

III. PUBLIC TESTIMONY

Ralph Boyea
HC Box 5626
Keaau, HI 96749
rcb946@gmail.com

1/5/2022

Aloha Hawaii Redistricting Committee members

My name is Ralph Boyea

I submitted the Community Plan and Community Plan Updated for the Hawai'i Island House Districts.

I am hereby submitting testimony to ask you to revise the State of Hawaii House District maps to reflect eight [8] House Districts on the island of Hawai'i. I am also requesting that you act immediately to change the parameters for the redistricting map tool to reflect eight [8] House Districts on the island of Hawai'i.

The recent extraction numbers are clear, the island of Hawai'i is entitled to eight [8] House seats.

Our Community group has already created a rough draft for eight seats but the HRC program will not accept that draft until the software parameters are updated. The sooner you take that necessary action, the sooner we can complete that draft and circulate it for community input. We would like to insure that our draft is widely circulated in a timely manner. We would also like to invite any Commission members, or their designees to participate with us on this project.

We fully expect the Hawai'i Reapportionment Commission to comply with the 2012 Hawai'i Supreme Court ruling relating to the extraction numbers. We fully expect the HRC to allocate eight [8] State House seats to the island of Hawai'i. We believe, with eight House Districts, all of the concerns raised regarding the seven District plan can be resolved. Please move forward with this action as quickly as possible so that we can collectively come up with the best plan possible for all of Hawai'i's residents.

Thank you

Ralph Boyea

From: [Lorna Strand](#)
To: [OE.Elections.Reapportionment](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Testimony re: Final Proposed Districts 32 & 33
Date: Wednesday, January 5, 2022 1:10:36 PM

Aloha Commissioners:

My family has worked, lived, and been active in community and service organizations in Aiea since 1957.

Please consider changing the lines for proposed House District 32 in the following manner:

1. Extend the Diamond Head side line of proposed District 32 to the H3 so that the entirety of the Halawa community and industrial park are included in the Aiea portion of District 32. Or extend it to the same border of proposed Senate District 16, to keep an alignment with that district.
2. On the Ewa side of proposed District 32, move the line to what looks like a ravine between Aiea and Pearl City. Please move Census Blocks # 421, 76, 83, 102,99, 55, 395, 108, 774 to proposed House District 33. Generally, people who live in these census blocks think of themselves as living in Pearl City and they actually do.

I believe it will still be in keeping with required deviations and will keep the Halawa and Waiiau communities together in their representative districts.

Mahalo for your consideration,

Lorna Takehara Strand
99-1440 Aiea Hts. Dr. #26
Aiea, HI 96701
lorna.strand@gmail.com
415 823-0909

From: [David Monk](#)
To: [OE.Elections.Reapportionment](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Testimony for January 6 Reapportionment Commission meeting
Date: Wednesday, January 5, 2022 3:10:23 PM

The receipt of new data about non-resident military provides the Commission with a golden opportunity to correct the egregious violations of the letter and intent of state law in the proposed maps, in particular the bizarre proposed wrap-around House District 51 and Senate District 25 straddling Makapuu Point. The existing Senate district is equally badly drawn, and "it's been like this for years" is not a persuasive argument for failure to correct an old mistake.

These proposed districts plainly fail to comply with criteria set out in HRS 25-2(b)(3-6). For one, there is a blatant violation of paragraph 5: "Where practicable, state legislative districts shall be wholly included within congressional districts." Both the proposed House and Senate districts are split between CD1 and CD2.

Kailua Neighborhood Board Chair Bill Hicks has shown that it is eminently "practicable" to draw lines that respect the natural geographic divisions of the island and all the other criteria in the law, with the added benefit of less population variation among districts than what is proposed in the Commission's maps.

I respectfully urge the Commission to review the law's requirements by which "the commission shall be guided" ("shall" in law is a requirement, not a suggestion), and to produce new maps that comply with the law and respect the legitimate concerns raised by the community.

Aloha,

David Monk
Kalama Valley
808-396-5959

January 3, 2022

Aloha Chair Mugiishi and Reapportionment Commission Members,

I am Lisa Bishop, a resident of Oahu. Mahalo for the opportunity to testify today.

I start by urging the Commission to publicly discuss the issue of adopting the 12.31.21 military extraction figures later in this meeting.

I reiterate my strong opposition to the Technical Committee's 12.18.21 final plans for the Oahu House and Senate Districts.

I strongly support the Hicks Plans submitted 12.21.21 in response to these final plans.

This is why:

The Technical Committee's plans focus on ensuring seats of political incumbents instead of the best interests of our communities in direct violation of Article IV section 6 of the Hawaii State Constitution.

The Technical Committee openly dismisses and disrespects testimony and resolutions opposing its plans from eleven Neighborhood Boards.

The Technical Committee blatantly ignored the findings and recommendations of the 12.17.21 Oahu Advisory Council, summarily dismissing the importance of this body.

The Technical Committee falsely asserts that using Kaena Point as the starting point, instead of both Kaena and Makapu'u Points, is the only way to reapportion Oahu, and continues to dismiss Bill Hicks' plans that clearly prove the error of that Oahu centric bias. Further, it continues to blatantly punish Kailua, Waimanalo and Hawaii Kai for opposing the Committee's plans.

The Technical Committee falsely asserts that adopting Bill Hicks' 12.21.21 plans would be too much work and would cause significant disruption to their "final plan."

The Technical Committee does not answer questions from other Commissioners or the public on the reasons it continues to ignore Makapu'u Point as a natural boundary between HD 51 and HD 17, despite overwhelming public testimony to do so.

The Technical Committee fails to explain why they dismiss the Hicks' Plans that maintain historical communities with a smaller standard deviation than the Committee's "final plans."

The Technical Committee asserts it knows what's best for the Waimanalo Native Hawaiian Community, as well as all of Kailua, Waimanalo and Hawaii Kai despite strong opposition from residents of those communities to the Committee's "final plans."

You have all heard this testimony in one way or another from the majority of testifiers. Kailua, Waimanalo, and Hawaii Kai residents continue to provide it because our concerns continue to be dismissed. Members of the Technical Committee may be sitting in this hearing while we testify, but they continue to ignore our will and fail to provide any believable reasons for doing so.

Please have the courage to acknowledge the serious and merited public opposition to the 12.18.21 "final plans" for Oahu and allow the Hicks' Plan to inform your deliberation on new plans.

Mahalo,

Lisa Bishop
Oahu resident, homeowner, taxpayer and voter

To: Reapportionment Commission Chair and Members

From: Amy Monk

Subject: New extraction data and reapportionment for January 6, 2022, meeting

I urge the Reapportionment Commission to use the best and most accurate extraction data available to redraw the State legislative district lines. It is an opportunity to redraw the lines in accordance with Hawaii Revised Statutes 25-2 and build public confidence in the Commission's reapportionment maps.

Previous testimony on HD 51 and SD 25 summarized: Despite overwhelming community testimony, resolutions by Neighborhood Boards, and the Oahu Advisory Council recommendations, the Reapportionment Commission continued to promote a plan where HD 51 and SD 25 do not conform with the sections of Hawaii law that describe how a district should be formed, HRS 25-2(b)(3-6) says:

'Insofar as practicable, districts shall be compact; shall follow permanent and easily recognized features such as streets, streams, and clear geographical features; state legislative districts shall be wholly included within congressional districts; and submergence of an area in a larger district wherein substantially different socio-economic interests predominate shall be avoided.'

First, House 51 and Senate 25 districts are not compact as its "wrap around" description indicates.

Second, HD 51 and SD 25 fail to follow permanent, geographical features. The Koolau ridge creates a natural barrier between north and south, windward and leeward. Makapuu Lighthouse standing on the end of the ridge line has traditionally been the geographic and political dividing line between the windward and leeward sides of the Koolaus. It is the Oahu County Council line and the Congressional line which divides CD 1 and CD 2.

Third, the proposed maps fail to keep state legislative districts within Congressional districts. The most recent Commission map has both House 51 and Senate 25 in both CD1 and CD 2. They will not be wholly contained in a single Congressional district.

Fourth, "submergence of an area in a larger district wherein substantially different socio-economic interests predominate shall be avoided." Portlock and Kalama Valley are part of the Hawaii Kai and East Honolulu socio-economic-political infrastructure, not contiguous or compatible with Waimanalo:

- Portlock and Kalama Valley children go to public school in Hawaii Kai and Niu Valley; they attend Kaiser High School; and they are in the Kaiser complex. Waimanalo is in the Kailua complex.
- The Neighborhood Board representatives of Portlock and Kalama Valley belong to the Hawaii Kai Neighborhood Board.
- Infrastructure of Kalama Valley and Portlock are integral with Hawaii Kai electrical grids, water, sewer, fire and ambulance service, public transportation, etc.

There are two geological features that naturally divide Oahu, the Waianae mountain range that ends at Kaena Point in the west and the Koolau mountain range which ends at Makapuu Point in the east. The Reapportionment Commission should divide HD 17 and 51 and SD 9 and 25 at the natural geographic dividing line and consider other factors mandated by law.

From: [Amy Fine](#)
To: [OE.Elections.Reapportionment](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] 8th seat for Hawaii County
Date: Wednesday, January 5, 2022 5:30:50 PM

Dear Committee members,

My name is Amy Fine and I am currently a resident and voter in Hawaii County's 3rd representative district. I am writing in support of an 8th district for our county.

The extraction of non-permanent residents from the recent census of the state of Hawaii makes it clear that Hawaii County's population deserves an 8th representative in the Hawaii State Legislature. Please do what you are mandated to do—to redistrict the state to accurately represent the permanent resident population.

Thank you for your consideration.

Amy Fine
99-7822 Kapoha Place
Volcano HI 96785

(mailing address P.O. Box 234, Hawaii National Park, HI 96718)

Jeff McKnight
43-432 Hale Hookipa Place
Paauilo, HI 96776
jmcknight0@gmail.com

1/5/2022

Aloha Hawaii Redistricting Committee members

My name is Jeff McKnight

I am hereby submitting testimony to ask you to revise the State of Hawaii House District maps to reflect eight [8] House Districts on the island of Hawai'i. I am also requesting that you act immediately to change the parameters for the redistricting map tool to reflect eight [8] House Districts on the island of Hawai'i.

The recent extraction numbers are clear, the island of Hawai'i is entitled to eight [8] House seats.

We fully expect the Hawai'i Reapportionment Commission to comply with the 2012 Hawai'i Supreme Court ruling relating to the extraction numbers. We fully expect the HRC to allocate eight [8] State House seats to the island of Hawai'i. We believe, with eight House Districts, all of the concerns raised regarding the seven District plan can be resolved. Please move forward with this action as quickly as possible so that we can collectively come up with the best plan possible for all of Hawai'i's residents.

Thank you

Jeff McKnight

From: [laura.sssss](#)
To: [OE.Elections.Reapportionment](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Testimony for 1/6/2022
Date: Wednesday, January 5, 2022 10:15:54 PM

Aloha,

Mahalo for your MANY hours of work dedicated to do this ginormous feat, I do not envy any of you in this position. I appreciate your time listening to everyone's concerns and suggestions.

I want to submit written & oral testimony strongly against the current redistricting plan that combines Waimanalo with Hawaii Kai/Portlock.

The town, residents and needs are VASTLY different to say the least... polar opposites, perhaps? May I ask why this wraparound was chosen? I have been following this and i've yet to understand why the boundaries were drawn that way, instead of going towards Kailua...

* Could this be considered gerrymandering? Or Stacking in order to dilute the minority's voting strength?

* Voter turnout and political interest among amongst Native Hawaiians in Koolaupoko has been rising. Were the new boundaries a response of opposition to this shift in political conscience?

There are few districts left consisting of Native Hawaiian communities. I beg you to reconsider and silence the additional barriers and oppression this change will cause.

Mahalo

Laura Safranski

Testimony for the Reapportionment Commission – January 6, 2022

Mary Smart
Mililani Town resident

Constitutional Problems with the **Current Extraction Process** need to be corrected because calculating accurate numbers impacts all residents. Hawaii assigned military personnel and their families deserve local representation. Here are some of the issues that still need to be resolved:

1. During the January 4, 2022 meeting it was stated by the person managing the extraction numbers that he was not sure that the military even participated in the census. The military knows that they will not be counted for representation; therefore they may not have filled out census paperwork. Census workers many not have been allowed on base to follow-up on the paperwork. Military are deployed for months and may have missed the entire process. By extracting numbers when the people were not included in the census is double jeopardy for the island and neighborhoods in question. **Action: Extract if you can verify the person was included in the census.**
2. Not all people who live on base are active duty military. You are disenfranchising civilian residents who live on base when you willy-nilly extract all the census numbers from a military base. Here is a link to a Wheeler housing unit available to non-active duty residents: <https://www.islandpalmcommunities.com/schofield-barracks/island-palm-communities/photos/> **Action: Verify how many non-active duty persons live on military bases and make sure you don't zero them out – thus denying them representation.**
3. Not all spouses claim out of state residency just because the military member does (usually for tax purposes but also so they don't have to keep replacing driver's license and other papers as they are moved state to state). You are disenfranchising those "permanent" residents by incorrectly designating them as "non-permanent" residents. They pay taxes, vote, are called and serve on jury duty (even grand juries as my permanent resident husband did – even though he was classified as a non-resident for representation purposes). There should be no taxation without representation. **Action: For each military member with a spouse and/or dependents, verify whether the spouse/dependents are registered to vote in Hawaii, pay taxes, serve on juries, have a local driver license, etc. they are as permanent as any other "permanent" resident. They should not be disenfranchised because they married a military member. If an adult is a Hawaii voter/taxpayer, his/her dependents should be counted as a permanent resident as well and those numbers should not be included as extractions as they would be disenfranchised.**
4. During the January 4, 2022 meeting it was shown that the numbers to be extracted were well in excess of the military census numbers which show that not enough research was done to verify the numbers. The commission has been formed for months but no action was done to validate extraction numbers from the beginning and when new numbers, based on totally new criteria are being hastily accepted with no analysis/scrutiny. This rushed process opens the door to major disenfranchisement affecting about 35,000 individuals. Furthermore, by extracting excess numbers in neighboring communities you are diluting the vote of those permanent residents. **Action: Take the time to validate**

the new numbers from the military and assess the process they used to develop those numbers to ensure actual permanent residents are not disenfranchised OR use the old numbers which you had for months and had time to validate (did you do it?) AND put in place legislation that will ensure you don't disenfranchise permanent residents and negatively impact the residents of communities which are nearby. Make sure the new process does not allow late submissions that radically impact the process. Reasonable deadlines must be established and upheld. Commission members must be trained and assisted in pressuring those who need to submit good numbers to do their job. If it takes Congressional intervention – do it early in the process.

5. The current process of extraction needs to be reevaluated. Although military personnel rotate in and out of the state – for everyone who rotates out – another rotates into the state. Many military buy homes, support the local economy, and donate time for community service. Schools, roads, hospitals, etc. must be sized and funded to adequately support those families who significantly and positively contribute to our state. **Action: Review our extraction process and justify why Hawaii is the only state that extracts military from representation. A military member living in Hawaii for his assignment would be hard pressed to get a representative in New York (for example) to get interested in a housing/transportation issue in Hawaii. It is difficult to imagine that all those other states have the process wrong.**

Secondly, my overall concern is that by dividing up Mililani Town in to 3 separate districts encompassing many different communities, it is possible that not one of the elected officials lives in Mililani Town. My secondary concern is that by stretching Mililani Town, the residents of the various segments will have to travel over much further distances to participate in the political process which could disenfranchise many, especially the older population.

The Hawaii Constitution requires:

“In effecting such redistricting, the commission shall be guided by the following criteria:

1. No district shall extend beyond the boundaries of any basic island unit.
2. No district shall be so drawn as to unduly favor a person or political faction.
3. Except in the case of districts encompassing more than one island, districts shall be contiguous.
4. Insofar as practicable, districts shall be compact.
5. Where possible, district lines shall follow permanent and easily recognized features, such as streets, streams and clear geographical features, and, when practicable, shall coincide with census tract boundaries.
6. Where practicable, representative districts shall be wholly included within senatorial districts.
7. Not more than four members shall be elected from any district.
8. Where practicable, submergence of an area in a larger district wherein substantially different socio-economic interests predominate shall be avoided. [Add Const Con 1978 and election Nov 7, 1978; am HB 2327 (1992) and election Nov 3, 1992”

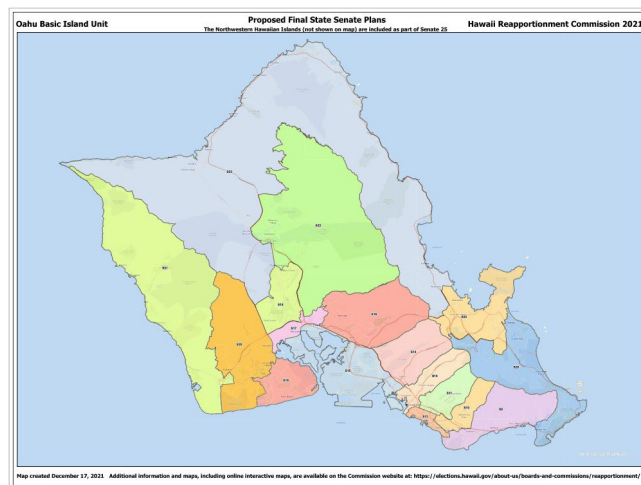
Below is the rationale for the violations of the State Constitution guidelines

1. **Item 2** regarding the redistricting of Mililani Town: **The maps give the appearance that the lines were drawn to favor incumbents and future candidates/political**

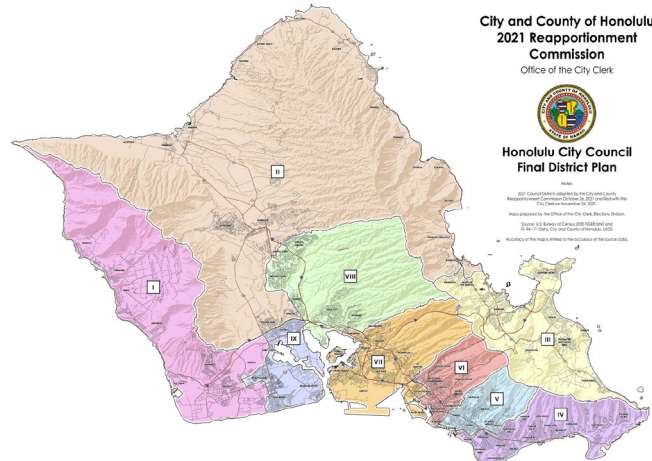
factions because there is no other rationale in light of the convoluted structure of the 3 districts that divide Mililani Town. Beginning with District 45 (old and new): If you look at the Board of Education districts for various schools, North Shore residents would go to Wailua High School – not Mililani (and vice versa). The Board of Education Map puts all the North Shore together – which makes sense. Both Mililani Town (in tact) and Mililani Mauka neighborhoods are contained together in the central part of Oahu neither North Shore nor South Shore).



The Commission Technical Committee recognized the synergy (and exclusiveness) of Mililani Town and Mililani Mauka in the proposed Senate map when forming Senate District 18. We are united under Mililani Town Association and are clearly located in the center of the island (and I am not aware of any political reasons the Senate district needs to be distorted to accommodate political aspirations).



If you look at the City and County of Honolulu Reapportionment map you can see that Wahiawa is aligned with the North Shore – not Mililani Town. It is repeated again and again, Mililani Town has no reason to be aligned with the North Shore of Oahu unless there is some other reason besides geography.



There is no justifiable reason for the misalignment of Mililani Town and no satisfactory explanation has been provided by the Commissioners. If one were to speculate and consider gerrymandering a distinct possibility considering the following:

- a. The incumbent of District lives in the Mililani Town segment that is being attributed to the new District 45 areas. The incumbent has a strong connection to the North Shore community and farming. This annexation of Mililani Town to align with the North Shore first occurred in 2011 and should be corrected in this iteration of redistricting and definitely not expanded.
- b. The current district 36 (proposed 35) would most likely prefer to keep the district unchanged as much as possible. That is understandable. However, in 2011 there are rumors (and confirmed by reliable sources) that the excursion into Mililani Town to accommodate a particular person. That Mililani Town extension of the Mililani Mauka district should be removed in the 2022 redistricting plan.
- c. The incumbent of the current district 37 (proposed 36) would probably like to keep the district he has won intact. He is a resident of Waipio Gentry/Waipahu, not Mililani Town. A representative of the Democrat Party gave testimony advocating keeping the Mililani Town segments of District 37 in the proposed District 36. As I contemplate the possible reason for keeping part of Mililani Town with the old District 37, remembered that there is a District 37 Mililani Town resident who worked in the incumbent's district 37 legislative office, has been an Omidyar Fellow, has held positions in the Democrat Party and has relatives in Waipio Gentry/Waipahu who would possibly be advantaged if the District 37 part of Mililani Town stayed in its current configuration.
- d. There is an up-and-coming individual who lives in the current district 36 (proposed 35) portion of Mililani Town, who previously ran for the House District 36 and did very well for a young new comer. To better understand the dismemberment of my community, it seems reasonable to think that one political faction would be advantaged by keeping these

two Mililani Town residents (mentioned in paragraphs c & d) from running against each other in a primary. If Mililani Town were consolidated, these potential candidates would have to primary against one another, run for different offices, or one of them would have to move which would disadvantage a particular political party.

Item 3 indicating that **districts shall be contiguous is a fail** in the case of Mililani Town. Between Wailua/Mokuleia and Mililani Town are the Mililani Town Golf Course, Wheeler Army Air Field and Schofield. Other maps combine Wahiawa and other North Shore Communities that are physically closer to one another. Including Wahiawa or other northern communities (Launani Valley/Waipio Acres) is better than going southward to Mililani Town. Kipapa Gulch is a natural boundary to separate Mililani Town from Waipahu. The H2 serves as a natural boundary between Mililani Town and Mililani Mauka.

Item 4 of the Constitutional direction to the Commissioners **to keep the districts compact is again a fail in respect to Mililani Town** with regard to the technical committee's maps. Mililani Town, if kept together, would satisfy this requirement. A local resident has drawn maps showing that it is possible to configure all of Mililani Town as one district and reduced the county-wide population deviation from district to district. The Commissioners were able to keep Mililani Town in tact for the Senate which is a very good and should not be changed.

Item 6 about **keeping the entire district in one Senatorial district is a fail**. If Mililani Town were kept whole, it would satisfy this directive.

Item 8 regarding avoiding the submergence of an area in a larger district wherein substantially different socio-economic interests predominate is a fail. Mililani Town is about as homogenous as any community could be formulated. Combining our community with all the disparate communities proposed would violate the eighth directive. Haleiwa and other North Shore communities are better aligned demographically and economically with Wailua and Mokuleia. The Neighborhood Board configuration in the county gives a good indication of which communities are closely aligned. Mililani Town has a Neighborhood Board separate from the North Shore, Mililani Mauka, and Waipahu.

Action: Improve the maps to keep communities together (Mililani Town) and reduce the population deviations.



MĀNOA NEIGHBORHOOD BOARD NO. 7

Dylan P. Armstrong, Chair ♦ Email: Dylan.P.Armstrong@gmail.com

MAKIKI/LOWER PUNCHBOWL/TANTALUS NEIGHBORHOOD BOARD NO. 10

Ian Ross, Chair ♦ Email: Ian.Ross.HI@gmail.com

c/o NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSION ♦ 925 DILLINGHAM BOULEVARD, SUITE. 160 ♦ HONOLULU, HAWAII 96817
PHONE: (808) 768-3710 ♦ FAX: (808) 768-3711 ♦ INTERNET: <https://www.honolulu.gov/nco>

January 5, 2022

Dr. Mark Mugiishi, Chair
Reapportionment Commission
% Mr. Scott Nago, Chief Election Officer
Office of Elections
802 Lehua Avenue
Pearl City, Hawai'i 96782

**Subject: Joint Mānoa Neighborhood Board No. 7 and Makiki/Lower Punchbowl/Tantalus
Neighborhood Board No. 10
Opposition to Proposed Reapportionment Plan and Support for Alternative Plan**

Aloha Chair Mugiishi, and Reapportionment Commissioners,

The Mānoa Neighborhood Board No. 7 and Makiki/Lower Punchbowl/Tantalus Neighborhood Board No. 10 each reviewed the 2021 House and Senate redistricting plans that were adopted by the Commission.

Two of our Neighborhood Boards had unanimously adopted Resolutions opposed to the previously proposed reapportionment plan. These Boards simultaneously supported an alternative plan that would respect both Makapu'u Point as a natural boundary between Windward O'ahu and East Honolulu and Ka'ena Point between the North Shore and Leeward O'ahu. The proposed redistricting plan mixes Windward O'ahu and East Honolulu communities within House District 51, thereby diluting the voice of the Enchanted Lake community as well as the Hawai'i Kai Portlock community, and negatively impacts the Native Hawaiian voice by squeezing the Waimānalo area between two dissimilar communities and replacing Enchanted Lake with Portlock which has a lower Hawaiian percentage.

Proposed House District 51 is not compact, in its original form it was barely contiguous, and unnecessarily divides the Hawai'i Kai and Enchanted Lake communities. The same rationale also applies to Senate District 25 (Windward O'ahu) and Senate District 9 (East Honolulu) where Senate District 25 unnecessarily mixes Windward O'ahu and East Honolulu communities.

An alternative redistricting plan (known as the "Hicks Plan") that uses both Makapu'u Point and Ka'ena Point as natural boundaries for House and Senate districts demonstrates that it is possible to keep more communities intact, reduce the population deviation between districts, and in particular, not mix Windward Oahu and East Honolulu communities within a legislative district. On December 18, 2021 the Reapportionment Commission posted a final proposed plan that changed the boundaries of 30 of the 35 O'ahu House districts. These maps are time stamped as being last modified at 10:38 on December 17, 2021, meaning they were finalized before the O'ahu Advisory Council, which is chartered by the Hawai'i Constitution to serve in an advisory capacity to the Reapportionment Commission, had conducted a quorum meeting and provided its recommendations which include using Makapu'u Point as a boundary. The significant Hawai'i Kai, Waimānalo, and Kailua issues with the Reapportionment Commission's original plan approved on October 28, 2021 for public review were made even worse with the final plan! Hawai'i Kai is split even more. Please look at the following maps and ask which is better?

Mahalo nui loa for considering the Boards' testimony. Should you have any questions, please contact the Board Chairs by email.

Sincerely,



DYLAN P. ARMSTRONG
CHAIR, MĀNOA
NEIGHBORHOOD BOARD NO. 7



IAN ROSS
CHAIR, MAKIKI/LOWER PUNCHBOWL/
TANTALUS NEIGHBORHOOD BOARD NO. 10

Attached: Mānoa Neighborhood Board No. 7 adopted resolution "Requesting The State Of Hawai'i Reapportionment Commission To Redraw The Boundaries Of T.G. House District 20, So That It Includes All Of The Residents Of Mānoa Valley."

From: [carolannr47](#)
To: [OE.Elections.Reapportionment](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Testimony for 1/6/2022 meeting
Date: Thursday, January 6, 2022 3:06:15 AM

Aloha,

I am a resident on Oahu. I am requesting that you listen to the public, be willing to work with communities, and do what makes sense:

- use the natural boundaries of Makapu'u Point and Ka'ena Point for both house and senate districts
- the Waimanalo community is very different from the Hawaii Kai Portlock community
- be transparent and work together
- follow the law
- adopt Bill Hicks plan-He has spoken to the different communities, adjusted the maps accordingly and has submitted it to this Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

Carolann P. Rowe
Aiea, HI 96701

Sent from my T-Mobile 5G Device

From: [Maki Morinoue](#)
To: [OE.Elections.Reapportionment](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] HRC written testimony for 8th House seats on the island of Hawai'i
Date: Thursday, January 6, 2022 8:49:53 AM

Aloha Hawaii Redistricting Committee Members,

I am submitting my written testimony for today, January 6th, 2022, Hawai'i Redistricting Committee meeting.

My name is Maki Morinoue and I support the Community Plan Updated for the Hawai'i Island House Districts.

The recent extraction numbers are very apparent that the island of Hawai'i is entitled to an 8th House seat. Let's not revisit the 2012 Hawai'i Supreme Court ruling relating to the extraction numbers. A revision of the State of Hawai'i House District Maps that reflect an 8th House District for the Island of Hawai'i is apparent. With urgency please allow the public's ability to redesign the redistricting map tool to reflect the 8th House District on the island of Hawai'i.

The sooner you grant public access, the more inclusive and less political it will become as you allow the public to design and add their input into this process before moving further forward. It will also give the community time to collaborate, share and get more people involved in the process making it a fair input alongside your valuable input.

Mahalo for your time and Kokua!
Maki Morinoue
96725

--

Share your ALOHA

"Aloha Spirit" is the coordination of mind and heart within each person. It brings each person to the self. Each person must think and emote good feelings to others. In the contemplation and presence of the life force, "Aloha,"

From: [Christine Heath](#)
To: [OE.Elections.Reapportionment](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Big Island reapportionment
Date: Thursday, January 6, 2022 9:09:40 AM

To Whom it May Concern,

The extraction numbers are clear, the Island of Hawaii is entitled to eight [8] House seats. We fully expect the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission to allocate eight [8] House seats to the island of Hawaii."

Christine Heath

--

Christine Heath
Ex. Director
Hawaii Counseling & Education Center
612-702-6539

From: [Samson Poomaihealani](#)
To: [OE.Elections.Reapportionment](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Big Island additional seats
Date: Thursday, January 6, 2022 9:18:39 AM

To Whom it May Concern,

The extraction numbers are clear, the Island of Hawaii is entitled to eight [8] House seats. We fully expect the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission to allocate eight [8] House seats to the island of Hawaii."

Mahalo,

Samson Po'omaihealani

Papaaloa, Hi

808-962-6128

From: [Aeae](#)
To: [OE.Elections.Reapportionment](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Hawaii Island House Representatives
Date: Thursday, January 6, 2022 9:55:33 AM

Aloha Commissioners, As a life long resident of Hawaii Island. Having the proper voices in the legislation make up is critical for the representation required to move our Island home forward. Based the the recent count the extraction numbers are clear, the Island of Hawaii is entitled to eight 8 House seats. We fully expect the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission to allocate eight 8 House seats to the island of Hawaii. Please act quickly in changing the parameters for the redistricting map to allow for eight House seats on the Big Island.

Mahalo nui loa for your time in addressing this important issue.

Wallace A Ishibashi Jr
27-469 Old Mamalahoa Hwy
Papaikou, Hawaii 96781
808 557 0966

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows

From: [John Gravener](mailto:ipolei11@gmail.com) on behalf of ipolei11@gmail.com
To: [OE.Elections.Reapportionment](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Stop! If it's not broken don't fix it!!!
Date: Thursday, January 6, 2022 10:00:10 AM

I urge the commission to quickly move forward with the higher Department of Defense extraction figure of 99,967 that the military provided on Friday, Dec 31. The commission cannot afford a long debate on the best method for extracting non-resident individuals from census blocks. The commission has the zip codes plus 4/5 data and needs to proceed to extract the individuals based on the zip codes.

Do not delay longer, produce the new maps based on the state constitution criteria; Hawaii's Constitution mandates that Districts shall be contiguous, compact and where possible, follow...easily recognizable geographical features. Time is of the essence, as the deadline from the state Supreme Court gave the commission until Feb. 27 to file its final redistricting plans with the state Office of Elections. Let's avoid what happened in 2011 when the commission was sued for its reapportionment plans that apparently undercounted non-residents in the state.

The high court ruled in 2012 that the commission needed to redo its redistricting proposals as a result of this lawsuit. The Hawaii Supreme Court ruled in 2012 that college students and military who are not permanent residents MUST be removed from population estimates used to redraw the boundaries

Aloha
Cindy J
Kalama Valley Resident

From: [Becky Gardner - Policy Matters LLC](#)
To: [OE.Elections.Reapportionment](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Fwd:
Date: Thursday, January 6, 2022 10:00:54 AM
Attachments: [Reapportionment Testimony 1-6-22.pdf](#)

Aloha,
Please find my testimony for the Reapportionment meeting on 1/6/22 attached. I plan to testify orally as well.
Thank you,
Becky Gardner



January 6, 2022

Re: Public Testimony on Reapportionment Commission Meeting January 3, 2022

Aloha, Commissioners:

My name is Becky Gardner and I am submitting this testimony on behalf of myself and as Owner & Principal of Policy Matters LLC. I have provided several testimonies over the last several months to highlight some errors of law made by the Commission as the process has unfolded. Until corrected, each of the proposed maps are invalid.

Thus, I am very encouraged by the new data that was shared by the Reapportionment Commission staff at the last meeting on January 3, which demonstrated rigorously researched population figures and a tally of non-permanent resident military and their dependents which is far more consistent with historical patterns. This data, if accepted by this Commission, will give it an opportunity to correct the errors of law the public has strongly and enthusiastically opposed over the course of this process.

This clean slate will enable the Commission to remedy the constitutional defects of each of the proposed plans it has considered to date. Among those defects are as follows:

(1) The proposed maps are: based on an under-extraction of non-permanent military and their dependents at a number that is not consistent with past extractions and traditional, more accurate interpretations of Census data maintained by DBEDT; settles for a non-permanent resident extraction at nearly 2/3rds of what's been extracted in prior reapportionments; and results in an artificially inflated population count for the Island of Oahu – a violation of Article IV, Section 6 of the Hawaii State Constitution; HRS 25-2; and the Step 1 process clearly outlined in Solomon v. Abercrombie, 126 Haw. 283 (2012);

(2) The voting power of the Native Hawaiian population in Waimanalo, with some of the greatest per capita presence on the Island of Oahu, has been severely diluted – with district lines drawn to include a mountain ridge traditionally used as a boundary, as a mid-district barrier that now cleaves a wildly-shaped new district in East Oahu - severely disrupting several communities in violation of Article IV Section 6, which directs the Commission to draw districts are contiguous, compact, do not “unduly favor a person or political faction”, and avoids the “submergence of an area in a larger district wherein substantially different socio-economic interests predominate”; and

(3) A number of districts, in both map proposals, blatantly appear to have been drawn “to unduly favor a person or political faction” in contravention of Article IV, Section 6 (2) of the HRS section 25-2(b)(1).

As this Commission grapples with this new data, which by all indications is the most accurate, robustly researched and compiled - subjected to examination, evaluation, and discussion by Reapportionment Commission staff and military personnel who are professional experts in understanding the source, nature, and implications of this data – I respectfully request that Commission members honor the diligence and integrity of this process.

When determining whether to accept the new extraction number presented by Commission staff, it is important for this Commission to keep top of mind the key instructions outlined in Solomon, which unequivocally admonished the 2012 Reapportionment Commission from conflated the STEP 1 and STEP 2 processes of Reapportionment.

It would be constitutionally invalid to focus on any perceived deficiencies in census block-level data – although important for STEP 2 – as a justification for shirking its responsibilities to engage in the apportionment of legislators AMONG the Basic Island Units as required by STEP 1. This is clearly a sequential process, and the black letter of the Hawaii State Constitution clearly dictates– through Article IV, section 4 “APPORTINMENT AMONG BASIC ISLAND UNITS; and section 5 “**MINIMUM REPRESENTATION OF BASIC ISLAND UNITS**” that neighbor island representation must take precedence over any focus on section 6, APPORTIONMENT **WITHIN** BASIC ISLAND UNITS.

This issue is very similar to the legal questions presented in Solomon, where the court explained very clearly that the 2012 Reapportionment Commission violated the constitution when it: ***“undertook its reapportionment task by focusing solely on identification of non-permanent residents for step two and using the results for step two to identify the non-permanent resident population for step one.”***

Furthermore, this Commission must keep in mind the July 1, 2021 Attorney General Opinion issued at the request of Senator Laura Acasio which focused on the extent that the Commission had “sufficient data.”

This second set of data is far more rich, detailed, and rigorously researched. The commission has better, more sufficient data now - and is constitutionally bound to do its due diligence and incorporate this higher quality data in its extraction and map-drawing.

BASIC FUNCTIONS OF DEMOCRACY

Today, one year ago, we witnessed a horrific attack on our democracy in our nation’s capitol. The New York Times editorial board recently called on **“Americans of all stripes who value their self-government” to “mobilize at every level...to win elections and help protect the basic functions of democracy.”** I want to recognize, honor, and salute all the community leaders, particularly neighborhood boards, who are answering this call – as reapportionment and redistricting is foundational to our “basic functions of democracy.” If we let things slide at this level, we have seen how a fascism creep can easily hijack a government. We can’t let that happen anymore, and it starts here, in Hawaii.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this testimony.

Sincerely,



Rebecca (Becky) Gardner, Esq.

From: [Pule Ching](#)
To: [OE.Elections.Reapportionment](#)
Cc: [Ralph Boyea](#); [Mary Marvin Porter](#); [Jon Olson](#); [Barbara Dalton](#); [Shannon Matson](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Testimony Reapportionment Committee mtg ZOOM 10:00 am jan 6
Date: Thursday, January 6, 2022 10:04:36 AM
Attachments: [The extraction numbers are clear.docx](#)

I have attached my written testimony since I am unable to attend the Zoom meeting due to work.

Mahalo,
J.B. Ching

Testimony for Reapportionment Meeting, Jan 6, 10:00 a.m.

The reality of a nine-member commission deciding what is appropriate for reapportioning districts and seemingly disregarding public outcry is offensive to me. I am unable to testify in-person today via zoom at 10:00 a.m. because I am working. I wonder why 10:00 a.m. was chosen as a time for public participation when many of us have jobs and cannot attend. I, along with others, have wanted to ask the commission about their decisions but have been thwarted. When will the commission answer to the public? Why did the commission seemingly ignore the concerns public testimony participants provided at earlier public meetings regarding the extraction numbers?

The extraction numbers are clear, the Island of Hawaii is entitled to eight [8] House seats. We fully expect the Hawaii Reapportionment Commission to allocate eight [8] House seats to the island of Hawaii. I further recommend the commission consult/and or include expert Bill Hicks, and Ralph Boyea who have testified and drawn alternative maps for the reapportionment process. Working together, new equitable maps can be redrawn reflecting what each district deserves as stated by law:

Hawaii Const. Art. IV, § 6 which requires compact, contiguous, and preserves communities of Interest

Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 25-2(b) (1)-(6) which requires unduly favoring a person or Party

I appreciate the opportunity to express my concerns and thank the commission for the work they have done. I encourage each member of the commission to make fair and impartial decisions about reapportionment going forward, recognizing Hawaii Island's right to an eighth district.

It is apparent **WE**, including the commission can get this done in nine weeks with help from state-wide community members, concerned citizens and the general population which you, the commission, serve. **WE** are committed to a fair and equitable redistricting which preserves communities of interest and does not unduly favor a person or Party.

WE expect no less.

Respectfully,
Jacquelyn Benton Ching

From: [Barbara Dalton](#)
To: [OE.Elections.Reapportionment](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Testimony, 1/6/22 meeting
Date: Thursday, January 6, 2022 10:52:24 AM

My name is Barbara Dalton and I live Ka'u, in the southern part of Hawaii Island.

Hawaii's future resides on the big island. Fortunately, Madam Pele sees fit to keep making it bigger. The Big Island's overall population increase in the 2020 census would have been greater had it not been for the 2018 Kilauea eruption and the 2020 pandemic. For many hardworking Oahu residents, moving to the big island represents the only affordable way to retire comfortably and remain in the state. While pockets of the big island have fallen prey to wealthy off-shore real estate interests, many areas remain within reach of the other 99 percent. That must not change.

When I came to the Big Island 40 years ago, we lived by one adage: "nobody's coming." I lived for ten years in rural South Kona on catchment water with no electricity and shared a party line with other households. I remember when 9-1-1 emergency service was introduced, and called 9-1-1 after driving home one night and seeing a downed electric line arcing on the ground. The more remote southern areas of the island still had party lines through the 1990s. Areas of Puna still have few options for telephone service. While we understand and welcome the logistical challenges of living on the Big Island, the disenfranchisement of many of our communities must not be institutionalized by the Reapportionment Commission's disregard of the law and the public will.

Failing to draw an eighth house district for the big island invites a legal challenge, based on several legal precedents, not just Article 4 of the State Constitution and the Solomon decision. It is critical that the commission extract the number of non-permanent residents provided on December 31, 2021. In 2005 the Hawaii Supreme Court held that the term "resident population" used in the Hawaii County Charter necessarily excludes nonresident service-members and their dependents. Further, the public approved using "permanent residents" for district apportionment by voting accordingly to amend the State Constitution in 1992. The intent of both the electorate and the Hawaii State Constitution is clear: only the permanent resident population of Hawaii should be included in data counts used to draw new district maps.

The non-permanent resident military population makes only a partial impact on state services; we "permanent residents," on the other hand, long for the

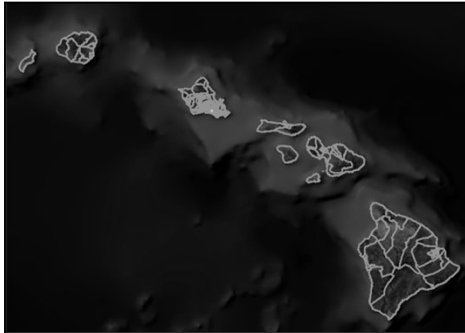
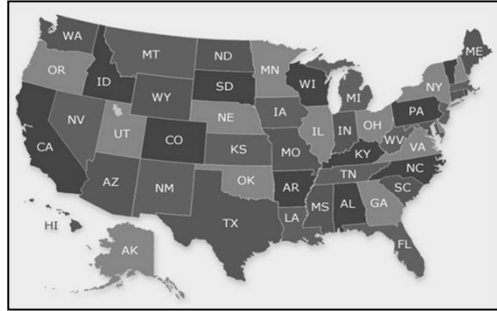
cost-of-living and health care benefits received by military families. Oahu's population might include thousands of such families at any given time, but that island also has sidewalks, sewer systems, and a near-universal power grid. Visit vast areas of the Big Island and you will notice the absence of such basic infrastructure.

I have been a public servant on Hawaii Island for decades, was the postmaster of Naalehu (the southernmost community in the United States), a substitute teacher, the governor's West Hawaii liaison, and a U.S. Census Field Supervisor. For the 2010 census, I enumerated my own house, which had been occupied since the 1970s. Despite the challenges of the door-to-door operations in the midst of the pandemic, the Los Angeles Regional Office, the entity overseeing Hawaii Census operations, had the highest response rate in the United States. It's a specious argument to question the accuracy of the the census count.

Thank you to all the diligent testifiers and dedicated community members who have so closely monitored this rushed reapportionment process. Thank you to commission members and staff who have paid close attention to the wishes of the community. Now do the right thing.

Best regards,
Barbara Dalton

**VI. REPORT ON THE STATUS OF
THE REAPPORTIONMENT
COMMISSION'S SEPTEMBER 2021
REQUEST THAT THE MILITARY
CONFIRM THE NUMBER OF ACTIVE-
DUTY SPONSORS WITH DUTY
STATION OF HAWAII BUT STATE OF
LEGAL RESIDENCE NOT HAWAII BY
MAILING ZIP AND MAILING ZIP
EXTENSION, AND ACTION, IF
NECESSARY, REGARDING THE
PERMANENT RESIDENT
POPULATION BASE TO BE USED
FOR LEGISLATIVE
REAPPORTIONMENT AND
REDISTRICTING**



Reapportionment and Redistricting in Hawaii

Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base

-

version 12/31/2021 (v1231)

Hawaii Reapportionment Commission January 6, 2022



Timeline to Determine Hawaii Population Base - 2022



Non-Permanent Residents - Military

Criteria 1: Non-Permanent Residents

Criteria 2: Counted as residents in the P.L. 94-171 census data

Q1: How many military sponsors who declare a state of legal residence outside Hawaii were living in Hawaii on Census Day?

Q2: How many of those military sponsor's dependents were living in Hawaii on Census Day?

Received ~~December 29, 2021 at 3:43 pm HST~~ December 31, 2021 at 12:44 pm HST

Active Duty Population Living in Hawaii, But State of Legal Residence is Not Hawaii (as of March 31, 2020)											
By Mailing Zip Code, Person Type and Ages of Children											
Sources: DEERS Extract Database, Active Duty Master Personnel File											

- Processing Steps:
- Initial quality control and cross checks
 - Teams meeting with DMDC to understand why the differences
 - (as needed, to be completed by Jan 3, 2022 if possible)
 - Assign to Basic Island Units (BIU) for Reapportionment (Step 1)
 - Reapportion Senate and House for each BIU
 - Assign to census blocks for extraction
 - Extract from Federal Population Base to create Hawaii Population Base
 - Provide to Esri to add to Hawaii Redistricting Online (HRO)
 - Create template plans for Redistricting (Step 2)
 - Commission and public can begin creating new plans

Hawaii Population Base – using 12/31/2021 DMDC data

DMDCRS#147060

Logic for first Data pull:

6/2/20 **64,415**

11/8/21 **64,129**

non-HI zip **93,995**

12/31/21 **99,967**

- Included the following Person Categories: Active Duty Military, Reserve, and National Guard
- Included both Sponsor and Dependent
- Record must be current as of March 31st, 2020 and alive
- Sponsor must have a Residence Mailing location in Hawaii
- Dependents must have a Residence Mailing location in Hawaii regardless the location of the sponsor
- **NO** logic to remove members with legal residence in Hawaii
- Duplicate records were dropped based on Person ID (keeping the first record)

Data correction logic:

- The first data pull was based on a program designed for another location report. The original programmer added logic to correct location reporting:
 - verify the residence mailing zip against a zip lookup table
 - If zip is not found then keep the state and country code reported by Services
 - If zip is found then use the state and country code from the zip lookup table

Hawaii Population Base – using 12/31/2021 DMDC data

DRS #147060 – Methodology (Dec. 30, 2021)

from DMDC (Scott Seggerman)

6/2/20 **64,415**

- 1) Pulled any DoD Affiliated record (Sponsor or Dependent) to an Active Duty Sponsor (Personnel Category Code = 'A') whose Mailing Address State Code was Hawaii (HI) from the Defense Enrollment and Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) Point-in-Time Extract (PITE) as of March 31, 2020. The corresponding Sponsor had to be current as of end of March 30, 2020, and the relationship to the sponsor had to be current as of end of March 30, 2020. All records pulled had a Death Flag Code of "N".

11/8/21 **64,129**

non-HI zip **93,995**

Records read in: 43,361,072 --- Records returned: 102,468

12/31/21 **99,967**

- 2) Matched the Sponsor SSN of step1 to the March 2020 Active Duty Master Personnel File by SSN and determined the state of legal residence for the Sponsor.

Input file: 102,468 --- Active Duty Master File: 1,371,791 --- Records returned: 102,468

SSNs matched: 102,205 (99.74%)

Count with State of Legal Residence of Hawaii: 2,428

- 3) Removed 2,428 from 102,468. Of the remaining 100,040, there were 2,501 zip codes that did not have the first 3 digits of 967-968. That left 99,967 records.

Sponsors: 44,277

Spouses: 24,028

Children: 31,143

Other Dependents: 319*

Total: 99,967

- 4) Final table showed full 9-digit Mailing Address Zip Code in Column A, Number of Sponsors in Column B, Number of Spouses in Column C, Children (Person Association Reason Code of Child, Stepchild or Ward) by individual ages 0-18 and 19+ in Columns D-X, Number of Children in Column Y (sum of D-X), Number of Other Dependents in Column Z, Number of Total Dependents in Column AA (Y+Z), and Total Individuals in Column AB (C+D+AA).

*-Other Dependents include Parent (243), Parent-in-Law (75), or Stepparent (1).

Hawaii Population Base – using 12/31/2021 DMDC data

DRS #147060 – Methodology (Dec. 30, 2021)

from DMDC (Scott Seggerman)

- 1) Pulled any DoD Affiliated record (Sponsor or Dependent) to an Active Duty Sponsor (Personnel Category Code = 'A') whose Mailing Address State Code was Hawaii (HI) from the Defense Enrollment and Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) Point-in-Time Extract (PITE) as of March 31, 2020. The corresponding Sponsor had to be current as of end of March 30, 2020, and the relationship to the sponsor had to be current as of end of March 30, 2020. All records pulled had a Death Flag Code of "N".

Records read in: 43,361,072 — Records returned: 102,468

- 2) Matched the Sponsor SSN of step1 to the March 2020 Active Duty Master Personnel File by SSN and determined the state of legal residence for the Sponsor.

Input file: 102,468 — Active Duty Master File: 1,371,791 — Records returned: 102,468

SSNs matched: 102,205 (99.74%)

Count with State of Legal Residence of Hawaii: 2,428

- 3) Removed 2,428 from 102,468. Of the remaining 100,040, there were 2,501 zip codes that did not have the first 3 digits of 967-968. That left 99,967 records.

Sponsors: 44,277

Spouses: 24,028

Children: 31,143

Other Dependents: 319*

Total: 99,967

- 4) Final table showed full 9-digit Mailing Address Zip Code in Column A, Number of Sponsors in Column B, Number of Spouses in Column C, Children (Person Association Reason Code of Child, Stepchild or Ward) by individual ages 0-18 and 19+ in Columns D-X, Number of Children in Column Y (sum of D-X), Number of Other Dependents in Column Z, Number of Total Dependents in Column AA (Y+Z), and Total Individuals in Column AB (C+D+AA).

6/2/20

64,415

11/8/21

64,129

non-HI zip

93,995

12/31/21

99,967

- 1) Pull Active Duty Sponsors with Duty Station Hawaii and State of Legal Residence outside Hawaii
- 2) Pull Dependents of those Sponsors

*-Other Dependents include Parent (243), Parent-in-Law (75), or Stepparent (1).

Hawaii Population Base – using 12/31/2021 DMDC data

DRS #147060 – Methodology (Dec. 30, 2021)

from DMDC (Scott Seggerman)

- 1) Pulled any DoD Affiliated record (Sponsor or Dependent) to an Active Duty Sponsor (Personnel Category Code = 'A') whose Mailing Address State Code was Hawaii (HI) from the Defense Enrollment and Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) Point-in-Time Extract (PITE) as of March 31, 2020. The corresponding Sponsor had to be current as of end of March 30, 2020, and the relationship to the sponsor had to be current as of end of March 30, 2020. All records pulled had a Death Flag Code of "N".

Records read in: 43,361,072 — Records returned: 102,468

- 2) Matched the Sponsor SSN of step1 to the March 2020 Active Duty Master Personnel File by SSN and determined the state of legal residence for the Sponsor.

Input file: 102,468 — Active Duty Master File: 1,371,791 — Records returned: 102,468

SSNs matched: 102,205 (99.74%)

Count with State of Legal Residence of Hawaii: 2,428

- 3) Removed 2,428 from 102,468. Of the remaining 100,040, there were 2,501 zip codes that did not have the first 3 digits of 967-968. That left 99,967 records.

Sponsors: 44,277

Spouses: 24,028

Children: 31,143

Other Dependents: 319*

Total: 99,967

- 4) Final table showed full 9-digit Mailing Address Zip Code in Column A, Number of Sponsors in Column B, Number of Spouses in Column C, Children (Person Association Reason Code of Child, Stepchild or Ward) by individual ages 0-18 and 19+ in Columns D-X, Number of Children in Column Y (sum of D-X), Number of Other Dependents in Column Z, Number of Total Dependents in Column AA (Y+Z), and Total Individuals in Column AB (C+D+AA).

*-Other Dependents include Parent (243), Parent-in-Law (75), or Stepparent (1).

6/2/20 **64,415**

11/8/21 **64,129**

non-HI zip **93,995**

12/31/21 **99,967**

1) Pull Active Duty Sponsors with Duty Station Hawaii and State of Legal Residence outside Hawaii

2) Pull Dependents of those Sponsors

1) Pull all Active Duty Sponsors and all Dependents with mailing address in Hawaii (HI)
2) Match Dependents to Sponsors
3) Remove Sponsors and Dependents if Sponsor's State of Legal Residence is Hawaii

Hawaii Population Base – using 12/31/2021 DMDC data

DRS #147060 – Methodology (Dec. 30, 2021)
from DMDC (Scott Seggerman)

6/2/20 **64,415**

- 1) Pulled any DoD Affiliated record (Sponsor or Dependent) to an Active Duty Sponsor (Personnel Category Code = 'A') whose Mailing Address State Code was Hawaii (HI) from the Defense Enrollment and Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) Point-in-Time Extract (PITE) as of March 31, 2020. The corresponding Sponsor had to be current as of end of March 30, 2020, and the relationship to the sponsor had to be current as of end of March 30, 2020. All records pulled had a Death Flag Code of "N".

11/8/21 **64,129**

non-HI zip **93,995**

Records read in: 43,361,072 --- Records returned: 102,468

12/31/21 **99,967**

- 2) Matched the Sponsor SSN of step1 to the March 2020 Active Duty Master File by SSN and determined the state of legal residence for the Sponsor.

Input file: 102,468 --- Active Duty Master File: 1,371,791 --- Records returned: 102,468

SSNs matched: 102,205 (99.74%)

Count with State of Legal Residence of Hawaii: 2,428

- 3) Removed 2,428 from 102,468. Of the remaining 100,040, there were 2,428 records that do not have the first 3 digits of 967-968. That left 99,967 records.

Sponsors: 44,277

Spouses: 24,028

Children: 31,143

Other Dependents: 319*

Total: 99,967

- 4) Final table showed full 9-digit Mailing Address Zip Code in Column A, Number of Sponsors in Column B, Number of Spouses in Column C, Children (Person Association Reason Code of Child, Stepchild or Ward) by individual ages 0-18 and 19+ in Columns D-X, Number of Children in Column Y (sum of D-X), Number of Other Dependents in Column Z, Number of Total Dependents in Column AA (Y+Z), and Total Individuals in Column AB (C+D+AA).

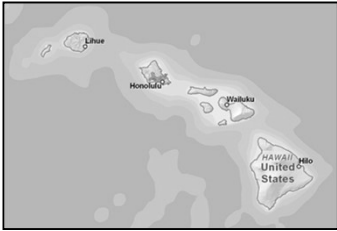
Bottom line: believe the prior reports should not be used, and Scott's latest pull best meets the needs of determining those who were physically present in HI at time of Census. **from PACOM (Ann Biggers)**

- By matching "apples to apples" of physical location (as best described by first pulling HI mailing addresses) of AD sponsors with Legal Residence not Hawaii, and any Dependents associated with AD sponsors on the date of the Census, Scott's logic best meets the State's needs.

- 1) Pull all Active Duty Sponsors and all Dependents with mailing address in Hawaii (HI)
- 2) Match Sponsors to Dependents
- 3) Remove Sponsors and Dependents with State of Legal Residence in Hawaii

*-Other Dependents include Parent (243), Parent-in-Law (75), or Stepparent (1).

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?

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.

Note: The military know each Sponsor's state of legal residence.

The Sponsor's state of legal residence is then applied to all of the dependents (spouse, children, other) of that Sponsor.

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

Bureau of the Census

15 CFR Chapter I

[Docket Number 160526465–8033–03]

RIN 0607–XC026

Final 2020 Census Residence Criteria and Residence Situations

AGENCY: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Final criteria.

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).

13. U.S. Military Personnel

(a) *U.S. military personnel assigned to military barracks/dormitories in the United States on Census Day—Counted at the military barracks/dormitories.*

(b) *U.S. military personnel (and dependents living with them) living in the United States (living either on base or off base) who are not assigned to barracks/dormitories on Census Day—Counted at the residence where they live and sleep most of the time.*

10. College Students (and Staff Living in College Housing)

(a) *College students living at their parents' or guardians' home while attending college in the United States—Counted at their parents' or guardians' home.*

(b) *College students living away from their parents' or guardians' home while attending college in the United States (living either on-campus or off-campus)—Counted at the on-campus or off-campus residence where they live and sleep most of the time. If they are living in college/university student housing (such as dormitories or residence halls) on Census Day, they are counted at the college/university student housing.*

Step 1 – Reapportionment using 12/31 population base



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.

- **Federal**
U.S. Census

Hawaii Reapportionment Commission and Advisory Councils

- **State**

State Senate

- apportion 25 seats among 4 Basic Island Units

- draw districts with balanced population within BIU

- assign staggered 4 year and 2 year terms for 2022

State House

- apportion 51 seats among 4 Basic Island Units

- draw districts with balanced population within BIU

Hawaii

Maui

- Maui
- Molokai
- Lanai
- Kahoolawe

Kauai

- Kauai
- Niihau

Oahu

Step 2 – Redistricting using 12/31 population base



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.

- **Federal**
U.S. Census

- draw districts with balanced population within state

Hawaii Reapportionment Commission and Advisory Councils

- **State**

State Senate

- apportion 25 seats among 4 Basic Island Units

- draw districts with balanced population within BIU

- assign staggered 4 year and 2 year terms for 2022

State House

- apportion 51 seats among 4 Basic Island Units

- draw districts with balanced population within BIU

Hawaii

Maui

- Maui
- Molokai
- Lanai
- Kahoolawe

Kauai

- Kauai
- Niihau

Oahu

Step 1 – Reapportionment using 12/31 population base



Legislative
Reference
Bureau

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.

Solomon v. Abercrombie, 126 Hawai'i 283 (2012)

In preparing a new plan, the Commission must first—pursuant to article IV, section 4—determine the total number of permanent residents in the state and in each county and use those numbers to allocate the 25 members of the senate and 51 members of the house of representatives among the four counties. Upon such allocation, the Commission must then—pursuant to article IV, section 6—apportion the senate and house members among nearly equal numbers of permanent residents within each of the four counties. 8

Step 1 – Reapportionment using 12/31 population base

Hawaii Population Base using December 31, 2021 military dataset - all rows

Federal Population Base 1,455,271 U.S. Census residents

Statewide extraction of 99,967 military non-permanent residents

Statewide extraction of 7,250 university non-permanent residents

Hawaii Population Base 1,348,054 Hawaii permanent residents

53,922 Statewide Senate ideal population

26,432 Statewide House ideal population

17,737 Statewide Senate+House ideal population

Need to extract from Federal Population Base (Basic Island Unit level)
to create Hawaii Population Base for Reapportionment

Step 1 – Reapportionment using 12/31 population base

Hawaii Population Base using December 31, 2021 military dataset - all rows

Federal Population Base 1,455,271 U.S. Census residents

 Statewide extraction of 99,967 military non-permanent residents
 Statewide extraction of 7,250 university non-permanent residents

Hawaii Population Base	1,348,054	Hawaii permanent residents
	53,922	Statewide Senate ideal population
	26,432	Statewide House ideal population
	17,737	Statewide Senate+House ideal population

Federal Population Base by Basic Island Unit

Oahu	1,016,508
Hawaii	200,629
Maui	164,836
Kauai	73,298

Using 5-digit Zip Code (Zip5) to identify the Basic Island Unit
--

Hawaii Population Base by Basic Island Unit

Oahu	910,521	using military extraction of	99,398
		and university extraction of	6,589
Hawaii	199,990	using military extraction of	140
		and university extraction of	499
Maui	164,539	using military extraction of	188
		and university extraction of	109
Kauai	73,004	using military extraction of	241
		and university extraction of	53

Step 1 – Reapportionment using 12/31 population base

State Senate Seats and Ideal Population by Basic Island Unit

Oahu	17	target = 53,560
Hawaii	4	target = 49,998
Maui	3	target = 54,846
Kauai	1	target = 73,004

Using the Method of Equal Proportions

State House Seats and Ideal Population by Basic Island Unit

Oahu	34	target = 26,780
Hawaii	8	target = 24,999
Maui	6	target = 27,423
Kauai	3	target = 24,335

Federal Population Base by Basic Island Unit

Oahu	1,016,508
Hawaii	200,629
Maui	164,836
Kauai	73,298

Using 5-digit Zip Code (Zip5) to identify the Basic Island Unit

Hawaii Population Base by Basic Island Unit

Oahu	910,521	using military extraction of	99,398
		and university extraction of	6,589
Hawaii	199,990	using military extraction of	140
		and university extraction of	499
Maui	164,539	using military extraction of	188
		and university extraction of	109
Kauai	73,004	using military extraction of	241
		and university extraction of	53

Step 1 – Reapportionment using 12/31 population base

State Senate Seats and Ideal Population by Basic Island Unit

Oahu	17	target = 53,560
Hawaii	4	target = 49,998
Maui	3	target = 54,846
Kauai	1	target = 73,004

Using the Method of Equal Proportions

State House Seats and Ideal Population by Basic Island Unit

Oahu	34	target = 26,780
Hawaii	8	target = 24,999
Maui	6	target = 27,423
Kauai	3	target = 24,335

One House seat moves from Oahu to Hawaii

Federal Population Base by Basic Island Unit

Oahu	1,016,508
Hawaii	200,629
Maui	164,836
Kauai	73,298

Using 5-digit Zip Code (Zip5) to identify the Basic Island Unit

Hawaii Population Base by Basic Island Unit

Oahu	910,521	using military extraction of	99,398
		and university extraction of	6,589
Hawaii	199,990	using military extraction of	140
		and university extraction of	499
Maui	164,539	using military extraction of	188
		and university extraction of	109
Kauai	73,004	using military extraction of	241
		and university extraction of	53

Step 1 – Reapportionment using 12/31 population base

State Senate Seats and Ideal Population by Basic Island Unit

Oahu	17	target = 53,560
Hawaii	4	target = 49,998
Maui	3	target = 54,846
Kauai	1	target = 73,004

Using the Method of Equal Proportions

State House Seats and Ideal Population by Basic Island Unit

Oahu	34	target = 26,780
Hawaii	8	target = 24,999
Maui	6	target = 27,423
Kauai	3	target = 24,335

One House seat moves from Oahu to Hawaii

Federal Population Base by Basic Island Unit

Oahu	1,016,508
Hawaii	200,629
Maui	164,836
Kauai	73,298

Using 5-digit Zip Code (Zip5) to identify the Basic Island Unit

Hawaii Population Base by Basic Island Unit

Oahu	910,521	using military extraction of	99,398
		and university extraction of	6,589
Hawaii	199,990	using military extraction of	140
		and university extraction of	499
Maui	164,539	using military extraction of	188
		and university extraction of	109
Kauai	73,004	using military extraction of	241
		and university extraction of	53

Step 2 – Redistricting using 12/31 population base



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.

- **Federal**
U.S. Census

- draw districts with balanced population within state

Hawaii Reapportionment Commission and Advisory Councils

- **State**

State Senate

- apportion 25 seats among 4 Basic Island Units

- draw districts with balanced population within BIU

- assign staggered 4 year and 2 year terms for 2022

State House

- apportion 51 seats among 4 Basic Island Units

- draw districts with balanced population within BIU

Hawaii

Maui

- Maui
- Molokai
- Lanai
- Kahoolawe

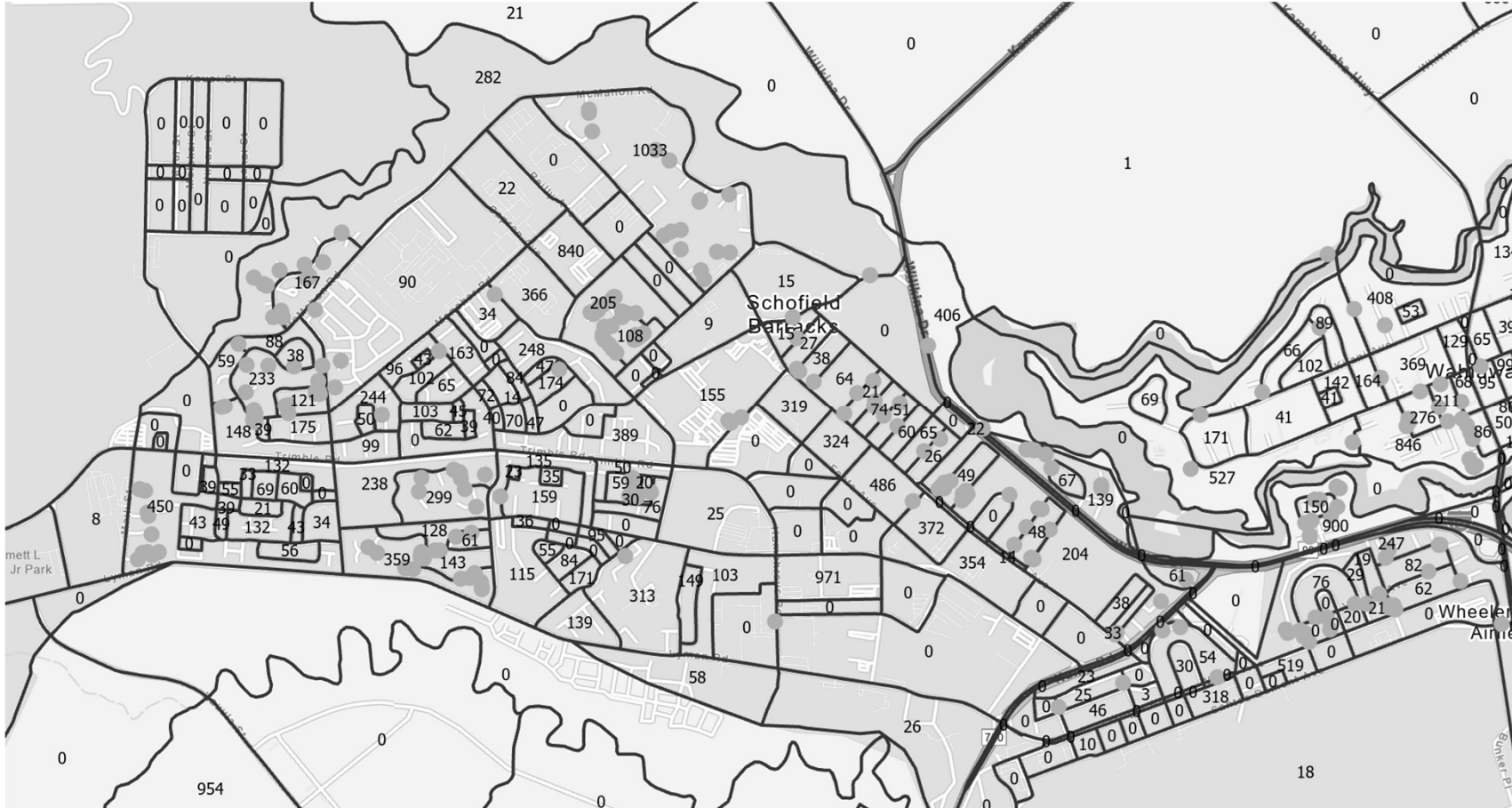
Kauai

- Kauai
- Niihau

Oahu

Step 2 – Redistricting using 12/31 population base

Extract Military and University NPR from Federal Population Base (U.S. Census blocks) to create block-level Hawaii Population Base for Redistricting



Schofield area – 18,756 military non-permanent residents to extract (2,836 had to be extracted from outside Schofield - Wheeler and Wahiawa)

Step 2 – Redistricting using 12/31 population base

Extract Military and University NPR from Federal Population Base (U.S. Census blocks)
to create block-level Hawaii Population Base for Redistricting

107,217 to extract

1 within block

2 adjoining blocks

3 neighboring blocks

4 zip code area

5 islandwide



Step 2 – Redistricting using 12/31 population base

Extract Military and University NPR from Federal Population Base (U.S. Census blocks)
to create block-level Hawaii Population Base for Redistricting

107,217 to extract

**1 within block
71,500**

2 adjoining blocks

3 neighboring blocks

4 zip code area

5 islandwide



Step 2 – Redistricting using 12/31 population base

Extract Military and University NPR from Federal Population Base (U.S. Census blocks)
to create block-level Hawaii Population Base for Redistricting

107,217 to extract

**1 within block
71,500**

**2 adjoining blocks
21,020**

3 neighboring blocks

4 zip code area

5 islandwide



Step 2 – Redistricting using 12/31 population base

Extract Military and University NPR from Federal Population Base (U.S. Census blocks)
to create block-level Hawaii Population Base for Redistricting

107,217 to extract

**1 within block
71,500**

**2 adjoining blocks
21,020**

**3 neighboring blocks
14,697**

4 zip code area

5 islandwide



Step 2 – Redistricting using 12/31 population base

Extract Military and University NPR from Federal Population Base (U.S. Census blocks)
to create block-level Hawaii Population Base for Redistricting

107,217 to extract

1 within block
71,500

2 adjoining blocks
21,020

3 neighboring blocks
14,697

4 zip code area
0

5 islandwide
0



Step 2 – Redistricting using 12/31 population base

Extract Military and University NPR from Federal Population Base (U.S. Census blocks) to create block-level Hawaii Population Base for Redistricting

107,217 to extract

1 within block
71,500

2 adjoining blocks
21,020

3 neighboring blocks
14,697 auto 11,506
man 2,836

4 zip code area
0

5 islandwide
0



(2,836 had to be extracted from outside Schofield - Wheeler and Wahiawa)

Step 2 – Redistricting using 12/31 population base

Extract Military and University NPR from Federal Population Base (U.S. Census blocks) to create block-level Hawaii Population Base for Redistricting

107,217 to extract

1 within block
71,500

2 adjoining blocks
21,020

3 neighboring blocks
14,697 auto 11,506
man 2,836

4 zip code area
0

5 islandwide
0



(2,836 had to be extracted from outside Schofield - Wheeler and Wahiawa)

Schofield	96857 and 96786
Wheeler	96854 and 96786
Wahiawa	96786

Step 2 – Redistricting using 12/31 population base

Extract Military and University NPR from Federal Population Base (U.S. Census blocks) to create block-level Hawaii Population Base for Redistricting



(2,836 had to be extracted from outside Schofield - Wheeler and Wahiawa)
6,176 NPRM to extract from Census block 150030095122003

Step 2 – Redistricting using 12/31 population base

Extract Military and University NPR from Federal Population Base (U.S. Census blocks) to create block-level Hawaii Population Base for Redistricting



(2,836 had to be extracted from outside Schofield - Wheeler and Wahiawa)

6,176 NPRM to extract from Census block 150030095122003

354 people were reported by U.S. Census in that block

U.S. Census also reports that 350 of the 354 are in group quarters

Step 2 – Redistricting using 12/31 population base

Extract Military and University NPR from Federal Population Base (U.S. Census blocks) to create block-level Hawaii Population Base for Redistricting



(2,836 had to be extracted from outside Schofield - Wheeler and Wahiawa)

6,176 NPRM to extract from Census block 150030095122003

354 people were reported by U.S. Census in that block

U.S. Census also reports that 350 of the 354 are in group quarters

Step 2 – Redistricting using 12/31 population base

Extract Military and University NPR from Federal Population Base (U.S. Census blocks) to create block-level Hawaii Population Base for Redistricting



(2,836 had to be extracted from outside Schofield - Wheeler and Wahiawa)

6,176 NPRM to extract from Census block 150030095122003

354 people were reported by U.S. Census in that block

U.S. Census also reports that 350 of the 354 are in group quarters

Step 2 – Redistricting using 12/31 population base

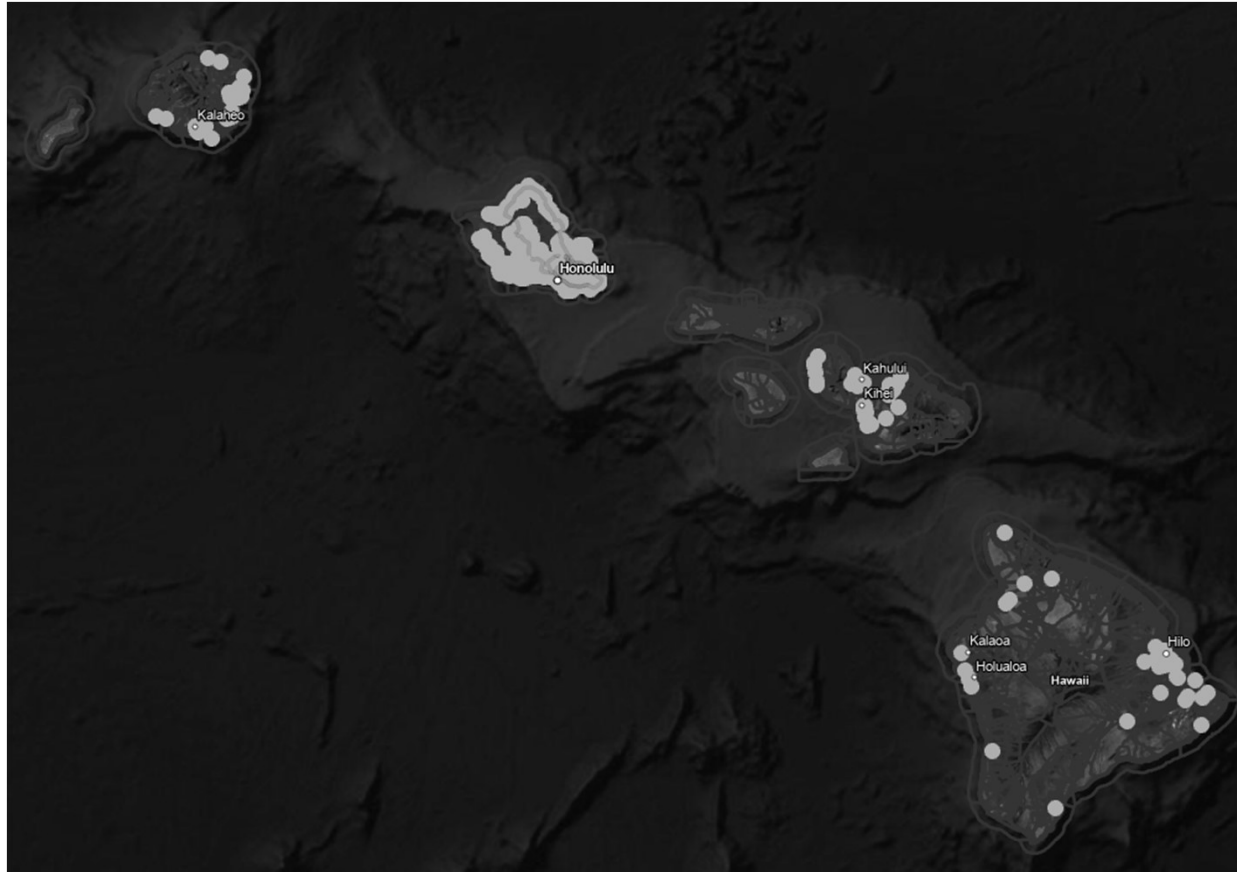
Extract Military and University NPR from Federal Population Base (U.S. Census blocks) to create block-level Hawaii Population Base for Redistricting



700 NPRM to extract from Census block 150039818011028
0 people were reported by U.S. Census in that block

Step 2 – Redistricting using 12/31 population base

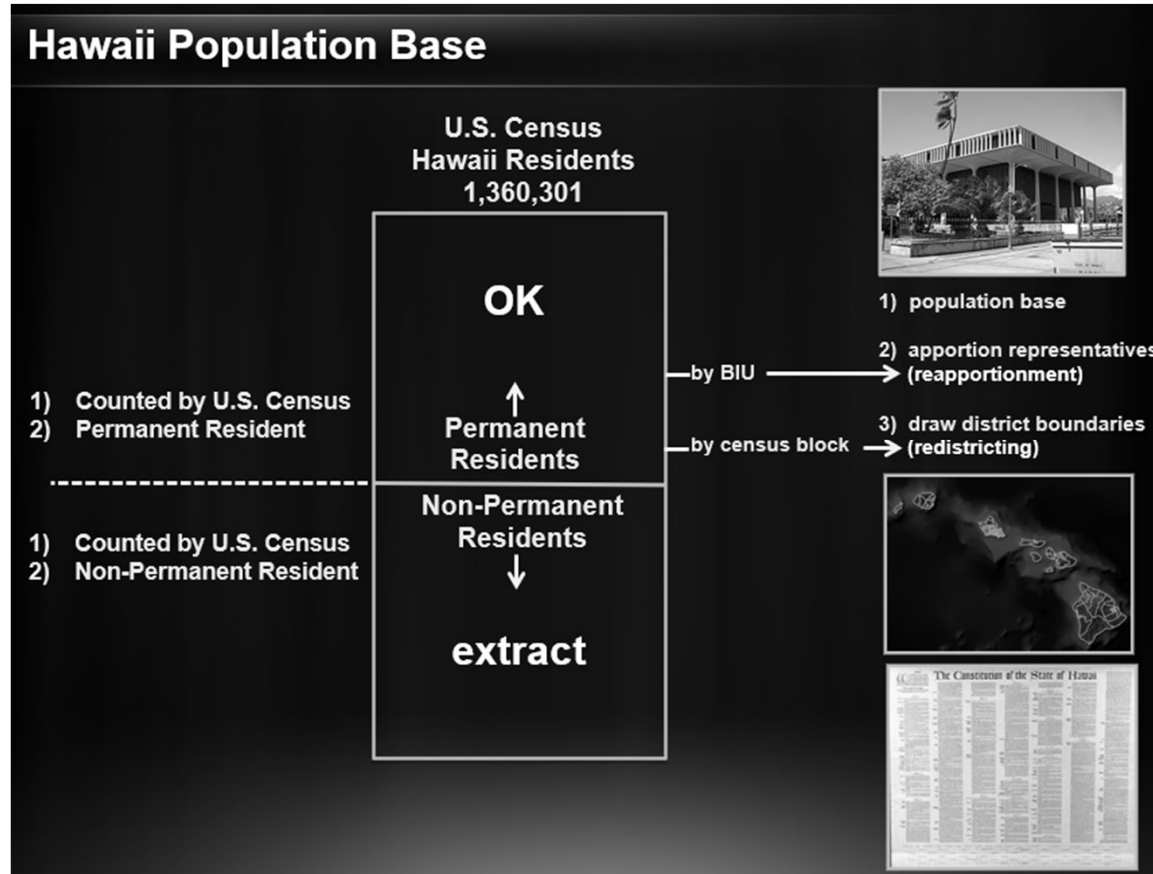
Extract Military and University NPR from Federal Population Base (U.S. Census blocks)
to create block-level Hawaii Population Base for Redistricting



Within military base area	Census	100,744
	NPRM	63,564
Off base area	<u>NPRM</u>	<u>36,403</u>
	total NPRM	99,967

Step 2 – Redistricting using 12/31 population base

Extract Military and University NPR from Federal Population Base (U.S. Census blocks) to create block-level Hawaii Population Base for Redistricting



2012 NPR to extract statewide

108,767

87,760 block, adjoining, nearby

21,007 islandwide

Review of Step 1 and Step 2 for 12/31 Hawaii Population Base

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.

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.

NPR extraction from BIU

	military	total
12/31/21	99,967	107,217

NPR extraction from census blocks

1 within block	71,500
2 adjoining blocks	21,020
3 neighboring blocks	14,697
4 zip code area	0
5 islandwide	0

Review of Step 1 and Step 2 for 12/31 Hawaii Population Base

Step 1 – Reapportionment

NPR extraction from BIU

12/31/21 99,967 107,217

Hawaii Population Base using December 31, 2021 military dataset - all rows

Federal Population Base 1,455,271 U.S. Census residents

 Statewide extraction of 99,967 military non-permanent residents
 Statewide extraction of 7,250 university non-permanent residents

Hawaii Population Base	1,348,054	Hawaii permanent residents
	53,922	Statewide Senate ideal population
	26,432	Statewide House ideal population
	17,737	Statewide Senate+House ideal population

Hawaii Population Base by Basic Island Unit

Oahu	910,521	using military extraction of	99,398
		and university extraction of	6,589
Hawaii	199,990	using military extraction of	140
		and university extraction of	499
Maui	164,539	using military extraction of	188
		and university extraction of	109
Kauai	73,004	using military extraction of	241
		and university extraction of	53

Review of Step 1 and Step 2 for 12/31 Hawaii Population Base

Step 1 – Reapportionment

NPR extraction from BIU

State Senate Seats and Ideal Population by Basic Island Unit		
Oahu	17	target = 53,560 ←
Hawaii	4	target = 49,998
Maui	3	target = 54,846
Kauai	1	target = 73,004

Using the Method of Equal Proportions

State House Seats and Ideal Population by Basic Island Unit		
Oahu	⇒ 34	target = 26,780
Hawaii	⇒ 8	target = 24,999
Maui	6	target = 27,423
Kauai	3	target = 24,335

One House seat moves from Oahu to Hawaii

Hawaii Population Base by Basic Island Unit

Oahu	910,521	using military extraction of	99,398
		and university extraction of	6,589
Hawaii	199,990	using military extraction of	140
		and university extraction of	499
Maui	164,539	using military extraction of	188
		and university extraction of	109
Kauai	73,004	using military extraction of	241
		and university extraction of	53

Hawaii Redistricting Online using 12/31 population base

Step 2 – Redistricting

NPR extraction from census blocks

State Senate Seats and Ideal Population by Basic Island Unit		
Oahu	17	target = 53,560 ←
Hawaii	4	target = 49,998
Maui	3	target = 54,846
Kauai	1	target = 73,004

Using the Method of Equal Proportions

State House Seats and Ideal Population by Basic Island Unit		
Oahu	→ 34	target = 26,780
Hawaii	→ 8	target = 24,999
Maui	6	target = 27,423
Kauai	3	target = 24,335

One House seat moves from Oahu to Hawaii

Plan Name	Description
Hawaii State House v1231 - blank	Hawaii Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 8 seats (Districts 1 thru 8) in the Hawaii State House - no initial block assignments
Hawaii State Senate v1231 - blank	Hawaii Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 4 seats (Districts 1 thru 4) in the Hawaii State Senate - no initial block assignments
Kauai State House v1231 - blank	Kauai Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 3 seats (Districts 15 thru 17) in the Hawaii State House - no initial block assignments
Maui State House v1231 - blank	Maui Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 6 seats (Districts 9 thru 14) in the Hawaii State House - no initial block assignments
Maui State Senate v1231 - blank	Maui Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 3 seats (Districts 5 thru 7) in the Hawaii State Senate - no initial block assignments
Oahu State House v1231 - blank	Oahu Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 34 seats (Districts 18 thru 51) in the Hawaii State House - no initial block assignments
Oahu State Senate v1231 - blank	Oahu Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 17 seats (Districts 9 thru 25) in the Hawaii State Senate - no initial block assignments

Hawaii Redistricting Online using 12/31 population base

Step 2 – Redistricting

NPR extraction from census blocks

State Senate Seats and Ideal Population by Basic Island Unit		
Oahu	17	target = 53,560 ←
Hawaii	4	target = 49,998
Maui	3	target = 54,846
Kauai	1	target = 73,004

Using the Method of Equal Proportions

State House Seats and Ideal Population by Basic Island Unit		
Oahu	→ 34	target = 26,780
Hawaii	→ 8	target = 24,999
Maui	6	target = 27,423
Kauai	3	target = 24,335

One House seat moves from Oahu to Hawaii

Plan Name	Description
Hawaii State House v1231 - current	Hawaii Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 8 seats (Districts 1 thru 8) in the Hawaii State House - initial block assignments are current (2012-2020) State House districts
Hawaii State Senate v1231 - current	Hawaii Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 4 seats (Districts 1 thru 4) in the Hawaii State Senate - initial block assignments are current (2012-2020) State Senate districts
Kauai State House v1231 - current	Kauai Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 3 seats (Districts 15 thru 17) in the Hawaii State House - initial block assignments are current (2012-2020) State House districts
Maui State House v1231 - current	Maui Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 6 seats (Districts 9 thru 14) in the Hawaii State House - initial block assignments are current (2012-2020) State House districts
Maui State Senate v1231 - current	Maui Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 3 seats (Districts 5 thru 7) in the Hawaii State Senate - initial block assignments are current (2012-2020) State Senate districts
Oahu State House v1231 - current	Oahu Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 34 seats (Districts 18 thru 51) in the Hawaii State House - initial block assignments are current (2012-2020) State House districts
Oahu State Senate v1231 - current	Oahu Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 17 seats (Districts 9 thru 25) in the Hawaii State Senate - initial block assignments are current (2012-2020) State Senate districts

Hawaii Redistricting Online using 12/31 population base

Step 2 – Redistricting

NPR extraction from census blocks

State Senate Seats and Ideal Population by Basic Island Unit		
Oahu	17	target = 53,560 ←
Hawaii	4	target = 49,998
Maui	3	target = 54,846
Kauai	1	target = 73,004

Using the Method of Equal Proportions

State House Seats and Ideal Population by Basic Island Unit		
Oahu	→ 34	target = 26,780
Hawaii	→ 8	target = 24,999
Maui	6	target = 27,423
Kauai	3	target = 24,335

One House seat moves from Oahu to Hawaii

Plan Name	Description
Hawaii State House v1231 - proposed 2021	Hawaii Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 8 seats (Districts 1 thru 8) in the Hawaii State House - initial block assignments as proposed Dec 22 2021
Hawaii State Senate v1231 - proposed 2021	Hawaii Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 4 seats (Districts 1 thru 4) in the Hawaii State Senate - initial block assignments as proposed Dec 22 2021
Kauai State House v1231 - proposed 2021	Kauai Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 3 seats (Districts 15 thru 17) in the Hawaii State House - initial block assignments as proposed Dec 22 2021
Maui State House v1231 - proposed 2021	Maui Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 6 seats (Districts 9 thru 14) in the Hawaii State House - initial block assignments as proposed Dec 22 2021
Maui State Senate v1231 - proposed 2021	Maui Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 3 seats (Districts 5 thru 7) in the Hawaii State Senate - initial block assignments as proposed Dec 22 2021
Oahu State House v1231 - proposed 2021	Oahu Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 34 seats (Districts 18 thru 51) in the Hawaii State House - initial block assignments as proposed Dec 22 2021
Oahu State Senate v1231 - proposed 2021	Oahu Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 17 seats (Districts 9 thru 25) in the Hawaii State Senate - initial block assignments as proposed Dec 22 2021

Hawaii Redistricting Online using 12/31 population base

Step 2 – Redistricting

NPR extraction from census blocks

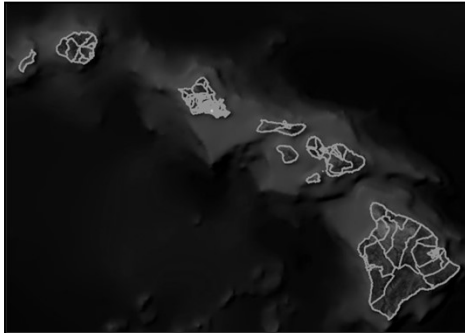
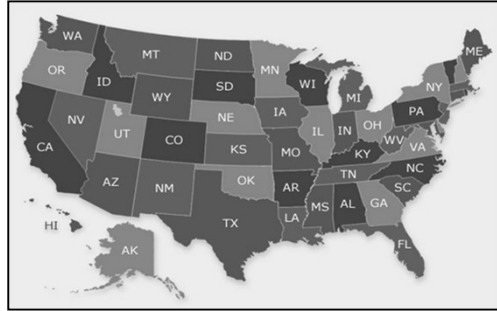
State Senate Seats and Ideal Population by Basic Island Unit		
Oahu	17	target = 53,560 ←
Hawaii	4	target = 49,998
Maui	3	target = 54,846
Kauai	1	target = 73,004

Using the Method of Equal Proportions

State House Seats and Ideal Population by Basic Island Unit		
Oahu	→ 34	target = 26,780
Hawaii	→ 8	target = 24,999
Maui	6	target = 27,423
Kauai	3	target = 24,335

One House seat moves from Oahu to Hawaii

Plan Name		Description
Hawaii State House v1231 - proposed 2021	n/a	Hawaii Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 8 seats (Districts 1 thru 8) in the Hawaii State House - initial block assignments as proposed Dec 22 2021
Hawaii State Senate v1231 - proposed 2021	0.97%	Hawaii Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 4 seats (Districts 1 thru 4) in the Hawaii State Senate - initial block assignments as proposed Dec 22 2021
Kauai State House v1231 - proposed 2021	0.67%	Kauai Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 3 seats (Districts 15 thru 17) in the Hawaii State House - initial block assignments as proposed Dec 22 2021
Maui State House v1231 - proposed 2021	4.44%	Maui Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 6 seats (Districts 9 thru 14) in the Hawaii State House - initial block assignments as proposed Dec 22 2021
Maui State Senate v1231 - proposed 2021	0.89%	Maui Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 3 seats (Districts 5 thru 7) in the Hawaii State Senate - initial block assignments as proposed Dec 22 2021
Oahu State House v1231 - proposed 2021	n/a	Oahu Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 34 seats (Districts 18 thru 51) in the Hawaii State House - initial block assignments as proposed Dec 22 2021
Oahu State Senate v1231 - proposed 2021	20.88%	Oahu Basic Island Unit - new HPB - 17 seats (Districts 9 thru 25) in the Hawaii State Senate - initial block assignments as proposed Dec 22 2021



Reapportionment and Redistricting in Hawaii

Hawaii Permanent Resident Population Base

-

version 12/31/2021 (v1231)

Hawaii Reapportionment Commission January 6, 2022

