12/5/11)		\$ 83,613.29
<u>Consultant Services</u>		
ESRI (as of 12/8/11)		\$ 351,721.95
<u>Other Miscellaneous Expenses</u>		
Hawaiian Rent All (PA system)		25.13
	Subtotal	\$ 25.13
	TOTAL	\$ 603,333.97*

* Total reflects payments processed through December 14, 2011

APPENDIX D
SELECTED PRESENTATIONS



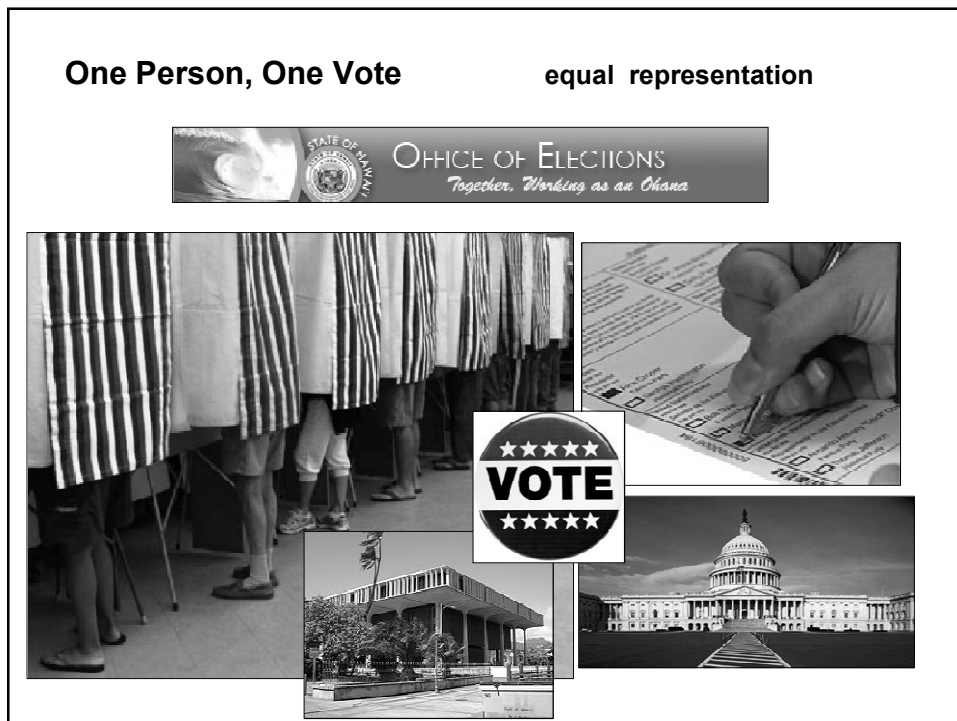
We the People

Reapportionment and Redistricting in Hawaii

11 April 2011

VOTE

One Person, One Vote equal representation



STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF ELECTIONS
Together. Working as an Ohana

VOTE

Topics

- Background – Three C's
- Reapportionment and Redistricting Guidelines
- Federal House of Representatives
- State Senate and House

Background – U.S. Constitution

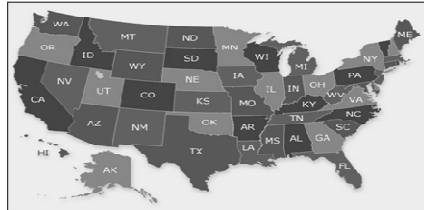


- Article 1, Section 2, Clause 3
 - Representatives “shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons”.
- 14th Amendment, Section 2
 - Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed.
- 1940 Attorney General Opinion
 - In 1940, it was determined that there were no longer any American Indians who should be classed as "not taxed".

Background – U.S. Congress



- **Senate**
 - 100 members: two from each state
 - No reapportionment or redistricting
- **House of Representatives**
 - 435 members: apportioned every ten years based on population
 - Every state gets at least one member
 - Wyoming, Vermont, Alaska, North Dakota
 - States with larger populations get more members
 - California 53, Texas 36, New York 27, Florida 27 (2010 apportionment)



Background – U.S. Census



Census Blocks PL 94-171 counts



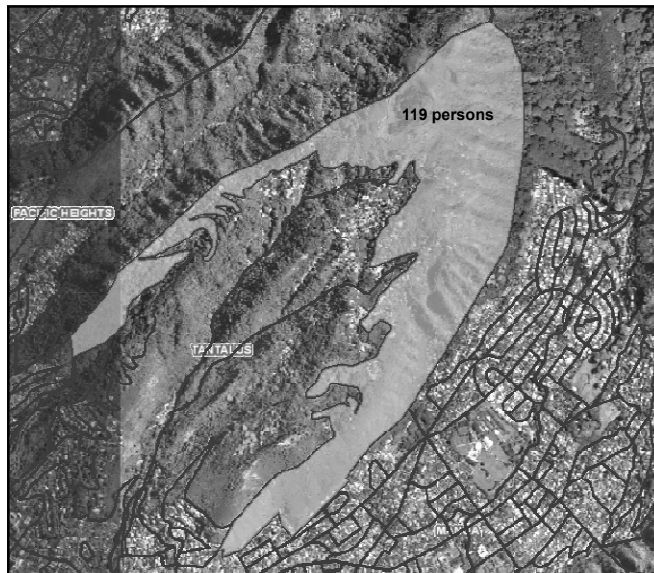
Background – U.S. Census

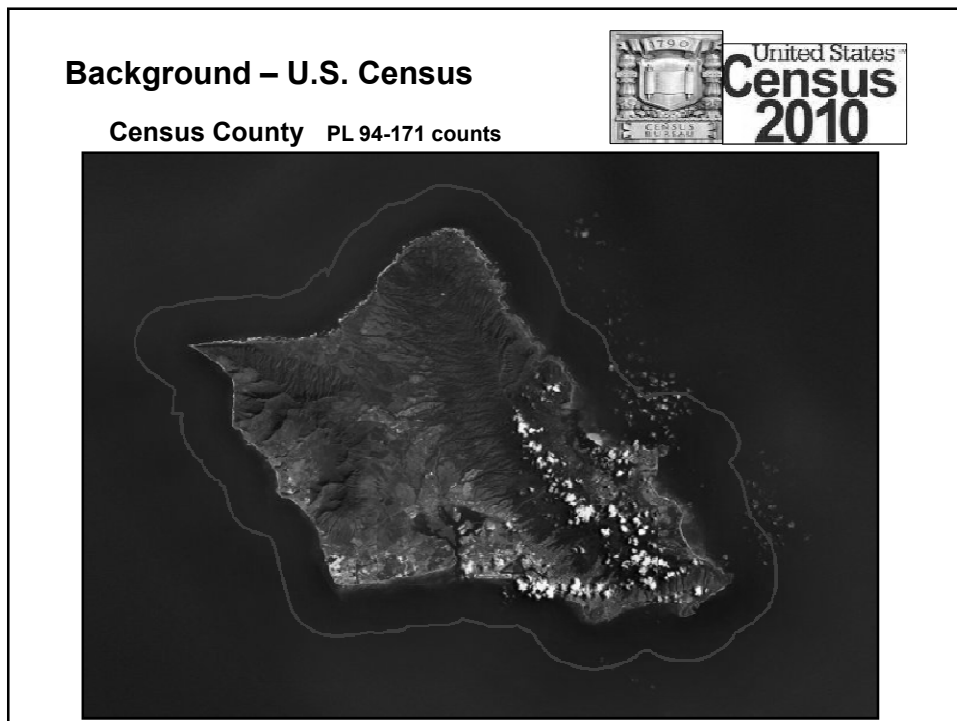
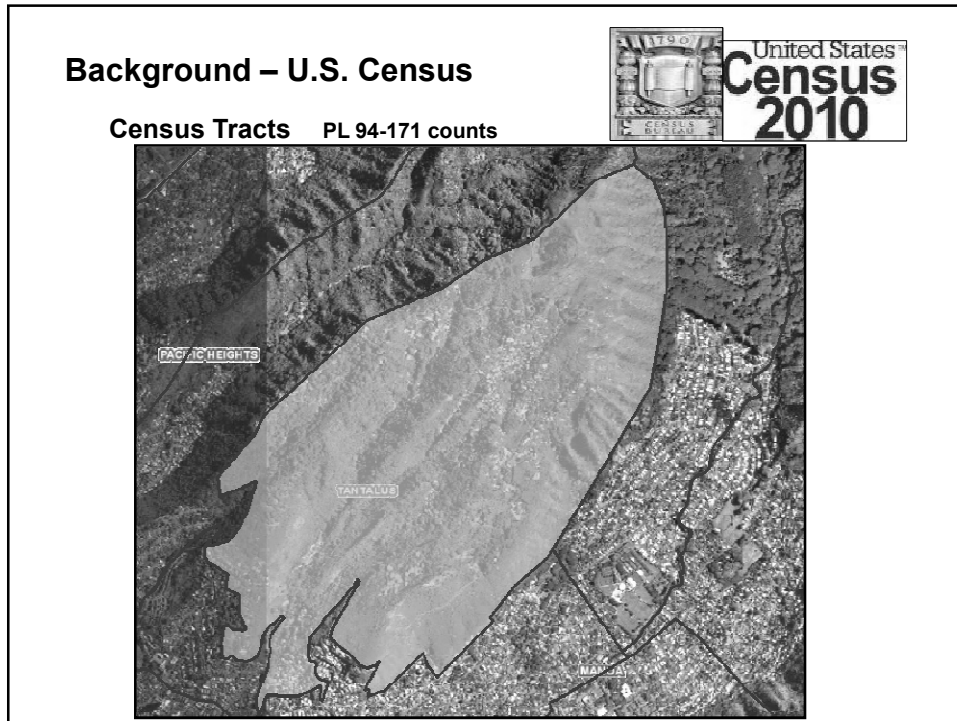
Census Blocks PL 94-171 counts



Background – U.S. Census

Census Blocks PL 94-171 counts

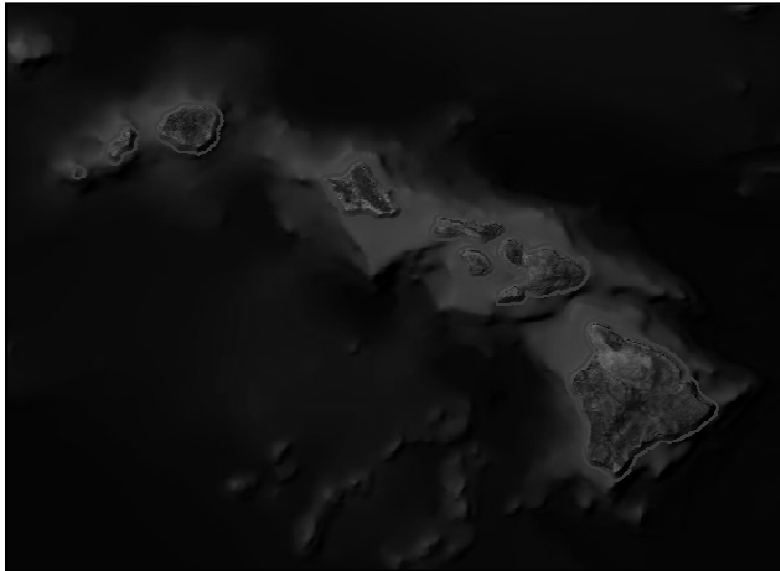




Background – U.S. Census



Census State PL 94-171 counts



Background – U.S. Census



Census National PL 94-171 counts



Background – U.S. Census



- **First U.S. Census in 1790**
 - Population: **3,929,214**
 - Largest city: **New York City 33,131 0.8%**

- **U.S. Census in 1900**
 - Population: **76,212,168**
 - Largest city: **New York City 3,437,202 4.5%**

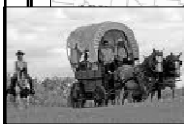
- **U.S. Census in 2010**
 - Population: **308,745,538**
 - Largest city: **New York City 8,175,133 2.6%**
 - #2 Los Angeles 3,792,621 1.2%**



Background – U.S. Census



Mean Center of Population for the United States: 1790 to 2010



Reapportionment

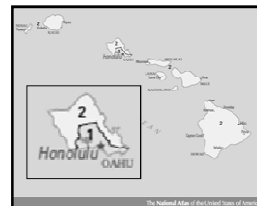
435 seats according to population



Hawaii 2010 population: 1,360,301
U.S. House of Representatives: 2 members from Hawaii

Redistricting

- 7 states: only one representative
- 35 states: state legislature
- 2 states: commission, leg approves
- 6 states: independent/bipartisan

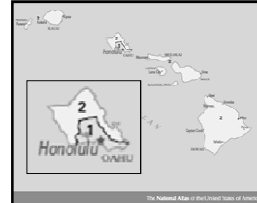


Redistricting

Bipartisan Reapportionment Commission

- **Nine members**

- **2 appointed by the President of the Senate**
 - Shan Tsutsui Lorrie Lee Stone, Anthony Takitani
- **2 appointed by the Speaker of the House**
 - Calvin Say Clarice Hashimoto, Harold Masumoto
- **2 appointed by the Senate Minority Leader**
 - Sam Slom Calvert Chipchase, Elizabeth Moore
- **2 appointed by the House Minority Leader**
 - Gene Ward Dylan Nonaka, Terry Thomason
- **Ninth member, the Chair, is selected by these eight ???**

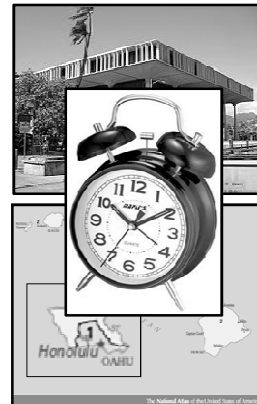


Redistricting

Bipartisan Reapportionment Commission

- **9 members on Commission**
- **16 members on Advisory Council**
- **100 days to generate the plan**
 - Federal House of Representatives
 - State Senate
 - State House
- **Then 50 days for public comments**
- **150 total days**

3 months



Topics

- Background – Three C's
- Reapportionment and Redistricting Guidelines
- Federal House of Representatives
- State Senate and House

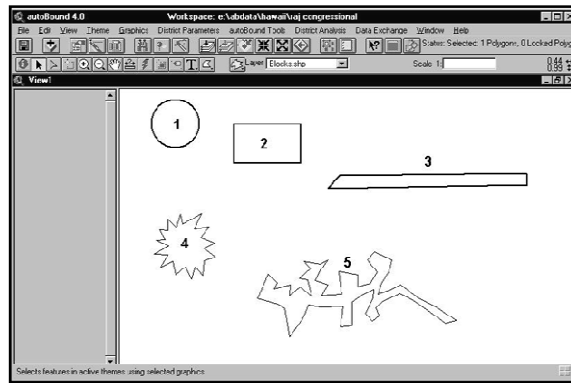
Topics

- Background – Three C's
- Reapportionment and Redistricting Guidelines
 - 1) Determine population base
 - 2) Apportion representatives (reapportionment)
 - 3) Draw district boundary lines (redistricting)
- Federal House of Representatives
- State Senate and House

Redistricting

Guidelines

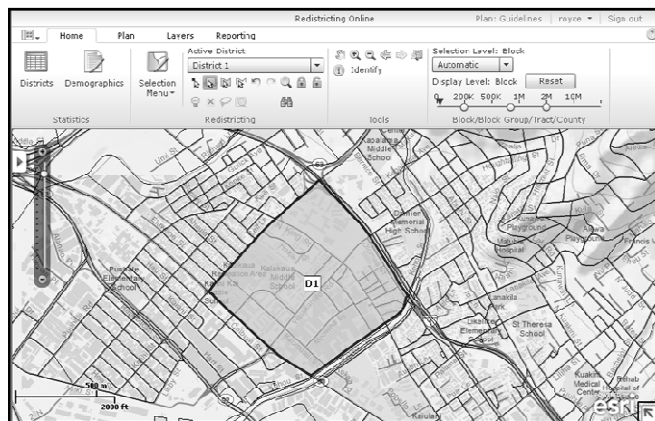
- Compact



Redistricting

Guidelines

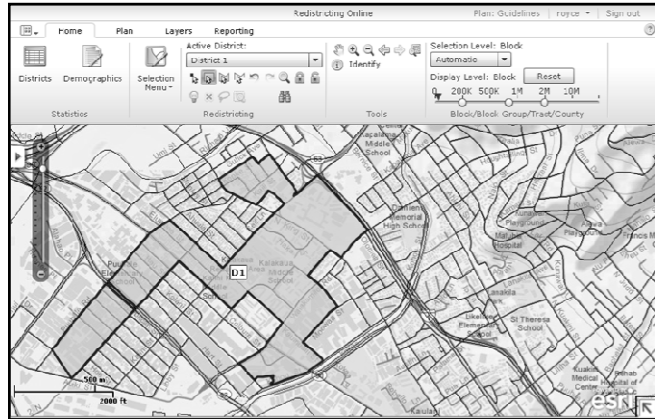
- Compact



Redistricting

Guidelines

- Compact

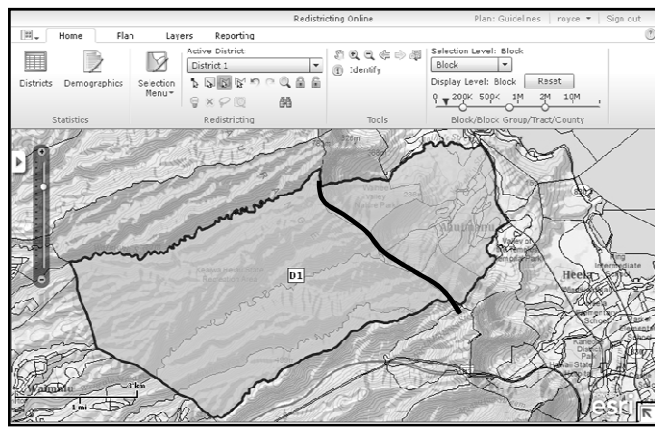


Redistricting

Guidelines

- Compact

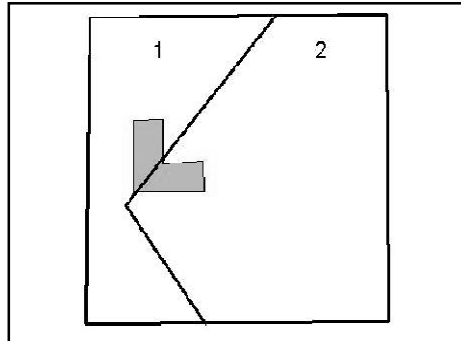
- geometrically
- geographically



Redistricting

Guidelines

- Compact
 - Contiguous
 - No submergence
- geometrically
 - geographically
 - no disconnects
 - no "one point" connections
 - preserve socio-economic communities



Redistricting

Guidelines

- Compact
 - Contiguous
 - No submergence
- geometrically
 - geographically
 - no disconnects
 - no "one point" connections
 - preserve socio-economic communities

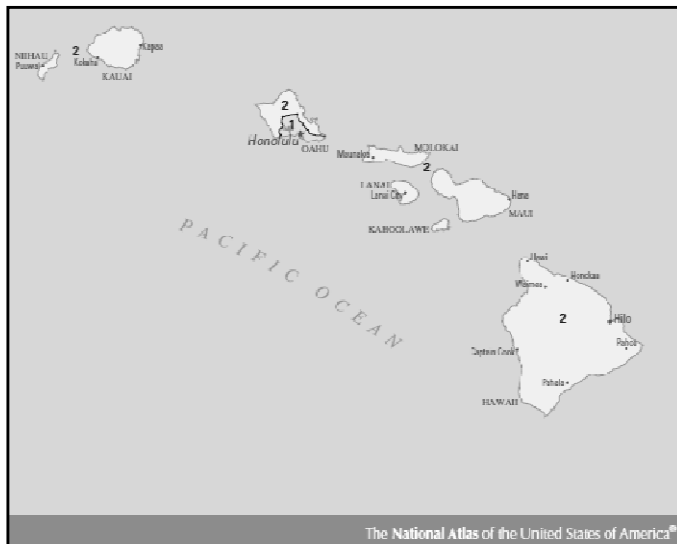
"where practicable"

Topics

- Background – Three C's
- Reapportionment and Redistricting Guidelines
- Federal House of Representatives
- State Senate and House

Redistricting

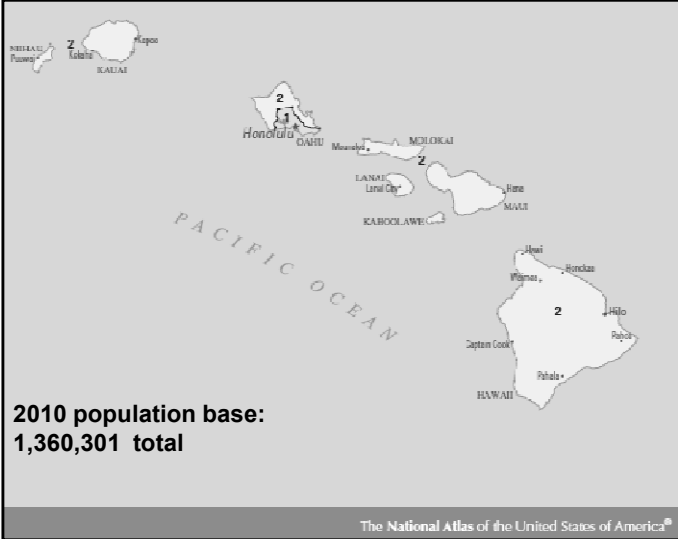
Federal House of Representatives



- 1) population base
- 2) apportion representatives (reapportionment)
- 3) draw district boundaries (redistricting)




Redistricting Federal House of Representatives





2010 population base:
1,360,301 total

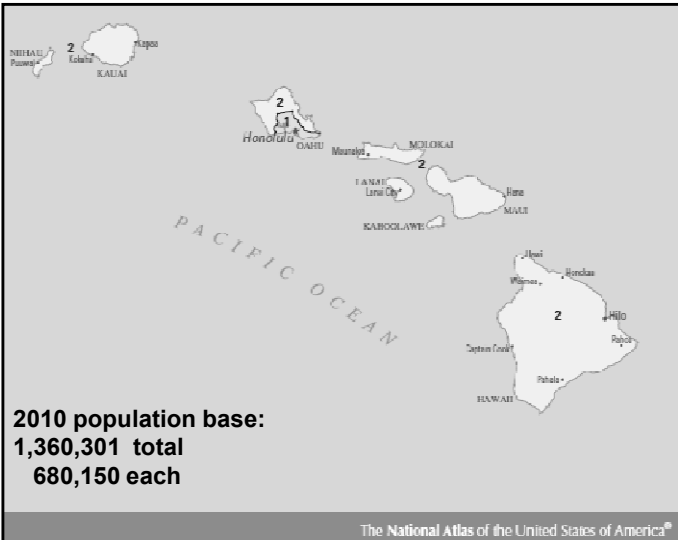
The National Atlas of the United States of America



- 1) population base
- 2) apportion representatives (reapportionment)
- 3) draw district boundaries (redistricting)




Redistricting Federal House of Representatives





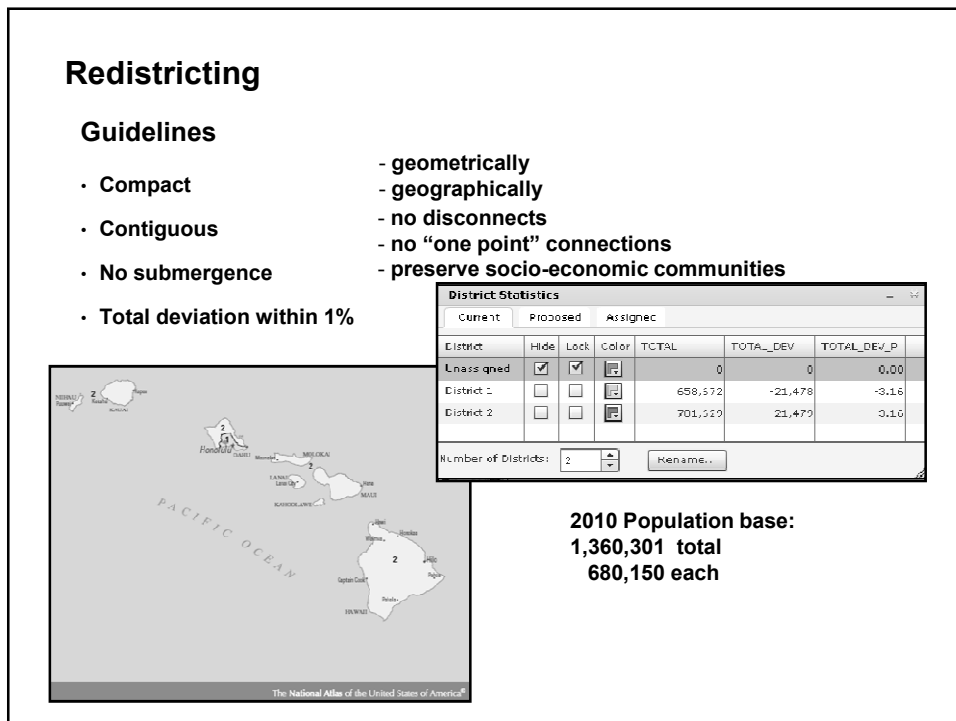
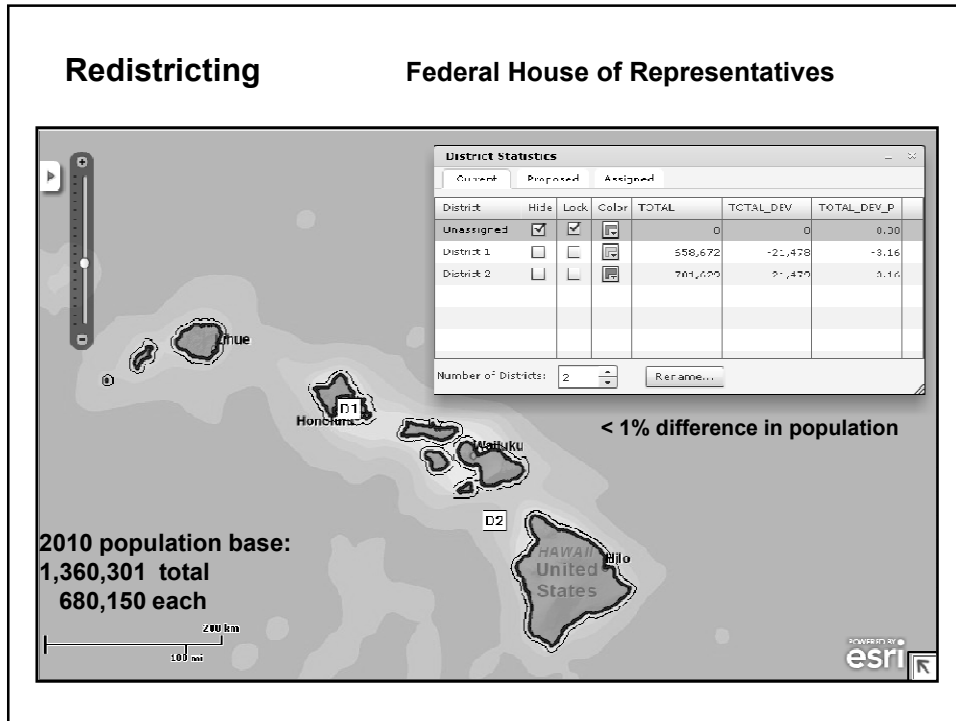
2010 population base:
1,360,301 total
680,150 each

The National Atlas of the United States of America



- 1) population base
- 2) apportion representatives (reapportionment)
- 3) draw district boundaries (redistricting)



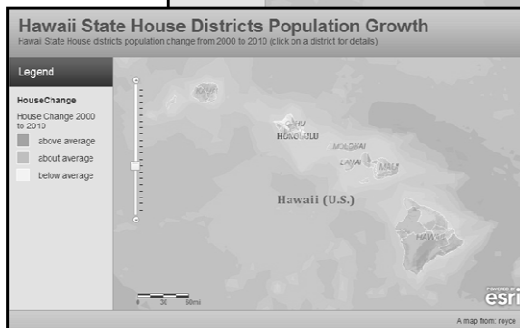
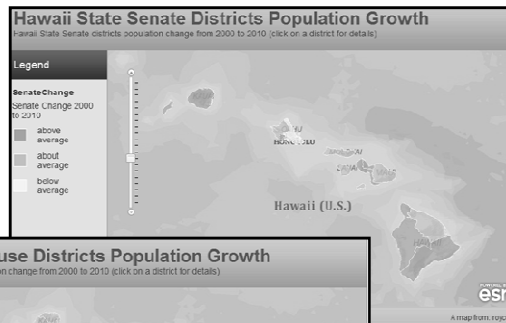


Topics

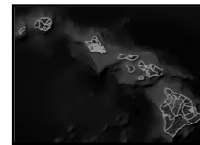
- Background – Three C's
- Reapportionment and Redistricting Guidelines
- Federal House of Representatives
- State Senate and House

Redistricting

State Senate and House





- 1) population base
- 2) apportion representatives (reapportionment)
- 3) draw district boundaries (redistricting)



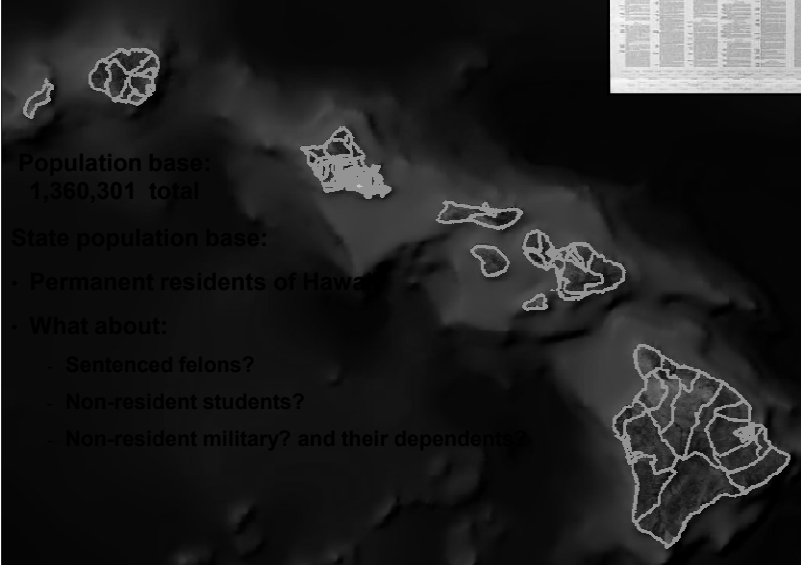

Hawaii Population Base

Federal census



Population base:
1,360,301 total

Hawaii Population Base



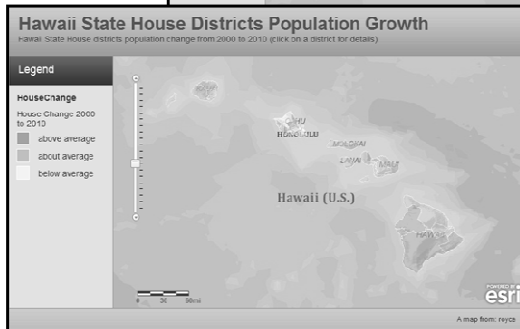
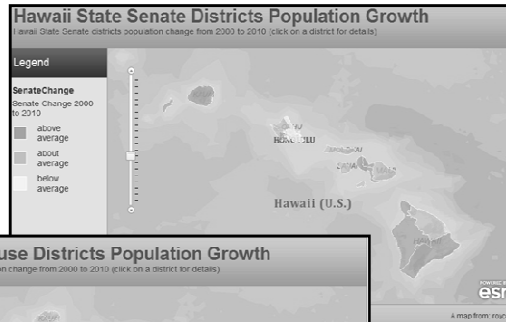
Population base:
1,360,301 total

State population base:

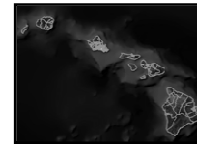
- Permanent residents of Hawaii
- What about:
 - Sentenced felons?
 - Non-resident students?
 - Non-resident military? and their dependents?

Redistricting

State Senate and House

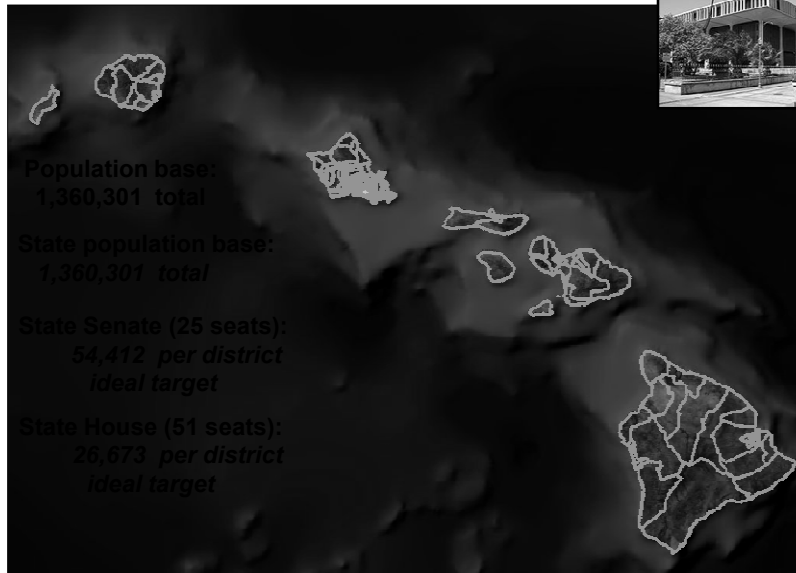


- ? 1) population base
- 2) apportion representatives (reapportionment)
- 3) draw district boundaries (redistricting)



Apportion Representatives

Permanent Residents of Hawaii

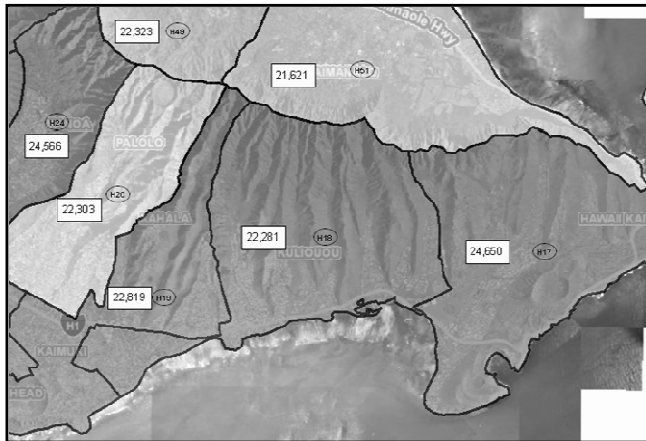


Hawaii Redistricting

Guidelines

- Compact
- Contiguous
- No submergence
- Balance within 10%

State House (51 seats):
26,673 per district

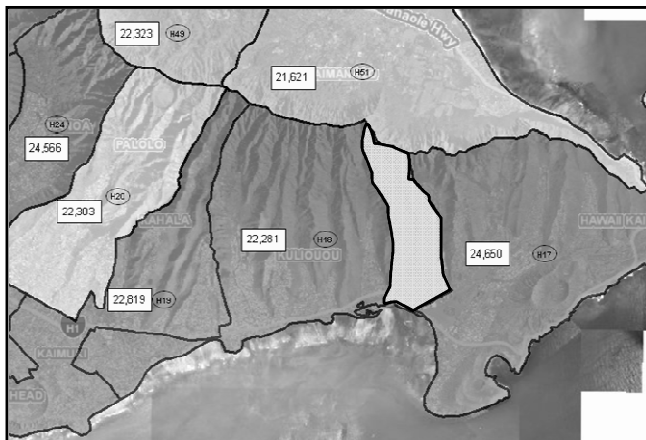


Hawaii Redistricting

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- Contiguous
- No submergence
- Balance within 10%

State House (51 seats):
26,673 per district

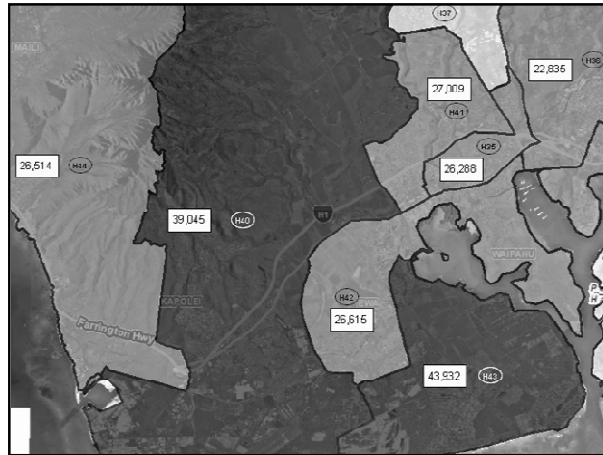


Hawaii Redistricting

Guidelines

- Compact
- Contiguous
- No submergence
- Balance within 10%

State House (51 seats):
26,673 per district



Hawaii Redistricting

Guidelines

- Compact
- Contiguous
- No submergence
- Balance within 10%

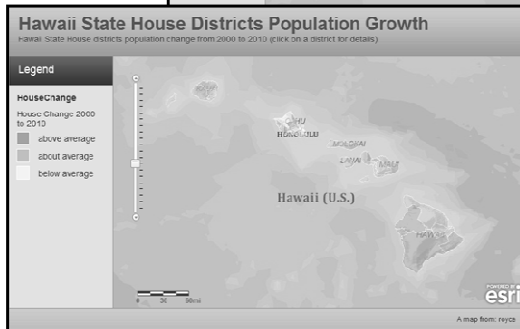
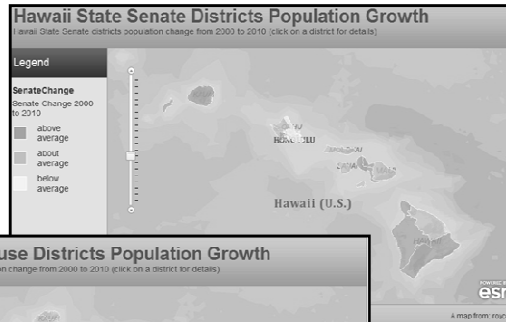
State Senate (25 seats):
54,412 per district

State House (51 seats):
26,673 per district

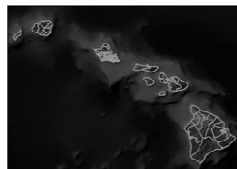
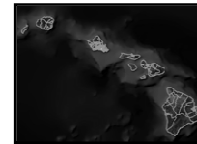


Redistricting

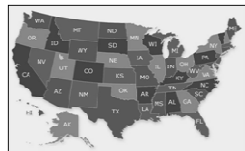
State Senate and House



- ? 1) population base
- ? 2) apportion representatives (reapportionment)
- ? 3) draw district boundaries (redistricting)

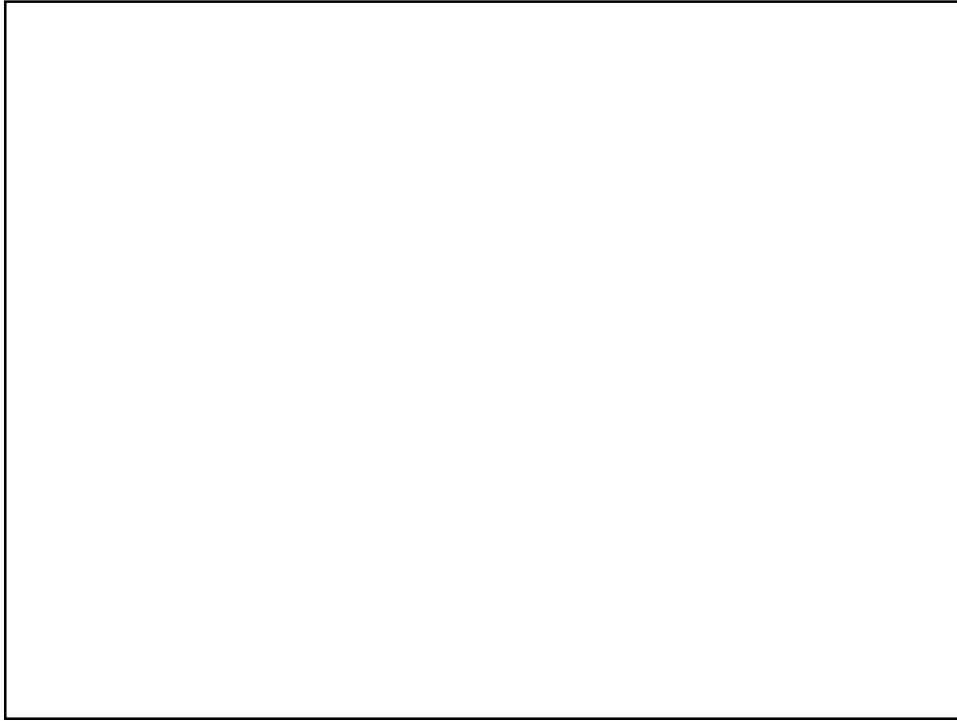


Reapportionment and Redistricting in Hawaii



11 April 2011







Hawaii Reapportionment Commission

3 August 2011

Reapportionment Project Office: Contact Information

Address: State Capitol 115 South Beretania Street, Rm #115 Honolulu, HI 96813	Telephone: (808) 506-4100 Toll Free: (877) 854-6749 Fax: (808) 506-4105 Email: reapportionment@hawaii.gov
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Build Redistricting Plans Online! <https://redistricting.hawaii.gov/>

Create District Plans Share Plans Review Plans Submit Plans

Open

Edit

Review

Share

Submit



www.olelo.org/olelonet
Search Archives:

Topics

- State Population Base
- Reapportionment Among Basic Island Units
- Redistricting Within Basic Island Units
- Proposed Plans: Findings and Recommendations of the Technical Committee
 - Congress
 - Senate
 - House
- Commission Schedule – Public Hearings

Redistricting Within Basic Island Units

Ten Year Population Growth by Basic Island Unit (U.S. Census PL 94-171 data)

State	1,360,301	12%	+148,764
Oahu	953,207	9%	+77,051
Hawaii	185,079	24%	+36,402
Maui	154,924	21%	+26,683
Kauai	67,091	15%	+8,628

Senate Seats by Basic Island Unit

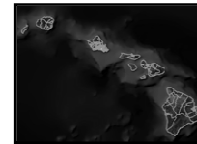
State	1,360,301	25	target
Oahu	953,207	18	52,956
Hawaii	185,079	3	61,693
Maui	154,924	3	51,641
Kauai	67,091	1	67,091

House Seats by Basic Island Unit

State	1,360,301	51	target
Oahu	953,207	35	27,234
Hawaii	185,079	7	26,440
Maui	154,924	6	25,821
Kauai	67,091	3	22,364



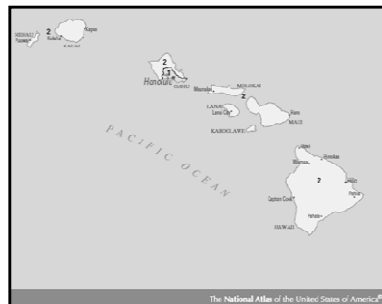
- 1) population base
- 2) apportion representatives (reapportionment)
- 3) draw district boundaries (redistricting)



Redistricting Within Basic Island Units

Ten Year Population Growth by Basic Island Unit (U.S. Census PL 94-171 data)

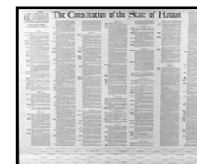
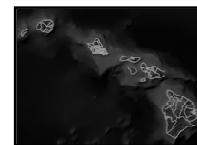
State	1,360,301	12%	+148,764
Oahu	953,207	9%	+77,051
Hawaii	185,079	24%	+36,402
Maui	154,924	21%	+26,683
Kauai	67,091	15%	+8,628




Congress			target
State	1,360,301	2	680,151



- 1) population base
- 2) apportion representatives (reapportionment)
- 3) draw district boundaries (redistricting)



Proposed Plans: Findings and Recommendations of the Technical Committee



Welcome to the Hawai'i Redistricting Online Application!


Hawai'i Redistricting Online assists the Hawai'i State Reapportionment Commission, State Reapportionment Advisory Councils, advocacy groups, and the general public in drawing legislative and congressional redistricting plans following the 2010 U.S. Census. This ArcGIS software platform and pertinent dataset components provide comprehensive features and functionality for plan management, visualization, editing, and community collaboration.

In establishing the boundaries of the districts, the Hawai'i Reapportionment Commission will give consideration to the following factors: (a) population deviation from ideal district targets (b) cohesiveness, contiguity, integrity, and compactness of territory, and (c) socio-economic interests of the districts.

Plans submitted by Advisory Councils or the public prior to July 26, 2011 will be reviewed by the Commission before their proposed plan is published. There will be time for the Commission to receive and review additional plans while the proposed plan is being reviewed in the public hearing phase. Plans submitted by Advisory Councils or the public on or after July 26, 2011 and prior to the last public hearing date (no later than September 16, 2011), will be reviewed by the Commission after the final plan is published.

HAWAII COUNTY COUNCIL NOTICE: You may use this application to create a plan for Hawai'i County Council, HOWEVER, you must follow the directions provided by the Hawai'i County Redistricting Commission for submitting plans. DO NOT USE THE "SUBMIT" BUTTON. The State of Hawai'i Reapportionment Commission is not responsible for Hawai'i County Council plans.

How to use this tool:



<https://redistricting.hawaii.gov/>

Proposed Plans: Findings and Recommendations of the Technical Committee



Welcome to the Hawai'i Redistricting Online Application!

176 accounts created
14 public plans submitted by July 26th

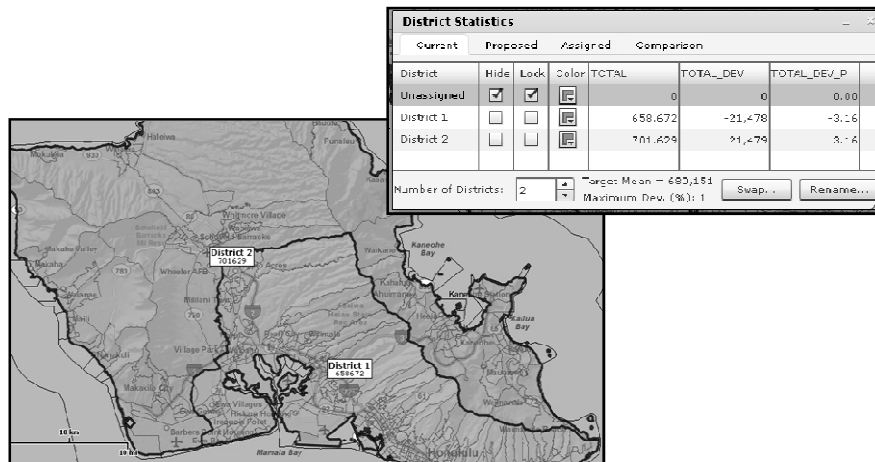
Congress	1 plan
Honolulu Senate	2 plans
Honolulu House	2 plans
Hawaii Senate	7 plans
Hawaii House	2 plans

Topics

- State Population Base
- Reapportionment Among Basic Island Units
- Redistricting Within Basic Island Units
- ⇒ • Proposed Plans: Findings and Recommendations of the Technical Committee
 - Congress
 - Senate
 - House
- Commission Schedule – Public Hearings

Existing Congress

HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		EXISTING CONGRESS	
Plan:	Existing Congress	Plan Deviation:	6.32%
Districts:	two (Congress 1 - 2)	highest deviation:	3.16%
Target Population:	680,151 per district	lowest deviation:	-3.16%

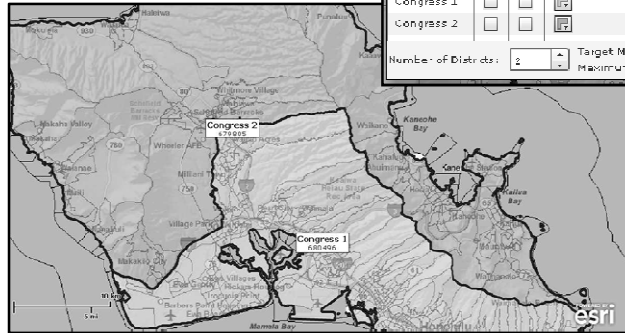


Proposed Plans – Congress H-1

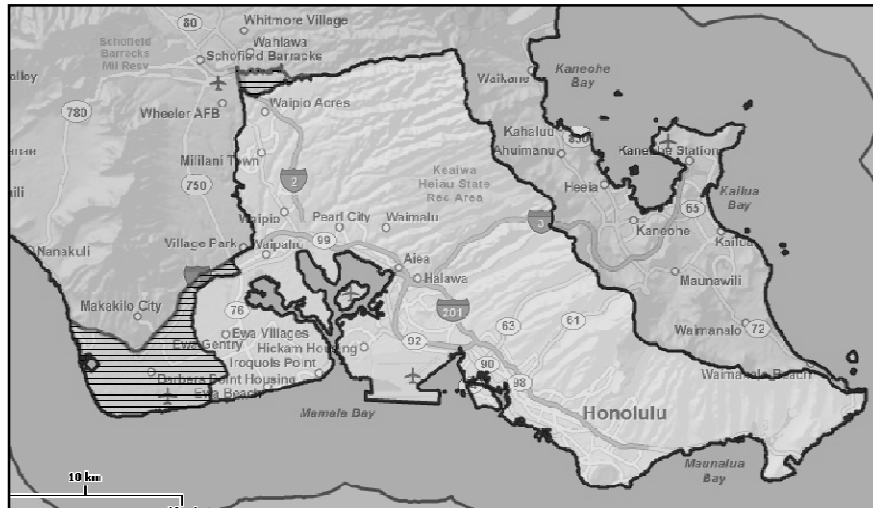
HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		PROPOSED PLAN: CONGRESS H-1	
Plan:	Congress H-1	Plan Deviation:	0.10%
Districts:	two (Congress 1 - 2)	highest deviation:	0.05%
Target Population:	680,151 per district	lowest deviation:	-0.05%

District Statistics						
Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison			
District:	Hide	Lock	Color	TOTAL	TOTAL DEV	TOTAL DEV P
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	0	0	0.00
Congress 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	680,496	345	0.05
Congress 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	679,805	-345	-0.05

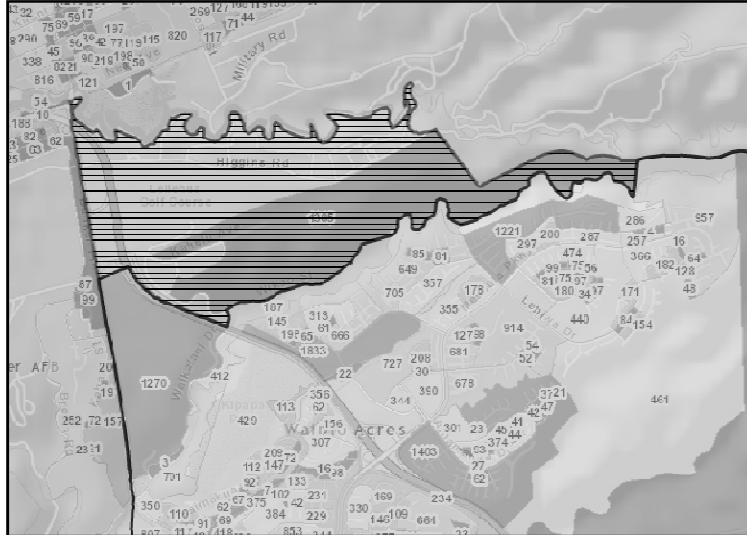
Number of Districts: 2 Target Mean = 680,151 Maximum Dev. (%): 10



Proposed Plans – Congress H-1



Proposed Plans – Congress H-1



Proposed Plans – Congress H-1

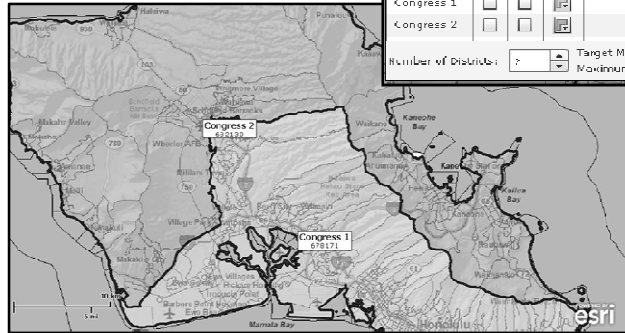


Proposed Plans – Congress Wheeler

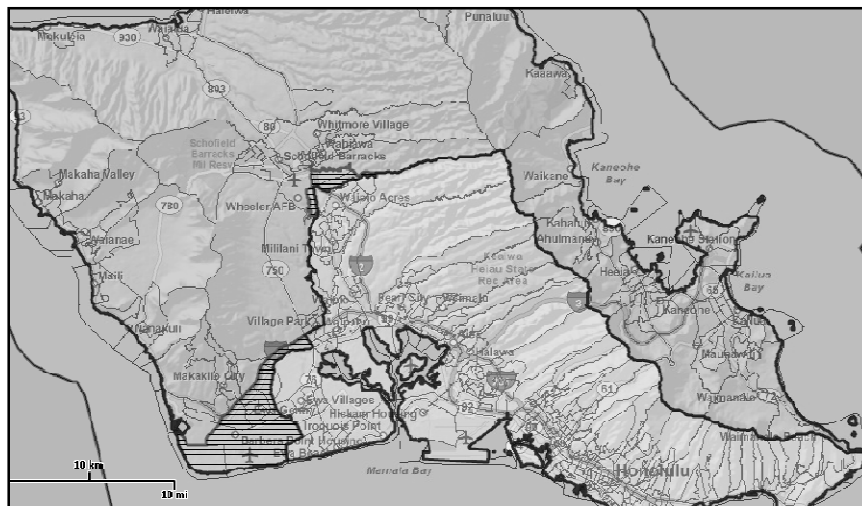
HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		PROPOSED PLAN: CONGRESS WHEELER	
Plan:	Congress Wheeler	Plan Deviation:	0.38%
Districts:	Lvw (Congress 1 - 2)	Highest deviation:	0.29%
Target Population:	680,151 per district	Lowest deviation:	-0.25%

District Statistics						
Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison			
District	Hide	Lock	Color	TOTAL	TOTAL_DEV	TOTAL_DEV_P
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		0	0	0.00
Congress 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		678,171	-1,979	-0.29
Congress 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		682,130	1,980	0.29

Number of Districts: 2 Target Mean = 680,151 Maximum Dev. (%) 1



Proposed Plans – Congress Wheeler



Proposed Plans – Congress Wheeler



Proposed Plans – Congress Wheeler



Topics

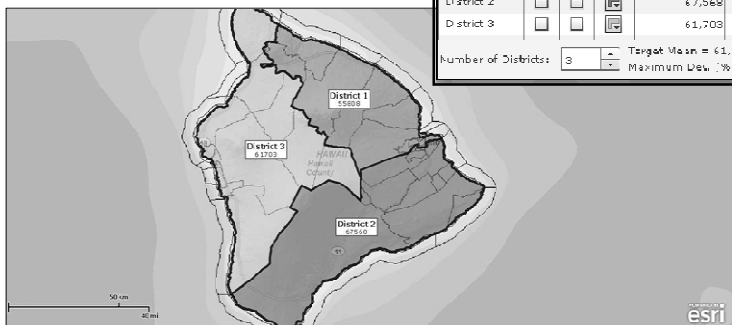
- State Population Base
- Reapportionment Among Basic Island Units
- Redistricting Within Basic Island Units
- Proposed Plans: Findings and Recommendations of the Technical Committee
 - Congress
 - ➡ - Senate
 - House
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Existing Senate Hawaii

HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		EXISTING SENATE HAWAII	
Plan:	Existing Senate Hawaii	Plan Deviation:	19.06%
Districts:	three (Senate 1 - 3)	highest deviation:	9.57%
Target Population:	61,693 per district	lowest deviation:	0.54%

District	Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison		
District	Hide	Lock	Color	TOTAL	TOTAL_DEV	TOTAL_DEV_P
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		0	0	0.00
District 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		55,808	-5,885	-9.54
District 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		67,568	5,875	9.52
District 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		61,708	10	0.02

Number of Districts: 3 Target Mean = 61,693 Maximum Dev. (%): 19 Swap... Rename...

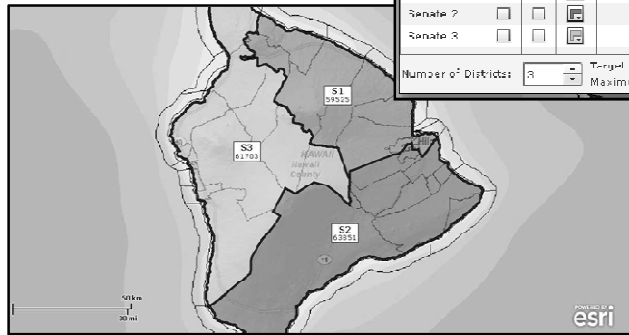


Proposed Plans – Senate Hawaii

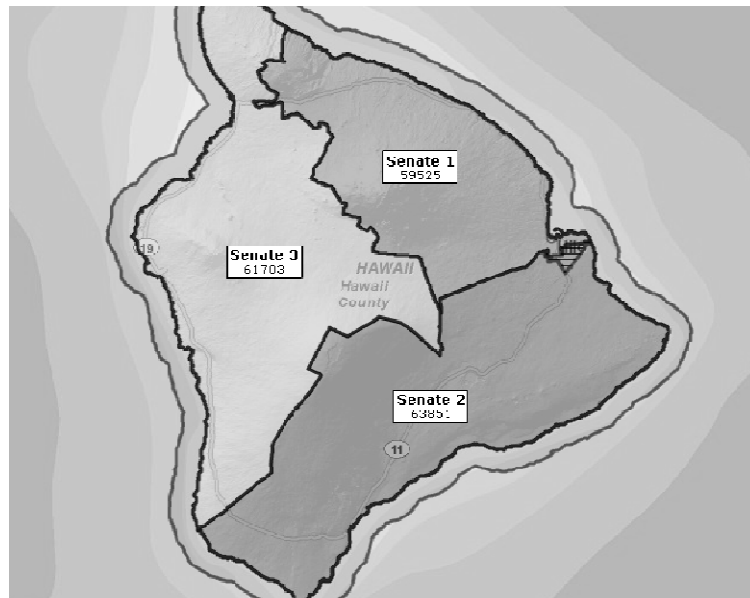
HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		PROPOSED PLAN: SENATE HAWAII	
Plan:	Senate Hawaii	Plan Deviation:	7.01%
Districts:	Three (Senate 1 - 3)	highest deviation:	3.50%
Target Population:	61,693 per district	lowest deviation:	-3.51%

District Statistics						
Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison			
District	Hide	Lock	Color	TOTAL	TOTAL_DEV	TOTAL_DEV_P
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		0	0	0.00
Senate 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		59,525	-2,168	-3.51
Senate 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		63,851	2,158	3.50
Senate 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		61,702	-0	0.02

Number of Districts: 3 Target Mean = 61,655 Maximum Dev. (%) = 10



Proposed Plans – Senate Hawaii

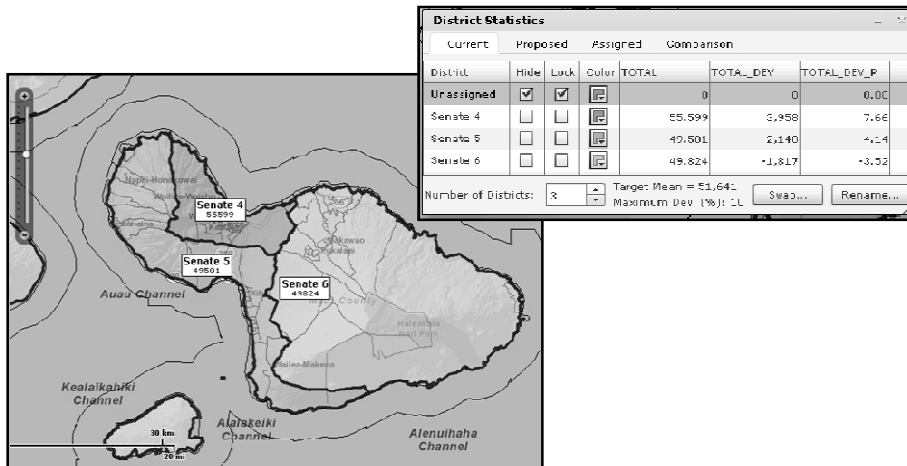


Proposed Plans – Senate Hawaii



Existing Senate Maui

HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		EXISTING SENATE MAUI	
Plan:	Existing Senate Maui	Plan Deviation:	11.80%
Districts:	three (Senate 4 - 6)	highest deviation:	7.66%
Target Population:	51,641 per district	lowest deviation:	4.14%

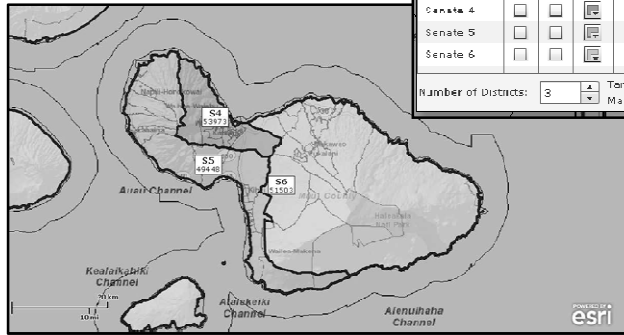


Proposed Plans – Senate Maui

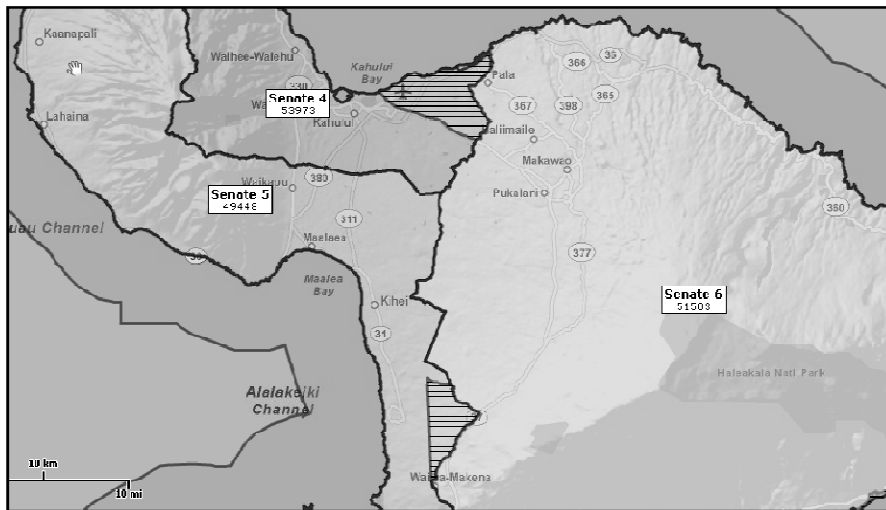
HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		PROPOSED PLAN: SENATE MAUI	
Plan:	Senate Maui	Plan Deviation:	8.77%
Districts:	three (Senate 4 - 6)	Highest deviation:	4.52%
Target Population:	51,641 per district	Lowest deviation:	-4.25%

Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison	TOTAL	TOTAL DEV	TOTAL DEV P
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		0	0	0.00
Senate 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		50,573	2,802	1.02
Senate 5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		49,448	-7,193	-4.25
Senate 6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		51,503	-138	-0.27

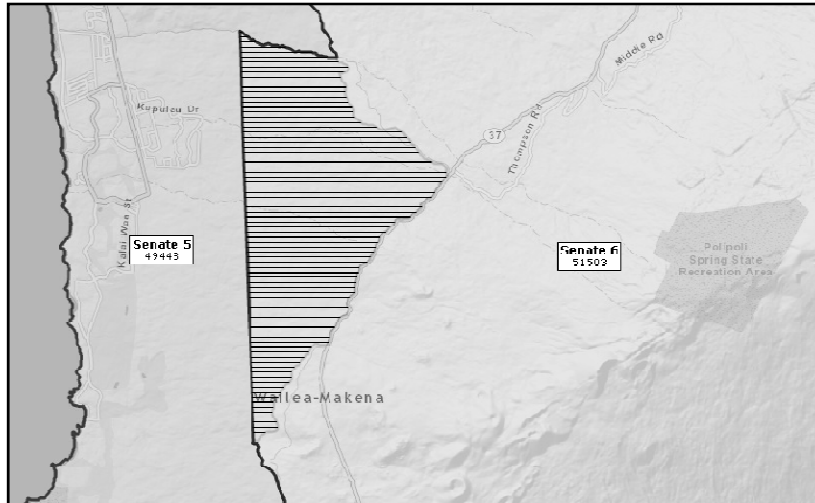
Number of Districts: 3 Target Mean = 51,641 Maximum Dev (%) = 10 Map... Rename...



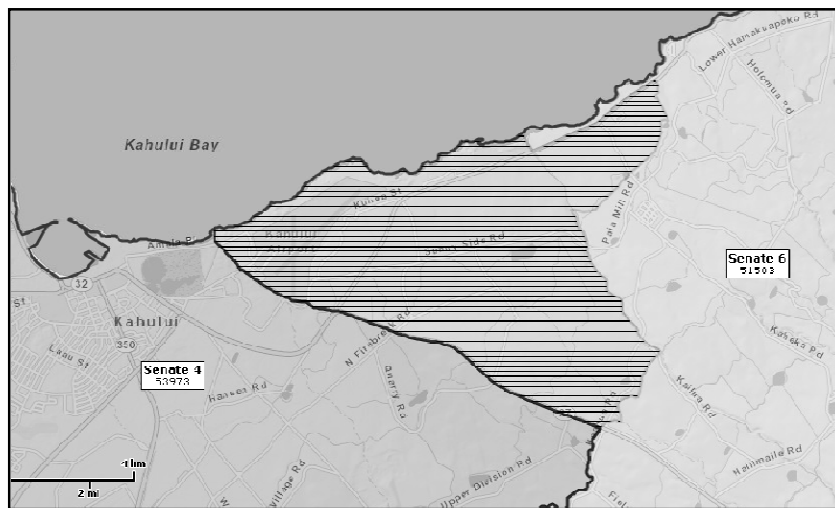
Proposed Plans – Senate Maui



Proposed Plans – Senate Maui

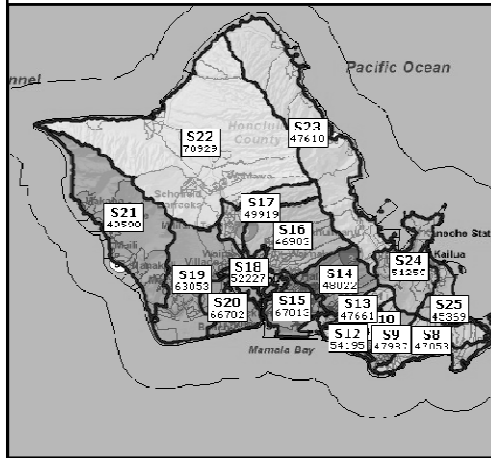


Proposed Plans – Senate Maui



Existing Senate Honolulu

HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		EXISTING SENATE HONOLULU	
Plan:	Existing Senate Honolulu	Plan Deviation:	48.27%
Districts:	eighteen (Senate 8 - 25)	highest deviation:	33.94%
Target Population:	52,956 per district	lowest deviation:	14.33%

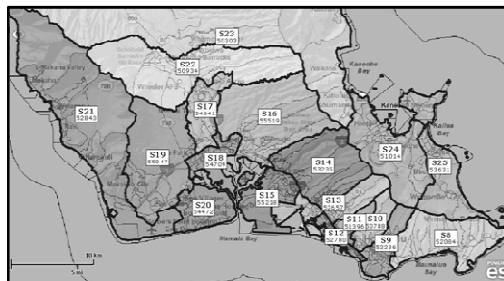


District Statistics						
Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison			
District	Hide	Lock	Color	TOTAL	TOTAL_DEV	TOTAL_DEV_P
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	0	0	0.00
Senate 8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	47,053	-5,903	-11.10
Senate 9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	47,007	-4,900	-9.30
Senate 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	41,176	-8,780	-19.84
Senate 11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	49,981	-2,975	-5.62
Senate 12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	54,135	1,239	2.34
Senate 13	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	47,661	-5,295	-10.07
Senate 14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	48,022	-4,934	-9.32
Senate 15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	67,013	14,057	20.54
Senate 16	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	46,903	-6,947	-13.10
Senate 17	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	49,919	-3,037	-5.73
Senate 18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	52,229	-729	-1.39
Senate 19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	63,053	10,097	19.07
Senate 20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	66,702	13,746	25.95
Senate 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	49,595	-3,358	-6.34
Senate 22	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	70,929	17,973	33.94
Senate 23	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	47,410	-5,546	-10.10
Senate 24	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	51,284	1,328	2.33
Senate 25	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	49,365	-7,567	-14.33

Number of Districts: 18 Target Mean = 52,956 Maximum Dev. (%): 10

Proposed Plans – Senate Honolulu

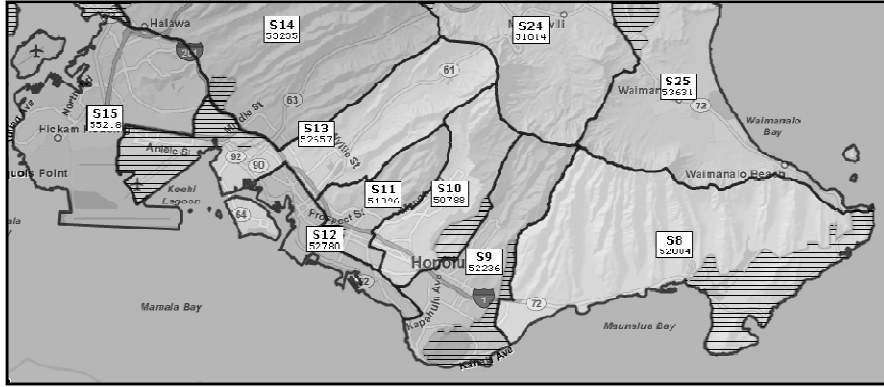
HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		PROPOSED PLAN: SENATE HONOLULU	
Plan:	Senate Honolulu	Plan Deviation:	9.85%
Districts:	eighteen (Senate 8 - 25)	highest deviation:	4.84%
Target Population:	52,956 per district	lowest deviation:	-5.01%



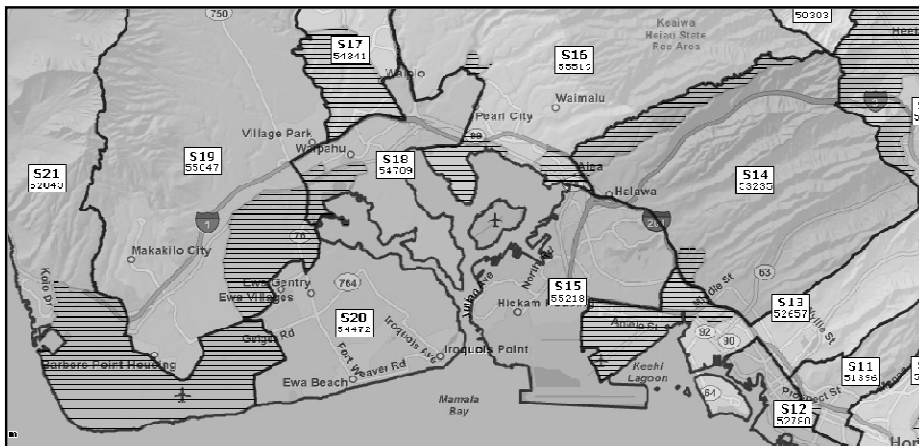
District Statistics						
Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison			
District	Hide	Lock	Color	TOTAL	TOTAL_DEV	TOTAL_DEV_P
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	0	0	0.00
Senate 8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	52,684	-872	-1.65
Senate 9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	52,235	-720	-1.36
Senate 10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	50,789	-2,168	-4.09
Senate 11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	51,394	-1,560	-2.99
Senate 12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	52,700	-176	-0.30
Senate 13	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	52,657	-299	-0.56
Senate 14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	53,235	279	0.53
Senate 15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	55,213	2,257	4.27
Senate 16	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	55,713	2,757	4.84
Senate 17	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	51,041	-1,915	-2.62
Senate 18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	54,704	1,748	3.31
Senate 19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	55,647	2,691	3.95
Senate 20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	54,472	1,516	2.86
Senate 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	51,843	-113	-0.21
Senate 22	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	60,924	-800	-1.30
Senate 23	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	50,303	-2,653	-5.01
Senate 24	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	51,014	-1,942	-3.67
Senate 25	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	53,631	675	1.27

Number of Districts: 18 Target Mean = 52,956 Maximum Dev. (%): 10

Proposed Plans – Senate Honolulu



Proposed Plans – Senate Honolulu

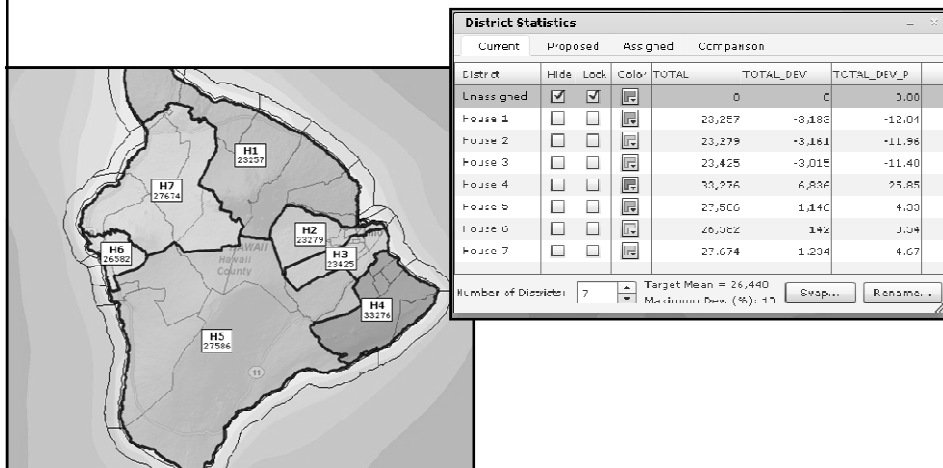


Topics

- State Population Base
- Reapportionment Among Basic Island Units
- Redistricting Within Basic Island Units
- Proposed Plans: Findings and Recommendations of the Technical Committee
 - Congress
 - Senate
 - ⇒ - House
- Commission Schedule – Public Hearings

Existing House Hawaii

HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		EXISTING HOUSE HAWAII	
Plan:	Existing House Hawaii	Plan Deviation:	37.89%
Districts:	seven (House 1 - 7)	highest deviation:	25.85%
Target Population:	26,440 per district	lowest deviation:	-17.14%

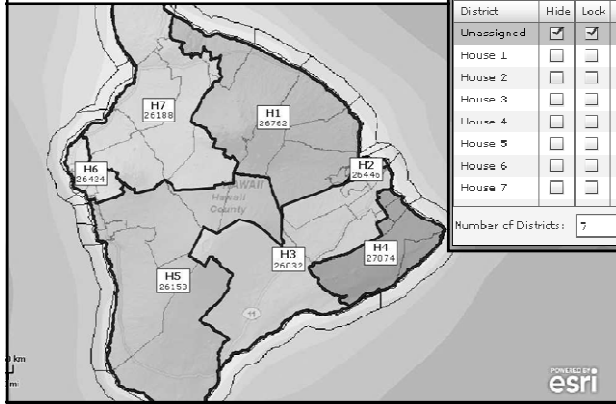


Proposed Plans – House Hawaii

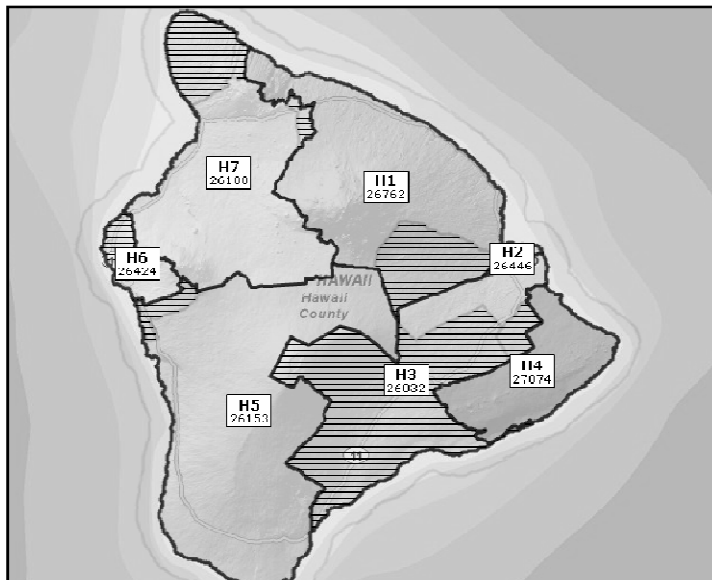
HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		PROPOSED PLAN: HOUSE HAWAII	
Plan:	House Hawaii	Plan Deviation:	3.94%
Districts:	seven (House 1 - 7)	highest deviation:	2.40%
Target Population:	26,440 per district	lowest deviation:	-1.54%

District Statistics						
Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison	TOTAL	TOTAL_DEV	TOTAL_DEV_P
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		0	0	0.00
House 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,762	322	1.22
House 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,446	6	0.02
House 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,032	-408	-1.54
House 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,074	634	2.40
House 5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,153	-287	-1.09
House 6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,424	-16	-0.06
House 7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,188	-252	-0.95

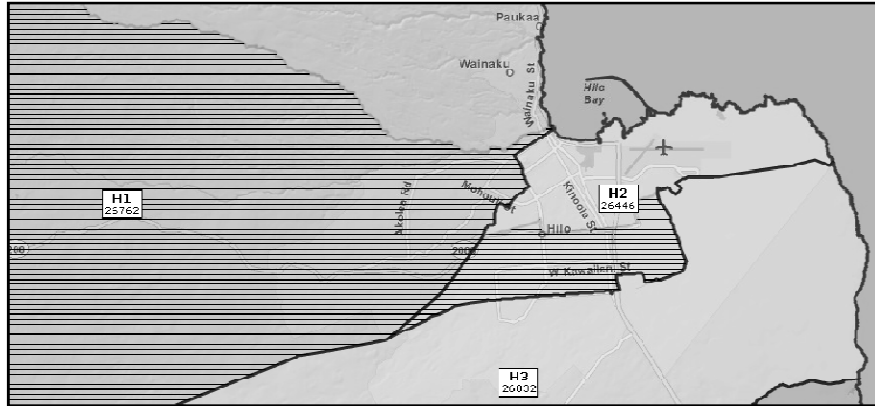
Number of Districts: 7 Target Mean = 26,440 Maximum Dev. (%) = 1.3 Swap... Rename...



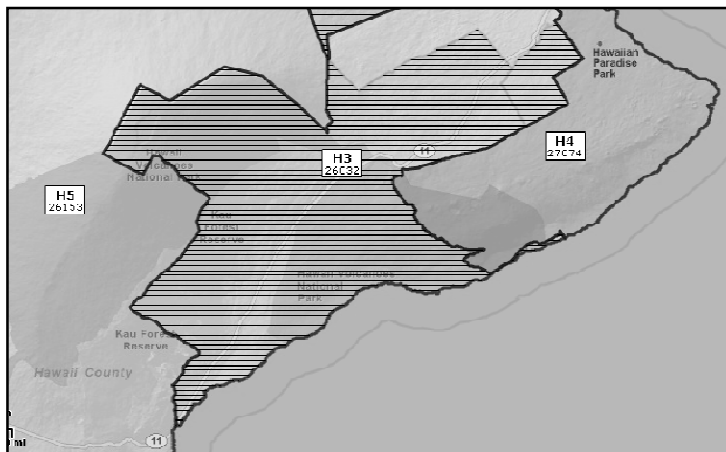
Proposed Plans – House Hawaii



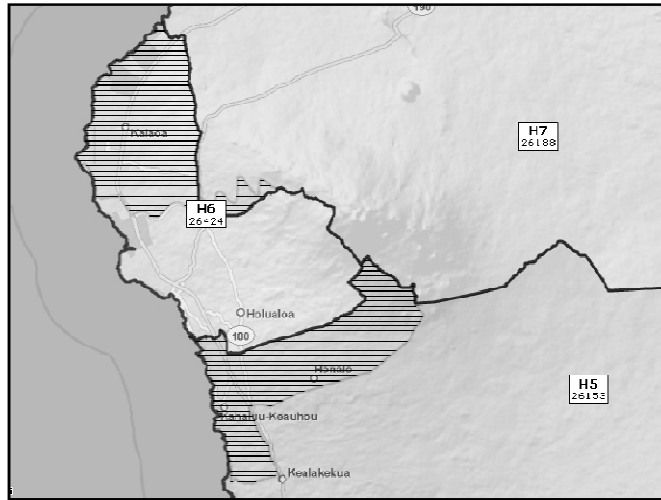
Proposed Plans – House Hawaii



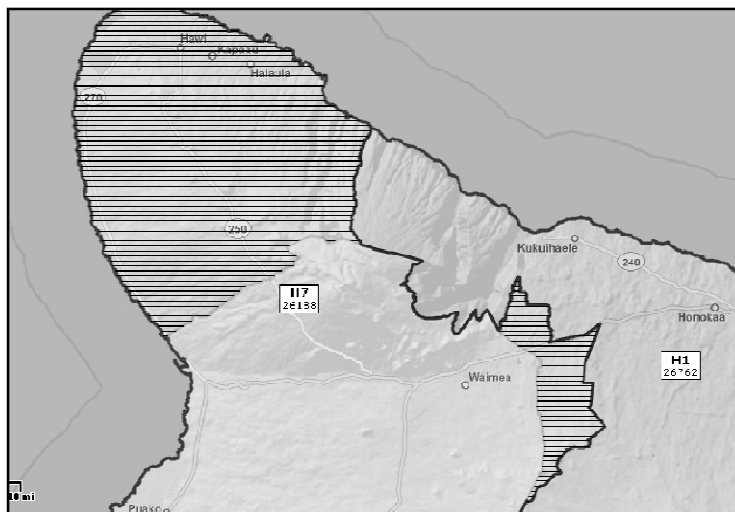
Proposed Plans – House Hawaii



Proposed Plans – House Hawaii

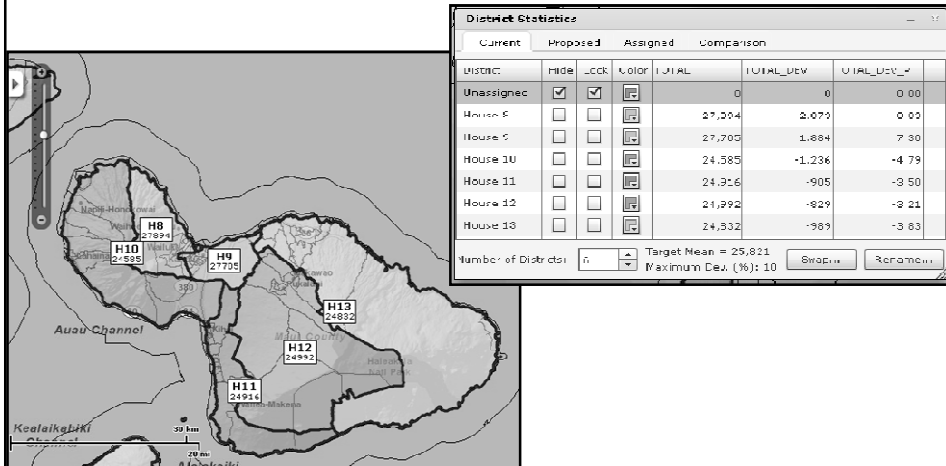


Proposed Plans – House Hawaii



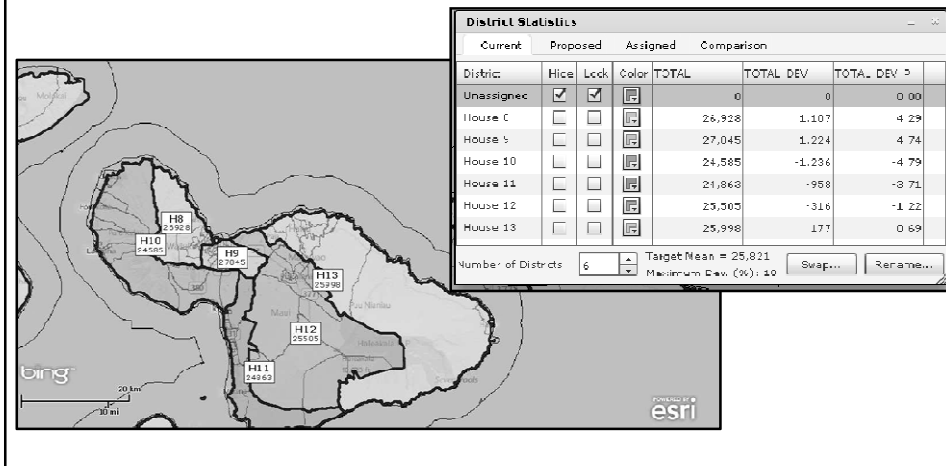
Existing House Maui

HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		EXISTING HOUSE MAUI	
Plan:	Existing House Maui	Plan Deviation:	12.82%
Districts:	six (House 8 - 13)	highest deviation:	8.03%
Target Population:	25,821 per district	lowest deviation:	-4.79%

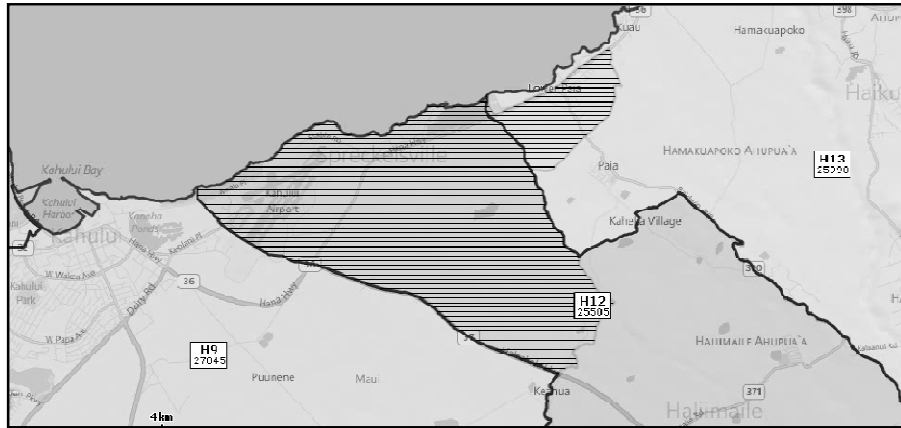


Proposed Plans – House Maui

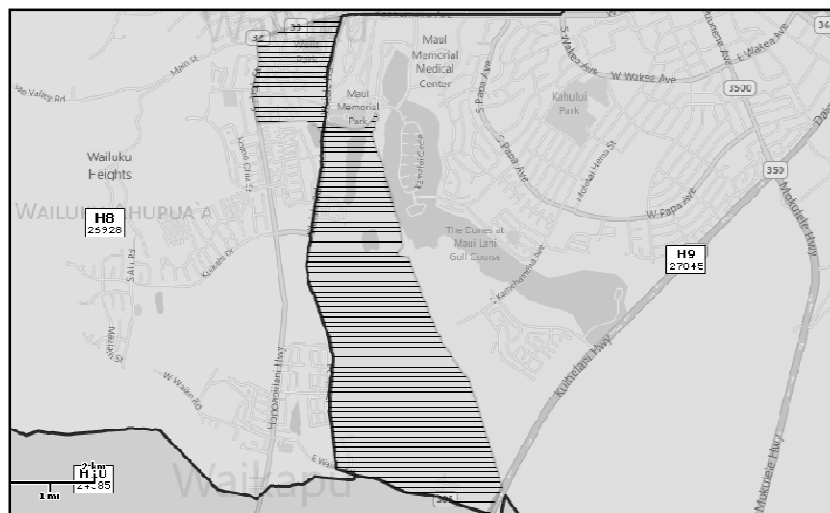
HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		PROPOSED PLAN: HOUSE MAUI	
Plan:	House Maui	Plan Deviation:	9.53%
Districts:	six (House 8 - 13)	highest deviation:	4.74%
Target Population:	25,821 per district	lowest deviation:	-1.79%



Proposed Plans – House Maui

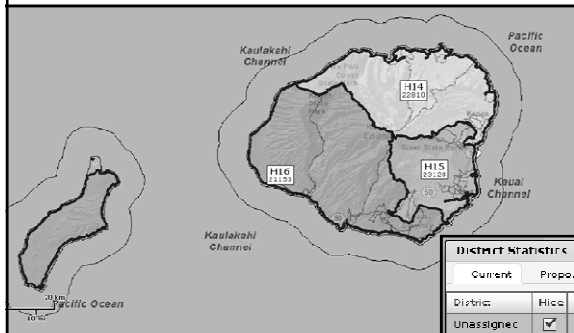


Proposed Plans – House Maui



Existing House Kauai

HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		EXISTING HOUSE KAUAI	
Plan:	Existing House Kauai	Plan Deviation:	8.83%
Districts:	three (House 14 - 16)	highest deviation:	3.42%
Target Population:	22,364 per district	lowest deviation:	-5.41%

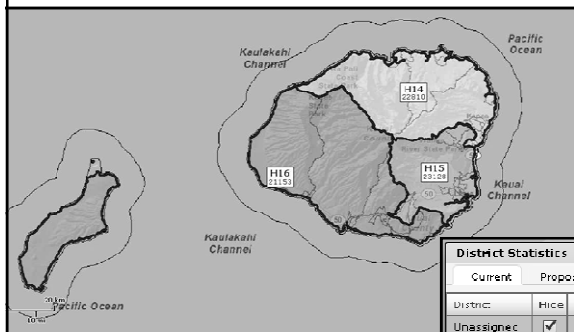


District Statistics							
Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison				
District	Hide	Lock	Color	TOTAL	TOTAL_DEV	TOTAL_DEV_2	
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		0	0	0.00	
House 14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		22,810	446	1.99	
House 15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		23,126	764	3.42	
House 16	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		21,153	-1,211	-5.41	

Number of Districts: 3 Target Mean = 22,364 Maximum Dev. (%) = 10 [Swap...] [Rename...]

Proposed Plans – House Kauai

HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		PROPOSED PLAN: HOUSE KAUAI	
Plan:	House Kauai	Plan Deviation:	8.83%
Districts:	three (House 14 - 16)	highest deviation:	3.42%
Target Population:	22,364 per district	lowest deviation:	5.41%



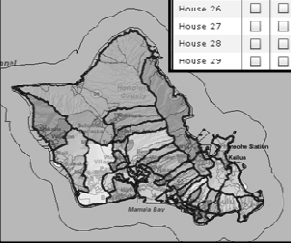
District Statistics							
Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison				
District	Hide	Lock	Color	TOTAL	TOTAL_DEV	TOTAL_DEV_2	
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		0	0	0.00	
House 14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		22,810	446	1.99	
House 15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		23,126	764	3.42	
House 16	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		21,153	-1,211	-5.41	

Number of Districts: 3 Target Mean = 22,364 Maximum Dev. (%) = 10 [Swap...] [Rename...]

Existing House Honolulu

HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		EXISTING HOUSE HONOLULU	
Plan:	Existing House Honolulu	Plan Deviation:	89.23%
Districts:	thirtyfive (House 17 - 51)	highest deviation:	68.62%
Target Population:	27,234 per district	lowest deviation:	-20.61%

District Statistics									
Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison	TOTAL	TOTAL DEV	TOTAL DEV P			
District	Hide	Lock	Color						
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	0.00			
House 17	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	24,650	-2,584	-9.49	House 30	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22,281	-4,953	-18.19	House 31	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22,619	-4,615	-16.21	House 32	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22,009	-4,901	-18.11	House 33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	25,004	-2,229	-8.17	House 34	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 22	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	25,101	-2,132	-7.69	House 35	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 23	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	27,671	637	2.34	House 36	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 24	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	24,566	-2,668	-9.80	House 37	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 25	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	24,157	-3,077	-11.30	House 38	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 26	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	33,598	-9,244	-31.97	House 39	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 27	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	22,609	-4,625	-16.98	House 40	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 28	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	28,739	1,505	5.53	House 41	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 29	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	24,867	-2,367	-8.69	House 42	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
							House 43	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
							House 44	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
							House 45	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
							House 46	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
							House 47	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
							House 48	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
							House 49	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
							House 50	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
							House 51	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

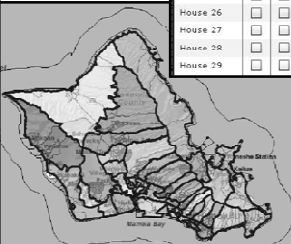


Number of Districts: 35 Target Mean = 27,234 Maximum Dev. (%): 10

Proposed Plans – House Honolulu

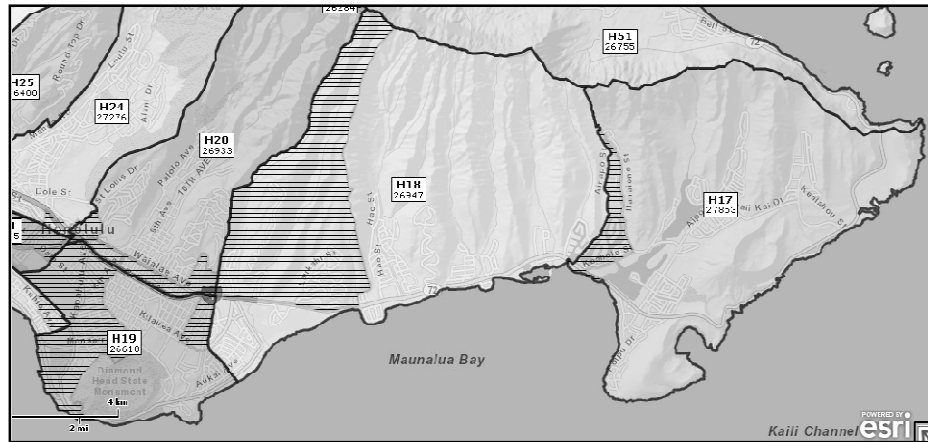
HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		PROPOSED PLAN: HOUSE HONOLULU	
Plan:	House Honolulu	Plan Deviation:	9.70%
Districts:	thirtyfive (House 17 - 51)	highest deviation:	4.88%
Target Population:	27,234 per district	lowest deviation:	-4.82%

District Statistics									
Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison	TOTAL	TOTAL DEV	TOTAL DEV P			
District	Hide	Lock	Color						
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0	0.00	House 30	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 17	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	27,859	619	2.27	House 31	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	26,947	-267	-1.05	House 32	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	26,610	-624	-2.29	House 33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	26,933	-301	-1.11	House 34	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	27,855	621	2.28	House 35	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 22	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	26,111	-1,123	-4.12	House 36	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 23	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	26,620	-614	-2.26	House 37	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 24	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	27,274	40	0.15	House 38	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 25	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	26,400	-824	-3.06	House 39	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 26	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	26,303	-931	-3.42	House 40	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 27	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	26,898	-376	-1.38	House 41	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 28	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	27,017	609	2.25	House 42	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
House 29	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	27,613	379	1.39	House 43	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
							House 44	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
							House 45	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
							House 46	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
							House 47	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
							House 48	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
							House 49	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
							House 50	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
							House 51	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

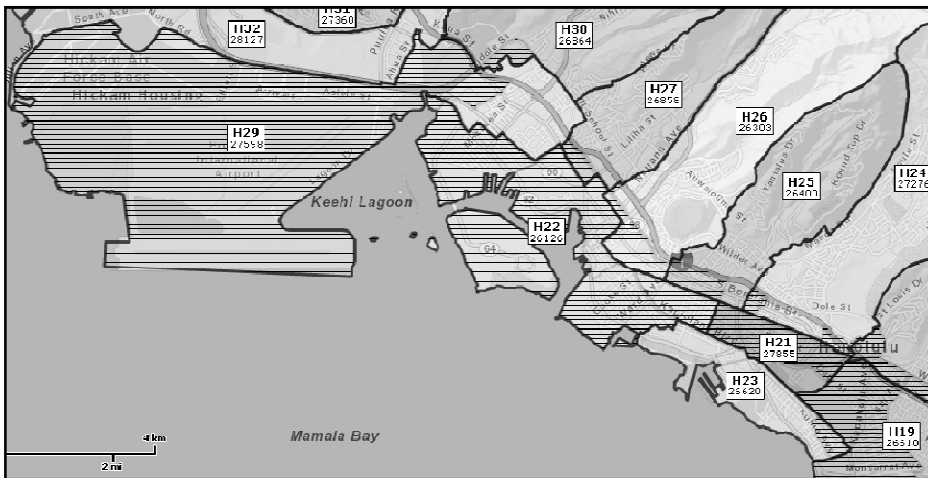


Number of Districts: 35 Target Mean = 27,234 Maximum Dev. (%): 10

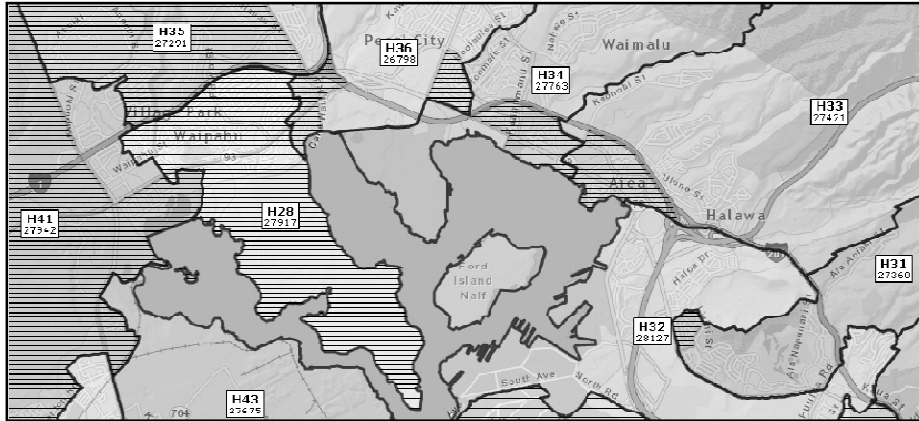
Proposed Plans – House Honolulu



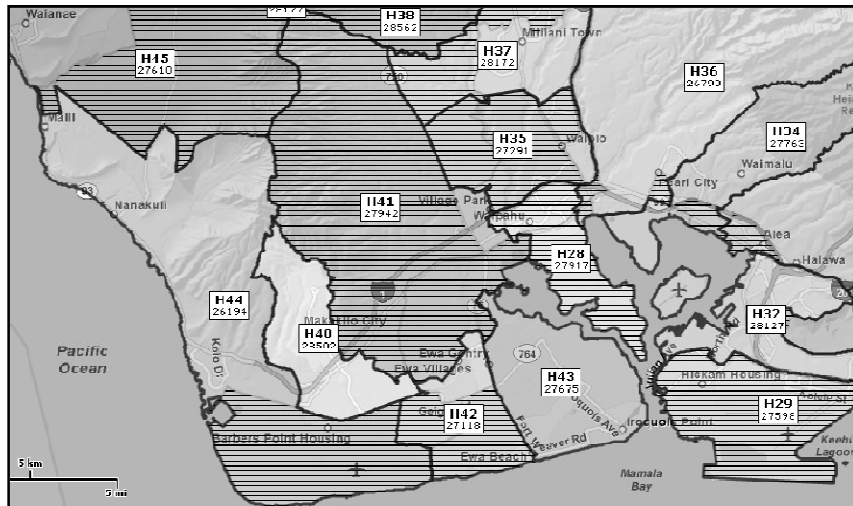
Proposed Plans – House Honolulu



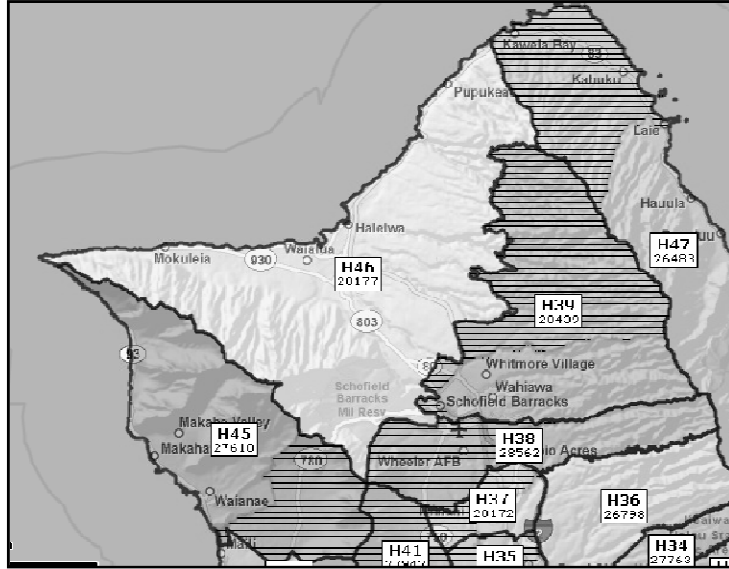
Proposed Plans – House Honolulu



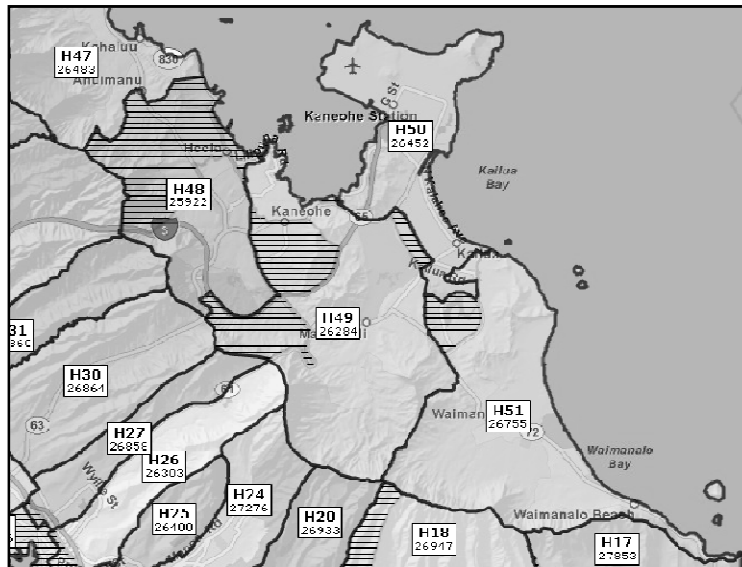
Proposed Plans – House Honolulu



Proposed Plans – House Honolulu



Proposed Plans – House Honolulu



Topics

- State Population Base
- Reapportionment Among Basic Island Units
- Redistricting Within Basic Island Units
- Proposed Plans: Findings and Recommendations of the Technical Committee
 - Congress
 - Senate
 - House
- ⇒ • Commission Schedule – Public Hearings

Commission Schedule

Aug 5	Commission Meeting: Adopt proposed plan
Aug 30 – Sep 16	Public Hearings and Comment Period
Sep 26	Statutory deadline to adopt final plans
Oct 10	Statutory deadline to publish final plans
Dec 29	Statutory deadline to submit final report to State Legislature

Commission Schedule – Public Hearings

Aug 30	West Oahu	6:00 pm	Kapolei High School Cafeteria
Aug 31	Central Maui	5:30 pm	Maui Waena Intermediate School Cafeteria
Sep 1	West Maui	5:30 pm	Lahaina Civic Center
Sep 2	Kauai	5:30 pm	Kauai Council Chamber
Sep 6	Windward Oahu	6:00 pm	Aikahi Elementary School Cafeteria
Sep 7	Honolulu	6:00 pm	State Capitol Auditorium
Sep 8	Central Oahu	6:00 pm	Mililani High School Cafeteria
Sep 9	Lanai	5:00 pm	Lanai High School
Sep 12	Molokai	5:00 pm	Kaunakakai School Cafeteria
Sep 13	East Hawaii	5:00 pm	Hilo Council Chamber
Sep 14	West Hawaii	5:00 pm	Kona Council Chamber
Sep 15	Leeward Oahu	6:00 pm	Waipahu High School Cafeteria
Sep 16	East Oahu	6:00 pm	Kalani High School Cafeteria



Hawaii Reapportionment Commission

17 August 2011

Reapportionment Project Office: Contact Information

http://hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment	
Address: State Capitol 115 South Beretania Street, Rm #115 Honolulu, HI 96813	Telephone: (808) 506-4100 Toll Free: (877) 854-6749 Fax: (808) 506-4105 Email: reapportionment@hawaii.gov

Build Redistricting Plans Online! <https://redistricting.hawaii.gov/>

[Create District Plans](#) [Share Plans](#) [Review Plans](#) [Submit Plans](#)

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www.olelo.org/olelonet

Search Archives:

Commission Proposed Plans – All Online

- Large Scale Maps for Public Inspection

- Online Maps
 - Static PDFs

 - Online Map for Viewing

 - Online Map for Editing – Hawaii Redistricting Online

Proposed Plans – Reapportionment Website

<http://hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment>

REDISTRICTING AND REAPPORTIONMENT

Redistricting and reapportionment are the processes used to ensure each political district has been created equally.

State of Hawaii 2011 Legislative Reapportionment Plan

- View State of Hawaii 2011 Legislative Reapportionment Plan
- Hawaii Reapportionment - Proposed Senate and House Districts
- Proposed Plan Maps - Locations for Public Inspection

Reapportionment Project Office: Contact Information

Address: State Capitol 415 South Beretaria Street, Rm #446 Honolulu, HI 96813	Telephone: (808) 586-4100 Toll Free: (877) 854-6749 Fax: (808) 586-4105 Email: reapportionment@hawaii.gov
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Proposed Plans – Public Inspection

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Proposed Plans – Public Inspection

<http://hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment>

CENTRAL HONOLULU

Hawaii State Library, 478 S. King St.
City & County of Honolulu Clerk's Office, Honolulu Hale, 530 S. King St.
Kaimuki Public Library, 1041 Koko Head Ave.

LEEWARD/CENTRAL OAHU

Office of Elections, 802 Lehua Ave., Pearl City
Kapolei Public Library, 1020 Manawai St.
Mililani Public Library, 95-450 Makai moimo St.
Pearl City Public Library, 1136 Waimano Home Rd.

WINDWARD OAHU

Kanuku Public & School Library, 56-490 Kamehameha Hwy.
Kaneohe Public Library, 45-829 Kamehameha Hwy.

Proposed Plans – Public Inspection

<http://hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment>

HAWAII

Hawaii County Clerk's Office-Hilo, 25 Aupuni St.
Hawaii County Clerk's Office-Kona Civic Center, 74-5044 Ane Keohokaloha Hwy.
Hilo Public Library, 300 Waianuenue Ave.
University of Hawaii at Hilo Library, 200 W. Kawili St.
Kailua-Kona Public Library, 75-138 Hualalai Rd.
Kealahou Public Library, 81-6300 Mamalahoa Hwy.
Keaau Public School & Library, 16-571 Keaau-Pahoa Rd.
Laupahoehoe Public & School Library, 35-2065 Old Mamalahoa Hwy.
Naalehu Public Library, 95-5669 Mamalahoa Hwy.
Pahoa Community & School Library, 15-3038 Puna Rd.
Parker Public & School Library, 67-1209 Mamalahoa Hwy., Kamuela

Proposed Plans – Public Inspection

<http://hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment>

MAUI, MOLOKAI & LANAI

Maui County Clerk's Office, 200 S. High St., Wailuku
 Hana Public School & Library, 4111 Hana Hwy.
 Lahaina Public Library, 680 Wharf St.
 Maui Public Library, 90 School St., Kahului
 Molokai Library, 15 Alamalama St., Kaunakakai
 Lanai Public & School Library, 555 Fraser Ave., Lanai City

KAUAI

Kauai County Clerk's Office, 4386 Rice St., Lihue
 Hanapepe Public Library, 4490 Kona Rd.
 Kapaa Public Library, 1464 Kuhio Hwy.
 Koloa Public Library, 3223 Poipu Rd.
 Princeville Public Library, 4343 Emmalani Dr.

Proposed Plans – Static PDFs

<http://hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment>

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Proposed Plans – Static PDFs

**STATE OF HAWAII 2011
PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN**

✓ Hawaii Reapportionment - Proposed Senate and House Districts available [here](#).

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS	SENATE DISTRICTS	HOUSE DISTRICTS
PDF	PDF	PDF

**Proposed Plans
(Large Scale Maps)**

HAWAII	MAUI	KAUAI	OAHU
UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT - HI
REGION 1	REGION 1	REGION 1	REGION 1
REGION 2	REGION 2	REGION 2	REGION 2
REGION 3	REGION 3		REGION 3
REGION 4	REGION 4		REGION 4

Proposed Plans – Static PDFs

**STATE OF HAWAII 2011
PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN**

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CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS	SENATE DISTRICTS	HOUSE DISTRICTS
PDF	PDF ←	PDF

**Proposed Plans
(Large Scale Maps)**

HAWAII	MAUI	KAUAI	OAHU
UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT - HI
REGION 1	REGION 1	REGION 1	REGION 1
REGION 2	REGION 2	REGION 2	REGION 2
REGION 3	REGION 3		REGION 3
REGION 4	REGION 4		REGION 4

Proposed Plans – Static PDFs

2011 Hawaii State Reapportionment Commission Proposed Plan for Senate 1

1ST SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of the 1st and portions of the 2nd, 3rd and 7th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Hawaii shoreline and South Hilo - Puna District boundary and running (1) Southwesterly then northwesterly along said boundary to boundary between Hilo CCD and Keau-Mountain View CCD, (2) Southwesterly along said boundary to South Hilo - Puna District boundary; (3) Southwesterly along said boundary to Unnamed Road Feature (TLIDs: 202999013, 202999997, 035080370, 203038094, 203043393, 635086218, 635086217, 203044; 58, 203000344, 203000251, 202999611); (4) Southwesterly along said unnamed feature to South Hilo - Puna District boundary (TLIDs: 202999609, 202999775); (5) Southwesterly along said boundary to Hawaii Belt Road; (6) Northwesterly along said road to Kilauea Avenue; (7) Northwesterly along said avenue to Hahaione Street; (8) Westerly along said street to Konoama Street; (9) Northwesterly along said street to Power line; (10) Westwesterly along said power line to school district boundary; (11) Southwesterly along said district boundary to Watake Forest Reserve boundary; (12) Southwesterly along said boundary to school district boundary; (13) Southwesterly and southerly along said boundary to South Hilo Kau District boundary; (14) Northwesterly along said boundary to South Hilo - North Hilo District boundary; (15) Northwesterly along said boundary to Saddle Road; (16) Northwesterly along said road to Pohakuloa Training Area boundary; (17) Northwesterly, northwesterly, southwesterly and northwesterly along said boundary to Saddle Road; (18) Northwesterly along said road to Pohakuloa Training Area boundary; (19) Northwesterly and northwesterly along said boundary to Mauna Kea Forest Reserve boundary; (20) Northwesterly along said boundary to Auwahiakua Gulch; (21) Northwesterly along said gulch to South Kohala - Hamakua District boundary; (22) Northwesterly along said boundary to Jeep trail; (23) Northwesterly and westerly along said jeep trail to unnamed road; (24) Southwesterly along said unnamed road to Jeep trail; (25) Northwesterly along

Proposed Plans – Static PDFs

**STATE OF HAWAII 2011
PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN**

✓ Hawaii Reapportionment - Proposed Senate and House Districts available [here](#).

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS	SENATE DISTRICTS	HOUSE DISTRICTS
PDF	PDF	PDF

**Proposed Plans
(Large Scale Maps)**

HAWAII	MAUI	KAUAI	OAHU
UNIT	UNIT	UNIT	UNIT - HI
REGION 1 ←	REGION 1	REGION 1	REGION 1
REGION 2	REGION 2	REGION 2	REGION 2
REGION 3	REGION 3		REGION 3
REGION 4	REGION 4		REGION 4

Proposed Plans – Online Map for Viewing

<http://hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment>

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Proposed Plans – Online Map for Viewing

ArcGIS GALLERY MAP GROUPS MY CONTENT Find

Hawaii Reapportionment - Proposed Senate and House Districts



As proposed by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission on August 5, 2011
Web Mapping Application by rovoce (last modified: August 6, 2011)
★ (0 ratings, 23 views)

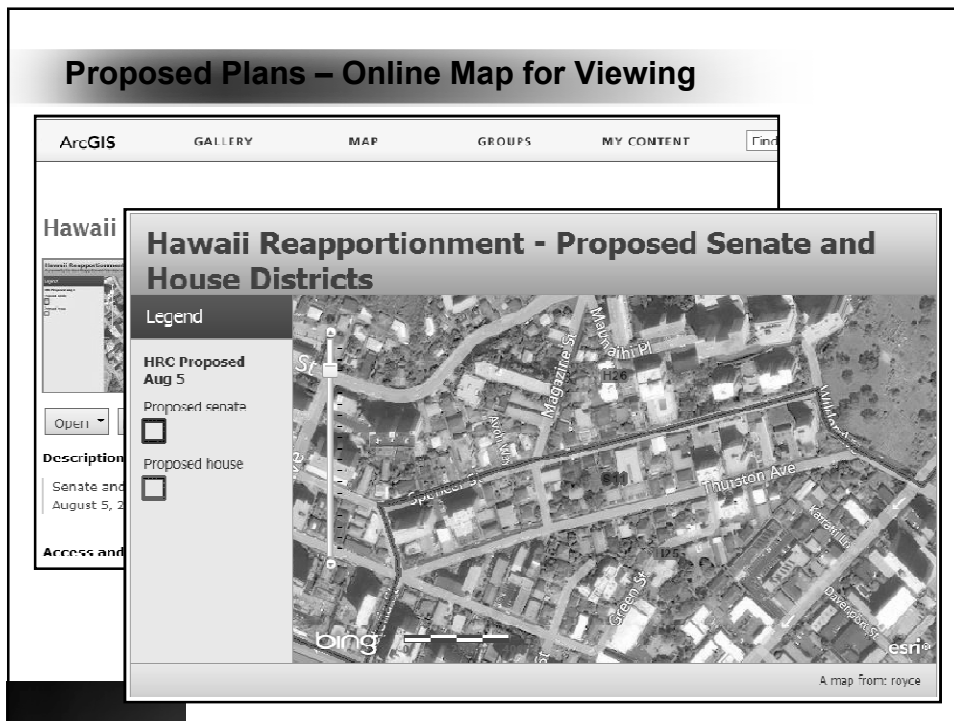
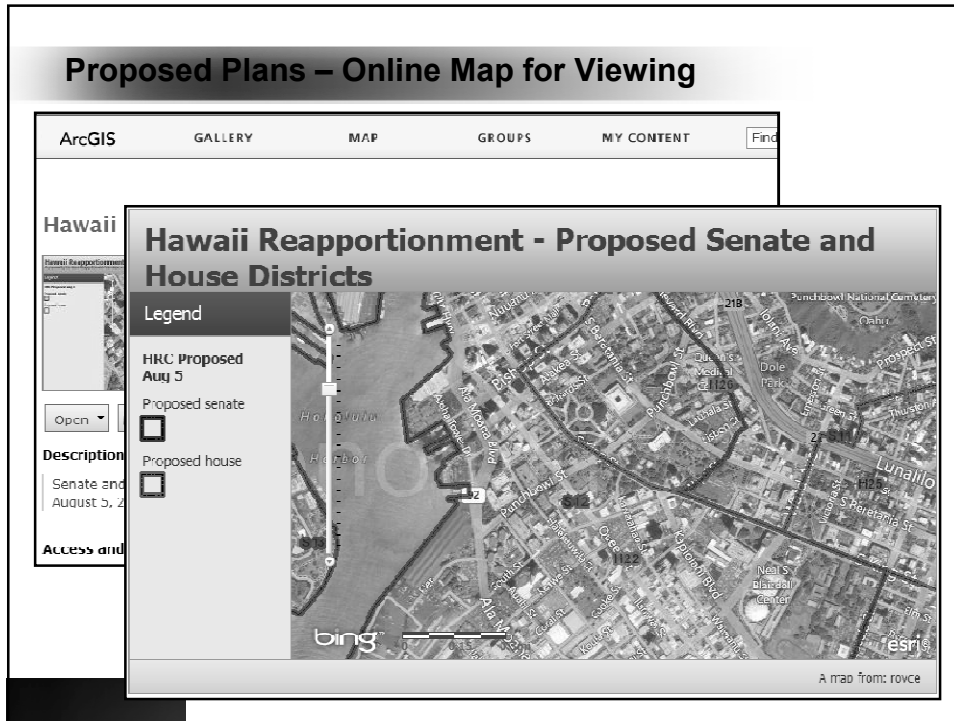
[Facebook](#) [Twitter](#)

Open Share Edit Delete Move To All Add Code

Description **Comments** (0)

Senate and House districts as proposed by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission on August 5, 2011. Public hearings will be Aug 30 - Sep 16.

Access and Use Constraints



Proposed Plans – Online Map for Viewing

ArcGIS GALLERY MAP GROUPS MY CONTENT Find

Hawaii

Hawaii Reapportionment - Proposed Senate and House Districts

Legend
No legend

Senate and August 5, 2011

Access and

A map from: royce

Proposed Plans – Online Map for Viewing

ArcGIS GALLERY MAP GROUPS MY CONTENT Find

Hawaii

Hawaii Reapportionment - Proposed Senate and House Districts

Legend
HRC Proposed Aug 5
Proposed senate
Proposed house

Senate and August 5, 2011

Access and

A map from: royce

Proposed Plans – Online Map for Viewing

ArcGIS GALLERY MAP GROUPS

Hawaii Reapportionment - Proposed Senate and House Districts

As proposed by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission. Web Mapping Application by royce (last modified: August 5, 2011. 0 ratings, 23 views)

Facebook Twitter

Open Share Edit Delete Move To Attach Code

Description
Senate and House districts as proposed by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission. Public hearings will be Aug 30 - Sep 16.

Access and Use Constraints

Available on the App Store

for Windows Phone 7

App for Android—expected later this year

Proposed Plans – Online Map for Viewing

ArcGIS GALLERY MAP GROUPS

Hawaii Reapportionment - Proposed Senate and House Districts

As proposed by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission. Web Mapping Application by royce (last modified: August 5, 2011. 0 ratings, 23 views)

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Available on the App Store

for Windows Phone 7

App for Android—expected later this year





Proposed Plans – Online Map for Viewing

The image shows a desktop browser window on the left and a mobile phone on the right. The desktop window displays the ArcGIS interface with a title 'Hawaii Reapportionment - Proposed Senate and House Districts'. It includes a map thumbnail, a description, and social media sharing options. The mobile phone displays a map of Hilo Bay with proposed districts H01, S01, and H02 overlaid on a satellite view.

ArcGIS GALLERY MAP GROUPS

Hawaii Reapportionment - Proposed Senate and House Districts

As proposed by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission. Web Mapping Application by royce (last modified: August 5, 2011. 0 ratings, 23 views)

Facebook Twitter

Open Share Edit Delete Move To Attach Code

Description

Senate and House districts as proposed by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission. Public hearings will be Aug 30 - Sep 16.

Access and Use Constraints

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ArcGIS GALLERY MAP GROUPS

Hawaii Reapportionment - Proposed Senate and House Districts

As proposed by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission. Web Mapping Application by royce (last modified: August 5, 2011. 0 ratings, 23 views)

Facebook Twitter

Open Share Edit Delete Move To Attach Code

Description

Senate and House districts as proposed by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission. Public hearings will be Aug 30 - Sep 16.

Access and Use Constraints

Proposed Plans – Online Map for Editing

WELCOME TO THE HAWAII REDISTRICTING ONLINE APPLICATION!

Hawaii Redistricting Online assists the Hawaii State Reapportionment Commission, State Reapportionment Advisory Councils, advocacy groups, and the general public in developing legislative and congressional redistricting plans following the 2010 U.S. Census. This ArcGIS software platform and pertinent dataset components provide comprehensive features and functionality for plan management, visualization, editing, and community collaboration.

In establishing the boundaries of the districts, the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission will give consideration to the following factors: (a) population deviation from ideal district targets (b) cohesiveness, contiguity, integrity, and compactness of territory, and (c) socio-economic interests of the districts.

Plans submitted by Advisory Councils or the public prior to July 26, 2011 will be reviewed by the Commission before their proposed plan is published. There will be time for the Commission to receive and review additional plans while the proposed plan is being reviewed in the public hearing phase. Plans submitted by Advisory Councils or the public on or after July 26, 2011 and prior to the last public hearing date (no later than September 16, 2011), will be reviewed by the Commission after the final plan is published.

HAWAII COUNTY COUNCIL NOTICE: You may use this application to create a plan for Hawaii County Council, HOWEVER, you must follow the directions provided by the Hawaii County Redistricting Commission for submitting plans. DO NOT USE THE "SUBMIT" BUTTON. The State of Hawaii Reapportionment Commission is not responsible for Hawaii County Council plans.

How to use this tool:

- Login**
 - Use Account
 - Password
- Create Districts**
 - Draw
 - Tools
 - Summary Tables
- Review Data**
 - Reports
 - Charts
 - Integrity Check
 - Mark-up
- Share Plans**
 - Create Groups
 - Invite Partners
- Submit Plan**
 - Explanation/Description

<https://redistricting.hawaii.gov/>

Proposed Plans – Online Map for Editing

Choose Template Plan

Choose a template plan

Plan Name	Description
Hawaii Congress (H-1) - Proposed	Proposed Hawaii Congress (H-1) plan as published by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.
Hawaii Congress (Wheeler) - Proposed	Proposed Hawaii Congress (Wheeler) plan as published by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.
Hawaii Senate - Proposed	Proposed Hawaii Senate plan as published by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.
Hawaii House - Proposed	Proposed Hawaii House plan as published by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.
Hawaii Council - Existing	County of Hawaii Council template using existing (2003-2011) district boundaries.
Maui Senate - Proposed	Proposed Maui Senate plan as published by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.
Maui House - Proposed	Proposed Maui House plan as published by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.
Honolulu Senate - Proposed	Proposed Honolulu Senate plan as published by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.
Honolulu House - Proposed	Proposed Honolulu House plan as published by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.
Kauai House - Proposed	Proposed Kauai House plan as published by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.

OK Cancel

Proposed Plans – Public Plans



Welcome to the Hawai'i Redistricting Online Application!

270 accounts created
17 public plans submitted by Aug 16

Congress	1 plan
Honolulu Senate	2 plans
Honolulu House	4 plans
Hawaii Senate	7 plans
Hawaii House	2 plans
Kauai House	1 plan

Commission Schedule – Public Hearings

Aug 30	West Oahu	6:00 pm	Kapolei High School Cafeteria
Aug 31	Central Maui	5:30 pm	Maui Waena Intermediate School Cafeteria
Sep 1	West Maui	5:30 pm	Lahaina Civic Center
Sep 2	Kauai	5:30 pm	Kauai Council Chamber
Sep 6	Windward Oahu	6:00 pm	Aikahi Elementary School Cafeteria
Sep 7	Honolulu	6:00 pm	State Capitol Auditorium
Sep 8	Central Oahu	6:00 pm	Mililani High School Cafeteria
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Sep 12	Molokai	5:00 pm	Kaunakakai School Cafeteria
Sep 13	East Hawaii	5:00 pm	Hilo Council Chamber
Sep 14	West Hawaii	5:00 pm	Kona Council Chamber
Sep 15	Leeward Oahu	6:00 pm	Waipahu High School Cafeteria
Sep 16	East Oahu	6:00 pm	Kalani High School Cafeteria






Hawaii Reapportionment Commission

17 August 2011

Reapportionment Project Office: Contact Information

http://hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment	
<p>Address: State Capitol 115 South Beretania Street, Rm #115 Honolulu, HI 96813</p>	<p>Telephone: (808) 506-4100 Toll Free: (877) 854-6749 Fax: (808) 506-4105 Email: reapportionment@hawaii.gov</p>

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Permanent and Non-Permanent Military Residents

The non-permanent resident extraction model used in 1991 and 2001 relied on receiving location specific (address or ZIP Code) residence information for the specific non-permanent residents to be extracted.

In 2011, the data received from the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) does not provide residence information for military sponsors nor does it provide specific breakdowns of permanent and non-permanent residents by location.

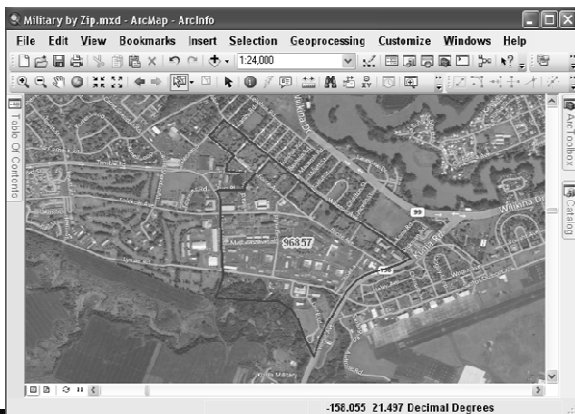
This lack of specific data from DMDC does not allow the model used previously to be used this time.

Examples from Schofield Barracks, Marine Corps Base Hawaii and Joint Base Pearl Harbor will help illustrate.

Permanent and Non-Permanent Military Residents

Data from DMDC for ZIP Code 96857 shows 17,004 sponsors and 968 dependents, for a total of 18,012 military residents.

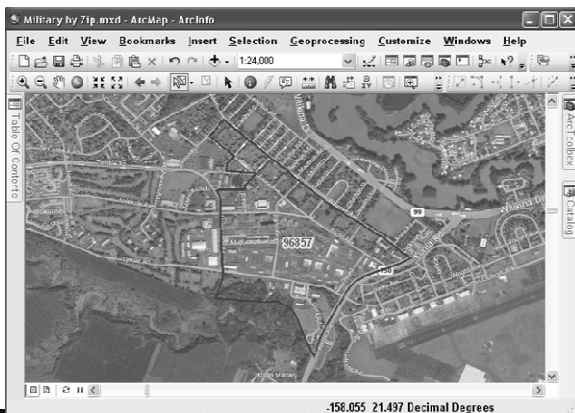
DMDC does not indicate what portion of the 18,012 are permanent residents and what portion are non-permanent residents.



Permanent and Non-Permanent Military Residents

Data from DMDC for ZIP Code 96857 shows 17,004 sponsors and 968 dependents, for a total of 18,012 military residents.

DMDC does not indicate what portion of the 18,012 are permanent residents and what portion are non-permanent residents.



U.S. Census data for ZCTA 96857 shows a total population of 2,522.

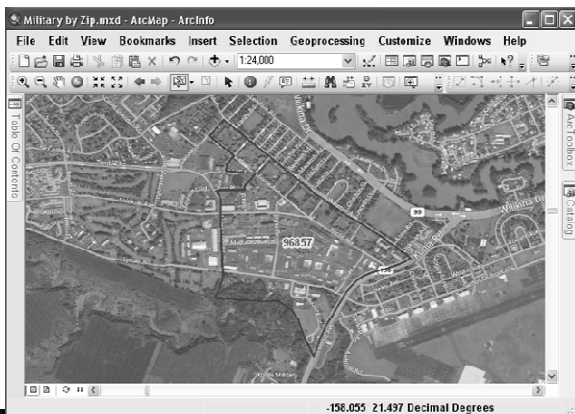
DMDC only reports sponsor duty ZIP Codes and clearly 17,004 sponsors do not live in 96857.

We do not know where these sponsors live nor where they would have been counted by the U.S. Census.

Permanent and Non-Permanent Military Residents

Data from DMDC for ZIP Code 96857 shows 17,004 sponsors and 968 dependents, for a total of 18,012 military residents.

DMDC does not indicate what portion of the 18,012 are permanent residents and what portion are non-permanent residents.



U.S. Census data for ZCTA 96857 shows a total population of 2,522.

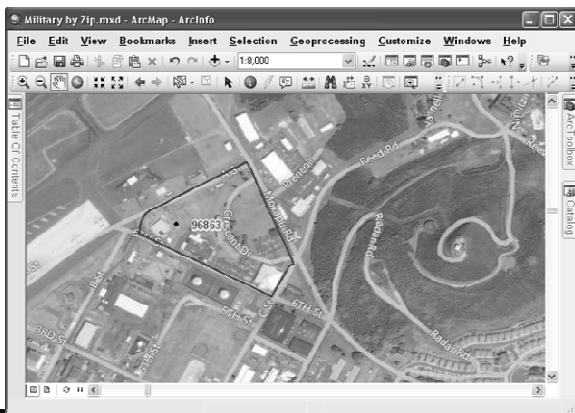
U.S. Census data for ZCTA 96857 further shows that all 2,522 residents are living in group quarters.

There is a question whether dependents live in group quarters.

Permanent and Non-Permanent Military Residents

Data from DMDC for ZIP Code 96863 shows 7,019 sponsors and 627 dependents, for a total of 7,646 military residents.

DMDC does not indicate what portion of the 7,646 are permanent residents and what portion are non-permanent residents.



Permanent and Non-Permanent Military Residents

Data from DMDC for ZIP Code 96863 shows 7,019 sponsors and 627 dependents, for a total of 7,646 military residents.

DMDC does not indicate what portion of the 7,646 are permanent residents and what portion are non-permanent residents.



U.S. Census data for ZCTA 96863 shows a total population of 52.

DMDC only reports sponsor duty ZIP Codes and clearly 7,019 sponsors do not live in 96863.

We do not know where these sponsors live nor where they would have been counted by the U.S. Census.

Permanent and Non-Permanent Military Residents

Data from DMDC for ZIP Code 96863 shows 7,019 sponsors and 627 dependents, for a total of 7,646 military residents.

DMDC does not indicate what portion of the 7,646 are permanent residents and what portion are non-permanent residents.



U.S. Census data for ZCTA 96863 shows a total population of 52.

U.S. Census data for ZCTA 96863 further shows that all 52 residents are living in group quarters.

There is a question whether dependents live in group quarters.

Permanent and Non-Permanent Military Residents

Data from DMDC for ZIP Code 96860 shows 3,358 sponsors and 178 dependents, for a total of 3,536 military residents.

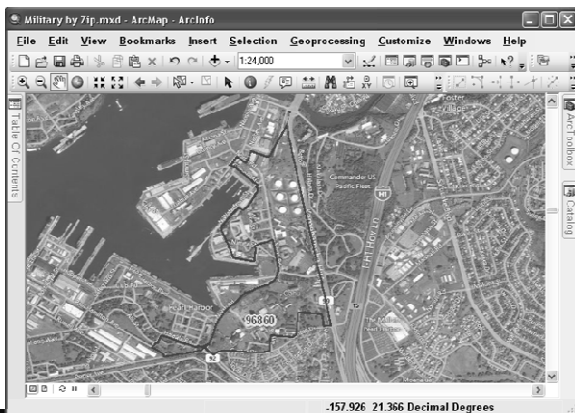
DMDC does not indicate what portion of the 3,536 are permanent residents and what portion are non-permanent residents.



Permanent and Non-Permanent Military Residents

Data from DMDC for ZIP Code 96860 shows 3,358 sponsors and 178 dependents, for a total of 3,536 military residents.

DMDC does not indicate what portion of the 3,536 are permanent residents and what portion are non-permanent residents.



U.S. Census data for ZCTA 96860 shows a total population of 1,124.

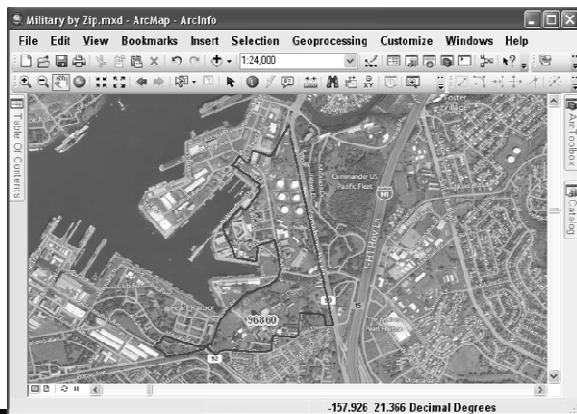
DMDC only reports sponsor duty ZIP Codes and clearly 3,358 sponsors do not live in 96860.

We do not know where these sponsors live nor where they would have been counted by the U.S. Census.

Permanent and Non-Permanent Military Residents

Data from DMDC for ZIP Code 96860 shows 3,358 sponsors and 178 dependents, for a total of 3,536 military residents.

DMDC does not indicate what portion of the 3,536 are permanent residents and what portion are non-permanent residents.



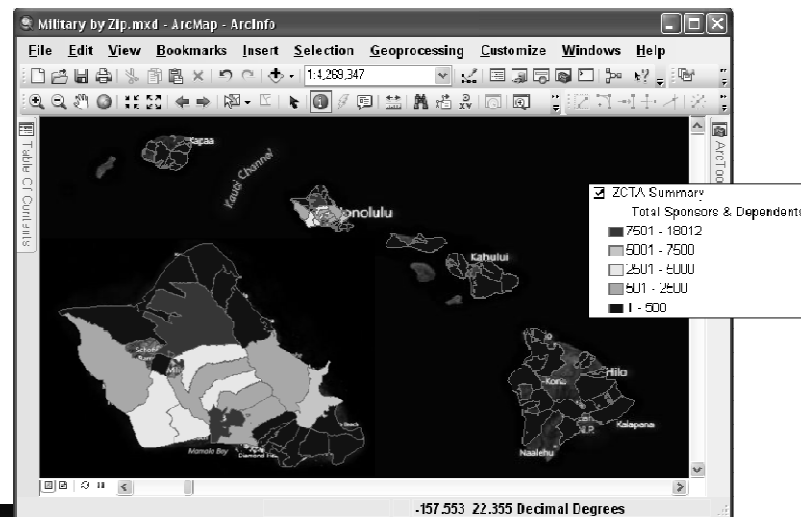
U.S. Census data for ZCTA 96860 shows a total population of 1,124.

U.S. Census data for ZCTA 96860 further shows that all 1,124 residents are living in group quarters.

There is a question whether dependents live in group quarters.

Permanent and Non-Permanent Military Residents

Data from DMDC shows sponsors and dependents spread statewide with the majority on Oahu, but does not distinguish between permanent and non-permanent residents.



Non-Permanent Student Residents

If extractions to the U.S. Census PL 94-171 census block counts are to be made for redistricting, data on the non-permanent populations to be extracted must also be known or estimated at the census block level.

For privacy reasons, data is often only provided at a ZIP Code level.

A disaggregation model is applied to assign ZIP Code-level non-permanent populations to individual census blocks in proportion to the total population of each census block.

An example showing University of Hawaii non-resident student counts for ZIP Code 96826 being assigned to individual census blocks will help illustrate how this model works.

Non-Permanent Student Residents

ZIP Code 96826 is just south of the University of Hawaii at Manoa campus.



ZIP Code 96826

Non-Permanent Student Residents

According to data received from the University of Hawaii,
715 non-permanent resident students live in ZIP Code 96826.



ZIP Code 96826

715 npr students

Non-Permanent Student Residents

According to the U.S. Census Bureau PL 94-171 data,
30,842 residents live in ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA) 96826.



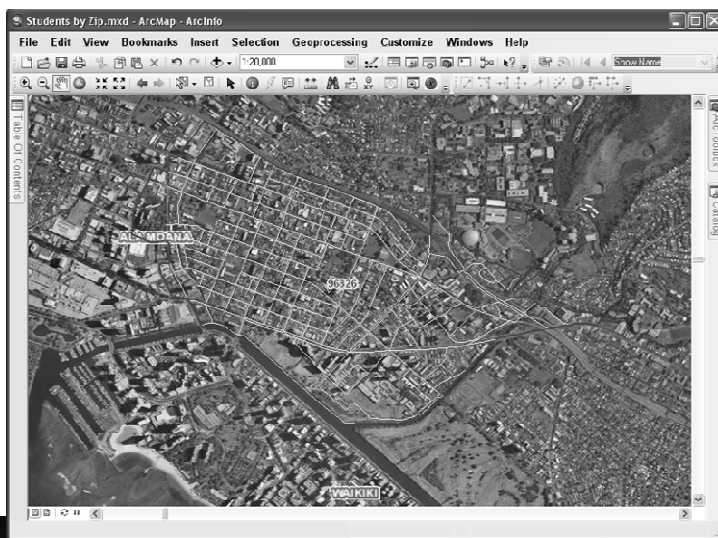
ZIP Code 96826

715 npr students

30,842 population

Non-Permanent Student Residents

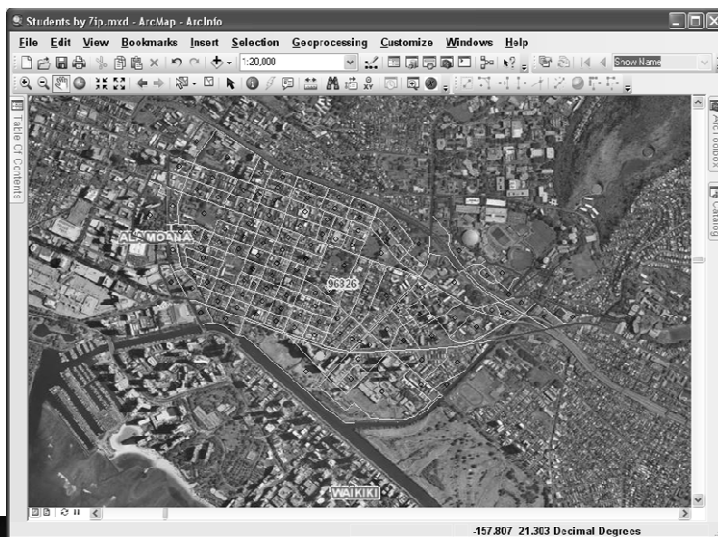
These 30,842 residents are spread across 121 census blocks.



ZIP Code 96826
715 npr students
30,842 population
121 census blocks

Non-Permanent Student Residents

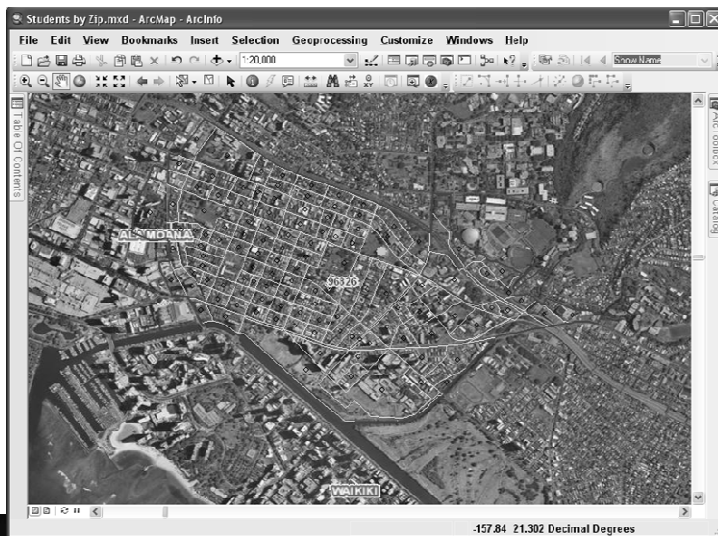
These 30,842 residents are spread across 121 census blocks with population.
The largest block population is 1,841.



ZIP Code 96826
715 npr students
30,842 population
121 census blocks

Non-Permanent Student Residents

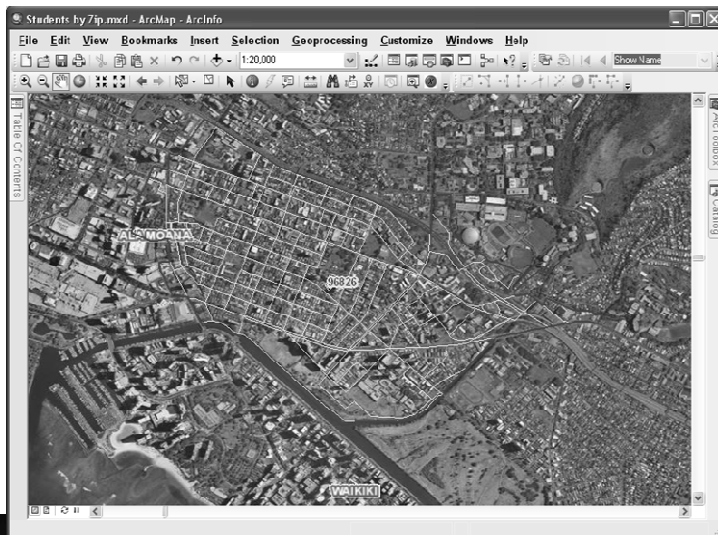
These 30,842 residents are spread across 121 census blocks with population. The smallest block population is 2.



ZIP Code 96826
715 npr students
30,842 population
121 census blocks

Non-Permanent Student Residents

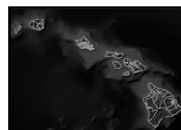
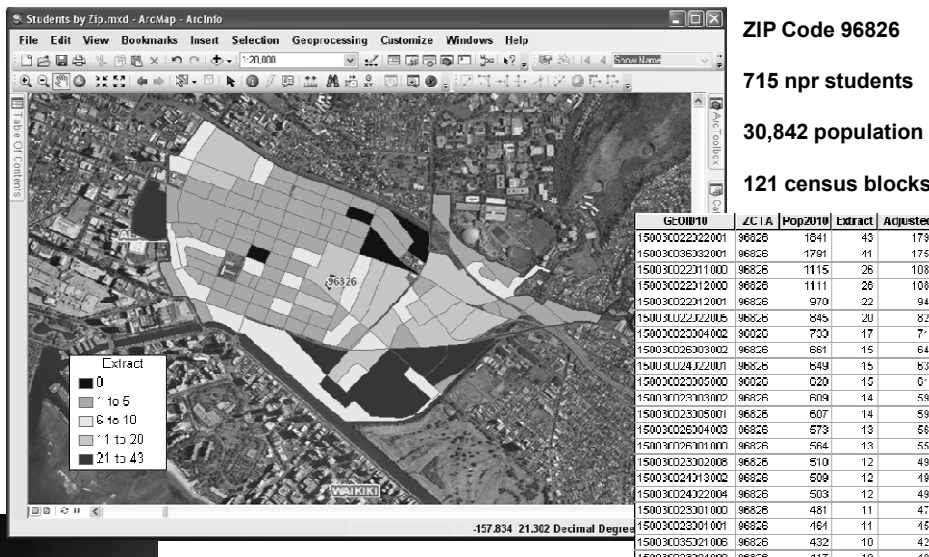
These 30,842 residents are spread across 121 census blocks with population. How do we spread 715 non-permanent students across the 121 census blocks?



ZIP Code 96826
715 npr students
30,842 population
121 census blocks

Non-Permanent Student Residents

With 30,842 residents and 715 non-permanent residents, approximately 1 in every 43 residents is non-permanent, we use that proportion to extract from each census block.



Hawaii Reapportionment Commission

17 August 2011

Reapportionment Project Office: Contact Information

<http://hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment>
 Address: State Capitol
 415 South Beretania Street, Rm #445
 Honolulu, HI 96813

Telephone: (808) 586-4100
 Toll Free: (877) 854-6749
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 reapportionment:



Hawaii Reapportionment Commission

19 September 2011

Commission Meeting

Reapportionment Project Office: Contact Information

<http://hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment>

Address: State Capitol 415 South Beretania Street, Rm #445 Honolulu, HI 96813	Telephone: (808) 506-1100 Toll Free: (877) 861-6749 Fax: (808) 586-4105 Email: reapportionment@hawaii.gov
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Topics

- **Public Plans and Public Hearings**

- **Population Base**
 - Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents
 - DMDC Data on Military in Hawaii
 - Dissaggregation of ZIP Code Data
 - Possible Extractions

- **Commission Schedule**

Topics


➡ • Public Plans and Public Hearings

- **Population Base**
 - **Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents**
 - **DMDC Data on Military in Hawaii**
 - **Dissaggregation of ZIP Code Data**
 - **Possible Extractions**

- **Commission Schedule**

Plans Submitted by the Public

-
-
-
-
-



Welcome to the Hawai'i Redistricting Online Application!


Hawai'i Redistricting Online assists the Hawai'i State Reapportionment Commission, State Reapportionment Advisory Councils, advocacy groups, and the general public in drawing legislative and congressional redistricting plans following the 2010 U.S. Census. This ArcGIS software platform and pertinent dataset components provide comprehensive features and functionality for plan management, visualization, editing, and community collaboration.

In establishing the boundaries of the districts, the Hawai'i Reapportionment Commission will give consideration to the following factors: (a) population deviation from ideal district targets (b) cohesiveness, contiguity, integrity, and compactness of territory, and (c) socio-economic interests of the districts.

Plans submitted by Advisory Councils or the public prior to July 26, 2011 will be reviewed by the Commission before their proposed plan is published. There will be time for the Commission to receive and review additional plans while the proposed plan is being reviewed in the public hearing phase. Plans submitted by Advisory Councils or the public on or after July 26, 2011 and prior to the last public hearing date (no later than September 16, 2011), will be reviewed by the Commission after the final plan is published.


HAWAII COUNTY COUNCIL NOTICE: You may use this application to create a plan for Hawai'i County Council, HOWEVER, you must follow the directions provided by the Hawai'i County Redistricting Commission for submitting plans. DO NOT USE THE "SUBMIT" BUTTON. The State of Hawai'i Reapportionment Commission is not responsible for Hawai'i County Council plans.

How to use this tool:



<https://redistricting.hawaii.gov/>

Plans Submitted by the Public



Welcome to the Hawai'i Redistricting Online Application!

14 public plans submitted by July 25th

Congress	1 plan
Honolulu Senate	2 plans
Honolulu House	2 plans
Hawaii Senate	7 plans
Hawaii House	2 plans

Plans Submitted by the Public

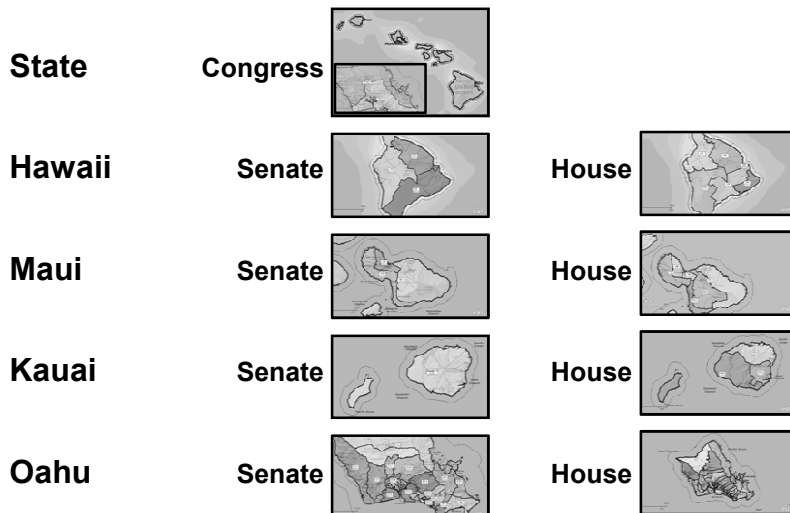


Welcome to the Hawai'i Redistricting Online Application!

310 accounts created
26 public plans submitted by September 18th

Congress	1 plan
Honolulu Senate	3 plans
Honolulu House	8 plans
Hawaii Senate	8 plans (3 plans received assume 4 Senate districts)
Hawaii House	5 plans
Kauai House	1 plan

Plan Proposed by the Commission on Aug 5, 2011

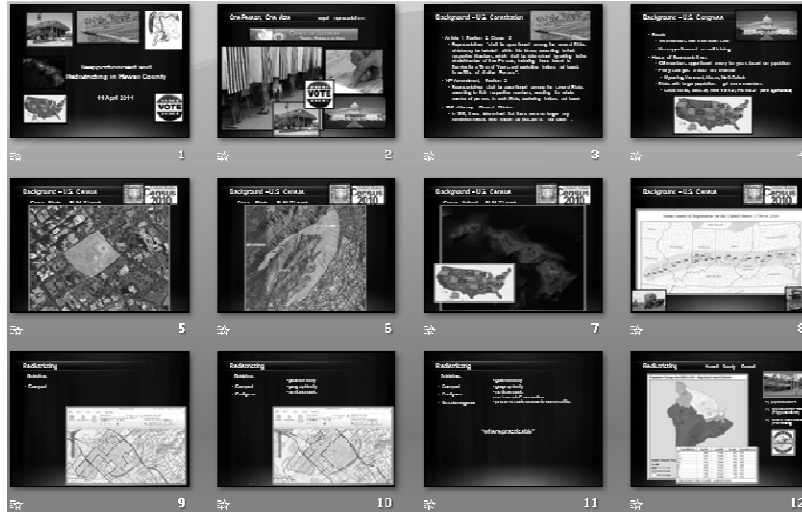


Completed 13 Public Hearings

**186 attended
63 testified
51 emails and letters**

Aug 30	West Oahu	6:00 pm	Kapolei High School Cafeteria
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Reapportionment and Redistricting




<http://hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment>

U.S. Constitution



- **Article 1, Section 2, Clause 3**
 - Representatives “shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons”.
- **14th Amendment, Section 2**
 - Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed.
- **1940 Attorney General Opinion**
 - In 1940, it was determined that there were no longer any American Indians who should be classed as "not taxed ".

U.S. Census




An Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the town of *Worthington*

Names of Heads of Families.	Free white Males of 16 years old, and upwards.	Free white Males, under 16 years.	Free white Females.	All other free Persons.	Slaves.
[Joseph Prentice]	2	2	2		
[Abiel Prentice]	1	1	2		
[Jonathan Prentice]	3	3	5		
James Huxey	1		1		
[Nathanil Collins]	1	1	3		

1790 U.S. Census

White males 16+	20%
White males <16	20%
White females	40%
All other	2%
Slaves	18%

U.S. Census



An Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the town of *Worthington*

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1790 U.S. Census

White males 16+	20%
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All other	2%
Slaves	18%

Q: Who could vote?

U.S. Census

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<i>Joseph Prentice</i>	2	2	2		
<i>Nahel Prentice</i>	1	1	2		
<i>Jonathan Prentice</i>	3	3	5		
<i>James Hussy</i>	1		1		
<i>Nathaniel Collins</i>	1	1	3		

1790 U.S. Census

White males 16+	20%
White males <16	20%
White females	40%
All other	2%
Slaves	18%

Q: Who could vote?

A: White male property owners

U.S. Census

Who was counted in Hawaii by the US Census?

<http://2010.census.gov/2010census/about/how-we-count.php>

Full size color slides available at hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment

D-90

U.S. Census



Who was counted in Hawaii by the US Census?

United States Census 2010 This is the official form for you. It is quick and easy, and you can do it online.

Use a blue or black pen.
Start here

The Census must count every person living in the United States on April 1, 2010.
Before you answer Question 1, count the people living in this house, apartment, or mobile home using our guidelines.

- Count all people, including babies, who live and sleep here most of the time.

The Census Bureau also conducts counts in institutions and other places, so:

- Do not count anyone living away either at college or in the Armed Forces.
- Do not count anyone in a nursing home, jail, prison, detention facility, etc., on April 1, 2010.
- Leave these people off your form, even if they will return to live here after they leave college, the nursing home, the military, jail, etc. Otherwise, they may be counted twice.

The Census must also include people without a permanent place to stay, so:

- If someone who has no permanent place to stay is staying here on April 1, 2010, count that person. Otherwise, he or she may be missed in the census.

1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2010?
Number of people =

- Where You Are Counted Is Important
- The Concept Of Usual Residence
 - The Residence Rule
 - People Away From Their Usual Residence On Census Day
 - Visitors On Census Day
 - People Who Live In More Than One Place
 - People Without A Usual Residence
 - Students
 - Movers On Census Day
 - People Who Are Born Or Die On Census Day
 - Nonrelatives Of The Householder
 - U.S. Military Personnel
 - Mercantile Marine Personnel On U.S. Flag Nonmilitary Vessels
 - Foreign Citizens In The U.S.
 - U.S. Citizens And Their Dependents Living Outside The U.S.
 - People In Correctional Facilities For Adults
 - People In Residential School Related Centers For Adults
 - People In Health Care Facilities
 - People In Juvenile Facilities
 - People In Residential School Related Facilities
 - People In Shelters
 - People In Transitory Locations (e.g., RV parks, campgrounds, mannas)
 - People In Religious Related Residential Facilities

<http://2010.census.gov/2010census/about/how-we-count.php>

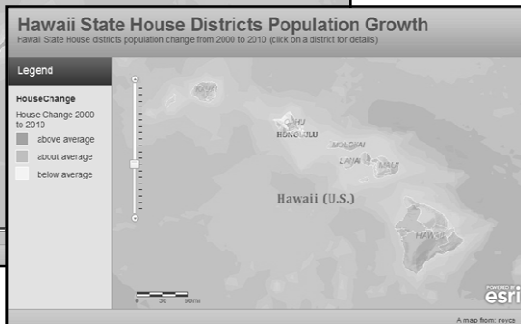
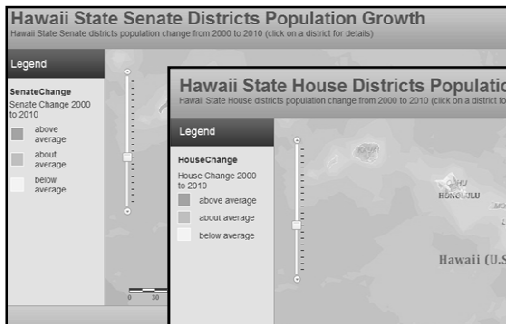
State Population Base

Ten Year Population Growth by Basic Island Unit (U.S. Census PL 94-171 data)

State	1,360,301	12%	+148,764
Oahu	953,207	9%	+77,051
Hawaii	185,079	24%	+36,402
Maui	154,924	21%	+26,683
Kauai	67,091	15%	+8,628

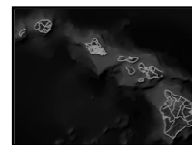


1) population base



2) apportion representatives (reapportionment)

3) draw district boundaries (redistricting)



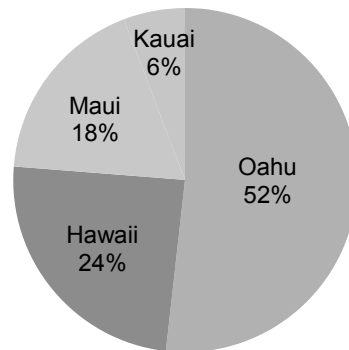
The Constitution of the State of Hawaii

Article I	Section 1	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 2	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 3	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 4	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 5	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 6	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 7	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 8	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 9	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 10	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 11	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 12	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 13	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 14	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 15	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 16	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 17	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 18	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 19	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 20	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 21	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 22	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 23	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 24	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 25	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 26	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 27	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 28	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 29	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 30	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 31	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 32	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 33	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 34	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 35	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 36	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 37	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 38	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 39	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 40	Legislative Power
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Article I	Section 45	Legislative Power
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Article I	Section 47	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 48	Legislative Power
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Article I	Section 50	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 51	Legislative Power
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Article I	Section 53	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 54	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 55	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 56	Legislative Power
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Article I	Section 93	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 94	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 95	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 96	Legislative Power
Article I	Section 97	Legislative Power
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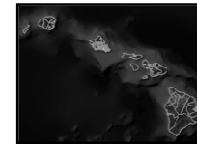
Reapportionment Among Basic Island Units

Ten Year Population Growth by Basic Island Unit
(U.S. Census PL 94-171 data)

State	1,360,301	12%	+148,764	
Oahu	953,207	9%	+77,051	(52%)
Hawaii	185,079	24%	+36,402	(24%)
Maui	154,924	21%	+26,683	(18%)
Kauai	67,091	15%	+8,628	(6%)



- 1) population base
- 2) apportion representatives (reapportionment)
- 3) draw district boundaries (redistricting)



Reapportionment Among Basic Island Units

Apportion Representatives

Hawaii Constitution Article IV Section 4

“The commission shall allocate the total number of members of each house of the state legislature being reapportioned among the four basic island units ... using the total number of permanent residents in each of the basic island units and computed by the method known as the method of equal proportions ...”

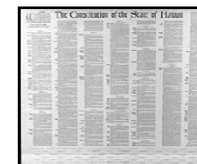
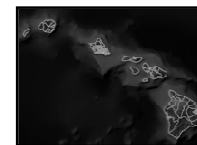
[Add Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978; am HB 2327 (1992) and election Nov 3, 1992]

“This method... serves the rational state policies articulated in the Hawaii State Constitution, which recognizes the geographic insularity and unique political and socio-economic identities of the basic island units.”

[State of Hawaii 2001 Reapportionment Commission: Final Report and Reapportionment Plan, Dec 2001]



- 1) population base
- 2) apportion representatives (reapportionment)
- 3) draw district boundaries (redistricting)



Reapportionment Among Basic Island Units

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Computing Apportionment

Article 1, Section 2, of the United States Constitution states:

"Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct."

Therein lies the primary mandate of the U.S. census: apportionment of the House of Representatives. Since that first census in 1790, five methods of apportionment have been used. The current method used, the Method of Equal Proportions, was adopted by congress in 1941 following the census of 1940. This method assigns seats in the House of Representatives according to a "priority" value. The priority value is determined by multiplying the population of a state by a "multiplier."

For example, following Census 2000, each of the 50 states was given one seat out of the current total of 435. The next, or 51st seat, went to the state with the highest priority value, and thus became that state's second seat. This continued until all 435 seats had been assigned to a state. This is how it is done.

EQUAL PROPORTIONS METHOD

n - represents a state's total population

n - represents the number of seats a state would have if it gained a seat (because all states automatically received one seat the next seat gained is "seat two," and the next "seat three," and the next "seat four," and so on.)

The multiplier equals:

$$1/\sqrt{n(n-1)}$$

<http://www.census.gov/population/apportionment/about/computing.html>

Reapportionment Among Basic Island Units

Favorites
http://www.census.gov/population/apportionment/

Apportionment: Table of Multipliers using the Method of Equal Proportions

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Internet Release date: October 17, 2000

n - Seat Number	1
	sqrt 1/(n-1)
2	0.7071067812
3	0.4082402801
4	0.2886751346
5	0.2236067977
6	0.1825741858
7	0.1538303350
8	0.1333333333
9	0.1176111111
10	0.1054092553
11	0.0959462583
12	0.0883000000
13	0.0820440769
14	0.0771140927
15	0.0730065559
16	0.0695497724

<http://www.census.gov/population/apportionment/data/files/atable.txt>

Reapportionment Among Basic Island Units

seats	multiplier	Hawaii	#	S	H	Mau	#	S	H	Kauai	#	S	H	Oahu	#	S	H
1		185079	1	1	1	154924	1	1	1	67091	1	1	1	953207	1	1	1
2	0.707127	130871	11	1	1	109548	14	1	1	47441	20	1	1	674010	5	1	1
3	0.408248	75555	19	1	1	63247	22	1	1	27390	51	1	1	389145	6	1	1
4	0.289077	53423	26	1	1	44723	31	1	1	19300	71	1	1	275157	7	1	1
5	0.223637	41385	34	1	1	34642	40	1	1			1	1	215144	8	1	1
6	0.182574	33791	41	1	1	28285	49	1	1			1	1	174031	9	1	1
7	0.154833	28555	47	1	1	23805						1	1	147033	10	1	1
8	0.133651	24732										1	1	127378	12	1	1
9	0.117851											1	1	112357	13	1	1
10	0.105409	total seats	3	7		total seats	3	6		total seats	1	3		100477	15	1	1
11	0.095346											1	1	90885	16	1	1
12	0.087039											1	1	82966	17	1	1
13	0.080054											1	1	76318	18	1	1
14	0.074125											1	1	70656	20	1	1
15	0.069007											1	1	65778	21	1	1
16	0.064556											1	1	61529	23	1	1
17	0.060634											1	1	57797	24	1	1
18	0.057154											1	1	54491	25	1	1
19	0.054074											1	1	51544	27	1	1
20	0.051235											1	1	48898	28	1	1
21	0.048735											1	1	46512	30	1	1
22	0.046524											1	1	44347	32	1	1
23	0.044455											1	1	42375	33	1	1
24	0.042530											1	1	40571	35	1	1
25	0.040825											1	1	38915	36	1	1
26	0.039223											1	1	37388	37	1	1
27	0.037719											1	1	35976	38	1	1
28	0.036370											1	1	34658	39	1	1
29	0.035095											1	1	33451	42	1	1
30	0.033903											1	1	32317	43	1	1
31	0.032791											1	1	31227	44	1	1
32	0.031751											1	1	30204	45	1	1
33	0.030772											1	1	29330	46	1	1
34	0.029854											1	1	28457	48	1	1
35	0.028990											1	1	27620	50	1	1
												1	1	26834			
												total seats		18	35		

Senate Seats by Basic Island Unit

State	1,360,301	25
Oahu	953,207	18
Hawaii	185,079	3
Mau	154,924	3
Kauai	67,091	1

House Seats by Basic Island Unit

State	1,360,301	51
Oahu	953,207	35
Hawaii	185,079	7
Mau	154,924	6
Kauai	67,091	3

Reapportionment Within Basic Island Units

Redraw District Lines

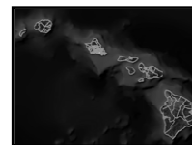
Hawaii Constitution Article IV Section 6

“Upon the determination of the total number of members of each house of the state legislature to which each basic island unit is entitled, the commission shall... redraw district lines where necessary in such manner that for each house the average number of permanent residents... in each district is nearly equal to the average for the basic island unit as practicable.

[Add Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978; am HB 2327 (1992) and election Nov 3, 1992]



- 1) population base
- 2) apportion representatives (reapportionment)
- 3) draw district boundaries (redistricting)



Redistricting Within Basic Island Units

Ten Year Population Growth by Basic Island Unit (U.S. Census PL 94-171 data)

State	1,360,301	12%	+148,764	
Oahu	953,207	9%	+77,051	(52%)
Hawaii	185,079	24%	+36,402	(24%)
Maui	154,924	21%	+26,683	(18%)
Kauai	67,091	15%	+8,628	(6%)

Senate Seats by Basic Island Unit

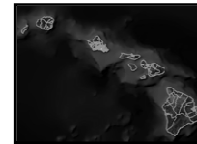
State	1,360,301	25	target
Oahu	953,207	18	52,956
Hawaii	185,079	3	61,693
Maui	154,924	3	51,641
Kauai	67,091	1	67,091

House Seats by Basic Island Unit

State	1,360,301	51	target
Oahu	953,207	35	27,234
Hawaii	185,079	7	26,440
Maui	154,924	6	25,821
Kauai	67,091	3	22,364



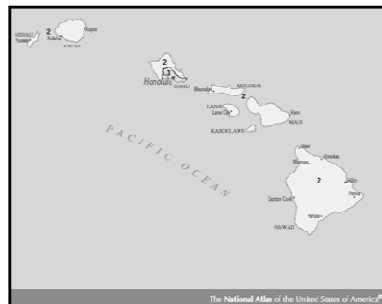
- 1) population base
- 2) apportion representatives (reapportionment)
- 3) draw district boundaries (redistricting)



Redistricting Within Basic Island Units

Ten Year Population Growth by Basic Island Unit (U.S. Census PL 94-171 data)

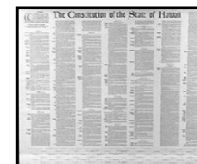
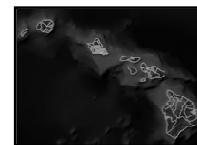
State	1,360,301	12%	+148,764	
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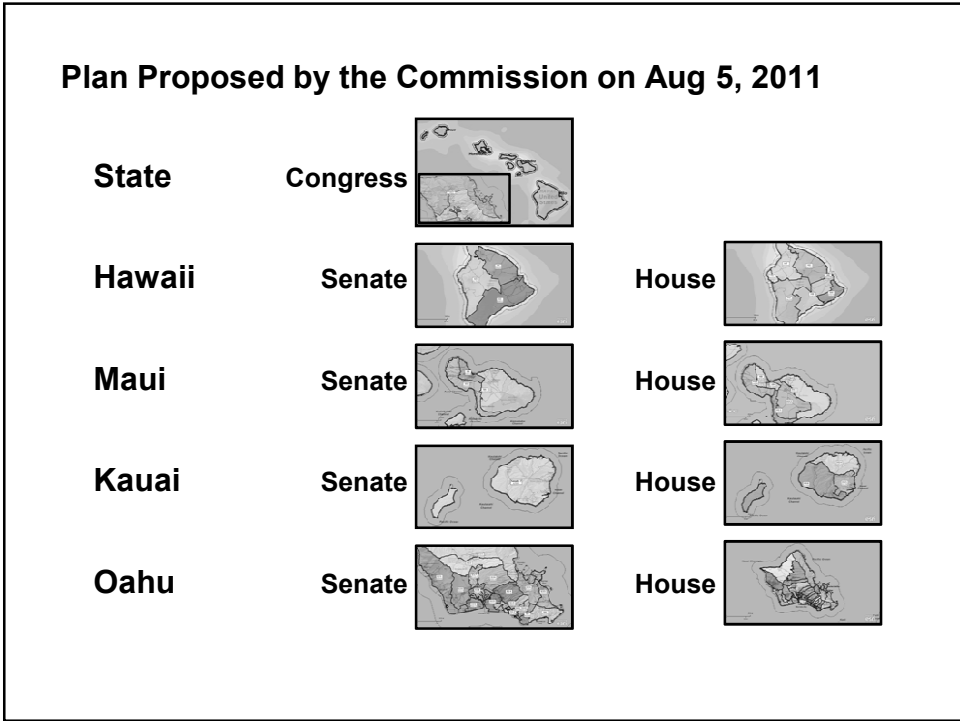


Congress		2	target
State	1,360,301	2	680,151



- 1) population base
- 2) apportion representatives (reapportionment)
- 3) draw district boundaries (redistricting)





- Topics**
- **Public Plans and Public Hearings**
 - **Population Base**
 - ➔ - **Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents**
 - **DMDC Data on Military in Hawaii**
 - **Dissaggregation of ZIP Code Data**
 - **Possible Extractions**
 - **Commission Schedule**

Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents

Who was counted in Hawaii by the US Census?

<p>United States Census 2010</p> <p>This is the official form for It is quick and easy, and y</p> <p>Use a blue or black pen. Start here</p> <p>The Census must count every person living in the United States on April 1, 2010.</p> <p>Before you answer Question 1, count the people living in this house, apartment, or mobile home using our guidelines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count all people, including babies, who live and sleep here most of the time. <p>The Census Bureau also conducts counts in institutions and other places, so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not count anyone living away either at college or in the Armed Forces. Do not count anyone in a nursing home, jail, prison, detention facility, etc., on April 1, 2010. Leave these people off your form, even if they will return to live here after they leave college, the nursing home, the military, jail, etc. Otherwise, they may be counted twice. <p>The Census must also include people without a permanent place to stay, so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If someone who has no permanent place to stay is staying here on April 1, 2010, count that person. Otherwise, he or she may be missed in the census. <p>1. How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2010?</p> <p>Number of people = <input type="text"/></p>	<p>Where You Are Counted Is Important</p> <p>The Concept Of Usual Residence</p> <p>The Residence Rule</p> <p>People Away From Their Usual Residence On Census Day</p> <p>Visitors On Census Day</p> <p>People Who Live In More Than One Place</p> <p>People Without A Usual Residence</p> <p>Students</p> <p>Movers On Census Day</p> <p>People Who Are Born Or Die On Census Day</p> <p>Nonrelatives Of The Householder</p> <p>U.S. Military Personnel</p> <p>Merchant Marine Personnel On U.S. Flag Nonmilitary Merchant Vessels</p> <p>Foreign Citizens In The U.S.</p> <p>U.S. Citizens And Their Dependents Living Outside The U.S.</p> <p>People In Correctional Facilities For Adults</p> <p>People In Group Homes And Residential Treatment Centers For Adults</p> <p>People In Health Care Facilities</p> <p>People In Juvenile Facilities</p> <p>People In Residential School Related Facilities</p> <p>People In Shelters</p> <p>People In Transitory Locations (e.g., RV parks, campgrounds, mannas)</p> <p>People In Religious Related Residential Facilities</p>
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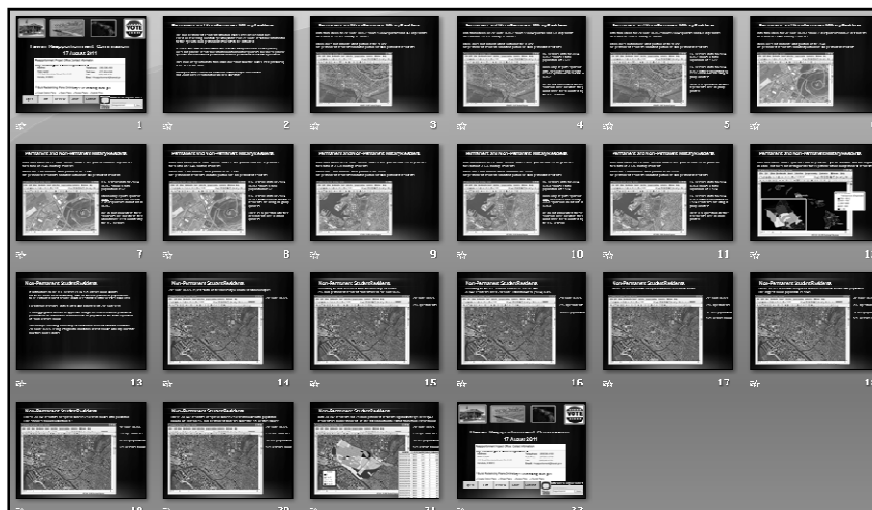
<http://2010.census.gov/2010census/about/how-we-count.php>

Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents

- Three things we need to know:
 - **LOCATION:**
 - Where is the non-permanent resident's usual residence
 - census block = more certain
 - ZIP code = less certain
 - **TIMELINESS :**
 - Was that their usual residence on April 1, 2010?
 - Date of data extract
 - Lag in reporting
 - **NON-PERMANENT STATUS:**
 - Is the person a non-permanent resident?
 - home, taxes, voting, community, ...

Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents

- August 17, 2001 Commission Meeting – DMDC Data



Topics

- **Public Plans and Public Hearings**
- **Population Base**
 - Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents
 - ➔ - DMDC Data on Military in Hawaii
 - Dissaggregation of ZIP Code Data
 - Possible Extractions
- **Commission Schedule**

Permanent and Non-Permanent Military Residents

The non-permanent resident extraction model used in 1991 and 2001 relied on receiving location specific (address or ZIP Code) residence information for the specific non-permanent residents to be extracted.

In 2011, the data received from the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) does not provide residence information for military sponsors nor does it provide specific breakdowns of permanent and non-permanent residents by location.

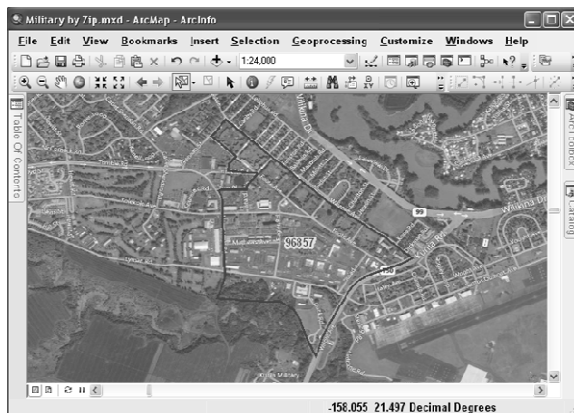
This lack of specific data from DMDC does not allow the model used previously to be used this time.

Examples from Schofield Barracks, Marine Corps Base Hawaii and Joint Base Pearl Harbor will help illustrate.

Permanent and Non-Permanent Military Residents

Data from DMDC for ZIP Code 96857 shows 17,004 sponsors and 968 dependents, for a total of 18,012 military residents.

DMDC does not indicate what portion of the 18,012 are permanent residents and what portion are non-permanent residents.



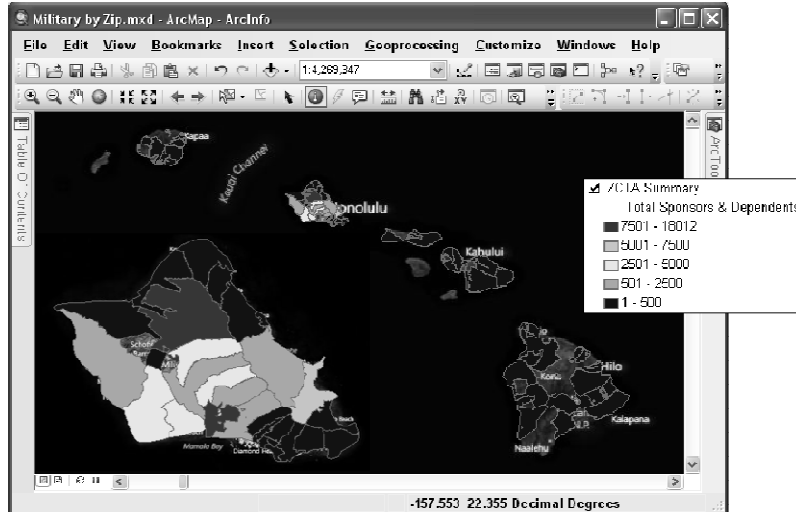
U.S. Census data for ZCTA 96857 shows a total population of 2,522.

DMDC only reports sponsor duty ZIP Codes and clearly 17,004 sponsors do not live in 96857.

We do not know where these sponsors live nor where they would have been counted by the U.S. Census.


Permanent and Non-Permanent Military Residents


Data from DMDC shows sponsors and dependents spread statewide with the majority on Oahu, but does not distinguish between permanent and non-permanent residents.




Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents

• Three things we need to know – DMDC Military Data:

- LOCATION: 
 - Where is the non-permanent resident's usual residence
 - Only duty station given for sponsors

- TIMELINESS : 
 - Was that their usual residence on April 1, 2010?
 - March 31, 2010

- NON-PERMANENT STATUS: 
 - Is the person a non-permanent resident?
 - Not individually identified

Topics

- **Public Plans and Public Hearings**

- **Population Base**
 - Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents
 - DMDC Data on Military in Hawaii
 - ➔ - Dissaggregation of ZIP Code Data
 - Possible Extractions

- **Commission Schedule**

Non-Permanent Student Residents Disaggregation

If extractions to the U.S. Census PL 94-171 census block counts are to be made for redistricting, data on the non-permanent populations to be extracted must also be known or estimated at the census block level.

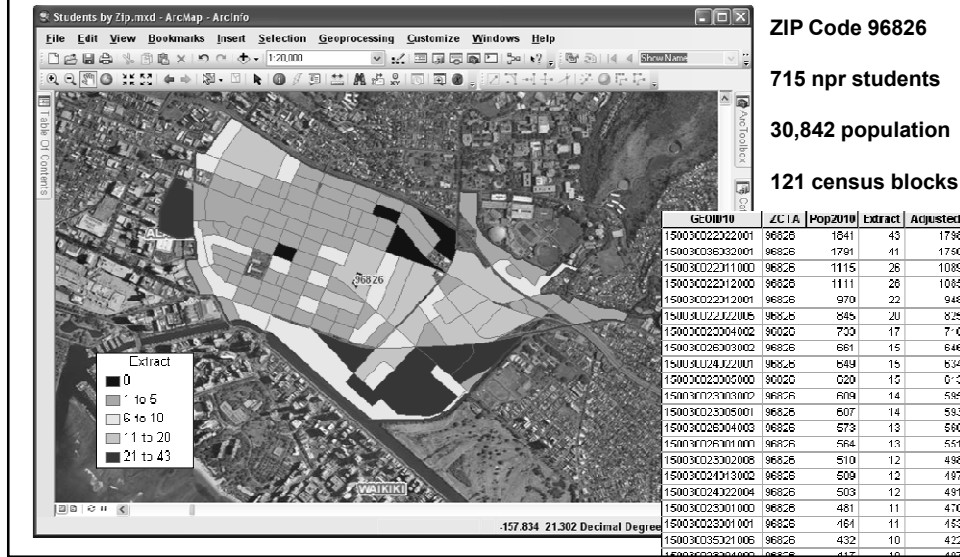
For privacy reasons, data is often only provided at a ZIP Code level.

A disaggregation model is applied to assign ZIP Code-level non-permanent populations to individual census blocks in proportion to the total population of each census block.

An example showing University of Hawaii non-resident student counts for ZIP Code 96826 being assigned to individual census blocks will help illustrate how this model works.

Non-Permanent Student Residents Disaggregation

With 30,842 residents and 715 non-permanent residents, approximately 1 in every 43 residents is non-permanent, we use that proportion to extract from each census block.



Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents

• Three things we need to know – Students:

- **LOCATION:**

Where is the non-permanent resident's usual residence

- census block = more certain
- ZIP code = less certain

Full Address ✓
 ZIP Code Only ?

- **TIMELINESS :** ✓

Was that their usual residence on April 1, 2010?

- Spring Semester 2010

- **NON-PERMANENT STATUS:** ✓

- Is the person a non-permanent resident?
 - Identified by institution as non-resident

Topics

- **Public Plans and Public Hearings**
- **Population Base**
 - Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents
 - DMDC Data on Military in Hawaii
 - Dissaggregation of ZIP Code Data
 - ➡ - Possible Extractions
- **Commission Schedule**

Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents

How are military sponsors and dependents in Hawaii counted by the US Census?

The screenshot shows the 2010 US Census website. The header includes the logo 'United States Census 2010 ITS IN OUR HANDS' and navigation tabs for '2010 Census Home', 'Press & Media', and 'Partners'. Below the header is a dark navigation bar with links for 'ABOUT', 'DATA', 'BLOG', 'CONNECT', and 'MULTIMEDIA', along with a search box. The main content area features a sidebar with an 'About' section containing links like 'What is the Census?', 'Why It's Important', and 'How It Benefits Your Community'. The main content area has a heading 'How We Count America' with the subtext 'The census numbers tell us who we are and what we need.' Below this is a 'Print | Share this page | A.A.A.' link and a photograph of a diverse group of people, including a graduate in a cap and gown, a man in a white shirt, and a woman in a dark jacket.

<http://2010.census.gov/2010census/about/how-we-count.php>

Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents

How are military sponsors and dependents in Hawaii counted by the US Census?


- **GROUP QUARTERS:**
 - Living in barracks
 - Shorter-term
 - Counts by census block

- **MILITARY ON-BASE:**
 - Living in on-base housing
 - Longer-term
 - Families work and go to school here
 - Counts by census block

- **MILITARY OFF-BASE:**
 - No counts provided by U.S. Census


Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents

• Three things we need to know – Military Group Quarters and On-Base:

- **LOCATION:** 

Where is the non-permanent resident's usual residence

 - Group quarters census block
 - On-base census block

- **TIMELINESS :** 

Was that their usual residence on April 1, 2010?

 - Group quarters counted on Census Day
 - On-base counted on Census Day

- **NON-PERMANENT STATUS: ?**
- **Is the person a non-permanent resident?**
 - Group quarters unknown, barracks are transient housing
 - On-base unknown, on-base less transient than group quarters

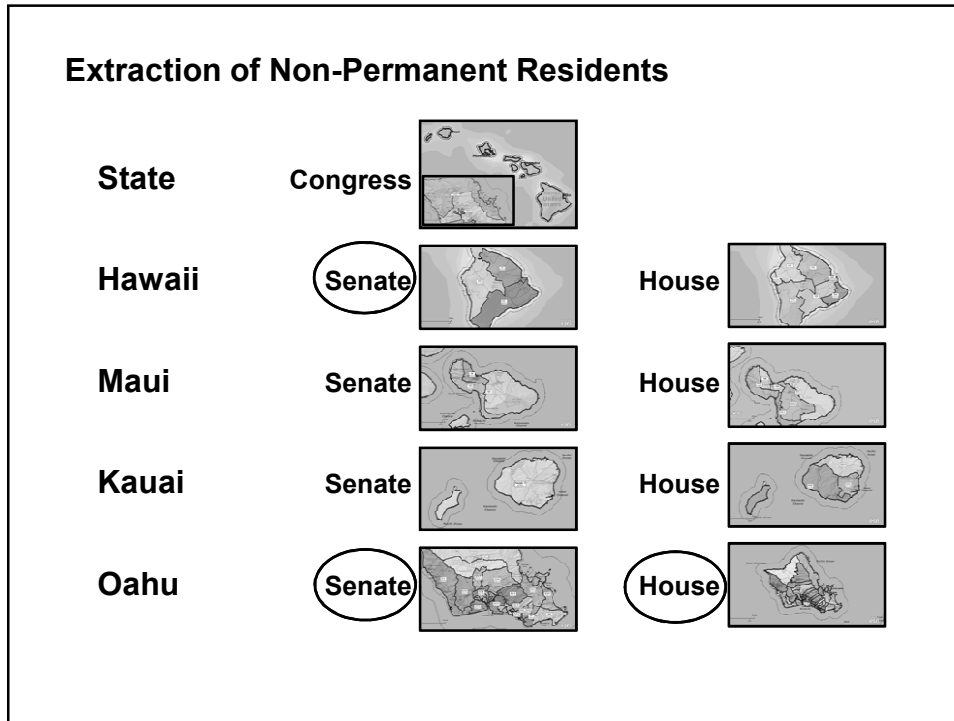
Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents

- Three Extractions:
 - **EXTRACTION A:**
 - Students with full addresses
 - Military in Group Quarters
 - Census block location known, fairly certain non-permanent status
 - **EXTRACTION B :**
 - All of Extraction A
 - Military (and others) living On-base
 - Census block location known, less certain non-permanent status
 - **EXTRACTION C:**
 - All of Extractions A and B
 - Students with only ZIP Codes
 - Census block location not known, fairly certain non-permanent status

Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents

- EXTRACTION A:	extraction	adjusted total
- Oahu	-15,660	937,547
- Hawaii	-793	184,286
- Maui	-4	154,920
- Kauai	-1	67,090
- EXTRACTION B (includes Extraction A):		
- Oahu*	-72,609	880,598
- Hawaii*	-796	184,283
- Maui	-4	154,920
- Kauai	-143	66,948
- EXTRACTION C (includes Extractions A and B):		
- Oahu*	-78,524	874,683
- Hawaii*	-921	184,158
- Maui	-178	154,746
- Kauai	-198	66,893

* Under Extractions B or C, Oahu receives 17 and Hawaii receives 4 senate seats



Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents

- EXTRACTION A:	extraction	adjusted total
- Oahu	-15,660	937,547
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Topics

- **Public Plans and Public Hearings**

- **Population Base**
 - **Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents**
 - **DMDC Data on Military in Hawaii**
 - **Dissaggregation of ZIP Code Data**
 - **Possible Extractions**

➡ • **Commission Schedule**

Commission Schedule

Aug 5	Commission Meeting: Adopt proposed plan
Aug 30 – Sep 16	Public Hearings and Comment Period
Sep 19	Commission Meeting
Sep 23	Commission Meeting
Sep 26	Commission Meeting to adopt final plan
Sep 26	Statutory deadline to file final plan with Chief Election Officer
Oct 10	Statutory deadline for Chief Election Officer to publish final plan
Dec 29	Statutory deadline to submit final report to State Legislature



Hawaii Reapportionment Commission

19 September 2011

Commission Meeting

Reapportionment Project Office: Contact Information

<http://hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment>

Address: State Capitol 415 South Beretania Street, Rm #445 Honolulu, HI 96813	Telephone: (808) 506-1100 Toll Free: (877) 851-6749 Fax: (808) 586-4105 Email: reapportionment@hawaii.gov
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Build Redistricting Plans Online! <https://redistricting.hawaii.gov/>

Create District Plans Share Plans Review Plans Submit Plans

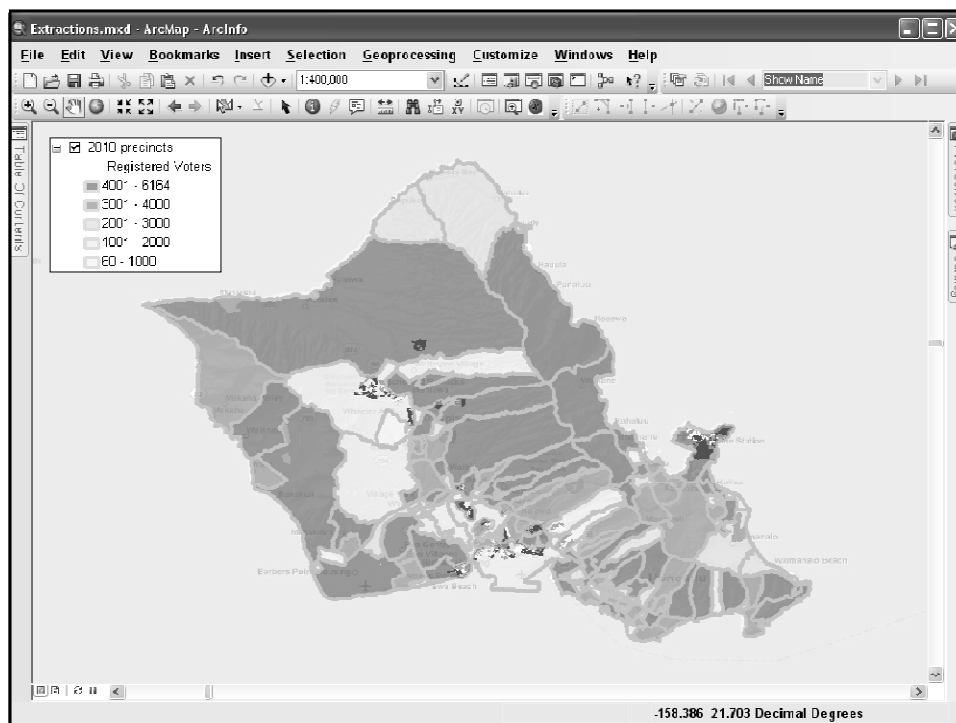
Open

Edit

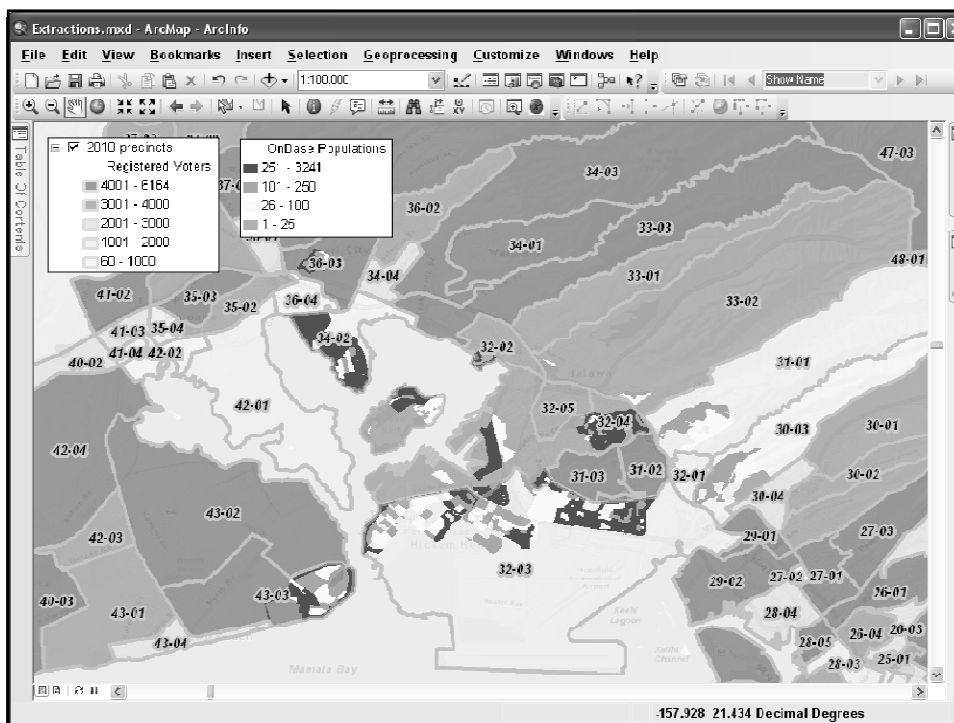
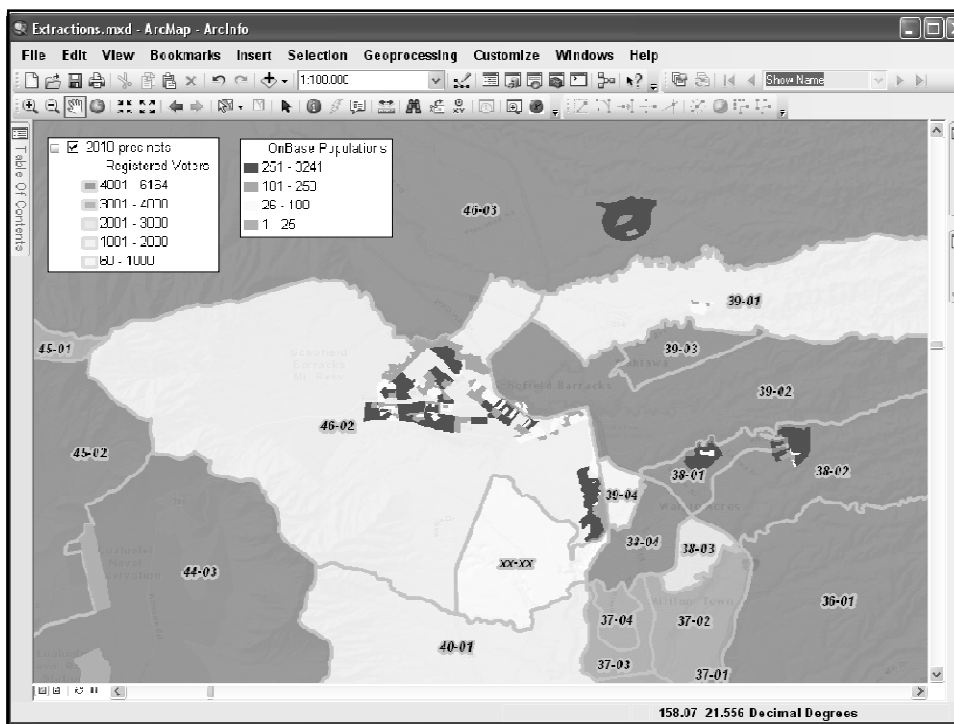
Review

Share

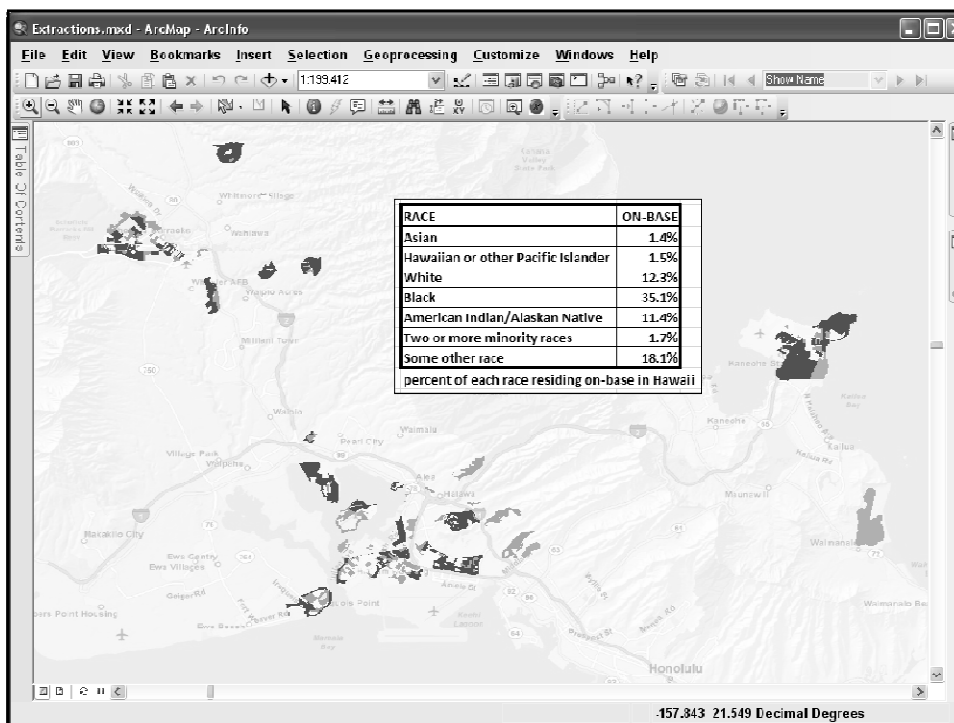
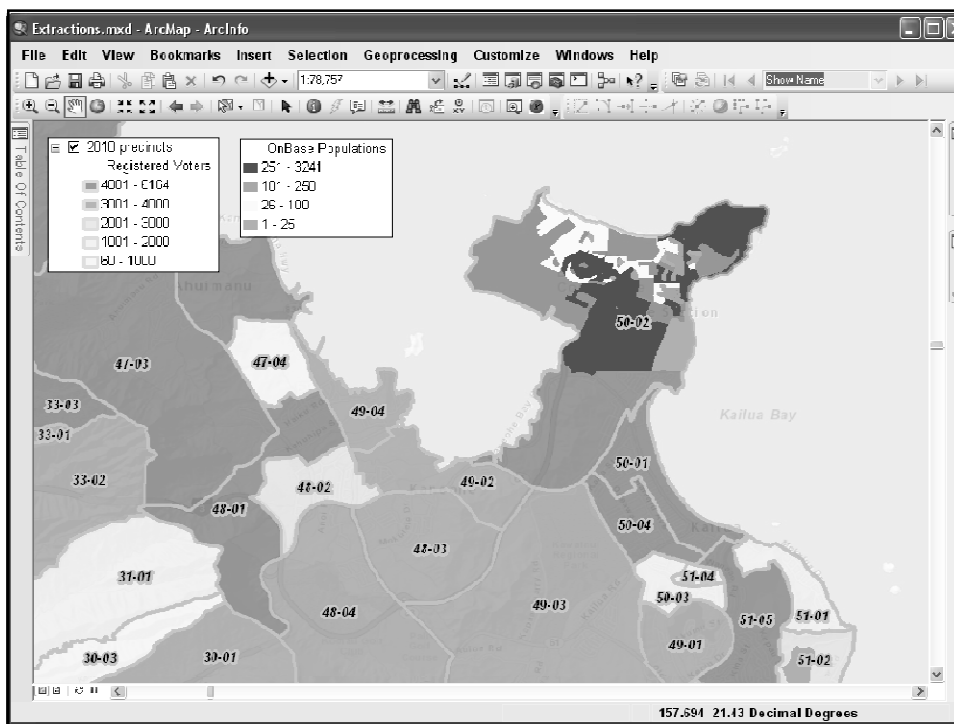
Submit



Full size color slides available at hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment



Full size color slides available at hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment



Full size color slides available at hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment



Hawaii Reapportionment Commission

26 September 2011

Commission Meeting

Reapportionment Project Office: Contact Information

http://hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment	
Address:	Telephone: (808) 586-4100
State Capitol	Toll Free: (877) 854-6749
415 South Beretania Street, Rm #445	Fax: (808) 586-4105
Honolulu, HI 96813	Email: reapportionment@hawaii.gov

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Search Archives:
reapportionment:

Topics

- ➡ • Reapportionment using “Extraction A” population base

- Senate Staggered Terms for 2012

- Hawaii Reapportionment Commission Plan
 - Congress
 - Senate
 - House

- Commission Schedule

Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents

- EXTRACTION A:	extraction	adjusted total
- Oahu	-15,660	937,547
- Hawaii	-793	184,286
- Maui	-4	154,920
- Kauai	-1	67,090

Adopted by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission on September 19, 2011

Reapportionment Among Basic Island Units

Apportion Representatives

Hawaii Constitution Article IV Section 4

“The commission shall allocate the total number of members of each house of the state legislature being reapportioned among the four basic island units ... using the total number of permanent residents in each of the basic island units and computed by the method known as the method of equal proportions ...”

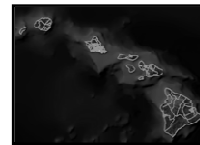
[Add Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978; am HB 2327 (1992) and election Nov 3, 1992]

“This method... serves the rational state policies articulated in the Hawaii State Constitution, which recognizes the geographic insularity and unique political and socio-economic identities of the basic island units.”

[State of Hawaii 2001 Reapportionment Commission: Final Report and Reapportionment Plan, Dec 2001]



- 1) population base
- 2) apportion representatives (reapportionment)
- 3) draw district boundaries (redistricting)



Reapportionment Among Basic Island Units

The commission allocated the total number of members of each house of the state legislature among the four basic island units by the method of equal proportions. This is the same method used to apportion the U.S. Congress. To determine each basic island unit's share of seats the commission used the permanent resident population and the Table of Multipliers for the Method of Equal Proportions.

The screenshot shows the 'Computing Apportionment' page from the U.S. Census Bureau. It includes a navigation menu, a sidebar with 'In This Section' links, and the main content area. The main content area contains the following text:

Computing Apportionment

Article 1, Section 2 of the United States Constitution states:

"Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct."

Therein lies the primary mandate of the U.S. census: apportionment of the House of Representatives. Since that first census in 1790, five methods of apportionment have been used. The current method used, the Method of Equal Proportions, was adopted by congress in 1841 following the census of 1840. This method assigns seats in the House of Representatives according to a "priority" value. The priority value is determined by multiplying the population of a state by a "multiplier."

For example, following Census 2000, each of the 50 states was given one seat out of the current total of 435. The next, or 51st seat, went to the state with the highest priority value and thus became that state's second seat. This continued until all 435 seats had been assigned to a state. This is how it is done.

EQUAL PROPORTIONS METHOD

P - represents a state's total population
 n - represents the number of seats a state would have if it gained a seat, because all states automatically received one seat the next seat gained is "seat two," and the next "seat three," and the next "seat four," and so on.)

The multiplier equals:

$$1 / \sqrt{n(n-1)}$$

<http://www.census.gov/population/apportionment/about/computing.html>

Reapportionment Among Basic Island Units

The method of equal proportions computes "priority values" based on each basic island unit's apportionment population. The priority values are calculated by dividing the population of each basic island unit by the geometric mean of its current and next seats. The priority values are then ranked and used to assign members in the house and senate starting with the second seat.

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL <http://www.census.gov/population/apportionment/data/files/atable.txt>. The page content is as follows:

Apportionment: Table of Multipliers using the Method of Equal Proportions

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
 Internet Release Date: October 17, 2000

n = Seat Number	1 / sqrt n (n-1)
2	0.7071067812
3	0.4082482905
4	0.2886751346
5	0.2236067977
6	0.1825741358
7	0.1543033500
8	0.1385006210
9	0.1170011302
10	0.1054082555
11	0.0950462109
12	0.0870388280
13	0.0800640769
14	0.0741249317
15	0.0690060309
16	0.0645497234

<http://www.census.gov/population/apportionment/data/files/atable.txt>

Reapportionment Among Basic Island Units

RANKING OF PRIORITY VALUES						
Each Basic Island Unit gets one initial seat in each branch, so start with 1 seat #2						
Key	Priority	Priority	Seat	BIU Senate	BIU House	BIU
0.10710678 x 537547 =	76794.6		1			1
0.10821829 x 537547 =	332752		6	3		3 Oahu
0.23867513 x 537547 =	270947		7	4		4 Oahu
0.2236068 x 537547 =	209542		8	5		5 Oahu
0.18257413 x 537547 =	171172		9	6		6 Oahu
0.16430334 x 537547 =	144567		10	7		7 Oahu
0.70730070 x 184206 =	130310		11	2		2 Hawaii
0.1336306 x 537547 =	123385		12	8		8 Oahu
0.11785113 x 537547 =	110491		13	9		9 Oahu
0.70730070 x 154910 =	109345		14	2		2 Maui
0.1054026 x 537547 =	96616		15	10		10 Oahu
0.29524026 x 537547 =	80011		16	11		11 Oahu
0.28783883 x 537547 =	84608		17	12		12 Oahu
0.40824829 x 184206 =	75234.4		18	3		3 Hawaii
0.28005108 x 537547 =	75062.0		19	12		12 Oahu
0.27121993 x 537547 =	66495.6		20	14		14 Oahu
0.24800484 x 537547 =	64636.3		21	15		15 Oahu
0.40824829 x 154910 =	62625.2		22	2		2 Maui
0.36454077 x 537547 =	62518.4		23	16		16 Oahu
0.26063391 x 537547 =	56847.1		24	17		17 Oahu
0.0571662 x 537547 =	53596		25	18		18 Oahu
0.28005108 x 184206 =	51358.8		26			4 Hawaii
0.29471281 x 537547 =	51628.7		27			19 Oahu
0.25129892 x 537547 =	48085.1		28			20 Oahu
0.70730070 x 67090 =	47439.8		29			2 Kauai
0.4167650 x 537547 =	45771.5		30			21 Oahu
0.28867513 x 154910 =	44721.6		31			4 Maui
0.24652421 x 537547 =	45618.5		32			22 Oahu
0.24445542 x 537547 =	41379		33			23 Oahu
0.2236068 x 184206 =	41207.5		34			5 Hawaii
0.2425200 x 537547 =	35004.7		35			24 Oahu
0.24042483 x 537547 =	38275.2		36			25 Oahu
0.2392323 x 537547 =	36733.5		37			25 Oahu
0.23774257 x 537547 =	35355.4		38			27 Oahu
0.2236068 x 154910 =	34671.2		39			5 Maui
0.23656665 x 537547 =	34058.3		40			28 Oahu
0.1336306 x 184206 =	30633.9		41			3 Hawaii
0.2350311 x 537547 =	32901.4		42			29 Oahu
0.2350318 x 537547 =	31785.3		43			30 Oahu
0.23279128 x 537547 =	30773.1		44			31 Oahu
0.1917500 x 537547 =	25787.1		45			32 Oahu
0.23011281 x 537547 =	28951		46			33 Oahu
0.15430335 x 184206 =	28435.9		47			7 Hawaii
0.18257413 x 154910 =	28266.8		48			5 Maui
0.23966707 x 537547 =	27568.5		49			31 Oahu
0.40824829 x 67090 =	27389.4		50			3 Kauai
0.2289885 x 537547 =	27178.1		51			35 Oahu

Using "Extraction A" population base

Senate Seats by Basic Island Unit

State	1,360,301	25
Oahu	937,547	18
Hawaii	184,286	3
Maui	154,920	3
Kauai	67,090	1

House Seats by Basic Island Unit

State	1,360,301	51
Oahu	937,547	35
Hawaii	184,286	7
Maui	154,920	6
Kauai	67,090	3

Reapportionment Among Basic Island Units

Burns v Gill method of measuring total representation

Extraction A		S seats	H seats	Tot seats	Pop/seat	Deviation
State of Hawaii	1,343,843	25	51	76	17,682	
Oahu BIU	937,547	18	35	53	17,690	0.04%
Hawaii BIU	184,286	3	7	10	18,429	4.22%
Maui BIU	154,920	3	6	9	17,213	-2.65%
Kauai BIU	67,090	1	3	4	16,773	-5.14%
overall	1343843	25	51			9.37%

Topics

- Reapportionment using “Extraction A” population base
- ➡ • **Senate Staggered Terms for 2012**
- **Hawaii Reapportionment Commission Plan**
 - Congress
 - Senate
 - House
- **Commission Schedule**

Senate Staggered Terms

Staggered Terms for the Senate

Hawaii Constitution Article IV Sections 7 and 8

“The reapportionment commission shall, as part of the reapportionment plan, assign two-year terms for twelve senate seats for the election immediately following the adoption of the reapportionment plan.

The remaining seats shall be assigned four-year terms.

Insofar as practicable, the commission shall assign the two-year terms to senate seats so that the resident population of each senate district shall have no more than two regular senate elections for a particular senate seat within the six-year period beginning in the even-numbered year prior to the reapportionment year.”

[Add Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978; am HB 572 (1987) and election Nov 8, 1988; am SB 2234 (1992) and election Nov 3, 1992; am HB 1 (2000 2d) and election Nov 7, 2000]

Senate Staggered Terms for 2012

92.1% match rate

	2010	2010 SE Pop	2012
Senate 1	no	4,551	2 years
Senate 2	YES	62,954	4 years
Senate 3	no	0	2 years
Senate 4	YES	53,971	4 years
Senate 5	no	0	2 years
Senate 6	no	1,626	2 years
Senate 7	YES	67,090	4 years
Senate 8	YES	52,038	4 years
Senate 9	YES	52,162	4 years
Senate 10	YES	50,370	4 years
Senate 11	no	0	2 years
Senate 12	no	0	2 years
Senate 13	YES	52,582	4 years
Senate 14	YES	46,702	4 years
Senate 15	YES	53,440	4 years
Senate 16	no	7,575	2 years
Senate 17	no	8,230	2 years
Senate 18	no	12,096	2 years
Senate 19	YES	51,591	4 years
Senate 20	YES	54,332	4 years
Senate 21	no	3,237	2 years
Senate 22	YES	44,060	4 years
Senate 23	no	22,505	2 years
Senate 24	YES	30,542	2 years
Senate 25	YES	50,444	4 years

**2010 SE Pop =
2010 senate election population in
each of the new senate districts**

The commission staff has identified each census block with a designation that it did or did not participate in an election for state senator in the 2010 election.

The staff has determined the population of each census block in each new senate district that had an election for senate in the year 2010.

The staff has identified twelve new senate districts seats which had the smallest populations of participation in the 2010 senatorial elections. These twelve new senate districts will be designated by the commission to have two year terms in the 2012 election.

Topics

- Reapportionment using “Extraction A” population base
- Senate Staggered Terms for 2012
- ➡ • Hawaii Reapportionment Commission Plan
 - Congress
 - Senate
 - House
- Commission Schedule

Reapportionment Within Basic Island Units

Redraw District Lines

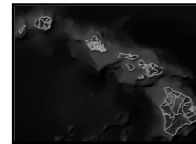
Hawaii Constitution Article IV Section 6

“Upon the determination of the total number of members of each house of the state legislature to which each basic island unit is entitled, the commission shall... redraw district lines where necessary in such manner that for each house the average number of permanent residents... in each district is nearly equal to the average for the basic island unit as practicable.

[Add Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978; am HB 2327 (1992) and election Nov 3, 1992]



- 1) population base
- 2) apportion representatives (reapportionment)
- 3) draw district boundaries (redistricting)



Redistricting Within Basic Island Units

Using “Extraction A” population base

Senate Seats by Basic Island Unit

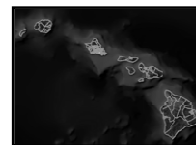
State	1,360,301	25	target
Oahu	937,547	18	52,086
Hawaii	184,286	3	61,429
Maui	154,920	3	51,640
Kauai	67,090	1	67,090

House Seats by Basic Island Unit




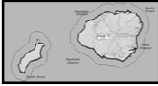

State	1,360,301	51	target
Oahu	937,547	35	26,787
Hawaii	184,286	7	26,327
Maui	154,920	6	25,820
Kauai	67,090	3	22,363



- 1) population base
- 2) apportion representatives (reapportionment)
- 3) draw district boundaries (redistricting)



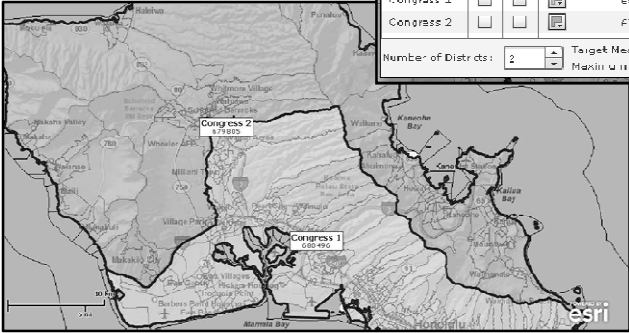
Recommended Final Plan

State	Congress		
Hawaii	Senate		House
Maui	Senate		House
Kauai	Senate		House
Oahu	Senate		House

Except for Congress, the Recommended Final Plan uses the "Extraction A" population base and reflects changes made since public hearings completed.

Aug 5 Proposed Plan – Congress

HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		PROPOSED PLAN: CONGRESS	
Plan:	Congress	Plan Deviation:	0.10%
Districts:	two (Congress 1 - 2)	highest deviation:	0.05%
Target Population:	680,151 per district	lowest deviation:	-0.05%



District Statistics						
	Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison		
District	Hide	Lock	Color	TOTAL	TOTAL_DEV	TOTAL_DEV_P
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		0	0.00
Congress 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	680,496	0%	0.05
Congress 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	679,885	-0.14%	-0.05

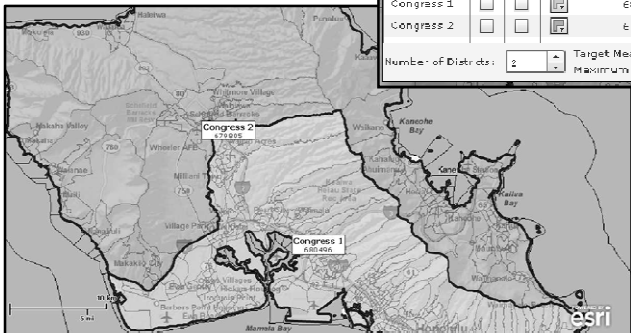
Number of Districts: 2 Target Mean = 680,151 Maximum Dev (%) = 1 Swap... Rename...

Recommended Final Plan – Congress

HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		FINAL PLAN: CONGRESS	
Plan:	Statewide Congress	Plan Deviation:	0.10%
Districts:	two (Congress 1 - 2)	Highest deviation:	0.05%
Target Population:	680,151 per district	lowest deviation:	0.05%

District Statistics						
Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison			
District	Hide	Lock	Color	TOTAL	TOTAL DEV	TOTAL DEV P
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	0	0	0.00
Congress 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	680,496	345	0.05
Congress 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	679,805	-345	-0.05

Number of Districts: 2 Target Mean = 680,151 Maximum Dev. (%) = 0.10

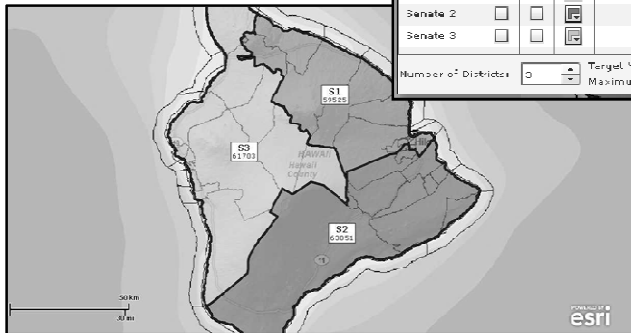


Aug 5 Proposed Plan – Senate Hawaii

HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		PROPOSED PLAN: SENATE HAWAII	
Plan:	Senate Hawaii	Plan Deviation:	7.01%
Districts:	three (Senate 1 - 3)	Highest deviation:	3.50%
Target Population:	61,693 per district	lowest deviation:	-3.51%

District Statistics						
Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison			
District	Hide	Lock	Color	TOTAL	TOTAL DEV	TOTAL DEV P
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	0	0	0.00
Senate 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	59,525	-2,168	-3.51
Senate 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	63,851	2,158	3.50
Senate 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	61,703	-0	0.00

Number of Districts: 3 Target Mean = 61,693 Maximum Dev. (%) = 10



Recommended Final Plan – Senate Hawaii

HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		FINAL PLAN: HAWAII SENATE	
Plan:	Hawaii Senate	Plan Deviation:	8.18%
Districts:	three (Senate 1 - 3)	highest deviation:	3.87%
Target Population:	61,429 per district	lowest deviation:	-1.31%

District Statistics						
Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison			
District	Hide	Lock	Color	TOTAL	TOTAL_DEV	TOTAL_DEV_P
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	0	0	0.00
Senate 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	58,784	-2,645	-4.31
Senate 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	63,417	2,008	3.27
Senate 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	61,595	256	0.42

Number of Districts: 3 Target Mean = 61,429
Maximum Dev. (%): 10 [Swap...] [Rename...]

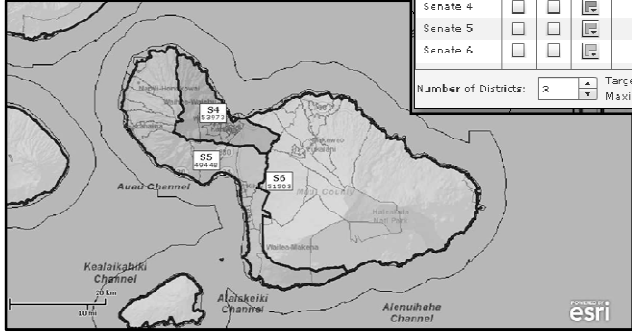


Aug 5 Proposed Plan – Senate Maui

HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		PROPOSED PLAN: SENATE MAUI	
Plan:	Senate Maui	Plan Deviation:	8.77%
Districts:	three (Senate 4 - 6)	highest deviation:	4.57%
Target Population:	51,641 per district	lowest deviation:	4.25%

District Statistics						
Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison			
District	Hide	Lock	Color	TOTAL	TOTAL_DEV	TOTAL_DEV_P
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	0	0	0.00
Senate 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	53,572	2,032	4.32
Senate 5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	49,443	-2,198	-4.25
Senate 6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	51,502	-129	-0.27

Number of Districts: 3 Target Mean = 51,641
Maximum Dev. (%): 10 [Swap...] [Rename...]



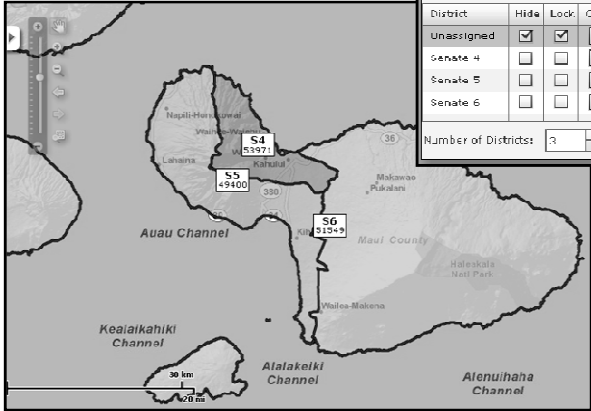
Recommended Final Plan – Senate Maui

HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		FINAL PLAN: MAUI SENATE	
Plan:	Maui Senate	Plan Deviation:	8.85%
Districts:	three (Senate 4 - 6)	highest deviation:	4.51%
Target Population:	51,640 per district	lowest deviation:	-4.34%

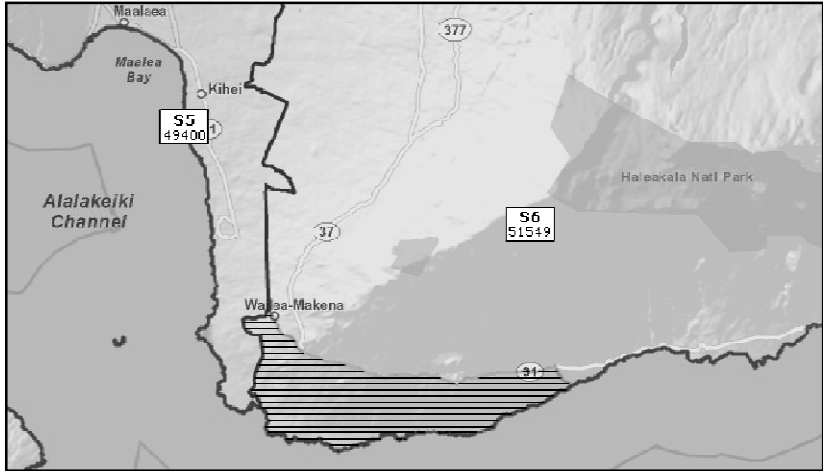
Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison			
District	Hide	Lock	Color	TOTAL	TOTAL_DEV	TOTAL_DEV_P
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Senate 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		53,971	2,331	4.51
Senate 5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		49,400	-2,240	-4.54
Senate 6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		51,549	-91	-0.18

Number of Districts: 3 Target Mean = 51,640 Swap... Rename...

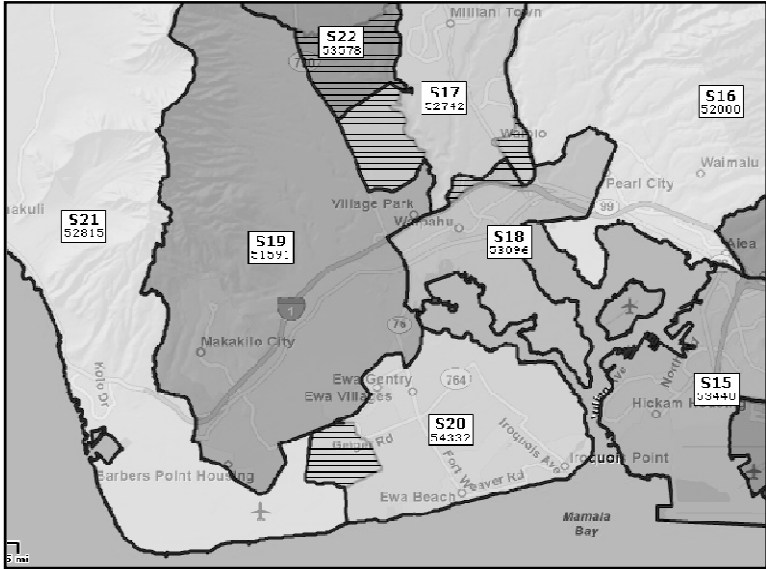
Maximum Dev. (%): 10



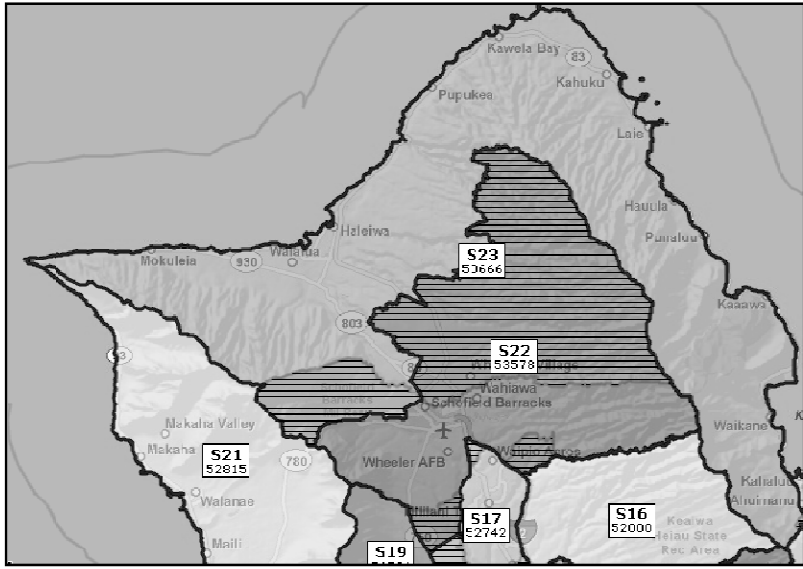
Recommended Final Plan – Senate Maui



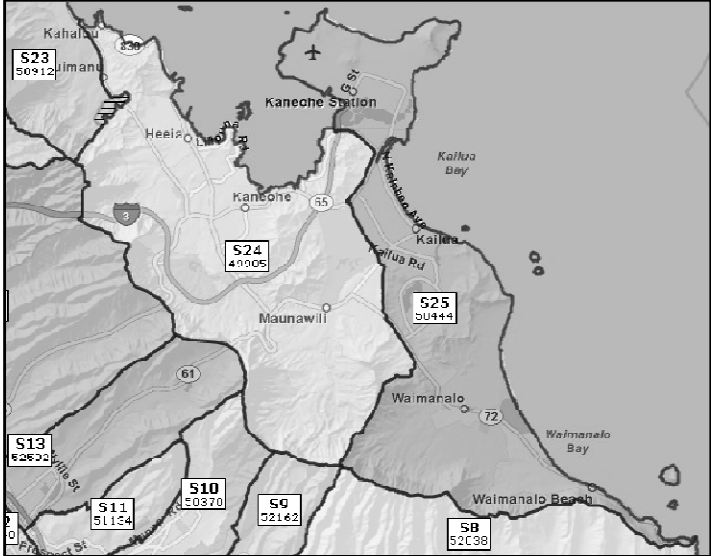
Recommended Final Plan – Senate Oahu



Recommended Final Plan – Senate Oahu

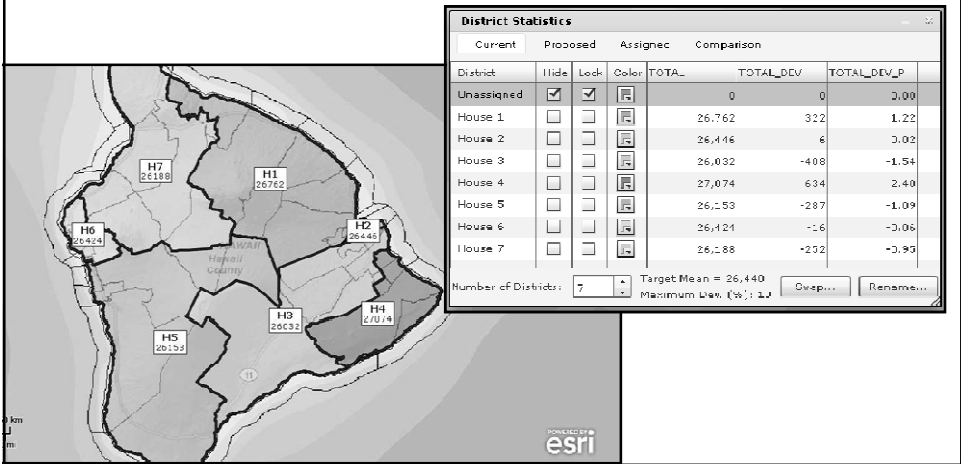


Recommended Final Plan – Senate Oahu



Aug 5 Proposed Plan – House Hawaii

HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		PROPOSED PLAN: HOUSE HAWAII	
Plan:	House Hawaii	Plan Deviation:	3.94%
Districts:	seven (House 1 - 7)	highest deviation:	2.40%
Target Population:	26,440 per district	lowest deviation:	-1.54%



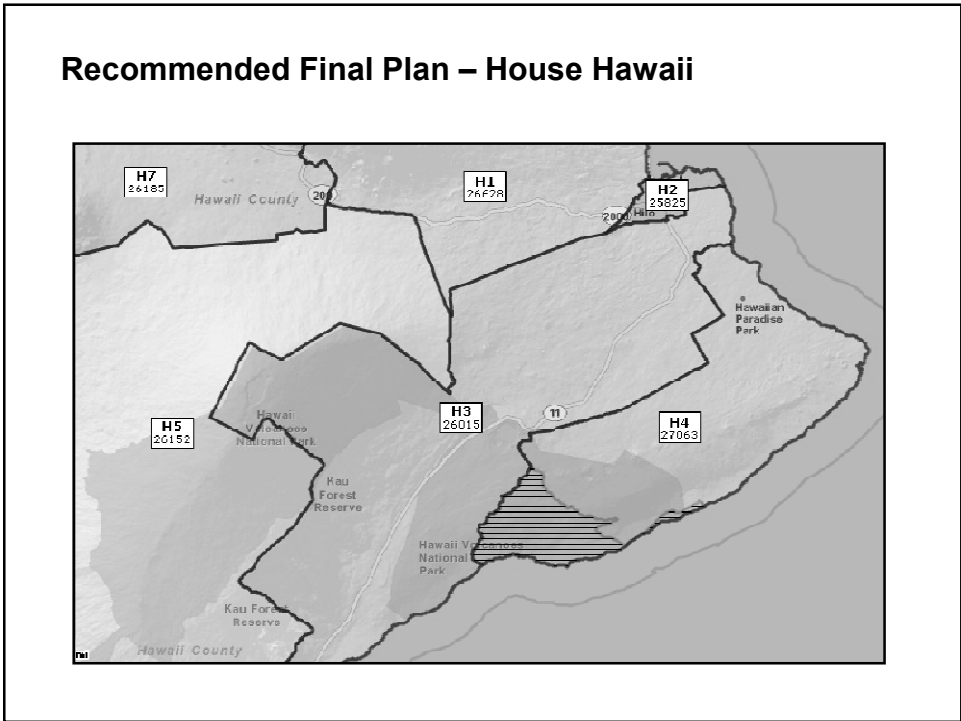
Recommended Final Plan – House Hawaii

HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		FINAL PLAN: HAWAII HOUSE	
Plan:	Hawaii House	Plan Deviation:	4.71%
Districts:	seven (House 1 - 7)	highest deviation:	2.80%
Target Population:	26,327 per district	lowest deviation:	-1.91%

Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison			
District	Hide	Lock	Color	TOTAL	TOTAL_DEV	TOTAL_DEV_P
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			0	0.00
House 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,828	501	1.14
House 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,825	-502	-1.91
House 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,115	-212	-1.19
House 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,263	936	2.80
House 5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,152	-175	-0.65
House 6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,418	91	0.33
House 7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,185	-142	-0.54

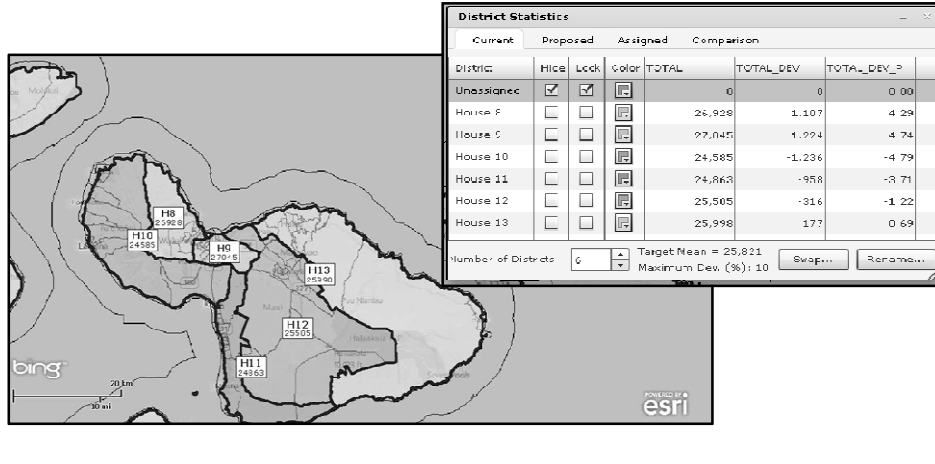
Number of Districts: 7 Target Mean = 26,327 Maximum Dev. (%): 10

Recommended Final Plan – House Hawaii



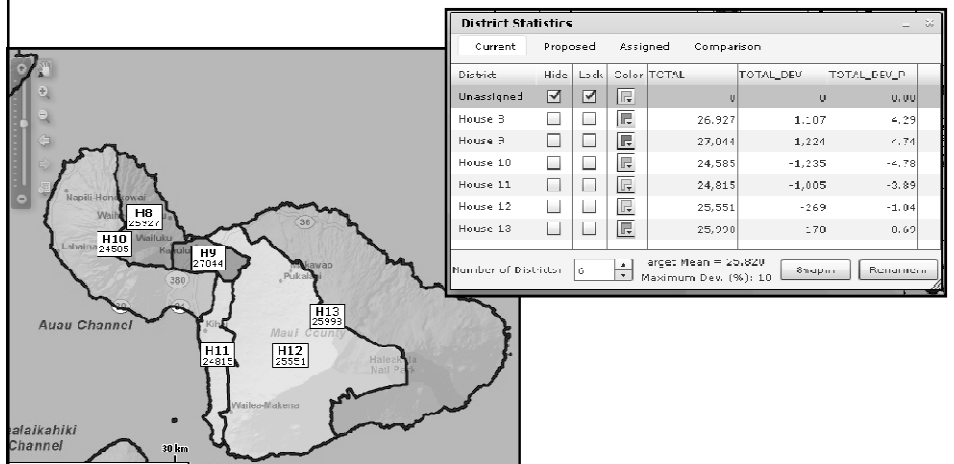
Aug 5 Proposed Plan – House Maui

HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		PROPOSED PLAN: HOUSE MAUI	
Plan:	House Maui	Plan Deviation:	9.53%
Districts:	six (House 8 - 13)	highest deviation:	4.74%
Target Population:	25,821 per district	lowest deviation:	-4.79%

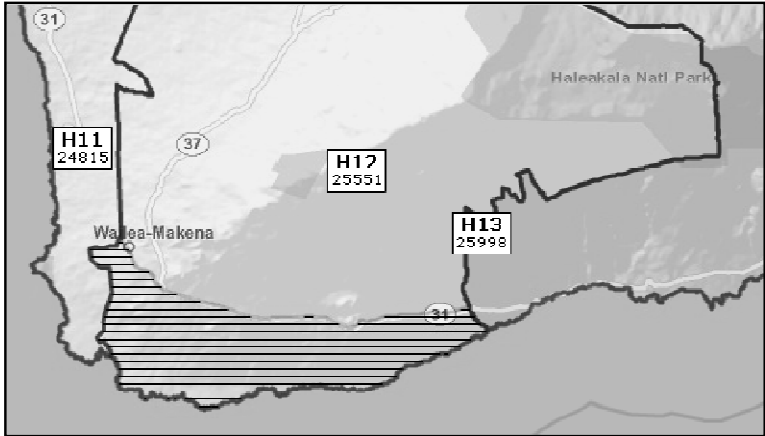


Recommended Final Plan – House Maui

HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		FINAL PLAN: MAUI HOUSE	
Plan:	Maui House	Plan Deviation:	9.52%
Districts:	six (House 8 - 13)	highest deviation:	4.74%
Target Population:	25,820 per district	lowest deviation:	-1.78%

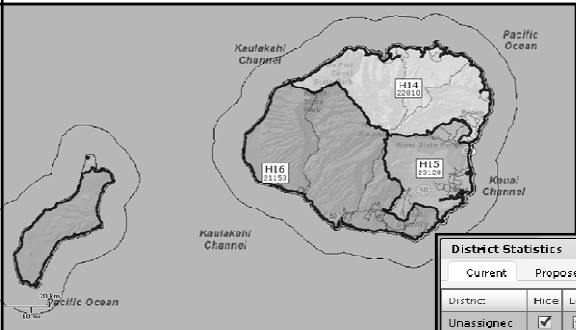


Recommended Final Plan – House Maui



Aug 5 Proposed Plan – House Kauai

HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		PROPOSED PLAN: HOUSE KAUAI	
Plan:	House Kauai	Plan Deviation:	8.83%
Districts:	three (House 14 - 16)	highest deviation:	3.42%
Target Population:	22,364 per district	lowest deviation:	5.41%

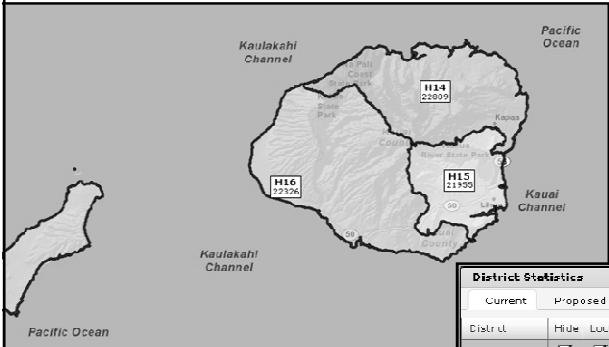


District	Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison	TOTAL	TOTAL_DEV	TOTAL_DEV_p
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		0	0.00	0.00
House 14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		22,816	446	1.99
House 15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		23,128	764	3.42
House 16	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		21,150	-1,214	-5.41

Number of Districts: 3 | Target Mean = 22,364 | Maximum Dev. (%) = 10 | SWAP... | RESTART...

Recommended Final Plan – House Kauai

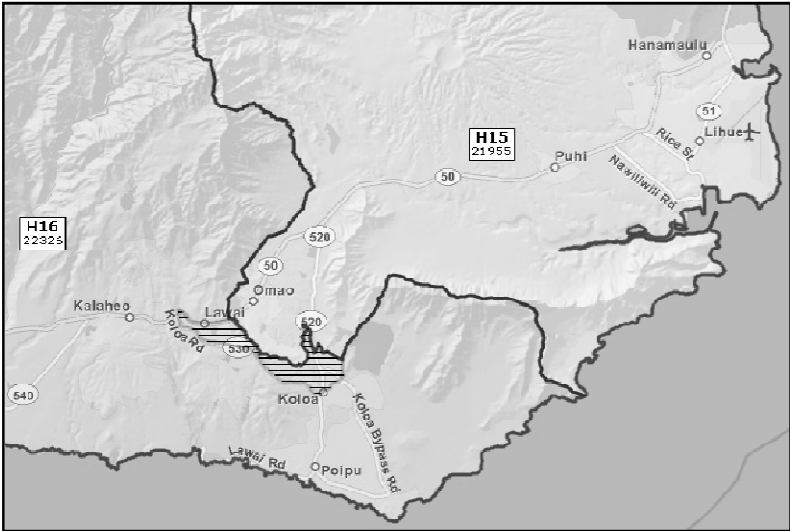
HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		FINAL PLAN: KAUAI HOUSE	
Plan:	Kauai House	Plan Deviation:	3.82%
Districts:	three (House 14 - 16)	highest deviation:	1.99%
Target Population:	77,864 per district	lowest deviation:	-1.87%



Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison			
District	Hide	Look	Color	TOTAL	TOTAL_DEV	TOTAL_DEV_P
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	0	0	3.00
House 14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	75,079	447	1.99
House 15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	22,955	-106	-1.02
House 16	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Color]	22,876	-87	-1.17

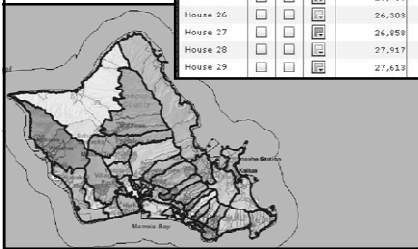
Number of Districts: 3 Target Mean = 22,000 Swap... Rename...
Maximum Dev. (%): 1.7

Recommended Proposed Final Plan – House Kauai



Aug 5 Proposed Plan – House Oahu

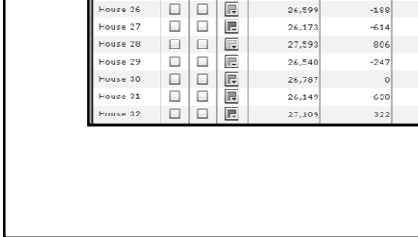
HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		PROPOSED PLAN: HOUSE OAHU	
Plan:	House Oahu	Plan Deviation:	9.70%
Districts:	thirtyfive (House 17 - 51)	highest deviation:	4.88%
Target Population:	27,234 per district	lowest deviation:	-4.82%



District	Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison	TOTAL	TOTAL_DEV	TOTAL_DEV_P
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		0	0	0.00
House 17	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,959	619	2.27
House 18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,947	-287	-1.05
House 19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,610	-624	-2.29
House 20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,933	-303	-1.11
House 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,853	611	2.26
House 22	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,111	-1,123	-4.12
House 23	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,620	-614	-2.25
House 24	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,276	42	0.15
House 25	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,409	-824	-3.04
House 26	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,908	-333	-1.22
House 27	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,959	-274	-1.01
House 28	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,917	683	2.51
House 29	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,613	379	1.39
House 30	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,364	-370	-1.36
House 31	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,360	126	0.46
House 32	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		28,127	893	3.28
House 33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,424	197	0.72
House 34	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,705	471	1.73
House 35	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,291	57	0.21
House 36	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,798	-436	-1.60
House 37	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		28,172	938	3.44
House 38	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,505	-1,000	-3.67
House 39	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		28,499	1,265	4.64
House 40	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		28,302	1,268	4.66
House 41	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,342	708	2.60
House 42	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,118	-116	-0.43
House 43	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,975	441	1.62
House 44	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,194	-1,040	-3.82
House 45	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,516	282	1.04
House 46	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		28,177	943	3.46
House 47	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,483	-751	-2.76
House 48	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		25,922	-1,312	-4.82
House 49	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,284	-950	-3.49
House 50	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,485	-749	-2.75
House 51	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,755	-479	-1.76

Recommended Final Plan – House Oahu

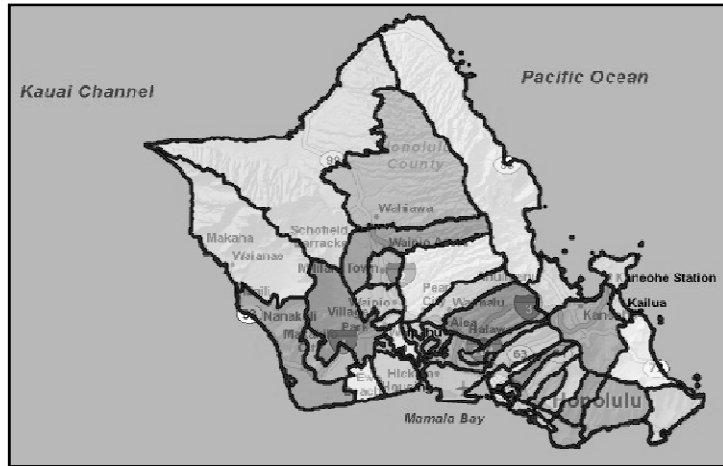
HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		FINAL PLAN: OAHU HOUSE	
Plan:	Oahu House	Plan Deviation:	9.46%
Districts:	thirtyfive (House 17 - 51)	highest deviation:	4.85%
Target Population:	26,787 per district	lowest deviation:	-4.61%



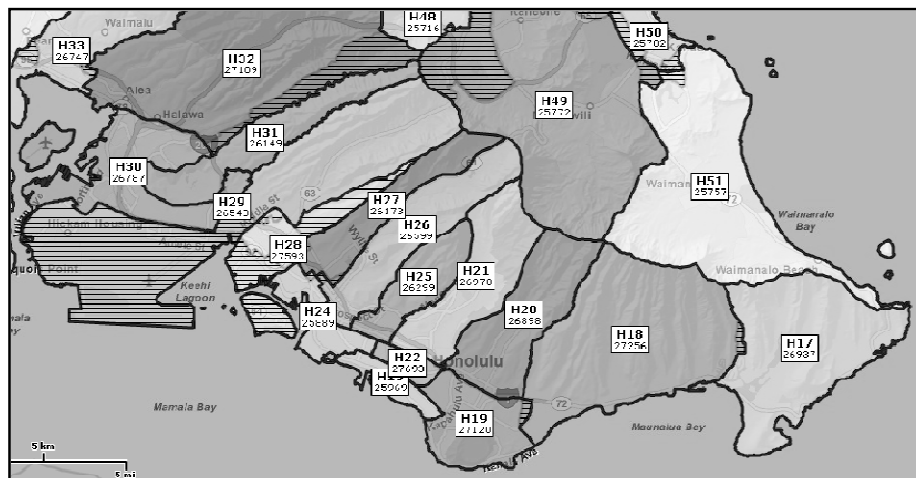
District	Current	Proposed	Assigned	Comparison	TOTAL	TOTAL_DEV	TOTAL_DEV_P
Unassigned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		0	0	0.00
House 17	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,537	150	0.56
House 18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,256	469	1.75
House 19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,120	333	1.24
House 20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,090	111	0.41
House 21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,970	189	0.69
House 22	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,693	906	3.38
House 23	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		25,569	-818	-3.05
House 24	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		25,889	-898	-3.35
House 25	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		24,299	-188	-0.70
House 26	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,599	-169	-0.63
House 27	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,173	-614	-2.29
House 28	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,593	806	3.01
House 29	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,540	-247	-0.92
House 30	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,787	0	0.00
House 31	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,149	-638	-2.38
House 32	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,109	322	1.20
House 33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,747	-40	-0.15
House 34	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,479	484	1.81
House 35	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,827	35	0.13
House 36	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,502	-285	-1.06
House 37	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,430	643	2.40
House 38	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,461	674	2.52
House 39	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,057	730	2.73
House 40	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,590	803	3.00
House 41	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,704	917	3.43
House 42	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,421	634	2.37
House 43	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		28,086	1,299	4.85
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House 45	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,409	818	3.04
House 46	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		27,999	1,212	4.53
House 47	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		25,553	-1,234	-4.61
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House 49	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		25,772	-1,015	-3.79
House 50	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,702	-1,085	-4.05
House 51	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		26,787	-1,000	-3.73

Recommended Final Plan – House Oahu

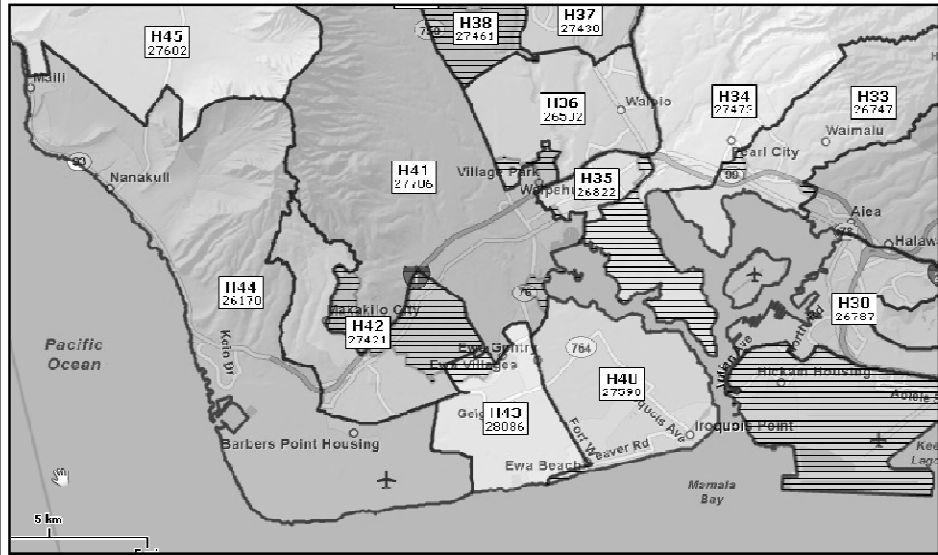
HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION		FINAL PLAN: OAHU HOUSE	
Plan:	Oahu House	Plan Deviation:	9.46%
Districts:	thirtyfive (House 17 - 51)	highest deviation:	4.85%
Target Population:	26,787 per district	lowest deviation:	-4.61%



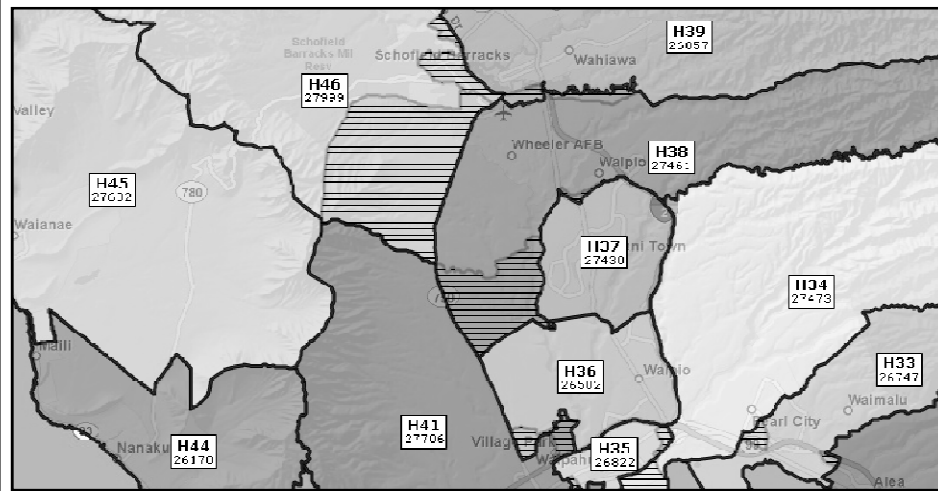
Recommended Final Plan – House Oahu



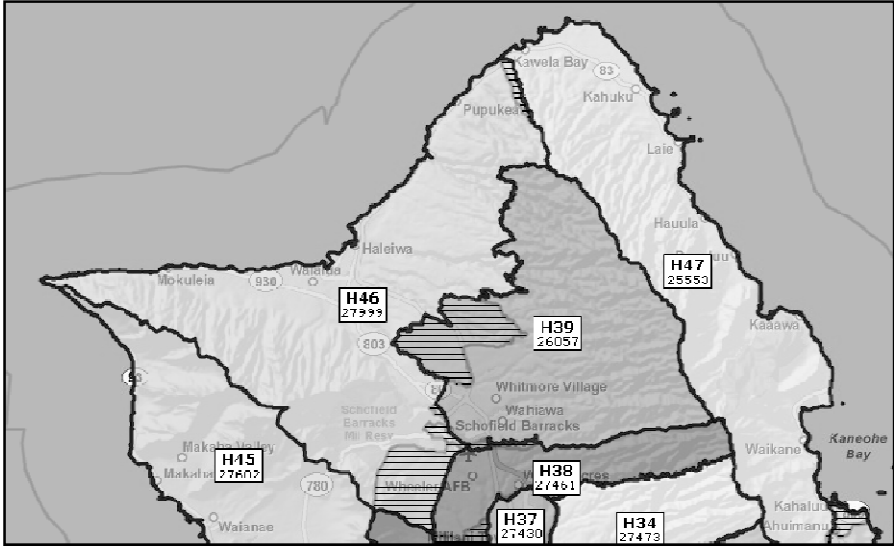
Recommended Final Plan – House Oahu



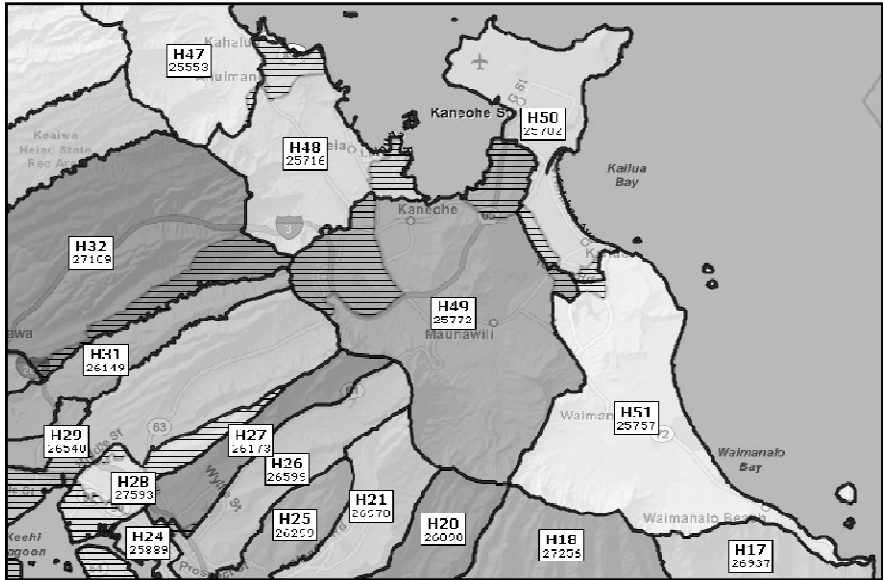
Recommended Final Plan – House Oahu



Recommended Final Plan – House Oahu



Recommended Final Plan – House Oahu

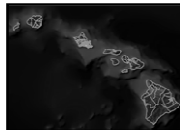


Topics

- Reapportionment using “Extraction A” population base
- Senate Staggered Terms for 2012
- Hawaii Reapportionment Commission Plan
 - Congress
 - Senate
 - House
- ➡ • Commission Schedule

Commission Schedule

Aug 5	Commission Meeting: Adopt proposed plan
Aug 30 – Sep 16	Public Hearings and Comment Period
Sep 26	Commission Meeting
Sep 26	Statutory deadline to file final plan with Chief Election Officer
Oct 10	Statutory deadline for Chief Election Officer to publish final plan
Dec 29	Statutory deadline to submit final report to State Legislature



Hawaii Reapportionment Commission

26 September 2011

Commission Meeting

Reapportionment Project Office: Contact Information

<http://hawaii.gov/elections/reapportionment>

Address:

State Capitol

415 South Beretania Street, Rm #445

Honolulu, HI 96813

Telephone: (808) 586-4100

Toll Free: (877) 854-6749

Fax: (808) 586-4105

Email: reapportionment@hawaii.gov

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<https://redistricting.hawaii.gov/>

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APPENDIX E
ASSESSMENT OF
NON-PERMANENT POPULATION ADJUSTMENT – FINAL

State of Hawaii Reapportionment Project

**Non-Permanent Population Extraction
for 2011 Reapportionment and
Redistricting—*Final***

State of Hawaii, Office of Elections
September 2011

Prepared for:

David J. Rosenbrock, Reapportionment Project Manager
Office of Elections
802 Lehua Avenue
Pearl City, Hawaii, 96782

Prepared by:

Esri
380 New York Street
Redlands, California 92373-8100

Revision History		
Date	Description	Authors
<i>September 13, 2011</i>	<i>Initial issue</i>	<i>Authors</i> Mirjam Stadelmann – Senior Consultant, Project Manager Royce Jones – Hawaii Pacific Regional Manager
<i>September 21, 2011</i>	<i>Final Minor editorial changes</i>	Mirjam Stadelmann – Senior Consultant, Project Manager

Acknowledgements

Lynn Wombold– Chief Demographer, Manager Esri Data Development Team reviewed the 1991 extraction model and provided advice on data requirements and modeling considerations for non-permanent military populations.

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Executive Summary

This report describes the methods and results of counting and extracting non-permanent resident populations from the 2010 Census Base Population. The extractions were made in support of the 2011 State House and Senate reapportionment and redistricting effort for the State of Hawaii.

For the 2011 Reapportionment effort, the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission decided to use the Census Base Population as reported in the PL 94-171 data to develop the proposed State of Hawaii legislative redistricting plans. The Commission also directed the Office of Elections to create extractions of non-permanent populations, in case of a decision to exclude non-permanent populations for the final plans. Similar to 1991 and 2001, the non-permanent populations to be considered for the exclusion included non-permanent military personnel and potentially their dependents, and non-permanent students.

Initially, an approach similar to the 1991 and 2001 population adjustments was pursued for 2011. However, data provided by the military (through the Defense Manpower Data Center – DMDC) was not sufficiently reliable to estimate non-permanent military populations and their locations of residence as of Census Day (April 1, 2010). Specific data issues are discussed in Section 2.0 of this report, as well as Appendix A, which includes the report detailing the original data analysis.

Given the limitations in the data received from the military, an alternative extraction model was developed for the 2011 effort. The 2011 model utilizes Census population counts of military personnel – specifically counts of military personnel living in group quarters and on military bases. The details of the model and the rationale behind it are described in Section 2.0 of the report.

Three extraction scenarios were developed as part of the 2011 adjustment model. The extractions are cumulative. The first Extract includes the populations with the highest level of certainty in determining their non-permanency and location. Successive extracts add populations whose status or location is less certain.

- **Extract A.** This extract includes students with full addresses and military populations in group quarters. Census block location for these populations is known, and there is a high degree of certainty the population is non-permanent. The total population extracted under this scenario is **16,458**.
- **Extract B.** This extract includes the population from Extract A, and adds military populations living On-base. Census block location for these populations is known, but for on-base military personnel there is a lesser degree of certainty that they are also non-permanent. The total population extracted under this scenario is **73,552**.
- **Extract C.** This extract includes the population from Extract B, and adds non-permanent students whose location can only be determined to the Zip Code level. There is a high degree of certainty that the students are in fact non-permanent, but their location is only known at the Zip Code level, therefore requiring a lower

precision disaggregation model to assign them to Census Blocks. The total population extracted under this scenario is **79,821**.

The results of the three extractions are documented in the following tables. Data and procedures used to create the extracts as well as detailed results are documented in Sections 3.0 to 6.0 of the report.

Extraction A Summary

Extraction A	Extraction	Adjusted Population Total
Honolulu	15,660	937,547
Hawaii	793	184,286
Maui	4	154,920
Kauai	1	67,090

Extraction B Summary

Extraction B (includes Extraction A):	Extraction	Adjusted Population Total
Honolulu	72,609	880,598
Hawaii	796	184,283
Maui	4	154,920
Kauai	143	66,948

Extraction C Summary

Extraction C (Includes Extraction B)	Extraction	Adjusted Population Totals
Honolulu	78,524	874,683
Hawaii	921	184,158
Maui	178	154,746
Kauai	198	66,893

Which extraction scenario to ultimately apply will depend on the level of uncertainty the Commission deems acceptable when excluding populations for purposes of state legislative redistricting. Extract A has the highest degree of certainty that all excluded persons fit the criteria for exclusion and are extracted from the correct census block. Extracts 2 and 3 have lesser certainty, in that there is a greater chance that the extraction may include some permanent residents, or that they may be excluded from the wrong Census Block.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Document

This document describes the methods and results of counting and extracting non-permanent resident populations from the 2010 Census Base Population. The extractions were made in support of the 2011 State House and Senate reapportionment and redistricting effort for the State of Hawaii.

1.2 Structure of this Document

This document includes the following sections:

- **Section 1.** This introduction
- **Section 2.** Defines the 2011 Extraction Model that was used to extract Non-Permanent Resident populations from the Census Base population counts for State of Hawaii legislative redistricting.
- **Section 3.** Describes the data products that were created as part of the extraction
- **Section 4.** Describes the Data Sources that were used to develop the extractions for the 2011 model.
- **Section 5.** Describes the technical procedures used to develop extractions and provides data processing summaries for each of the three extraction scenarios that were developed.
- **Section 6.** Tabulates the adjusted population totals created based on the extractions.
- **Appendix A.** Incorporates Esri's initial report that assesses data quality and options for non-permanent population extractions.

1.3 Related Documents

This document references an earlier report that included a detailed assessment of options and available data sources to conduct the non-resident population extraction for 2011. This report

[“Assessment on Non-Permanent Population Adjustment” \(issue date August 17, 2011\)](#)

is incorporated into Appendix A of this report.

2.0 Defining the 2011 Extraction Model

2.1 Requirement to Exclude Certain Non-Permanent Populations

For the 2011 Reapportionment effort, the Reapportionment Commission has decided to use the Census Base Population as reported in the PL 94-171 data to develop the proposed State of Hawaii legislative redistricting plans.

This is different from prior reapportionment efforts (e.g. 1991, 2001), where populations defined as “non-permanent” were excluded from the Census Population Base for purposes of reapportionment and redistricting of the State’s 51 House and 25 Senate districts. The 2011 Reapportionment Commission therefore still directed to pursue an extraction of non-permanent populations as a possible alternative population base to use, if it was ultimately deemed desirable to follow historical precedents for the reapportionment and redistricting effort.

The non-permanent populations to be considered for the exclusion included non-permanent military personnel including their dependents and non-permanent students.

2.2 Defining Permanent and Non-Permanent Populations in Hawaii

Based on the principle of “Equal Representation” each member of a legislative body represents roughly equal proportions of the populations. For the Federal House of Representatives that population is defined as the “resident population” as published by the U.S. Census Bureau in the PL 94-171 census block counts for each state. For the Hawaii State Senate and State House districts, the Hawaii Constitution defines the population receiving representation as the portion of the resident population also considered to be “permanent”.

The U.S. Census Bureau defines the “resident population” of a state as the population for whom that state is their “usual residence”. There are many specific rules for special cases, but in essence, if someone’s usual residence is in a certain state for more than six months of the year, then that person is a resident of that state. Thus, certain populations who may be in a state on Census Day (April 1, 2010) (e.g. persons in transit, tourists, snowbirds and other short term visitors), are not considered residents and are not included in a state’s PL 94-171 resident population counts.

For the Hawaii State Senate and State House, not all residents may receive representation. The Hawaii Constitution specifies that only “permanent residents” shall receive representation, thus creating a potential subset of residents, “non-permanent residents”, who are not represented. The State of Hawaii Constitution does not define what constitutes “permanent” versus “non-permanent” populations. Therefore, for reapportionment and redistricting purposes, a determination of permanent versus non-permanent residents is left up to the Reapportionment Commission during each reapportionment/redistricting cycle.

In past efforts (1991, 2001), the non-permanent population was defined as non-permanent military personnel (including dependents) and non-permanent students. These populations were considered to be less permanent than other residents in Hawaii their entire life based on criteria that considered tax status, ties to the community, or intent to remain permanently in Hawaii.

- Military personnel in group quarters who are generally quite transient, may only live in Hawaii for a year or two, and would therefore seem less permanent than other Hawaii residents.
- Military personnel who live on base may live in Hawaii longer than those in group quarters, and may bring their families with them, so they would seem more a part of the community. Still, they would also seem less permanent than other Hawaii residents.
- Military personnel living off-base would seem even more a part of the community, but would still seem somewhat less permanent than other Hawaii residents.
- Finally international students or students coming from other states would also seem less permanent than other Hawaii residents, because their residency in Hawaii will likely end at the conclusion of their studies.

Since all these populations could be considered somewhat less permanent than those living in Hawaii their entire life, they could reasonably be considered candidates for exclusion from representation in Hawaii State Legislative Districts based on the mandate in the Hawaii Constitution.

2.3 Assessing Past Extraction Models for Use in 2011

2.3.1 The Home-State Model

In 1991 and 2001, definition of non-permanent populations was based on a “Home-State Model. Using the Home-State Model state of residence was determined as follows:

- **Military Sponsors and their Dependents.** Every military sponsor must declare which state is his or her “home state” for tax and other financial purposes. Those who declare that Hawaii is their “home state” would be considered “permanent residents” of Hawaii, and those who consider some other state as their “home state” would be considered “non-permanent residents” of Hawaii – assuming that their intent is to return to their “home state” at some point in the future.
- **Students.** Students registered at Hawaiian Universities pay either in-state or out-of-state tuition. Those who pay in-state tuition would be considered permanent residents of Hawaii. Those paying out-of-state tuition would be considered part of the non-permanent population.

This was the assumption used by the 2001 Hawaii Reapportionment Commission to exclude (remove) certain military sponsors and their dependents from the PL 94-171 census counts to create a different (smaller) population base for Hawaii reapportionment and redistricting of Hawaii State House and Senate districts.

Using data from the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) and from Universities in Hawaii that included home state and residence Zip Codes on Census day, the non-permanent populations were allocated to census blocks using a disaggregation model, and then extracted from the Census Population base in the PL 94-171 data.

This was also the model originally considered for the 2011 Extraction.

2.3.2 Data Requirements for the Home-State Model

The accuracy of the home state model relies on receiving location specific (address or ZIP Code) residence information for the specific non-permanent populations to be extracted as of the date of the 2010 Census (April 1, 2010). Specifically, the Home-State Model depends on being able to determine the following with a reasonable degree of certainty:

- **Location.** Where is the non-permanent resident's usual residence? If location can be determined to the Census Block directly (e.g. via address geocoding) this is more certain, than locations by Zip Code (which would have to be disaggregated first to be allocated to Census Blocks).
- **Timeliness.** What was the non-resident population's usual residence as of April 2010? If it cannot be clearly determined where the non-permanent residents lived (and were counted) on Census day, this introduces the uncertainty of potentially excluding too many or too few from the Census Population base.
- **Non-Permanent Status.** Does the person fit the criteria of "non-permanency" (e.g. home, taxes, and ties to the community)? If the person's status with respect to permanency cannot be determined, this introduces an uncertainty of potentially excluding too many from the Census Population base.

All three data components are important, because for reapportionment and redistricting purposes, the non-permanent populations would ultimately need to be subtracted from the PL 94-171 census block counts the non-permanent population was originally counted in on Census Day. The ideal data source would entail an accurate listing of the non-permanent population documenting their non-permanent status based on the permanency criteria established above, and their actual residence address at the date of the Census (April 1, 2010).

2.4 The Extraction Model for 2011

2.4.1 Assessing the Home State Model for Use in 2011

In 2011, the data received for non-permanent students included the required location specific counts for the non-permanent population. For the non-permanent student population applying the Home State Model therefore proved suitable. The specific data sources used are further described in Section 4.0.

The DMDC has been responsive to the Office of Elections requests for location specific counts of non-permanent military sponsors and their dependents, but has been unable to provide the required information. Specifically, data received from the Military Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) did not provide residence information for military sponsors or their dependents nor did it provide specific breakdowns of permanent and non-permanent residents by location. A detailed assessment of the non-permanent resident data received from the DMDC has been provided in a separate report. (See Assessment on Non-Permanent Population Adjustment – August 17, 2011 – included in Appendix A). In summary, the key issues included the following:

- The DMDC could provide counts of active duty personnel by Zip Code, but could not identify what portion of the military population are permanent residents and what portion are non-permanent residents by location.
- The DMDC could only provide Duty Zip Codes for active duty personnel. It was therefore not possible to identify where they actually lived on Census Day.
- The DMDC could provide dependent data for active duty personnel in Hawaii, but could not provide information on their actual location of residence on Census Day, or if they fit the definition of permanent or non-permanent residents of Hawaii.

Since the non-permanent military population comprises the vast majority of all non-permanent population to be considered for extraction, this lack of specific data from DMDC did not allow the home state model used previously to be used for the 2011 extraction of non-permanent military personnel.

2.4.2 Defining the 2011 Extraction Model

Given the difficulty in acquiring sufficiently detailed data from the DMDC for the “Home State Model” to be accurately used, a new model was devised for the extraction of both non-permanent student and non-permanent military populations. Instead of DMDC data, the new model takes advantage of Census population counts of military personnel living in military group quarters or on military bases.

The U.S. Census provides block-level counts for military “group quarters”. These are often high-density, high-count blocks that can make a significant localized difference when

redistricting. The U.S. Census also provides block-level counts for military on-base populations. These census blocks are generally spread out across the base and are not as high-count as the group quarters. Military sponsors and dependents that live off base are not counted separately by the U.S. Census. This information can be used in an alternate model of determining non-permanent military residents.

If all Hawaii military residents received representation then an adjustment to the PL 94-171 data would not be necessary. If some Hawaii military residents are assumed to be non-permanent, and therefore not be represented, the use of the census block-level military counts may provide a direct, simple way to identify and subtract those non-permanent populations.

- **Military Group Quarters Residents.** As already mentioned, military sponsors in group quarters could be considered the least permanent of the Hawaii military residents. If they were assumed to be non-permanent, they could easily be subtracted directly from the U.S. Census PL 94-171 data at the block level. This would result in a net subtraction of 12,551 military personnel from the PL-94-171 counts (see Section 5.0 for details).
- **On-base military populations.** Populations living on-base can reasonably be considered to be either a military sponsor or a dependent. If these populations are also considered to be non-permanent, they could similarly be subtracted from the U.S. Census PL 94-171 data at the block level. This would result in a net subtraction of 69,614 military personnel from the PL-94-171 counts. (See Section 5.0 for details)

Most of the group quarters census blocks are on base and so are included in the 69,614 count. However three group quarters blocks are not on-base (total population is 509 persons). Subtracting both group quarters and on-base Hawaii military residents would result in a net subtraction of 70,123 persons from the PL-94-171 counts.

- **Non Permanent Students.** Non-permanent student information data included location information at the address or the Zip Code level allowing their location of residence on Census day to be determined based on the Home State Model as discussed in Section 2.4.1, although with varying degrees of certainty. Records with decodable addresses could be assigned to a block with a high degree of certainty. Records at the Zip Code level could be assigned at a lower level of certainty, using a disaggregation model as described in Section 5.

Using this approach, no data would be required from the DMDC. All required data on the military population is provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. No Zip Code to census block modeling is needed for the military populations, since the data is already provided at the block level. Finally, no special assumptions are necessary regarding actual place of residence on Census Day (e.g. Due to “reporting lag” if personnel do not update their address after a new posting), since the counts provided by the Census Bureau reflect the actual populations of military personnel residing in those Census blocks on Census Day.

Non-permanent students would continue to be assigned to blocks using either geocoding or a disaggregation model, but comprise a proportionally smaller population than the military.

While this model has significant advantages, there are also some shortcomings:








- This model may subtract some Hawaii permanent resident military from group quarters and on-base census blocks that should not be subtracted.
- The model cannot account (or extract) any non-permanent military that live in off-base census blocks, since the Census does not provide counts of military personnel living off-base.




The key uncertainties in the 2011 model are further discussed in the following section.

2.4.3 Assessing Certainty/Uncertainty in the 2011 Extraction Model

Table 1 provides a qualitative assessment of the certainty that any excluded population records (non-permanent military or students) meet the criteria of exclusion based on Location, Timeliness, and Non-Permanent Status. The assessment was ultimately used to create three different extraction scenarios – an initial scenario with only the highest certainty records, and two additional scenarios that cumulatively added additional population records with somewhat lesser certainty.

Table 1: Degree of Certainty in the 2011 Extraction Model

Criteria	Assessment	
Location. Confidence the non-permanent resident's usual residence is allocated to the right Census Block		
Military in Group Quarters	High. Direct to Census Block	
Military on Base	High. Direct to Census Block	
Students with fully geocodable addresses	High. Direct to Census Block	
Students with Zip Codes Only	Lower. Disaggregation from Zip Code to Census Block	
Timeliness. Confidence of the non-permanent resident's usual residence on Census Day (April 1, 2010)		
Military in Group Quarters	High. Counted in their Census Block on Census Day	
Military on Base	High. Counted in their Census Block on Census Day	
Students:	High. Residence Current as of Spring Semester 2010. Most likely like Counted in their Census Block of Residence on Census	

Criteria	Assessment	
	Day	
Non-Permanent Status. Confidence the person a non-permanent resident		
Military in Group Quarters	Unknown. Likelihood is high, because Barracks are transient housing	
Military on Base	Unknown. Likelihood is somewhat lower than group quarters, because on-base housing is less transient.	
Students	High. Students were identified as non-permanent by their institution.	

2.4.4 2011 Extraction Scenarios

To appropriately consider the varying levels of uncertainty in identifying non-permanent military and student populations or their location on Census Day, the 2011 model incorporated three alternate extraction scenarios. The scenarios are cumulative. The first Extract includes the populations with the highest level of certainty in determining their non-permanency and location. Successive extracts add populations whose status or location is less certain.

- **Extract A.** This extract includes students with full addresses and military populations in group quarters. Census block location for these populations is known, and there is a high degree of certainty the population is non-permanent.
- **Extract B.** This extract includes the population from Extract A, and adds military populations living On-base. Census block location for these populations is known, but for on-base military personnel there is a lesser degree of certainty that they are also non-permanent.
- **Extract C.** This extract includes the population from Extract B, and adds non-permanent students whose location can only be determined to the Zip Code level. There is a high degree of certainty that the students are in fact non-permanent, but their location is only known at the Zip Code level, therefore requiring a lower precision disaggregation model to assign them to Census Blocks.

Which extraction scenario to ultimately apply will depend on the level of uncertainty the Commission deems acceptable when excluding populations for purposes of state legislative redistricting. Extract A has the highest degree of certainty in that all excluded persons fit the criteria for exclusion and are extracted from the correct census block. Extracts 2 and 3 have lesser certainty, in that there is a greater chance that the extraction may include some permanent residents, or that they may be excluded from the wrong Census Block.

3.0 Data Products Created for the Extraction

The following products were created for the non-resident population extraction

Population extractions for each of the three Extraction Scenarios. The three scenarios are cumulative, successively adding additional populations as follows:

- **Extraction A.** Students with fully decodable addresses and population in military group quarters blocks.
- **Extraction B.** Extract A plus population living in blocks located in military bases (on-base military blocks).
- **Extraction C.** Extract B plus non-permanent students with zip code only addresses

Procedures and data processing results are documented in Section 5.0 of this Report.

Adjusted population totals for each extraction scenario. These summaries calculate the adjusted population totals for each extraction scenario for the entire state and by Basic Island Unit (BIU), including district population targets for the original count and each of the adjusted totals. Results are document in Section 6.0 of this report.

Population extractions for the Hawaii Basic Island Unit. This was a population summary of the non-permanent population created specifically for the Hawaii County Reapportionment Commission.

Spatial overlays/extracts summarizing military populations living in Group Quarters and On-Base. These include populations living in military group quarters by block and populations living on military bases by Basic Island Unit (BIU) and military base.

Population deviations from the target population in the proposed redistricting plan for each of the extractions. This product uses the Burns v. Gill method to calculate deviations from the target population for each extraction scenarios as they exist in the originally proposed redistricting plan which uses the original Census Base Population. Results are documented in Section 6.0 of this report.

Redistricting databases with a revised “TOTAL population column” that reflects each of the 3 extraction scenarios above. The updated redistricting databases were uploaded into the State of Hawaii instance of the Online Redistricting Solution. New redistricting plan templates were created for use by the Commission’s technical committee, if the Reapportionment Commission elects to create revised redistricting plans that utilize the adjusted totals from the extraction scenarios.

4.0 Data Sources

The following sections describe the data sources that were used to create the non-permanent resident and non-permanent student extractions.

4.1 Non-Permanent Student Population

Non-permanent student enrollment was requested and received from the 3 largest universities in Hawaii, including the University of Hawaii System (UH), Hawaii Pacific University (HPU), and Brigham Young University (BYU). Office of Elections requested data from Chaminade University but received no response.

- **Hawaii Pacific University (HPU).** HPU provided street address records of non-permanent students as of Spring 2010. The records classify international students and others paying out of state tuition. The data was delivered as a spreadsheet (Census – HPU Non-Hawaii Resident Student Addresses.xls)
- **Brigham Young University (BYU).** BYU provided street address records of non-permanent students as of Spring 2010. The data was delivered as spreadsheets (INTERNATIONAL_STUDENTS_ADDRESS.XLS, NON-INTERNATIONAL_STUDEENTS.XLS)
- **University of Hawaii (UH).** UH provided tallies of non-permanent students by Zip Code of residence as of spring 2010. The data was delivered as a spreadsheet (Non-resident Zip Codes Spring 2010 (Distr).xlsx)
- **County of Hawaii.** The County of Hawaii provided geocodable addresses for the UH Hilo Campus and for non-permanent students in Community Colleges (also considered to be part of the UH system). The data was delivered as spreadsheets (Nakamoto Hawaii County SP2010 UH Hilo Nonresident addresses x.xls and Non-Resident Enrollment Addresses.xls)

4.2 Non-Permanent Military Populations

As discussed above, data sources requested and provided by DMDC could not be used to reliably extract non-permanent military sponsors or their dependents from the Census Population Base. Instead, military population counts were collected from Census data – using population counts of Census blocks classified as military group quarters, or census blocks falling within military bases (On-base population).

The following lists the specific data sources that were used:

- **2010 Census Advance Group Quarters Summary File.** This file shows the seven types of group quarters including the two non-institutionalized group quarters categories of interest for the non-permanent population extractions – university student housing and military quarters and other non-institutional facilities. Data are

provided for states, counties, census tracts and blocks. The file was used to derive military and student populations living in group quarters.

4.3 Census Demographic Data

- **2010 Census Redistricting Data [PL 94-171] Summary Files.** This file provided the original Census Population base. It was linked to Tiger/Line Shapefiles with the TOTAL population column adjusted based on the results from the extraction.

4.4 Spatial Data

Spatial data sources used primarily included Tiger/Line Shapefiles published by the Census Bureau in conjunction with the P.L. 94-171 data. The following layers were used:

- **Military Bases.** The Census Bureau provides a Tiger/Line Shapefiles with military bases in Hawaii (tl_2010_15_mil). The line work of the shapefile follows block boundaries. The file shapefile was used to extract military census blocks and population counts to derive the On-base military population.
- **Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs).** The Census Bureau Zip Code Tabulation Areas (tl_2010_15_zcta510) was used for geocoding and for analyzing the location of non-permanent student populations whose residence location included only Zip Codes.
- **Street Centerlines.** The Tiger/Line Roads layer (tl_2010_<county>_roads) was used for the geocoding of student addresses.
- **Census Tabulation Blocks.** Tiger/Line Census Tabulation blocks (tl_2010_15_tabblock10) was used as the base layer from which total population counts were adjusted.
- **College Locations.** A layer of College locations was extracted from Census Area Landmarks (tl_2010_<county>_arealm). For colleges that do not have Census landmarks points were created. The layers were used to evaluate the proximity of student residence locations to university and community college campuses.

4.5 Source Data Summary Tallies

Table 1 provides a summary of the population counts in the source data as received from the Universities (for students) and derived from the Census P.L. 94-171 and Advance Group Quarters Summary files.

Table 2: Non-Permanent Population Tallies from Data Providers

Non-Permanent Population	Source Data Count	Used After Data Cleansing*	Notes
Candidates for inclusion in Extract A			
Military in Group Quarters(MGQs) that are located on base	12,042	12,042	
MGQ (Off-Base)	509	509	
Fully Geocodable Student Totals	4,602	3,907	
HPU	3,200	2,818	Includes 478 mapped on base, but not MGQs
BYU International Students	14	14	Apart from international students, BYU also provided addresses of other "non-resident" students (a total of 613). These were not used, because they appeared to reflect students not living in University residences, rather than "non-permanent" students.
UH Hilo	1,127	792	Geocodable addresses of non-permanent students for the UH Hilo campus.
Hawaii Community Colleges (HCC)	261	43	Geocodeable addresses of non-permanent students for Hawaii Community Colleges.
UH System	NA	240	Removed from Zip Code level only addresses, because they can be mapped to blocks (via student dormitories)
Candidates to add to Extract B			
Military On Base (not already included in group quarters)	57,572	57,572	
Revised Fully Geocodable Students	NA	(478)	Subtract 478 fully geocodable students since already accounted in Military On Base Population
Candidates to add to Extract C			
UH System (Students with only Zip Code level addresses)	7,337	6,269	This count includes the students from UH Hilo and the Hawaii Community Colleges (both also provided separate counts with geocodeable addresses.
Total Population Considered for Extraction	82,062	79,821	

*See Section 5 for details.

5.0 Procedures

If extractions to the U.S. Census PL 94-171 census block counts are to be made for redistricting, data on the non-permanent populations to be extracted must also be known or estimated at the census block level. The following section defines the procedures used to extract the non-permanent populations at the block level for each of the three extraction scenarios. The extractions were subsequently used to calculate adjusted population totals for the State and each Basic Island Unit (BIU) (see Section 6.0 for results)

5.1 Extraction Scenario A

Extraction Scenario A consisted of the extraction of military populations in group quarters and students with fully geocodable addresses. This resulted in a total of 16,458 records being extracted. Procedures used were as follows.

- **Determining Military Population Living in Group Quarters.** The 2010 Census Advance Group Quarters Summary File was used to identify Military Group Quarter (MGQ) blocks and their population. The results were used to create a Shapefile to map all of the military group quarter blocks and population counts, and to create summary statistics, including total number of MGQ blocks and total MGQ population.
- **Geocoding Students.** Students with fully geocodable addresses were geocoded using multiple geocoding passes. For Honolulu the first pass was to use a locator created with the County's site address point feature class. The second pass was a locator that used the Tiger/Line street centerline feature class (for which the streets that are on bases are updated by the military). The third pass for Honolulu, and the only pass for the rest of the State was to use the ArcGIS Online: 10.0 US Streets Geocode Service. Because the Honolulu streets do not have a perfect match with Tiger/Line streets, we made sure around military bases and military quarters that this difference did not move the points across the street (when compared to Tiger/Line).

Only records resulting in valid geocodes were included in the extraction. Student addresses found to fall into MGQ blocks were subtracted prior to the extraction to avoid double counting records that were already accounted for in the MGQ count. Student records that could not be geocoded (i.e. invalid data) were discarded from the extraction. Data processing results for Extraction A are shown in Table 3. Detailed Extraction statistics are provided in Section 5.4

Table 3: Scenario A Extraction Results (Geocoding)

Extraction Component	Count	Number of Blocks	Count, Highest Population Block
Military Group Quarters	12,551	38	3241
Fully Geocodable Students	3,907	1,163	248
Total for Extraction A	16,458	1,201	

Table 4: Military Group Quarter Population Counts by Block

BLOCK	MGQ Population	Military Base
1001	5	Bellows AFS
1006	1	Bellows AFS
1034	134	Camp Smith
1026	125	Ft Shafter
1031	76	Ft Shafter
2027	80	Helemano
1005	108	Hickam AFB
1008	229	Hickam AFB
1019	334	Kaena Pt
1006	52	MCBH Kaneohe
1035	296	MCBH Kaneohe
1039	379	MCBH Kaneohe
1040	1155	MCBH Kaneohe
1042	697	MCBH Kaneohe
2001	360	MCBH Kaneohe
2012	44	MCBH Kaneohe
2070	220	NCTAMS
1114	367	Pearl Harbor
1115	331	Pearl Harbor
1126	23	Pearl Harbor
1222	159	Pearl Harbor
1225	240	Pearl Harbor
2012	170	Pearl Harbor
3013	3241	Pearl Harbor
1002	123	Schofield
1006	26	Schofield
1014	205	Schofield
1018	211	Schofield

BLOCK	MGQ Population	Military Base
1019	478	Schofield
1024	713	Schofield
1026	467	Schofield
1028	229	Schofield
1034	219	Schofield
2009	653	Schofield
2010	242	Schofield
3000	129	Tripler
1039	17	Wheeler
1047	13	Wheeler
Total	12,551	

5.2 Extraction Scenario B

Extraction Scenario B added population counts from On-base military personnel to the Totals from Extraction Scenario A. The additional population added accounted for 57,572 military personnel that live on base, but not in MGQs.

- Determining the Military Population Living On Base** Tiger/Line Shapefiles of military bases in Hawaii (tl_2010_15_mil) were overlaid with the Tiger/Line Shapefile of Census Block tabulations to extract the population counts of blocks on military bases (the results including the on-base MGQs (12,042, already part of Extraction A), and a count of an additional 57,572 military personnel living on base. The results were used to create a Shapefile to map all military population blocks with associated population counts and to create summary statistics, including total number of Military Base blocks and Military population by base. To complete the count for Scenario B, MGQs not located on base were added. To avoid double counting, geocoded students that were found to have military addresses were subtracted. Data processing results from Extraction B are shown in Tables 5 and 6. Detailed extraction statistics are provided in Section 5.4.

Table 5: Scenario B Extraction Results

Extraction Component	Count	Number of Blocks	Count, Highest Population Block
On-base Military (not in group quarters)	57,572		
MGQs (on base)	12,042	3	
Subtotal – Military living on base	69,614	473	3,241
MGQs not on base	509	3	334
Geocoded Students(Excluding those with Military Addresses)	3,429	975	248
Total for Extraction B	73,552	1,451	

Table 6: On-Base Military Population by County and Base

Military Base	Population Count
City & County of Honolulu	
Aliamanu Mil Res	2,835
Bellows Air Force Sta	1
Coast Guard Air Station Barbers Point	56
Coast Guard Base Honolulu (Housing Area)	478
Cp H M Smith	134
Diamond Head Lighthouse	3
Dillingham Mil Res	46
Ford Island Naval Reservation	1,657
Ft Derussy Armed Forces Recreation Center	19
Ft Shafter	374
Helemano Radar Sta	2,292
Hickam AFB	6,814
Makua Mil Res	7
Marine Corps Base Kaneohe	9,517
Naval Reservation Lualualei	6
Naval Station Pearl Harbor	19,182
Puuloa Training Facility	3,250
Schofield Barracks	16,309
Tripler Army Medical Ctr	670
Wakakalua Ammunition Storage Tunnel	4,185
Wheeler Army Airfield	1,634

Military Base	Population Count
Kauai County	
Pacific Missile Range Facility Barking Sands	142
Hawaii County	
Kilauea Military Cp	3
TOTAL	69,614

5.3 Extraction Scenario C

Extraction Scenario C added population counts from Students whose residence was only provided at the Zip Code level to the Totals from Extraction Scenario B. This added an additional population count of 6,269 to this Extraction Scenario. This affected students from the UH System (except a subset from the UH Hilo campus and HCCs for which fully decodable addresses were provided). The following describes the procedures used.

- Locating Students to Zip Codes.** The Census Bureau Zip Code Tabulation Areas (tl_2010_15_zcta510) was used initially for analyzing the location of non-permanent student populations whose residence location included only Zip Codes. Only records with valid Zip Codes were included in the extraction. Records with invalid Zip Codes (e.g. out of state, P.O. Box, blank) were discarded from the extraction.

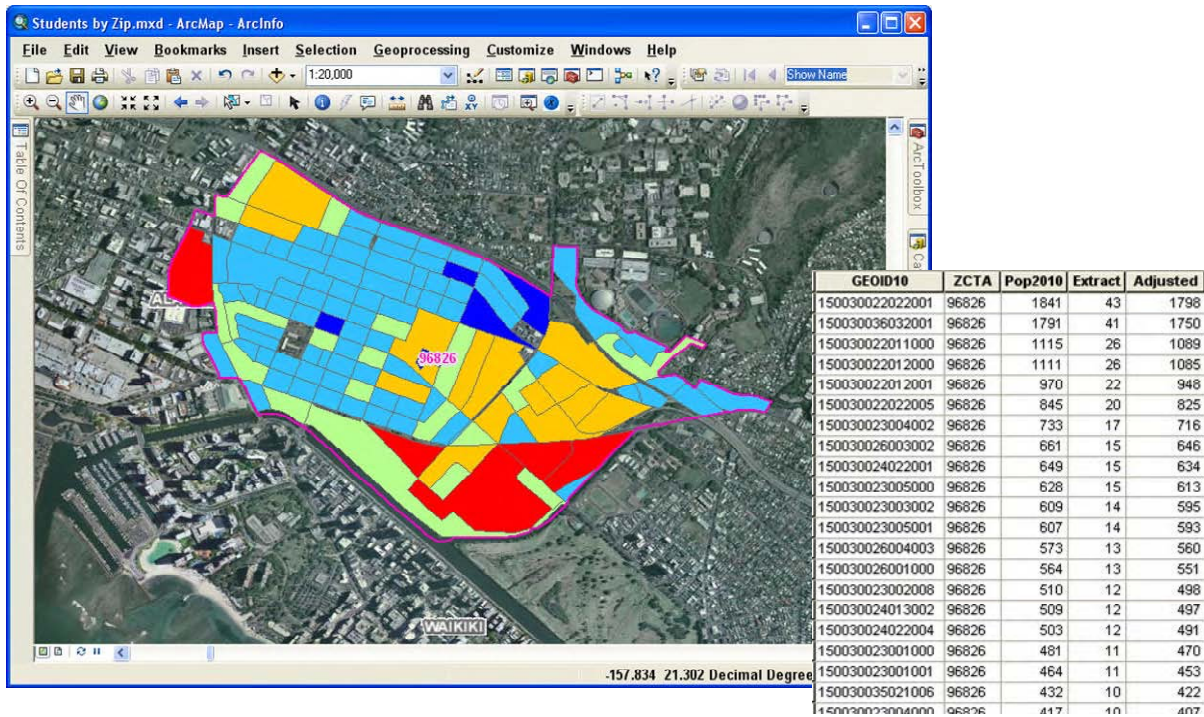
Since the student count provided by UH also included the students from UH Hilo and the HCCs, which could be geocoded, those records were excluded from the appropriate Zip Codes prior to applying the disaggregation model. Detailed extraction statistics are provided in Section 5.4.

- Allocating Students from Zip Codes to Blocks.** A disaggregation model was applied to assign Zip Code-level non-permanent populations to individual census blocks in proportion to the total population of each census block. The example below, showing University of Hawaii non-resident student counts for Zip Code 96826 walks through the process and the calculations that are being used to assign students with Zip Code locations to blocks based on this model.

Table 7. Disaggregating Zip Code Counts to Blocks (Example Zip Code 96826)

Zip Code Characteristic	Data Summary																																																																																																														
South of Hawaii Manoa Campus																																																																																																															
According to data received from the University of Hawaii, 715 non-permanent resident students live in ZIP Code 96826.	715 Non-Permanent Residents																																																																																																														
According to the U.S. Census Bureau PL 94-171 data. 30,842 residents live in ZIP Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA) 96826.	30,842 Total Population																																																																																																														
These 30,842 residents are spread across 121 census blocks with population. The largest block population is 1,841. The smallest block population is 2.	121 Census Blocks																																																																																																														
How do we spread 715 non-permanent students across the 121 census blocks? Approximately 1 in every 43 residents is non-permanent.	<p>715/30,842 = 1 in 43 residents is a non-permanent student. Use that proportion to extract from each census block.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>GEOID10</th> <th>ZCTA</th> <th>Pop2010</th> <th>Extract</th> <th>Adjusted</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>150030022022001</td><td>96826</td><td>1841</td><td>43</td><td>1798</td></tr> <tr><td>150030036032001</td><td>96826</td><td>1791</td><td>41</td><td>1750</td></tr> <tr><td>150030022011000</td><td>96826</td><td>1115</td><td>26</td><td>1089</td></tr> <tr><td>150030022012000</td><td>96826</td><td>1111</td><td>26</td><td>1085</td></tr> <tr><td>150030022012001</td><td>96826</td><td>970</td><td>22</td><td>948</td></tr> <tr><td>150030022022005</td><td>96826</td><td>845</td><td>20</td><td>825</td></tr> <tr><td>150030023004002</td><td>96826</td><td>733</td><td>17</td><td>716</td></tr> <tr><td>150030026003002</td><td>96826</td><td>661</td><td>15</td><td>646</td></tr> <tr><td>150030024022001</td><td>96826</td><td>649</td><td>15</td><td>634</td></tr> <tr><td>150030023005000</td><td>96826</td><td>628</td><td>15</td><td>613</td></tr> <tr><td>150030023003002</td><td>96826</td><td>609</td><td>14</td><td>595</td></tr> <tr><td>150030023005001</td><td>96826</td><td>607</td><td>14</td><td>593</td></tr> <tr><td>150030026004003</td><td>96826</td><td>573</td><td>13</td><td>560</td></tr> <tr><td>150030026001000</td><td>96826</td><td>564</td><td>13</td><td>551</td></tr> <tr><td>150030023002008</td><td>96826</td><td>510</td><td>12</td><td>498</td></tr> <tr><td>150030024013002</td><td>96826</td><td>509</td><td>12</td><td>497</td></tr> <tr><td>150030024022004</td><td>96826</td><td>503</td><td>12</td><td>491</td></tr> <tr><td>150030023001000</td><td>96826</td><td>481</td><td>11</td><td>470</td></tr> <tr><td>150030023001001</td><td>96826</td><td>464</td><td>11</td><td>453</td></tr> <tr><td>150030035021006</td><td>96826</td><td>432</td><td>10</td><td>422</td></tr> <tr><td>150030023004000</td><td>96826</td><td>417</td><td>10</td><td>407</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	GEOID10	ZCTA	Pop2010	Extract	Adjusted	150030022022001	96826	1841	43	1798	150030036032001	96826	1791	41	1750	150030022011000	96826	1115	26	1089	150030022012000	96826	1111	26	1085	150030022012001	96826	970	22	948	150030022022005	96826	845	20	825	150030023004002	96826	733	17	716	150030026003002	96826	661	15	646	150030024022001	96826	649	15	634	150030023005000	96826	628	15	613	150030023003002	96826	609	14	595	150030023005001	96826	607	14	593	150030026004003	96826	573	13	560	150030026001000	96826	564	13	551	150030023002008	96826	510	12	498	150030024013002	96826	509	12	497	150030024022004	96826	503	12	491	150030023001000	96826	481	11	470	150030023001001	96826	464	11	453	150030035021006	96826	432	10	422	150030023004000	96826	417	10	407
GEOID10	ZCTA	Pop2010	Extract	Adjusted																																																																																																											
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Figure 1: Zip Code 96826 – following Adjustment



Data processing Results for Extraction C are summarized in Table 7. Detailed extraction statistics are provided in Section 5.4.

Table 8: Extraction C Data Processing Results

Extraction Component	Count	Number of Blocks	Count, Highest Population Block
On-base Military (not in group quarters)	57,572		
MGQs (on base)	12,042		
Subtotal – Military living on base	69,614	473	3,241
MGQs not on base	509	3	334
Geocoded Students(Excluding those with Military Addresses)	3,429	975	248
Students Mapped and Disaggregated by Zip	6,269	2,029	79
Total for Extraction C	79,821	3,480	

5.4 Extraction Statistics and Exception Conditions

5.4.1 Extraction Statistics

Table 9 summarizes the extraction statistics, showing the contribution each population component made to the overall total population that is being considered for each Extraction Scenario.

Table 9: Extraction Summary by Population Component

Extraction	Total in Extraction	Population Component				
		Military Group Quarters	MGQs Not on Base	Students Mapped but not In MGQs	Military Installations	Disaggregated Students
Extraction A	16,458	12,551		3,907		
Extraction B	73,552		509	3,429	69,614	
Extraction C	79,821		509	3,429	69,614	6,269

Table 10 provides extraction statistics for the Military Population. Table 11 provides extraction statistics for the student population.

Table 10. Extraction Statistics for the Military Population

Military Population Component	Count (Extracted from Census Blocks)
Military Group Quarters (Total)	12,551
MGQs (on Base)	12,042
MGQs (not on Base)	509
Military On Base (Total)	69,614
Military On Base (Not including MGQs)	57,572

Table 11. Extraction Statistics for the Student Population

Source Institution	Submitted	Invalid Zip Code (blank, wrong Term, or Outside HI)	P.O. Box and Zip Code - Not a residence	Unable to Geocode*	Mapped On Base but not in MGQs	Mapped In Military Group Quarters	Mapped - Never double counted	Only 5 Digit Zip Code of Residence (Non-Military)	Check Sum	Mapped but unable to extract from geocoded Census Block	Disaggregated Students **
HPU	3,200	2	209	127	478	28	2,340		3,184	34	142
BYU International Students	14	0	0	0	0	0	14		14	0	0
Hawaii Community College (HCC)	261	205	11	2	0	0	43		261	0	2
UH Hilo	1,127	223	101	11	0	0	792		1,127	5	16**
UH System	7,337	153	0	33	0	0	240	6,911	7,337	0	6,109
Total	11,939	583	321	173	478	28	3,429	6,911	11,923	39	6,269

*19 HPU students that could not be geocoded are on Military Base Zip Codes

** For UH System the disaggregated counts are NET of UH Hilo and HCC Students (HCC Student Counts exceeded UH System Total for zip codes 96720 and 96754).

5.4.2 Exception Conditions

The following lists specific exception conditions that were encountered during data processing and how they were handled.

- **Brigham Young University (BYU).** Apart from international students, BYU also provided addresses of other “non-resident” students (a total of 613). These were not used, because they appeared to reflect students not living in University residences, rather than “non-permanent” students.
- **Chaminade University.** No data regarding non-permanent student populations was received for Chaminade University. The non-permanent student extractions therefore do not include any extractions for that institution.
- **UH System Source Data.** The total count of non-permanent students provided by UH was 10,493. However, only 7,337 had associated Zip Codes that allowed extraction by residence location. Only the lower count (i.e. only records with associated Zip Codes) were considered for extraction.
- **Supplementary Geocodable Addresses for UH Hilo and HCCs.** For Extraction C, geocoded UH Hilo students Zip Codes were removed from the UH System Zip Code totals. This brought the un-geocoded population in Hilo (Zip Code 96720) down from 732 to 3. But there are 34 Hawaii Community College students also in that Zip Code. These HCC students were not removed from the UH System totals. We assume that they are part of the non-permanent residents included in the UH System count, but without an assigned Zip Code.
- **Geocodable Records in the UH System Data.** The UH System included some 9 digit Zip Codes (Zip + 4) which matched dormitories on the East-West Center, UH Manoa and a couple of Apartment Buildings adjacent to the campus. These students were removed as part of Extraction A.

6.0 Adjusted Population Totals

6.1 Summary of Adjusted Populations

The following tables list the adjusted totals based on the results from each extraction. The resulting adjusted totals for each extraction were incorporated into the Tiger/Line Shapefiles to provide new, adjusted population base for Redistricting. These updated redistricting databases were uploaded into the State of Hawaii instance of the Online Redistricting Solution. Detailed extraction statistics are provided in Section 6.2.

Table 12: Extraction A Summary

Extraction A	Extraction	Adjusted Total
Honolulu	15,660	937,547
Hawaii	793	184,286
Maui	4	154,920
Kauai	1	67,090

Table 13: Extraction B Summary

Extraction B (includes Extraction A):	Extraction	Adjusted Total
Honolulu	72,609	880,598
Hawaii	796	184,283
Maui	4	154,920
Kauai	143	66,948

Table 14: Extraction C Summary

Extraction C (Includes Extraction B)	Extraction	Adjusted Totals
Honolulu	78,524	874,683
Hawaii	921	184,158
Maui	178	154,746
Kauai	198	66,893

6.2 Adjusted Population Detail

The following tables provide a detailed breakdown of the adjusted population for each extraction at the State level and by Island Unit. The detail shows the count extracted by population type (military group quarters, on-base military personnel, fully geocoded students, and students with Zip Codes only (allocated to blocks via the disaggregation model)

Table 15: Population Adjustment Detail for Extraction A

State of Hawaii	population	blocks	max					
Starting Pop	1,360,301							
MGQ	12,551	38	3,241	MGQ = Military Group Quarters				
student full	3,907	1,163	248	Students with geocodable addresses				
total	16,458	1,201						
Adjusted Pop	1,343,843							
				S seats	H seats	S target	H target	
Honolulu BIU	953,207			18	35	52956	27234	original
MGQ	12,551							
student full	3,109							
total	15,660							
Adjusted Pop	937,547			18	35	52086	26787	adjusted
				S seats	H seats	S target	H target	
Hawaii BIU	185,079			3	7	61693	26440	original
MGQ								
student full	793							
total	793							
Adjusted Pop	184,286			3	7	61429	26327	adjusted
				S seats	H seats	S target	H target	
Maui BIU	154,924			3	6	51641	25821	original
MGQ								
student full	4							
total	4							
Adjusted Pop	154,920			3	6	51640	25820	adjusted
				S seats	H seats	S target	H target	
Kauai BIU	67,091			1	3	67091	22364	original
MGQ								
student full	1							
total	1							
Adjusted Pop	67,090			1	3	67090	22363	adjusted

Table 16: Population Adjustment Detail for Extraction B

State of Hawaii	population	blocks	max					
Starting Pop	1,360,301							
On base	69,614	473	3,241	Military on base				
MGQ NOB	509	3	334	Military Group Quarters and not on base				
Student full NOB	3,429	975	248	Students with geocodable addresses and not on base				
total	73,552	1,451						
Adjusted Pop	1,286,749							
				S seats	H seats	S target	H target	
Honolulu BIU	953,207			18	35	52956	27234	original
On base	69,469							
MGQ NOB	509							
Student full NOB	2,631							
total	72,609							
Adjusted Pop	880,598			17	35	51800	25160	adjusted
				S seats	H seats	S target	H target	
Hawaii BIU	185,079			3	7	61693	26440	original
On base	3							
MGQ NOB								
Student full NOB	793							
total	796							
Adjusted Pop	184,283			4	7	46071	26326	adjusted
				S seats	H seats	S target	H target	
Maui BIU	154,924			3	6	51641	25821	original
On base								
MGQ NOB								
Student full NOB	4							
total	4							
Adjusted Pop	154,920			3	6	51640	25820	adjusted
				S seats	H seats	S target	H target	
Kauai BIU	67,091			1	3	67091	22364	original
On base	142							
MGQ NOB								
Student full NOB	1							
total	143							

Table 17: Population Adjustment Detail for Extraction C

State of Hawaii	population	blocks	max					
Starting Pop	1,360,301							
On base	69,614	473	3,241	Military on base				
MGQ NOB	509	3	334	Military Group Quarters, not on base				
Student full NOB	3,429	975	248	Students with geocodable addresses , not on base				
Student by zip NOB	6,269	2,029	79	Students with only ZIP code and not on base				
total	79,821	3,480						
Adjusted Pop	1,280,480							
				S seats	H seats	S target	H target	
Honolulu BIU	953,207			18	35	52956	27234	original
On base	69,469							
MGQ NOB	509							
Student full NOB	2,631							
Student by zip NOB	5,915							
total	78,524							
Adjusted Pop	874,683			17	35	51452	24991	adjusted
				S seats	H seats	S target	H target	
Hawaii BIU	185,079			3	7	61693	26440	original
On base	3							
MGQ NOB								
Student full NOB	793							
Student by zip NOB	125							
total	921							
Adjusted Pop	184,158			4	7	46040	26308	adjusted
				S seats	H seats	S target	H target	
Maui BIU	154,924			3	6	51641	25821	original
On base								
MGQ NOB								
Student full NOB	4							
Student by zip NOB	174							
total	178							
Adjusted Pop	154,746			3	6	51582	25791	adjusted
				S seats	H seats	S target	H target	
Kauai BIU	67,091			1	3	67091	22364	original
On base	142							
MGQ NOB								
Student full NOB	1							
Student by zip NOB	55							
total	198							
Adjusted Pop	66,893			1	3	66893	22298	adjusted

6.3 Burns V. Gill Method of Measuring Overall Representation

The following table provides the deviations from target populations for each of the proposed extracts, using the proposed redistricting plan (which is based on the Census Base Population as reported in the PL 94-171 Base).

Table 18: Population Deviations from Targets using the Proposed Plan

PL 94-171 base		S seats	H seats	Tot seats	Pop/seat	Deviation
State of Hawaii	1,360,301	25	51	76	17,899	
Oahu BIU	953,207	18	35	53	17,985	0.48%
Hawaii BIU	185,079	3	7	10	18,508	3.40%
Maui BIU	154,924	3	6	9	17,214	-3.83%
Kauai BIU	67,091	1	3	4	16,773	-6.29%
overall	1360301	25	51			9.69%

Extraction A		S seats	H seats	Tot seats	Pop/seat	Deviation
State of Hawaii	1,343,843	25	51	76	17,682	
Oahu BIU	937,547	18	35	53	17,690	0.04%
Hawaii BIU	184,286	3	7	10	18,429	4.22%
Maui BIU	154,920	3	6	9	17,213	-2.65%
Kauai BIU	67,090	1	3	4	16,773	-5.14%
overall	1343843	25	51			9.37%

Extraction B		S seats	H seats	Tot seats	Pop/seat	Deviation
State of Hawaii	1,286,749	25	51	76	16,931	
Oahu BIU	880,598	17	35	52	16,935	0.02%
Hawaii BIU	184,283	4	7	11	16,753	-1.05%
Maui BIU	154,920	3	6	9	17,213	1.67%
Kauai BIU	66,948	1	3	4	16,737	-1.15%
overall	1286749	25	51			2.81%

Extraction C		S seats	H seats	Tot seats	Pop/seat	Deviation
State of Hawaii	1,280,480	25	51	76	16,848	
Oahu BIU	874,683	17	35	52	16,821	-0.16%
Hawaii BIU	184,158	4	7	11	16,742	-0.63%
Maui BIU	154,746	3	6	9	17,194	2.05%
Kauai BIU	66,893	1	3	4	16,723	-0.74%
overall	1280480	25	51			2.79%

Appendix A

Assessment of Non-Permanent Population Adjustment Report Originally Provided August 17, 2011

Appendix A— Assessment of Non-Permanent Population Adjustment Data (Report)

State of Hawaii Reapportionment Project

**Assessment of Non-Permanent
Population Adjustment—*Final***

State of Hawaii, Office of Elections
August 2011

Prepared for:

David J. Rosenbrock
Reapportionment Project Manager
Office of Elections
802 Lehua Avenue
Pearl City, Hawaii, 96782

Prepared by:

Esri
380 New York Street
Redlands, California 92373-8100

Revision History		
Date	Description	Authors
<i>August 17, 2011</i>	<i>Initial issue</i>	Authors Mirjam Stadelmann – Senior Consultant, Project Manager Royce Jones – Hawaii Pacific Regional Manager
<i>September 21, 2011</i>	<i>Final Minor editorial changes Incorporated as Appendix A of this report</i>	Authors Mirjam Stadelmann – Senior Consultant, Project Manager

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Lynn Wombold– Chief Demographer, Manager Esri Data Development Team reviewed the 1991 extraction model and provided advice on data requirements and modeling considerations for non-permanent military populations.

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Executive Summary

To support the requirement to extract non-permanent populations from the Census population base for State of Hawaii legislative redistricting, Office of Elections has received non-permanent population estimates for both the military (Sponsors and their Dependents) and for students. The data extracts include tallies of non-permanent military Sponsors and their Dependents (requested from DMDC via USPACOM), and non-permanent Students from three major universities in Hawaii (University of Hawaii, Hawaii Pacific University, and Brigham Young University).

In reviewing the data for its suitability to conduct an extraction of non-permanent populations from the Census population base, we find that the military data provided by USPACOM is questionable and could potentially lead to **thousands of records being inappropriately excluded**.

The following summarizes the key issues, additional details are provided in the body of the report, particularly Sections 4.1.2, 4.3.2, and 4.3.3

- The **residence Zip Code data for Dependents is highly questionable** based on the team's experience with the non-permanent Dependent data. Specifically, for 2011, the residence Zip Codes of Dependents show nearly **ALL of them to be in Hawaii, which would imply that ALL Sponsors moved their entire family (including parents and ex-spouses in some cases) to Hawaii for their active duty assignment**. This is highly unlikely, and is also a significant departure from 2001, where close to 30% of the non-permanent Dependents showed Zip Codes of residence **OUTSIDE** Hawaii. Additionally, **USPACOM's documentation is ambiguous on the definition of residence Zip Codes for Dependents** (see notes on Data Documentation below). Therefore, we suspect the Zip Codes provided for the Dependents **DO NOT reflect Residence Zip Codes**.
- If the current data were to be used for an extraction as is, potentially thousands of records (**nearly 18,000 if we assume ratios similar to 2001**) would be extracted that should not be excluded because the Dependents did not live in Hawaii on Census day in the first place. Since the Zip Codes likely do not reflect residence location of the Dependent, **they would potentially also be extracted from the wrong Zip Code and ultimately Census block**.
- Only **DUTY Zip Codes** were provided for the Sponsors. This means we lack any information on where Sponsors lived on Census day, and are therefore unable to allocate Sponsors to a geographic location based on residence as would be required for the exclusion. **The implication is that potentially ALL non-permanent Sponsors (approximately 47,000) could be allocated to the wrong Zip Code and ultimately Census block**. Residence Zip Codes have been requested, but USPACOM has been unable to provide them. Additionally, The Zip Code break out of the Sponsors includes both Permanent and Non-Permanent Sponsors (see **pink highlight** USPACOM August correspondence to Mrs. Moran). **This results in not**

being able to separate approx. 1,000 permanent residents from the non-permanent residence during the extraction.

Notes on Data Documentation

The data documentation provided by USPACOM is ambiguous in several important ways that prevent us in clearly defining the meaning of the Zip Code data we received (see highlighted areas in the attached correspondence from USPACOM from July and August 2011). USPACOM has been unable to provide clarification. Specific issues:

- Zip codes of Dependents are alternately referred to as “based on the duty location of the Sponsor (July correspondence to Mr. Rosenbrock – green highlight), and “corresponding to actual residences” (August correspondence to Mrs. Moran – green highlight). Unclear which one holds, or if the residence reference perhaps refers to residence of the Sponsors?”
- Zip codes of the Sponsors are alternately referred to as “Duty Zip Codes (in the data itself) or “majority (i.e. not ALL) of the [Sponsor] Zip Codes are for the assigned commands” (August correspondence to Mrs. Moran– blue highlight).
- Conflicting information as to the confidence that the residence data for Sponsors and Dependents is accurate. Alternatively reported as being highly accurate or not having any information available on how long it takes Dependents to update residence information. (August correspondence to Mrs. Moran, yellow highlight).

In light of these findings, we recommend refraining from an extract of non-permanent military and their dependents based on the data received from the military, unless we can clarify the ambiguities in USPACOM’s data documentation or receive new military Sponsor and Dependent data that unambiguously includes the actual residence information for both the Sponsors and their Dependents. At a minimum, such data would have to be at the Zip Code level, although actual addresses would be preferred.

Using the data as is would potentially exaggerate the extracted population by thousands of records and would therefore jeopardize the validity of any extraction model used.

1.0 Objective

Extraction of certain populations from the Census population count, applying a different (more restrictive) definition of residency than that of the Census. (“Where the person ordinarily lives and sleeps”). The extraction is being considered for purpose of State of Hawaii House and Senate Reapportionment and Redistricting.

The populations considered for extraction are:

- Non-permanent military population, including their Dependents
- Non-permanent student population

2.0 Definition of “Non-Permanency” for Purposes of Population Adjustment

- **Non-permanent military.** Military Sponsors and Dependents of Sponsors where the Sponsor duty address was in Hawaii as of March 30, 2010, and where the Sponsor paid their taxes in one of the other 49 states.
- **Non-permanent students.** Students attending university in Hawaii as of March 30, 2010, and paying out of state tuition.

3.0 Data Requirements and Availability

3.1 Data Requirements

The extraction of the non-permanent population from the Census population base depends on data that can be used to accomplish the following:

- Reliably defining the non-permanent population based on chosen criteria of permanency/non-permanency
- Ability to determine the subject non-permanent military personnel and students were in fact present and counted in Hawaii during the Census, and
- Ability to allocate the non-permanent population to the Census block they were originally counted in (i.e. using their residency as defined by the Census).

This would entail an accurate listing of the subject non-permanent population based on the criteria established above, and their actual residence address at the date of the Census.

3.2 Data Availability

There is no comprehensive survey or data that is being collected specifically with the purpose of establishing permanency/non-permanency in support of State of Hawaii Legislative redistricting. Any data available for analysis and extraction of non-permanent populations by necessity will therefore have to come from “secondary” data sources whose actual purpose is different from reapportionment requirements. Such data sources will inherently be less reliable than a data collection/survey effort specifically aimed at determining the population base for State legislative redistricting.

In the absence of an actual survey, the most reliable secondary data sources available for derivation of non-permanent populations and their Dependents included:

- Military population figures (including Dependent information) from the Defense Manpower Center (DMDC). Includes extracts from the DEERS file, which is a personnel file describing all Military Sponsors and their Dependents.
- Student enrollment figures from Universities in Hawaii
- Census data (demographic and spatial) with additional information describing the military population (e.g. boundaries of military bases in Hawaii, military group quarters), and population counts in military census blocks. While a secondary data source for the purposes of the population adjustment, the Census data is based on an actual demographic survey, and is therefore considered to have reliable population counts.

These were the data sources that were ultimately pursued by the reapportionment team via requests to USPACOM and the three major universities in Hawaii (the University of Hawaii System (UH), Hawaii Pacific University (HPU), and Brigham Young University (BYU)).

4.0 Review and Evaluation of the Current Population Adjustment Data

Office of Elections has received non-permanent population estimates for both the military (Sponsors and their Dependents) and for students. The data extracts are based on the data sources identified in Section 3.0. The following summarizes the content and characteristics of the data.

4.1 Estimates of Non-permanent Sponsors and their Dependents

4.1.1 Data Received

USPACOM provided the following military population estimates (see Table 1 below for a summary of the tallies).

- ***Active Duty Military population in Hawaii as of March 30, 2010.*** The data extract was provided by the DMDC with the active duty population broken out as follows:
 - Total permanent Sponsors, non-permanent Sponsors, or no information available (Coast Guard). The tally includes overall totals, and totals by service branch.
 - Total Active Duty Personnel (permanent and non-permanent), broken out by Duty Zip Code.
 - USPACOM documentation is ambiguous whether all Zip Codes in the file are in fact Duty Zip Codes (see August Correspondence to Mrs. Moran, **blue highlight**).
 - Residence Zip Codes have been requested, but USPACOM has been unable to provide them.
- ***Total Dependents of Non-permanent Sponsors (Child, Spouse, or Other) as of March, 2010.*** The data extract was provided by the DMDC and is based on the DEERS file
 - Data is broken out by Zip code. However, USPACOM's documentation is unclear whether the residence Zip Code is in fact the resident Zip Code of the Dependent or is tied in some way to the Sponsor. (See July and August correspondence to Mr. Rosenbrock and Mrs. Moran, **green highlights**. What is needed is the Residence Zip code of the Dependent.
 - USPACOM documentation is somewhat conflicting regarding their confidence as to how current/accurate Sponsor and Dependent data is. (See August correspondence to Mrs. Moran, **yellow highlight**).

- Data analysis (see Sections 4.1.1 and 4.3.3 below) raises serious doubts as to whether the Zip Codes are in fact the residence Zip Codes of the Dependents.

4.1.2 Key points regarding data characteristics and quality

- DUTY Zip Codes tend to be current (updated upon report to new command). This means we have high confidence the Sponsors were in Hawaii and counted on Census day.
- Information on the permanent Coast Guard population is not available (affects 1,388 records). This means we cannot determine exactly how many to exclude.
- Only **DUTY Zip Codes** were provided for the Sponsors. This means we lack any information on where Sponsors lived on Census day, and are therefore unable to allocate Sponsors to a geographic location based on residence as would be required for the exclusion. **The implication is that potentially ALL non-permanent Sponsors (approximately 47,000) could be allocated to the wrong Zip Code and ultimately block.** Residence Zip Codes have been requested, but USPACOM has been unable to provide them.
- The **residence Zip Code data for Dependents is highly questionable** based on the team's experience with the non-permanent Dependent data. Specifically, for 2011, the residence Zip Codes of Dependents show nearly **ALL of them to be in Hawaii, which would imply that ALL Sponsors moved their entire family (including parents and ex-spouses in some cases) to Hawaii for their active duty assignment.** This is highly unlikely, and is also a significant departure from 2001, where close to 30% of the non-permanent Dependents showed Zip Codes of residence **OUTSIDE** Hawaii. Additionally, **USPACOM's documentation is ambiguous on the definition of residence Zip Codes for Dependents** (see notes on Data Documentation below). Therefore, we suspect the Zip Codes provided for the Dependents **DO NOT reflect Residence Zip Codes.**

If the current data were to be used for an extraction as is, potentially thousands of records (**nearly 18,000 if we assume ratios similar to 2001**) would be extracted that should not be excluded because the Dependents did not live in Hawaii on Census day in the first place. Since the Zip Codes likely do not reflect residence location of the Dependent, **they would potentially also be extracted from the wrong Zip Code and ultimately block.**

- The Zip Code break out of the Sponsors includes both Permanent and Non-Permanent Sponsors (see **pink highlight** USPACOM August correspondence to Mrs. Moran). **This results in not being able to separate approx. 1,000 permanent residents from the non-permanent residence during the extraction.**
- Dependent information does not include actual status of their permanency (based on state income tax status). Simply assuming that the Dependent has the same income tax status as the Sponsor translates into the potential of excluding too many Dependents.

Table 1. Summary of Active Duty Military Sponsors and Their Dependents

	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Coast Guard	Total
Sponsors						
Currently in Hawaii, but not Permanent	20,738	13,873	6,499	4,584	1,388	47,082
Currently in Hawaii and Permanent	465	290	97	81	0	933
Total Sponsors in Hawaii	21,203	14,163	6,596	4,665	1,388	48,015
Dependents of Sponsors that are currently in Hawaii, but not permanent	28,181	15,611	6,448	7,122	1,587	58,949*
Sponsors Not currently in Hawaii, but Hawaii residents	1,439	919	585	964	0	3,907
Total Sponsors	22,642	15,082	7,181	5,629	1,388	51,922

*Based on the data we received, potentially all of these Dependents would be excluded, because they show Hawaii Zip Codes. This is highly questionable because it is highly unlikely that ALL Sponsors moved their families to Hawaii during their active duty assignment and a marked departure from 2001.

4.2 Estimates of Non-permanent Students

4.2.1 Data Received

Non-permanent student enrollment was provided by the 3 largest universities in Hawaii, including the University of Hawaii System (UH), Hawaii Pacific University (HPU), and Brigham Young University (BYU).

- BYU and HPU provided street address records of non-permanent students as of Spring 2010. The records classify international students and others.
- UH provided tallies of non-permanent students by Zip Code of residence as of Spring 2010.

A summary of the non-permanent student population tallies is shown in Table 2.

4.2.2 Key points regarding data characteristics and quality

- The data extracts for all three Universities are from Spring 2010. Means we have good confidence they were present and counted in Hawaii at the Census.
- Residence Zip Codes and addresses are self-reported and not necessarily validated. This may impact the ability to allocate some students.
- Records include those of military personnel attending schools. This raises the potential for double counting (potentially excluding too many). Some mitigation is possible based on Military Student addresses in BYU and HPU.
- Address records for BYU and HPU will allow geocoding of those records to blocks for a significant percentage of the student population. Improves the ability to correctly allocate those students to the actual block they were counted in.

Table 2. Summary of Non-permanent Student Population

University	Mainland and Other	International	Total
UH	NA	NA	10,493
HPU	2,377	826	3,203
BYU	14	613	627
Total			14,323

4.3 Detailed Data Analysis

Data was subsequently analyzed to determine its suitability to conduct the non-permanent population adjustment.

- Ability to determine permanency versus non-permanency as of the date of the Census
- Confidence as to whether they were counted in Hawaii on the Census day
- Ability to allocate the non-permanent populations to Census blocks

4.3.1 Ability to determine permanency versus non-permanency on the date of the Census, as defined in Section 2.0

Sponsors

Ability is GOOD. DMDC was able to provide an exact breakdown based on where the Sponsor paid income taxes for all branches of the service, except the Coast Guard, as of March 30, 2010. The percentage of records affected by the Coast Guard uncertainty is less

than 5%, and a proportion of permanent versus none-permanent Sponsors could potentially be estimated (see Table 3 below). Impact of errors is small, because of the small number of records involved.

Table 3. Counts and Percentages for Non-Permanent and Permanent Sponsors

	Count	Percent of Total	Percent of Subtotal (to estimate non-res percent of coastguard)
Non-permanent Sponsors	45,694	95.17%	98.00%
Permanent Sponsors	933	1.94%	2.00%
Subtotal	46,627		
Coast guard (unknown residence)	1,388	2.89%	Based on percent above, assume 98.0% of coast guard are non-permanent (1,360. 28 are permanently in Hawaii residents?)
Total	48,015	100%	

Dependents

Ability is MEDIUM. No income tax information is collected for Dependents (dependency in DEERS is evaluated based on the rules that establish eligibility for benefits, not tax status). It is not unreasonable to assume that residence status of the Dependent is the same as that of the Sponsor in most cases, and there is a precedent for this assumption for 1991 and 2001 exclusions. But there are likely cases where this assumption will not hold (e.g. for Dependents that are neither a Spouse nor a Child – 457 affected records, see Table 4 below). This is an area where potentially too many records would be excluded, because some Dependents of Non-permanent Sponsors may in fact be paying income taxes in Hawaii.

Students

Ability is GOOD. The information (out of state tuition) is from Spring 2010, close to the Census date.

Recommendations, Next Steps

- **Sponsors.** Either derive an estimate of how many Coast Guard personnel are in Hawaii permanently, or DO NOT exclude them (SAFEST, most conservative exclusion).
- **Dependents.** Assume a percentage of permanent versus non-permanent population based on the percentage of the Sponsor to determine exclusion. SAFEST to not exclude them at all, but this affects a large number of records.

4.3.2 Ability to Determine if and where (Hawaii, outside Hawaii) the Non-permanent Population was Counted by the Census

The Census generally counts people at the location where they ordinarily live and sleep, with two important “special situations” for active duty military on ships.

- *U.S. military personnel on U.S. military vessels with a U.S. homeport*—Counted at the onshore U.S. residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they have no onshore U.S. residence, they are counted at their vessel’s homeport.
- *U.S. military personnel on U.S. military vessels with a homeport outside the United States*—Counted as part of the U.S. overseas population. They should not be included on any U.S. census questionnaire.

Table 4 shows a breakout of Sponsors and Dependents based on Zip Code Type. The table reveals that based on DUTY ZIP codes, 6,602 Sponsors were assigned to Ships stationed in Hawaii. The remaining Sponsors have duty Zip Codes in Hawaii or have unknown Zip Codes. Additionally, almost all Dependents show residency Zip Codes in Hawaii, which is a significant departure from data patterns in 1991 and 2001 and calls this data in question. (In 2001 close to 30% of Dependents showed residence Zip Codes out of state.

Table 4. Breakdown of Sponsors and Dependents based on Zip Code Type

	Sponsors (Duty Zip Codes)	Total Dependents (Residence Zip Codes)	Breakdown by Dependent Type		
			Spouses	Children	Other
Non Hawaii Zip Codes*	6,602	10	2	8	0
Hawaii Zip Codes	40,090	59,929	23,222	35,250	457
Unknown	1,323	2	1	1	0
Invalid	0	8	5	3	0
Total	48,015	59,949	23,230	35,262	457
Percent Non-Hawaii		<0.1%			

*For Sponsors all Non-Hawaii ZIP Codes are FPO Zip Codes indicates assignment to ships stationed in Hawaii.

Sponsors

Ability is GOOD to MEDIUM for Sponsors not on Ships and Unknown Zip codes. POOR for Sponsors assigned to Ships stationed in Hawaii. Duty locations are updated upon reporting to a new command; therefore we are positive about the Sponsors being in Hawaii (based on military information unknown ZIP codes still indicate a HI state code). For non-ship population we therefore know they are counted in Hawaii. However for Sponsors assigned to ships, we do not know if they were counted, because we have no information on the homeport of the ship.

Dependents

Ability is POOR/NOT POSSIBLE. The Dependent Zip Code data we received from USPACOM is highly questionable (see Section 4.1.1). The 2011 data implies ALL Dependents accompanied their Sponsor to Hawaii. This is a significant departure from 2001, where nearly 30% of the Dependents showed residence addresses out of state. Using the current information, without clarification/update would potentially exclude far too many Dependents.

Students

Ability is GOOD. We know the Students from all three Universities were present, because the date of the data extract is close to the Census date.

Recommendations/Next Steps

- **Sponsors.** To minimize the possibility of excluding too many, assume questionable records (assigned to ships, unknown) were not counted and therefore do not exclude them (affects approx. 17% of Sponsor records)
- **Dependents.** Obtain (or confirm we have) their actual residence Zip Codes or do not exclude them (affects 100% or approx. 60,000 records)

4.3.3 Ability to Allocate Non-permanent Populations to Blocks Where they lived at the time of the Census Count

Since the Census generally counts population where they ordinarily live and sleep, it is imperative to know the residence location of the population to exclude, so the extraction occurs at the “right location”. Ideally, this would be an actual address that can be geocoded. For privacy reasons, locational data was generally limited to Zip codes. Allocation to blocks

based on Zip Codes requires an interpolation model, but is achievable, provided actual residence Zip Codes are available.

Rules of the interpolation model would need to take into account the population of military blocks (group quarters and others “on base” military blocks) or Zip codes falling into military bases, where most military population and potentially also Dependents are assumed to live.

As part of determining possible interpolation models that could be used given the characteristics of the data we received, the team analyzed the Census data to determine the population counts in Census blocks that fall within military bases. Results indicate the total population in them military blocks, as counted by the Census is 69,614, which means this population included Sponsors as well as Dependents.

Sponsors

Ability is POOR/NOT POSSIBLE. Only DUTY ZIP codes were provided by USPACOM. Residence Zip Codes have been requested, but are not available. Therefore an allocation to the Sponsor’s residence location, as would be required for a valid extraction, is not possible even at the Zip code level (the coarsest resolution). It follows, that an allocation to blocks can also not be completed. It is also not possible to relate Sponsor residence locations in any way to Dependent residence locations. Additionally, attempts to correlate duty location to potential military residences spatially have not revealed any consistent patterns.

However, because we can assume that the population in the military Census blocks is 100% military, we could explore a model to simply allocate the non-permanent Sponsors to the military census blocks. Since the total military census block population is higher than the count of non-permanent Sponsors, this would allow allocation of ALL Sponsors into military census blocks without knowing additional information on their actual Zip Code of residency. Combined with a possible allocation of Dependents up to the full population in the military Census blocks (see below), this type of model would take advantage of the military population information originally collected during the Census, and would allow extraction of non-permanent Sponsors and Dependents from those blocks with the highest concentration of military personnel.

Dependents

Ability is POOR/NOT POSSIBLE. Although the USPACOM data delivery indicates “Residence Zip codes”, the data is highly questionable (see Section 4.1.1). Because of the team’s experience with the Dependent data and the ambiguities in the USPACOM documentation, we believe the Zip Codes provided do not in fact reflect residence Zip Codes. Therefore an allocation to the Sponsor’s residence location, as would be required for a valid extraction, is not possible even at the Zip code level (the coarsest resolution). It follows, that an allocation to blocks can also not be completed.

Similar to Sponsors, an argument could be made to allocate Dependents into military Census blocks, until the full population in the military Census blocks is accounted for (see above). The remaining Dependent population would not be excluded. Since their residencies will be in multiple Zip Codes scattered throughout the State, their count in individual blocks is unlikely to significantly affect state house and senate districts.

Students

Ability is GOOD for BYU and HPU students. MEDIUM for UH Students. We have address records that can be geocoded to blocks for BYU and HPU students. Some records will likely not be geocodable, requiring exception handling. For UH, we have residence Zip Codes. The adjustment model will allow allocation to a block based on an interpolation model.

Recommendations/Next Steps

- Obtain actual residence Zip Codes for Sponsors as well Dependents. Otherwise an allocation to Census blocks will not be possible using Zip code information
- Absent any reliable residence information, explore a model that allocates Sponsors and Dependents to the greatest extent possible to military census blocks without any consideration to their actual residence Zip code in Hawaii. Any remaining non-permanent military population that exceeds the population count in military census blocks would not be excluded.

5.0 Summary

Determining the population to exclude (based on permanency and whether they were counted as in Hawaii on Census day) is achievable for the Sponsors, but would require some exception handling. For the Dependents, it is questionable, because of highly questionable data. To mitigate the concern of excluding too many, it is generally recommended, to not exclude any "questionable records". This includes Coast Guard, Sponsors assigned to Ships, and all Dependents.

Determining how to allocate the excluded populations to Census blocks is highly questionable with the data we have. For the most critical populations (Military Sponsors and their Dependents), we currently lack the necessary residence information to do an extraction based on the location of their residence, as would be required.

In light of these findings, it is recommended not to pursue an extraction based on a model that uses Zip Codes as an indicator of residence location on Census day for either Sponsors or Dependents in conjunction with the non-permanent military data we have been provided with.

Absent any reliable information on the residence location of the Sponsors or Dependents, it might however be possible to explore a model that allocates Sponsors and Dependents to the greatest extent possible to military census blocks, using population counts for military census blocks as originally collected by the Census. In this scenario, all non-permanent Sponsors and some of their Dependents would be extracted from the blocks with the greatest concentration of military personnel. Any remaining non-permanent military population that exceeds the population count in military census blocks would not be excluded.

6.0 Attachments – USPACOM Email Correspondence

6.1 Email from LCDR Haney 07122011.docx

Mr. Rosenbrock,

We are continuing to work the Military Population for 2011 Hawaii State Reapportionment request. Your primary question with respect to Active Duty military numbers has been answered and the total number of dependents on Hawaii is provided until I can get it broken down by resident or non-resident. The rest shows status by question.

I talked to Karyn Moran on Thursday and she stated the intention was not to have us solicit information from an individual data call if the information was not already collected - I have annotated data as "not collected" which falls into this category.

Please let me know if you have any additional questions - more to follow as we receive the data.

Very Respectfully,

LCDR Mark Haney, USN
HQ USPACOM J132
Korea and Japan AO
808-477-7400

ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY

1. What is the total population of Active Duty Military in Hawaii?
 - Current Active Duty Military in (assigned to) Hawaii, NOT a legal resident of Hawaii: 47,161
 - Current Active Duty Military in (assigned to) Hawaii, AND a legal resident of Hawaii: 978
 - Total: 48,139
 - * Data provided by Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) on July 7, 2011 (Data as of May, 2011)
 - * Does not include Coast Guard (1,357 Coast Guard assigned to Hawaii)
2. Where do they live - on base / off base?
 - Data has been requested from DMDC. Attached Gov of Hawaii Data Book on Military from 2009 gives partial answer.
3. What percentage is deployed at any given time?
 - Internal tasker - will provide "currently deployed" number.

4. What is the average length of deployment?
- VARIOUS
5. What total number or percentage are regularly stationed and present in Hawaii at any given time?
- Internal tasker - will provide "current" number: Q1-Q3= #Currently Present
6. How does the Census count people in the "Armed Forces?" (The US Census 2010 form states: "Do not count anyone living away either at college or in the Armed Forces.")
- Data has been requested from DMDC - they were in charge of military accountability for the 2010 Census. However, reading through the guidance, the armed forces accounted for personnel deployed, on ships and living on base (Government Quarters) through organized census form distribution as well as expected those living off base to complete the standard form. If a person received duplicate census forms (assigned to a ship but also living off base) they were to fill out both. Overseas assigned personnel were counted by DMDC.

MILITARY DEPENDENTS

1. What is the total population of Military Dependents in Hawaii?
- Total number of Active Duty Dependents in Hawaii: 65,926
- Break down by legal residence requested from DMDC.
* Data provided by Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) on 1 May, 2011
(Data as of 31 March, 2011)
* Includes Coast Guard.
* The data in this report is based on the "duty location" of the Sponsor only. The assumption that dependents are also located at these installations should not be made. There are instances where sponsors and dependents are co-located, but this report does not confirm that.
2. Where do they live - on base / off base?
- Data has been requested from DMDC. Attached Gov of Hawaii Data Book on Military from 2009 gives partial answer.
3. How many (number or percentage) own homes in Hawaii?
- DATA NOT COLLECTED
4. Where are those residents located? (At least by zip code).
- Data requested from DMDC but dependent data is likely tied to sponsor's base zip code.
5. How many military dependents are enrolled in State of Hawaii DOE schools?
- Request rescinded by Karyn Moran. FYI: Data is provided annually to State of Hawaii by PACOM J10ED

6. How many military dependents are employed in the State of Hawaii? Do we know where they are employed? (on base / off base?) Do we know how many military dependents pay Hawaii income taxes?

-DATA NOT COLLECTED

7. How many military dependents have some type of State of Hawaii license (i.e. DOE teacher; nurse, etc.)

-DATA NOT COLLECTED

6.2 Email from LCDR Haney 08052011.docx

Mrs. Moran,

In response to the below request, please see the attached two documents which list Military Sponsors and Dependents assigned to Hawaii by their zip code. As requested these reflect historical numbers from 30 March 2010 (closest date to 1 April 2010).

I have attempted to answer or anticipate all of your questions concerning these documents below:

* DMDC is able to provide the number of Active Duty assigned to Hawaii who are legal residents of Hawaii (933) and the number of Active Duty assigned to Hawaii but not legal residents (47,082); exception is the Coast Guard which does not provide the legal resident status (Hence 0 for the number of legal residents under Coast Guard). DMDC is NOT able to cross reference the resident status by zip code hence no resident/non-resident delineation on the zip code sheet.

* For the military (sponsor) spreadsheet, the majority of the zip codes provided are for the individual's assigned commands, not their actual residence (data not collected). The dependent zip codes correspond to actual residences.

* Please note that some sponsor zip codes will correspond to locations outside of Hawaii such as 96601 and 96662 which show up as a San Francisco Zip Code. These are actually FPO AP (Fleet Post Office, Armed Forces Pacific) addresses which correspond to ships or commands stationed in Hawaii and are indeed Hawaii residents.

* For those listed as unknown, they could fall into two categories.
- Services did not provide zip code (but provide state code)
- Or the zip and state code don't match with the state code being the more accurate of the two

* The additional 4 digit extended zip codes are not provided by all Services for the sponsor and not at all for the dependents - those that are available for sponsors are included.

* In response to question 5 below: Sponsor zip codes are updated when they report to their new commands. The dependent's zip code is based upon them updating their move in DEERS (Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System) upon arrival at the new

location and could lag (or lead) the sponsor's zip code. We have no estimate available as to the average time it takes an individual family member to do this in relation to their sponsor's zip code. As to confidence of the data, it is how an individual gets paid and how their family gets medical attention so the data would be extremely accurate.

* I do not have the data for question 6 below and I am not sure how it is relevant to determining number on island at any one time. The data provided in the spreadsheets gives you snapshot of what is a constantly moving target. If you could perhaps explain the intended purpose of this data so I could seek an appropriate answer.

* To answer a previous question: For numbers deployed - you could say roughly 15% deployed at any one time from the Active Duty assigned to Hawaii (~7,100).

* Also asked previously is how Military Personnel were counted by the Census. The following link from the census.gov website answers this and is in line with the information provided earlier.

http://www.census.gov/population/www/cen2010/resid_rules/resid_rules.html#TWELVE

Hopefully this helps. Please let me know how else we can assist.

With Respect,

LCDR Mark Haney, USN
HQ USPACOM J132
Korea and Japan AO
808-477-7400

APPENDIX F
DISTRICT BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS
OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN

THE REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING
OF THE LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL SEATS AND DISTRICTS
FOR THE STATE OF HAWAII
AS ADOPTED BY THE 2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

PURSUANT TO ARTICLE IV
OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF HAWAII
AND CHAPTER 25 OF THE HAWAII REVISED STATUTES
(September 26, 2011)

I. 2011 LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN

The number of senators and representatives to be elected from each district will be one. The representative and senatorial districts are described as follows:

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

1ST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Hawaii for convenience herein referred to as Kukuiahaele, Honokaa, Paauilo, Ookala, Laupahoehoe, Honohina, Hakalau, Honomu, Pepeekeo, Onomea, Papaikou, Paukaa, Piihonua, Kaumana and portion of Hilo, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Hawaii shoreline and Bayfront Highway and running: (1) Southeasterly along said highway to unnamed road; (2) Southwesterly along said road to Kamehameha Avenue; (3) Southeasterly along said avenue to Waianuenue Avenue; (4) Southwesterly along said avenue to Komohana Street; (5) Southeasterly along said street to Kukuau Street; (6) Southwesterly along said street to Kipuni Street; (7) Northwesterly and southerly along said street to Kukuau Street; (8) Southwesterly along said street to Kukuau Street extension; (9) Southeasterly along said extension to powerline; (10) Southwesterly along said powerline to school district boundary; (11) Southwesterly along said boundary to Waiakea Forest Reserve boundary; (12) Westerly along said boundary to school district boundary; (13) Southerly along said boundary to South Hilo-Kau District boundary; (14) Northwesterly along said boundary to South Hilo-North Hilo District boundary; (15) Northerly along said boundary to boundary between North Hilo CCD and Hilo CCD; (16) Northeasterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (17) Northerly along said road to Saddle Road; (18) Westerly along said road to Pohakuloa Training Area boundary; (19) Northerly along said boundary to boundary between North Hilo CCD and Paauhau-Paauilo CCD; (20) Northerly along said boundary to Pohakuloa Training Area boundary; (21) Northwesterly, southerly then westerly along said boundary to Saddle Road; (22) Northwesterly along said road to Pohakuloa Training Area boundary; (23) Northwesterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (24) Northwesterly along said road to Auwaiakeakua Gulch; (25) Northwesterly along said gulch to South Kohala-Hamakua District boundary; (26) Northeasterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (27) Northeasterly along said road to Mana Road; (28) Northwesterly along said road to unnamed feature; (30) Northeasterly along said feature to unnamed road; (29) Northeasterly along said road to unnamed feature; (31) Northerly along said feature to Hawaii Belt Road; (32) Westerly along said road to unnamed road; (33) Northerly along said road to unnamed hydrographic feature; (34)

Northwesterly along said feature to Hamakua Forest Reserve boundary; (35) Northwesterly along said boundary to unnamed hydrographic feature; (36) Westerly along said feature to unnamed road; (37) Northerly along said road to Hiilawe Stream; (38) Southwesterly along said stream to unnamed hydrographic feature; (39) Northwesterly along said feature to South Kohala-Hamakua District boundary; (40) Southwesterly along said boundary to Kohala Forest Reserve boundary; (41) Westerly along said boundary to South Kohala-Hamakua District boundary; (42) Northwesterly along said boundary to Hamakua-North Kohala District boundary; (43) Northerly along said boundary to Honokea Stream; (44) Northerly along said stream to unnamed hydrographic feature; (45) Northerly along said feature to Honokea Stream; (46) Northerly along said stream to Hawaii shoreline; and (47) Southeasterly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

2ND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Hawaii for convenience herein referred to as portion of Hilo, Waiakea and Keaukaha, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Hawaii shoreline and South Hilo-Puna District boundary and running: (1) Westerly along said boundary to school district boundary; (2) Westerly along said boundary to Puna Trail; (3) Southwesterly along said trail to unnamed road; (4) Westerly along said road to school district boundary; (5) Southwesterly along said boundary to school district boundary; (6) Southerly along said boundary to unnamed road; (7) Southeasterly along said road to unnamed feature; (8) Southerly along said feature to unnamed road; (9) Southerly along said road to unnamed feature; (10) Southwesterly along said feature to Railroad Avenue; (11) Northerly along said avenue to Mahiai Street; (12) Southwesterly along said street to Ahuna Road; (13) Northwesterly along said road to East Palai Street; (14) Westerly along said street to unnamed road; (15) Southerly along said road to unnamed hydrographic feature; (16) Westerly along said feature to Kilauea Avenue; (17) Northerly along said avenue to Haihai Street; (18) Westerly along said street to Haihai Street extension; (19) Southwesterly along said extension to Waiakea Stream; (20) Westerly along said stream to unnamed feature; (21) Southwesterly along said feature to Waiakea Forest Reserve boundary; (22) Northeasterly along said boundary to school district boundary; (23) Northwesterly along said boundary to powerline; (24) Northeasterly along said powerline to Kukuau Street extension; (25) Northeasterly along said extension to Kukuau Street; (26) Northeasterly along said street to Kipuni Street; (27) Northeasterly along said street to Kukuau Street; (28) Northeasterly along said street to Komohana Street; (29) Northwesterly along said street to Waianuenue Avenue; (30) Northeasterly along said avenue to Kamehameha Avenue; (31) Northeasterly along said avenue to unnamed road; (32) Northwesterly along said road to Bayfront Highway; (33) Southeasterly along said highway to Hawaii shoreline; and (34) Easterly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

3RD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Hawaii for convenience herein referred to as portion of Hilo, Keaau, Orchid Land Estate, Kurtistown, Mountain View, Glenwood, portion of Hawaiian Acres, Volcano, Pahala, Punaluu, Ninole, Honuapo, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Hawaii shoreline and access road extension and running: (1) Westerly along said extension to unnamed road; (2) Westerly along said road to Keaau Road; (3) Westerly along said road to unnamed road; (4) Southwesterly along said road to Keaau CDP boundary; (5) Southerly along said boundary to unnamed road; (6) Southeasterly along said road to Railroad Avenue; (7) Southerly along said avenue to Keaau

CDP boundary; (8) Southwesterly along said boundary to unnamed feature from existing boundary; (9) Southwesterly along said boundary to Keaau CDP boundary; (10) Southeasterly along said boundary to Keaau-Pahoa Road; (11) Southeasterly along said road to Pahoa Road; (12) Southeasterly along said road to Keaau-Pahoa Road; (13) Southeasterly along said road to Orchid Land Drive; (14) Southwesterly along said drive to unnamed road; (15) Southwesterly along said road to 9th Road; (16) Southeasterly along said road to 9th Road extension; (17) Southwesterly along said extension to rock wall; (18) Southwesterly along said rock wall to boundary between Keaau-Mountain View CCD and Pahoa-Kalapana CCD; (19) Southwesterly along said boundary to Fern Acres CDP boundary; (20) Southwesterly along said boundary to Eden Roc CDP boundary; (21) Southwesterly along said boundary to Fern Forest Vacation Estates boundary; (22) Southwesterly along said boundary to Kahaualea Natural Area Reserve boundary; (23) Westerly along said boundary to Kahaualea Natural Area Reserve boundary extension; (24) Southerly along said extension to unnamed road; (25) Southwesterly along said road to Crater Rim Drive; (26) Southwesterly along said drive to Chain of Craters Road; (27) Southeasterly along said road to Hilina Pali Road; (28) Southwesterly along said road to Kau Desert Trail; (29) Southerly along said trail to unnamed road; (30) Southerly along said road to Hawaii shoreline; (31) Southwesterly along said shoreline to road extension; (32) Northerly along said road extension to unnamed road; (33) Northerly along said road to Mamalahoa Highway; (34) Northerly along said highway to unnamed road; (35) Northerly along said road to Kaalaiki Road; (36) Northerly along said road to unnamed road; (37) Northeasterly along said road to Punaluu Gulch; (38) Northwesterly along said gulch to unnamed feature; (39) Northeasterly along said feature to Kau Forest Reserve boundary; (40) Northwesterly along said boundary to Ainapo Trail; (41) Westerly along said trail to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park boundary; (42) Northerly along said boundary to boundary between North Kona CCD and Kau CCD; (43) Easterly along said boundary to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park boundary; (44) Easterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (45) Northerly along said road to Puu Oo Volcano Trail; (46) Northerly along said trail to South Hilo-Kau District boundary; (47) Northerly then northeasterly along said boundary to school district boundary; (48) Easterly along said boundary to Waiakea Forest Reserve boundary; (49) Northeasterly along said boundary to unnamed feature; (50) Easterly along said feature to Waiakea Stream; (51) Easterly along said stream to Haihai Street extension; (52) Easterly along said extension to Haihai Street; (53) Easterly along said street to Kilauea Avenue; (54) Northeasterly along said avenue to unnamed hydrographic feature; (55) Northeasterly along said feature to unnamed road; (56) Northerly along said road to East Palai Street; (57) Easterly along said street to Ahuna Road; (58) Southeasterly along said road to Mahiai Street; (59) Easterly along said street to Railroad Avenue; (60) Southerly along said avenue to unnamed feature; (61) Northerly along said feature to unnamed road; (62) Northerly along said road to unnamed feature; (63) Northwesterly along said feature to unnamed road; (64) Northwesterly along said road to school district boundary; (65) Northerly then easterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (66) Northeasterly along said road to Puna Trail; (67) Easterly along said trail to school district boundary; (68) Northeasterly along said boundary to South Hilo-Puna District boundary; (69) Southerly along said boundary to Hawaii shoreline; and (70) Southerly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

4TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Hawaii for convenience herein referred to as portion of Hawaiian Acres, Pahoa, Hawaiian Paradise Park, Pohoiki, Opihikao, Kehena, Kaimu, and Kalapana, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at

the intersection of Hawaii shoreline and unnamed road and running: (1) Northerly along said road to Kau Desert Trail; (2) Northeasterly then northwesterly along said trail to Hilina Pali Road; (3) Northeasterly along said road to Chain of Craters Road; (4) Northwesterly along said road to unnamed road; (5) Northerly along said road to Chain of Craters Road; (6) Northerly along said road to Crater Rim Drive; (7) Northeasterly along said drive to unnamed road; (8) Northerly along said road to Kahaualea Natural Area Reserve boundary extension; (9) Easterly along said extension to Kahaualea Natural Area Reserve boundary; (10) Easterly along said boundary to Fern Forest Vacation Estates boundary; (11) Easterly along said boundary to Eden Roc CDP boundary; (12) Northeasterly along said boundary to Fern Acres CDP boundary; (13) Northwesterly along said boundary to 9th Road extension; (14) Northwesterly along said extension to 9th Road; (15) Northwesterly along said road to unnamed road; (16) Easterly along said road to Orchid Land Drive; (17) Northeasterly along said drive to Keaau-Paho Road; (18) Northwesterly along said road to Keaau CDP boundary; (19) Northeasterly along said boundary to unnamed feature from existing boundary; (20) Northeasterly along said boundary to Keaau CDP boundary; (21) Northeasterly along said boundary to Railroad Avenue; (22) Northwesterly along said avenue to unnamed road; (23) Northeasterly along said road to Keaau CDP boundary; (24) Southeasterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (25) Northeasterly along said road to Keaau Road; (26) Easterly along said road to unnamed road; (27) Easterly along said road to access road extension; (28) Easterly along said extension to Hawaii shoreline; and (29) Southeasterly then southwestly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

5TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Hawaii for convenience herein referred to as Naalehu, Kahuku, Milolii, Hookena, Kealia, Honaunau, Captain Cook, Kealakekua, Kainaliu, Keauhou, and Kahaluu, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Saddle Road and unnamed road and running: (1) Southerly along said road to boundary between North Hilo CCD and Hilo CCD; (2) Southerly along said boundary to South Hilo-North Hilo District boundary; (3) Southerly along said boundary to South Hilo-Kau District boundary; (4) Southeasterly along said boundary to Puu Oo Volcano Trail; (5) Southeasterly along said trail to unnamed road; (6) Southerly along said road to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park boundary; (7) Northwesterly, southwestly, southeasterly then northeasterly along said boundary to Ainapo Trail; (8) Southwestly along said trail to Kau Forest Reserve boundary; (9) Southwestly along said boundary to unnamed feature; (10) Southeasterly along said feature to Kau Forest Reserve boundary; (11) Southwestly along said boundary to unnamed feature; (12) Southeasterly along said feature to Punaluu Gulch; (13) Southeasterly along said gulch to unnamed road; (14) Southwestly along said road to Kalaiki Road; (15) Southerly along said road to unnamed road; (16) Southerly along said road to Mamalahoa Highway; (17) Southwestly along said highway to unnamed road; (18) Southerly along said road to road extension; (19) Southwestly along said extension to Hawaii shoreline; (20) Southerly then northwesterly along said shoreline to road extension; (21) Northeasterly along said extension to unnamed road; (22) Northeasterly along said road to Alii Drive; (23) Southeasterly along said drive to Royal Poinciana Drive; (24) Easterly along said drive to Kuakini rock wall; (25) Southeasterly along said rock wall to unnamed hydrographic feature; (26) Northeasterly along said feature to Kupuna Street; (27) Easterly along said street to Lako Street; (28) Easterly along said street to unnamed feature; (29) Southerly along said feature to old railroad ground; (30) Southerly along said ground to unnamed feature; (31) Southerly along said feature to Marlin Road; (32) Southerly along said road to old railroad ground; (33)

Southerly along said ground to Judd Trail; (34) Easterly along said trail to Kaumalumu Drive; (35) Easterly along said drive to unnamed feature; (36) Southerly along said feature to Judd Trail; (37) Easterly along said trail to unnamed road; (38) Northeasterly, northwesterly, northeasterly then northwesterly along said road to Waiaha Stream; (39) Northeasterly along said stream to unnamed road; (40) Southeasterly then southerly along said road to Judd Trail; (41) Northeasterly along said trail to unnamed road; (42) Northeasterly along said road to North Kona-Hamakua District boundary; (43) Southeasterly along said boundary to Pohakuloa Training Area boundary; (44) Easterly, northerly, easterly then northerly along said boundary to Saddle Road; and (45) Easterly along said road to point of beginning.

6TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Hawaii for convenience herein referred to as Holualoa, Kailua-Kona, Honokohau, and Makalawena, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of unnamed road extension near Kailua Bay and Hawaii shoreline and running: (1) Northerly along said shoreline to unnamed feature near Kakapa Bay; (2) Southeasterly along said feature to Lae Kikaua Mauka Street; (3) Southeasterly along said street to Maniniowali Drive; (4) Southeasterly along said drive to Aina Kaha Place; (5) Southeasterly then northeasterly along said place to unnamed road; (6) Southeasterly along said road to Poopoomino Place; (7) Easterly then southerly along said place to unnamed road; (8) Southerly along said road to Mamalahoa Highway; (9) Southerly along said highway to Onaona Drive; (10) Easterly along said drive to Onaona Drive extension; (11) Southeasterly along said extension to Old Mauka Government Road; (12) Southeasterly along said road to jeep trail; (13) Northeasterly, southeasterly, southwesterly, southeasterly then southwesterly along said trail to Judd Trail; (14) Southwesterly along said trail to Kaumalumu Drive; (15) Westerly along said drive to Judd Trail; (16) Northeasterly along said trail to old railroad grade; (17) Northerly along said grade to Marlin Road; (18) Northerly along said road to unnamed feature; (19) Northerly along said feature to old railroad grade; (20) Northerly along said grade to unnamed feature; (21) Northwesterly along said feature to Lako Street; (22) Southwesterly along said street to Kupuna Street; (23) Northwesterly along said street to unnamed stream; (24) Southwesterly along said stream to Kuakini rock wall; (25) Northwesterly along said rock wall to Royal Poinciana Drive; (26) Southwesterly along said drive to Alii Drive; (27) Northwesterly along said drive to unnamed road; (28) Southwesterly along said road to road extension; and (29) Southwesterly along said extension to point of beginning.

7TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Hawaii for convenience herein referred to as Kaupulehu, Puuanahulu, Anaehoomalu, Waikoloa, Puako, Kawaihae, Waimea, Hawi, and Halaula, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of unnamed feature near Kakapa Bay and Hawaii shoreline and running: (1) Northerly then southeasterly along said shoreline to Honokea Stream; (2) Southerly along said stream to Hamakua-North Kohala District boundary; (3) Southeasterly along said boundary to Hamakua-South Kohala District boundary; (4) Southerly along said boundary to Kohala Forest Reserve boundary; (5) Southeasterly along said boundary to Hamakua-South Kohala District boundary; (6) Southerly along said boundary to unnamed stream; (7) Northeasterly along said stream to Hiilawe Stream; (8) Southerly along said stream to unnamed road; (9) Easterly along said road to unnamed stream; (10) Southerly along said stream to Hamakua Forest Reserve boundary; (11) Easterly along said boundary to unnamed stream; (12) Southerly along said stream to unnamed road; (13) Southwesterly along said road to Hawaii Belt Road; (14) Easterly along said road to

unnamed feature; (15) Southwesterly, easterly, southerly then southeasterly along said feature to unnamed road; (16) Southwesterly along said road to unnamed feature; (17) Easterly along said feature to Mana Road; (18) Southerly along said road to unnamed road; (19) Southwesterly along said road to South Kohala-Hamakua District boundary; (20) Southwesterly along said boundary to Auwaiakeakua Gulch; (21) Southeasterly along said gulch to unnamed road; (22) Southwesterly along said road to Mauna Kea Forest Reserve boundary; (23) Southeasterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (24) Southerly along said road to Pohakuloa Training Area boundary; (25) Southwesterly along said boundary to Saddle Road; (26) Southeasterly then southwesterly along said road to Pohakuloa Training Area boundary; (27) Easterly, southeasterly, southerly, westerly then northwesterly along said boundary to Lava Flow of 1859; (28) Northwesterly along said flow to unnamed road; (29) Southwesterly along said road to Judd Trail; (30) Southwesterly along said trail to unnamed road; (31) Northwesterly along said road to Waiaha Stream; (32) Southwesterly along said stream to unnamed road; (33) Northwesterly then southwesterly along said road to Old Mauka Government Road; (34) Northwesterly along said road to Onaona Drive extension; (35) Westerly along said extension to Onaona Drive; (36) Westerly along said drive to Mamalahoa Highway; (37) Northerly along said highway to unnamed road; (38) Northerly along said road to Poopoomino Place; (39) Northerly then northwesterly along said place to unnamed road; (40) Southwesterly along said road to Aina Kaha Place; (41) Southwesterly then northwesterly along said place to Maniniowali Drive; (42) Northwesterly along said drive to Lae Kikaua Mauka Street; (43) Northerly along said street to unnamed feature near Kakapa Bay; and (44) Northerly along said feature to point of beginning.

8TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: Includes the island of Mokeehia, and that portion of the island of Maui for convenience herein referred to as Kahakuloa, Waihee, Waiehu, Paukukalo, Puuohala, portions of Wailuku and Kahului, and Wailuku Heights, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Maui shoreline and Kanaloa Avenue extension at Kahului Bay and running: (1) Southwesterly along said extension to Kahului Beach Road; (2) Southeasterly along said road to Kaihee Place; (3) Southwesterly along said place to unnamed road; (4) Southwesterly along said road to Kaahumanu Avenue; (5) Westerly along said avenue to Waiale Road; (6) Southerly along said road to East Waiko Road; (7) Westerly along said road to unnamed road; (8) Southwesterly then westerly along said road to Honoapiilani Highway; (9) Southerly along said highway to unnamed road; (10) Southwesterly then northwesterly along said road to footpath; (11) Westerly then northwesterly along said footpath to Waikapu Stream; (12) Westerly along said stream to Waikapu Stream extension; (13) Northwesterly along said extension to Lahaina-Wailuku District boundary; (14) Northwesterly then northerly along said boundary to Maui shoreline; and (15) Southeasterly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

9TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Maui for convenience herein referred to as portions of Kahului and Wailuku, and Puunene, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Maui shoreline and Kanaha Beach Park boundary and running: (1) Southerly along said boundary to Kalialinui Gulch; (2) Southeasterly along said gulch to Keolani Place; (3) Northeasterly along said place to Hemaloa Street; (4) Southeasterly along said street to Hemaloa Street extension; (5) Easterly along said extension to Haleakala Highway; (6) Southeasterly along said highway to Lowrie Ditch; (7) Southwesterly along said ditch to Spanish Road; (8) Westerly then northwesterly along said road to East Waiko Road; (9) Westerly along said road to Maui Baseyard Road; (10) Westerly along said road to East Waiko

Road; (11) Westerly along said road to Waiale Road; (12) Northerly along said road to Kaahumanu Avenue; (13) Easterly along said avenue to unnamed road; (14) Northeasterly along said road to Kaihee Place; (15) Northeasterly along said place to Kahului Beach Road; (16) Northwesterly along said road to Kanaloa Avenue extension; (17) Northeasterly along said extension to Maui shoreline; and (18) Easterly then northeasterly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

10TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Maui for convenience herein referred to Olowalu, Lahaina, Mala, Kaanapali, Honokowai, Kapalua, Honolua and Honokohau, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Maui shoreline and Lahaina-Wailuku District boundary and running: (1) Southerly then southeasterly along said boundary to Waikapu Stream extension; (2) Northeasterly along said extension to Waikapu Stream; (3) Easterly along said stream to footpath; (4) Southeasterly then easterly along said footpath to unnamed road; (5) Easterly then southeasterly along said road to Honoapiilani Highway; (6) Northeasterly along said highway to unnamed road; (7) Easterly then northeasterly along said road to East Waiko Road; (8) Easterly along said road to Maui Baseyard Road; (9) Easterly along said road to East Waiko Road; (10) Easterly along said road to Spanish Road; (11) Southerly along said road to Upper Kihei Road; (12) Southerly then southwesterly along said road to Uwapo Road; (13) Southwesterly along said road to Piilani Highway; (14) Southeasterly along said highway to Ohukai Road; (15) Westerly along said road to Ohukai Road extension; (16) Westerly along said extension to Maui shoreline; and (17) Northwesterly then northerly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

11TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Maui for convenience herein referred to as Makena, Wailea, Maui Meadows, Kamaole, Kihei and a portion of Keoneoio more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Upper Kihei Road and Spanish Road and running: (1) Southeasterly along said road to Lowrie Ditch; (2) Southerly along said ditch to Pulehu Gulch; (3) Easterly along said gulch to unnamed road; (4) Southeasterly along said road to Waiakoa Road; (5) Southerly along said road to Waiakoa Road extension; (6) Southwesterly along said extension to Kihei CDP boundary; (7) Southerly along said boundary to unnamed road; (8) Southwesterly along said road to Kenolio Street; (9) Southeasterly along said street to east boundary of DHHL parcel boundary; (10) Southwesterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (11) Southeasterly along said road to unnamed stream; (12) Westerly along said stream to Wailea CDP boundary; (13) Southerly along said boundary to Kalama Park Road; (14) Southerly along said road to Old Makena Road; (15) Northwesterly along said road to unnamed feature; (16) Southerly along said feature to Ahihi Kinau Natural Area Reserve boundary; (17) Northeasterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (18) Southeasterly along said road to Maui shoreline; (19) Northerly along said shoreline to Ohukai Road extension; (20) Easterly along said extension to Ohukai Road; (21) Easterly along said road to Piilani Highway; (22) Northwesterly along said highway to Uwapo Road; (23) Northeasterly along said road to Upper Kihei Road; and (24) Northeasterly then northerly along said road to point of beginning.

12TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Maui for convenience herein referred to as Sprecklesville, Pukalani, Makawao, Olinda, Pulehu, Kula, Waiohuli, Keokea, Ulupalakua, portions of Kahului, and Keoneoio, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of Maui shoreline and HP Baldwin County Park boundary and running: (1) Southerly along said boundary to Kailua Gulch; (2) Southeasterly along said gulch to unnamed stream; (3) Northeasterly along said stream to unnamed ditch; (4) Northeasterly along said ditch to Kaheka Road; (5) Northwesterly along said road to unnamed road; (6) Northeasterly along said road to Baldwin Avenue; (7) Southeasterly along said avenue to Kee Road; (8) Northeasterly along said road to Makawao Avenue; (9) Northerly along said avenue to Maliko Gulch; (10) Southeasterly along said gulch to Kahakapao Gulch; (11) Southeasterly along said gulch to unnamed ditch; (12) Southwesterly along said ditch to Kailua Gulch; (13) Southeasterly along said gulch to Haleakala Highway; (14) Northeasterly along said highway to Haleakala Crater Road; (15) Southeasterly along said road to Haleakala National Park boundary; (16) Southeasterly along said boundary to Hana-Makawao District boundary; (17) Southeasterly along said boundary to west boundary of Kipahulu Valley Biological Reserve; (18) Southerly then southeasterly along said boundary to ridge east of Kaupo Gap; (19) Southeasterly, southwesterly then southerly along said ridge to Haleakala National Park boundary; (20) Southerly then southwesterly along said boundary to Kahikinui Forest Reserve boundary; (21) Westerly along said boundary to Kepuni Gulch; (22) Southerly along said gulch to Maui shoreline; (23) Westerly along said shoreline to unnamed road; (24) Northwesterly along said road to Ahihi Kinau Natural Area Reserve boundary; (25) Southwesterly along said boundary to unnamed feature; (26) Northerly along said feature to Old Makena Road; (27) Southeasterly along said road to Kalama Park Road; (28) Northerly along said road to Wailea CDP boundary; (29) Northerly along said boundary to unnamed stream; (30) Southeasterly along said stream to unnamed road; (31) Northwesterly along said road to east boundary of DHHL parcel boundary; (32) Northeasterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (33) Northwesterly along said road to Kenolio Street; (34) Northwesterly along said street to unnamed road; (35) Northeasterly along said road to Kihei CDP boundary; (36) Northerly along said boundary to Waiakoa Road extension; (37) Northeasterly along said extension to Waiakoa Road; (38) Northeasterly along said road to unnamed road; (39) Northeasterly along said road to Pulehu Gulch; (40) Northwesterly along said gulch to Lowrie Ditch; (41) Northeasterly along said ditch to Haleakala Highway; (42) Northwesterly along said highway to Hemola Street extension; (43) Northerly along said extension to Hemola Street; (44) Northwesterly along said street to Keolani Place; (45) Southwesterly along said place to Kalialinui Gulch; (46) Northwesterly along said gulch to Kanaha Beach Park boundary; (47) Northerly along said boundary to Maui shoreline; and (48) Northeasterly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

13TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: Includes Kahoolawe, Molokini, Lanai, Molokai and that portion of the island of Maui for convenience herein referred to as Paia, Lower Paia, Haiku, Pauwela, Ulumalu, Huelo, Kailua, Keanae, Wailua, Nahiku, Hana, Hokuula, Hamoa, Puuki, Haou, Muolea, Kipahulu and Kaupo, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of HP Baldwin County Park boundary and Maui shoreline and running: (1) Northeasterly, southeasterly then southwesterly along said shoreline to Kepuni Gulch; (2) Northwesterly along said gulch to Kahikinui Forest Reserve boundary; (3) Easterly along said boundary to Haleakala National Park boundary; (4) Northeasterly then northerly along said boundary to ridge east of Kaupo Gap; (5) Northerly, northeasterly then northwesterly along said ridge to west boundary of Kipahulu Valley Biological Reserve; (6) Northwesterly then northerly along said boundary to Hana-Makawao District boundary; (7) Northwesterly along said boundary to Haleakala National Park boundary; (8) Northwesterly along said boundary to

Haleakala Crater Road; (9) Southwesterly along said road to Haleakala Highway; (10) Northeasterly, northwesterly then southwesterly along said highway to Kailua Gulch; (11) Northwesterly along said gulch to unnamed ditch; (12) Northwesterly along said ditch to Kahakapao Gulch; (13) Northwesterly along said gulch to Maliko Gulch; (14) Westerly then northwesterly along said gulch to Makawao Avenue; (15) Southwesterly along said avenue to Kee Road; (16) Northeasterly along said road to Baldwin Avenue; (17) Northwesterly along said avenue to unnamed road; (18) Southwesterly along said road to Kaheka Road; (19) Southwesterly along said road to unnamed ditch; (20) Southwesterly along said ditch to unnamed stream; (21) Southwesterly along said stream to Kailua Gulch; (22) Northwesterly along said gulch to HP Baldwin County Park boundary; and (23) Northerly along said boundary to point of beginning.

14TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Kauai for convenience herein referred to as Haena, Hanalei, Princeville, Kilauea, Anahola, Kealia, Kawaihau and Kapaa, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of shoreline and Kuhio Highway and running: (1) Northeasterly along said highway to Kuamoo Road; (2) Northwesterly then westerly along said road to Opaekaa Stream; (3) Northwesterly then southwesterly along said stream to Waialua River State Park boundary extension; (4) Northwesterly along said extension to Wailua River State Park boundary; (5) Northwesterly along said boundary to Nonou Forest Reserve boundary; (6) Northeasterly, northwesterly then northeasterly along said boundary to Olohena Land Division boundary; (7) Easterly along said boundary to Konohiki Stream; (8) Easterly along said stream to Kapaa Bypass Road; (9) Northerly then northeasterly along said road to unnamed road; (10) Northwesterly along said road to Olohena Road; (11) Northwesterly along said road to Haul Cane Road; (12) Northwesterly along said road to unnamed road; (13) Northeasterly along said road to unnamed stream; (14) Northwesterly then westerly along said stream to Kainahola Road; (15) Southerly along said road to Waipouli Road; (16) Southwesterly along said road to Olohena Road; (17) Northwesterly along said road to power line; (18) Southwesterly along said power line to Kuamoo Road; (19) Northwesterly then southerly along said road to North Fork Wailua River; (20) Westerly along said river to North Fork Wailua River extension; (21) Northwesterly along said extension to Hanalei-Waimea District boundary; (22) Northwesterly, southwesterly then northwesterly along said boundary to Kauai shoreline; and (23) Northeasterly, easterly then southerly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

15TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Kauai for convenience herein referred to as Waipouli, Wailua, Hanamaulu, Lihue, Puhi and a portion of Omao, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Wailua River and Kauai shoreline and running: (1) Southerly then southwesterly along said shoreline to Lihue-Koloa District boundary; (2) Westerly, northwesterly, then westerly along said boundary to Haul Cave Road; (3) Southwesterly along said road to unnamed road; (4) Southwesterly along said road to Knudson Road; (5) Southerly along said road to unnamed road; (6) Northwesterly along said road to W Gate Road; (7) Southerly along said road to Maluhia Road; (8) Northerly along said road to unnamed road; (9) Northwesterly along said road to Mauka Ditch; (10) Southerly along said ditch to Pia Mill Reservoir shoreline; (11) Southerly along said shoreline to Pia Mill Ditch; (12) Southerly along said ditch to unnamed road; (13) Northwesterly along said road to Poeleele Stream; (14) Northwesterly along said stream to unnamed road; (15) Northwesterly along said

road to Kaumualii Highway; (16) Southwesterly along said highway to Lawai CDP boundary; (17) Northerly along said boundary to power line; (18) Northeasterly along said power line to Kuia Stream; (19) Northerly then northwesterly along said stream to unnamed stream; (20) Northwesterly along said stream to Lihue-Koloa Forest Reserve boundary; (21) Northerly then northwesterly along said boundary to North Fork Wailua River extension; (22) Southeasterly along said extension to North Fork Wailua River; (23) Easterly along said river to unnamed road; (24) Northerly along said road to Kuamoo Road; (25) Northerly then southeasterly along said road to power line; (26) Northeasterly along said power line to Olohena Road; (27) Southeasterly along said road to Waipouli Road; (28) Northeasterly along said road to Kainahola Road; (29) Northerly along said road to unnamed stream; (30) Easterly along said stream to unnamed road; (31) Southwesterly along said road to Haul Cane Road; (32) Southeasterly along said road to Olohena Road; (33) Southeasterly along said road to Kapaa Bypass Road; (34) Southwesterly along said road to Konohiki Stream; (35) Westerly along said stream to Olohena Land Division boundary; (36) Westerly along said boundary to Nonou Forest Reserve boundary; (37) Southwesterly, southeasterly then southwesterly along said boundary to Waialua River State Park Boundary; (38) Southeasterly along said boundary to Waialua River State Park boundary extension; (39) Southerly along said extension to Opaekaa Stream; (40) Northeasterly then southeasterly along said stream to Kuamoo Road; (41) Southeasterly along said road to Kuhio Highway; (42) Southwesterly along said highway to Wailua River; and (43) Southwesterly along said river to point of beginning.

16TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: Includes Niihau, Lehua and that portion of the island of Kauai for convenience herein referred to as portion of Omao, Koloa, Poipu, Lawai, Kalaheo, Numila, Eleele, Port Allen, Hanapepe, Kaumakani, Pakala, Waimea, Kekaha, Mana and Kokee, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Lihue-Koloa District boundary and Kauai shoreline and running: (1) Southwesterly, westerly, northwesterly then northeasterly along said shoreline to Hanalei-Waimea District boundary; (2) Southeasterly along said boundary to Lihue-Koloa Forest Reserve boundary; (3) Southerly along said boundary to unnamed stream extension; (4) Southeasterly along said extension to unnamed stream; (5) Northeasterly then southeasterly along said stream to Kuia Stream; (6) Southeasterly along said stream to power line; (7) Southwesterly along said power line to Lawai CDP boundary; (8) Southerly along said boundary to Kaumualii Highway; (9) Northeasterly along said highway to unnamed road; (10) Southeasterly along said road to Poeleele Stream; (11) Southeasterly along said stream to unnamed road; (12) Southeasterly along said road to Pia Mill Ditch; (13) Northerly along said ditch to Pia Mill Reservoir shoreline; (14) Northerly along said shoreline to Mauka Ditch; (15) Northerly along said ditch to unnamed road; (16) Southeasterly along said road to Maluhia Road; (17) Southerly along said road to W Gate Road; (18) Northerly along said road to unnamed road; (19) Southeasterly along said road to Knudson Road; (20) Northerly along said road to unnamed road; (21) Northeasterly along said road to Haul Cave Road; (22) Northeasterly along said road to Lihue-Koloa District boundary; and (23) Easterly then southeasterly along said boundary to point of beginning.

17TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as Kalama Valley, Queen’s Gate and portions of Hawaii Kai and of Hahaione Valley, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Koolau Ridge and Oahu shoreline and running: (1) Westerly along said shoreline to Kalaniana’ole Highway; (2)

Easterly along said highway to Hawaii Kai Drive; (3) Northeasterly along said drive to Hahaione Street; (4) Northerly along said street to Hahaione Drain; (5) Northerly along said drain to Hahaione Street; (6) Westerly along said street to Pepeekeo Street; (7) Northerly along said street to Hahaione Drain; (8) Northerly along said drain to Hahaione Park boundary; (9) Northwesterly along said boundary to Kahena Street; (10) Northwesterly along said street to Hahaione Street; (11) Westerly along said street to Hahaione Place extension; (12) Northerly along said extension to unnamed stream; (13) Northerly along said stream to Koolau Ridge; and (14) Easterly along said ridge to point of beginning.

18TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portion of Hahaione Valley, Kuliouou, Niu Valley, Hawaii Loa Ridge, Aina Haina, Wailupe, Kalani Valley, and portions of Kahala and Waialae, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of unnamed stream and Hahaione Place extension and running: (1) Southeasterly along said extension to Hahaione Street; (2) Southwesterly along said street to Kahena Street; (3) Southeasterly along said street to Hahaione Park boundary; (4) Southerly along said boundary to Hahaione Drain; (5) Southerly along said drain to Pepeekeo Street; (6) Southerly along said street to Hahaione Street; (7) Southerly along said street to Hahaione Drain; (8) Southerly along said drain to Hahaione Street; (9) Northwesterly along said street to Hawaii Kai Drive; (10) Southwesterly along said drive to Kalaniana'ole Highway; (11) Northwesterly along said highway to Oahu shoreline; (12) Westerly along said shoreline to Hunakai Street extension; (13) Northwesterly along said street extension to Hunakai Street; (14) Northerly along said street to Kilauea Avenue; (15) Northerly along said avenue to Waialae Avenue; (16) Northerly along said avenue to Hunakai Street; (17) Northwesterly along said street to H-1 Freeway; (18) Northerly along said freeway to Waialae Drive-in Line Fence Line; (19) Northerly along said fence line to East Maunalani Heights rim of bluff; (20) Northerly along said bluff to Forest Reserve boundary; (21) Northeasterly along said boundary to Waialae Nui Stream; (22) Southeasterly along said stream to Koolau Ridge; (23) Southeasterly along said ridge to unnamed stream; and (24) Southeasterly along said stream to point of beginning.

19TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portions of Waialae and Kahala, Diamond Head, portions of Kaimuki, and Kapahulu, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Waialae Avenue and Kilauea Avenue and running: (1) Southwesterly along said avenue to Hunakai Street; (2) Southeasterly along said street to Hunakai Street extension; (3) Southeasterly along said street extension to Oahu shoreline; (4) Southwesterly along said shoreline to Kapahulu Groin; (5) Easterly along said groin to Kapahulu Avenue; (6) Northeasterly along said avenue to Ala Wai Boulevard; (7) Northwesterly along said boulevard to Ala Wai Park boundary; (8) Northwesterly along said boundary to Ala Wai Canal; (9) Northwesterly along said canal to Manoa-Palolo Drainage Canal; (10) Northeasterly along said canal to Kapiolani Boulevard; (11) Northeasterly along said boulevard to H-1 Freeway; (12) Southeasterly along said freeway to Kapahulu Avenue; (13) Southeasterly along said avenue to Harding Avenue; (14) Southeasterly along said avenue to H-1 Freeway; (15) Southeasterly along said freeway to Hunakai Street; (16) Southerly along said street to Waialae Avenue; and (17) Easterly along said avenue to point of beginning.

20TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as Maunalani Heights, Wilhelmina Rise, Palolo Valley, St. Louis Heights and portion of Kaimuki, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Koolau Ridge and Waialae Nui Stream and running: (1) Southwesterly along said stream to Forest Reserve boundary; (2) Southwesterly along said boundary to East Maunalani Heights rim of bluff; (3) Southerly along said bluff to Waialae Drive-in Line Fence Line; (4) Southerly along said fence line to H-1 Freeway; (5) Northwesterly along said freeway to Harding Avenue; (6) Northwesterly along said avenue to Kapahulu Avenue; (7) Northwesterly along said avenue to H-1 Freeway; (8) Northwesterly along said freeway to Kapiolani Boulevard; (9) Southwesterly along said boulevard to Manoa Stream; (10) Northeasterly along said stream to H-1 Freeway; (11) Northwesterly along said freeway to Waialae Avenue; (12) Northeasterly along said avenue to Kalele Road; (13) Northeasterly along said road to Kalei Road; (14) Northeasterly along said road to Kalei Road extension; (15) Southeasterly along said extension to Manoa Stream; (16) Northeasterly along said stream to University of Hawaii Manoa Campus boundary; (17) Northeasterly along said boundary to Dole Street; (18) Northwesterly along said street to Waahila Ridge; (19) Northeasterly along said ridge to Koolau Ridge; and (20) Southeasterly along said ridge to point of beginning.

21ST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as Manoa, University, a portion of Moiliili and Punahou, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Koolau Ridge and Waahila Ridge and running: (1) Southwesterly along said ridge to Dole Street; (2) Southeasterly along said street to University of Hawaii Manoa Campus boundary; (3) Southwesterly along said boundary to Manoa Stream; (4) Southwesterly along said stream to Kalei Road extension; (5) Southwesterly along said extension to Kalei Road; (6) Southwesterly along said road to Kalele Road; (7) Southeasterly along said road to Waialae Avenue; (8) Southwesterly along said avenue to H-1 Freeway; (9) Southeasterly along said freeway to Manoa Stream; (10) Southwesterly along said stream to South King Street; (11) Northwesterly along said street to Punahou Street; (12) Northeasterly along said street to Nehoa Street; (13) Northwesterly along said street to Ualakaa Street; (14) Northeasterly along said street to Ualakaa Street extension; (15) Northeasterly along said extension to Puualii Place; (16) Northeasterly along said place to Puualii Place extension; (17) Easterly along said extension to Forest Reserve boundary; (18) Northerly along said boundary to Eastern Slope of Tantalus; (19) Northwesterly along said slope to Waihi-Lulumahu Stream Divide; (20) Northeasterly along said divide to Koolau Ridge; and (21) Southerly along said ridge to point of beginning.

22ND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portions of Moiliili, McCully, Kapiolani, and Pawaa, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of South King Street and Manoa Stream and running: (1) Southwesterly along said stream to Manoa-Palolo Drainage Canal; (2) Westerly along said canal to Ala Wai Canal; (3) Northwesterly along said canal to Kalakaua Avenue; (4) Northwesterly along said avenue to Kapiolani Boulevard; (5) Northwesterly along said boulevard to Keeaumoku Street; (6) Northeasterly along said street to South King Street; and (7) Southeasterly along said street to point of beginning.

23RD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as Waikiki and portions of Ala Moana and Kakaako, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Ala Wai Canal and Ala Wai Park boundary and running: (1) Southeasterly along said boundary to Ala Wai Boulevard; (2) Southerly along said boulevard to Kapahulu Avenue; (3) Westerly along said avenue to Kapahulu Groin; (4) Northwesterly along said groin to Oahu shoreline; (5) Northwesterly along said shoreline to boundary of Ala Moana Beach Park; (6) Easterly along said boundary to Ala Moana Boulevard; (7) Northeasterly along said boulevard to Kamakee Street; (8) Easterly along said street to Queen Street; (9) Easterly along said street to Waimanu Street; (10) Easterly along said street to Pensacola Street; (11) Northerly along said street to Kapiolani Boulevard; (12) Southeasterly along said boulevard to Kalakaua Avenue; (13) Southeasterly along said avenue to Ala Wai Canal; and (14) Southeasterly along said canal to point of beginning.

24TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portions of Ala Moana, Kakaako, Ward and Downtown, Chinatown, and portions of Liliha and Dillingham, and Iwilei, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Vineyard Boulevard and Aala Street and running: (1) Southwesterly along said street to North Kukui Street; (2) Southeasterly along said street to South Kukui Street; (3) Southerly along said street to Pali Highway; (4) Southwesterly along said highway to Bishop Street; (5) Southwesterly along said street to South King Street; (6) Southeasterly along said street to Keeaumoku Street; (7) Southwesterly along said street to Kapiolani Boulevard; (8) Westerly along said boulevard to Pensacola Street; (9) Southwesterly along said street to Waimanu Street; (10) Westerly along said street to Queen Street; (11) Westerly along said street to Kamakee Street; (12) Southwesterly along said street to Ala Moana Boulevard; (13) Westerly along said boulevard to boundary of Ala Moana Beach Park; (14) Southwesterly along said boundary to Oahu shoreline; (15) Northwesterly along said shoreline to Kapalama Drainage Canal; (16) Northeasterly along said canal to North King Street; (17) Southeasterly along said street to Pua Lane; (18) Easterly along said lane to Vineyard Boulevard; and (19) Southerly along said boulevard to point of beginning.

25TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as a portion of Makiki, Tantalus and portion of Ward, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Eastern Slope of Tantalus and Forest Reserve boundary and running: (1) Southwesterly along said boundary to Puualii Place extension; (2) Westerly along said extension to Puualii Place; (3) Southerly along said place to Ualakaa Street extension; (4) Westerly along said extension to Ualakaa Street; (5) Southwesterly along said street to Nehoa Street; (6) Southerly along said street to Punahou Street; (7) Southwesterly along said street to South King Street; (8) Northwesterly along said street to Ward Avenue; (9) Northeasterly along said avenue to Lunalilo Street; (10) Northerly along said street to Victoria Street; (11) Northeasterly along said street to Spencer Street; (12) Easterly along said street to Wilder Avenue; (13) Easterly along said avenue to Pensacola Street; (14) Northerly along said street to Auwaiolimu Street; (15) Easterly along said street to Kanaha Stream; (16) Northeasterly along said stream to Forest Reserve boundary; (17) Northeasterly along said boundary to Western Slope of Tantalus; (18) Easterly along said slope to Eastern Slope of Tantalus; and (19) Southwesterly along said slope to point of beginning.

26TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portions of Ward, Makiki, Punchbowl, Nuuanu, Dowsett Highlands, Pacific Heights, Pauoa, portions of Downtown and Liliha , more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Koolau Ridge and Waihi-Lulumahu Stream Divide and running: (1) Southwesterly along said divide to Western Slope of Tantalus; (2) Southwesterly along said slope to Forest Reserve boundary; (3) Southerly along said boundary to Kanaha Stream; (4) Southwesterly along said stream to Auwaiolimu Street; (5) Southerly along said street to Pensacola Street; (6) Southwesterly along said street to Wilder Avenue; (7) Westerly along said avenue to Spencer Street; (8) Southwesterly along said street to Victoria Street; (9) Southerly along said street to Lunalilo Street; (10) Westerly along said street to Ward Avenue; (11) Southwesterly along said avenue to South King Street; (12) Northwesterly along said street to Bishop Street; (13) Northeasterly along said street to Pali Highway; (14) Northwesterly along said highway to South Kukui Street; (15) Northwesterly along said street to North Kukui Street; (16) Northwesterly along said street to Aala Street; (17) Northwesterly along said street to Vineyard Boulevard; (18) Northwesterly along said boulevard to Liliha Street; (19) Northeasterly along said street to H-1 Freeway; (20) Southeasterly along said freeway to Nuuanu Avenue; (21) Northeasterly along said avenue to Pali Highway; (22) Northeasterly along said highway to Nuuanu Pali Drive; (23) Northeasterly along said drive to Pali Highway; (24) Easterly along said highway to Koolau Ridge; and (25) Southwesterly along said ridge to point of beginning.

27TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as Alewa Heights, Puunui, a portion of Nuuanu, Kuakini and portion of Kapalama, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Koolau Ridge and Pali Highway and running: (1) Southwesterly along said highway to Nuuanu Pali Drive; (2) Southwesterly along said drive to Pali Highway; (3) Southwesterly along said highway to Nuuanu Avenue; (4) Southwesterly along said avenue to H-1 Freeway; (5) Northwesterly along said freeway to Liliha Street; (6) Southwesterly along said street to Vineyard Boulevard; (7) Northwesterly along said boulevard to Pua Lane; (8) Southwesterly along said lane to North King Street; (9) Northwesterly along said street to Kapalama Stream; (10) Northeasterly along said stream to Halona Street; (11) Northwesterly along said street to Houghtailing Street; (12) Northeasterly along said street to Hillcrest Street; (13) Northerly along said street to Kealia Drive; (14) Northeasterly along said drive to school district boundary; (15) Northeasterly along said boundary to Nuuanu-Kapalama Land Division boundary; (16) Northeasterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (17) Northeasterly along said road to Koolau Ridge; and (18) Southwesterly along said ridge to point of beginning.

28TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: Includes the islands of Mokuauaea, Mokuoeo, Kahakaaulana, and Sand Island, and that portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portions of Kapalama and Kalihi, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of unnamed road and Nuuanu-Kapalama Land Division Boundary and running: (1) Southwesterly along said boundary to school district boundary; (2) Westerly along said boundary to Kealia Drive; (3) Southerly along said drive to Hillcrest Street; (4) Southerly along said street to Houghtailing Street; (5) Southwesterly along said street to Halona Street; (6) Southeasterly along said street to Kapalama Stream; (7) Southwesterly along said stream to Oahu shoreline; (8) Northwesterly along said shoreline to Kalihi Stream; (9)

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Northwesterly along said stream to Middle Street extension; (10) Northeasterly along said extension to Middle Street; (11) Northeasterly along said street to North School Street; (12) Southeasterly along said street to Likelike Highway; (13) Northeasterly along said highway to Kalihi Street; (14) Northeasterly along said street to Akahi Street; (15) Easterly along said street to Kamaikai Kapalama Stream Ridge Divide; (16) Easterly along said divide to unnamed road; and (17) Southwesterly along said road to point of beginning.

29TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portion of Kalihi, Fort Shafter, Mapunapuna, portion of Moanalua Gardens, portion of Salt Lake, Airport and Hickam Air Force Base, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Koolau Ridge and unnamed road and running: (1) Southwesterly along said road to Kamaikai Kapalama Stream Ridge Divide; (2) Westerly along said divide to Akahi Street; (3) Southerly along said street to Kalihi Street; (4) Southwesterly along said street to Likelike Highway; (5) Southwesterly along said highway to North School Street; (6) Northwesterly along said street to Middle Street; (7) Southwesterly along said street to Middle Street extension; (8) Southwesterly along said extension to Kalihi Stream; (9) Northwesterly along said stream to Oahu shoreline; (10) Westerly along said shoreline to Pearl Harbor shoreline; (11) Northwesterly along said shoreline to boundary between Naval Station Pearl Harbor and Hickam Air Force Base; (12) Easterly along said boundary to Vickers Avenue; (13) Northwesterly along said avenue to 1st Street; (14) Westerly along said street to Worthington Avenue; (15) Northwesterly along said avenue to Julian Avenue; (16) Northeasterly along said avenue to Manzelman Circle; (17) Northeasterly along said circle to Porter Avenue; (18) Easterly along said avenue to 18th Street; (19) Southerly along said street to Fox Boulevard; (20) Southwesterly along said boulevard to Vandenberg Boulevard; (21) Southeasterly along said boulevard to O'Malley Boulevard; (22) Northeasterly along said boulevard to Kuntz Avenue; (23) Northeasterly along said avenue to Hickam Air Force Base boundary; (24) Northeasterly along said boundary to O'Malley Boulevard; (25) Easterly along said boulevard to North Nimitz Highway; (26) Easterly along said highway to Puuloa Road; (27) Northerly along said road to Kamehameha Highway; (28) Easterly along said highway to Ahua Street; (29) Northeasterly along said street to Kikowaena Street; (30) Southerly along said street to Moanalua Stream; (31) Easterly along said stream to Ala Mahamoe Street extension; (32) Northerly along said extension to Kaua Street; (33) Northerly along said street to Fort Shafter boundary; (34) Northeasterly along said boundary to Ala Waiopua Street; (35) Northerly along said street to Ala Mahamoe Street; (36) Northeasterly along said street to Manaiki Stream; (37) Northeasterly along said stream to Koolau Ridge; and (38) Southerly along said ridge to point of beginning.

30TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: Includes Ford Island and that portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portions of Moanalua Gardens, Mapunapuna, Salt Lake and Aliamanu, Foster Village, a portion of Halawa, Pearl Harbor Naval Station and a portion of Aiea, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Ala Mahamoe Street and Ala Waiopua Street and running: (1) Southeasterly along said street to Fort Shafter boundary; (2) Southwesterly along said boundary to Kaua Street; (3) Southwesterly along said street to Ala Mahamoe Street extension; (4) Southerly along said extension to Moanalua Stream; (5) Westerly along said stream to Kikowaena Street; (6) Southwesterly along said street to Ahua Street; (7) Southwesterly along said street to Kamehameha Highway; (8) Westerly along said highway to Puuloa Road; (9) Westerly along said road to North Nimitz

Highway; (10) Westerly along said highway to O'Malley Boulevard; (11) Southwesterly along said boulevard to Hickam Air Force Base boundary; (12) Southwesterly along said boundary to Kuntz Avenue; (13) Southwesterly along said avenue to O'Malley Boulevard; (14) Southwesterly along said boulevard to Vandenberg Boulevard; (15) Northwesterly along said boulevard to Fox Boulevard; (16) Northwesterly along said boulevard to 18th Street; (17) Westerly along said street to Porter Avenue; (18) Westerly along said avenue to Manzelman Circle; (19) Southwesterly along said circle to Julian Avenue; (20) Southerly along said avenue to Worthington Avenue; (21) Easterly along said avenue to 1st Street; (22) Southwesterly along said street to Vickers Avenue; (23) Northwesterly along said avenue to boundary between Naval Station Pearl Harbor and Hickam AFB; (24) Southwesterly along said boundary to Pearl Harbor shoreline; (25) Northeasterly along said shoreline to Aiea Stream; (26) Southeasterly along said stream to Kamehameha Highway; (27) Easterly along said highway to Moanalua Freeway-Kamehameha Highway connector; (28) Southeasterly along said highway connector to Moanalua Road; (29) Southeasterly along said road to Moanalua Freeway; (30) Southeasterly along said freeway to Aliamanu Military Reservation boundary; (31) Westerly along said boundary to Aliamanu Neighborhood Park boundary; (32) Southerly along said boundary to Salt Lake Boulevard; (33) Easterly along said boulevard to Puuloa Road; (34) Northeasterly along said road to Moanalua Freeway; (35) Northerly along said freeway to Mahiole Street; (36) Northerly along said street to Moanalua Stream; (37) Easterly along said stream to Mahao Place; (38) Northeasterly along said place to Ala Mahamoe Street; (39) Northerly along said street to Jarrett White Road; (40) Southeasterly along said road to Apona Street; (41) Easterly along said street to Ala Mahamoe Street; and (42) Southeasterly along said street to point of beginning.

31ST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portions of Moanalua Gardens, Moanalua Valley, Salt Lake and Aliamanu, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Koolau Ridge and Manaiki Stream and running: (1) Southwesterly along said stream to Ala Mahamoe Street; (2) Westerly along said street to Apona Street; (3) Southerly along said street to Jarrett White Road; (4) Westerly along said road to Ala Mahamoe Street; (5) Southerly along said street to Mahao Place; (6) Southwesterly along said place to Moanalua Stream; (7) Westerly along said stream to Mahiole Street; (8) Southerly along said street to Moanalua Freeway; (9) Southerly along said freeway to Puuloa Road; (10) Southwesterly along said road to Salt Lake Boulevard; (11) Northwesterly along said boulevard to Aliamanu Neighborhood Park boundary; (12) Easterly along said boundary to Aliamanu Military Reservation boundary; (13) Easterly along said boundary to Moanalua Freeway; (14) Northeasterly along said freeway to Ala Napunani Street; (15) Northeasterly along said street to Ala Aolani Street; (16) Northeasterly along said street to Moanalua Valley Park boundary; (17) Northeasterly along said boundary to Moanalua Stream; (18) Easterly along said stream to unnamed stream; (19) Southerly along said stream to Koolau Ridge; and (20) Southwesterly along said ridge to point of beginning.

32ND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portions of Moanalua Valley, Halawa, Aiea and Pearlridge, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Koolau Ridge and Heeia CDP boundary and running: (1) Southwesterly along said boundary to Koolau Ridge; (2) Southwesterly along said ridge to unnamed stream; (3) Southwesterly along said stream to Moanalua Stream; (4) Northwesterly along said stream to Moanalua Valley Park boundary; (5)

Southwesterly along said boundary to Ala Aolani Street; (6) Southwesterly along said street to Ala Napunani Street; (7) Northwesterly along said street to Moanalua Freeway; (8) Northwesterly along said freeway to Moanalua Road; (9) Northwesterly along said road to Moanalua Freeway-Kamehameha Highway connector; (10) Westerly along said highway connector to Kamehameha Highway; (11) Southerly along said highway to Aiea Stream; (12) Northwesterly along said stream to Pearl Harbor shoreline; (13) Northwesterly along said shoreline to drainage canal; (14) Northerly along said canal to Kamehameha Highway; (15) Northwesterly along said highway to Kaonohi Street; (16) Northerly along said street to H-1 Freeway; (17) Northeasterly along said freeway to bluff; (18) Northerly along said bluff to South boundary Newtown Meadows; (19) Easterly along said boundary to Waimalu Stream; (20) Northeasterly along said stream to Aiea Stream; (21) Southeasterly along said stream to Waimalu Stream; (22) Easterly along said stream to Koolau Ridge; and (23) Southeasterly along said ridge to point of beginning.

33RD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portions of Pearlridge and Pearl City, Royal Summit, Newtown and a portion of Momilani, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Koolau Ridge and Ahuimanu CDP boundary and running: (1) Southerly along said boundary to Koolau Ridge; (2) Northwesterly along said ridge to Waimalu Stream; (3) Westerly along said stream to Aiea Stream; (4) Southwesterly along said stream to Waimalu Stream; (5) Southwesterly along said stream to South boundary Newtown Meadows; (6) Westerly along said boundary to bluff; (7) Southerly along said bluff to H-1 Freeway; (8) Southerly along said freeway to Kaonohi Street; (9) Southwesterly along said street to Kamehameha Highway; (10) Southeasterly along said highway to drainage canal; (11) Westerly along said canal to Pearl Harbor shoreline; (12) Westerly along said shoreline to Naval Station Pearl Harbor boundary; (13) Easterly along said boundary to Pearl City Naval Station boundary; (14) Northeasterly along said boundary to Lehua Avenue; (15) Northerly along said avenue to Waimano Home Road; (16) Northerly along said road to Hoolaulea Street; (17) Northeasterly along said street to Komo Mai Drive; (18) Northeasterly along said drive to Pearl City Stream; (19) Northerly along said stream to unnamed stream; (20) Northeasterly along said stream to Waimano Training School and Hospital boundary; (21) Northeasterly along said boundary to powerline; (22) Northeasterly along said powerline to Pearl City CDP boundary; (23) Easterly along said boundary to Waimano Stream; (24) Northeasterly along said stream to Koolau Ridge; and (25) Southeasterly along said ridge to point of beginning.

34TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portions of Pearl City and Momilani, Manana, Pacific Palisades and portions of Waipahu and Mililani, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Koolau Ridge and Waimano Stream and running: (1) Westerly along said stream to Pearl City CDP boundary; (2) Southeasterly along said boundary to powerline; (3) Southwesterly along said powerline to Waimano Training School and Hospital boundary; (4) Southwesterly along said boundary to unnamed stream; (5) Southwesterly along said stream to Pearl City Stream; (6) Southwesterly along said stream to Komo Mai Drive; (7) Westerly along said drive to Hoolaulea Street; (8) Southwesterly along said street to Waimano Home Road; (9) Southerly along said road to Lehua Avenue; (10) Southerly along said avenue to Naval Station Pearl Harbor boundary; (11) Westerly along said boundary to Pearl Harbor shoreline; (12) Southwesterly

along said shoreline to drainage canal; (13) Northerly along said canal to unnamed road; (14) Easterly along said road to old railroad grade; (15) Easterly along said grade to Naval Reservation boundary; (16) Southerly then northwesterly along said boundary to Waipahu Depot Street; (17) Northwesterly along said street to Farrington Highway; (18) Northeasterly along said highway to unnamed road; (19) Northerly along said road to Kamehameha Highway; (20) Northwesterly along said highway to H-1 Freeway; (21) Northeasterly along said freeway to unnamed road; (22) Northerly along said road to H-2 Freeway; (23) Northerly along said freeway to Kipapa Stream; (24) Easterly along said stream to Koolau Ridge; and (25) Southwesterly along said ridge to point of beginning.

35TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portions of Waipahu and Waikele, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of H-1 Freeway and Kamehameha Highway and running: (1) Southwesterly along said highway to Farrington Highway; (2) Southwesterly along said highway to Waipahu Depot Street; (3) Southerly along said street to old railroad grade; (4) Westerly along said grade to Kipapa Stream; (5) Northerly along said stream to Hula Street; (6) Westerly along said street to Farrington Highway; (7) Southwesterly along said highway to Pupupuhi Street; (8) Southerly along said street to Pupukahi Street; (9) Northwesterly along said street to Farrington Highway; (10) Southwesterly along said highway to Leowahine Street; (11) Northwesterly along said street to Waipahu Street; (12) Southwesterly along said street to Hoaeae Street; (13) Northwesterly along said street to Honowai Street; (14) Westerly along said street to drainage canal; (15) Northerly along said canal to H-1 Freeway; and (16) Easterly along said freeway to point of beginning.

36TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portion of Pearl City, Waipio, portions of Mililani, Waipahu, Waikele and Royal Kunia, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of H-2 Freeway and unnamed road and running: (1) Southwesterly along said road to H-1 Freeway; (2) Westerly along said freeway to Kamehameha Highway; (3) Southerly along said highway to H-1 Freeway; (4) Westerly along said freeway to Naval Access Road; (5) Northerly along said road to Naval Reservation boundary; (6) Northwesterly along said boundary to Royal Kunia Golf Course; (7) Westerly along said golf course to Anonui Street; (8) Southerly along said street to Puia Street; (9) Southeasterly along said street to Heahea Street; (10) Southwesterly along said street to Leia Street; (11) Southeasterly along said street to Kaaholo Street; (12) Southwesterly along said street to Kupuna Loop; (13) Westerly along said loop to Kunia Road; (14) Northerly along said road to Leia Street; (15) Northeasterly along said street to Royal Kunia CDP boundary; (16) Northeasterly along said boundary to Military Reservation boundary; (17) Easterly along said boundary to powerline; (18) Easterly along said powerline to Kamehameha Highway; (19) Southeasterly along said highway to unnamed road; (20) Northeasterly along said road to Ka Uka Boulevard; (21) Northeasterly along said boulevard to H-2 Freeway; and (22) Southerly along said freeway to point of beginning.

37TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portion of Mililani and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of H-2 Freeway and Ka Uka Boulevard and running: (1) Southwesterly along said boulevard to unnamed road; (2) Southwesterly along said road to Kamehameha Highway;

(3) Northwesterly along said highway to powerline; (4) Westerly along said powerline to Military Reservation boundary; (5) Northerly along said boundary to Kamehameha Highway; (6) Easterly along said highway to unnamed stream; (7) Northeasterly along said stream to H-2 Freeway; and (8) Southerly along said freeway to point of beginning.

38TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portions of Waipahu and Mililani, Mililani Mauka and Wheeler Army Airfield , more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Koolau Ridge and Kipapa Stream and running: (1) Southwesterly along said stream to H-2 Freeway; (2) Northwesterly along said freeway to unnamed stream; (3) Westerly along said stream to Kamehameha Highway; (4) Southwesterly along said highway to Military Reservation boundary; (5) Southwesterly along said boundary to Royal Kunia CDP boundary; (6) Southwesterly along said boundary to Leia Street; (7) Northwesterly along said street to Kunia Road; (8) Northerly along said road to Old Kamehameha Highway; (9) Easterly along said highway to Wright Avenue; (10) Easterly along said avenue to Nakamine Street; (11) Easterly along said street to Santos Dumont Road; (12) Easterly along said road to unnamed road; (13) Northerly along said road to Kamehameha Highway; (14) Northerly along said highway to Schofield Barracks Military Reserve boundary; (15) Southeasterly along said boundary to Wahiawa Reservoir shoreline; (16) Easterly along said shoreline to South Fork Kaukonahua Stream; (17) Southerly along said stream to unnamed road; (18) Southeasterly along said road to Higgins Road; (19) Southeasterly along said road to Schofield Barracks East Range boundary; (20) Easterly along said boundary to Koolau Ridge; and (21) Southwesterly along said ridge to point of beginning.

39TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as Wilikina, Wahiawa, Whitmore and Helemano, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Koolau Ridge and Schofield Barracks East Range boundary and running: (1) Westerly along said boundary to Higgins Road; (2) Westerly along said road to unnamed road; (3) Northerly along said road to South Fork Kaukonahua Stream; (4) Westerly along said stream to Wahiawa Reservoir shoreline; (5) Westerly along said shoreline to Schofield Barracks Military Reserve boundary; (6) Southerly along said boundary to Kamehameha Highway; (7) Southerly along said highway to unnamed road; (8) Westerly along said road to Santos Dumont Road; (9) Westerly along said road to Nakamine Street; (10) Northerly along said street to Wright Avenue; (11) Westerly along said avenue to Old Kamehameha Highway; (12) Northwesterly along said highway to Kunia Road; (13) Northeasterly along said road to Wilikina Drive; (14) Northwesterly along said drive to Waialua-Wahiawa District boundary; (15) Northwesterly along said boundary to Poamoho Stream; (16) Northeasterly along said stream to Wahiawa Reservoir Ditch; (17) Easterly along said ditch to Helemano Reservoir Ditch; (18) Northeasterly along said ditch to unnamed road; (19) Northeasterly along said road to Kamehameha Highway; (20) Southeasterly then northerly along said highway to unnamed road; (21) Northeasterly along said road to Twin Bridge Road; (22) Easterly along said road to Paalaa Uka Pupukea Road; (23) Northeasterly along said road to Koolau Ridge; and (24) Southerly along said ridge to point of beginning.

40TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portions of Ewa and Ewa Beach, Iroquois Point and Puuloa, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Pearl Harbor shoreline and

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Oahu shoreline and running: (1) Westerly along said shoreline to boundary between Ewa Beach CDP and Ocean Pointe CDP; (2) Northeasterly along said boundary to Pupu Place; (3) Northeasterly along said place to Pupu Street; (4) Northwesterly along said street to Papipi Road; (5) Northeasterly along said road to Pohakupuna Road; (6) Northeasterly along said road to Fort Weaver Road; (7) Northwesterly along said road to Military Railroad; (8) Northeasterly along said railroad to unnamed road; (9) Northerly along said road to Military Railroad; (10) Northerly along said railroad to unnamed road; (11) Northerly along said road to boundary of West Loch Community Shoreline Park; (12) Northerly along said boundary to Pearl Harbor shoreline; and (13) Southeasterly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

41ST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: Includes the island of Laulaunui, and that portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portion of Waipahu, West Loch, and portions of Village Park, Royal Kunia, Makakilo and Ewa, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Huliwai Gulch and Kunia Road and running: (1) Southeasterly along said road to Kupuna Loop; (2) Northeasterly along said loop to Kaaholo Street; (3) Northeasterly along said street to Leia Street; (4) Northwesterly along said street to Heahea Street; (5) Northeasterly along said street to Puia Street; (6) Northwesterly along said street to Anonui Street; (7) Northerly along said street to Royal Kunia Golf Course; (8) Southerly along said golf course to Naval Reservation boundary; (9) Southerly along said boundary to Naval Access Road; (10) Southerly along said road to H-1 Freeway; (11) Southwesterly along said freeway to drainage canal; (12) Southerly along said canal to Honowai Street; (13) Northeasterly along said street to Hoaeae Street; (14) Southeasterly along said street to Waipahu Street; (15) Northeasterly along said street to Leowahine Street; (16) Southeasterly along said street to Leokane Street; (17) Southeasterly along said street to Farrington Highway; (18) Northeasterly along said highway to Pupukahi Street; (19) Southeasterly along said street to Pupupuhi Street; (20) Northeasterly along said street to Farrington Highway; (21) Easterly along said highway to Waikele Road; (22) Easterly along said road to drainage canal; (23) Southerly along said canal to submerged water boundary within Pearl Harbor; (24) Southwesterly along said boundary to Pearl Harbor shoreline; (25) Southerly along said shoreline to boundary of West Loch Community Shoreline Park; (26) Southwesterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (27) Southerly along said road to Military Railroad; (28) Southerly along said railroad to unnamed road; (29) Southerly along said road to Military Railroad; (30) Southwesterly along said railroad to Fort Weaver Road; (31) Northwesterly along said road to unnamed feature; (32) Southwesterly along said feature to old Mango Tree Road; (33) Southeasterly along said road to unnamed feature; (34) Southeasterly along said feature to Pahika Street; (35) Southeasterly along said street to Renton Road; (36) Southwesterly along said road to Park Row; (37) Northwesterly along said row to old Mango Tree Road; (38) Southwesterly along said road to Malako Street; (39) Northwesterly along said street to unnamed feature; (40) Northeasterly along said feature to Mango Tree Road; (41) Northeasterly along said road to Palehua Road; (42) Northwesterly along said road to Pueonani Street; (43) Northwesterly along said street to H-1 Freeway; (44) Southwesterly along said freeway to Makakilo Drive; (45) Northerly along said drive to Punawainui Street; (46) Northerly along said street to Kiowainui Place; (47) Northeasterly along said place to unnamed feature; (48) Northwesterly along said feature to Kaloii Gulch; (49) Northwesterly along said gulch to Palehua Road; (50) Northerly along said road to Waianae Ridge; (51) Northeasterly along said ridge to Huliwai Gulch; and (52) Southerly along said gulch to point of beginning.

42ND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portions of Makakilo, Ewa, and Kapolei, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Palehua Road and Mango Tree Road and running: (1) Southwesterly along said road to Palehua Road; (2) Southwesterly along said road to unnamed road; (3) Southeasterly along said road to boundary between Kapolei CDP and Ewa Villages CDP; (4) Southeasterly along said boundary to railroad track; (5) Easterly along said track to Roosevelt Avenue extension; (6) Westerly along said extension to Roosevelt Avenue; (7) Southwesterly along said avenue to Barbers Point Naval Air Station boundary; (8) Westerly along said boundary to Kapolei CDP boundary; (9) Northwesterly along said boundary to Kalaeloa Boulevard; (10) Northerly along said boulevard to Farrington Highway; (11) Northerly along said highway to Palailai Gulch; (12) Northwesterly along said gulch to Palehua Road; (13) Northeasterly then southeasterly along said road to Kaloi Gulch; (14) Southeasterly along said gulch to unnamed feature; (15) Southeasterly along said feature to Kiowainui Place; (16) Southwesterly along said place to Punawainui Street; (17) Southwesterly along said street to Makakilo Drive; (18) Southerly along said drive to H-1 Freeway; (19) Northeasterly along said freeway to Pueonani Street; (20) Southeasterly along said street to Palehua Road; and (21) Southerly along said road to point of beginning.

43RD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portions of Ewa and Ewa Beach, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Fort Weaver Road and Pohakupuna Road and running: (1) Westerly along said road to Papipi Road; (2) Southerly along said road to Pupu Street; (3) Southwesterly along said street to Pupu Place; (4) Southwesterly along said place to boundary between Ewa Beach CDP and Ocean Pointe CDP; (5) Westerly along said boundary to Oahu shoreline; (6) Westerly along said shoreline to Naval Station Pearl Harbor boundary; (7) Northerly along said boundary to Ocean Pointe CDP boundary; (8) Northerly along said boundary to Essex Road; (9) Northerly along said road to South Hanson Road; (10) Northwesterly along said road to South Hanson Road; (11) Westerly along said road to Coral Sea Street; (12) Northerly along said street to Coral Sea Road; (13) Northerly along said road to Coral Sea Street; (14) Northerly along said street to Roosevelt Avenue; (15) Northeasterly along said avenue to Roosevelt Avenue extension; (16) Northerly along said extension to railroad track; (17) Northwesterly along said track to boundary between Kapolei CDP and Ewa Villages CDP; (18) Northwesterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (19) Easterly along said road to Palehua Road; (20) Northeasterly along said road to Mango Tree Road; (21) Southeasterly along said road to unnamed feature; (22) Northeasterly along said feature to Malako Street; (23) Northeasterly along said street to old Mango Tree Road; (24) Southerly along said road to Park Row; (25) Southeasterly along said row to Renton Road; (26) Northeasterly along said road to Pahika Street; (27) Northwesterly along said street to unnamed feature; (28) Northeasterly along said feature to old Mango Tree Road; (29) Easterly along said road to unnamed feature; (30) Southerly along said feature to Fort Weaver Road; and (31) Southeasterly along said road to point of beginning.

44TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as Kalaeloa, Campbell Industrial Park, Ko Olina, and portions of Nanakuli and Maili, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Waianae Ridge

and Palehua Road and running: (1) Southerly along said road to Palailai Gulch; (2) Southerly along said gulch to Farrington Highway; (3) Southeasterly along said highway to Kalaeloa Boulevard; (4) Southerly along said boulevard to Kapolei CDP boundary; (5) Southeasterly along said boundary to Barbers Point Naval Air Station boundary; (6) Southeasterly along said boundary to Roosevelt Avenue; (7) Easterly along said avenue to Coral Sea Street; (8) Southerly along said street to Coral Sea Road; (9) Southerly along said road to Coral Sea Street; (10) Southerly along said street to South Hanson Road; (11) Southeasterly along said road to Essex Road; (12) Southerly along said road to Ocean Pointe CDP boundary; (13) Southerly along said boundary to Naval Station Pearl Harbor boundary; (14) Southwesterly along said boundary to Oahu shoreline; (15) Northwesterly along said shoreline to Farrington Highway; (16) Southeasterly along said highway to Maliona Street; (17) Northeasterly along said street to Kaukamana Road; (18) Northerly along said road to Kaukamana Road extension; (19) Northerly along said extension to Paakea Road; (20) Southeasterly along said road to Lualualei Naval Road; (21) Northeasterly along said road to Ulehawa Stream; (22) Southeasterly along said stream to Naval Reservation Lualualei boundary; (23) Southeasterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (24) Southerly along said road to Naval Reservation Lualualei boundary; (25) Northeasterly along said boundary to Waianae Ridge; and (26) Southerly along said ridge to point of beginning.

45TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portions of Nanakuli, Maili, and Lualualei, Waianae, Makaha and Makua, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Waianae Ridge and Naval Reservation Lualualei boundary and running: (1) Westerly along said boundary to unnamed road; (2) Northwesterly along said road to Naval Reservation Lualualei boundary; (3) Westerly along said boundary to Ulehawa Stream; (4) Southwesterly along said stream to Lualualei Naval Road; (5) Southerly along said road to Paakea Road; (6) Northwesterly along said road to Kaukamana Road extension; (7) Southerly along said extension to Kaukamana Road; (8) Southerly along said road to Maliona Street; (9) Westerly along said street to Farrington Highway; (10) Northerly along said highway to Oahu shoreline; (11) Northwesterly along said shoreline to Kaena Military Reservation boundary; (12) Easterly along said boundary to Kaena Point State Park boundary; (13) Easterly along said boundary to Waianae Ridge; and (14) Southeasterly along said ridge to point of beginning.

46TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as Kunia, Schofield Barracks, Waialua, Mokuleia, a portion of Kaena Point, Haleiwa, Waimea, Pupukea and portions of Sunset Beach, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Pahipahialua Gulch and Kaunala Ridge and running: (1) Southeasterly along said ridge to Koolau Ridge; (2) Westerly along said ridge to Paalaa Uka Pupukea Road; (3) Southwesterly along said road to Twin Bridge Road; (4) Westerly along said road to unnamed road; (5) Southeasterly along said road to Kamehameha Highway; (6) Northwesterly along said highway to unnamed road; (7) Southerly along said road to Helemano Reservoir Ditch; (8) Southwesterly along said ditch to Wahiawa Reservoir Ditch; (9) Southeasterly along said ditch to Poamoho Stream; (10) Southeasterly along said stream to Waialua-Wahiawa District boundary; (11) Southerly along said boundary to Wilikina Drive; (12) Southeasterly along said drive to Kunia Road; (13) Southwesterly along said road to Huliwai Gulch; (14) Northwesterly along said gulch to Waianae Ridge; (15) Northwesterly along said

ridge to Kaena Point State Park boundary; (16) Northwesterly along said boundary to Kaena Military Reservation boundary; (17) Westerly along said boundary to Oahu shoreline; (18) Northeasterly along said shoreline to Pahipahialua Gulch; and (19) Southeasterly along said gulch to point of beginning.

47TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: Includes the islands of Kihewamoku, Mokuaula, Pulemoku Rock, Kukuikoolua, Mokualai, Mokolii, Kapapa and Ahuolaka and that portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portions of Sunset Beach and Kuilima, Kahuku, Laie, Hauula, Punaluu, Kaaawa, Waikane, Waiahole, Kahaluu and portion of Ahuimanu, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Oahu shoreline and Kahaluu CDP boundary and running: (1) Northwesterly along said boundary to Kamehameha Highway; (2) Westerly along said highway to Miomio Loop; (3) Northwesterly along said loop to Kamehameha Highway; (4) Northwesterly along said highway to Lulani Street; (5) Westerly along said street to Ahuimanu Road; (6) Southerly along said road to unnamed hydrographic feature; (7) Southerly along said feature to Ahuimanu Stream; (8) Southwesterly along said stream to Ahuimanu Place; (9) Southeasterly along said place to Hui Ulili Street; (10) Southwesterly along said street to Kahaluu CDP boundary; (11) Northwesterly along said boundary to Ahuimanu Stream; (12) Southwesterly along said stream to Alawiki Street; (13) Easterly along said street to Hui Ulili Street; (14) Southerly along said street to Hui Kelu Street; (15) Westerly along said street to Heno Place; (16) Southwesterly along said place to Ahuimanu Stream; (17) Southwesterly along said stream to Ahuimanu CDP boundary; (18) Northwesterly along said boundary to Kahaluu Stream; (19) Southwesterly along said stream to Koolau Ridge; (20) Northwesterly along said ridge to Kaunala Ridge; (21) Northwesterly along said ridge to Pahipahialua Gulch; (22) Northwesterly along said gulch to Oahu shoreline; and (23) Northeasterly then southeasterly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

48TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: Includes the island of Mokuoloe and that portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portion of Ahuimanu, Heeia, Haiku Valley and portions of Kapunahala and Kaneohe, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Lulani Street and Kamehameha Highway and running: (1) Southeasterly along said highway to Miomio Loop; (2) Easterly along said loop to Kamehameha Highway; (3) Northeasterly then southerly along said highway to Kahaluu CDP boundary; (4) Easterly along said boundary to Oahu shoreline; (5) Southeasterly along said shoreline to Kaneohe Stream; (6) Westerly along said stream to Kamehameha Highway; (7) Northwesterly along said highway to Paleka Road; (8) Southwesterly along said road to Kapunahala Road; (9) Southwesterly along said road to Kulukeoe Street; (10) Westerly along said street to Kahekili Highway; (11) Southwesterly along said highway to Road extension; (12) Westerly along said extension to Kupohu Street; (13) Westerly along said street to Pookela Street; (14) Northerly along said street to unnamed road; (15) Southwesterly along said road to unnamed feature; (16) Northwesterly then southwesterly along said feature to H-3 Freeway; (17) Southeasterly along said freeway to unnamed feature; (18) Southwesterly along said feature to Naval Reservation boundary; (19) Southwesterly along said boundary to unnamed feature; (20) Northwesterly along said feature to Koolau Ridge; (21) Northerly along said ridge to Heeia CDP boundary; (22) Northeasterly along said boundary to Koolau Ridge; (23) Northwesterly along said ridge to Kahaluu Stream; (24) Northeasterly along said stream to Ahuimanu CDP boundary; (25) Southeasterly along said boundary to Ahuimanu Stream; (26) Northeasterly along said stream to

Heno Place; (27) Southeasterly along said place to Hui Kelu Street; (28) Northerly along said street to Hui Ulili Street; (29) Northerly along said street to Alawiki Street; (30) Northwesterly along said street to Ahuimanu Stream; (31) Northeasterly along said stream to Kahaluu CDP boundary; (32) Northeasterly along said boundary to Hui Ulili Street; (33) Northwesterly along said street to Ahuimanu Place; (34) Northeasterly along said place to Ahuimanu Stream; (35) Northerly along said stream to unnamed hydrographic feature; (36) Northeasterly along said feature to Ahuimanu Road; (37) Northwesterly along said road to Lulani Street; and (38) Easterly along said street to point of beginning.

49TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portions of Aikahi and Kaneohe, Maunawili, Olomana and portions of Kailua and Waimanalo, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the Oahu shoreline and Marine Corps Base Kaneohe boundary and running: (1) Southerly along said boundary to Kaneohe Bay Drive; (2) Easterly along said drive to Molo Street; (3) Southerly along said street to Oko Street; (4) Southeasterly along said street to Road extension; (5) Northeasterly along said extension to Halia Street; (6) Southeasterly along said street to Puwa Place; (7) Southerly along said place to Road extension; (8) Southeasterly along said extension to Iliaina Street; (9) Southeasterly along said street to Iliha Street; (10) Southwesterly along said street to Ilimano Street; (11) Southwesterly along said street to Iliwahi Loop; (12) Southwesterly along said loop to Ililani Street; (13) Southeasterly along said street to Ilimano Street; (14) Southwesterly along said street to Ilikupono Street; (15) Southeasterly along said street to Iliaina Street; (16) Southwesterly along said street to Ilipilo Street; (17) Southeasterly along said street to Mokapu Boulevard; (18) Southwesterly along said boulevard to boundary of Kawainui Marsh; (19) Southeasterly along said boundary to Kailua Road; (20) Northeasterly along said road to Hamakua Drive; (21) Southeasterly along said drive to Keolu Drive; (22) Southwesterly along said drive to Akiohala Street; (23) Westerly along said street to Puu O Ehu Ridge; (24) Southerly along said ridge to Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility boundary; (25) Southerly along said boundary to Puu O Ehu Ridge; (26) Southwesterly along said ridge to Kalaniana'ole Highway; (27) Southerly along said highway to unnamed stream; (28) Southwesterly along said stream to Aniani Nui Ridge; (29) Southwesterly along said ridge to Koolau Ridge; (30) Northwesterly along said ridge to unnamed feature; (31) Northeasterly along said feature to Naval Reservation boundary; (32) Northeasterly along said boundary to unnamed feature; (33) Northeasterly along said feature to H-3 Freeway; (34) Northwesterly along said freeway to unnamed feature; (35) Easterly then southerly along said feature to unnamed road; (36) Northeasterly along said road to Pookela Street; (37) Easterly along said street to Kupohu Street; (38) Easterly along said street to Road extension; (39) Easterly along said extension to Kahekili Highway; (40) Northerly along said highway to Kulukeoe Street; (41) Easterly along said street to Kapunahala Road; (42) Northeasterly along said road to Paleka Road; (43) Northeasterly along said road to Kamehameha Highway; (44) Southeasterly along said highway to Kaneohe Stream; (45) Easterly along said stream to Oahu shoreline; and (46) Northeasterly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

50TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: Includes the island of Mokumanu, Kekepa and that portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as Marine Corps Base Kaneohe and portions of Aikahi and Kailua, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Oahu shoreline and Kaelepulu Stream and running: (1) Westerly along said

stream to Kawailoa Road; (2) Southwesterly along said road to South Kalaheo Avenue; (3) Northwesterly along said avenue to Kailua Road; (4) Southwesterly along said road to Aumoe Road; (5) Southerly along said road to Wanaao Road; (6) Southeasterly along said road to Kaelepulu Stream; (7) Westerly along said stream to Hamakua Drive; (8) Northwesterly along said drive to Kailua Road; (9) Westerly along said road to boundary of Kawainui Marsh; (10) Northwesterly along said boundary to Mokapu Boulevard; (11) Northeasterly along said boulevard to Ilipilo Street; (12) Northwesterly along said street to Iliaina Street; (13) Northeasterly along said street to Ilikupono Street; (14) Northwesterly along said street to Ilimano Street; (15) Northeasterly along said street to Ililani Street; (16) Northwesterly along said street to Iliwahi Loop; (17) Northerly along said loop to Ilimano Street; (18) Northerly along said street to Ilihau Street; (19) Northwesterly along said street to Iliaina Street; (20) Northwesterly along said street to Road extension; (21) Northwesterly along said extension to Puwa Place; (22) Northwesterly along said place to Halia Street; (23) Southwesterly along said street to Oko Street; (24) Northwesterly along said street to Molo Street; (25) Northerly along said street to Kaneohe Bay Drive; (26) Northwesterly along said drive to Marine Corps Base Kaneohe boundary; (27) Northerly along said boundary to Oahu shoreline; and (28) Northeasterly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

51ST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT: Includes the island of Kaula, the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands ; (Nihoa, Necker, 12 islands at French Frigate Shoals, 2 islands at Gardner Pinnacles, Laysan, Lisianski, 8 islands at Pearl and Hermes Atoll, 3 islands at Kure Atoll), the islands of Popoia, Mokulua ; (Islands), Manana and Kaohikaipu, and that portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as portions of Kailua and Enchanted Lake, Lanikai, Keolu Hills and portion of Waimanalo, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Oahu shoreline and Koolau Ridge and running: (1) Westerly along said ridge to Aniani Nui Ridge; (2) Northeasterly along said ridge to unnamed stream; (3) Northerly along said stream to Kalaniana'ole Highway; (4) Northwesterly along said highway to Puu O Ehu Ridge; (5) Northerly along said ridge to Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility boundary; (6) Northerly along said boundary to Puu O Ehu Ridge; (7) Northerly along said ridge to Akiohala Street; (8) Easterly along said street to Keolu Drive; (9) Northeasterly along said drive to Hamakua Drive; (10) Northwesterly along said drive to Kaelepulu Stream; (11) Easterly along said stream to Wanaao Road; (12) Northerly along said road to Aumoe Road; (13) Northerly along said road to Kailua Road; (14) Easterly along said road to South Kalaheo Avenue; (15) Southeasterly along said avenue to Kawailoa Road; (16) Northeasterly along said road to Kaelepulu Stream; (17) Southeasterly along said stream to Oahu shoreline; and (18) Southeasterly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

1ST SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of the 1st and portions of the 2nd, 3rd and 7th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Hawaii shoreline and South Hilo-Puna District boundary and running: (1) Southwesterly along said boundary to boundary between Hilo CCD and Keaau-Mountain View CCD; (2) Southwesterly along said boundary to South Hilo-Puna District boundary; (3) Southwesterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (4) Southwesterly along said road to South Hilo-Puna

District boundary; (5) Northwesterly along said boundary to Hawaii Belt Road; (6) Northwesterly along said road to Kilauea Avenue; (7) Northwesterly along said avenue to Haihai Street; (8) Westerly along said street to Komohana Street; (9) Northerly along said street to powerline; (10) Westerly along said powerline to school district boundary; (11) Southwesterly along said boundary to Waiakea Forest Reserve boundary; (12) Westerly along said boundary to school district boundary; (13) Southerly along said boundary to South Hilo-Kau District boundary; (14) Northwesterly along said boundary to South Hilo-North Hilo District boundary; (15) Northwesterly along said boundary to boundary between North Hilo CCD and Hilo CCD; (16) Northerly along said boundary to unnamed road; (17) Westerly along said road to Saddle Road; (18) Westerly along said road to Pohakuloa Training Area boundary; (19) Northerly along said boundary to boundary between North Hilo CCD and Paauhau-Paauilo CCD; (20) Northerly along said boundary to Pohakuloa Training Area boundary; (21) Northwesterly along said boundary to Saddle Road; (22) Northwesterly along said road to Pohakuloa Training Area boundary; (23) Northwesterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (24) Northwesterly along said road to Auwaiakeakua Gulch; (25) Northwesterly along said gulch to South Kohala-Hamakua District boundary; (26) Northeasterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (27) Northwesterly along said road to unnamed feature; (28) Westerly along said feature to unnamed road; (29) Westerly along said road to Waimea CDP boundary; (30) Northwesterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (31) Southerly along said road to Mamalahoa Highway; (32) Westerly along said highway to unnamed road; (33) Northwesterly along said road to Waikoloa Stream; (34) Westerly along said stream to Waiulaula Gulch; (35) Northwesterly along said gulch to powerline; (36) Northwesterly along said powerline to Kawaihae Road; (37) Northerly along said road to Kawaihae Waimea Road; (38) Easterly along said road to Pauahi Gulch; (39) Northerly along said gulch to Kohala Mountain Road; (40) Northwesterly along said road to Waipahoehoe Gulch; (41) Northeasterly along said gulch to boundary between North Kohala CCD and South Kohala CCD; (42) Easterly along said boundary to Puu O Umi Natural Area Reserve boundary; (43) Easterly along said boundary to North Kohala-South Kohala District boundary; (44) Northerly along said boundary to Hamakua-North Kohala District boundary; (45) Northerly along said boundary to Honokea Stream; (46) Northerly along said stream to unnamed hydrographic feature; (47) Northerly along said feature to Honokea Stream; (48) Northerly along said stream to Hawaii shoreline; and (49) Southeasterly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

2ND SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of the 4th and portions of the 2nd, 3rd and 5th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of South Hilo-Puna District boundary and shoreline running: (1) Southerly, southeasterly, southwesterly and northwesterly along said shoreline to unnamed feature from existing boundary; (2) Northeasterly along said boundary to Manuka Natural Area Reserve boundary; (3) Northeasterly along said boundary to Manuka Natural Area Reserve boundary extension; (4) Northerly along said extension to Southwest Rift Zone; (5) Northeasterly along said rift zone to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park boundary; (6) Northwesterly then northeasterly along said boundary to boundary between North Kona CCD and Kau CCD; (7) Easterly along said boundary to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park boundary; (8) Easterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (9) Northerly along said road to Puu Oo Volcano Trail; (10) Northerly along said trail to South Hilo-Kau District boundary; (11) Southeasterly along said boundary to school district boundary; (12) Northerly, northeasterly then easterly along said boundary to Waiakea

Forest Reserve boundary; (13) Northeasterly along said boundary to school district boundary; (14) Easterly along said boundary to powerline; (15) Easterly along said powerline to Komohana Street; (16) Southerly along said street to Haihai Street; (17) Easterly along said street to Kilauea Avenue; (18) Southeasterly along said avenue to Hawaii Belt Road; (19) Southeasterly along said road to South Hilo-Puna District boundary; (20) Northeasterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (21) Northeasterly along said road to South Hilo-Puna District boundary; (22) Northeasterly along said boundary to boundary between Hilo CCD and Keaau-Mountain View CCD; (23) Northeasterly along said boundary to South Hilo-Puna District boundary; and (24) Southeasterly then northeasterly along said boundary to point of beginning.

3RD SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of the 6th and portions of the 5th and 7th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Hawaii shoreline and Honokea Stream and running: (1) Southwesterly along said stream to unnamed hydrographic feature; (2) Southwesterly along said feature to Honokea Stream; (3) Southerly along said stream to Hamakua-North Kohala District boundary; (4) Westerly along said boundary to North Kohala-South Kohala District boundary; (5) Southwesterly along said boundary to Puu O Umi Natural Area Reserve boundary; (6) Southwesterly along said boundary to boundary between North Kohala CCD and South Kohala CCD; (7) Southeasterly along said boundary to Waipahoehoe Gulch; (8) Southwesterly along said gulch to Kohala Mountain Road; (9) Southeasterly along said road to Pauahi Gulch; (10) Southwesterly along said gulch to Kawaihae Waimea Road; (11) Westerly then southerly along said road to Kawaihae Road; (12) Southeasterly along said road to powerline; (13) Easterly along said powerline to Waiulaula Gulch; (14) Easterly along said gulch to Waikoloa Stream; (15) Southeasterly along said stream to unnamed road; (16) Easterly along said road to Mamalahoa Highway; (17) Southeasterly along said highway to unnamed road; (18) Southeasterly along said road to Waimea CDP boundary; (19) Southwesterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (20) Northeasterly along said road to unnamed feature; (21) Southeasterly along said feature to unnamed road; (22) Southerly along said road to South Kohala - Hamakua District boundary; (23) Southerly along said boundary to Auwaiakeakua Gulch; (24) Easterly along said gulch to unnamed road; (25) Southeasterly along said road to Pohakuloa Training Area boundary; (26) Southerly along said boundary to Saddle Road; (27) Southeasterly along said road to Pohakuloa Training Area boundary; (28) Southeasterly along said boundary to boundary between North Hilo CCD and Paauhau-Paauilo CCD; (29) Southerly along said boundary to Pohakuloa Training Area boundary; (30) Southeasterly along said boundary to Saddle Road; (31) Easterly along said road to unnamed road; (32) Southerly along said road to boundary between North Hilo CCD and Hilo CCD; (33) Southerly along said boundary to South Hilo-North Hilo District boundary; (34) Southerly along said boundary to South Hilo-Kau District boundary; (35) Southeasterly along said boundary to Puu Oo Volcano Trail; (36) Southerly along said trail to unnamed road; (37) Southerly along said road to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park boundary; (38) Northwesterly along said boundary to boundary between North Kona CCD and Kau CCD; (39) Southerly then southeasterly along said boundary to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park boundary; (40) Southwesterly along said boundary to Southwest Rift Zone; (41) Southwesterly along said rift zone to Manuka Natural Area Reserve boundary extension; (42) Southwesterly along said extension to Manuka Natural Area Reserve boundary; (43) Southwesterly along said boundary to unnamed feature from existing boundary; (44) Northwesterly along said boundary to Hawaii shoreline; and (45) Northerly then northeasterly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

4TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of the 8th and 9th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Maui shoreline and Kanaha Beach Park boundary and running: (1) Southerly along said boundary to Kalialinui Gulch; (2) Southeasterly along said gulch to Keolani Place; (3) Northeasterly along said place to Hemola Street; (4) Southeasterly along said street to Hemola Street extension; (5) Southerly along said extension to Haleakala Highway; (6) Southeasterly along said highway to Lowrie Ditch; (7) Southwesterly along said ditch to Spanish Road; (8) Southwesterly then northwesterly along said road to East Waiko Road; (9) Westerly along said road to East Waiko Road extension; (10) Westerly along said extension to East Waiko Road; (11) Westerly along said road to unnamed road; (12) Southwesterly along said road to Honoapiilani Highway; (13) Southwesterly along said highway to unnamed road; (14) Northwesterly along said road to footpath; (15) Westerly along said footpath to Waikapu Stream; (16) Westerly along said stream to Waikapu Stream extension; (17) Southwesterly along said extension to Lahaina-Wailuku District boundary; (18) Northwesterly then northerly along said boundary to Maui shoreline; and (19) Southeasterly then northeasterly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

5TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of the 10th and 11th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Spanish Road and Lowrie Ditch and running: (1) Southerly along said ditch to Pulehu Gulch; (2) Southeasterly along said gulch to Waiakoa Road; (3) Southwesterly along said road to Waiakoa Road extension; (4) Southerly along said extension to unnamed road; (5) Southwesterly, southerly then southwesterly along said road to Kenolio Street; (6) Southeasterly along said street to unnamed road; (7) Southeasterly along said road to eastern boundary of DHHL parcel; (8) Southwesterly along said boundary to jeep trail; (9) Southeasterly along said trail to unnamed stream; (10) Westerly along said stream to Wailea CDP boundary; (11) Southerly along said boundary to Kalama Park Road; (12) Southerly along said road to Old Makena Road; (13) Northwesterly along said road to unnamed feature; (14) Southerly, southwesterly, southeasterly, southerly then southeasterly along said feature to Ahihi Kinau Natural Area Reserve boundary; (15) Northeasterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (16) Southeasterly along said road to Maui shoreline; (17) Northerly then northwesterly along said shoreline to Lahaina-Wailuku District boundary; (18) Southerly then southeasterly along said boundary to Waikapu Stream extension; (19) Northeasterly along said extension to Waikapu Stream; (20) Easterly along said stream to footpath; (21) Southeasterly then easterly along said footpath to unnamed road; (22) Easterly then southeasterly along said road to Honoapiilani Highway; (23) Northeasterly along said highway to unnamed road; (24) Easterly along said road to East Waiko Road; (25) Easterly along said road to East Waiko Road extension; (26) Easterly along said extension to East Waiko Road; (27) Easterly along said road to Spanish Road; and (28) Southeasterly along said road to point of beginning.

6TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of the 12th and 13th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of HP Baldwin County Park boundary and Maui shoreline and running: (1) Northeasterly, southeasterly, southerly, then southwesterly along said shoreline to unnamed road; (2) Northwesterly along said road to Ahihi Kinau Natural Area Reserve boundary; (3) Southwesterly along said boundary to unnamed feature; (4) Northerly along said feature to Old Makena Road; (5) Southeasterly along

said road to Kalama Park Road; (6) Northerly along said road to Wailea CDP boundary; (7) Northerly along said boundary to unnamed stream; (8) Southeasterly along said stream to jeep trail; (9) Northwesterly along said trail to east boundary of DHHL parcel; (10) Northeasterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (11) Northwesterly along said road to unnamed road; (12) Northeasterly along said road to Kihei CDP boundary; (13) Northerly along said boundary to Waiakoa Road extension; (14) Northeasterly along said extension to Waiakoa Road; (15) Northeasterly along said road to Pulehu Gulch; (16) Northwesterly along said gulch to Lowrie Ditch; (17) Northeasterly along said ditch to Haleakala Highway; (18) Northwesterly along said highway to Hemola Street extension; (19) Northerly along said extension to Hemola Street; (20) Northwesterly along said street to Keolani Place; (21) Southwesterly along said place to Kalialinui Gulch; (22) Northwesterly along said gulch to Kanaha Beach Park boundary; (23) Northerly along said boundary to Maui shoreline; and (24) Northeasterly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

7TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of the 14th, 15th and 16th Representative Districts.

8TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of the 17th and portions of the 18th and 19th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Koolau Ridge and Oahu shoreline and running: (1) Southwesterly along said shoreline to Hunakai Street extension; (2) Northwesterly along said extension to Hunakai Street; (3) Northerly along said street to Waialae Avenue; (4) Easterly along said avenue to Kalaniana'ole Highway; (5) Easterly along said highway to Waialae Nui Canal; (6) Northerly along said canal to Waialae Nui Stream; (7) Northeasterly along said stream to Koolau Ridge; and (8) Easterly along said ridge to point of beginning.

9TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of portions of the 18th, 19th and 20th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Koolau Ridge and Waialae Nui Stream and running: (1) Southwesterly along said stream to Waialae Nui Canal; (2) Southerly along said canal to Kalaniana'ole Highway; (3) Westerly along said highway to Waialae Avenue; (4) Westerly along said avenue to Hunakai Street; (5) Southerly along said street to Hunakai Street extension; (6) Southeasterly along said extension to Oahu shoreline; (7) Southwesterly along said shoreline to Kapahulu Groin; (8) Easterly along said groin to Kapahulu Avenue; (9) Northeasterly along said avenue to Ala Wai Boulevard; (10) Northwesterly along said boulevard to Ala Wai Park boundary; (11) Northeasterly along said boundary to Ala Wai Canal; (12) Northwesterly along said canal to Manoa Stream; (13) Northeasterly along said stream to Kapiolani Boulevard; (14) Easterly along said boulevard to Waialae Avenue; (15) Easterly along said avenue to Saint Louis Drive; (16) Northeasterly along said drive to Kaminaka Drive; (17) Easterly along said drive to Akeakamai Street; (18) Southeasterly along said street to Akeakamai Street extension; (19) Northeasterly along said extension to Palolo Valley Western Edge; (20) Northerly along said valley edge to unnamed feature; (21) Northeasterly along said feature to Waahila Ridge; (22) Easterly along said ridge to Koolau Ridge; and (23) Easterly along said ridge to point of beginning.

10TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of the 21st and portions of the 20th, 22nd, and 25th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the

intersection of Koolau Ridge and Waahila Ridge and running: (1) Southwesterly along said ridge to unnamed feature; (2) Southeasterly along said feature to Palolo Valley Western Edge; (3) Southwesterly along said valley edge to Akeakamai Street extension; (4) Westerly along said extension to Akeakamai Street; (5) Westerly along said street to Kaminaka Drive; (6) Southwesterly along said drive to Saint Louis Drive; (7) Southerly along said drive to Waialae Avenue; (8) Westerly along said avenue to Kapiolani Boulevard; (9) Southwesterly along said boulevard to Manoa Stream; (10) Westerly along said stream to Ala Wai Canal; (11) Northwesterly along said canal to McCully Street; (12) Northerly along said street to South King Street; (13) Northwesterly along said street to Punahou Street; (14) Northeasterly along said street to H-1 Freeway; (15) Northwesterly along said freeway to Makiki Ditch; (16) Northeasterly along said ditch to Wilder Avenue; (17) Southeasterly along said avenue to Poki Street; (18) Northeasterly along said street to Nehoa Street; (19) Northwesterly along said street to Ualakaa Street; (20) Northeasterly along said street to Puualii Place; (21) Easterly along said place to Forest Reserve boundary; (22) Northerly along said boundary to Eastern Slope of Tantalus; (23) Northeasterly along said slope to Waihi-Lulumahu Stream Divide; (24) Northeasterly along said stream to Koolau Ridge; and (25) Southerly along said ridge to point of beginning.

11TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of portions of the 22nd, 24th, 25th and 26th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Eastern Slope of Tantalus and Forest Reserve boundary and running: (1) Southeasterly along said boundary to Puualii Place; (2) Westerly along said place to Ualakaa Street; (3) Southwesterly along said street to Nehoa Street; (4) Southeasterly along said street to Poki Street; (5) Southwesterly along said street to Wilder Avenue; (6) Northwesterly along said avenue to Makiki Ditch; (7) Southerly along said ditch to H-1 Freeway; (8) Southeasterly along said freeway to Punahou Street; (9) Southwesterly along said street to South King Street; (10) Southeasterly along said street to McCully Street; (11) Southwesterly along said street to Ala Wai Canal; (12) Northwesterly along said canal to Kalakaua Avenue; (13) Northwesterly along said avenue to Kapiolani Boulevard; (14) Northwesterly along said boulevard to Pensacola Street; (15) Northeasterly along said street to South King Street; (16) Northwesterly along said street to Alapai Street; (17) Northeasterly along said street to Lusitana Street; (18) Northwesterly along said street to South Vineyard Boulevard; (19) Northwesterly along said boulevard to Pali Highway; (20) Northeasterly along said highway to South Kuakini Street; (21) Northeasterly along said street to Pauoa Stream; (22) Easterly along said stream to Kekuanoni Street extension; (23) Northeasterly along said extension to Kekuanoni Street; (24) Northeasterly along said street to Forest Reserve boundary; (25) Northeasterly along said boundary to Western Slope of Tantalus; (26) Easterly along said slope to Eastern Slope of Tantalus; and (27) Northeasterly along said slope to point of beginning.

12TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of the 23rd and portions of the 24th, 26th and 27th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Kapalama Canal and Olomea Street and running: (1) Southeasterly along said street to North Vineyard Boulevard; (2) Southeasterly along said boulevard to South Vineyard Boulevard; (3) Southeasterly along said boulevard to Lusitana Street; (4) Southwesterly along said street to Alapai Street; (5) Southwesterly along said street to South King Street; (6) Southeasterly along said street to Pensacola Street; (7) Southwesterly along said street to

Kapiolani Boulevard; (8) Southeasterly along said boulevard to Kalakaua Avenue; (9) Southeasterly along said avenue to Ala Wai Canal; (10) Southeasterly along said canal to Ala Wai Park boundary; (11) Southwesterly along said boundary to Ala Wai Boulevard; (12) Southeasterly along said boulevard to Kapahulu Avenue; (13) Southwesterly along said avenue to Kapahulu Groin; (14) Southwesterly along said groin to Oahu shoreline; (15) Northwesterly along said shoreline to Kapalama Canal; and (16) Northeasterly along said canal to point of beginning.

13TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of portions of the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Koolau Ridge and Waihi-Lulumahu Stream Divide and running: (1) Southwesterly along said divide to Western Slope of Tantalus; (2) Southwesterly along said slope to Forest Reserve boundary; (3) Westerly along said boundary to Kekuanoni Street; (4) Southwesterly along said street to Kekuanoni Street extension; (5) Westerly along said extension to Pauoa Stream; (6) Westerly along said stream to South Kuakini Street; (7) Northwesterly along said street to Pali Highway; (8) Southwesterly along said highway to South Vineyard Boulevard; (9) Northwesterly along said boulevard to North Vineyard Boulevard; (10) Northwesterly along said boulevard to Olomea Street; (11) Northwesterly along said street to Kapalama Canal; (12) Southwesterly along said canal to Oahu shoreline; (13) Westerly along said shoreline to Iako Place extension; (14) Northwesterly along said extension to Lagoon Drive; (15) Southwesterly along said drive to Honolulu International Airport boundary; (16) Northwesterly along said boundary to Manuwai Canal; (17) Northerly along said canal to Elliott Street extension; (18) Northeasterly along said extension to Elliott Street; (19) Northeasterly along said street to North Nimitz Highway; (20) Easterly along said highway to Ahua Street; (21) Northeasterly along said street to Kikowaena Street; (22) Southerly along said street to Moanalua Stream; (23) Southerly along said stream to Ala Mahamoe Street extension; (24) Northeasterly along said extension to Moanalua Freeway; (25) Southeasterly along said freeway to H-1 Freeway; (26) Southeasterly along said freeway to Houghtailing Street; (27) Northeasterly along said street to Hillcrest Street; (28) Northerly along said street to Kealia Drive; (29) Northeasterly along said drive to school district boundary; (30) Northeasterly along said boundary to Nuuanu-Kapalama Land Division boundary; (31) Northeasterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (32) Northeasterly along said road to Koolau Ridge; and (33) Southerly along said ridge to point of beginning.

14TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of portions of the 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st and 32nd Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Koolau Ridge and Heeia CDP boundary and running: (1) Southwesterly then southerly along said boundary to Koolau Ridge; (2) Southeasterly along said ridge to unnamed road; (3) Southwesterly along said road to Nuuanu-Kapalama Land Division boundary; (4) Southwesterly along said boundary to school district boundary; (5) Westerly along said boundary to Kealia Drive; (6) Southerly along said drive to Hillcrest Street; (7) Westerly along said street to Houghtailing Street; (8) Westerly along said street to H-1 Freeway; (9) Northwesterly along said freeway to Moanalua Freeway; (10) Northwesterly along said freeway to H-1 Freeway; (11) Northwesterly along said freeway to Kalauao Stream; (12) Northeasterly along said stream to unnamed ridge over Puu Kawaipoo; (13) Southeasterly along said ridge to Koolau Ridge; and (14) Southeasterly along said ridge to point of beginning.

15TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of portions of the 29th, 30th and 31st Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Moanalua Freeway and Ala Mahamoe Street extension and running: (1) Southwesterly along said extension to Moanalua Stream; (2) Northerly along said stream to Kikowaena Street; (3) Westerly along said street to Ahua Street; (4) Southwesterly along said street to North Nimitz Highway; (5) Westerly along said highway to Puuloa Road; (6) Southerly along said road to North Nimitz Highway; (7) Westerly along said highway to Elliott Street; (8) Southwesterly along said street to Elliott Street extension; (9) Southerly along said extension to Manuwai Canal; (10) Southerly along said canal to Honolulu International Airport boundary; (11) Southeasterly along said boundary to Lagoon Drive; (12) Southeasterly along said drive to Iako Place extension; (13) Southeasterly along said extension to Oahu shoreline; (14) Westerly along said shoreline to Pearl Harbor shoreline; (15) Northeasterly along said shoreline to Aiea Stream; (16) Northerly along said stream to Kamehameha Highway; (17) Easterly along said highway to Moanalua Freeway-Kamehameha Highway connector; (18) Southeasterly along said highway connector to Moanalua Freeway; and (19) Southeasterly along said freeway to point of beginning.

16TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of the 33rd and portions of the 32nd and 34th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Koolau Ridge and Ahuimanu CDP boundary and running: (1) Southerly along said boundary to Koolau Ridge; (2) Southeasterly along said ridge to unnamed ridge over Puu Kawaipoo; (3) Westerly along said ridge to Kalauao Stream; (4) Southwesterly along said stream to H-1 Freeway; (5) Southeasterly along said freeway to Moanalua Freeway-Kamehameha Highway connector; (6) Westerly along said highway connector to Kamehameha Highway; (7) Westerly along said highway to Aiea Stream; (8) Northwesterly along said stream to Pearl Harbor shoreline; (9) Westerly along said shoreline to Naval Station Pearl Harbor boundary; (10) Easterly along said boundary to Pearl City Naval Station boundary; (11) Northeasterly along said boundary to Lehua Avenue; (12) Northerly along said avenue to Waimano Home Road; (13) Northeasterly along said road to Kuahaka Street; (14) Northwesterly along said street to Palamoi Street; (15) Northwesterly along said street to Kaweloka Street; (16) Northwesterly along said street to Naval Reservation boundary; (17) Northwesterly along said boundary to Waiawa Stream; (18) Northwesterly along said stream to Navel Reservation boundary; (19) Southwesterly along said boundary to Waiawa Stream; (20) Southwesterly along said stream to Cane Haul Road; (21) Westerly along said road to H-2 Freeway; (22) Northerly along said freeway to Kipapa Stream; (23) Easterly along said stream to Koolau Ridge; and (24) Southeasterly along said ridge to point of beginning.

17TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of the 37th and portions of the 36th and 38th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Kamehameha Highway and Waipio Acres CDP boundary and running: (1) Northeasterly along said boundary to H-2 Freeway; (2) Southeasterly along said freeway to unnamed road; (3) Southwesterly along said road to H-1 Freeway; (4) Northwesterly along said freeway to Kamehameha Highway; (5) Northwesterly along said highway to Lumiaina Street; (6) Southwesterly along said street to H-1 Freeway; (7) Westerly along said freeway to Naval Access Road; (8) Northerly along said road to Naval Reservation boundary; (9) Northwesterly along said boundary to unknown feature; (10) Southerly along said feature to Anonui Street; (11) Westerly along said street to Kunia Road; (12) Northerly along said road to Leia Street; (13)

Northeasterly along said street to Royal Kunia CDP boundary; (14) Southeasterly along said boundary to Military Reservation boundary; (15) Northerly along said boundary to Kamehameha Highway; and (16) Northerly along said highway to point of beginning.

18TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of the 35th and portions of the 34th, 36th, and 41st Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Naval Reservation boundary and Naval Station Pearl Harbor boundary and running: (1) Easterly along said boundary to Waiawa Stream; (2) Southeasterly along said stream to Naval Reservation boundary; (3) Easterly along said boundary to Kaweloka Street; (4) Southeasterly along said street to Palamoi Street; (5) Easterly along said street to Kuahaka Street; (6) Southerly along said street to Waimano Home Road; (7) Southerly along said road to Lehua Avenue; (8) Southwesterly along said avenue to Pearl City Naval Station boundary; (9) Westerly along said boundary to Naval Station Pearl Harbor boundary; (10) Westerly along said boundary to Pearl Harbor shoreline; (11) Southwesterly along said shoreline to submerged water boundary within Pearl Harbor; (12) Southwesterly along said boundary to Pearl Harbor shoreline; (13) Southerly along said shoreline to boundary of West Loch Community Shoreline Park; (14) Southwesterly along said boundary to unnamed road; (15) Northerly along said road to Military Railroad; (16) Westerly along said railroad to Honouliuli Stream; (17) Northerly along said stream to Fort Weaver Road; (18) Northerly along said road to H-1 Freeway; (19) Northeasterly along said freeway to Lumiaina Street; (20) Northeasterly along said street to Kamehameha Highway; (21) Southeasterly along said highway to H-1 Freeway; (22) Northeasterly along said freeway to unnamed road; (23) Northeasterly along said road to Cane Haul Road; (24) Northeasterly along said road to Waiawa Stream; (25) Northeasterly along said stream to Naval Reservation boundary; and (26) Northeasterly along said boundary to point of beginning.

19TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised the 42nd and portions of the 36th, 41st, 43rd and 44th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Huliwai Gulch and Kunia Road and running: (1) Southeasterly along said road to Anonui Street; (2) Northeasterly along said street to unknown feature; (3) Southeasterly along said feature to Naval Reservation boundary; (4) Southerly along said boundary to Naval Access Road; (5) Southerly along said road to H-1 Freeway; (6) Southwesterly along said freeway to Fort Weaver Road; (7) Southerly along said road to Honouliuli Stream; (8) Southeasterly along said stream to Military Railroad; (9) Southerly along said railroad to unnamed road; (10) Southerly along said road to Military Railroad; (11) Southwesterly along said railroad to Fort Weaver Road; (12) Northwesterly along said road to unnamed feature; (13) Southwesterly along said feature to old Mango Tree Road; (14) Southwesterly along said road to unnamed feature; (15) Southwesterly along said feature to Park Row; (16) Southerly along said row to Renton Road; (17) Southwesterly along said road to railroad track; (18) Easterly along said railroad track to Roosevelt Avenue extension; (19) Westerly along said extension to Roosevelt Avenue; (20) Southwesterly along said avenue to Midway Street; (21) Southwesterly then northwesterly along said street to Leyte Street; (22) Northwesterly along said street to unnamed feature; (23) Northwesterly along said feature to Lexington Street; (24) Northwesterly along said street to Midway Road; (25) Northwesterly along said road to Boxer Road; (26) Northwesterly along said road to Kalaeloa CDP boundary; (27) Westerly along said boundary to Barbers Point NAS boundary; (28) Northerly along said boundary to unnamed road; (29) Northerly along said road to Barbers Point NAS boundary; (30) Westerly along said boundary to Kapolei CDP boundary;

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(31) Northwesterly along said boundary to Kalaeloa Boulevard; (32) Northerly along said boulevard to Farrington Highway; (33) Northwesterly along said highway to Palailai Gulch; (34) Northwesterly along said gulch to Palehua Road; (35) Northerly along said road to Waianae Ridge; (36) Northeasterly along said ridge to Huliwai Gulch; and (37) Southerly along said gulch to point of beginning.

20TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of the 40th and portions of the 41st and 43rd Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Pearl Harbor shoreline and Oahu shoreline and running: (1) Westerly along said shoreline to Naval Station Pearl Harbor boundary; (2) Northerly along said boundary to Ocean Pointe CDP boundary; (3) Northerly along said boundary to Essex Road; (4) Northerly along said road to South Hanson Road; (5) Westerly along said road to Coral Sea Road; (6) Northerly along said road to Coral Sea Street; (7) Northerly along said street to Roosevelt Avenue; (8) Northeasterly along said avenue to Roosevelt Avenue extension; (9) Northwesterly along said extension to railroad track; (10) Easterly along said railroad track to Renton Road; (11) Northeasterly along said road to Park Row; (12) Northerly along said row to unnamed feature; (13) Northeasterly along said feature to old Mango Tree Road; (14) Easterly along said road to unnamed feature; (15) Southerly along said feature to Fort Weaver Road; (16) Southerly along said road to Military Railroad; (17) Northeasterly along said railroad to unnamed road; (18) Northerly along said road to Military Railroad; (19) Northerly along said railroad to Pearl Harbor Shoreline; and (20) Southeasterly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

21ST SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of the 45th and portions of the 44th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Waianae Ridge and Palehua Road and running: (1) Southerly along said road to Palailai Gulch; (2) Southerly along said gulch to Farrington Highway; (3) Southeasterly along said highway to Kalaeloa Boulevard; (4) Southerly along said boulevard to Kapolei CDP boundary; (5) Southeasterly along said boundary to Barbers Point NAS boundary; (6) Southerly along said boundary to unnamed road; (7) Easterly along said road to Barbers Point NAS boundary; (8) Southerly along said boundary to Kalaeloa CDP boundary; (9) Southeasterly along said boundary to Boxer Road; (10) Southeasterly along said road to Midway Street; (11) Southeasterly along said street to Lexington Street; (12) Northeasterly along said street to unnamed feature; (13) Southeasterly along said feature to Leyte Street; (14) Southwesterly along said street to Midway Street; (15) Southeasterly then northeasterly along said street to Roosevelt Avenue; (16) Northeasterly along said avenue to Coral Sea Street; (17) Southerly along said street to Coral Sea Road; (18) Southerly along said road to South Hanson Road; (19) Easterly along said road to Essex Road; (20) Southerly along said road to Ocean Pointe CDP boundary; (21) Southerly along said boundary to Naval Station Pearl Harbor boundary; (22) Southwesterly along said boundary to Oahu shoreline; (23) Southwesterly then northerly along said shoreline to Kaena Military Reservation boundary; (24) Easterly along said boundary to Kaena Point State Park boundary; (25) Southeasterly along said boundary to Waianae Ridge; and (26) Southeasterly along said ridge to point of beginning.

22ND SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of the 39th and portions of the 38th and 46th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Koolau Ridge and Kipapa Stream and running: (1) Southwesterly along said stream to H-2

Freeway; (2) Northwesterly along said freeway to Waipio Acres CDP boundary; (3) Southerly along said boundary to Kamehameha Highway; (4) Southerly along said highway to Military Reservation boundary; (5) Southwesterly along said boundary to Royal Kunia CDP boundary; (6) Southwesterly along said boundary to Leia Street; (7) Northwesterly along said street to Kunia Road; (8) Northwesterly along said road to Huliwai Gulch; (9) Northerly along said gulch to Waianae Ridge; (10) Northwesterly along said ridge to Kolekole Road; (11) Easterly along said road to Trimble Road; (12) Easterly along said road to Carpenter Street; (13) Southeasterly along said street to Kolekole Avenue; (14) Easterly along said avenue to Cadet Sheridan Road; (15) Northerly along said road to McCornack Road; (16) Northeasterly along said road to unnamed road; (17) Northerly along said road to Wilikina Drive; (18) Northwesterly along said drive to Waialua-Wahiawa District boundary; (19) Northeasterly along said boundary to Poamoho Stream; (20) Northwesterly along said stream to Wahiawa Reservoir Ditch; (21) Easterly along said ditch to Helemano Reservoir Ditch; (22) Northeasterly along said ditch to unnamed road; (23) Northerly along said road to Kamehameha Highway; (24) Southerly then northerly along said highway to unnamed road; (25) Easterly along said road to Twin Bridge Road; (26) Easterly along said road to Paalaa Uka Pupukea Road; (27) Northeasterly along said road to Koolau Ridge; and (28) Southerly along said ridge to point of beginning.

23RD SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of portions of the 46th, 47th and 48th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Oahu shoreline and Kamehameha Highway and running: (1) Southeasterly along said highway to Kahekili Highway; (2) Southerly along said highway to Hui Iwa Street; (3) Southeasterly along said street to unnamed road; (4) Southwesterly along said road to unnamed feature; (5) Southeasterly along said feature to Valley of the Temples boundary; (6) Southwesterly along said boundary to unnamed stream; (7) Southerly along said stream to Koolau Ridge; (8) Northwesterly along said ridge to Paalaa Uka Pupukea Road; (9) Southwesterly along said road to Twin Bridge Road; (10) Southerly along said road to unnamed road; (11) Southerly along said road to Kamehameha Highway; (12) Westerly along said highway to unnamed road; (13) Southerly along said road to Helemano Reservoir Ditch; (14) Southwesterly along said ditch to Wahiawa Reservoir Ditch; (15) Southeasterly along said ditch to Poamoho Stream; (16) Southerly along said stream to Waialua-Wahiawa District boundary; (17) Southerly along said boundary to Wilikina Drive; (18) Southerly along said drive to unnamed road; (19) Westerly along said road to McCornack Road; (20) Southwesterly along said road to Cadet Sheridan Road; (21) Southerly along said road to Kolekole Avenue; (22) Westerly along said avenue to Carpenter Street; (23) Northwesterly along said street to Trimble Road; (24) Westerly along said road to Kolekole Road; (25) Westerly along said road to Waianae Ridge; (26) Northwesterly along said ridge to Kaena Point State Park boundary; (27) Northwesterly along said boundary to Kaena Military Reservation boundary; (28) Westerly along said boundary to Oahu shoreline; and (29) Easterly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

24TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of portions of the 47th, 48th, 49th and 50th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Kaneohe Bay Drive and Mokapu Boulevard and running: (1) Southwesterly along said boulevard to Kawainui Marsh boundary; (2) Southeasterly then southerly along said boundary to Puu O Ehu Ridge; (3) Southerly along said ridge to Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility boundary; (4) Southerly along said boundary to Puu O Ehu Ridge; (5) Southeasterly along said ridge to

Kalanianaʻole Highway; (6) Southerly along said highway to unnamed stream; (7) Southwesterly along said stream to Aniani Nui Ridge; (8) Southwesterly along said ridge to Koolau Ridge; (9) Northwesterly along said ridge to Heeia CDP boundary; (10) Northeasterly along said boundary to Koolau Ridge; (11) Northerly along said ridge to unnamed stream; (12) Northeasterly along said stream to Valley of the Temples boundary; (13) Northerly along said boundary to unnamed feature; (14) Easterly along said feature to unnamed road; (15) Northeasterly along said road to Hui Iwa Street; (16) Northwesterly along said street to Kahekili Highway; (17) Northwesterly along said highway to Kamehameha Highway; (18) Northerly along said highway to Oahu shoreline; (19) Southeasterly along said shoreline to Marine Corps Base Kaneohe boundary; (20) Easterly along said boundary to Kaneohe Bay Drive; and (21) Southeasterly along said drive to point of beginning.

25TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: This district is comprised of the 51st and portions of the 49th and 50th Representative Districts and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Oahu shoreline and Koolau Ridge and running: (1) Westerly along said ridge to Aniani Nui Ridge; (2) Northeasterly along said ridge to unnamed stream; (3) Northerly along said stream to Kalanianaʻole Highway; (4) Northwesterly along said highway to Puu O Ehu Ridge; (5) Northerly along said ridge to Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility boundary; (6) Northerly along said boundary to Puu O Ehu Ridge; (7) Northerly along said ridge to Kawainui Marsh boundary; (8) Northeasterly along said boundary to Mokapu Boulevard; (9) Northeasterly along said boulevard to Kaneohe Bay Drive; (10) Northwesterly along said drive to Marine Corps Base Kaneohe boundary; (11) Northerly along said boundary to Oahu shoreline; and (12) Northeasterly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

II. 2011 CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN

The single member congressional districts are described as follows:

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: That portion of the island of Oahu for convenience herein referred to as Honolulu, Aiea, Pearl City, Mililani, Ewa, Ewa Beach, portion of Waipahu including Laulaunui Island, Sand Island, Mokauea Island, Kahakaaulana Island, Mokuoeo Island and Ford Island, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Koolau Ridge and Oahu shoreline and running: (1) Westerly along said shoreline to Pearl Harbor shoreline; (2) Northwesterly along said shoreline to submerged water boundary within Pearl Harbor shoreline; (3) Westerly along said boundary to Pearl Harbor shoreline; (4) Southeasterly along said shoreline to Oahu shoreline; (5) Westerly along said shoreline to Ko Olina CDP boundary; (6) Easterly along said boundary to Farrington Highway; (7) Southeasterly along said highway to H-1 Freeway; (8) Northeasterly along said freeway to Naval Access Road; (9) Northerly along said road to Naval Reservation boundary; (10) Northwesterly along said boundary to Naval Reservation boundary; (11) Northerly along said boundary to Military Reservation boundary; (12) Northerly along said boundary to Kamehameha Highway; (13) Northerly along said highway to H-2 Freeway; (14) Northerly along said freeway to Kamehameha Highway; (15) Northerly along said highway to Schofield Barracks Military

2011 Reapportionment Plan – District Boundaries and Staggering of Senate Terms

Reserve boundary; (16) Easterly along said boundary to Wahiawa Reservoir shoreline; (17) Easterly along said shoreline to South Fork Kaukonahua Stream; (18) Southerly along said stream to unnamed road; (19) Easterly along said road to Higgins Road; (20) Easterly along said road to unnamed road; (21) Easterly along said road to Schofield Barracks East Range boundary; (22) Easterly along said boundary to Koolau Ridge; (23) Southeasterly along said ridge to Ahuimanu CDP boundary; and (24) Southeasterly along said boundary to point of beginning.

2ND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Includes the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe, Molokini, Kauai, Niihau, Lehua, Kaula, Northwestern Hawaiian Islands from Kure Atoll to Nihoa ; (excluding the Midway Islands), all other islands of the State of Hawaii not otherwise specifically enumerated, and the following portion of the island of Oahu: Beginning at the intersection of Oahu shoreline and Koolau Ridge and running: (1) Northwesterly along said ridge to Ahuimanu CDP boundary; (2) Northwesterly along said boundary to Koolau Ridge; (3) Northwesterly along said ridge to Schofield Barracks East Range boundary; (4) Westerly along said boundary to unnamed road; (5) Westerly along said road to Higgins Road; (6) Westerly along said road to unnamed road; (7) Northerly along said road to South Fork Kaukonahua Stream; (8) Westerly along said stream to Wahiawa Reservoir shoreline; (9) Westerly along said shoreline to Schofield Barracks Military Reserve boundary; (10) Southerly along said boundary to Kamehameha Highway; (11) Southerly along said highway to H-2 Freeway; (12) Southerly along said freeway to Kamehameha Highway; (13) Southerly along said highway to Military Reservation boundary; (14) Southerly along said boundary to Naval Reservation boundary; (15) Southeasterly along said boundary to Naval Reservation Boundary; (16) Southerly along said boundary to Naval Access Road; (17) Southwesterly along said road to H-1 Freeway; (18) Southwesterly along said freeway to Farrington Highway; (19) Westerly along said highway to Ko Olina CDP boundary; (20) Westerly along said boundary to Oahu shoreline; and (21) Northerly, easterly, northeasterly and southeasterly along said shoreline to point of beginning.

STAGGERING OF SENATE SEATS

Section 8 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Hawaii provides that the Commission shall assign two-year terms to twelve Senate seats for the election immediately following the adoption of its reapportionment plan. Section 8 provides that insofar as practicable, the Commission shall assign such terms so that the resident population of each Senate district shall have no more than two regular Senate elections for a particular Senate seat within the six-year period beginning in the even-numbered year prior to reapportionment.

The Commission's staff identified each census block that did and did not have an election for State Senator in the year 2010. After the Commission approved its final reapportionment plan for the state legislative districts, the Commission's staff: (a) determined the percentage of population in each new Senate District that had a Senate election in the year 2010; and (b) identified the twelve new Senate District seats that had the smallest percentage of population that had a Senate election in the year 2010. These twelve new Senate Districts were the ones designated by the Commission on September 26, 2011, as amended October 5, 2011, to have two-year terms in the next election. The twelve new Senate Districts that will have two-year Senate terms in the 2012 Election are:

2011 Reapportionment Plan – District Boundaries and Staggering of Senate Terms

Hawaii:

Senate Districts 1 and 3

Maui:

Senate Districts 5 and 6

Kauai:

Senate District 7

Oahu:

Senate Districts 12, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, and 23

The remaining Senate districts will have four-year terms in the 2012 election.

APPENDIX G
MAPS OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN

STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT
DISTRICTS:
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE SENATE
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OAHU #1
(Kailua & Kaneohe)
ISLAND OF OAHU
CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU

LEGEND

- 2011 State House District Boundary
- 2011 State Senate District Boundary
- 2011 U.S. Congressional District Boundary
- 2011 State House District
- 2011 State Senate District
- 2011 U.S. Congressional District
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- Private Road or Trail
- Railroad
- Powerline
- Stream, River, Gulch, Lake, Reservoir or Shoreline

NOTES

2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.

Map prepared by the Office of Elections Reapportionment Project for the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.

For further information, visit the Office of Elections web site at: reapportionment@hawaii.gov or call 453-8683 (neighbor islands toll free 1-800-442-8683)

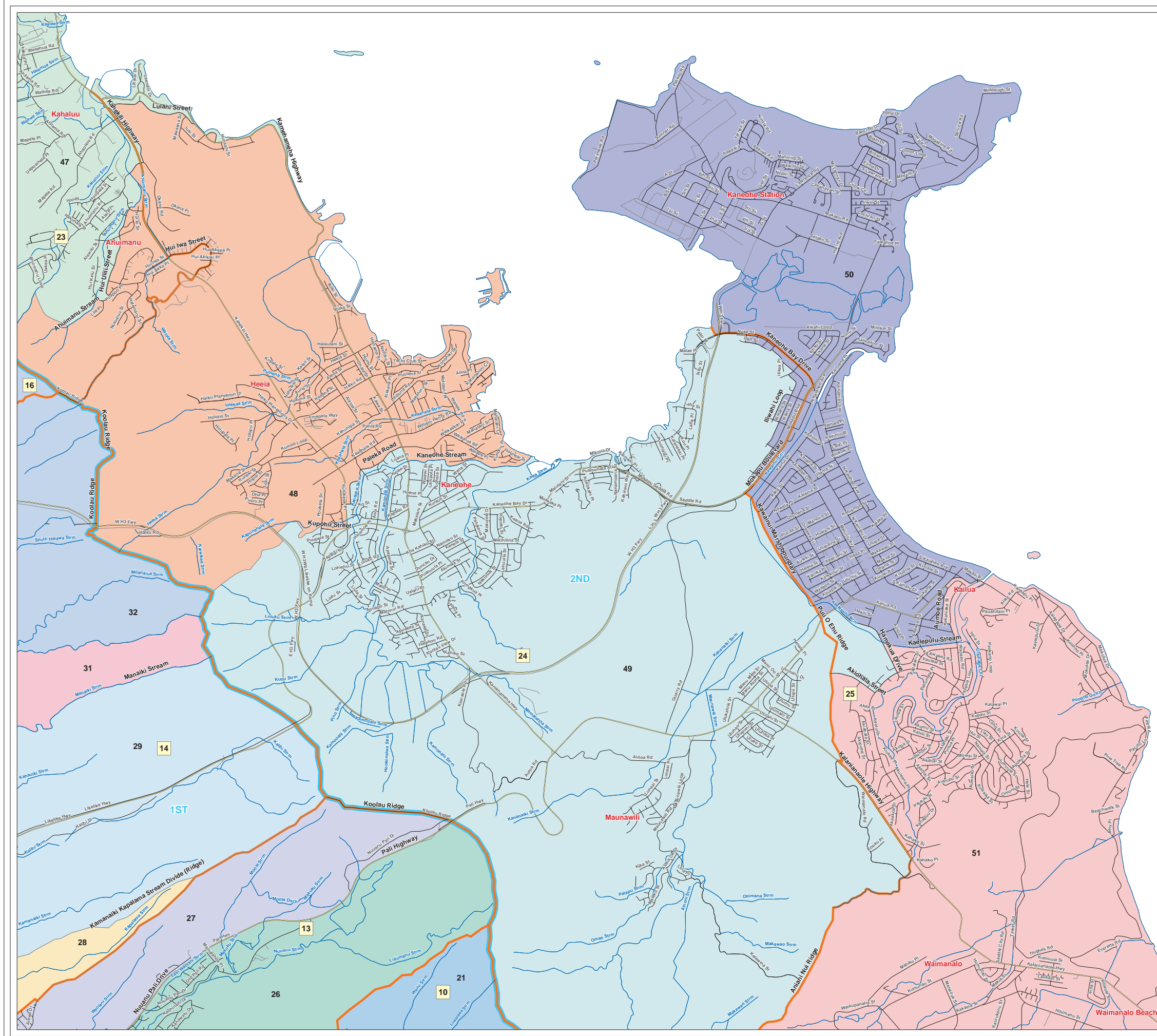
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2010 TIGER/LINE.

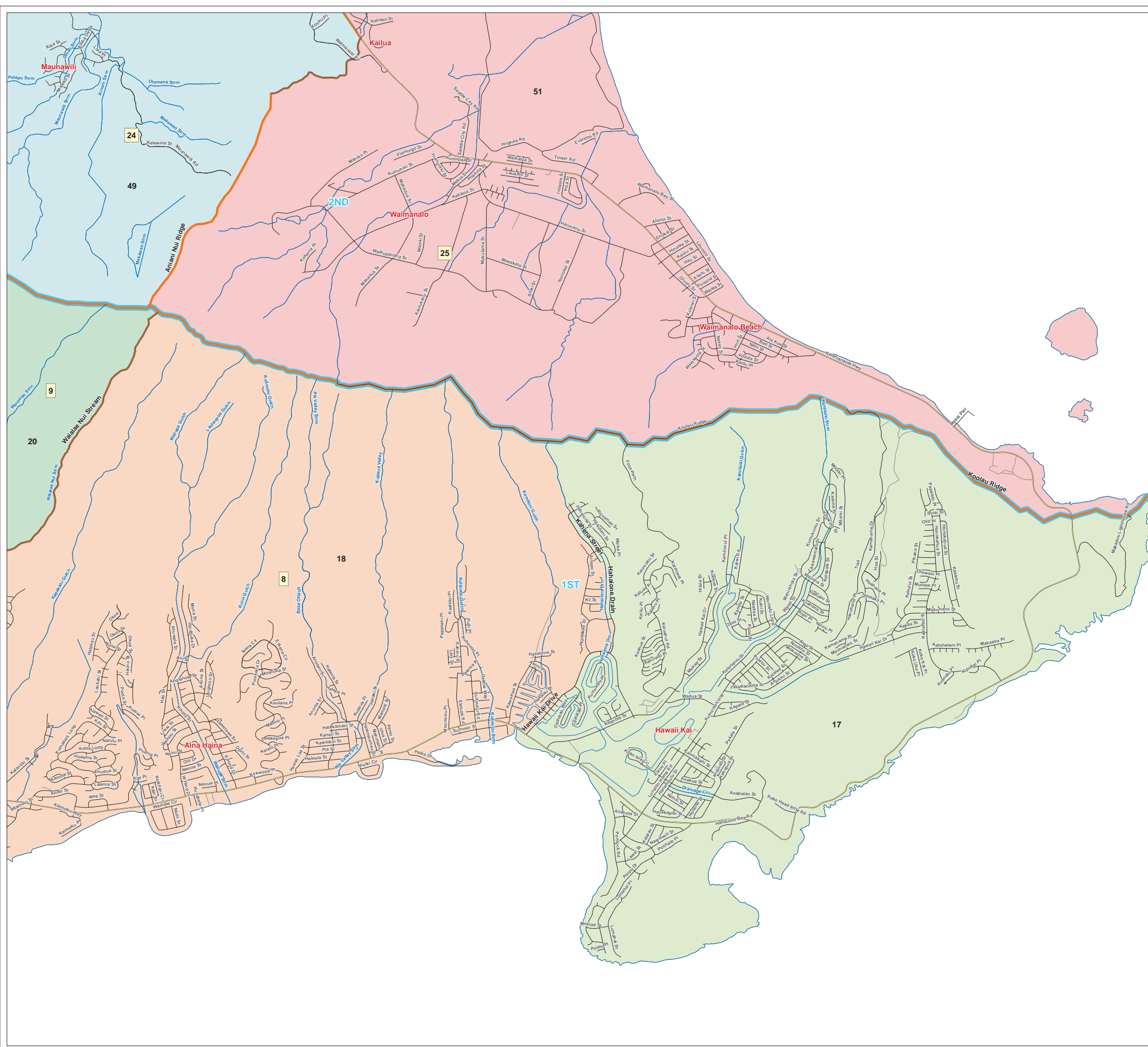
Accuracy of the map is limited to the accuracy of the TIGER data.

REFERENCE MAP

The red box outlines the area of detail of this map.

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MAP SERIES

STATE OF HAWAII
 2011 REAPPORTIONMENT
 PROPOSED DISTRICTS:
 U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 STATE SENATE
 STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OAHU #2
 (Waimanalo, Hawaii Kai & Aina Haina)
 ISLAND OF OAHU
 CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU

LEGEND

- 2011 State House District Boundary
- 2011 State Senate District Boundary
- 2011 U.S. Congressional District Boundary
- 1** 2011 State House District
- 1** 2011 State Senate District
- 1ST** 2011 U.S. Congressional District
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- Private Road or Trail
- Railroad
- Powerline
- Stream, River, Gulch, Lake, Reservoir or Shoreline

NOTES

2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.

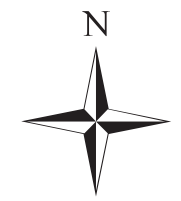
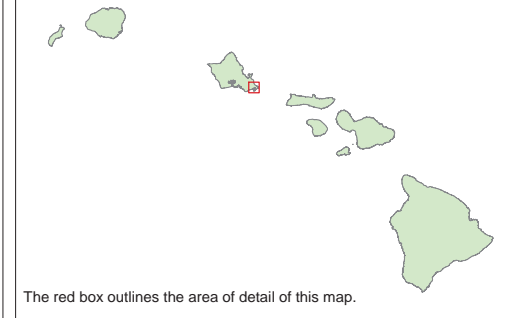
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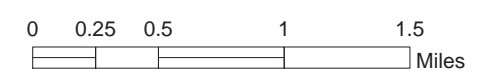
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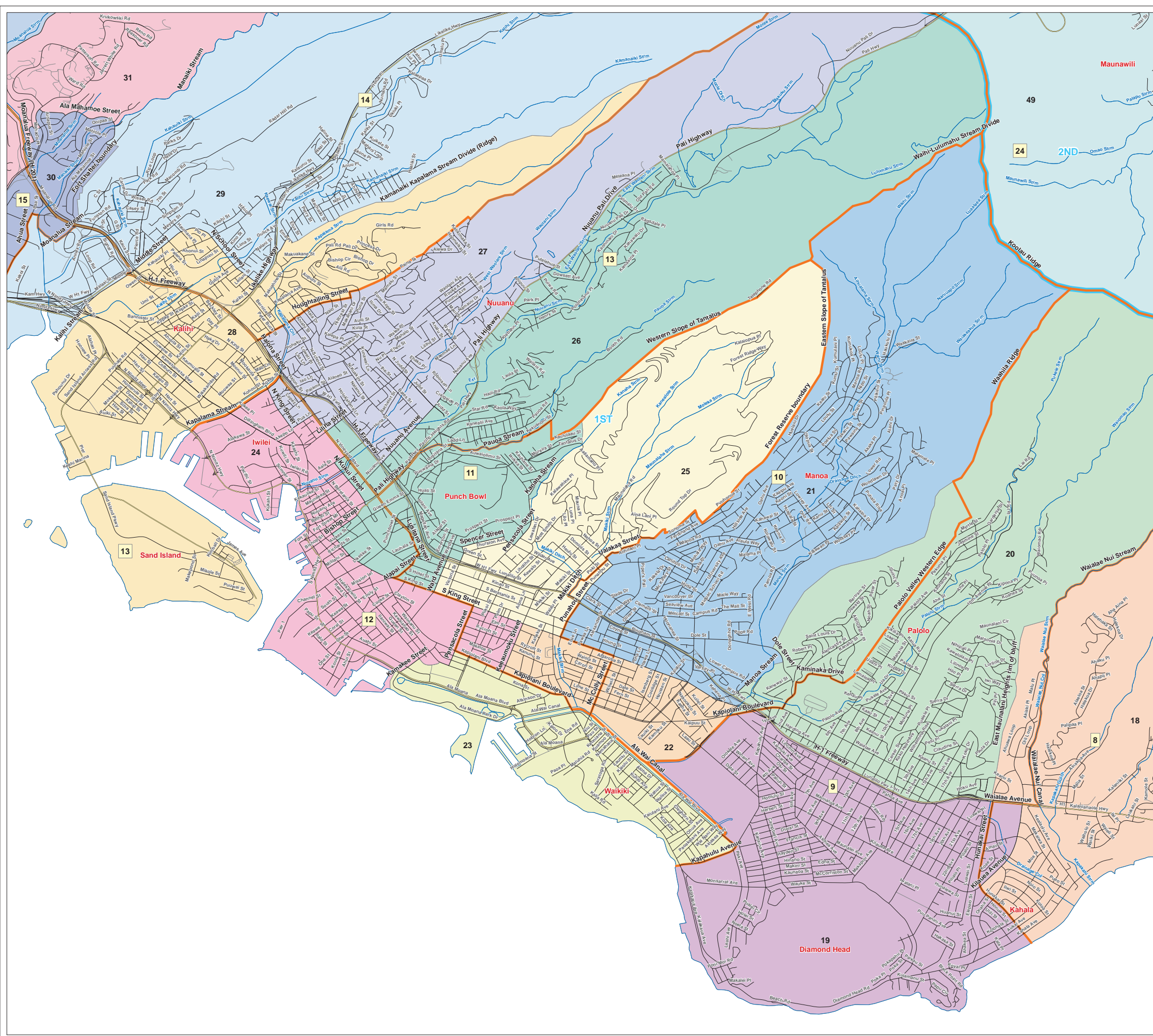
Accuracy of the map is limited to the accuracy of the TIGER data.

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MAP SERIES

STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT

DISTRICTS:
 U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 STATE SENATE
 STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OAHU #3
 (Downtown Honolulu)

ISLAND OF OAHU
CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU

LEGEND

- 2011 State House District Boundary
- 2011 State Senate District Boundary
- 2011 U.S. Congressional District Boundary
- 1** 2011 State House District
- 1** 2011 State Senate District
- 1ST** 2011 U.S. Congressional District
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- Private Road or Trail
- Railroad
- Powerline
- Stream, River, Gulch, Lake, Reservoir or Shoreline

NOTES

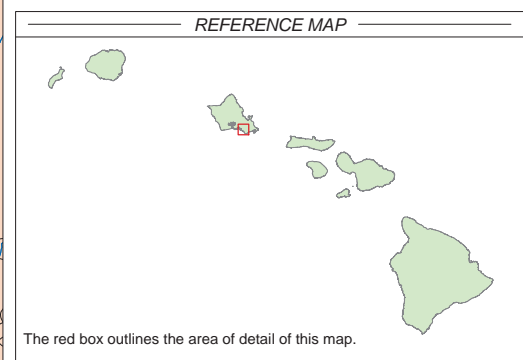
2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.

Map prepared by the Office of Elections Reapportionment Project for the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.

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Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2010 TIGER/LINE.

Accuracy of the map is limited to the accuracy of the TIGER data.



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MAP SERIES

STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT
 DISTRICTS:
 U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 STATE SENATE
 STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OAHU #4
 (Salt Lake, Pearl City & Iroquois Point)

ISLAND OF OAHU
CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU

LEGEND

- 2011 State House District Boundary
- 2011 State Senate District Boundary
- 2011 U.S. Congressional District Boundary
- 1 2011 State House District
- 1 2011 State Senate District
- 1ST 2011 U.S. Congressional District
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- Private Road or Trail
- Railroad
- Powerline
- Stream, River, Gulch, Lake, Reservoir or Shoreline

NOTES

2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.

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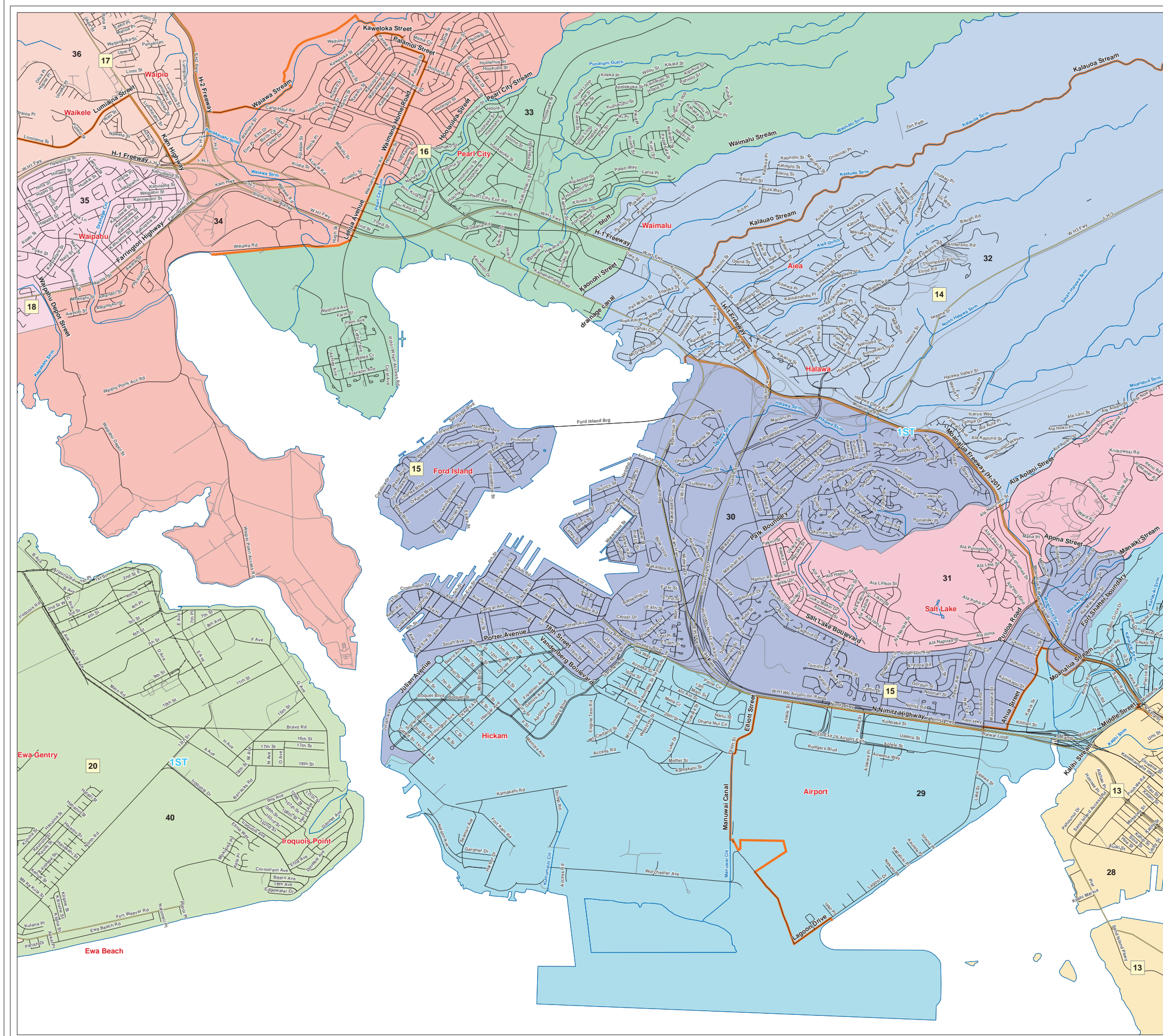
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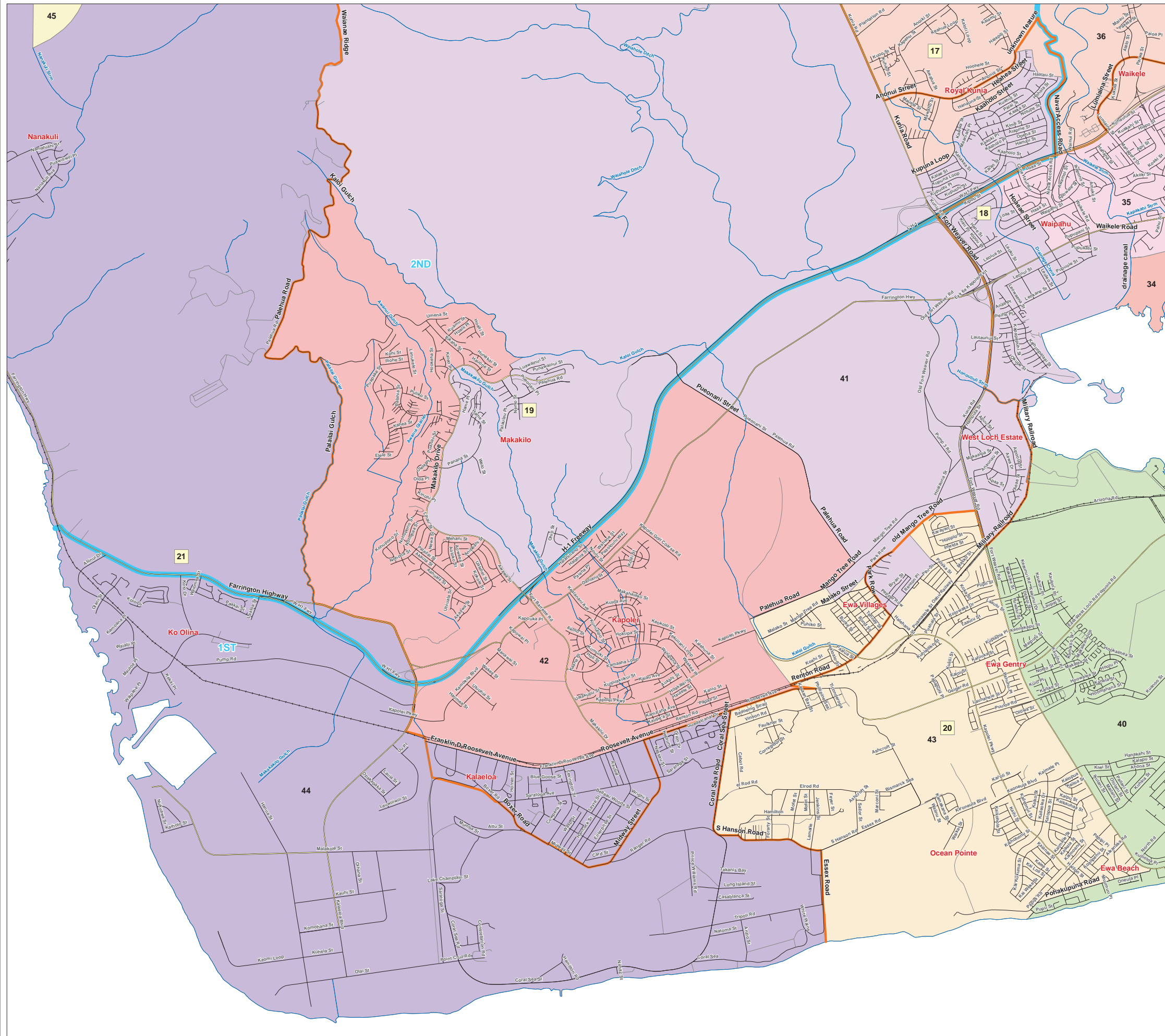
Accuracy of the map is limited to the accuracy of the TIGER data.

REFERENCE MAP

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MAP SERIES

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT**

DISTRICTS:
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE SENATE
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OAHU #5
(Waipahu, Ewa Beach & Kapolei)
ISLAND OF OAHU
CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU

LEGEND

- 2011 State House District Boundary
- 2011 State Senate District Boundary
- 2011 U.S. Congressional District Boundary
- 2011 State House District
- 2011 State Senate District
- 2011 U.S. Congressional District
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- Private Road or Trail
- Railroad
- Powerline
- Stream, River, Gulch, Lake, Reservoir or Shoreline

NOTES

2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.

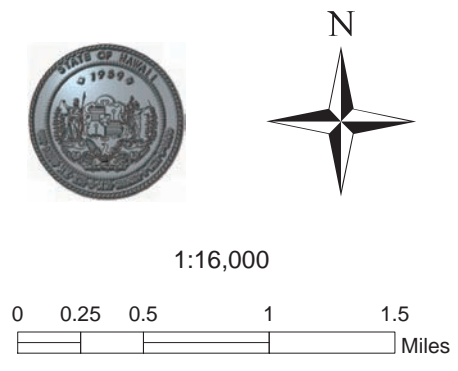
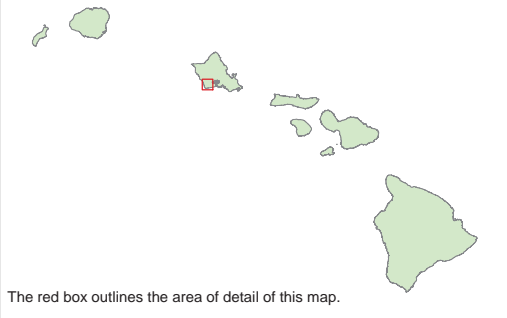
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Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2010 TIGER/LINE.

Accuracy of the map is limited to the accuracy of the TIGER data.

REFERENCE MAP



STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT
DISTRICTS:
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE SENATE
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OAHU #6
(Waiawa, Mililani & Waipio)
ISLAND OF OAHU
CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU

LEGEND

-  2011 State House District Boundary
-  2011 State Senate District Boundary
-  2011 U.S. Congressional District Boundary
- 1** 2011 State House District
- 1ST** 2011 U.S. Congressional District
-  Primary Road
-  Secondary Road
-  Private Road or Trail
-  Railroad
-  Powerline
-  Stream, River, Gulch, Lake, Reservoir or Shoreline

NOTES

2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.

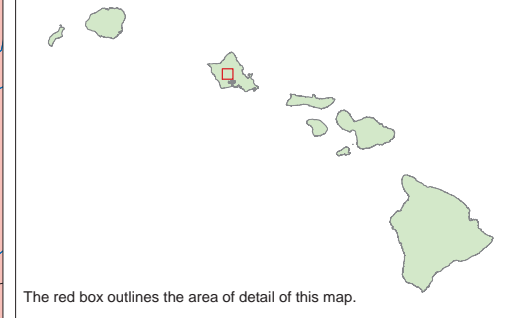


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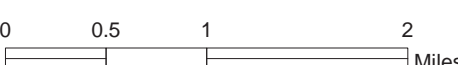
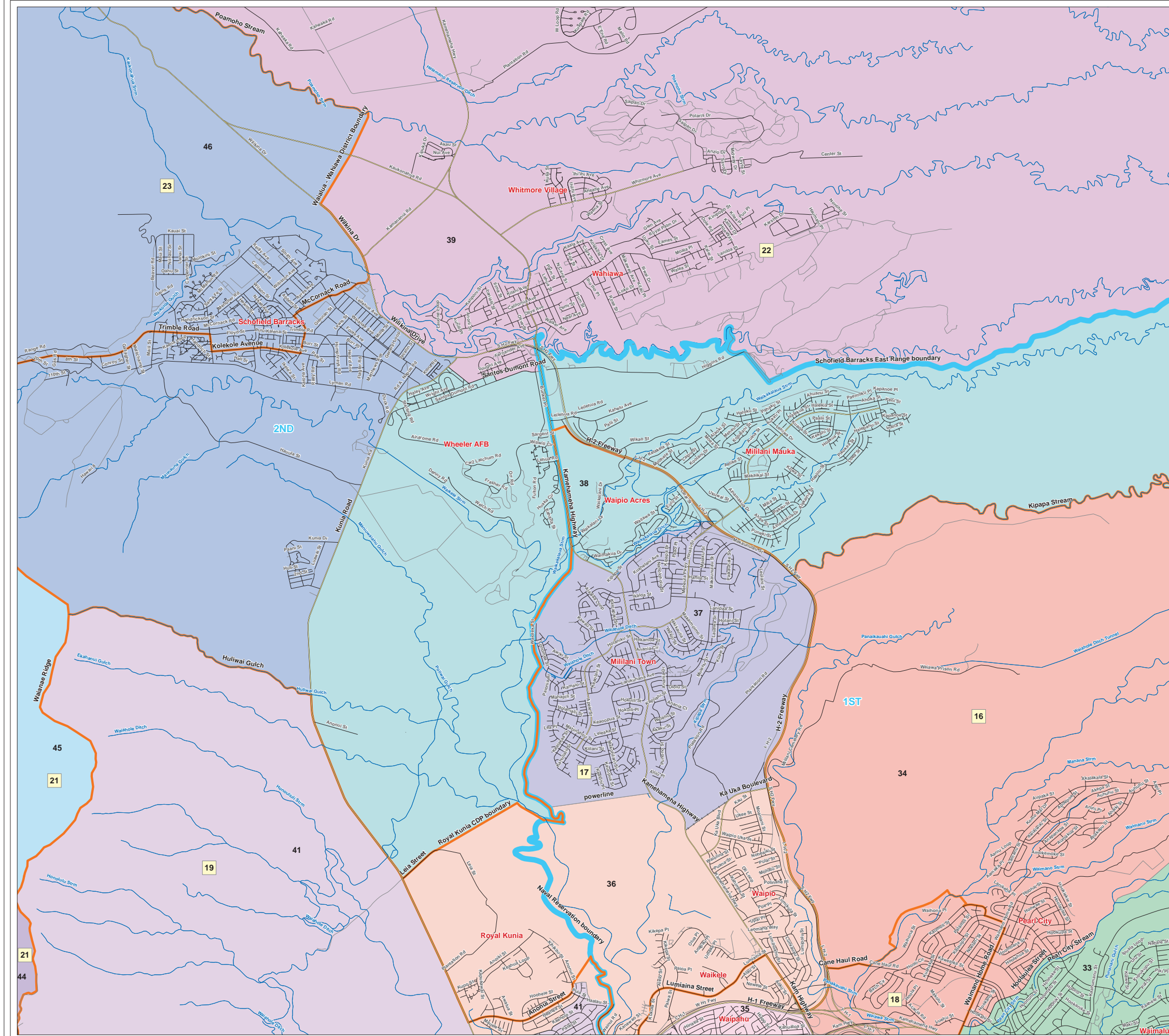
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2010 TIGER/LINE.

Accuracy of the map is limited to the accuracy of the TIGER data.

REFERENCE MAP

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STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT
DISTRICTS:
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE SENATE
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OAHU #7
(Waianae, Makaha & Nanakuli)
ISLAND OF OAHU
CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU

LEGEND

- 2011 State House District Boundary
- 2011 State Senate District Boundary
- 2011 U.S. Congressional District Boundary
- 1** 2011 State House District
- 1** 2011 State Senate District
- 1ST** 2011 U.S. Congressional District
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- Private Road or Trail
- Railroad
- Powerline
- Stream, River, Gulch, Lake, Reservoir or Shoreline

NOTES

2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.

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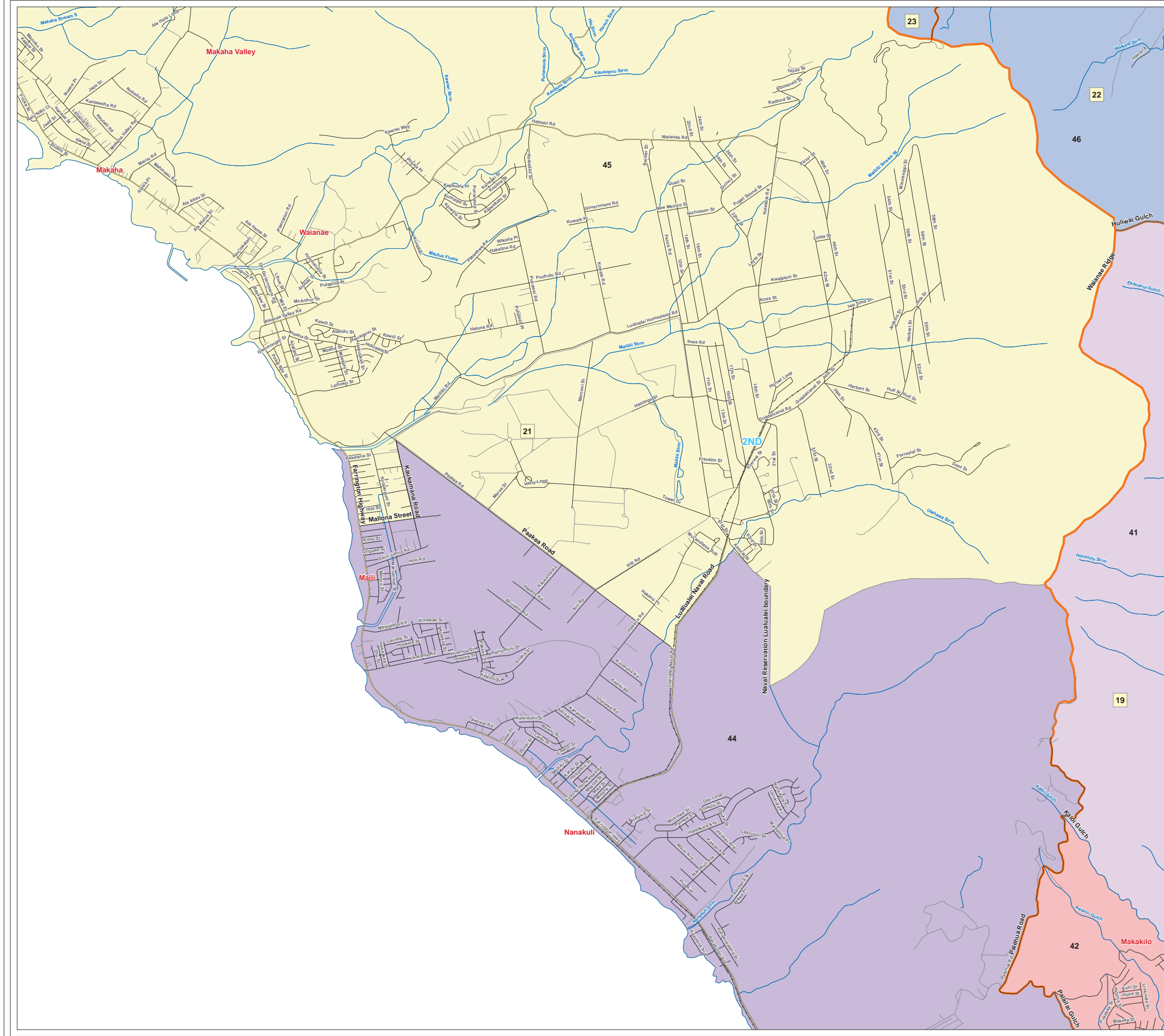
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2010 TIGER/LINE.

Accuracy of the map is limited to the accuracy of the TIGER data.

REFERENCE MAP



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STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT
DISTRICTS:
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE SENATE
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OAHU #8
(Haleiwa, Kahuku & Laie)
ISLAND OF OAHU
CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU

LEGEND

-  2011 State House District Boundary
-  2011 State Senate District Boundary
-  2011 U.S. Congressional District Boundary
- 1** 2011 State House District
- 1** 2011 State Senate District
- 1ST** 2011 U.S. Congressional District
-  Primary Road
-  Secondary Road
-  Private Road or Trail
-  Railroad
-  Powerline
-  Stream, River, Gulch, Lake, Reservoir or Shoreline

NOTES

2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.



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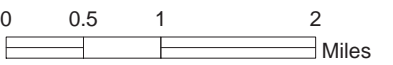
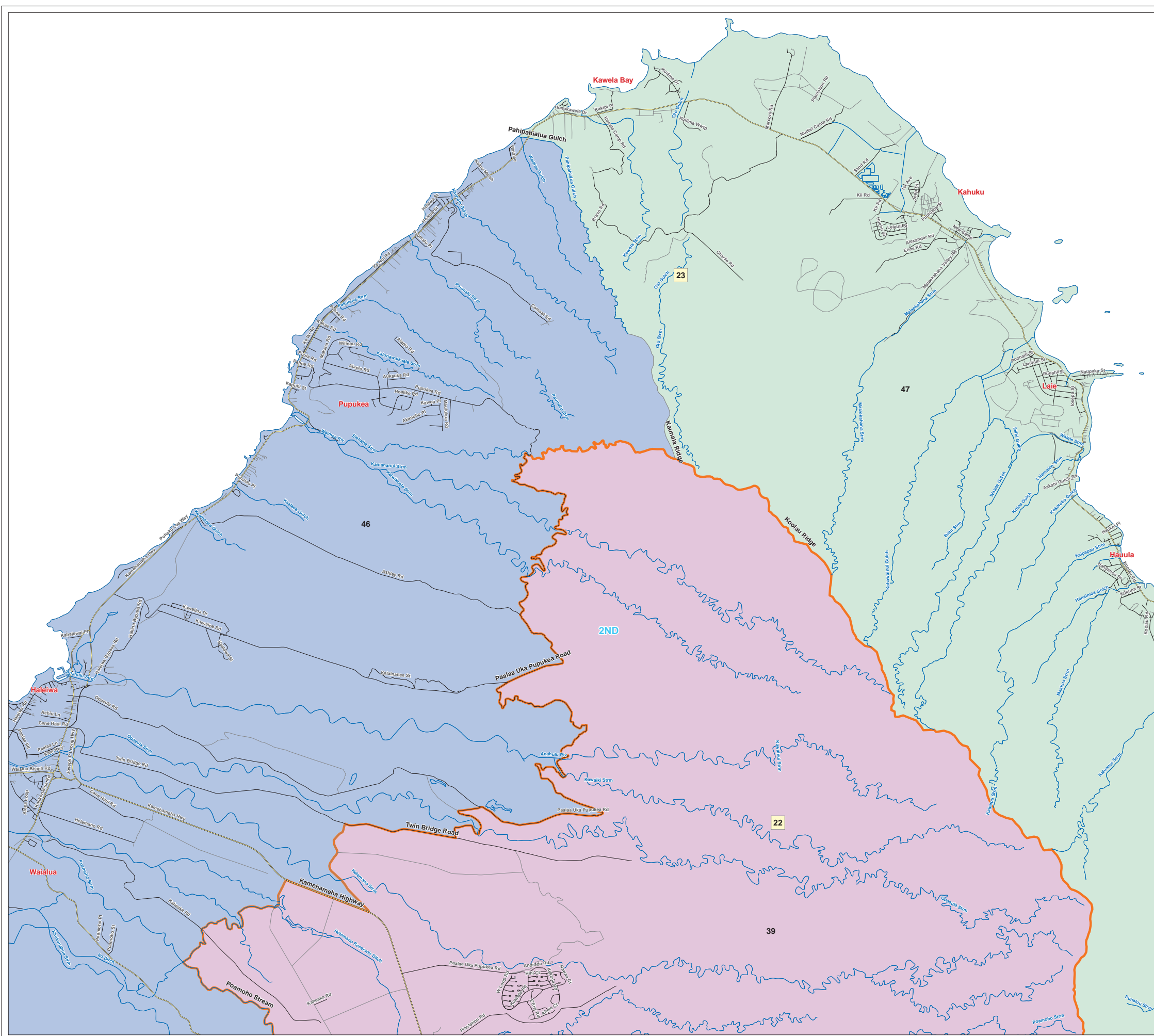
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2010 TIGER/LINE.

Accuracy of the map is limited to the accuracy of the TIGER data.

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STATE OF HAWAII 2011 REAPPORTIONMENT

DISTRICTS:
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE SENATE
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ISLAND OF OAHU*

CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU

LEGEND

-  2011 State House District Boundary
-  2011 State Senate District Boundary
-  2011 U.S. Congressional District Boundary
-  1 2011 State House District
-  1 2011 State Senate District
-  1ST 2011 State Senate District
-  Primary Road
-  Secondary Road

NOTES

2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.

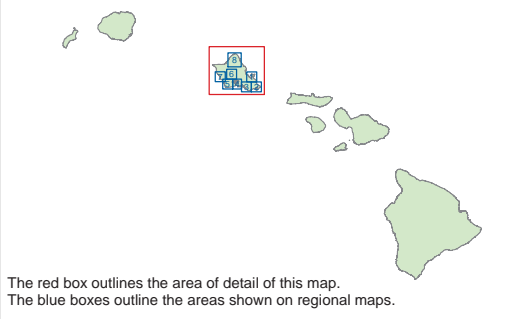
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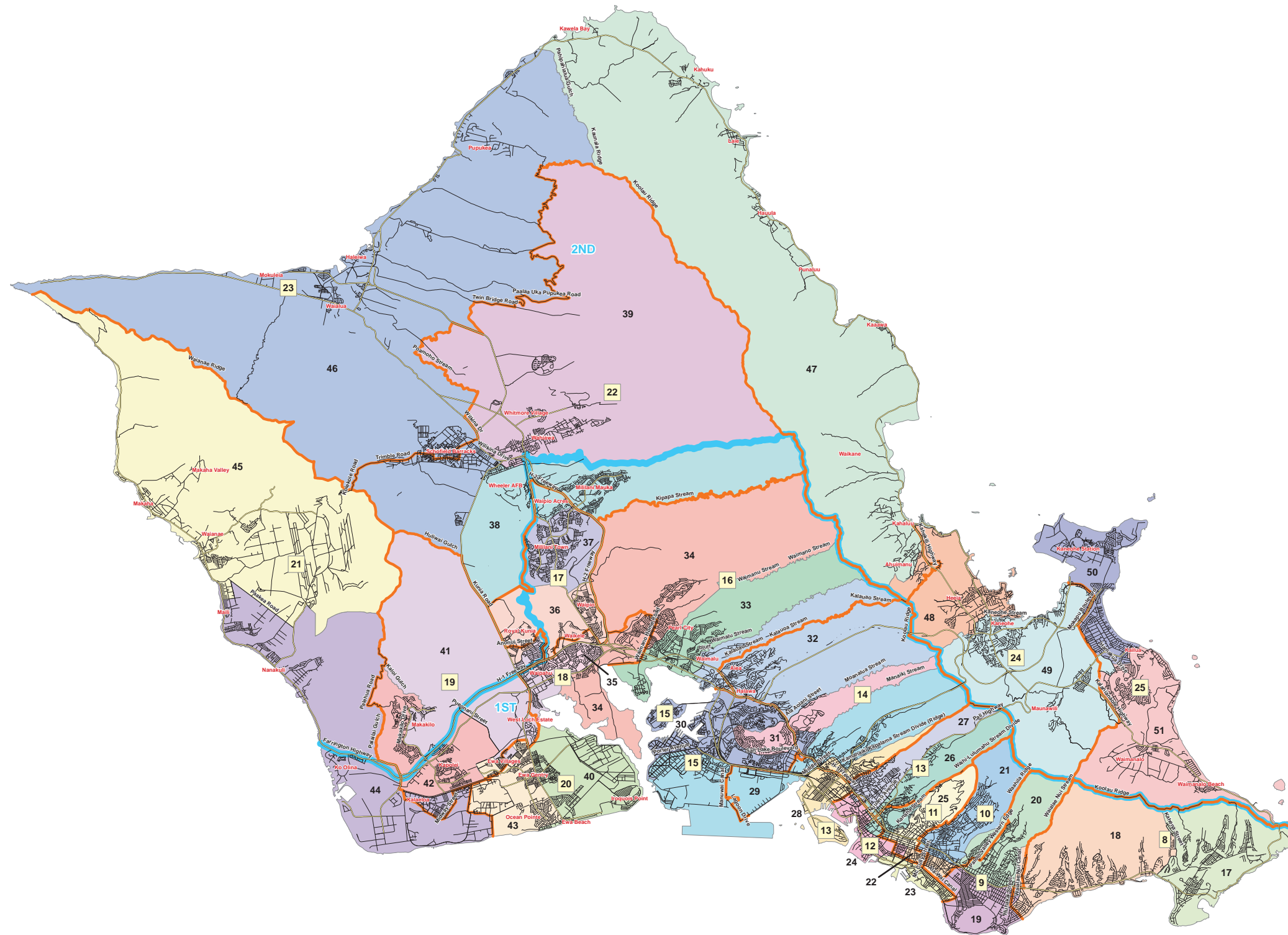
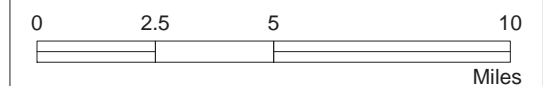
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2010 TIGER/LINE.

Accuracy of the map is limited to the accuracy of the TIGER data.

REFERENCE MAP



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*Not Shown: Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, part of House District 51 and Senate District 25

MAP SERIES









STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT

DISTRICTS:
 U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 STATE SENATE
 STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HAWAII #1
 (Hilo)

ISLAND OF HAWAII
COUNTY OF HAWAII

LEGEND

-  2011 State House District Boundary
-  2011 State Senate District Boundary
- 1** 2011 State House District
- 1** 2011 State Senate District
-  Primary Road
-  Secondary Road
-  Private Road or Trail
-  Railroad
-  Powerline
-  Stream, River, Gulch, Lake, Reservoir or Shoreline

Hawaii County is entirely within U.S. Congressional District 2

NOTES

2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.

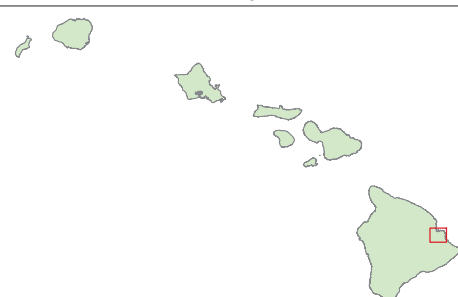
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Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2010 TIGER/LINE.

Accuracy of the map is limited to the accuracy of the TIGER data.

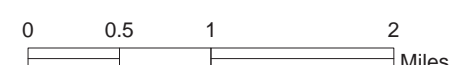
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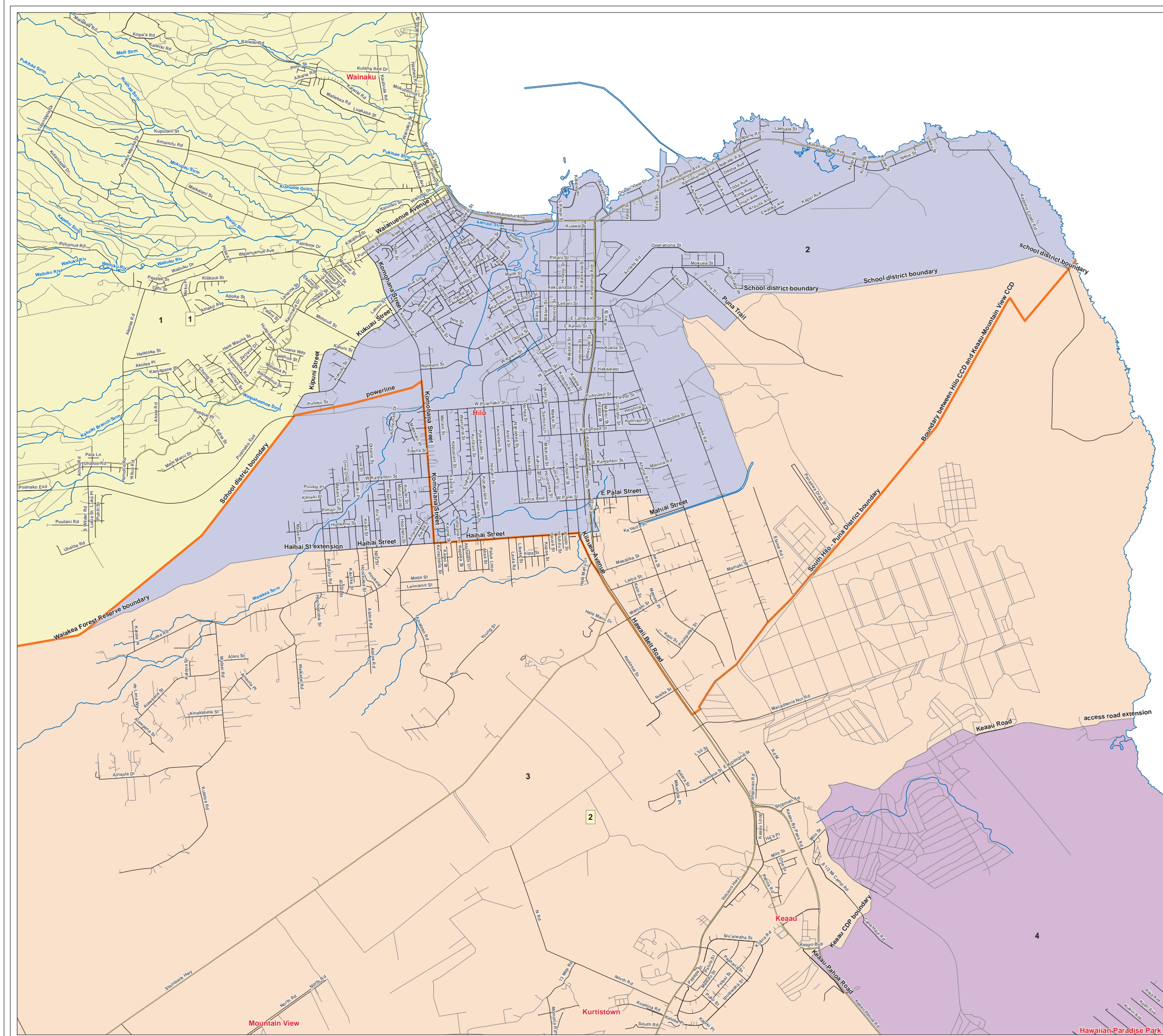
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STATE OF HAWAII 2011 REAPPORTIONMENT











DISTRICTS:
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE SENATE
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HAWAII #2

(Puna)

ISLAND OF HAWAII COUNTY OF HAWAII

LEGEND

-  2011 State House District Boundary
 -  2011 State Senate District Boundary
 -  2011 State House District
 -  2011 State Senate District
 -  Primary Road
 -  Secondary Road
 -  Private Road or Trail
 -  Railroad
 -  Powerline
 -  Stream, River, Gulch, Lake, Reservoir or Shoreline
- Hawaii County is entirely within U.S. Congressional District 2

NOTES

2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.

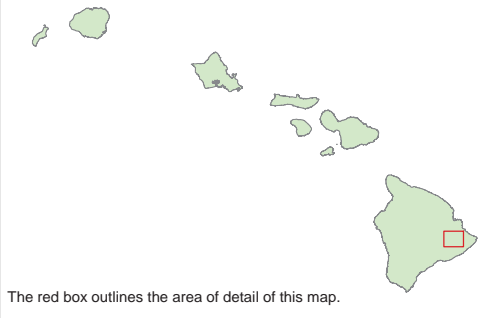
Map prepared by the Office of Elections Reapportionment Project for the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.

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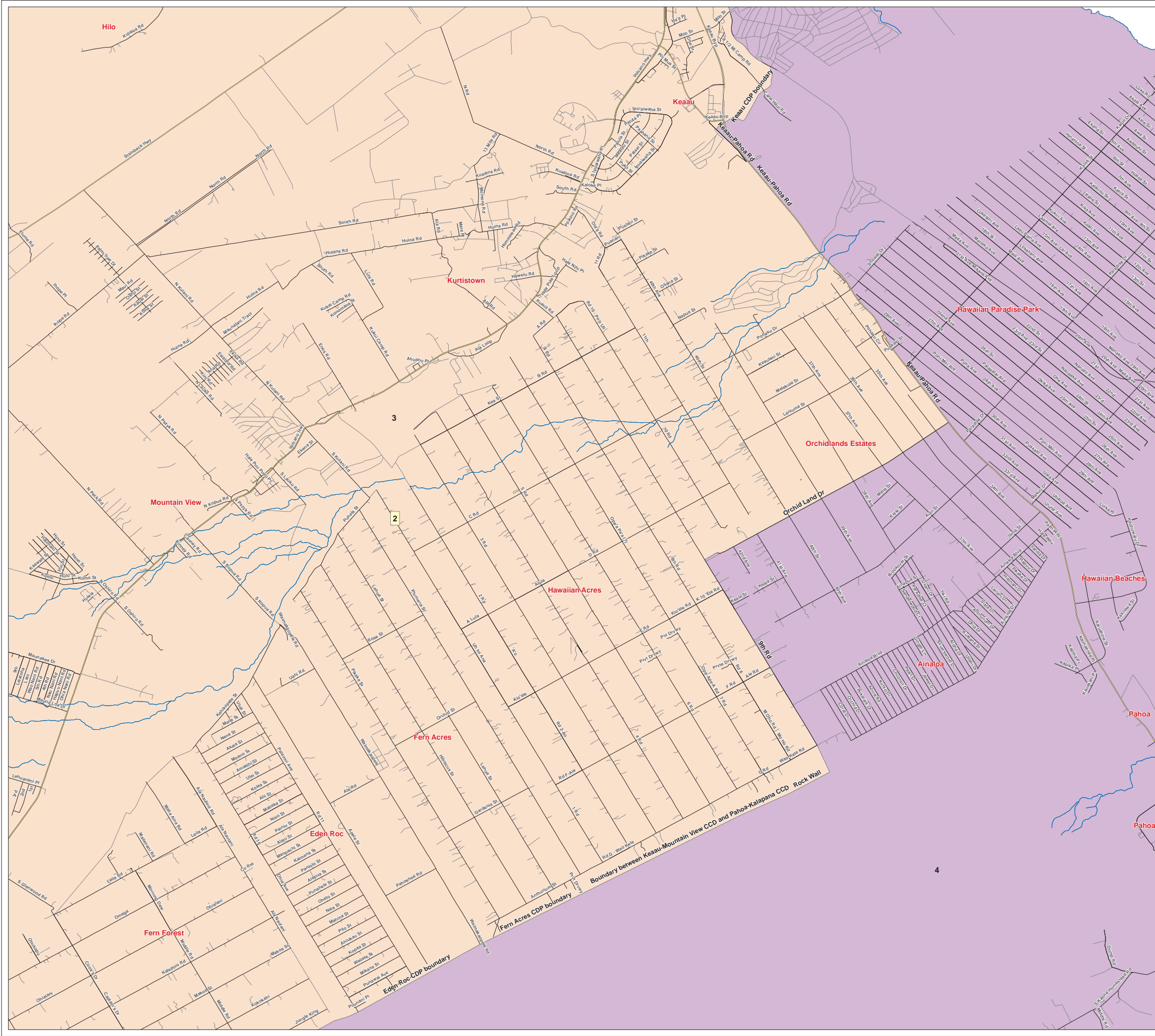
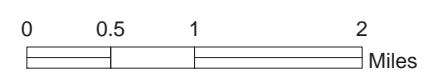
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2010 TIGER/LINE.

Accuracy of the map is limited to the accuracy of the TIGER data.

REFERENCE MAP



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MAP SERIES

STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT

DISTRICTS:
 U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 STATE SENATE
 STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HAWAII #3
 (Kailua-Kona)

ISLAND OF HAWAII
COUNTY OF HAWAII

- LEGEND
-  2011 State House District Boundary
 -  2011 State Senate District Boundary
 - 1** 2011 State House District
 - 1** 2011 State Senate District
 -  Primary Road
 -  Secondary Road
 -  Private Road or Trail
 -  Railroad
 -  Powerline
 -  Stream, River, Gulch, Lake, Reservoir or Shoreline
- Hawaii County is entirely within U.S. Congressional District 2

NOTES

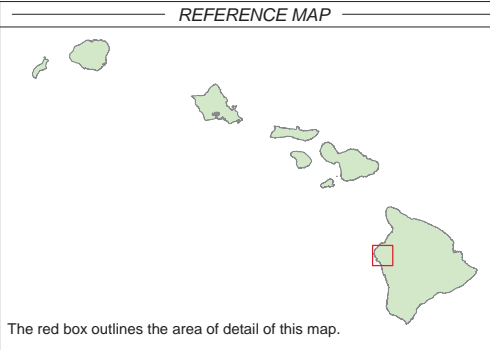
2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.

Map prepared by the Office of Elections Reapportionment Project for the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.

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Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2010 TIGER/LINE.

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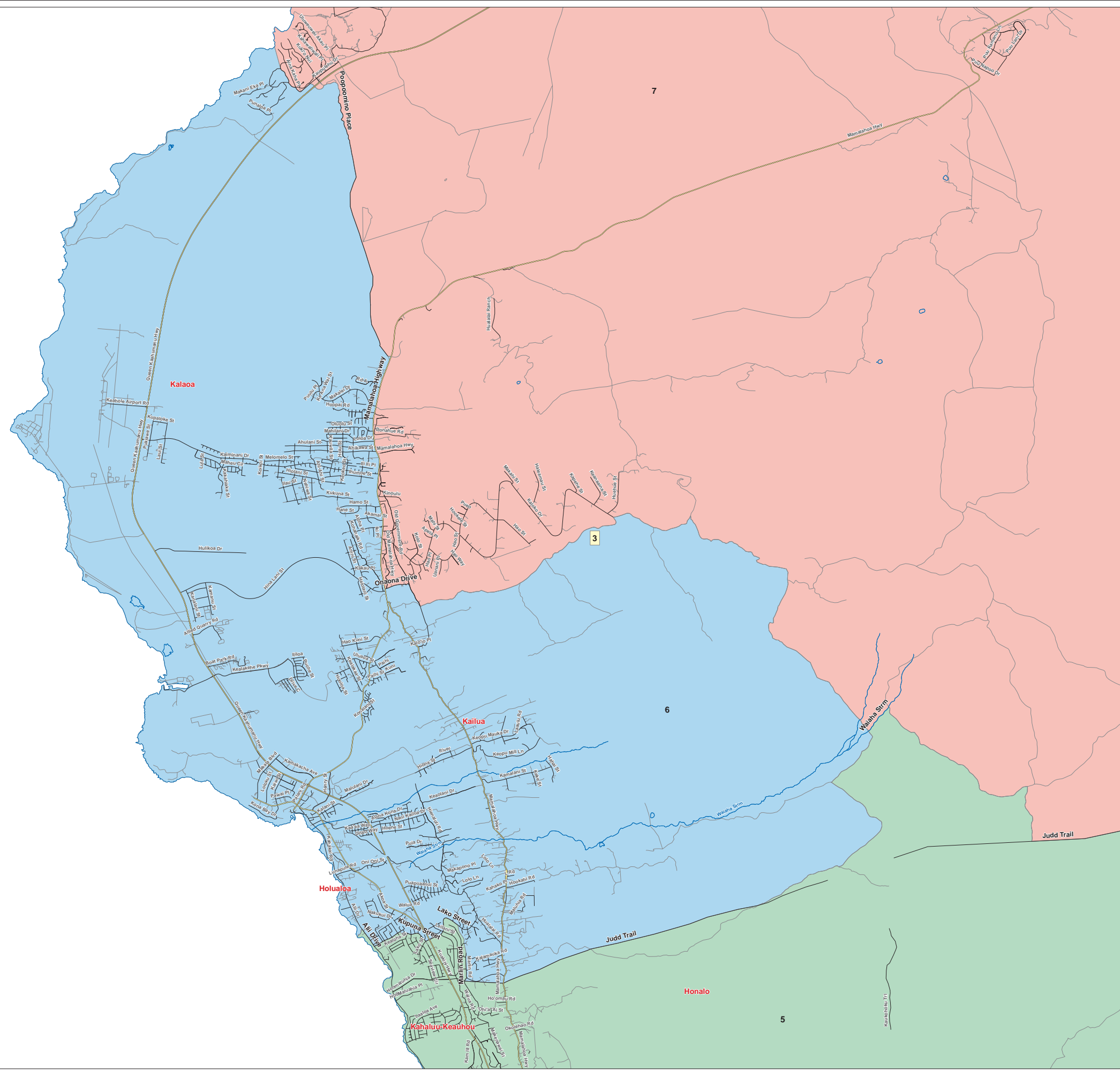




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MAP SERIES











STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT

DISTRICTS:
 U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 STATE SENATE
 STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HAWAII #4
 (Waimea)

ISLAND OF HAWAII
COUNTY OF HAWAII

LEGEND

-  2011 State House District Boundary
-  2011 State Senate District Boundary
-  2011 State House District
-  2011 State Senate District
-  Primary Road
-  Secondary Road
-  Private Road or Trail
-  Railroad
-  Powerline
-  Stream, River, Gulch, Lake, Reservoir or Shoreline

Hawaii County is entirely within U.S. Congressional District 2

NOTES

2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.

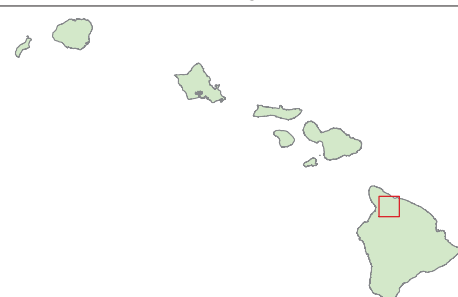
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Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2010 TIGER/LINE.

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REFERENCE MAP



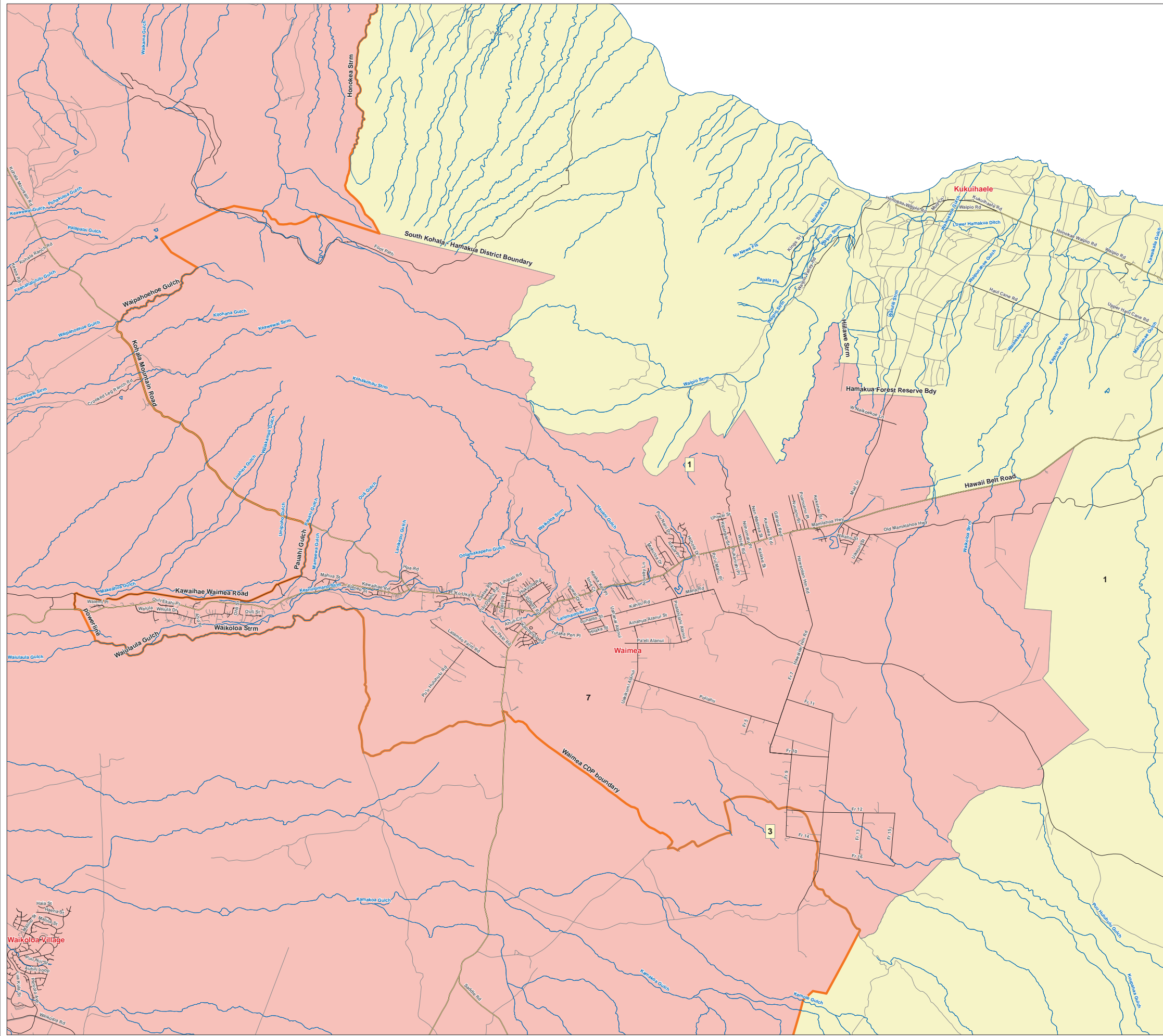
The red box outlines the area of detail of this map.




1:34,000



0 0.5 1 2 Miles



STATE OF HAWAII 2011 REAPPORTIONMENT

DISTRICTS:
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE SENATE
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ISLAND OF HAWAII COUNTY OF HAWAII

LEGEND

-  2011 State House District Boundary
 -  2011 State Senate District Boundary
 -  2011 State House District
 -  2011 State Senate District
 -  Primary Road
 -  Secondary Road
- Hawaii County is entirely within U.S. Congressional District 2

NOTES

2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.

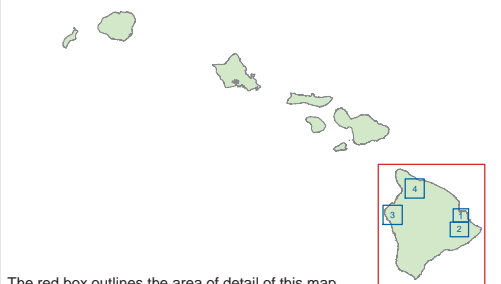
Map prepared by the Office of Elections Reapportionment Project for the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.

For further information, visit the Office of Elections web site at: reapportionment@hawaii.gov or call 453-8683 (neighbor islands toll free 1-800-442-8683)

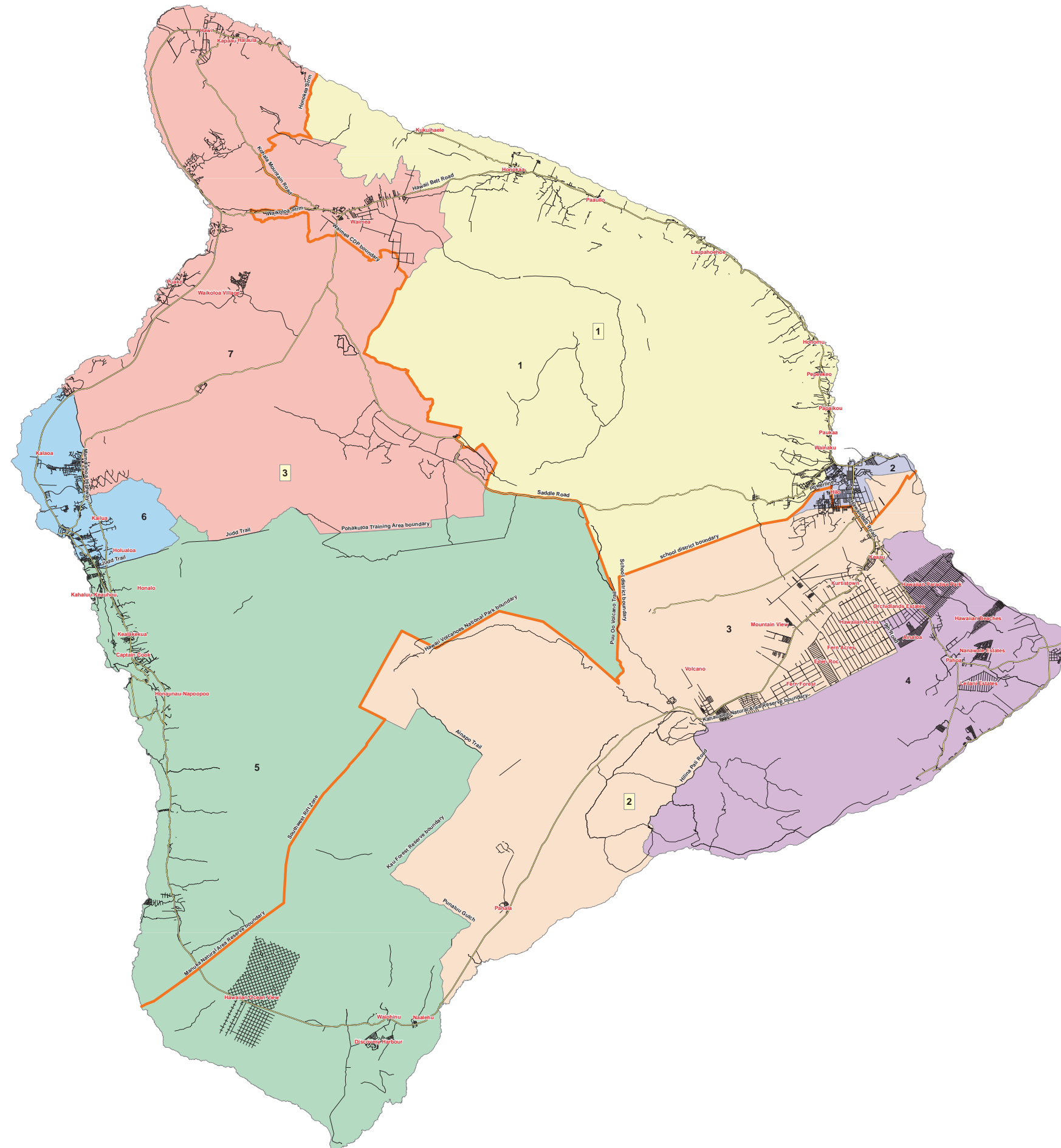
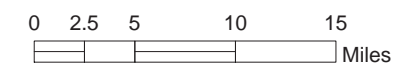
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2010 TIGER/LINE.

Accuracy of the map is limited to the accuracy of the TIGER data.

REFERENCE MAP



1:200,000













STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT

DISTRICTS:
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE SENATE
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

KAUAI #1
(Lihue, Poipu & Kalaheo)
ISLAND OF KAUAI
COUNTY OF KAUAI

LEGEND

-  2011 State House District Boundary
 -  2011 State Senate District Boundary
 -  2011 State House District
 -  2011 State Senate District
 -  Primary Road
 -  Secondary Road
 -  Private Road or Trail
 -  Railroad
 -  Powerline
 -  Stream, River, Gulch, Lake, Reservoir or Shoreline
- Kauai County is entirely within U.S. Congressional District 2

NOTES

2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.

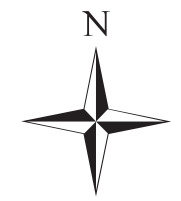
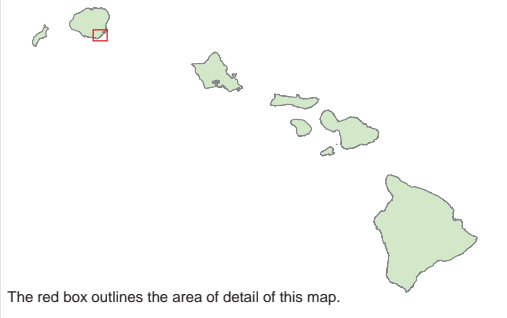
Map prepared by the Office of Elections Reapportionment Project for the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.

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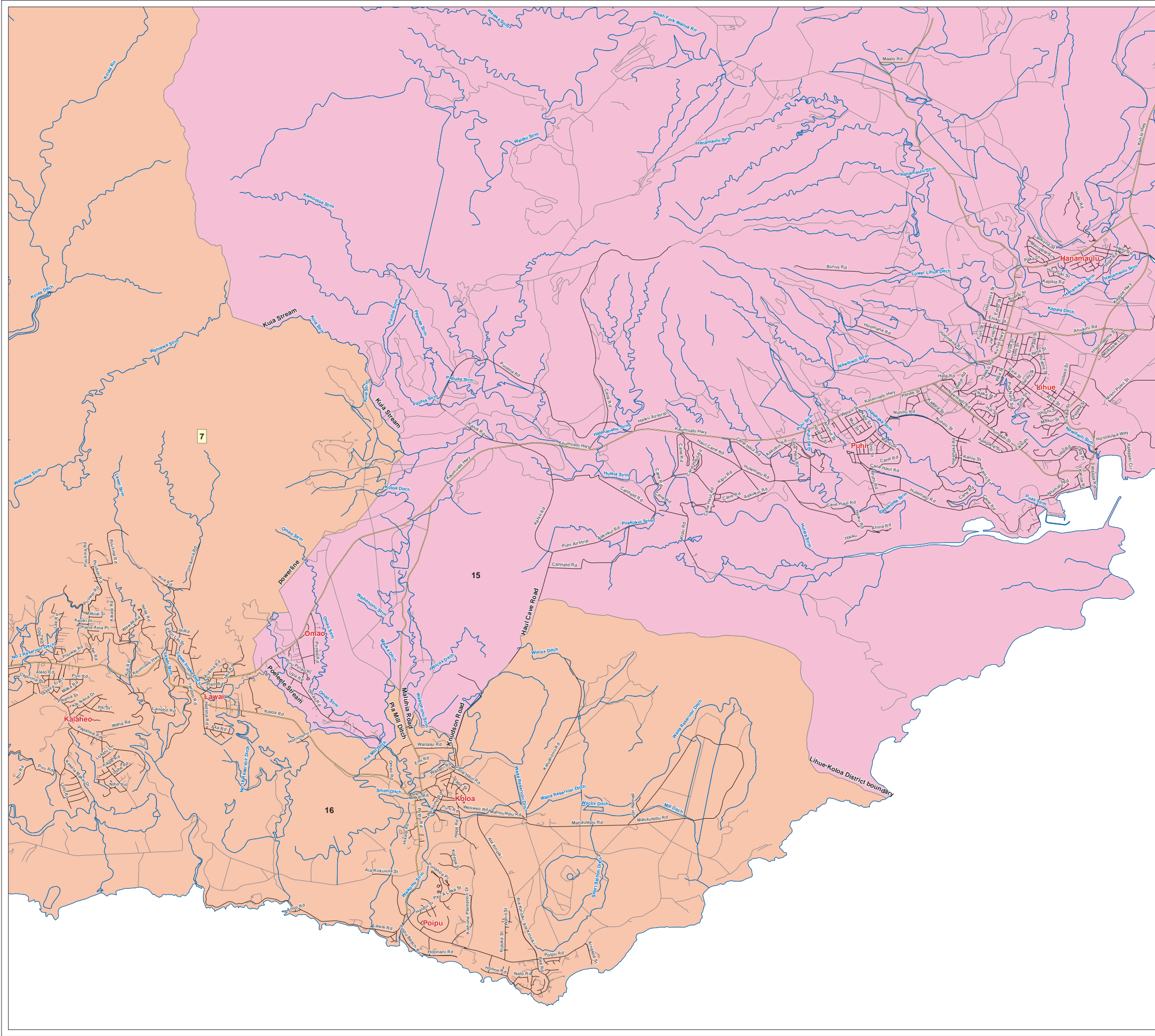
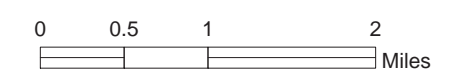
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2010 TIGER/LINE.

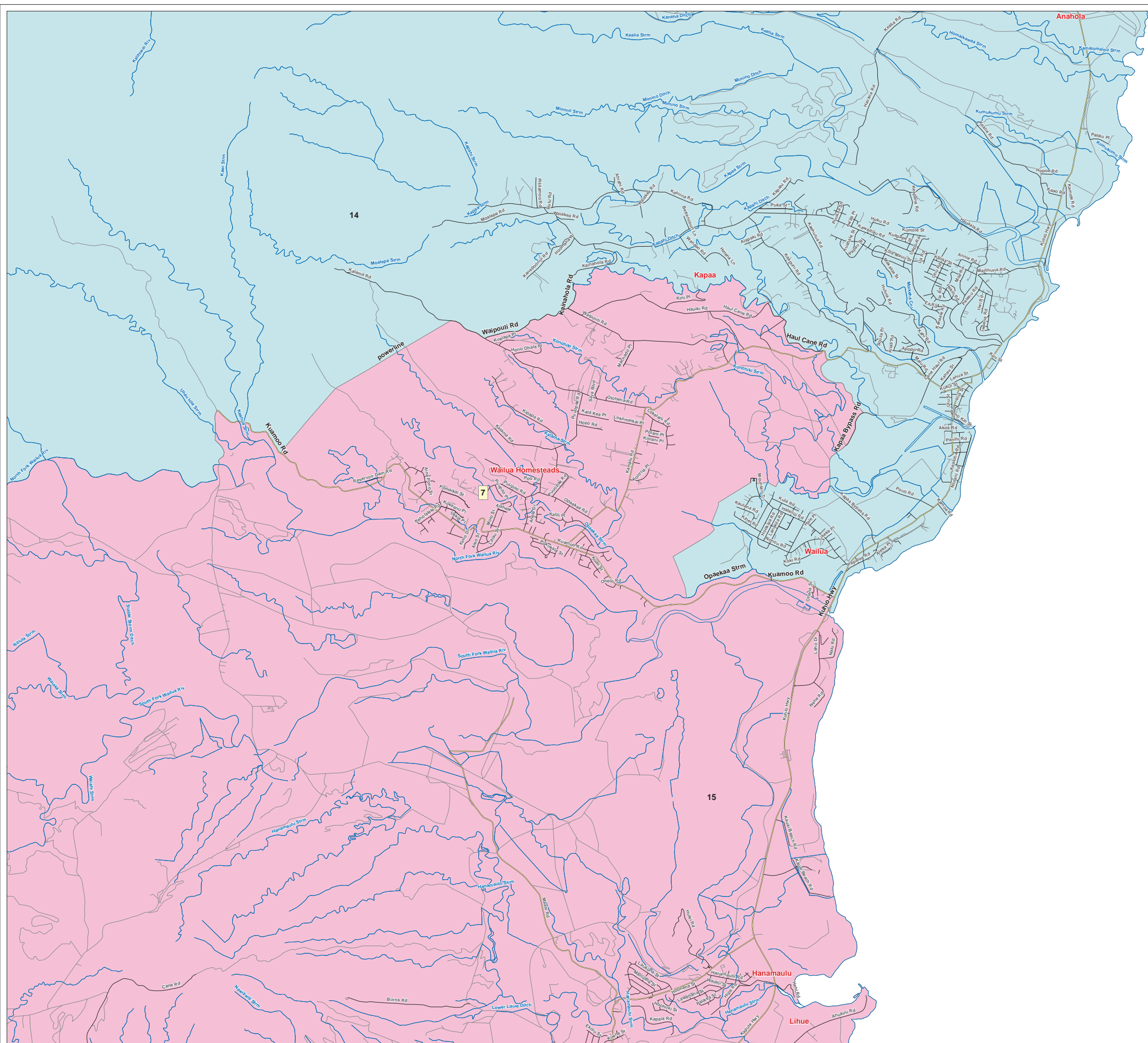
Accuracy of the map is limited to the accuracy of the TIGER data.

REFERENCE MAP



1:24,000





MAP SERIES

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT**

DISTRICTS:
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE SENATE
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

KAUAI #2
(Kapaa, Wailua & Hanamaulu)
ISLAND OF KAUAI
COUNTY OF KAUAI

LEGEND

- 2011 State House District Boundary
 - 2011 State Senate District Boundary
 - 2011 State House District
 - 2011 State Senate District
 - Primary Road
 - Secondary Road
 - Private Road or Trail
 - Railroad
 - Powerline
 - Stream, River, Gulch, Lake, Reservoir or Shoreline
- Kauai County is entirely within U.S. Congressional District 2

NOTES

2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.

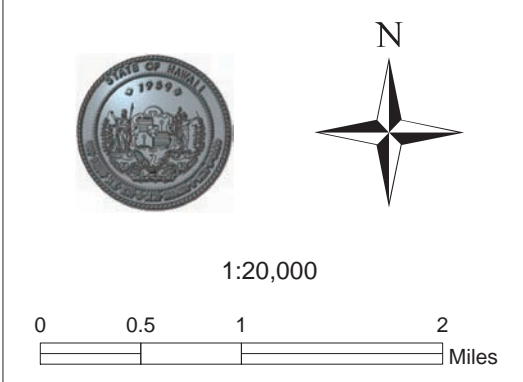
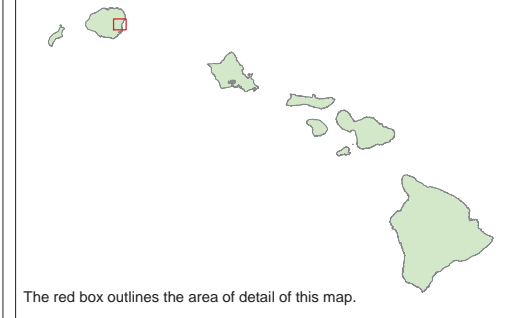
Map prepared by the Office of Elections Reapportionment Project for the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.

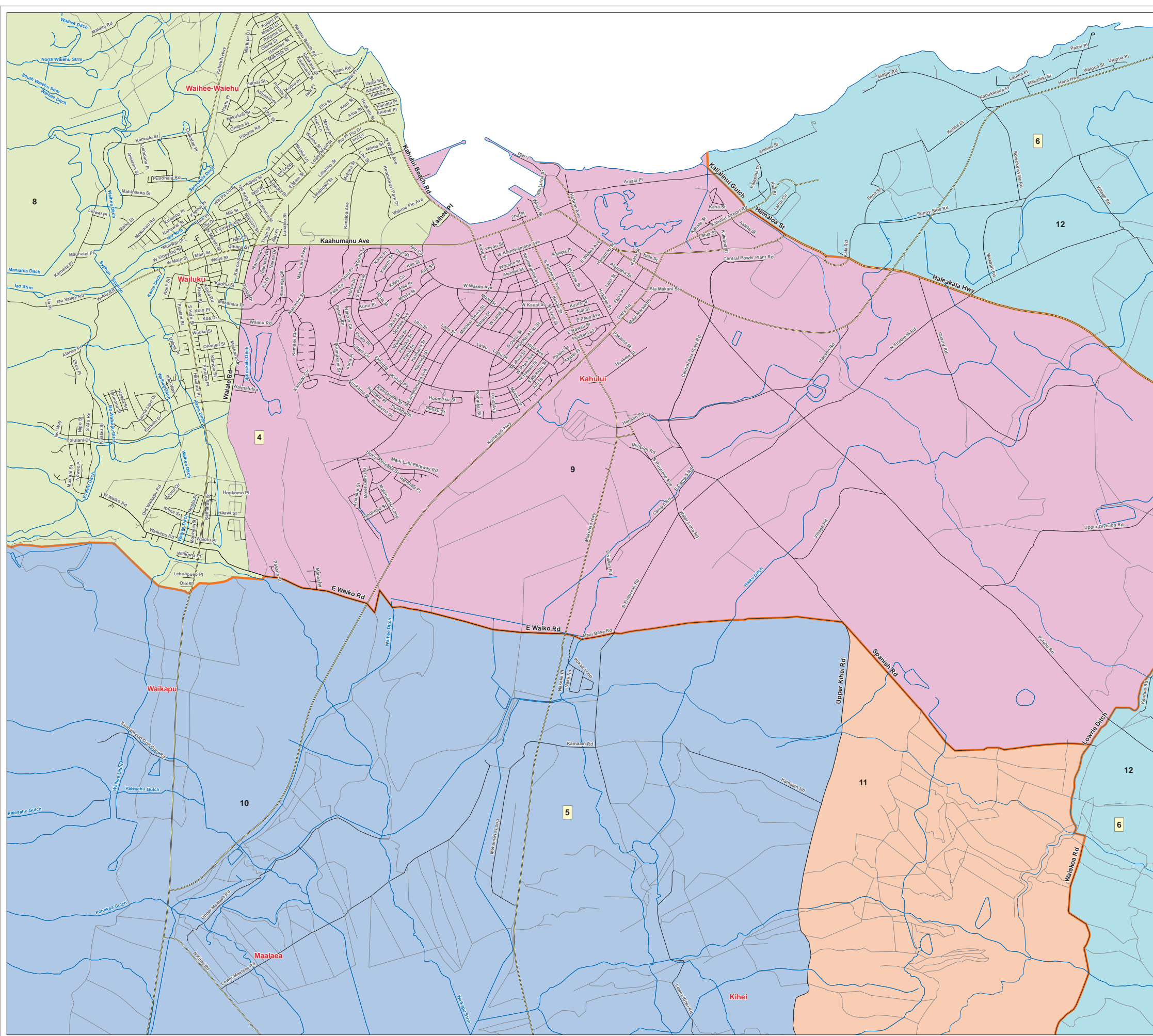
For further information, visit the Office of Elections web site at: reapportionment@hawaii.gov or call 453-8683 (neighbor islands toll free 1-800-442-8683)

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2010 TIGER/LINE.

Accuracy of the map is limited to the accuracy of the TIGER data.

REFERENCE MAP





MAP SERIES

STATE OF HAWAII 2011 REAPPORTIONMENT

DISTRICTS:
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE SENATE
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAUI #1

(Wailuku & Kahului)
ISLAND OF MAUI
COUNTY OF MAUI

LEGEND

- 2011 State House District Boundary
- 2011 State Senate District Boundary
- 1** 2011 State House District
- 1** 2011 State Senate District
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- Private Road or Trail
- Railroad
- Powerline
- Stream, River, Gulch, Lake, Reservoir or Shoreline

Maui and Kalawao Counties are entirely within U.S. Congressional District 2

NOTES

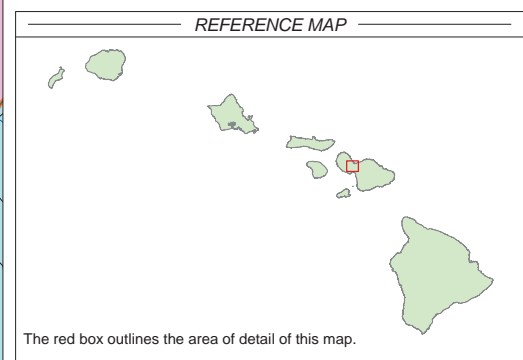
2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.

Map prepared by the Office of Elections Reapportionment Project for the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.

For further information, visit the Office of Elections web site at: reapportionment@hawaii.gov or call 453-8683 (neighbor islands toll free 1-800-442-8683)

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2010 TIGER/LINE.

Accuracy of the map is limited to the accuracy of the TIGER data.



1:16,000

0
0.25
0.5
1
1.5

Miles

STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT

DISTRICTS:
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE SENATE
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAUI #2
(Paia, Haiku, Makawao & Pukalani)
ISLAND OF MAUI
COUNTY OF MAUI

LEGEND

-  2011 State House District Boundary
 -  2011 State Senate District Boundary
 -  2011 State House District
 -  2011 State Senate District
 -  Primary Road
 -  Secondary Road
 -  Private Road or Trail
 -  Railroad
 -  Powerline
 -  Stream, River, Gulch, Lake, Reservoir or Shoreline
- Maui and Kalawao Counties are entirely within U.S. Congressional District 2

NOTES

2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.

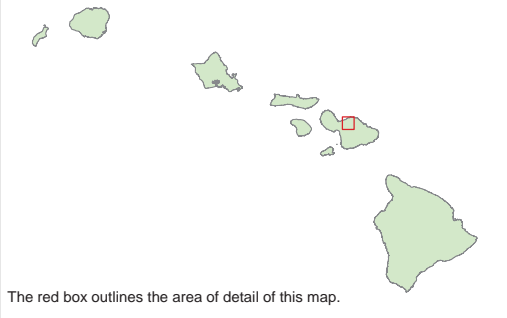
Map prepared by the Office of Elections Reapportionment Project for the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.

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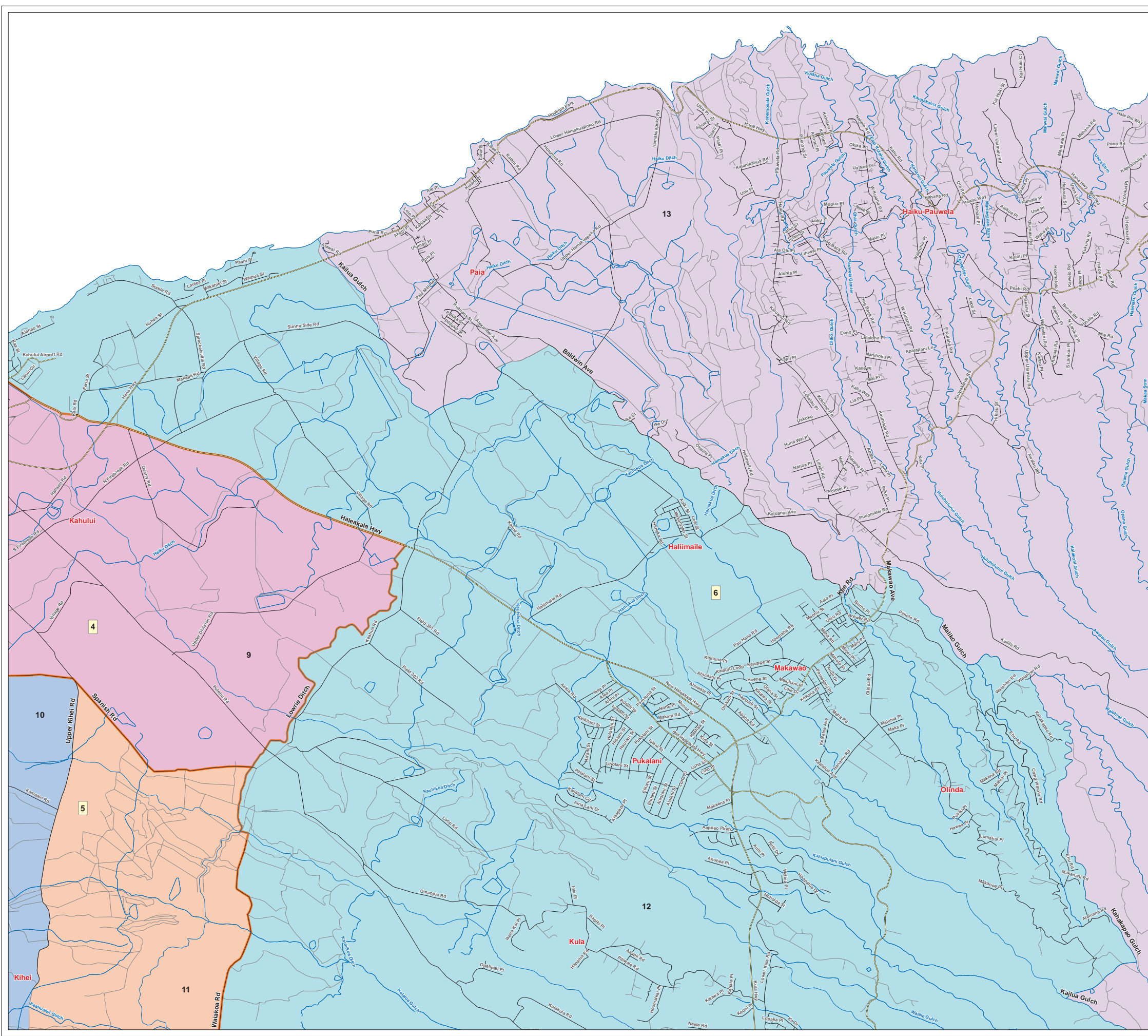
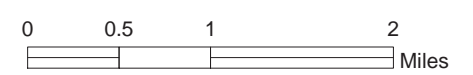
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2010 TIGER/LINE.

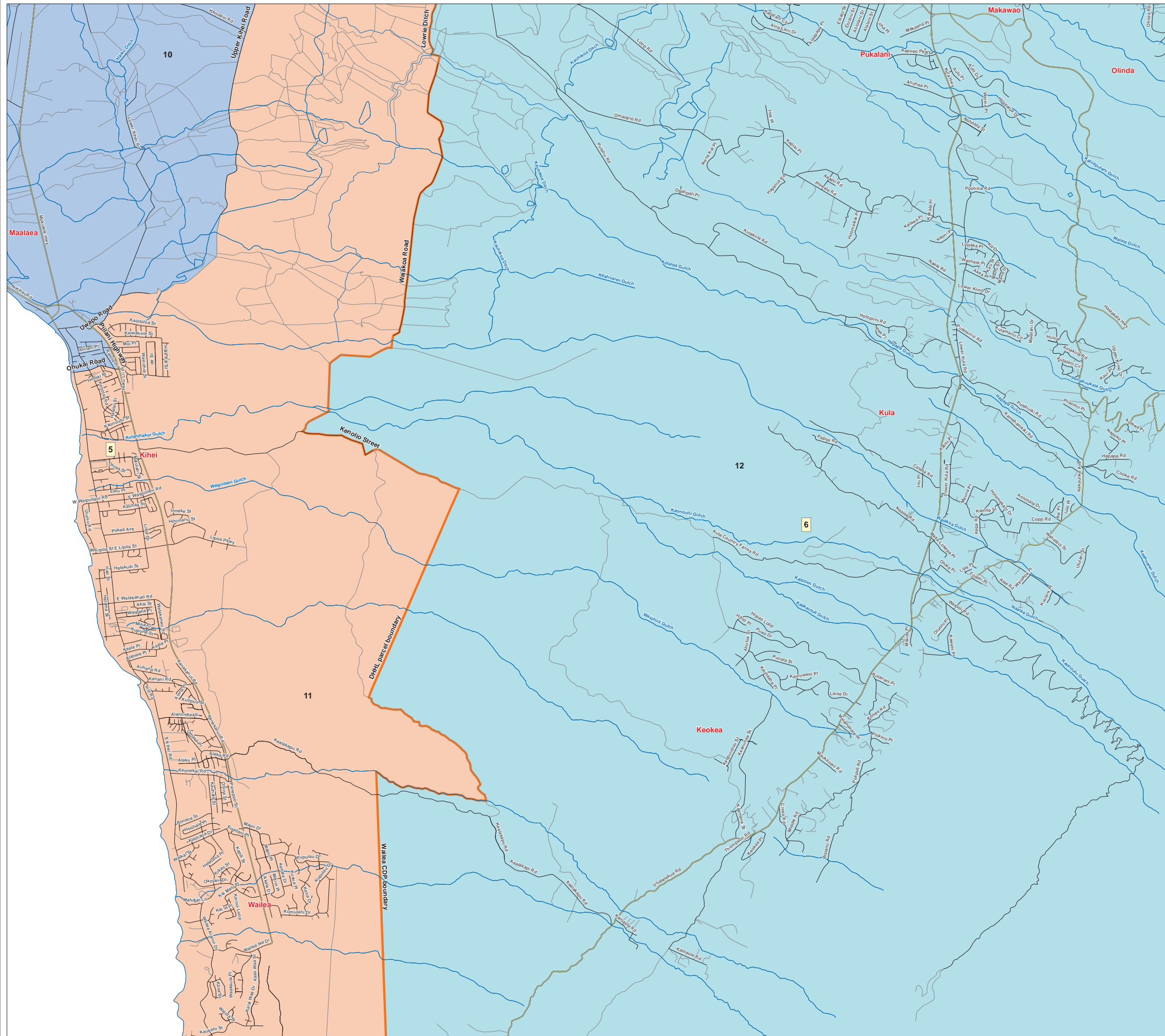
Accuracy of the map is limited to the accuracy of the TIGER data.

REFERENCE MAP



1:22,000





MAP SERIES

STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT

DISTRICTS:
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE SENATE
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAUI #3

(Kihei & Kula)

ISLAND OF MAUI
COUNTY OF MAUI

LEGEND

- 2011 State House District Boundary
 - 2011 State Senate District Boundary
 - 1 2011 State House District
 - 1 2011 State Senate District
 - Primary Road
 - Secondary Road
 - Private Road or Trail
 - Railroad
 - Powerline
 - Stream, River, Gulch, Lake, Reservoir or Shoreline
- Maui and Kalawao Counties are entirely within U.S. Congressional District 2

NOTES

2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.

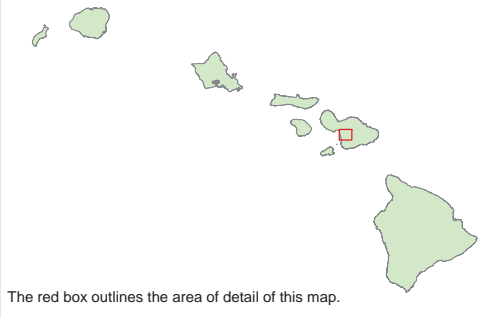
Map prepared by the Office of Elections Reapportionment Project for the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.

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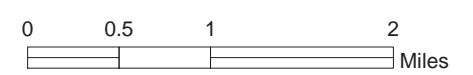
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2010 TIGER/LINE.

Accuracy of the map is limited to the accuracy of the TIGER data.

REFERENCE MAP



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STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT

DISTRICTS:
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE SENATE
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAUI #4
(Wailea, Makena & Ulupalakua)
ISLAND OF MAUI
COUNTY OF MAUI

LEGEND

-  2011 State House District Boundary
 -  2011 State Senate District Boundary
 -  1 2011 State House District
 -  1 2011 State Senate District
 -  Primary Road
 -  Secondary Road
 -  Private Road or Trail
 -  Railroad
 -  Powerline
 -  Stream, River, Gulch, Lake, Reservoir or Shoreline
- Maui and Kalawao Counties are entirely within U.S. Congressional District 2

NOTES

2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.

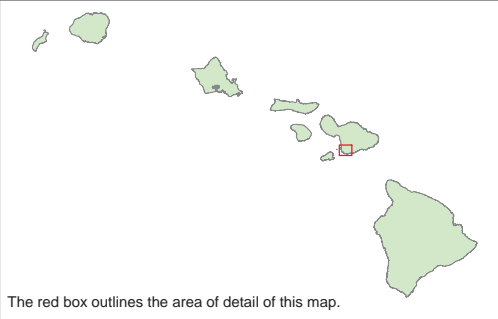
Map prepared by the Office of Elections Reapportionment Project for the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.

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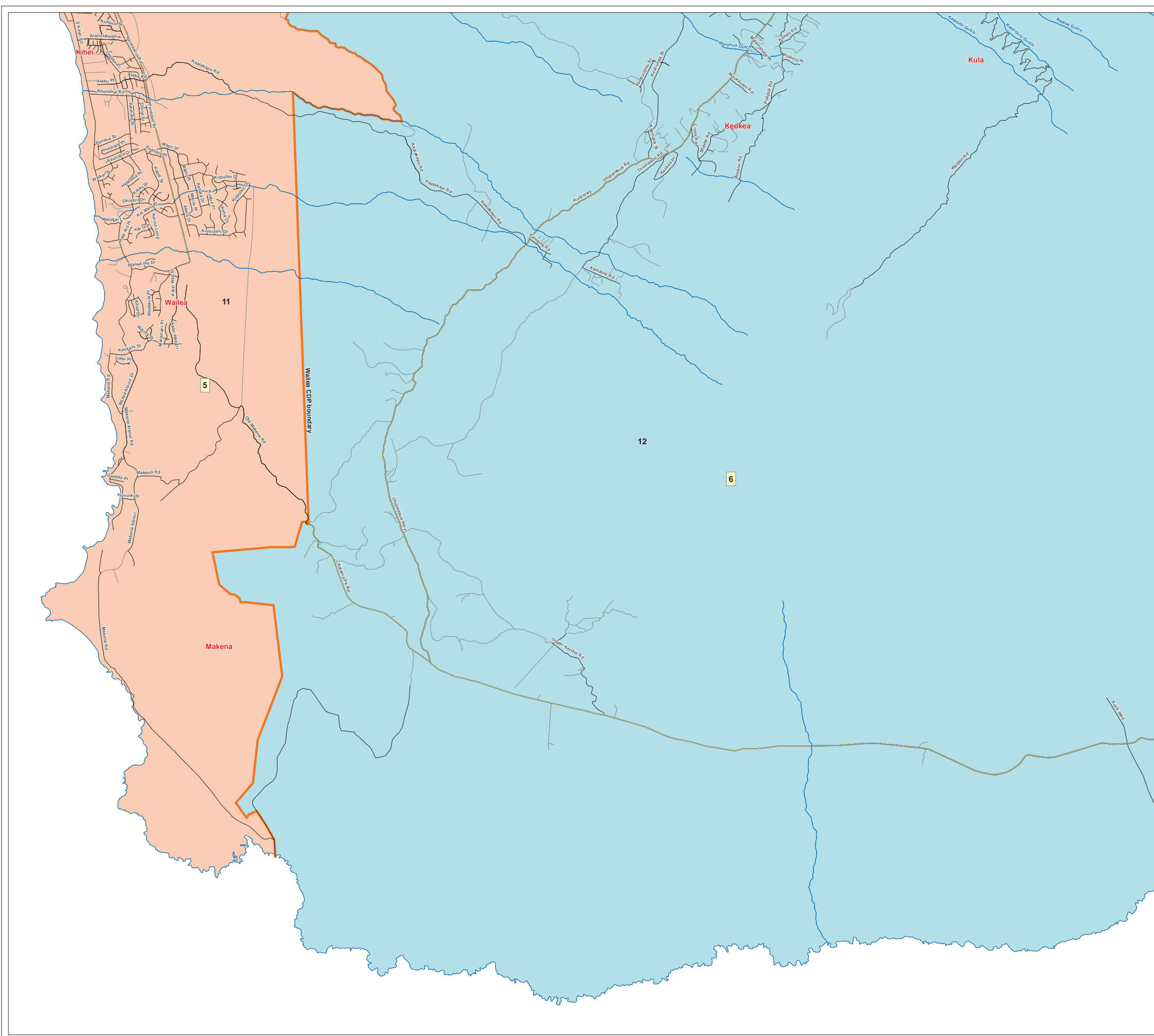
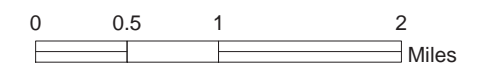
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2010 TIGER/LINE.

Accuracy of the map is limited to the accuracy of the TIGER data.

REFERENCE MAP



1:22,000









STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT

DISTRICTS:
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE SENATE
STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ISLANDS OF MAUI, LANAI,
MOLOKAI & KAHOO LAWE

COUNTIES OF MAUI
& KALAWAO

LEGEND

-  2011 State House District Boundary
-  2011 State Senate District Boundary
-  2011 State House District
-  2011 State Senate District
-  Primary Road
-  Secondary Road

Maui and Kalawao Counties are entirely within U.S. Congressional District 2

NOTES

2011 U.S. Congressional, State House and State Senate districts adopted by Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, September 26, 2011.

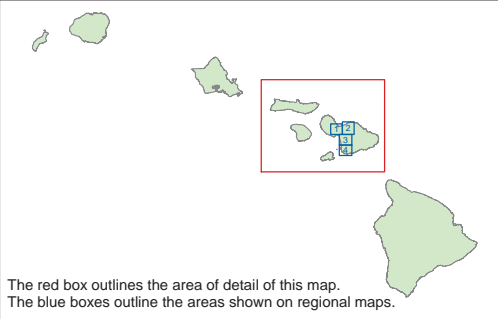
Map prepared by the Office of Elections Reapportionment Project for the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission.

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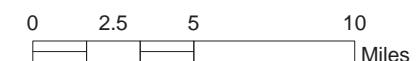
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2010 TIGER/LINE.

Accuracy of the map is limited to the accuracy of the TIGER data.

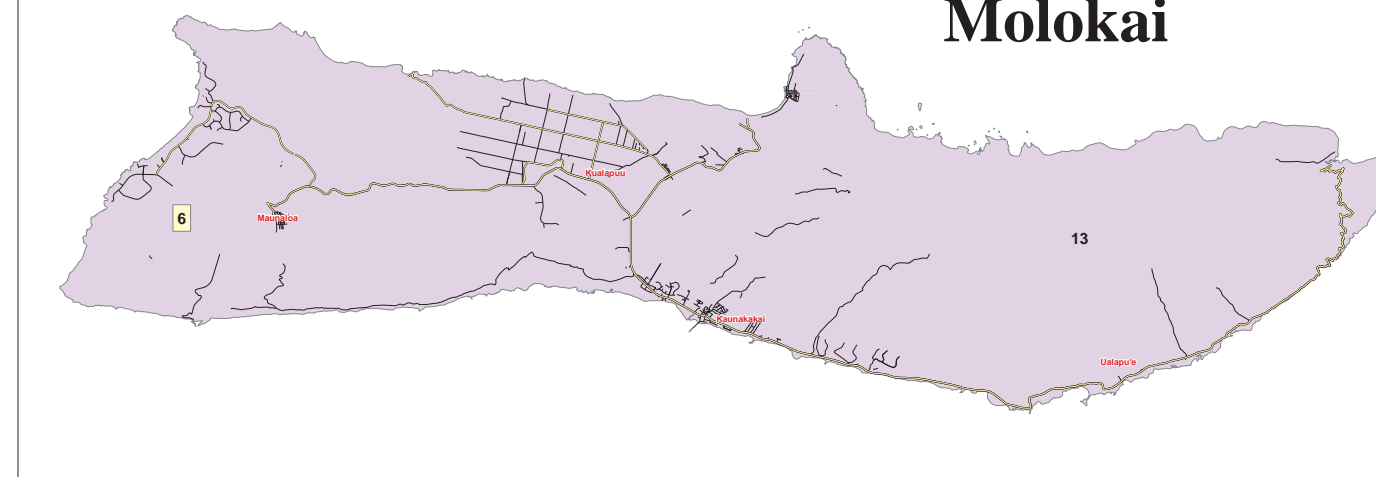
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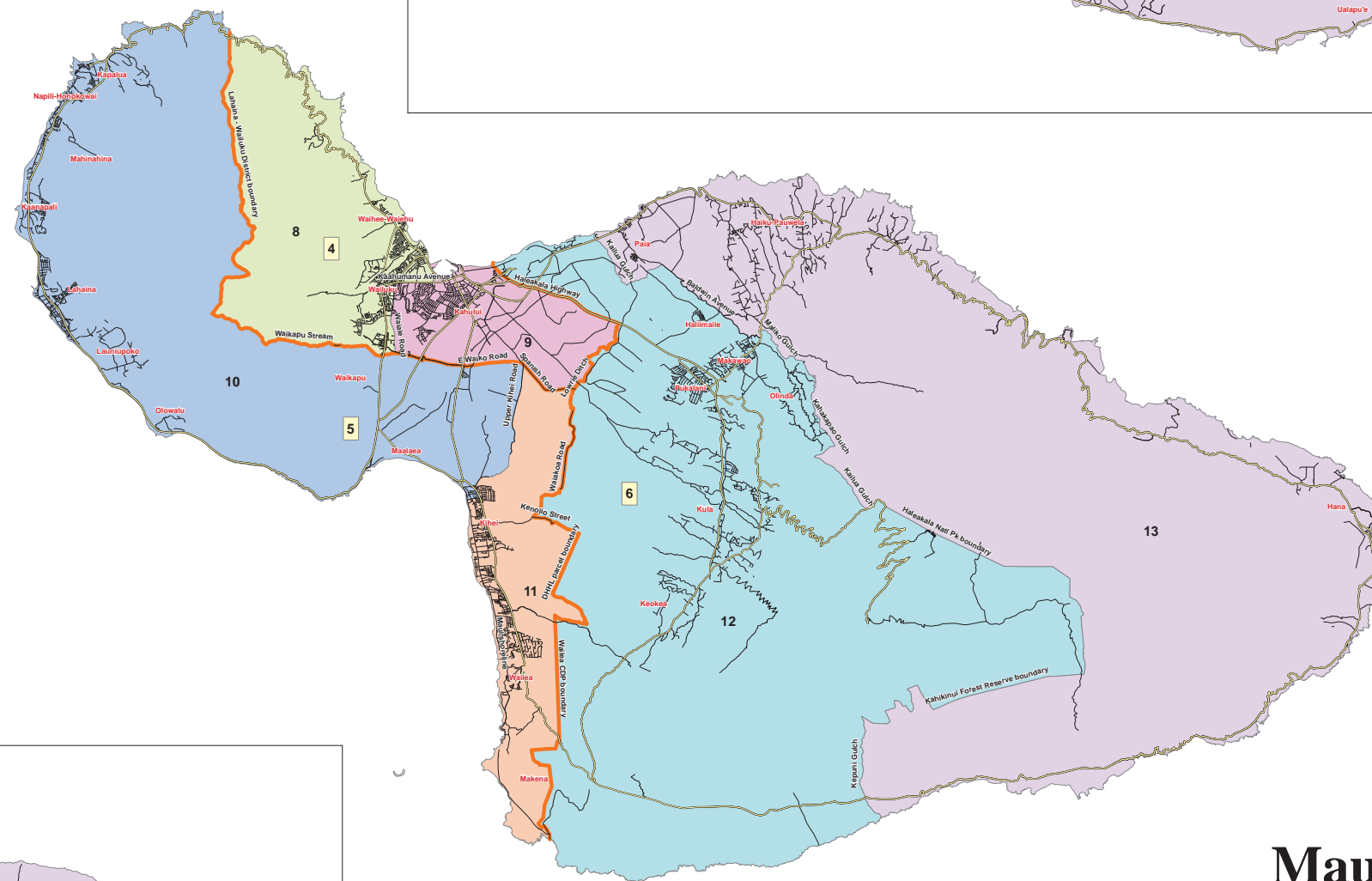
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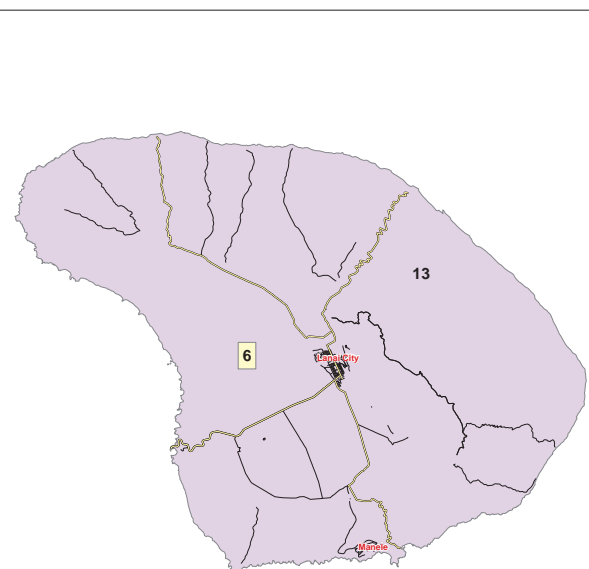
Molokai



Maui



Lanai



Kahoolawe

