

MARK MUGIISHI, M.D. CHAIR

STATE OF HAWAII REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

NOTICE OF REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION MEETING

Date:	August 26, 2021
Time:	11:00 A.M.
Place:	via Video Conference or Telephone*

*Pursuant to the Governor's Emergency Proclamation Related to the COVID-19 Response, dated August 5, 2021, the Reapportionment Commission will be meeting remotely using interactive conference technology. The public may view the video and audio of the meeting through the following video conferencing link:

Video: https://zoom.us/j/97435247352

<u>Telephone</u>: +1 253 215 8782 +1 346 248 7799 +1 669 900 6833 +1 301 715 8592 +1 312 626 6799

+1 929 205 6099

Meeting ID: 974 3524 7352

AGENDA

- I. Call to Order
- II. Roll Call and Determination of a Quorum
- III. Public Testimony

Individuals may submit written testimony in advance of the meeting via email to reapportionment@hawaii.gov or by mail addressed to the 2021 Reapportionment Commission, c/o Scott Nago, Secretary, 802 Lehua Avenue, Pearl City, Hawaii 96782. Individuals interested in signing up to provide oral testimony at the meeting may submit their name, email, and phone number to reapportionment@hawaii.gov. Individuals may provide oral testimony at the meeting via the above-listed video conferencing link or by calling in to the above-listed telephone number.

- IV. Approval of Minutes for the Meeting of July 20, 2021
- V. Election of Vice Chair(s) for the Reapportionment Commission
- VI. Presentation by the Reapportionment Staff on the on the following topics:
 - a. August 12, 2021 release of census data
 - b. Method of population extraction
 - c. Apportionment "method of equal proportions" of basic island units
 - d. Single- or multi-member districts
 - e. Standards and criteria governing redistricting, such as the use of "canoe districts"
 - f. Propose Public Information Committee
 - g. Redistricting website demonstration
 - h. Proposed schedule
- VII. Discussion on the Role of the Reapportionment Advisory Councils
- VIII. Adjournment

If audiovisual communication cannot be maintained with all Commission members participating in the meeting, the meeting shall be automatically recessed for up to thirty (30) minutes to allow staff to attempt to restore communication. If audiovisual communication with all participating Commission members can be restored, the meeting will be reconvened. If, however, audiovisual communication cannot be restored, the meeting will be reconvened with the audio-only communication using the above-listed telephone number and any nonconfidential visual aids brought to the meeting by Commission members or as part of a scheduled presentation will be made publicly available on the Office of Elections website within fifteen (15) minutes after audio-only communication is established. No Commission action shall be invalid if the Commission's good faith efforts to implement remote technology for public observations and comments do not work.

IF YOU REQUIRE SPECIAL ASSISTANCE OR AUXILARY AIDS AND/OR SERVICES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PUBLIC HEARING PROCESS OF THE REAPPORTIONMENT 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.

III. PUBLIC TESTIMONY



Hawaii Holding Power Accountable

August 20, 2021

P.O. Box 2240 Honolulu, Hawaii 96804 808.275.6275

www.commoncause.org/hi

(Via Email Only)

2021 Reapportionment Commission c/o Scott Nago, Secretary 802 Lehua Avenue Pearl City, Hawai'i 96782

> RE: Development and Publication of a 2021 Hawai'i Reapportionment Commission Meeting Schedule

Dear Hawai'i Reapportionment Commission:

Common Cause Hawai'i is a nonpartisan, nonprofit, grassroots organization dedicated to upholding the core values of American democracy and ensuring a fair and transparent reapportionment and redistricting process.

Common Cause Hawai'i again testifies in support of a transparent reapportionment and redistricting process. In an August 13th <u>West Hawai'i Today article</u>, Commissioner Nonaka stated that the next Commission meeting would occur on August 26th but this meeting was not listed on the Hawai'i Reapportionment site hosted by the Hawai'i State Office of Elections until August 19th. Thus, it appears that the Hawai'i Reapportionment Commission had scheduled and set future meeting(s) without providing notice to the public until the last minute required by Sunshine Law. In full transparency, the schedule of meetings should be released immediately to the public and announced on the State of Hawai'i Elections website, which hosts the reapportionment information.

Reapportionment and redistricting happen once every ten years. The Hawai'i Reapportionment Committee is undertaking the critically important task of shaping Hawai'i's political and social future. It should immediately publicly announce its meeting dates for transparency and accountability.

Common Cause Hawai'i is not stating that agendas and commission materials must be provided when <u>all</u> the Hawai'i Reapportionment Committee meeting dates and times are announced. Agendas and commission materials should be provided according to the Sunshine Law. Further, Common Cause Hawai'i is not stating that the announced meeting dates and times may not be revised.

The <u>Honolulu Reapportionment Commission</u> has listed its future meetings on its site without agendas or commission materials. Other state commissions function in a similar manner – <u>Hawai'i Ethics Commission</u> and the <u>Hawai'i Campaign Spending Commission</u>.

The work of this commission will have a significant impact on the future challenges and successes of Hawai'i for the next decade. It is incumbent upon the Commission to provide the



public the greatest opportunity to participate in this critical process. Providing a schedule will ensure greater public access and participation to the 2021 Hawai'i Reapportionment Commission meetings.

Therefore, Common Cause Hawai'i respectfully asks the 2021 Hawai'i Reapportionment Commission to develop a schedule of meetings, complete with dates and times, to be made publicly available as soon as possible.

If you have any questions or concerns, I am available to discuss further at 808-275-6275 or sma@commoncause.org.

Very respectfully yours,

Sandy Ma

Sandy Ma Executive Director Common Cause Hawai'i





Honolulu County Republican Party Hawaii Republican Party Headquarters 725 Kapiolani Boulevard, Suite C-105 Honolulu, HI 96813

July 19, 2021

Hawaii Reapportionment Commission c/o Scott Nago, Chief Elections Officer Office of Elections 802 Lehua Avenue Pearl City, HI 96782

Re: Reapportionment Commission Rule Regarding Permitted Interaction Groups

Dear Hawaii Reapportionment Commission,

The Honolulu County Republican Party is dedicated to upholding the core values of our Constitutional Republic and ensuring a fair and transparent reapportionment and redistricting process which ensures every registered voter is properly represented.

We have strong concerns regarding the draft rules, specifically, the amendment to Rule 18 modifying previously called commission committees into permitted interaction groups and deletion of these permitted interaction groups from being open to the public.

We strongly believe this violates the open meetings requirement of Hawaii's "Sunshine Law" (Part I of Chapter 92, HRS).

We further recommend the following amendment to Rule 18 be added, "*Permitted Interaction Groups shall be open to the public and subject to the requirements of Rules 11 and 12.*"

If you have any questions or concerns, I'm available to discuss further.

Respectfully,

Butt Kull

Brett Kulbis Chairman Honolulu County Republican Party

TESTIMONY TO HAWAII STATE REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

Tuesday, July 20, 2021

Bart Dame 710 West Hind Drive, Honolulu

Testifying as an Individual.

Aloha Chair Mugiishi and members of the Commission,

Thank you for this opportunity to testify. I have a "laundry list" of questions, concerns and comments rather than an orderly presentation. I can group this into four area, though they are, in a sense, inter- related:

- 1) Transparency
- 2) Projected Timeline
- 3) Conflicts of Interest

1) Transparency

Along with some others, I have expressed concerns whether the deliberations of the Commission would be conducted in open meeting or behind closed doors.

HRS, Chapter 92, Section 5 lists specific "exceptions" that allow for the business of a board or commission to be conducted behind closed doors. I am hoping members can explain to us which of these limited exceptions permit the business of the two committees to be carried out in secrecy.

I would like to call your attention to 92-5 (b), which says in part:

No chance meeting, permitted interaction, or electronic communication shall be used to circumvent the spirit or requirements of this part to make a decision or to deliberate toward a decision upon a matter over which the board has supervision, control, jurisdiction, or advisory power.

Calling these committees "Permitted Interactive Groups" does not actually confer permission to escape Chapter 92, unless one of the specific Exceptions requires it?

Please explain your reasoning for allowing the committees to operate outside the requirements of Chapter 92. Thank you.

2) Projected Timeline

I wonder if the Commission, or the Project Coordinator, can provide us with a sense of the anticipated timeline for the work of the commission?

When will discussion be held on matters like: the population base, multi-member districts, canoe districts, etc,. be held?

When will the county advisory councils meet? And will those meetings be conducted in public view?

I look forward to the Powerpoint presentation during today's meeting and assume it will answer many of my questions.

3) Conflicts of Interest

The materials for the last meeting meeting included two codes dealing with Conflicts of Interest. May I suggest that all the commissioners publicly disclose early on any potential conflicts of interest or things that might create the APPEARANCE of such a conflict?

At a previous meeting, during the discussion over who should serve on which committee, it was said that commissioners who live in an area that is likely to have significant redistricting due to population growth should serve on the Technical committee. I nodded in agreement when I heard that as it made sense to me. But afterwards, it occurred to me that there is also a downside as people who live in such an area might very likely not just have good knowledge of the affected districts, but might also have strong political connections that may consciously or not bias their decision-making when it comes to redistricting their home community.

While there is no prohibition against Reapportionment Commissioners being involved in political campaigns or political parties, if any commissioners have relationships that might appear to prejudice them for, or against, incumbent lawmakers or likely candidates, especially if they are involved in drawing the lines which might be seen as impacting such persons, I suggest members should disclose such relationships and or biases in advance. While no individual member will have total control over where the district lines are drawn, the first draft of the 2011 Plan drew complaints from some legislators that they felt as if they had been unfairly targeted because they were not aligned with any of the appointing authorities. The Commission may be able to nip in the bud accusations of unfair targeting by being completely upfront about potential bias or PERCEPTION of bias.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify. I hope my questions and concerns will be considered by the members.

From:	<u>Elizabeth Hansen</u>
То:	OE.Elections.Reapportionment
Subject:	[EXTERNAL] testimony for 8.26.21 - 11 am conference
Date:	Saturday, August 21, 2021 3:40:46 PM

Aloha - I am submitting testimony to say that it is imperative that the reapportionment committee obtain and use an accurate count of the most recent census data. This data shows that since the last census, Hawaii County had an increase of 15,550 permanent new residents. Therefore, Hawaii County deserves additional representation to reflect that. Unlike other years, the reapportionment numbers must be accurately reflected to the population changes.

Thank you. Elizabeth Hansen Hakalau HI 96710

From:	Rodger Hansen
То:	OE.Elections.Reapportionment
Subject:	[EXTERNAL] testimony for 8.26.21 - 11 am conference
Date:	Saturday, August 21, 2021 3:46:47 PM

To the committee- Aloha and mahalo for your time.

I am submitting testimony to say that it is imperative that the reapportionment committee obtain and use an accurate count of the most recent census data. This data shows that since the last census, Hawaii County had an increase of 15,550 permanent new residents. Therefore, Hawaii County deserves additional representation to reflect that. Unlike other years, the reapportionment numbers must be accurately reflected to the population changes.

Mahalo, Rodger Hansen Hakalau HI 96710

From:	Sylvia Dolena
То:	OE.Elections.Reapportionment
Subject:	[EXTERNAL] TESTIMONY: State Reapportionment Commission Meeting
Date:	Monday, August 23, 2021 7:54:25 PM

Aloha Commissioners,

As a Big Island resident I am concerned with ensuring that we get our fair share of representation at the State level. As basic reviews of the 2020 Census data show that we have an increase of 15,550 new residents on Hawai'i Island we want to see that reflected in your redistricting counts. We also do not want a repeat of the undercounting issues in regards to non-permanent residents on O'ahu regarding students and members of the military that occured in 2011. Please deduct the accurate number to ensure that we are counting only permanent residents.

Mahalo,

Sylvia Dolena Pele Lani Farm Pahoa, HI 96778 Aloha Commissioners,

As a Big Island resident I am concerned with ensuring that we get our fair share of representation at the State level. As basic reviews of the 2020 Census data show that we have an increase of 15,550 new residents on Hawai'i Island we want to see that reflected in your redistricting counts. We also do not want a repeat of the undercounting issues in regards to non-permanent residents on O'ahu regarding students and members of the military that occured in 2011. Please deduct the accurate number to ensure that we are counting only permanent residents.

Mahalo,

Laycie Tobosa

Hilo, HI 96720

IV. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FOR THE MEETING OF JULY 20, 2021



MARK MUGIISHI, M.D. CHAIR

STATE OF HAWAII 2021 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE 2021 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

JULY 20, 2021 9:00 AM

Pursuant to the Governor's Twenty-First Proclamation Related to the COVID-19 Emergency, dated June 7, 2021, the Reapportionment Commission held this meeting using remote video and audio technology. This meeting was recorded and has been posted on the Office of Elections website at elections.hawaii.gov.

Commissioners in Attendance:

Mark Mugiishi, Chair Calvert Chipchase IV Grant Chun Robin Kennedy Charlotte Nekota Randall Nishimura Dylan Nonaka Diane Ono Kevin Rathbun

Staff in Attendance:

Royce Jones Scott Nago David Rosenbrock Lori Tanigawa

Testifiers in Attendance:

Bart Dame Cory Harden Brett Kulbis, Honolulu County Republican Party Sandy Ma, Common Cause Hawaii

PROCEEDINGS

I. Call to Order

Chair Mugiishi called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

II. Roll Call and Determination of a Quorum

Reapportionment Commission Secretary, Scott Nago, conducted a roll call. All Commissioners were present with the exceptions of Commissioner Nishimura and Commissioner Ono. The Commission had a quorum.

III. Public Testimony

Chair Mugiishi addressed housekeeping matters related to conducting the meeting by video and telephone. He reminded testifiers that if technical issues arise, testifiers will be given a moment to resolve their issues and if the issues cannot be resolved, the Commission will move on to the next testifier. He asked that those wishing to testify raise their hand via the Zoom app or press * 9 if joining by phone. For the record, he asked testifiers to state their first and last name and the item they are testifying on.

Commissioner Nishimura and Commissioner Ono were acknowledged as present by Secretary Nago at 9:03 a.m.

Sandy Ma, Common Cause Hawaii testified providing comments related to the 2021 Rules of the Reapportionment Commission including that the draft rules be applied to commissioner members and staff as appropriate.

Cory Harden, Hilo testified providing comments related to the 2021 Rules of the Reapportionment Commission including having public committee hearings instead of permitted interaction groups for more trust, as well as asking legal counsel to postpone voting to adopt the rules.

Bart Dame testified providing comments related to the 2021 Rules of the Reapportionment Commission including requesting transparency by the Reapportionment Commission, suggested for outsourcing work to the committees to be deliberated before deciding, update on timeline for redistricting, and conflict of interest of members serving on the committee.

Brett Kulbis, Chair of the Honolulu County Republican Party

testified providing comments related to the 2021 Rules of the Reapportionment Commission including transparency, and advocating that meetings of the permitted interaction group be public.

Following Public Testimony, Chair Mugiishi stated his commitment to transparency to instill public trust with a balance of practicality and accomplishing its work. He stated that the permitted interaction group would allow drafts to be created to be brought forward for public discussion. Chair Mugiishi explained that drafts would be acted upon at subsequent meetings to allow public comment and interaction before decided upon by the Commission. He said that the Commission will follow the laws and statutes to be transparent and build trust with the public.

IV. Extension of Reapportionment Deadlines by July 7, 2021 Hawaii Supreme Court Order

Chair Mugiishi stated that the Hawaii Supreme Court issued an order extending the reapportionment deadlines. He said that the order requires the Commission to issue public notice of its proposed legislative and congressional reapportionment plans no later than January 8, 2022; and file its final legislative and congressional reapportionment plans with the Chief Election Officer no later than February 27, 2022. Chair Mugiishi explained that the order also states that if the Census Bureau releases the data sooner than anticipated, the Commission must make every effort to expedite their process in advance of the new deadlines.

V. Deliberation and Decision Making on the Draft Rules of the Reapportionment Commission Recommended by the Rules Permitted Interaction Group

A draft of the Rules of the 2021 Reapportionment Commission was included in the meeting packet. Chair Mugiishi noted that the initial draft of these rules was presented at the July 6th meeting and the rules included in the packet were updated to include the technical, nonsubstantive changes discussed at the July 6th meeting.

Chair Mugiishi asked for a motion to approve the draft of the Rules of the 2021 Reapportionment Commission that was included in the meeting packet.

Commissioner Nishimura asked if the Commission met the statutory requirements for posting the draft rules. Chair Mugiishi stated that he was able to consult with Deputy Attorney General Lori Tanigawa and wanted to provide the other members of the Commission the opportunity to consult and ask questions with Deputy Attorney General Tanigawa as well. He asked if there was a motion to convene in Executive Session to consult with the Commission powers, duties, privileges, immunities, and liabilities pursuant to H-R-S Section 92-5(a)(4) regarding the draft rules of the Reapportionment Commission. Commissioner Chun made a motion to enter Executive Session, seconded by Commissioner Nishimura, and approved unanimously by the Commission.

The Commission went into Executive Session at 9:20 a.m. and returned to regular session at 9:30 a.m.

Chair Mugiishi stated that after discussing with Deputy Attorney General Tanigawa, the Commission was confident that the spirit and letter of the law was followed in the adoption of the rules. Chair Mugiishi confirmed that the rules had been posted on May 17, 2021 except for typos. He noted that the law requires the meeting agenda to be posted six days prior to the meeting, and that the meeting materials are made available to the public at the same time they are made available to the Commission.

Chair Mugiishi restated the motion by Commissioner Nonaka to adopt the Rules of the 2021 Reapportionment Commission that were in the meeting packet, which was seconded by Commissioner Kennedy. The motion was approved unanimously by the Commission.

VI. Continued Redistricting and Reapportionment Presentation by Reapportionment Project Staff

A presentation was made by David Rosenbrock, Reapportionment Project Manager, and Royce Jones, GIS Project Support, to provide an overview of reapportionment and redistricting. The presentation included information about apportionment for the federal and state level to provide equal representation, understanding how census data is being recorded and used as well as when to expect it, displaying the different ways of redistricting guidelines, and how to access and complete the online redistricting application.

At the completion of the presentation, Project Manager Rosenbrock noted that GIS vendor ESRI is planning to load the 2010 census data

by August 1st and training for the Technical Permitted Interactions Group will begin shortly thereafter. Chair Mugiishi recommended that the training be offered to the entire Commission. Project Manager Rosenbrock agreed with the recommendation.

VII. Adjournment

Commissioner Nishimura made a motion to adjourn the meeting, which was seconded by Commissioner Nonaka, and approved unanimously by the Commission. The meeting was adjourned at 10:06 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

SCOTT T. NAGO Secretary to the Reapportionment Commission

VI. PRESENTATION BY THE REAPPORTIONMENT STAFF









Reapportionment and Redistricting in Hawaii

P.L. 94-171 U.S. Census Population Data



Hawaii Reapportionment Commission August 26, 2021







2020 Census Block Population – Legacy Format

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: MONDAY, MARCH 15, 2021

March 15, 2021 U.S. Census Bureau Statement on Release of Legacy Format Summary Redistricting Data File

MARCH 15, 2021 RELEASE NUMBER CB21-RTQ.09



MARCH 15, 2021 — In declarations recently filed in the case of *Ohio v. Raimondo*, the U.S. Census Bureau made clear that we can provide a legacy format summary redistricting data file to all states by mid-to-late August 2021. Because we recognize that most states lack the capacity or resources to tabulate the data from these summary files on their own, we reaffirm our commitment to providing all states tabulated data in our user-friendly system by Sept. 30, 2021.





August 5, 2021

2020 Census Block Population – Legacy Format

Redistricting Data Product Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

AUGUST 05, 2021

 8. Which is the Census Bureau's official redistricting data, the August delivery or the September delivery?

The data included in the August and September deliveries will be identical. States can use either the August delivery or the September delivery as appropriate, taking their own statutes and constitutional requirements into account. The Census Bureau considers both releases to be official and fit for use.



In Hawaii, over 80% of block boundaries follow streets



U.S. Census reports resident populations for every block as of April 1, 2020





U.S. Census reports resident populations for every block as of April 1, 2020



Used to redistrict Hawaii's two Congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives





Federal Resident Population Base

Resident Population Congressional - U.S. House of Representatives

Redistricting

- draw districts with balanced population within state using block-level resident population (P.L. 94-171)

Checklist:

- process P.L. 94-171 population data, tie to blocks
- load into Hawaii Redistricting Online
- Commission and Public can begin redistricting



September 1, 2021



Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base

Permanent Resident Population Hawaii State Senate and State House

- P.L. 94-171 Resident Population Base
- Non-Permanent Residents



August 12, 2021

Census Blocks

Permanent Resident Population Base

will be covered in the next presentation...



Used to redistrict Hawaii's two Congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives









Reapportionment and Redistricting in Hawaii

Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base

Criteria

Hawaii Reapportionment Commission August 26, 2021





Used to redistrict Hawaii's two Congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives

Hawaii Population Base



Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base **Permanent Resident Population** State Senate and State House



Step 1

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, namely: (1) the island of Hawaii, (2) the islands of Maui, Lanai, Molokai and Kahoolawe, (3) the island of Oahu and all other islands not specifically enumerated, and (4) the islands of Kauai and Niihau, 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; except that no basic island unit shall receive less than Reapportionment one member in each house.

> 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 apportion the members among the districts therein and shall redraw district lines where necessary in such manner that for each house the average number of permanent residents per member in each district is as nearly equal to the average for the basic island unit as practicable.



Hawaii Population Base



Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base Permanent Resident Population State Senate and State House

Letter from Hawaii AG to Senator Acasio (Supplemental-Meeting-Materials-07062021.pdf)

Solomon Step 1 Reapportionment

Solomon Step 2 Redistricting

Haw. Const. art. IV, § 6 (emphasis added). Although separate processes, both steps require the Commission to identify a "permanent resident" population. *Solomon*, 126 Hawai'i at 293, 270 P.3d at 1023. Inasmuch as only permanent residents "may be counted in the population base for the purpose of reapportioning legislative districts," the Commission is required to extract non-permanent residents where it has sufficient data to identify such residents, notwithstanding the fact that HRS § 25-2 does not expressly prescribe such conduct. *Id.* at 292,-293, 270 P.3d at 1022-23.

We hope this adequately addresses your questions. Please feel free to contact us should you have any further questions.

Very Truly Yours,

/s/ Lori N. Tanigawa

Lori N. Tanigawa Deputy Attorney General

APPROVED: Clare E. Conn

Clate E. Connors Attorney General

Hawaii Population Base



Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base

Permanent Resident Population State Senate and State House

P.L. 94-171 Resident Population Base

- Non-Permanent Residents

Permanent Resident Population Base

Non-Permanent Resident - Military Non-Permanent Resident - University Students
Hawaii Population Base



Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base Permanent Resident Population State Senate and State House

NON-PERMANENT RESIDENTS (NPR) TO BE EXTRACTED FROM 2020 CENSUS DATA FOR HAWAII

Statewide and by Basic Island Unit (BIU)

NPR	State	BIU-Oahu	BIU-Hawaii	BIU-Maui	BIU-Kauai			
NPR military	64,415	64,010	40	117	248			
NPR students	7,250	6,589	499	109	53			
NPR Total	71,665	70,599	539	226	301			
BIU-Oahu	City and County of Honolulu (FIPS 15003) Island of Oahu and Northwest Hawaiian Islands							
BIU-Hawaii	County of Hawaii (I Island of Hawaii	FIPS 15001)						
BIU-Maui	County of Maui (FIPS 15009) and Kalawao County (FIPS 15005) Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe							
BIU-Kauai	County of Kauai (FI Islands of Kauai, Ni							

Hawaii Population Base – Criteria



Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base

- C1: Were they Non-Permanent Residents?
- C2: Were they counted as residents in the PL 94-171 counts?

NON-PERMANENT RESIDENTS (NPR) TO BE EXTRACTED FROM 2020 CENSUS DATA FOR HAWAII

Statewide and by Basic Island Unit (BIU)

NPR	State	BIU-Oahu	BIU-Hawaii	BIU-Maui	BIU-Kauai
NPR military NPR students	64,415 7,250	64,010 6,589	40 499	117 109	248 53
NPR Total	71,665	70,599	539	226	301

1. Military sponsors and their dependents, if the following conditions hold:

- They declared a state other than Hawaii as their state of legal residence (Home State) (Nonpermanent).
- They were otherwise covered by the *Final 2020 Census Residence Criteria* and *Residence Situations* publication in the Federal Register (February 8, 2018) for inclusion in the U.S. Census Bureau count for Hawaii. 83 FR 5525.
- 2. **Students**, provided the following conditions are met:
 - They pay out-of-state tuition or have a permanent address outside Hawaii (Nonpermanent).
 - They were otherwise covered by the *Final 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations* publication in the Federal Register (February 8, 2018) for inclusion in the U.S. Census Bureau count for Hawaii. 83 FR 5525.

Hawaii Population Base – Criteria



NPR Total

Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base

C1: Were they Non-Permanent Residents?

C2: Were they counted as residents in the PL 94-171 counts?

Federal Register / Vol. 83, No. 27 / Thursday, February 8, 2018 / Rules and Regulations DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NON-PERMANENT RESIDENTS (NPR) TO BE EXTRACTED FROM 2020 CENSUS D **Bureau of the Census** 15 CFR Chapter I Statewide and by Basic Island Unit (BIU) [Docket Number 160526465-8033-03]

NPR ====================================	State	BIU-Oahu	BIU-Hawaii	BIU-Ma	RIN 0607–XC026 Final 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations
NPR military NPR students	64,415 7,250	64,010 6,589	40 499	117 109	AGENCY: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. ACTION: Final criteria.

539

226

301

70,599 1. Military sponsors and their dependents, if the following conditions hold:

- They declared a state other than Hawaii as their state of legal residence (Home State) (Nonpermanent).
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71,665

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Questions?

301

Hawaii Population Base – Criteria



NPR Total

Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base

C1: Were they Non-Permanent Residents?

C2: Were they counted as residents in the PL 94-171 counts?

Federal Register / Vol. 83, No. 27 / Thursday, February 8, 2018 / Rules and Regulations DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NON-PERMANENT RESIDENTS (NPR) TO BE EXTRACTED FROM 2020 CENSUS D **Bureau of the Census** 15 CFR Chapter I Statewide and by Basic Island Unit (BIU) [Docket Number 160526465-8033-03] RIN 0607-XC026

NPR military64,41564,01040117AGENCY: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. ACTION: Final criteria.NPR students7,2506,589499109AGENCY: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. ACTION: Final criteria.	NPR =============	State	BIU-Oahu =========	BIU-Hawaii	BIU-Ma	Final 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations
					100	Department of Commerce.

539

226

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71,665

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Reapportionment and Redistricting in Hawaii

Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base



Non-Permanent Residents Military

Hawaii Reapportionment Commission August 26, 2021

previously...

Hawaii Population Base – Criteria



Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base

C1: Were they Non-Permanent Residents?

C2: Were they counted as residents in the PL 94-171 counts?

Federal Register / Vol. 83, No. 27 / Thursday, February 8, 2018 / Rules and Regulations DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NON-PERMANENT RESIDENTS (NPR) TO BE EXTRACTED FROM 2020 CENSUS D **Bureau of the Census** 15 CFR Chapter I Statewide and by Basic Island Unit (BIU) [Docket Number 160526465-8033-03] RIN 0607-XC026 NPR State BIU-Oahu **BIU-Hawaii BIU-Ma Final 2020 Census Residence Criteria** and Residence Situations **AGENCY:** Bureau of the Census, 40 NPR military 64,415 64.010 117 Department of Commerce. NPR students 7,250 6,589 499 109 ACTION: Final criteria. NPR Total 70,599 539 226 301 71,665

1. Military sponsors and their dependents, if the following conditions hold:

- They declared a state other than Hawaii as their state of legal residence (Home State) (Nonpermanent).
- They were otherwise covered by the *Final 2020 Census Residence Criteria* and *Residence Situations* publication in the Federal Register (February 8, 2018) for inclusion in the U.S. Census Bureau count for Hawaii. 83 FR 5525.

- They pay out-of-state tuition or have a permanent address outside Hawaii (Nonpermanent).
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Non-Permanent Residents - Military

- C1: Were they Non-Permanent Residents?
- C2: Were they counted as residents in the PL 94-171 counts?

NON-PERMANENT RESIDENTS (NPR) TO BE EXTRACTED FROM 2020 CENSUS DATA FOR HAWAII

Statewide and by Basic Island Unit (BIU)

NPR	State	BIU-Oahu	BIU-Hawaii	BIU-Maui	BIU-Kauai			
NPR military	64,415	64,010	40	117	248			
NPR students	7,250	6,589	499	109	53			
NPR Total	71,665	70,599	539	226	301			
•	State) (Nonpermanent).							
2. S t	2. Students, provided the following conditions are met:							
•	(Nonpermanent).	covered by the Fina	al 2020 Census Res	sidence Criteria	18)			



Non-Permanent Residents - Military

- C1: Were they Non-Permanent Residents?
- C2: Were they counted as residents in the PL 94-171 counts?

	А	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J	K
1	Active	Duty Sp	onsors	with Dut	ty State of	Hawaii I	out State	e of Leg	al Resid	lence no	ot Hawaii
2	By Resid	lence Ma	iling Zip a	and Maili	ng Zip Exter	nsion					
3	As of: April	1, 2020									
4	Source: Ac	tive Duty Ma	aster File and	d DEERS Da	atabase Extract						
5											

	Mailing Zip Code/Zip			Other	Children	Children	Children	Children	Children	Children	С
6	Code Extension	Sponsors	Spouses	Dependents	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Age 5	



Non-Permanent Residents - Military

- C1: Were they Non-Permanent Residents?
- C2: Were they counted as residents in the PL 94-171 counts?



Column A: Zip Code	five digits	96815	Zip5
Column B: Zip Code Extension	four digits	2231	
Combined	nine digits	96815-2231	Zip+4



Non-Permanent Residents - Military

- C1: Were they Non-Permanent Residents?
- C2: Were they counted as residents in the PL 94-171 counts?



5,576 unique Zip+4 rows

Each tied to a specific census block





Non-Permanent Residents - Military

- C1: Were they Non-Permanent Residents?
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Non-Permanent Residents - Military

- C1: Were they Non-Permanent Residents?
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	-		D E ith Duty State of		ہ out State	н e of Leg	al Resid	ر Ience no	к ot Hawaii
2	By Residence I As of: April 1, 2020	Mailing Zip ar	nd Mailing Zip Exter	sion					
4		Master File and D	DEERS Database Extract						
5									
6	Mailing Zip Code/2 Code Extension		Other Spouses Dependents	Children Age 0	Children Age 1	Children Age 2	Children Age 3	Children Age 4	Children C Age 5
			Mar -				x. Suriet Beach	aweli Bay Kahuku	NPR Military 0 - 10 11 - 25 26 - 100 101 - 250
		Total	BIU-Honolulu	BIU-Ha	awaii	BIU-Ma	iui	BIU-Kaua	more than 250
Sponso	rs	25,987	25,816		16	4	17	108	3
Spouse	S	15,296	15,198		12	3	31	55	5
Other [Dependents	23,132	22,996		12	3	39	85	Indus
									- Rominu
Total Ex	xtract	64,415	64,010		40	13	17	248	3
							42.4	a Beach Duniel K Houve Int Arport	Kalihi Heights Toronololu Withermina Rijo

Page 48 of 164



Non-Permanent Residents - Military

- C1: Were they Non-Permanent Residents?
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NON-PERMANENT RESIDENTS (NPR) TO BE EXTRACTED FROM 2020 CENSUS DATA FOR HAWAII

Statewide and by Basic Island Unit (BIU)

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2. Stu •	udents, provided the for They pay out-of-state (Nonpermanent). They were otherwise and Residence Situa	e tuition or have a pe covered by the <i>Fina</i>	rmanent address o I 2020 Census Res	sidence Criteria	10)		

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Questions?

Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base



Non-Permanent Residents - Military

- C1: Were they Non-Permanent Residents?
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Reapportionment and Redistricting in Hawaii

Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base



Non-Permanent Residents University Students

Hawaii Reapportionment Commission August 26, 2021

previously...

Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base



Non-Permanent Residents - Military

- C1: Were they Non-Permanent Residents?
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Non-Permanent Residents – University Students

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Non-Permanent Residents – University Students

- C1: Were they Non-Permanent Residents?
- C2: Were they counted as residents in the PL 94-171 counts?

Number of foreign students		-	-	to attend th	ne Univer	sity			
0	f Hawai`i and livin Spring 2020	-							
Number of non-foreign stur	dents with local a manent address o		-		that hav	e a			
per	Spring 2020		nawar n						
А		В		C			D	E	
Address Line 1	Address Line	2		City		State	/ Province	Postal Code	
BYU Hawaii									
A B	С			D		E		F	G
Term Number Address			City		;	State	Postal		Hawaii Resident?
Chaminade									
A			В		(2	D		
Local ADDRESS_LINE		Local CI	ſY		Local S	TATE	Local ZIP		
HPU									
А	В		С	D		E		F	
Address 1	Address 2	2	City	State	Z	lip.	# student	s in address	



Non-Permanent Residents – University Students

- C1: Were they Non-Permanent Residents?
- C2: Were they counted as residents in the PL 94-171 counts?

Number of foreign studen	nts with local addres of Hawai`i and livin			to attend t	ne University
	Spring 2020	-			
Number of non-foreign st	udents with local a ermanent address o			hat address	that
	Spring 2020	Semes	ter		
А		В		C	1 in
Address Line 1	Address Line	2		City	112
BYU Hawaii					11
A B Term Number Addres	С		City	D	-11
Term Number Addres	5		City		1
A			В		Ch.
Local ADDRESS_LINE		Local	CITY		Loca
HPU					1
А	В		С	D	151
Address 1	Address 2		City	State	





Non-Permanent Residents – University Students

- C1: Were they Non-Permanent Residents?
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Non-Permanent Residents – University Students

- C1: Were they Non-Permanent Residents?
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Non-Permanent Residents – University Students

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NON-PERMANENT RESIDENTS (NPR) TO BE EXTRACTED FROM 2020 CENSUS DATA FOR HAWAII

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Method of Extraction

will be covered in the next presentation...

NON-PERMANENT RESIDENTS (NPR) TO BE EXTRACTED FROM 2020 CENSUS DATA FOR HAWAII

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NPR	State	BIU-Oahu	BIU-Hawaii	BIU-Maui	BIU-Kauai
=================				==============	
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NI IN IOLAI	/1,005	10,333	555	220	301	

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Questions?

Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base



Non-Permanent Residents – University Students

- C1: Were they Non-Permanent Residents?
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NON-PERMANENT RESIDENTS (NPR) TO BE EXTRACTED FROM 2020 CENSUS DATA FOR HAWAII

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Reapportionment and Redistricting in Hawaii

Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base



Method of Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents

Hawaii Reapportionment Commission August 26, 2021

previously...

Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base



Non-Permanent Residents

- C1: Were they Non-Permanent Residents?
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NON-PERMANENT RESIDENTS (NPR) TO BE EXTRACTED FROM 2020 CENSUS DATA FOR HAWAII

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===============			============		
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- P.L. 94-171 Resident Population Base

NON-PERMANENT RESIDENTS (NPR) TO BE EXTRACTED FROM 2020 CENSUS DATA FOR HAWAII

Statewide and by Basic Island Unit (BIU)

	NPR	State	BIU-Oahu	BIU-Hawaii	BIU-Maui	BIU-Kauai	
	NPR military NPR students	64,415 7,250	64,010 6,589	40 499	117 109	248 53	:
	NPR Total	71,665	70,599	539	226	301	
			their dependents, if te other than Hawaii a	0		Sand By Sand Sand Hand Sand Hand Sand Hand Sand Hand Sand Hand Sand	Non Permanent Reldents (NPR) 0.10 1.25 36.100 11.25 more than 220
PERSONS		State	BIU-Oahu	BIU-Hawaii	BIU-	Maui Bl	[U-Kauai
Fed popula	tion 1,45	5,271	1,016,508	200,629	 164	,836	73,298
of 164	Firk •	(Nonpermanent). They were otherwise and Residence Situa	te tuition or have a pe e covered by the <i>Fina</i> ations publication in t J.S. Census Bureau o	al 2020 Census Resi he Federal Register	de (F	TO BOOM	All and the second seco



1 within block

Census block:

Census	99
NPR	-77
PR	22

P.L. 94-171 Resident Population Base



Page 64 of 164



1 within block

P.L. 94-171 Resident Population Base



Census block:

113
-173
-60

Page 65 of 164



P.L. 94-171 Resident Population Base



1 within block

2 adjoining blocks

Census block:

Census	113
NPR	-173
PR	-60

Page 66 of 164



P.L. 94-171 Resident Population Base

Non-Permanent Residents by census block Permanent Resident Population Base



2 adjoining blocks

3 neighboring blocks

Census block:

 Census
 113

 NPR
 -173

 PR
 0





P.L. 94-171 Resident Population Base

1 within block

2 adjoining blocks

3 neighboring blocks

PERSONS	State	BIU-Oahu	BIU-Hawaii	BIU-Maui	BIU-Kauai
Fed population	1,455,271	1,016,508	200,629	164,836	73,298
NPR military NPR students	64,415 7,250	64,010 6,589	40 499	117 109	248 53
NPR Total	71,665	70,599	539	226	301
HI population	1,383,606	945,909	200,090	164,610	72,997



Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base

Reapportionment and Redistricting State Senate and State House

Solomon Step 1 Reapportionment

- apportion seats among 4 Basic Island Units (BIU) using block-level permanent resident population

Solomon Step 2 Redistricting

- draw districts with balanced population within each BIU using block-level permanent resident population
- assign staggered 4 year and 2 year terms for 2022

Checklist:

- process P.L. 94-171 block data, tie to blocks
- extract non-permanent military and students
- apportion seats for each Basic Island Unit
- load into Hawaii Redistricting Online
- Commission and Public can begin redistricting



September 10, 2021

Questions?

Method of Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents



P.L. 94-171 Resident Population Base

Non-Permanent Residents by census block

Permanent Resident Population Base

1 within block

2 adjoining blocks

3 neighboring blocks

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PERSONS	State	BIU-Oahu	BIU-Hawaii	BIU-Maui	BIU-Kauai
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Reapportionment and Redistricting in Hawaii

Apportionment of Basic Island Units



Hawaii Reapportionment Commission August 26, 2021

previously...

Method of Extraction of Non-Permanent Residents



P.L. 94-171 Resident Population Base

Non-Permanent Residents by census block

Permanent Resident Population Base

1 within block

2 adjoining blocks

3 neighboring blocks

	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	a provide and	- 0 - 1 - C	117 477 ST	ANT VILL	// .
PERSONS	State	BIU-Oahu	BIU-Hawaii	BIU-Maui	BIU-Kauai	
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HI population	1,383,606	945,909	200,090	164,610	72,997	J
Method of Equal Proportions

Apportionment of Seats for each BIU State Senate and State House





Solomon Step 1

Reapportionment

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, namely: (1) the island of Hawaii, (2) the islands of Maui, Lanai, Molokai and Kahoolawe, (3) the island of Oahu and all other islands not specifically enumerated, and (4) the islands of Kauai and Niihau, 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; except that no basic island unit shall receive less than one member in each house.

Method of Equal Proportions

Apportionment of Seats for each BIU State Senate and State House



Census What is Apportionmen	t?	L Watch later	A Share	(i) Info
	WHAT IS	S		
APPO	RTIONM	ENT?		
MORE VIDEOS	United State	5		Census
▶ ◀) 0:02 / 2:04	(upbeat music)	📼 🂠 Y	ouTube ấ.] []
Method of Equa	l Proporti	ons		

https://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2021/04/how-apportionment-is-calculated.html

Method of Equal Proportions

Apportionment of Seats for each BIU State Senate and State House



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:

$$1/\sqrt{n(n-1)}$$

[which is called the reciprocal of the geometric mean]. Computing these values is quite easy using a computer with spreadsheet software (such as Excel).

Thus the formula for calculating the multiplier for the second seat is:

 $1/\sqrt{2(2-1)}$

or 1/1.414213562 or 0.70710678

the multiplier for the third seat is:

 $1/\sqrt{3(3-1)}$

1/2.449489743 or 0.40824829

the multiplier for the fourth seat is:

 $1/\sqrt{4(4-1)}$

1/3.464101615 or 0.288675134

Continue until an appropriate number of multipliers have been calculated.

https://www.census.gov/topics/public-sector/congressional-apportionment/about/computing.html

Method of Equal Proportions

Apportionment of Seats for each BIU State Senate and State House



The Huntington-Hill Method

The Huntington-Hill Method is a modified version of the Webster method, but it uses a slightly different rounding method. While Webster's method rounds at 0.5, the Huntington-Hill method rounds at the geometric mean, which is described below. If a state's quotient is higher than its geometric mean, it will be allocated an additional seat. This method will almost always result in the desired number of seats.

The geometric mean of two numbers is the square root of their product.

For example, the arithmetic mean of 4 and 5 is 4.5: (4 + 5)/2 = 4.5

The geometric mean is 4.47: (4 x 5) = 20 $\sqrt{(20)}$ = 4.47

If a country had 4 states, and a planned 20-seat House of Representatives...

2560 + 3315 + 995 + 5012 = 11882 11882/20 = 594.1

State	Population	Quotient	Lower Quotient	Upper Quotient	Geometric Mean	Seats Apportioned	
Α	2560	2560/594.1 = 4.31	4	5	4.47	4	
В	3315	3315/594.1 = 5.58	5	6	5.48	6	
С	995	995/594.1 = 1.67	1	2	1.41	2	
D	5012	5012/594.1 = 8.44	8	9	8.49	8	
Total = 20 Seats							

https://www.census.gov/history/www/reference/apportionment/methods_of_apportionment.html

Method of Equal Proportions

Apportionment of Seats for each BIU State Senate and State House



Step 1: Reapportionment

- apportion seats among 4 Basic Island Units (BIU) using block-level permanent resident population

PERSONS State BIU-Oah		BIU-Oahu	BIU-Hawaii	BIU-Maui	BIU-Kauai
HI population	1,383,606	945,909	200,090	164,610	72,997

Basic Island Unit	Senate	<u>House</u>
BIU - Oahu	17	35
BIU - Hawaii	4	7
BIU - Maui	3	6
BIU - Kauai	1	3

Questions?

Apportionment by Basic Island Unit

Method of Equal Proportions

Apportionment of Seats for each BIU State Senate and State House



Step 1: Reapportionment

- apportion seats among 4 Basic Island Units (BIU) using block-level permanent resident population

PERSONS State BIU-Oahu		BIU-Oahu	BIU-Hawaii	BIU-Maui	BIU-Kauai
HI population	1,383,606	945,909	200,090	164,610	72,997

Basic Island Unit	Senate	House
BIU - Oahu	17	35
BIU - Hawaii	4	7
BIU - Maui	3	6
BIU - Kauai	1	3









Reapportionment and Redistricting in Hawaii

Ideal (Target) Population

The Constitution of the State of Hataaii

Total Deviation Canoe Districts Single or Multi Member Districts

Hawaii Reapportionment Commission August 26, 2021

Method of Equal Proportions

Apportionment of Seats for each BIU State Senate and State House



Solomon Step 1: Reapportionment - apportion seats among 4 Basic Island Units (BIU) using block-level permanent resident population

PERSONS State BIU-Oahu		hu BIU-Hawaii BIU-Maui		BIU-Kauai	
HI population	1,383,606	945,909	200,090	164,610	72,997

Basic Island Unit	Senate	House
BIU - Oahu	17	35
BIU - Hawaii	4	7
BIU - Maui	3	6
BIU - Kauai	1	3

Total Deviation from Ideal (Target) Population

Redistricting within each BIU State Senate and State House





Solomon Step 2

Redistricting

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 apportion the members among the districts therein and shall redraw district lines where necessary in such manner that for each house the average number of permanent residents per member in each district is as nearly equal to the average for the basic island unit as practicable.

Total Deviation from Ideal (Target) Population

Redistricting within each BIU State Senate and State House





Solomon Step 2

Redistricting

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Kauai BIU Permanent Resident Population

72,997



Total Deviation from Ideal (Target) Population

Redistricting within each BIU State Senate and State House





Solomon Step 2 Redistricting 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 apportion the members among the districts therein and shall redraw district lines where necessary in such manner that for each house the average number of permanent residents per member in each district is as nearly equal to the average for the basic island unit as practicable.



Total Deviation from Ideal (Target) Population

Redistricting within each BIU State Senate and State House





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Total Deviation from Ideal (Target) Population

Redistricting within each BIU State Senate and State House





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Redistricting within each BIU State Senate and State House





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Total Deviation from Ideal (Target) Population



Solomon Step 2: Redistricting - draw districts with balanced population within BIU

2021					
Permanent Resident Po	pulation Base	Senate	Average	House	Average
State of Hawaii	1,383,606	25	55,344	51	27,130
Oahu Basic Island Unit	945,909	17	55,642	35	27,026
Hawaii Basic Island Unit	200,090	4	50,023	7	28,584
Maui Basic Island Unit	164,610	3	54,870	6	27,435
Kauai Basic Island Unit	72,997	1	72,997	3	24,332

Total Deviation from Ideal (Target) Population



Solomon Step 2: Redistricting - draw districts with balanced population within BIU

2021					
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Total Deviation from Ideal (Target) Population



Solomon Step 2: Redistricting - draw districts with balanced population within BIU

2021								
Permanent Resident Population Base Ser		Sen	ate	Average	House	Average	Total	Average
State of Hawaii	1,383,606		25	55,344	51	27,130	76	18,205
Oahu Basic Island Unit	945,909		17	55,642	35	27,026	52	18,191
Hawaii Basic Island Unit	200,090		4	50,023	7	28,584	11	18,190
Maui Basic Island Unit	164,610		3	54,870	6	27,435	9	18,290
Kauai Basic Island Unit	72,997		1	72,997	3	24,332	4	18,249
		[

Total Deviation from Ideal (Target) Population

Redistricting within each BIU State Senate and State House



Solomon Step 2: Redistricting - draw districts with balanced population within BIU

2021							
Permanent Resident Population Base Se		Senate	Average	House	Average	Total	Average
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Kostick v. Nago, 960 F.Supp.2d 1074 (D. Haw. 2013)

Only after an evaluation of an apportionment plan in its totality can a court determine whether there has been sufficient compliance with the requisites of the Equal Protection Clause.

Total Deviation from Ideal (Target) Population

Redistricting within each BIU State Senate and State House



Solomon Step 2: Redistricting - draw districts with balanced population within BIU

2021									
Permanent Resident Pop	oulation Base	Sena	te	Average	Но	use	Average	Total	Average
State of Hawaii	1,383,606	Ĩ	25	55,344		51	27,130	76	18,205
Oahu Basic Island Unit	945,909	1	17	55,642		35	27,026	52	18,191
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Kostick v. Nago, 960 F.Supp.2d 1074 (D. Haw. 2013)

Only after an evaluation of an apportionment plan in its totality can a court determine whether there has been sufficient compliance with the requisites of the Equal Protection Clause. In sum, Hawaii's choice of basic island unit autonomy (*i.e.*, no canoe districts) is grounded in the Hawaii Constitution, Hawaii's unique geography, cultural history (running back to before Hawaii was a Kingdom), governmental organization (with centralized statewide services in many areas of traditionally municipal-level control), and a two-decade failed experiment with canoe districts that has proven antithetical to the basic aim set forth in *Reynolds* of achieving "fair and effective representation for all [Hawaii's] citizens." 377 U.S. at 565, 84 S.Ct. 1362.

Total Deviation from Ideal (Target) Population

Redistricting within each BIU State Senate and State House



Solomon Step 2: Redistricting - draw districts with balanced population within BIU

2021								
Permanent Resident Pop	oulation Base	Sen	ate	Average	House	Average	Total	Average
State of Hawaii	1,383,606		25	55,344	51	27,130	76	18,205
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Kauai Basic Island Unit	72,997		1	72,997	3	24,332	4	18,249
		Γ						

Kostick v. Nago, 960 F.Supp.2d 1074 (D. Haw. 2013)

Only after an evaluation of an apportionment plan in its totality can a court determine whether there has been sufficient compliance with the requisites of the Equal Protection Clause. citizens." 377 U.S. at 565, 84 S.Ct. 1362. This choice is not only rational—it is substantial and has considerable force. And where an apportionment plan is justified by a "longstanding and legitimate policy of preserving county boundaries," *Brown*, 462 U.S. at 847, 103 S.Ct. 2690, and absent any taint of discrimination, "substantial deference is to be accorded the political decisions" of the people of Hawaii. *Id*.

Total Deviation from Ideal (Target) Population

Redistricting within each BIU State Senate and State House



Solomon Step 2: Redistricting - draw districts with balanced population within BIU

2021							
Permanent Resident Pop	oulation Base	Senate	Average	House	Average	Total	Average
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Maui Basic Island Unit	164,610	3	54,870	6	27,435	9	18,290
Kauai Basic Island Unit	72,997	1	72,997	3	24,332	4	18,249
			41.51%		15.67%		0.55%

Kostick v. Nago, 960 F.Supp.2d 1074 (D. Haw. 2013)

Only after an evaluation of an apportionment plan in its totality can a court determine whether there has been sufficient compliance with the requisites of the Equal Protection Clause. citizens." 377 U.S. at 565, 84 S.Ct. 1362. This choice is not only rational—it is substantial and has considerable force. And where an apportionment plan is justified by a "longstanding and legitimate policy of preserving county boundaries," *Brown*, 462 U.S. at 847, 103 S.Ct. 2690, and absent any taint of discrimination, "substantial deference is to be accorded the political decisions" of the people of Hawaii. *Id*.

Total Deviation from Ideal (Target) Population



Solomon Step 2: Redistricting - draw districts with balanced population within BIU

2021							
Permanent Resident Po	pulation Base	Senate	Average	House	Average	Total	Average
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Maui Basic Island Unit	164,610	3	54,870	6	27,435	9	18,290
Kauai Basic Island Unit	72,997	1	72,997	3	24,332	4	18,249
			41.51%		15.67%		0.55%
2012							
Permanent Resident Pop	oulation Base	Senate	Average	House	Average	Total	Average
State of Hawaii	1,251,534	25	50,061	51	24,540	76	16,468
Oahu Basic Island Unit	846,589	17	49,799	35	24,188	52	16,281
Hawaii Basic Island Unit	183,596	4	45,899	7	26,228	11	16,691
Maui Basic Island Unit	154,544	3	51,515	6	25,757	9	17,172
Kauai Basic Island Unit	66,805	1	66,805	3	22,268	4	16,701

Canoe Districts

Redistricting statewide State Senate and State House





Canoe Districts

Redistricting statewide State Senate and State House





2001 Reapportionment Commission, Final Report and Reapportionment Plan

6. Revised reapportionment plan.

Based on public comments that were received at the public hearings as well as at its public meetings and via correspondence, the Commission decided to: (a) eliminate the "canoe districts" that were in its initial reapportionment plan for the State legislative districts;

Multi-Member Districts

Redistricting statewide State Senate and State House



HAWAII NEWS

10 years ago... Multimember districts rejected

By Derrick DePledge • June 10, 2011

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The state Reapportionment Commission voted Thursday not to consider multimember legislative districts and to avoid canoe districts that cut across islands when redrawing the state's political boundaries.

Commissioners agreed to set both options aside, and to use existing political boundaries as a starting point, to give their technical committee guidance when drafting proposals for new district lines.

Total Deviation from Ideal (Target) Population



Karata Karata Arata Ar	Kauai BIU 72,997 Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base
Barkard Sanda Priest Millio Hillo Hi	24,332 ideal population per BIU district 24,277 District 14 population dev = -55 -0.23% deviation 24,924 District 15 population dev = 592 2.43% deviation 23,796 District 16 population dev = -536 -2.20% deviation
	0 unassigned population Overall Plan Deviation 4.64% deviation

Total Deviation from Ideal (Target) Population

Courts have upheld:

Total deviation less than 1% (Federal)

- Honolula Honolula Honolula Honolula HAWAII Ano States
- Total deviation less than 10% within Basic Island Unit (State)

		Kauai BIU 72,997 Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base
Ż	Barkery Startise Poet (0 (2225) Xet200 Xet200 Harry Ha	24,332 ideal population per BIU district 24,277 District 14 population dev = -55 -0.23% deviation 24,924 District 15 population dev = 592 2.43% deviation 23,796 District 16 population dev = -536 -2.20% deviation 0 unassigned population
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Total Deviation from Ideal (Target) Population

Courts have upheld:

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- Total deviation less than 10% within Basic Island Unit (State)

Lihue

Honolulu Revelue

Overall Plan Deviation Summary U.S. House 0.60% deviation State Senate Oahu 30.72% deviation 15.15% deviation State Senate Hawaii State Senate Maui 14.33% deviation State House Oahu 56.17% deviation State House Hawaii 16.21% deviation State House Maui 15.73% deviation State House Kauai 4.64% deviation



08/26/2021 Meeting Materials

Total Deviation from Ideal (Target) Population

Courts have upheld:

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- Total deviation less than 10% within Basic Island Unit (State)

Overall Plan Deviation	Summary	
U.S. House	0.60%	deviation
State Senate Oahu	30.72%	deviation
State Senate Hawaii	15.15%	deviation
State Senate Maui	14.33%	deviation
State House Oahu	56.17%	deviation
State House Hawaii	16.21%	deviation
State House Maui	15.73%	deviation
State House Kauai	4.64%	deviation



Total Deviation from Ideal (Target) Population

Courts have upheld:

- Total deviation less than 1% (Federal)
- Total deviation less than 10% within Basic Island Unit (State)





September 1, 2021 September 10, 2021





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Redistricting Guidelines

Courts have upheld:

- Total deviation less than 1% (Federal)
- Total deviation less than 10% within Basic Island Unit (State)
- Compact
 - geometrically
 - geographically
- Contiguous
 - no disconnects
 - no "one point" connections
- No submergence
 -preserve socio-economic communities
- "where practicable"



see July 20, 2021 Commission meeting for full presentation







Questions?

Ideal (Target) Population per District

Redistricting Guidelines

Courts have upheld:

Total deviation less than 1% (Federal)



• Total deviation less than 10% within Basic Island Unit (State)

 Compact geometrically 	Overall Plan Deviation Summary					
- geographically	U.S. House	0.60% deviation				
	State Senate Oahu	30.72% deviation				
 Contiguous 	State Senate Hawaii	15.15% deviation				
- no disconnects	State Senate Maui	14.33% deviation				
 no "one point" connections 	State House Oahu	56.17% deviation				
	State House Hawaii	16.21% deviation				
	State House Maui	15.73% deviation				
 No submergence 	State House Kauai	4.64% deviation				

-preserve socio-economic communities

"where practicable"









Reapportionment and Redistricting in Hawaii

Hawaii Redistricting Online



Hawaii Reapportionment Commission August 26, 2021

Reapportionment and Redistricting in Hawaii

Hawaii Redistricting Online

- Introduction Data, Tools and Standards for Redistricting Plans
- User Account How to Get Started
- Open a Plan Plan Templates
- Plan Map Window
- Plan Districts Window
- Assign Census Blocks to Districts
- Share Your Plan (optional)
- Review Your Plan
- Submit Your Plan



September 1, 2021 September 10, 2021
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September 1, 2021 September 10, 2021

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Hawaii Redistricting Online - Introduction

Redistricting of Seats US House, State Senate and State House





Hawaii Reapportionment Commission - Redistricting Online

Redistricting Online Assists The Hawaii Reapportionment Commission And The General Public To Draw Hawaii Legislative And Congressional Redistricting Plans Following The U.S. Census. The Current Version Uses 2010 Census Data And Is Provided For Learning Purposes. A Version Using 2020 Census Data Is Expected To Be Available On Sep.1, 2021.

Learn More About Redistricting Online (opens Esri Help)

Sign in To Portal for ArcGIS

Please login with your Portal for ArcGIS Account.

Create an account Forgot Your Password?

Create

View

Hawaii Redistricting Online - Introduction

Review

Hawaii Reapportionment Commission - Redistricting Online

Aloha, welcome to Hawaii Redistricting Online!

Share

Submit

Hawaii Redistricting Online assists the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission, Advisory Councils, advocacy groups, and the public to create state legislative and congressional redistricting plans following the 2020 U.S. Census. Hawaii Redistricting Online is from the GIS company Esri. Their proven ArcGIS software platform and pertinent dataset components provide comprehensive features and functionality for plan management, visualization, editing, and community collaboration.

Hawaii Redistricting Online can be used to create a redistricting plan for Hawaii's U.S. House districts using the P.L. 94-171 resident population base. It can also be used to create a redistricting plan for Hawaii's State Senate or State House for any of Hawaii's four Basic Island Units (Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai) using the Hawaii permanent resident population base.

Hawaii Redistricting Online provides online access to the same redistricting data and tools for all users. This equal access promotes increased collaboration between the Commission and the public. It is a powerful way for the public to provide informed testimony for the Commission's consideration. Plans submitted by the public will be most useful if they follow the same <u>Standards and Criteria</u> used by the Commission.

If you are new to Hawaii Redistricting Online, start with the <u>Quick Tour</u>, <u>Creating Plan</u>, or read the <u>Frequently Asked</u> <u>Questions</u>. Please refer to the help icon in the top right-hand corner of the page for assistance using the redistricting application functions.

How to use this tool:



File

Learn

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08/26/2021 Meeting Materials

Hawaii Redistricting Online

Redistricting Guidelines

Courts have upheld:

Total deviation less than 1% (Federal)



- Total deviation less than 10% within Basic Island Unit (State)
- Compact
 - geometrically
 - geographically



- Contiguous
 - no disconnects
 - no "one point" connections





- No submergence
 -preserve socio-economic communities
- "where practicable"





Hawaii Redistricting Online – User Account

Redistricting of Seats US House, State Senate and State House





Hawaii Redistricting Online – User Account

Redistricting of Seats US House, State Senate and State House





Hawaii Redistricting Online – Open A Plan

Redistricting of Seats US House, State Senate and State House



	Plan Search:	🖄 🗙 🖧		
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PL 94-171 population	template U.S. House (blank)	RoyceJones	State of Hawaii - 2 seats (Districts 1 and 2) in the U.S. House of Representatives - no initial block assignments	•
counts	template U.S. House (current)	RoyceJones	State of Hawaii - 2 seats (Districts 1 and 2) in the U.S. House of Representatives - starting block assignments are current (2011-2020) U.S. House districts	

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Hawaii Redistricting Online – Open A Plan

Redistricting of Seats US House, State Senate and State House

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	2010	Plan Name	Owner	Description
PL 94-171 population	template U.S. House (blank)	RoyceJones	State of Hawaii - 2 seats (Districts 1 and 2) in the U.S. House of Representatives - no initial block assignments	
counts		template U.S. House (current)	RoyceJones	State of Hawaii - 2 seats (Districts 1 and 2) in the U.S. House of Representatives - starting block assignments are current (2011-2020) U.S. House districts
4	2020 Census	template US House	(blank)	(current)
		template State Senate Hawaii	(blank)	(current)
		template State Senate Kauai	(blank)	(current)
	2020	template State Senate Maui	(blank)	(current)
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Hawaii Redistricting Online – Open A Plan

Redistricting of Seats US House, State Senate and State House

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	Plan Search:	100 🔨 (H20				
2010	Plan Name	Owner	Description			
PL 94-171 population	template U.S. House (blank)	RoyceJones	- 2 seats (Districts 1 and 2) in the U.S. sentatives - no initial block			
counts	template U.S. House (current)	RoyceJones	State of Hawaii - 2 seats (Districts 1 and 2) in the U.S. House of Representatives - starting block assignments are current (2011-2020) U.S. House districts			
2020 Census	template US House	(blank)	(current)	(proposed)		
2020 Hawaii Bopulation	template State Senate Hawaii template State Senate Kauai template State Senate Maui template State Senate Oahu	(blank) (blank) (blank) (blank)	(current) (current) (current) (current)	(proposed) (proposed) (proposed) (proposed)		
Population Base	template State House Hawaii template State House Kauai template State House Maui template State House Oahu	(blank) (blank) (blank) (blank)	(current) (current) (current) (current)	(proposed) (proposed) (proposed) (proposed)		

Hawaii Redistricting Online – Open A Plan

Redistricting of Seats US House, State Senate and State House



	Plan Search:	🖄 🗙 🖧	
	Plan Name	Owner	Description
71 on	template U.S. House (blank)	RoyceJones	State of Hawaii - 2 seats (Districts 1 and 2) in the U.S. House of Representatives - no initial block assignments
5	template U.S. House (current)	RoyceJones	State of Hawaii - 2 seats (Districts 1 and 2) in the U.S. House of Representatives - starting block assignments are current (2011-2020) U.S. House districts

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2010

Hawaii Redistricting Online – Plan Map Window



Hawaii Redistricting Online – Plan Districts Window



Hawaii Redistricting Online – Plan Districts Window



Hawaii Redistricting Online – Plan Districts Window



Hawaii Redistricting Online – Asssign Census Blocks



Hawaii Redistricting Online – Asssign Census Blocks



Hawaii Redistricting Online – Asssign Census Blocks



Hawaii Redistricting Online – Share Your Plan (optional)



Hawaii Redistricting Online – Review Your Plan



Hawaii Redistricting Online – Review Your Plan















Submit Plan	
	Contact Information
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Name: *	
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Email Address: *	
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Plan Name: *	My Excellent Congressional Plan
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08/26/2021 Meeting Materials

Hawaii Redistricting Online

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 - geographically



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 - no "one point" connections





- No submergence
 -preserve socio-economic communities
- "where practicable"





Questions?

Hawaii Redistricting Online

Hawaii Redistricting Online

- Introduction Data, Tools and Standards for Redistricting Plans
- User Account How to Get Started
- Open a Plan Plan Templates
- Plan Map Window
- Plan Districts Window
- Assign Census Blocks to Districts
- Share Your Plan (optional)
- Review Your Plan
- Submit Your Plan



September 1, 2021 September 10, 2021









Reapportionment and Redistricting in Hawaii

Proposed Schedule



Hawaii Reapportionment Commission August 26, 2021

previously...

Reapportionment and Redistricting in Hawaii



Page 141 of 164

Proposed Schedule

Statutory Deadlines

4/13/2021TueDay 0 - Date on which all nine Hawaii Reapportionment Commission members are certified7/22/2021ThuDay 100 - Last day to issue a public notice of proposed congressional and legislative plans9/10/2021FriDay 150 - Last day to file final congressional and legislative plans with Chief Elections Officer

Proposed Schedule

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SCPW-21-0000342

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF HAWAI'I

ORDER GRANTING PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS OR EXTRAORDINARY WRIT (By: Recktenwald, C.J., Nakayama, McKenna, Wilson, and Eddins, JJ.)

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the petition for writ of

mandamus or extraordinary writ is granted. The Commission shall:

(1) issue a public notice of the Commission's proposed

legislative and congressional reapportionment plans no later than

January 8, 2022; and

(2) file its final legislative and congressional

reapportionment plans with the Chief Election Officer no later

than February 27, 2022.

9/30/2021 Thu Court Day 0 - Starting day of Hawaii State Supreme Court Order dated Jul 7, 2021 granting writ of mandamus 1/8/2022 Sat Court Day 100 - Last day to issue a public notice of proposed congressional and legislative plans

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Proposed Schedule

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We emphasize that these adjustments to the relevant deadlines are solely limited to the required notice and filing set forth in (1) and (2), above. Should the federal government release the census data sooner, the Commission should make every effort to expedite its process and issue its public notice and final reapportionment plans in advance of the deadlines set forth in this order.

DATED: Honolulu, Hawai'i, July 7, 2021.

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12/14/2021	Tue	Three final plans from Technical Committee - Congressional (U.S. House), State Senate and State House - presented to Commission
12/16/2021	Thu	Three final plans adopted by Commission and filed with Chief Elections Officer
12/30/2021	Thu	Last day for Chief Elections Officer to publish final plans (14 days after final plans adopted)
1/19/2022	Wed	Hawaii Legislature convenes
2/27/2022	Sun	Last day to submit final report to State Legislature

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Questions?

Proposed Schedule

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Proposed - 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 - 1,455,271 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%.¹ The congressional districts shall <u>not</u> 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 <u>not</u> 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.

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

¹ Congressional redistricting plans with maximum deviations in population of up to 1% have been approved by federal courts, "provided the state policies underlying each individual deviation are both legitimate and sufficiently related to the deviation." *See* Hebert, et al., *The Realists' Guide to Redistricting*, Second Edition, ABA Section of Administrative Law and Administrative Practice, at page 7 (2010), citing *Vera v. Bush*, 933 F. Supp. 1341, 1348 & n. 9 (S.D. Tex., 1996) (three-judge court) and *Vera v. Bush*, 980 F. Supp. 251, 253 (S.D. Tex., 1997) (three-judge court).

congressional district borders and sit partly within both congressional districts.

Submergence of an area in a larger district wherein substantially different socioeconomic 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.
- 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.
- While not mandatory, it is beneficial in the development of plans if the existing boundaries can be used as a starting which can be adjusted to reflect current data. This will facilitate tracking where changes have been made.

Proposed - 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. We plan to calculate the permanent resident population by taking the total population of the State of Hawaii as shown in the last U.S. census and subtracting the following : non-resident students and non-resident military sponsors and their dependents, as provided to us by local universities (i.e. University of Hawaii System, Hawaii Pacific University, Chaminade University, and Brigham Young University – Hawaii) and the military (i.e. Defense Manpower Data Center – Department of Defense). This is consistent with Article IV, Section 6, HRS § 25-2, the prior conduct of Reapportionment Commissions, and the Hawaii State Supreme Court's decision in *Solomon v. Abercrombie*, 126 Hawaii 283, 270 P.3d 1013 (2012) that discuss the

determination of the "permanent resident" population base.

The permanent resident population in each of the 25 state senate districts shall be as nearly equal as possible. Likewise, the permanent resident population in each of the 51 house of representative districts shall be as nearly equal as possible. The population difference between the largest and smallest of the districts of each house (the "maximum deviation") may be impacted by whether the integrity of the basic island units called for in Article IV, Section 4 concerning apportionment among the four basic island units is maintained or if the Commission decides to use cance-districts that involve more than one basic island unit.²

Article IV, Section 4 is to be complied with, as opposed to the use of canoe-districts to lower the deviation between districts, the allocation of members to each house of the state legislature among the four basic island units is to occur through "the method of equal proportions; except that no basic island unit shall receive less than one member in each house." The method of equal proportions, is the same method of equal proportions, sometimes referred to as the Huntington-Hill method, that was used to apportion the U.S. House of Representatives. 2 USC § 2a. The application of the method of equal proportions to determine how many seats are allocated to a jurisdiction is reflected on the U.S. Census Bureau's website and will likewise be applied to allocate seats among the basic island units. https://www.census.gov/topics/public-sector/congressional-apportionment/about/computing.html.

As part of the documentation of the plans, it is advisable to prepare tables that reflect not only deviations between all districts but also deviations between districts within a basic

Id. at 111.

² A thorough discussion of the impact of maintaining basic island units on the deviation between the largest and smallest district in the state can be found in *Kostick v. Nago*, 960 F.Supp.2d 1074 (2013), *aff'd*, *Kostick v. Nago*, 134 S.Ct. 1001, 187 L.Ed.2d 849 (2014). Suffice it to say the maintaining of basic island units will result in significant deviations in excess of 10%. In 2011, the deviations between the largest and smallest districts were 44.22% in the Senate and 21.57% in the House. As noted in *Kostick*, "[b]ecause the total deviations exceed 10 percent, the 'entire plan is thus suspect and deviations substantially adding to the maximum deviation must be justified with expressed reasons." *Id.* at 109 (internal citations omitted). The District Court as affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court concluded, in part, as follows:

We conclude that, given Hawaii's unique history, culture, and geography, the deviations of 44.22 percent in the Senate and 21.57 percent in the House do not exceed constitutional limits. We emphasize that our holding is specific to the facts before us. We do not hold that Hawaii's documented rationales—strong as they are—could justify any deviation, no matter how large. Nor do we suggest that Hawaii's state constitutional mandate trumps the Equal Protection Clause. This court has intervened before in Hawaii's legislative reapportionment, to little benefit and much dissatisfaction. Perhaps such intervention was warranted in 1982 on the record before the court in *Travis*. But on the extensive record before us, which evidences Hawaii's thoughtful and deliberative attempt to adequately represent its citizens in the face of unique challenges, we come to a different conclusion. Crediting the strength of the Commission's rationales and the uncontradicted evidentiary support in the record, the 2012 Reapportionment plan that was implemented in a manner consistent with principles of equal representation. The 2012 Reapportionment Plan complies with *Reynolds*'s ultimate aim—to achieve and assure "fair and effective representation for all citizens." 377 U.S. at 565–66, 84 S.Ct. 1362.

island unit. The Commission can balance representation in both houses as occurred in *Kostick,* a table reflecting the "disparities among *all* legislators (the 76 House and Senate seats combined) by basic island unit" may facilitate a discussion of such a position. *Id.* at 1102.

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 should 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.

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. 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 socioeconomic 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 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.
- While not mandatory, it is beneficial in the development of plans if the existing boundaries can be used as a starting which can be adjusted to reflect current data. This will facilitate tracking where changes have been made.

Statewide Non-Permanent Resident Extraction

EXTRACTION OF NON-PERMANENT RESIDENTS FROM 2020 CENSUS DATA FOR HAWAII Population data from PL 94-171 Redistricting Census Block Populations Extraction Totals Statewide and by Basic Island Unit (BIU)

Report date: August 12, 2021 (2020 legacy data from Census FTP)

PERSONS	State	BIU-Oahu	BIU-Hawaii	BIU-Maui	BIU-Kauai
Fed population	1,455,271	1,016,508	200,629	164,836	73,298
NPR military NPR students	64,415 7,250	64,010 6,589	40 499	117 109	248 53
NPR Total	71,665	70,599	539	226	301
HI population	1,383,606	945,909	200,090	164,610	72,997

Apportionment - Seats for each Basic Island Unit

Permanent Resident Population

REAPPORTIONMENT OF STATE SENATE AND STATE HOUSE Using Permanent Resident Population Data Number of Seats and District Targets by Basic Island Unit (BIU)

Report date: August 12, 2021 (2020 legacy data from Census FTP)

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APPORTIONMENT OF SEATS

US HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (by U.S. Census using P.L. 94-171 population)

Statewide 2 seats redistricting target = 727,636 persons per district

STATE SENATE

BIU-Oahu 17 seats redistricting target = 55,642 persons per district (HH=17 W=17)

BIU-Hawaii 4 seats redistricting target = 50,023 persons per district (HH= 4 W= 4)

BIU-Maui 3 seats redistricting target = 54,870 persons per district (HH= 3 W= 3)

BIU-Kauai 1 seat 72,997 persons per district (HH= 1 W= 1)

STATE HOUSE

BIU-Oahu 35 seats redistricting target = 27,026 persons per district (HH=35 W=35)

BIU-Hawaii 7 seats redistricting target = 28,584 persons per district (HH= 7 W= 7)

BIU-Maui 6 seats redistricting target = 27,435 persons per district (HH= 6 W= 6)

BIU-Kauai 3 seats redistricting target = 24,332 persons per district (HH= 3 W= 3)
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DATE	DAY	EVENT
8/12/2021	Thu	Receipt and processing of U.S. Census P.L. 94-171 block-level Resident Population Data (Legacy Format)
8/13/2021	Fri	Extract ion of Non -Permanent Residents to create Hawaii Population Base (use pending Commission decision)
8/13/2021	Fri	Provide block-level Hawaii Permanent Resident population data to ESRI for online application (use pending Commission decision)
8/13/2021	Fri	Apportion Hawaii State Senate and State House seats among each Basic Island Unit - no canoe districts (use pending Commission decision)
8/13/2021	Fri	Calculate ideal (target) populations for State Senate and State House for each Basic Island Unit (use pending Commission decision)
8/26/20 21	Thu	Commission presentation on permanent resident population base
8/26/2021	Thu	Commission presentation on apportionment
8/26/2021	Thu	Commission presentation on Standards and Criteria - canoe districts
8/26/2021	Thu	Commission presentation on single-member or multi-member districts
8/26/2021	Thu	Commission presentation on Public Information Committee
9/1/2021	Wed	Hawaii Redistricting Online application available for Commission and Public use
9/2/2021	Thu	Technical Committee begins work on Congressional (U.S. House) Plan
9/9/20 21	Thu	Commission decision on permanent resident population base
9/9/2021	Thu	Commission decision on apportionment
9/9/2021	Thu	Commission decision on Standards and Criteria - canoe districts
9/9/2021	Thu	Commission decision on single-member or multi-member districts
9/9/2021	Thu	Commission decision on Public Information Committee
9/10/2021	Fri	Technical Committee begins work on State Senate and State House Plans (5 weeks to complete)
10/19/2021	Tue	State Senate and State House Plans presented to Commission
10/21/2021	Thu	Three proposed plans adopted by Commission
10/22/2021	Fri	Three proposed plans published (start of 20-day notification)

DATE	DAY	EVENT
11/12/2021	Fri	First possible public hearing (20-day notification complete on Veterans Day Nov 11)
11/19/2021	Fri	Last public hearing (allows 6 working days for public hearings).
11/22/2021	Mon	Technical Committee begins work on all three final plans (3 weeks to complete - Thanksgiving)
12/14/2021	Tue	Three final plans presented to Commission
12/16/2021	Thu	Three final plans adopted by Commission and filed with Chief Elections Officer
12/30/2021	Thu	Last day for Chief Elections Officer to publish final plans (14 days after final plans adopted)
1/19/2022	Wed	Hawaii Legislature convenes
2/27/2022	Tue	Submit final report to State Legislature