III. PUBLIC TESTIMONY
Chairman Mugiishi and Hawaii Reapportionment Commission Members,

I am submitting the following testimony for the January 26, 2022 HRC meeting.

I am also including a copy of my letter dated January 23, 2022 to the HRC asking you to consider the following request by the Hawaii County Committee [HCC] of the Democratic Party. This request is contained in a motion passed by the HCC on January 23, 2022. I also ask that you refer to HCC Chair Barbara Dalton’s testimony on this matter. The following motion was passed by the HCC:

“The HCC requests that the Hawaii State Reapportionment Commission [HRC] adopt the State of Hawaii House districts as delineated in the Boyea Community Plan version 2.”

As you know, I attended and testified at many, if not all, of your meetings since December 2021. I really wonder if you are in fact understanding the input being made by community members. You say you are yet the proposed minutes of your meetings clearly reflect that the needs of the communities are not sinking in.

Why do I say that?

On December 22nd Chair Mugiishi said: “If you have a district that has synergy between the representative getting elected by the same constituency as the senator, you have a much better chance of effecting meaningful change for your community. And so I’m trying to understand why people would object to aligning their Senate map and their House map. I would think that would be a wonderful thing to do.”

We completely agree. The State of Hawaii Constitution agrees.

Please read these items from your proposed minutes and consider the following comments and questions.

In the proposed minutes for the January 13, 2022 meeting the following exchange is documented. [Page numbers refer to the page in the meeting materials posted for the January 26, 2022 meeting materials]
P58
“Chair Mugiishi acknowledged the testimony and that the Commission would consider it for its decision-making. He also recognized a question by Commissioner Kennedy to the Technical Committee Permitted Interaction Group. Commissioner Kennedy asked for clarification regarding the Representative Districts fitting wholly into Senate Districts. Commissioner Nekota stated that her experience with her Senator and the comments made by testifier Claire Tamamoto that we are one community, and the Senators and Representatives work collaboratively regardless of the district boundaries.”

Commissioner Nekota’s personal experience with her Senator is enviable, but does it negate the Hawaii Constitution’s criteria #6 “Where practicable, representative districts shall be wholly included within senatorial districts.”

Does Commissioner Nekota or anyone believe that her experience is applicable statewide?

Why is it that so many testifiers are asking that this constitutional criteria be applied?

Why isn’t it being applied, especially since a number of us have proven that it is in fact practicable in our districts.

P59
“Commissioner Nonaka commented that the parameters of constitution were applied as practicable to the modified proposed reapportionment and redistricting plan. He further emphasized that no plan, either submitted by individuals or the Technical Committee Permitted Interaction Group, would be perfect. He also noted that to fit Representative Districts wholly into Senate Districts would greatly impact residents and the historic district boundaries that have been in place for decades. He stated that communities in that sense to be taken into account and that such changes to fit Representative Districts into Senate Districts would be arbitrary.”

The community plans that have been submitted have proven that the HRC TC plans were not applied “as practicable”.

January 25, 2022
Page 2 of 5
Which of the seven constitutional criteria is Commissioner Nonaka applying when he draws districts based on his opinion that “to fit Representative Districts wholly into Senate Districts would greatly impact residents and the historic district boundaries that have been in place for decades”?

Is Commissioner Nonaka saying that his plans did not impact historic boundaries? How can that be the case when, for example, Hawaii island now has eight [8] House seats instead of seven?

How can that be the case when Hawaii Island was only given a fourth Senate seat ten years ago? Those Senate boundaries have not been in place for decades.

“Chair Mugiishi explained that the Commission does consider and apply the constitutional guidelines, and again noted his gratitude towards the Technical Committee Permitted Interaction Group.”

Is considering the guidelines the same as following the guidelines?

For Hawaii island at the very least, the guidelines are not being followed. This has been documented repeatedly in previous testimony.

In the proposed minutes for the January 20, 2022 meeting [starting at page 4 of the minutes; page 64 of the document.]

“Chair Mugiishi summarized the presentation by the TCPIG at the January 13, 2022 meeting, specifically the constitutional considerations for drawing electoral boundaries. He reiterated that the TCPIG considered all aspects of the constitutional criteria. He also restated that the constitutional criteria apply where practicable allowing the Commission to consider other factors.”

Are we using the same definition of “where practicable”? Practicable: capable of being done or put into practice.
Many of the testifiers have shown that their suggestions are clearly practicable. The Boyea v2 plan shows that the changes suggested by that plan are clearly practicable for the entire island of Hawaii in all of the House districts on our island.

What “other factors” override the constitutional criteria of “were practicable”?
What “other factors” override the placement of House districts wholly within senatorial districts?

Please recall that both Shannon Matson and I requested that the Senate District 5 boundary in Volcano be revised to correct the HRC TC map’s connectivity error. This correction would only affect nine [9] residents and it would not significantly effect the deviation numbers.

“Chair Mugiishi announced that the TCPIG would be meeting to determine if there would be any further changes to the maps and may present at the January 26, 2022 meeting. Commissioner Ono confirmed the summary by Chair Mugiishi and that the TCPIG would be considering the testimony provided before meeting again to discuss any proposed changes to the maps. Commissioner Nonaka agreed with Commissioner Ono and emphasized that opinions may differ among participants in this process, but all were respected and considered.”

Please inform the public of where the HRCTC opinions differ from the public so we can understand how you justify getting around the constitutional criteria.

“Chair Mugiishi acknowledged that the TCPIG did amend the maps based on community input throughout the process showing that the Commission is listening and considering the recommendations it receives. Commissioner Nekota also echoed the sentiments of Commissioner Nonaka and Commissioner Ono that the TCPIG considers the testimony and acknowledged the possibility for changes before the final vote.”
Admittedly some changes have been made.

Many more changes need to be made.

Where in the criteria does it say that if you apply some of the criteria some of the time it’s ok to ignore the rest of them the rest of the time?

January 25, 2022
Page 5 of 5

**P65**

“Reapportionment Commission Meeting Minutes
January 20, 2022

“V. Reports by the Apportionment Advisory Councils
“Steven Pavao, Chair of the Hawaii Advisory Council, noted that majority of testimony was in support of the maps submitted by Ralph Boyea and the Council did not vote to endorse a plan.”

Why is Chair Pavao’s testimony so understated?
Why is it not an accurate reflection of what he did say?

This is what I remember him saying [I confirmed my recollection with Mr. Pavao]:

Steve Pavao, Chairperson of the Hawaii Advisory Council noted that several plans were submitted for the Hawaii House districts, the majority of testimony” [to the HAC] “was in support of the maps submitted by Ralph Boyea, and that while the HAC did not endorse any specific plan, he applauded the efforts of our community in producing our plan and stated that the Community Plan is “practicable” and it does a good job of meeting our community needs.

It seems like there is a concerted effort to push through plans that do not accurately reflect the desires of our communities. The purpose of holding public hearings is to receive and consider public input. When the people identify concerns and provide viable solutions, those solutions should be accepted and adopted. There has been very little testimony in support of the HRC TC plans. The vast majority of the testimony has been in opposition to those plans.

Should these plans end up in court, what justification does the HRC really have to support their plans? Are you really serving the needs of our communities by opening the door for probable legal challenges that will create significant difficulties for those who want to run for office?
Stop. Think. Consider. What is the best plan of action for the residents of Hawaii. It’s not too late to listen to the community that you serve.

Sincerely,

Ralph Boyea
Aloha Hawaii Reapportionment Committee Members,

Hawai‘i County Committee support for Boyea v2

I am a member of the Hawai‘i County Committee [HCC] for the Democratic Party of Hawai‘i. I am writing as an individual not as a representative of the HCC.

At yesterday’s meeting the HCC voted to approve the following motion in support of the Community Plan [Boyea v2] for the Hawai‘i island State House districts:

“The HCC requests that the Hawai‘i State Reapportionment Commission [HRC] adopt the State of Hawai‘i House districts as delineated in the Boyea Community Plan version 2.”

On January 23, 2022, HCC Chair sent an email to reapportionment@hawaii.gov informing the Commission of that action. The response from the Office of Elections was that her email would be submitted as testimony for the January 26th meeting.

I fear that will be too late for the Commission to give Chair Dalton’s communication full consideration. It is likely the Technical Committee will have submitted its final plan by that time. I strongly believe that having the representative elected by the same constituency as the senator gives the communities a much better chance of effecting meaningful change. The Boyea v2 plan does this. I ask you to consider the above motion that was approved by the Hawai‘i County Democratic Party before completing and submitting that final plan

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ralph Boyea
From: Mary Smart  
Mililani Town resident  
For: January 26, 2022 Meeting

I waited for the updated House and Senate map for Oahu only to see the Technical Committee continued to break up Mililani Town and Mililani Mauka that disregards the synergy of our community of interests.

Many other communities of interest were united during this process. That is good. It can be done. However, Mililani Town and Mililani Mauka Constitutional issues are not resolved. There is a requirement for the districts to be compact. That hasn’t been done for Mililani Town nor Mililani Mauka.

I have provided Neighborhood Board, Board of Education and other maps to show that Mililani Town, Waipio Acres, Mililani Mauka and possibly Launani Valley (Mililani Tech Park is nearby) are located in a very compact area in central Oahu. In addition, the Mililani post office map for zip code 96789 shows that Mililani Town, Waipio Acres, and Mililani Mauka are in the same community per the link below:

https://www.unitedstateszipcodes.org/96789/

The guideline is to use geographical features as community boundaries. There appears to be no reason to go further than Kipapa Gulch as a southern boundary and h Kahelu Ave as a northern boundary.
It is a community expectation that all provisions of the state Constitution will be followed in the reapportion process, but that hasn’t been the case of Mililani Town/Mililani Mauka/Waipio Acres. The districts lines should be drawn to not advantage an incumbent, aspiring candidate or political faction.

Mililani Mauka should not be divided. It is a unique community of interest with its own Neighborhood Board. The recent Civil Beat article regarding the Mililani Mauka incumbent not running for her House District in 2022 causes speculation that Mauka’s division is to allow the now displaced incumbent from the current district 45 who lives in Mililani Town to run for the Mililani Mauka seat so as not to run against the District 37 incumbent. Until the Technical Committee provides a clearer rationale, that is the only conclusion possible and that would be a violation of the Hawaii Constitution Article IV 6.2.


By using established communities of interest (Neighborhood Boards/Board of Education districts/Census communities of interest/Post Office zipcodes) and keeping the districts as compact as possible, Senate districts could be formed by putting two contiguous House districts. It has been shown but maps submitted by the public that keeping Mililani Mauka and Mililani Town in the same Senate District is possible. Unfortunately, the January 26, 2022 Senate maps break up our communities that are management under one association (MTA).

Below is the Mililani Mauka Neighborhood Board. Note that all of Mililani Mauka is included. It does not go beyond the H2 boundary and neither should the district map.
Note: the community of interests for the two Mililani Neighborhood Boards do not extend into Waipio Gentry or above Launani Valley.

I look forward to the day Mililani Town is not structured to protect incumbents and that the representative for an intact Mililani Town might actually live in Mililani Town. Unless corrections are made soon, it won’t be this iteration of reapportionment. It is very disappointing when the requirements of the Hawaii Constitution are ignored.
January 26, 2022

2021 Reapportionment Commission  
(Via Email Only)
c/o Scott Nago, Secretary  
802 Lehua Avenue  
Pearl City, Hawai‘i 96782

RE: Testimony for the Hawai‘i State Reapportionment Commission’s January 26, 2022 Meeting

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 extends its sincere appreciation and mahalo to this Commission, its staff, and the Office of Elections for all its work and diligence. By its very nature the reapportionment process can be slow and overwhelming, but your effort to be inclusive and receptive to public feedback and participation is appreciated.

Throughout the course of this process, Common Cause Hawai‘i has consistently and persistently advocated for a transparent reapportionment and redistricting process that emphasizes a genuine partnership with the public to develop redistricting plans in service to the communities of interest. We believe this process can and should be improved to ensure this critically important effort is in fact transparent, fair, and genuinely conducted in concert with the public. To this end, we offer the following feedback and/or recommendations to be adopted for a better reapportionment and redistricting process in the next ten years:

**End Prison Gerrymandering**

Common Cause Hawai‘i has and remains committed to a reapportionment process that counts incarcerated people at their home addresses for the purposes of drawing legislative district lines. Including incarcerated persons in the population count for the district in which their facility is located alters representational proportions and, as a result, the voting power of residents. We reiterate that counting Hawai‘i’s incarcerated population according to their home addresses will eliminate this issue and ensure an accurate and true reapportionment of Hawai‘i’s political districts. Gerrymandering, in all its forms, must end.

The Reapportionment Commission may on its own decide during the next reapportionment and redistricting cycle in ten years adopt rules and regulations to count incarcerated people at their home addresses for the purposes of drawing legislative district lines. It may also
recommend the adoption of legislation to end prison gerrymandering. Common Cause Hawaiʻi will support both measures for a truly fair reapportionment and redistricting process.

**Non-Permanent Resident Extraction**

The Hawaii State Constitution at Article IV, secs. 4 and 6, requires apportionment of only permanent residents, meaning non-permanent residents must be extracted. However, the method and means by which the number of non-permanent residents along with their dependents is obtained is a long contentious process. Common Cause Hawaiʻi recommends that for the next reapportionment cycle the Commission and staff should transparently document and publicly discuss the process by which the number of non-permanent residents along with their dependents are arrived at and how they are extracted from the census blocks.

As suggested by some 2021 Reapportionment Commission members, it may be time to count everyone and not extract non-permanent residents, as stated in the Hawaii State Constitution. Common Cause Hawaiʻi would support a state constitutional amendment to count every person in Hawaii as of Census Day to avoid the concerns of over extraction of non-permanent resident dependents. Extracted people, i.e., student and military populations, contribute heavily to Hawaii’s economy. Further, extraction creates a system where stricter rules are placed on military members and students in terms of residency, while other populations – snowbirds and other temporary residents – are not subject to the same definitions.

**Public Testimony After Every Agenda Item**

Common Cause Hawaiʻi recommends that the public be provided the opportunity to testify after each agenda item. This is essential for the public to provide meaningful testimony and to assist the Commission with the quality and effectiveness of its work. The policy and intent of the Sunshine Law is clear: “the discussions, deliberations, decisions, and action of governmental agencies – shall be conducted as openly as possible”. Hawaiʻi Revised Statutes (HRS) § 92-1. Given the consequential matters that will be discussed during Commission meetings, the public should be allowed the opportunity to testify at beginning of meetings, if individuals do not have time to stay for the entire meeting, and the additional opportunity to testify after each agenda item. The public should not be limited to giving testimony at the beginning of the meeting. “Periodic testimony may be especially appropriate in situations where a controversial or significant issue that was not anticipated develops during the board's discussions and decision-making.” Kanahele v. Maui Cty. Council, 130 Hawai‘i 228, 248, 307 P.3d 1174, 1194 (2013). Limiting the public to only testifying at the beginning of a meeting will decrease the effectiveness and meaningfulness of testimony and handicap the Commission.

**More Transparency For PIGs**

The Reapportionment Commission should understand that the formation of Permitted Interaction Groups (PIGs) is not to avoid transparency and accountability. Common Cause Hawaiʻi urges the next Reapportionment Commission, if a technical map making group is formed, to fully explain how new draft electoral maps are drawn, what considerations were
taken into account, why community concerns were or were not accepted in the map making process and why, which constitutional requirements were or were not practicable and why, etc.

Given the crucial work tasked to the Technical Committee PIG of this Reapportionment Commission, the explanations and reasonings for the different draft legislative maps were difficult to discern. It is critical, if utilized again in the future, that it justifies its mapmaking for the public to have confidence in a Technical Committee PIG.

**Rules of Conduct for Commissioners**

Common Cause Hawai‘i notes that while rules of conduct were crafted for public engagement, no rules of conduct were for commissioners. We advise that rules of conduct for commissioners are critical especially because 1) there are only two returning commissioners from the 2011-2012 Hawai‘i Reapportionment Commission and 2) the process occurs every ten years making continuity of conduct difficult to retain and pass along. Further, misconduct and bias were alleged against a commissioner. Without rules governing commissioners’ conduct and how to address such allegations, trust and confidence in the Commission will be eroded and lost. Ensuring rules are crafted will aid the commissioners in their work and engagement with the public. Common Cause Hawai‘i had provided sample rules from other Commissions that it may review to craft rules of conduct for commissioners.

**Commissioner and Training/On-boarding**

Common Cause Hawai‘i recognizes the effort the Office of Elections and Commission staff have put in to public and Commission training, generally. We believe, however, that more intensive public and commissioner training, as well as the development of an internal standard operating procedure should be developed and preserved for the success of future Reapportionment Commissions. This will go a long way in ensuring procedural continuity and institutional knowledge over the decades and ultimately public trust in the process.

Common Cause Hawai‘i offers this feedback and recommendations to improve the 2031-2032 reapportionment process. We respectfully ask that you include these items in your report to the Hawai‘i Legislature.

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
IX. POTENTIAL PRESENTATION OF FURTHER MODIFIED PROPOSED FINAL LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT PLANS BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE PERMITTED INTERACTION GROUP
Reapportionment and Redistricting in Hawaii

Technical Group
Proposed Final Legislative Districts

modified to use the Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base adopted 1/6/22

Hawaii Reapportionment Commission
January 26, 2022
Technical Group  Proposed Legislative Districts

Hawaii Senate  0.97% deviation

Maui Senate  0.89% deviation

Kauai Senate  0.00% deviation

Oahu Senate  4.93% deviation

Hawaii House  4.74% deviation

Maui House  4.44% deviation

Kauai House  0.57% deviation

Oahu House  4.05% deviation
REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION

Reapportionment ensures each political district has been created equally using census data. Reapportionment is conducted every ten (10) years following the census. The next reapportionment will be conducted in 2021. The Commission will review the distribution of the population and re-draw the political districts to ensure that citizens are equally represented.

Reapportionment Commission Meetings

+ Meeting Notices

+ Meetings

Redistricting Plans

+ Congressional Redistricting Plan

- Legislative Redistricting Plans

| Proposed Final District Maps Based on the Adopted Revised Permanent Resident Population Data to Present on 1/26/22 |
Technical Group Proposed Legislative Districts

Oahu House 48/49 as proposed 1/13/22

Oahu House 48/49 as proposed 1/26/22
### Hawaii State Senate Staggered Terms - sorted by term years

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Reapportionment and Redistricting in Hawaii

Technical Group
Proposed Final Legislative Districts

modified to use the Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base adopted 1/6/22

Hawaii Reapportionment Commission
January 26, 2022
Hawaii Basic Island Unit - Proposed Final State Senate Plan

4 State Senate Districts
199,990  Hawaii Permanent Resident Population
49,998  Ideal (Target) District Population

0.57%  Highest district deviation  (S2)
-0.40%  Lowest district deviation  (S4)

0.97%  Overall (total) deviation

This proposed plan will be presented by the Technical Committee Permitted Interaction Group to the Commission on Jan. 26, 2022.

Population base is the new Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base v1231 approved by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission on Jan. 6, 2022.
Hawaii Basic Island Unit - Proposed Final State House Plan

8 State House Districts
199,990  Hawaii Permanent Resident Population
24,999  Ideal (Target) District Population

1.94%  Highest district deviation  (H5)
-2.80%  Lowest district deviation  (H7)

4.74%  Overall (total) deviation

This proposed plan will be presented by the Technical Committee Permitted Interaction Group to the Commission on Jan. 26, 2022.

Population base is the new Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base v1231 approved by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission on Jan. 6, 2022.

Map created January 25, 2022  Additional information and maps, including online interactive maps, are available on the Commission website at: https://elections.hawaii.gov/about-us/boards-and-commissions/reapportionment/

Map provided by Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, USDA.
Kauai Basic Island Unit - Proposed Final State Senate Plan

1 State Senate District
73,004  BIU Population
73,004  BIU Ideal (Target) District Population

0.00%  Overall (total) deviation:  (only one district)

This proposed plan will be presented by the Technical Committee Permitted Interaction Group to the Commission on Jan. 26, 2022.

Population base is the new Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base v1231 approved by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission on Jan. 6, 2022.
Additional information and maps, including online interactive maps, are available on the Commission website at: https://elections.hawaii.gov/about-us/boards-and-commissions/reapportionment/
Kauai Basic Island Unit - Proposed Final State House Plan

3 State House Districts
73,004 Population
24,335 Ideal (Target) District Population

0.27% Highest district deviation (H16)
-0.30% Lowest district deviation (H15)

0.57% Overall (total) deviation

This proposed plan will be presented by the Technical Committee Permitted Interaction Group to the Commission on Jan. 26, 2022.

Population base is the new Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base v1231 approved by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission on Jan. 6, 2022.
Maui Basic Island Unit - Proposed Final State Senate Plan

3 State Senate Districts
164,539 Hawaii Permanent Resident Population
54,846 Ideal (Target) District Population

0.50% Highest district deviation (S5)
-0.39% Lowest district deviation (S7)

Overall (total) deviation: 0.89%

This proposed plan will be presented by the Technical Committee Permitted Interaction Group to the Commission on Jan. 26, 2022.

Population base is the new Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base v1231 approved by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission on Jan. 6, 2022.
Maui Basic Island Unit

Jan. 26, 2022 Proposed Final State Senate Plan
on v1231 Hawaii Population Base adopted January 6, 2022

Hawaii Reapportionment Commission 2021-22

Molokai and Lanai (not shown on map) are included as part of Senate 7

Additional information and maps, including online interactive maps, are available on the Commission website at: https://elections.hawaii.gov/about-us/boards-and-commissions/reapportionment/
District Map: Senate 5 - Jan. 26, 2022 Proposed Final Maui State Senate Plan on v1231 Hawaii Population Base adopted January 6, 2022
Maui Basic Island Unit - Proposed Final State House Plan

6 State House Districts
164,539  Hawaii Permanent Resident Population
27,423   Ideal (Target) District Population

2.63%  Highest district deviation   (H10)
-1.81%  Lowest district deviation     (H9)

4.44%  Overall (total) deviation

This proposed plan will be presented by the Technical Committee Permitted Interaction Group to the Commission on Jan. 26, 2022.

Population base is the new Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base v1231 approved by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission on Jan. 6, 2022.
Map created January 25, 2022

Additional information and maps, including online interactive maps, are available on the Commission website at: https://elections.hawaii.gov/about-us/boards-and-commissions/reapportionment/
Jan. 26, 2022 Proposed Final State House Plan
on v1231 Hawaii Population Base adopted January 6, 2022

Hawaii Reapportionment Commission 2021-22

Map created January 25, 2022

Additional information and maps, including online interactive maps, are available on the Commission website at: https://elections.hawaii.gov/about-us/boards-and-commissions/reapportionment/
Oahu Basic Island Unit - Proposed Final State Senate Plan

17 State Senate Districts
910,521 Hawaii Permanent Resident Population
53,560 Ideal (Target) District Population

2.43% Highest district deviation (S14)
-2.50% Lowest district deviation (S24)

4.93% Overall (total) deviation

This proposed plan will be presented by the Technical Committee Permitted Interaction Group to the Commission on Jan. 26, 2022.

Population base is the new Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base v1231 approved by the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission on Jan. 6, 2022.

Map created January 25, 2022
Additional information and maps, including online interactive maps, are available on the Commission website at: https://elections.hawaii.gov/about-us/boards-and-commissions/reapportionment/
January 25, 2022


Additional information and maps, including online interactive maps, are available on the Commission website at: https://elections.hawaii.gov/about-us/boards-and-commissions/reapportionment/
Jan. 26, 2022 Proposed Final State Senate Plan
on v1231 Hawaii Population Base adopted January 6, 2022

Hawaii Reapportionment Commission 2021-22

Hawaii Reapportionment Commission 2021-22

Map created January 25, 2022

Additional information and maps, including online interactive maps, are available on the Commission website at: https://elections.hawaii.gov/about-us/boards-and-commissions/reapportionment/
Jan. 26, 2022 Proposed Final State Senate Plan
on v1231 Hawaii Population Base adopted January 6, 2022

Oahu Basic Island Unit - Kailua Kaneohe Kahaluu

Additional information and maps, including online interactive maps, are available on the Commission website at: https://elections.hawaii.gov/about-us/boards-and-commissions/reapportionment/
District Map: Senate 11 - Jan. 26, 2022 Proposed Final Oahu State Senate Plan on v1231 Hawaii Population Base adopted January 6, 2022
District Map: Senate 12 - Jan. 26, 2022 Proposed Final Oahu State Senate Plan on v1231 Hawaii Population Base adopted January 6, 2022
District Map: Senate 24 - Jan. 26, 2022 Proposed Final Oahu State Senate Plan on v1231 Hawaii Population Base adopted January 6, 2022
Oahu Basic Island Unit

Proposed Final State House Plan

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (not shown on map) are included as part of House 51

Hawaii Reapportionment Commission 2021

Oahu Basic Island Unit - Proposed Final State House Plan

34 State House Districts
910,521  Hawaii Permanent Resident Population
26,780  Ideal (Target) District Population

1.54%  Highest district deviation  (H26)
-2.51%  Lowest district deviation  (H48)

4.05%  Overall (total) deviation

This proposed plan will be presented by the Technical Committee Permitted Interaction Group to the Commission on Jan. 26, 2022.

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Map created January 25, 2022  Additional information and maps, including online interactive maps, are available on the Commission website at: https://elections.hawaii.gov/about-us/boards-and-commissions/reapportionment/
The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (not shown on map) are included as part of House 51.

Hawaii Reapportionment Commission 2021-22

Oahu Basic Island Unit - East Honolulu

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Hawaii Reapportionment Commission 2021-22

Map created January 25, 2022  Additional information and maps, including online interactive maps, are available on the Commission website at: https://elections.hawaii.gov/about-us/boards-and-commissions/reapportionment/
House 39
331
1.24%

House 41
131
0.49%

House 42
-289
-1.08%

House 43
-473
-1.77%

House 44
397
1.48%

House 45
315
1.18%
X. DISCUSSION AND ACTION ON THE MODIFIED PROPOSED FINAL LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING PLANS RECOMMENDED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE PERMITTED INTERACTION GROUP ON JANUARY 13, 2022
The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (not shown on map) are included as part of Congressional District 2 (CD2)