Page 3 Approved 7/11/11 Page 1 1 (Wednesday, June 8, 2011, 6:35 p.m.) 2 COUNTY OF MAUI, STATE OF HAWAII 3 CHAIR STONE: I would like to call this meeting to order, as of 6:35, and introduce our 5 Commissioners that are present. In order to do so, I 6 would like to quickly go around the table and each 7 Commissioner please state your name and where you're CHARTER COMMISSION 8 from. We'll start down there with Clifford. PUBLIC HEARING 9 MEMBER HASHIMOTO: Good evening. Good 10 evening. My name is Clifford Hashimoto, I'm from Hana, 11 Maui, born and raised there, and still do today, with a 12 few years break in between. And I'm happy to be serving 13 on this Commission. This is my first experience at Held at the Hannibal Tavares Community Center, 91 14 this. So I'm looking forward to the whole process. And Pukalani Street, Pukalani, Maui, Hawaii, commencing at 15 I hope you are, too, since you're here. Thank you. 6:35 p.m., on Wednesday, June 8, 2011. 16 MEMBER SUGIMURA: Good evening, everyone. My 17 name is Yuki Lei Sugimura and I'm from Kula. Thank you, 18 everybody, for being here. Reported by: Tonya McDade, CSR, CRR 19 MEMBER OKAMOTO: Good evening. I'm Linda Kay Certified Shorthand Reporters Maui 20 Okamoto. I'm from the Island of Lanai. Wells Street Professional Center 21 CHAIR STONE: Aloha, everybody. I'm Josh 2145 Wells Street, Suite 302 22 Stone, I'm the Chairman of the Charter Commission. And Wailuku, Hawaii 96793 23 I am from Paia. I'm very excited about this process and (808)244-3376 24 our first public outreach meeting. Thanks very much for reporters@csrmaui.com 25 coming Page 2 Page 4 ATTENDANCE 1 MEMBER DELEON: Hi. Dave DeLeon from Haiku. BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT: 2 MEMBER DEREGO: Frank DeRego, born in Puunene Joshua A. Stone, Chair Wayne N. Hedani, Vice-Chair 3 raised in Wailuku and now living in Kahului. So I'm Artemio C. Baxa, Member Stephanie S. Crivello, Member 4 making my way around the island. David P. DeLeon, Member 5 MEMBER BAXA: Artemio Baxa. I hail from the Frank R. DeRego, Jr., Member 6 Makawao-Pukalani area, but I go to Kahului-Wailuku every Clifford P. Hashimoto, Member Wayne N. Hedani, Member 7 Susan A. Moikeha, Member 8 MEMBER CRIVELLO: Good evening. Stacy Linda Kay Okamoto, Member Yuki Lei Sugimura, Member 9 Crivello from the Island of Molokai. STAFF PRESENT: 10 CHAIR STONE: Okay. Thank you very much, 9 Edward S. Kushi, Jr., First Deputy Corporation Counsel 11 Commissioners Lisa Kahuhu, Supervising Law Technician 10 Linda Kimura, Law Technician 12 Also, I'd like to present our staff. We have, 11 ADMINISTRATION PRESENT: 13 from Corporation Counsel, Ed Kushi, Jr. Also, we have Michael Molina, Executive Assistant to the Mayor 12 14 Lisa Kahuhu, our Supervising Law Technician. Tonya OTHERS PRESENT: 15 13 Ron Montgomery McDade, our court reporter, who does a very good job of John Wilson 16 typing everything down perfectly. Linda Kimura, another 14 Sally Raisbeck Alan Kaufman 17 law technician sitting down there with Lisa Kahuhu. 15 Michael Howden 18 And, also, I would like to introduce Mike Molina, who is Lance Collins 16 Dick Mayer 19 Executive Assistant to the Mayor. 20 I have a brief speel I would like to talk 17 Councilmember Gladys Baisa 18 21 about before I get going here. 19 22 The Maui County Charter is the blueprint for 20 21 23 how government functions here in Maui. It has been 22 23 2.4 referred to as the Maui County Constitution. It is the 24 document that governs our government and, among other 25

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things, determines its structure, powers, efficiency and accountability. It is, therefore, very important that the citizens of Maui County have the opportunity to address concerns and rectify problems with the Charter as perceived today. This Charter Commission is a unique opportunity to achieve those changes. And the public's input is a vital part of the amendment proposal process.

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As a matter of understanding, the Charter Commission may propose amendments to the Charter, but these amendments must be approved by a majority of Maui County voters during the election.

I would like to begin with oral testimony, but, before we begin, I would like to go over our oral testimony rules. We'll call up each public testifier in the order that they registered to testify. Each person will have three minutes to testify on items concerning the County Charter. If the testifier requires more time, I'll grant them an additional minute to complete their testimony. At the end of this additional minute, the testifier will be asked to stop their testimony, and, if more time is required on an item, the testifier will be allowed an additional three minutes to complete their testimony following the testimony of all registered testifiers.

And with that said, I would like to ask Lisa

the alternatives and decide on a new method of electing our councilmembers.

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And that is the end of my testimony as representative of the KCA. I would like to speak as an individual.

As an individual, I'm requesting consideration that the Commission adopt a new term limit for County councilmembers. Terms should be either two four-year terms, or a two-year, four-year, four-year sequence. And in addition, and probably more important than what the length of the term limit is, I think the Commission should consider that once term limits are exhausted that the individual does not run for that office again. I mean, that's the intent of term limits.

Thank you for your time and your

CHAIR STONE: Thank you, Mr. Montgomery. Do any of the Commissioners need clarification of the testimony?

MEMBER BAXA: Mr. Montgomery, you mentioned about term limit of --

CHAIR STONE: One second, Commissioner Baxa.

MEMBER BAXA: I'm sorry. You mention about council term limit of eight years, let us say eight years.

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Kahuhu to introduce our first public testifier.

MS. KAHUHU: Chair, our first testifier is Ron Montgomery.

CHAIR STONE: Thank you very much, Mr. Montgomery, for coming.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Hello? No, not on. On? Okay. So thank you, Chair. And your preamble was pretty much what I wanted to open with. I think it's an honor

And I commend you and congratulate you, first of all, for taking the amount of time out of your lives to do this. I think this is probably one of the more important public services that you can do. So mahalo to you all.

My name is Ron Montgomery. And, initially, I'm going to speak in my role as president of the Kula Community Association.

It is the position of the Kula Community
Association that the current method of electing
councilmembers does not best represent the will of the
community. As you're aware, there are several
alternative proposals that have been presented, and
there may be others as well.

The KCA is not endorsing a specific approach at this time, but encourages this Commission to study

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MR. MONTGOMERY: Yes.

MEMBER BAXA: If a councilmember is a very, very good councilmember, don't you think that the eight years is too short? Because you are saying that he will not be able to run anymore after that.

MR. MONTGOMERY: -- so, again, I'm speaking as an individual, and I'm also speaking as somebody who is 64 years old and I'm looking at the youth of the island and I'm seeing that they have as much, if not more, vested in the future of the island. And I think that there's a lot of young people who deserve an equal chance to serve their community. So I think -- yeah, your point is well-taken, but I also think that there are equally competent and capable and interested people to serve those roles.

MEMBER BAXA: Thank you.

MR. MONTGOMERY: Thank you.

CHAIR STONE: Go ahead, Commissioner DeLeon.

MEMBER DELEON: Ron, I would like to ask you two different questions. One: On your first point, as the President of the KCA, the method of the council election is not working, could you be a little bit more specific?

MR. MONTGOMERY: Yeah. I think that -- and, again, I'm speaking for the Board. And I think that the

requirements, Section 3-1 of the Charter. I believe we

should either have nine single-member districts or three

multi-member districts; however, you will probably hear

other information regarding this and get other data and

electing nine people from the island with just residency

input. So I would like to leave it up to you.

I just think that the present system of

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people serve and then they're done serving were the main

finish the four and then they -- they can't come back

other -- there are other -- your service here is another

MEMBER DEREGO: Okay. So even after they

MR. MONTGOMERY: Right. I mean, there are

points I was interested in.

again, I mean, ever, correct?

requirements does not serve the function of our government as well as it might. That was one proposal.

My second proposal would be to strengthen the role of the Board of Water Supply by a Charter amendment. And I used, basically, some of the -- some of the wording that's included in the Planning Commission to do this, but I really think the Department of Water Supply needs a lot of help in getting things done.

And so I would suggest the role include advise the mayor, and the council and Water Supply director of matters concerning water supply programs.

Secondly, to review the Long Range Capital
Improvement Plan and annual Water Use and Development
Plan and transmit recommendations to the council for
approval as provided by law.

And, three, to review the proposed water ordinances and amendments thereto prepared by the director of the council, or the council, and, after public hearing, transmit such ordinance with findings and recommendations to the council for consideration and action no later than 90 days after the final public hearing.

And, four, have other such powers and duties as may be provided by law.

that the Board of Water Supply should have in the Charter that it acts as the appeals board for the board, for the department?

MR. WILSON: I believe it is now.

MEMBER DELEON: That's Code; I don't think
 it's in the Charter.

MR. WILSON: I would agree to that, yes.

MEMBER DELEON: Okay.

MR. WILSON: Similar to Board of Variances for the Planning Department.

MEMBER DELEON: Thank you.

CHAIR STONE: Thank you very much. Any further questions for Mr. Wilson? No. Thank you very much for your testimony. Lisa, our next testifier, please.

MS. KAHUHU: Sally Raisbeck.

17 CHAIR STONE: Thank you for coming, 18 Ms. Raisbeck.

MS. RAISBECK: Thank you for letting me testify.

I have passed out to you two different little memos. One is very trivial. I just saw what I thought was a good form from the Honolulu Charter Commission for having people apply for proposals. And so I thought you might find that of interest, but I see you have one

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They -- they have existing three, I believe, sections in their Board of Water Supply, but I don't think they're really strong enough to help the department specifically in the Water Use plans and the long-range capital improvement requirements, and have some influence on how the council and the department actually gets those things implemented.

CHAIR STONE: Thank you, Mr. Wilson. Commissioners, anybody need clarification on the testimony?

MEMBER DELEON: So, John, you're proposing that the water -- the Board of Water Supply act more like a researcher, legislative researcher to the council when the council makes its --

MR. WILSON: Yeah, similar to what the Planning Commission does for things that relate to the Plan.

Now, one of the things the Planning Commission does has to do with the General Plan, which, of course, the Water Department really doesn't have that kind of significant role, and, also, the land use requirements. But there are other things that the Water Supply Board could do to assist promoting the department's needs with the council, as an example.

MEMBER DELEON: Okay. Would you also agree

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already. And I also gave you some -- some statistics on registered voters and how much in actual voters and how much 10 percent and 20 percent of those were.

The main thing I am suggesting is -- you probably all read the editorial in "The Maui News" the other day that said there was total redundancy here, and, if the Charter can be amended by the council, why should we even have a Charter Commission. Well, in answer to that question, I propose to remove the authority of the council to propose Charter amendments, and make it easier for citizens to propose amendments while still preserving the Charter Commission's power to propose amendments or draft a new charter. The Charter should not be tinkered with every two years, which it can be now by the council.

Back in the 1960s, the County chose a strong mayor with council form of government, giving legislative and budget conscience to the council and executive functions to the mayor. This separation of powers is intended to limit the power of both council and mayor. This is the solution that our founding fathers came up with; a president with a congress, separated powers, and they wish to avoid the ills caused by unlimited power.

And this morning I woke up and I was thinking,

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my God, those guys invented this. They -- there wasn't -- unless somebody knows more history than I do, there wasn't any government of this type, that we now take for granted, in the world at that time. And they had to figure it out for themselves.

So you need to limit power. The council has power, the mayor has power, they're constantly trying to seesaw back and forth. And the council, if it had the power of making Charter amendments, it would use that power to increase its power relative to the mayor. That might disturb the balance of power between the two.

There are two amendments in committee now in the council which would give the power of approval of the Planning Director and power of approval of the finance director. Now, I see this as not desirable because the mayor, if he's gonna be responsible for the executive power, he --

MS. KAHUHU: Time.

MS. RAISBECK: Pardon?

MS. KAHUHU: Time.

CHAIR STONE: I'll allow one more minute,

22 please.

MS. RAISBECK: Okay. Thank you. And if I could come back at the end of testimony.

25 CHAIR STONE: No problem.

you.

CHAIR STONE: Thank you very much,

Ms. Raisbeck. Commissioners?

MEMBER BAXA: Mr. Chair?

CHAIR STONE: Yes, please.

MEMBER BAXA: Yeah. Ms. Raisbeck, yes, I think we have a real problem with districting, one man, one vote. I do not -- I tend to agree that that is a very good solution, one man, one vote. That is what we fought for. I have a problem with isolating Lanai and Molokai. How to do that, I really don't know. As far as the other districts are concerned, to me, there is no question about it, we can do that. But the question now that I have is the legality of trying to give Lanai and Molokai their own without in fact contravening the law of the land.

The second question that I would like to pose to you is you mention about the council wanting to confirm more of the executive appointments of the mayor What about the governor's cabinet? Almost all of them are confirmed by the State Senate. And I think that they're trying to duplicate this in a sense. Right now, not all of them are being confirmed; only a significant few of the cabinet appointments of the mayor.

MS. RAISBECK: May I respond?

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MS. RAISBECK: Okay. So should I take the
 minute now or just wait?
 CHAIR STONE: You're on a good roll. Why

CHAIR STONE: You're on a good roll. Why don't you take the minute?

5 MS. RAISBECK: Thanks. Let's see, where was 6 I?

They have amendments in there to increase the power of the council relative to the mayor by more approvals of executive directors of departments. I think that would be a mistake. Also, if you do anything they don't really like, they're gonna come up with an alternative at the same election. And so I wouldn't be at all surprised if there's a hard fought battle a year and-a-half from now on the subject of district elections.

It's no secret why the council doesn't want them. 14,000 people have three seats on -- are represented by three seats on the council. That's the populations of Lanai, Molokai and Hana. 14,000 people. The rest of the County, which is over 140,000 people, has six council seats. It's totally out of whack.

But it's a very difficult problem to be fair to Lanai and Molokai, represent their special needs.

24 MS. KAHUHU: Time.

MS. RAISBECK: I'll come back later. Thank

MEMBER BAXA: Because my understanding is this: Once they confirm the appointment of the mayor, the council has nothing to do with the performance of the duties of -- they cannot dictate to the executive heads.

MS. RAISBECK: Yeah. I believe that in the present Charter, the Corp Counsel, of course, Prosecuting Attorney and the -- is it Director of Water Supply -- anything else confirmed by the council? I just think they're gonna -- I don't think it's a good idea to have the finance director and the -- what was the other one, Planning -- I think -- there's enough politics already in the way the council operates that I don't think it would be a good idea. But, of course, the council has every right to put such an amendment on the -- on the Charter.

And if -- can I say one thing more? If I can? CHAIR STONE: Yes.

MS. RAISBECK: Thank you.

It's remarkably easy to pass an amendment that gets on the ballot. I used to be confused every election that the State Constitutional amendments, a blank vote was a no, and, in the County Charter amendments, a blank vote just doesn't count. So it's --

so only the people who vote on that point, on that

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1 until there's a special election. If it was less than 2 15 months, the managing director would be mayor for the 3 rest of the term. Same with the finance director. If 4 anything would happen to the managing director within 5 that period, then the finance director would be mayor. 6 Do you think it would be advisable that the legislative 7 branch have some sort of say, at least in that regard, 8 in terms of who is in order of succession? 9

MS. RAISBECK: I can't -- I don't -- I haven't thought about that question. And I'll think about it. And I hope someone more -- with more experience than I comes up and you can ask them that question. But I will think about it.

MEMBER DEREGO: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIR STONE: I actually have a question for you, Ms. Raisbeck. You were discussing Section 14-1-3. which is the third option in which to amend the Charter Commission. And to date, it's my understanding that 20 percent of registered voters has never been achieved for normal people to put through -- or citizens to put through an amendment.

MS. RAISBECK: 17,000 people.

23 CHAIR STONE: What, in your opinion, would be 24 a fair amount of people?

25 MS. RAISBECK: Well, I would like to see it be came up before the Board of Ethics. And the first issue I would suggest you might want to look at is just clearing up some of the language.

There are three different instances where it talks about how financial disclosure forms are submitted and where they go. While the language is similar, it is not identical. And it's very clear, even as the language is different, but there's no reason not to make the language identical. And I'd suggest you do that.

Also, I don't know for sure -- actually, Lisa, sitting over there, might have a better idea -- but there are some financial disclosures that are public and some that are confidential and kept private. It might make sense to have the public ones submitted to the County Clerk and the private ones directly to the Board of Ethics. It might create more confusion. Maybe you could color coordinate those that are public versus those that are private, and keep it simple, because I do believe in keeping it simple, which is probably my introduction to district voting.

There are a number of issues there. And, you know, those of us who have many friends on the other islands, Lanai and Molokai, you know, I really firmly believe that those small islands need their representation. I also wonder about the smaller

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      10 percent of the voters that actually voted. That
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     comes up to about 4,000. That's doable by amateurs. I
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     don't think we've reached the point that California has
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     where you get -- hire companies to go out and get your
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     signatures. But 4,000 would be reachable; 17,000 is
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     not.
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CHAIR STONE: Okay. Thank you very much. Commissioners, any further questions? No. Thank you very much for your testimony.

MS. RAISBECK: Thank you.

11 CHAIR STONE: Lisa, can we have the next 12 testifier, please?

MS. KAHUHU: Alan Kaufman.

13 14 CHAIR STONE: I'm sorry, Lisa. Was that

15 Mr. Gaklin?

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MS. KAHUHU: Kaufman.

CHAIR STONE: Mr. Kaufman, thank you.

18 MR. KAUFMAN: Hi. I'm Dr. Alan Kaufman and I

19 live in Kula. And I, too, think that you're to be

20 commended for being here, regardless of what The Maui

21 News says. And rather than get rid of the council's 22

involvement in the Charter, maybe we should just get rid 23 of The Maui News' involvement.

24 The first issue -- and I will get to district 25

voting -- but a couple of years ago, a number of issues

1 communities on Maui. How come Kahakaloa doesn't have 2 any representation? But I also recognize that these --3 neither Lanai or Molokai, or even Hana, have most of the time not been represented by the people who those 5 communities vote for. And I think that members of the 6 public, in many instances, would rather not be 7 represented by their immediate neighbor as much as by the person they prefer, even if they live more than a 9

I would actually look at the single-district voting as being a way of giving the people who live on Lanai and Molokai more of a say in who represents them, even if it may not be somebody from their own island. Anybody running in a single-district voting district would definitely want the support of the people on -within those communities. And they would have to either be from those communities or be very knowledgeable about those communities. So I look at it as simply being a way to be more inclusive of the needs for those small rural communities that continue to exist on Lanai and Molokai.

MS. KAHUHU: Time.

few doors down.

23 MR. KAUFMAN: Perfect timing.

24 CHAIR STONE: Very good timing, Mr. Kaufman.

Commissioners, do we have any questions or

clarifications on that testimony? 1

MR. KAUFMAN: Ah, I did a good job.

CHAIR STONE: Thank you very much for your

testimony. Lisa, next testifier, please.

MS. KAHUHU: Michael Howden.

CHAIR STONE: Mr. Howden, thank you very much

for coming.

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MR. HOWDEN: Hi. I'm Michael Howden. I live up in Olinda. I would like to testify on behalf of district voting.

I'm very much in favor of using the present senatorial -- the three senatorial districts that we now have. I think that, by and large, it would begin to bring more people into the political process. It's a formidable task, as I think most of you are aware, for nonincumbents to run for the County Council. And, you know, to run county-wide is a real stretch for many

I remember when the folks from Lanai came over to the Kula Community Association four years ago. And a lot of -- I mean, besides their unique perspective, it was such a stretch for them even to get to this island.

You know, when we did the Water Use and Development Plan on Lanai, I mean, there's no way that that testimony could have happened anywhere but on the

to try to say to people, "Well, sorry, you know, but 1

2 this is what we're stuck with." But if you had a

3 hearings officer, someone like Lee Aldridge, who is a

professional water engineer and former chair of the

board, and the only person besides Ed Kushi who has 5

probably ever read the rules and regs for the Water 7 Department -- you know, which is torture -- you know,

8 that kind of thing would really facilitate it. So

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10 MS. KAHUHU: Time.

MR. HOWDEN: Thank you.

12 I'm really here to support district voting

13 based on the senatorial thing.

> And I compliment this Commission. I really --I know many of you somewhat casually and others by reputation. And I think you have unusual qualities and, I think, a great challenge before you. Thank you.

CHAIR STONE: Thank you very much, Mr. Howden Commissioners, any clarification?

MEMBER SUGIMURA: Michael, I have a question. On your water hearing officer, so what you're saying is that there should be that element added to this whole process? To streamline it, is that what you meant?

MR. HOWDEN: Yeah. And one of the problems -and nothing against attorneys and retired judges, but,

Island of Lanai. And it was deeply enriching to the members of the Water Board to have that.

My feeling, as I heard this back and forth thing, and what Stacy was saying, too, is that there's an affinity of interest within the senatorial districts. You know, that's why I think we have -- like Kalani, I

think, is a very unusual state senator in many respects, Kalani English, and Mele Carroll, that she represents

9 Hana, Molokai, and Lanai, I believe. It gives them a

10 character that I think, ordinarily, people wouldn't 11 have. And you want -- you want to be inclusive and you

12 don't want to cut people out. But the whole political 13 process seems, by and large, to me, to be kind of

stagnant and to be more exclusive than inclusive. And I think if you can work certainly within senatorial

districts, you have a chance to really know the people

within those districts and respond to their needs.

I'll mention briefly, Mr. Wilson mentioned the Board of Water Supply and changing some of that. We were -- we were handling appeals, but not in a timely manner. And if we really wanted to address the appeals more quickly -- you know, because just the logistics of

people changing their minds, things are dragging on.

appeals and letting people know when they could come and And it was kind of embarrassing as chair of that board,

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you know, some people just don't know water law. I 1 2 mean, really. Not you. They don't know water law. And

it's a whole different thing. And the -- and the

4 process of the whole public trust doctrine. And if you

5 had someone who could go through -- and Lee was a very

6 good example because he assiduously studied everything 7 that came before the board -- you know, that kind of

8 person would facilitate a more timely response to the 9 appeals which we certainly don't have at the present.

10 MEMBER SUGIMURA: Lee is Lee Atwater? 11 MR. HOWDEN: Aldridge.

12 MEMBER SUGIMURA: Oh, Aldridge.

13 CHAIR STONE: Commissioner DeRego.

> MEMBER DEREGO: So you were suggesting that the hearings officer would be better placed in the Charter than, let's say, creating an ordinance creating the position?

MR. HOWDEN: Either way. It seems simpler to have an ordinance, but I think, other than Gladys, not very many people on the council are that familiar. I mean, Mike Victorino, to some degree. But they're not that familiar with the process of the Water Board or the Water Department. And what a tremendous mountain of frustration most people face who try to get things

through the Water Board.

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1 MEMBER DEREGO: I just have one comment on 2 this, is that one of the things that we're going to have 3 to decide is where things are better placed in the 4 Charter and where they are better placed in dealing with 5 it with the Maui County Code. Because, oftentimes, when 6 you place things into the Charter, especially specific 7 things, at least -- this is my opinion -- that it 8 actually clutters the Charter with a lot of just 9 specific kinds of positions and things that could be 10 better handled at the legislative process. But that's just my opinion on that. 11 12

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CHAIR STONE: Thank you. Anyone else? MEMBER BAXA: Yeah. Sir, regarding the hearings officer, I would suppose that a hearing officer before the Board of Water Supply, and a hearing officer that concerns the Planning Department -- I do not know if they would require the same expertise or different expertise. How would you select these hearing officers and where would you attach them? Would you attach them to particular department or an independent body within the government, County government?

MR. HOWDEN: Yeah. As it is now, I think as you know, there's a list of mostly attorneys and retired judges that we pick from. And to try to get Lee's name on that was not possible. It seemed to be not feasible,

you put in the Charter simply that would accomplish

MR. HOWDEN: I think I would charge more for an appeal and I would give the money back if the appellant won. And I would really try to recruit a decent -- a decent hearing officer who had an interest -- like on Cultural Resources Commission, for instance, you have -- you have certain qualifications to be on that commission. You know, areas of interest, areas of, you know, your passion. And I think that makes that an unusual and unique commission. I think that you want to look for those same kind of qualities in a hearings officer.

CHAIR STONE: Commissioners, any further clarification?

(Silence.)

17 CHAIR STONE: No. Thank you very much, 18

MR. HOWDEN: Thank you.

20 CHAIR STONE: Appreciate it. Lisa, our next 21 testifier, please.

22 MS. KAHUHU: Lance Collins.

CHAIR STONE: Mr. Collins, thank you for coming.

MR. COLLINS: Thank you. Aloha and good 25

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I should say, not, you know, possible. I don't know. 1 2 But, you know, when I -- in discussion with the 3

administration, discussion with other people, a feeling of burden of trying to move things forward and really

respond in a more timely manner. I don't think the person -- the consultant is fine, you know, as long as the fees are reasonable.

That's another thing, is that sometimes the fees that you give someone simply because they're an attorney or a retired judge, with all respect, you know, they're excessive.

And I don't think that -- especially with the East Maui waters and how that's been dealt with -- that it's been dealt with in a very timely fashion. And we need to move forward. The needs are extreme and there are communities and, of course, many individuals whose needs simply are not addressed.

CHAIR STONE: Commissioner DeLeon.

MEMBER DELEON: Michael, could you, in a sentence -- what you're saying, then, is -- to expedite the appeals process in the Board of Water Supply is what you're saying?

MR. HOWDEN: Yes.

24 MEMBER DELEON: In a sentence, how can we do 25 that? What would you do? What would you -- what would Page 36

1 evening, everybody. My name is Lance Collins. I'm a 2 doctor and an attorney in Wailuku. And I'm -- actually, 3 Mike Howden's testimony ties into what I intended to

4 testify about.

I think in a -- I understand what Mike is saying and I think, in a broader sense, what the County needs to look at is having an office of administrative hearings or something similar like the State has so that every time a board or commission has to have a contested case process, or an appeal, they don't have to hire outside administrative hearings officers. It's a huge waste of money. It's something that is so repetitively done, there probably would be two full-time County employees to do that kind of job, saving the County hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not millions, on administrative hearings officers outside.

Pretty much every board -- every board and commission that the County has, they engage in one of two functions. One is either making recommendations or advising departments, and the other one is being the adjudicatory body for some kind of contested case. For Water Supply, it's appeals; for Planning, it's appeals of the director, but it's also contested cases for SMA interventions. The Liquor Adjudication Board actually has -- which I was a member of previously -- actually

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1 has trials with the prosecutor and the defense attorney.

- And it's -- it's a pretty big thing. And I can tell you
- 3 that a lot of times those go up on appeal. And Circuit
 - courts kick it back down because something was not done
- 5 correctly or one of the members of the board or
- 6 commission did something that they weren't supposed to.
- 7 And when you have an administrative hearings officer,
- 8 that's generally not a problem. When an administrative
- 9 hearings officer deals with something, when it goes up
- 10 on appeal, it usually is sustained because they are

11 experts in the areas that they're doing the

12 administrative hearings officer for.

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And, also, contested case processes usually waste tremendous amounts of time of the board or a commission. I'm sure that several people who previously have been on the Planning Commission can attest to, if they were part of a contested case proceeding, it's a huge waste of time. And most of it is a bunch of legal stuff that has to get deferred to Corp Counsel, anyways, which questions the whole process of what's the purpose of having the Planning Commissioners have to be tortured by going through contested case process. And same with the Liquor Adjudication Board. Hearing evidence, determining what's relevant and probative and what's

there's a contested case, that it goes to a hearings officer and the board or commission simply -- they get the decision as a recommendation and then they decide to agree or disagree with -- with what the hearings officer says. So it keeps the citizens involved, but without having to go through all of the legal stuff and all of the other inefficiencies of having to sit and take evidence and listen to evidence and all of that.

MS. KAHUHU: Time.

CHAIR STONE: Thank you, Mr. Collins. We have a question from a commissioner. Commissioner DeLeon.

MEMBER DELEON: I just wanted to request you put your concept into writing and give us a formal perspective on it.

MR. COLLINS: Sure. Just so you know, I actually didn't come up with this idea, although I would like to take credit for it. The West Maui Charter Working Group, in their thing, actually are the ones that proposed it. And I thought oh, actually, that's a good idea, although, you know, for attorneys, it's not because then we won't get paid.

MEMBER DELEON: Is that coming in writing? MR. COLLINS: I'm not sure. I can phone them and see. I thought that they had sent something, but maybe they didn't.

knowing. And when I was on the Adjudication Board, I

not, that's stuff that really is outside of lay people's

- 2 was the only attorney. So it was usually me and Corp
- 3 Counsel bickering over what was relevant and what
- 4 wasn't, and everybody else that was there just sort of
- 5 looked at us and wasn't sure what to decide. And that's 6
 - -- it's not very efficient and it wastes precious time of all the --

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MS. KAHUHU: Time.

MR. COLLINS: I can finish.

CHAIR STONE: One more minute.

MR. COLLINS: Yeah. So it wastes a lot of time of volunteers. And the Planning Commission meeting would run from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m., and then not everything would get done. When I was on the

15 Adjudication Board, we had the same problem, where we 16 were having meetings all day long. And there's really

17 no reason to have nine people listening to all of this

18 stuff and having to make all sorts of legal decisions 19 when they don't really have the expertise to do it in

20 the first place.

> And then the alternative is, is to contract out a hearings officer, an attorney or a retired judge, and have to pay fees through the nose. And so that's something that I think could really streamline and make our county government efficient by saying any time

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MEMBER DELEON: Okay. Well, whoever sends it we would appreciate it in a written form so it would be easier to comprehend.

MR. COLLINS: They kind of disbanded because they're done with their thing, but I'll phone somebody and see if they've done that.

MEMBER DEREGO: I was going to actually say the same thing. In regards to this administrative hearings office, would this also include the Fire and Public Safety, which almost tend to seem to be a separate entity unto themselves since they do hire and

MR. COLLINS: No, because those are not contested cases. Those are like personnel decisions and stuff like that.

MEMBER DEREGO: Okay.

MR. COLLINS: And they're not covered by Chapter 91, so it's a little bit different. Or complaints to the Police Commission, those things are not contested case proceedings. So I don't believe the Police Commission right now picks up hearings officers by contract. So it wouldn't -- yeah, it would not be covered, at least the idea of the --

MEMBER DEREGO: So the suggestion is to choose -- to look through the Charter, look at every board that

Page 43 Page 41 1 has some sort of adjudicatory role, then develop a 1 CHAIR STONE: Thank you, Mr. Collins. Any 2 hearings officer within that office that would have an 2 further clarification? 3 3 MEMBER MOIKEHA: I do, Chair. expertise in that particular area? 4 MR. COLLINS: No. It would be a centralized 4 CHAIR STONE: Please, Commissioner. 5 5 MEMBER MOIKEHA: I'm kind of interested in hearings officer. 6 MEMBER DEREGO: County-wide? 6 what you're saying, but is there any other venue by 7 7 MR. COLLINS: Yeah. Because in areas where which that could be established, besides a Charter 8 8 there needs to be expertise in some particular thing, amendment? 9 that's something that the hearings officer, for a much, 9 MR. COLLINS: No. Because, for example, the 10 Planning Commission has the -- essentially, you could, 10 much reduced cost, can get additional information if 11 11 they -- if they need it. That's how the State -- the but you would have to go to every single commission and 12 12 State actually has an Office of Administrative Hearings. have them adopt rules and regulations to do that. And 13 13 then you would also have to have the council perhaps set And I have to tell you, every session, legislators are 14 14 up by ordinance this office and then say, for every trying to dump more and more stuff off of State agencies 15 15 on to them because they're so efficient. And they are board and Commission that opts into it, that's okay. It 16 16 would be -- it's actually quite -- it could be done, but constantly saying, unless you give us more money, we're 17 not taking anything else on. Because they're so 17 it would be purely voluntary. And, of course, any board 18 18 efficient that it's like, every year, they try to, oh, could decide to opt out and then try to contract 19 how can we save money in the State budget, why don't we 19 hearings officers. But, yeah, it could be done through 20 dump this on them. But it's centralized. 20 each board and commission adopting -- through adopting 21 21 rules, and then the council would have to establish, by And the proposal that the West Maui group has, 22 22 ordinance, and then pay for it through the budget. it's like three sentences to be added to the Charter, 23 23 MEMBER MOIKEHA: Yeah. Because my previous and it doesn't require much more. It just says anything 24 that involves a contested case goes to them and then 24 experience on the Planning Commission, it wasn't that 25 25 difficult to make rule changes. And if that's where we their recommendation gets sent to the citizen board or Page 42 Page 44 would do it, at that level, you know, I don't see the 1 commission for final decision. 1 2 2 MEMBER DEREGO: Okay. Thank you. difficulty in doing that. 3 3 CHAIR STONE: Thank you. Any further And as you already stated earlier, if I 4 clarification? Commissioner Baxa. 4 understood you correctly, not all of these boards and 5 MEMBER BAXA: Sir, I have two questions. 5 commissions would need the use of a hearing officer. So 6 First question is, would you suggest that this hearing 6 there is a venue. It may be, maybe, possibly a little 7 officer be appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the 7 bit more challenging, but it -- it is a possibility. 8 8 MR. COLLINS: Sure. Like the Liquor council? 9 9 MR. COLLINS: Yes. Commission usually takes four to five years for a rule. 10 10 MEMBER BAXA: What is the minimum from the time it's proposed to when it gets adopted. So

11 qualification for your hearings officer? 12 MR. COLLINS: That's, actually, a good 13 question. I think that I -- I am hesitant to put too 14 many qualifications in the Charter because that is 15 something that I think should be subject to the 16 political process. But I think that there's some 17 minimum standards for hearings officers, somebody who is 18 able to make legal findings in a broad area, although 19 the State hearings officers are all attorneys. And some 20 of them actually become judges eventually, but they're 21 all attorneys. And I don't know if it necessarily has 22 to be an attorney, but I think that's something that 23 doesn't necessarily need to be spelled out in too much 24 detail in the Charter.

MEMBER BAXA: Thank you.

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MR. COLLINS: Sure. Like the Liquor

Commission usually takes four to five years for a rule,
from the time it's proposed to when it gets adopted. So
the Planning Commission is used to making -- I mean, you
guys meet like twice a month for all day, but some of
the other boards, it's not quite that way.

MEMBER MOIKEHA: Okay.

MR. COLLINS: And I don't know the Board of Water Supply would do it.

MEMBER MOIKEHA: And, again, this would be one department housing these --

MR. COLLINS: Yeah, it would be some office, probably be attached to Finance, because -- I don't -- that's how the -- well, the State does it through the DCCA, but, yeah, it would just be a one or two-person office. And that's pretty much all they do, is they deal with all of the appeals, and all that kind of stuff, and then they make a recommendation or decision

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Page 47 Page 45 1 to the boards or commissions that are involved. 1 simple straightforward hearing and decision. And, 2 MEMBER MOIKEHA: Is it because it would 2 actually, at the Planning Commission, a lot of people 3 service many boards and commissions that would need this 3 who intervene in the SMA processes, they use this sort of, you know, laborious process to drag things out and 4 service that you feel it's necessary to be an 5 5 try to get more angles into getting what they want. appointment approved by the council? 6 MR. COLLINS: Well, I mean, that's one 6 And, you know, that isn't -- I'm sure it's an unintended 7 7 possibility. I don't really know otherwise how you consequence of how our setup is, but I think the best 8 8 thing to do is -- that's one of the policies of the SMA would do it. 9 I think the proposal the West Maui group came 9 process, to just be there in the rules as opposed to 10 10 up with was that it would be actually an appointment for having people using the rules to try to game and get 11 like seven or eight years, like the State Auditor. So 11 12 that it's like totally out of the political process and 12 MEMBER OKAMOTO: So you would think that this setting up this administrative hearing could move those it's really somebody who is qualified, but that really 13 13 14 14 kinds of things along better? is just their job. And that they just -- you know, that 15 15 it takes -- one thing that would not be part of the MR. COLLINS: Absolutely. Absolutely. 16 boards and commissions thing would be property tax 16 MEMBER OKAMOTO: Thanks. Thank you. 17 17 CHAIR STONE: Thank you very much. Any appeals. Because that's something, also, that -- you 18 further clarifications from the Commissioners? 18 know, I think right now it's being done in-house by 19 19 (Silence.) somebody at the -- but there's a backlog for it. And 20 20 that's because, you know, there isn't somebody who is CHAIR STONE: No. Mr. Collins, thank you for 21 able to just sort of -- like this is their job and so 21 your time. 22 22 MR. COLLINS: Thank you. that's all they do all year long is hear different 23 23 appeals and -- and interventions and other contested CHAIR STONE: Lisa, next testifier, please. 24 24 case types of things. MS. KAHUHU: Dick Mayer. 25 MEMBER MOIKEHA: Okay. Thank you. 25 CHAIR STONE: Mr. Mayer. Page 46 Page 48 1 CHAIR STONE: Commissioner Okamoto. 1 MR. MAYER: Am I last? I would like to go last because I have a lot of things, and I would like 2 MEMBER OKAMOTO: Just because I'm not really 2 3 aware of how many types of these appeals, off the top of 3 other residents to have an opportunity first. Is there 4 your head, what would you say, per year, the contested 4 anybody after? 5 cases throughout the different departments, how many 5 MS. KAHUHU: There's one person after you. would there be? 6 6 MR. MAYER: Let that person go first. 7 CHAIR STONE: I don't see a problem with that. 7 MR. COLLINS: The Planning Commission, the BVA 8 and Water Supply, and, of course, the tax office, those, 8 Let's go ahead with that. I think, are the big four. Lately, at least according 9 MS. KAHUHU: Nikhilananda. 10 10 to Maui Times Weekly, I don't know how true this is, but CHAIR STONE: Nikhilananda. 11 the Liquor Adjudication Board has not been meeting very 11 NIKHILANADA: I was going to ask Dick to do 12 often. So theirs have sort of gone down. But they used 12 the same thing and wait, too, because I got a lot of 13 to. When I was on it, there was like two or three 13 things to talk about, too. 14 people that were getting brought in every month. And in 14 CHAIR STONE: Well, gentlemen, don't worry, 15 that particular instance, they sort of felt that the 15 you'll have four minutes. 16 setup -- because there weren't -- they didn't have an 16 NIKHILANANDA: Well, actually, we'll have 17 17 attorney that was hearing evidence and stuff, my seven or eight, but I plan to be at this meeting, the 18 understanding is that most people just pled guilty 18 Paia meeting and, also, your meetings in town. So I 19 because they felt like it was a huge waste of time to 19 have a lot of issues. I'll touch as many as I can. Try 20 even try to contest it, even if they weren't. And then 20 to talk a little slower than I did last time. 21 21 I guess what they would do is if -- there was a First, really important, is I'm sure you all 22 22 three-strike rule. What they would do is they would saw the editorial in our daily paper responding to 23 23 just change a partner or a percentage or something and Joshua's -- the Chair -- excuse me -- Mr. Stone, the 24 they -- and, I mean, it's just all this game playing 24 Chair of this committee. And you can see the -- I'm

because of all of the complications with just getting a

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trying to think of a gentle word that doesn't get

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bleeped out, but the unbelievable unawareness of our local daily paper.

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3 I wanted to speak about how you could change 4 the Charter since you spoke about it last time, at the 5 last meeting I was at. And what you may suggest -- you 6 definitely do not want to do away with this committee. 7 So that was, to put it bluntly, idiotic, but it's not 8 the first time this daily paper has said things that 9 really don't make sense. But you may want to look at --10 and I listened to your discussion in your meeting last 11 time in town. And that you may want to say that for the 12 one year or year and-a-half that this committee is in 13 existence, that the County Council does not propose any 14 Charter amendments, but it comes to this committee for 15 that year and-a-half, two-year period, so you don't have 16 a duplication. And you guys talked about -- very 17 specifically about why that might be a little tension. 18 So don't take away that power. You don't want to 19 challenge the power. They're elected officials. On the 20 other hand, there's a reason why this committee is in 21 existence. And it's that kind of nonsense that came out 22 of the daily paper. Okay. So -- and at other meetings, 23 I'll talk more in depth if you want more information. 24 But as far as election terms, do not -- well,

someone who has run for office, I understand the absurdity of going to other islands and trying to convince them. And then even when I ran in my own district and I went out to Hana, they felt like I was intruding on them because they felt like I don't live in Hana. Because no one calls it East Maui, you call it

Speaking of East Maui, I definitely think the way that you have the -- the borders broken down, where I live in Huelo is really much more part of Haiku. And we don't have a precinct anymore. It's now we vote in Haiku. So we're voting in a different district. So that's something else, even though I want to see a 13-member council district voting --

MS. KAHUHU: Time.

NIKHILANANDA: -- if you don't do anything, at least --

CHAIR STONE: One minute.

NIKHILANADA: -- change our -- ours so that it's part of Haiku. I served on the Haiku Community Association as president and, currently, the current president lives in Huelo. He doesn't even live in that district. Okay. So that's as far as the composition of the council.

Now, the initiative, you need to lower the

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able to vote on things. So I might have a certain position on district voting or terms of office. But I'll give you my terms. So something should be on the ballot.

first of all, you want the people in the community to be

And we have not been given the opportunity to talk about -- to vote on district voting. It's been blocked. And so at least put that -- some type of district voting. And you -- you can decide how you're going to do that.

For example, I disagree with Michael's position. Though, at one time, it came out of -- I don't know if I should give Dick the credit -- that I did support the three people out of three council districts, but -- but the more I thought about it, what I would suggest, because of the sensitivity of a community like Molokai, is that we expand our council to 13. As I have said before, there's no reason why, there's nothing sacrosanct about nine members. Have 13, that gives Molokai almost its own councilmember.

Now, I walked in on Alan's testimony. And he's right on about you want accountability. My State Senator and State Representative do not live on Molokai or Lanai, but they are well represented. And I was represented by someone who lived in Lanai for many years. So you want accountability. It's really -- as

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- 1 threshold. I'm currently trying to get a petition 2 obtained for a political party. And we need one-tenth
- 3 of one percent of the people registered in the State.
- 4 The problem with getting petitions signed, it sounds,
- 5 oh, yeah, just sign this petition, a lot of people, for
- 6 whatever reason, don't want to sign petitions, but,
- 7 also, try going to the place where most people are. You
 - cannot -- unless you're the police department, go to
- 9 Walmart, you cannot go to all of these places where
- 10 people are. So it's time-consuming. And the reason
- 11 they do that is they don't want the people to have a
- 12 voice. We have been going to the council for many years
- 13 to try to get district voting. Lower the threshold and
- 14 sometime we can talk about that -- lower the threshold
- 15 as far as the number of people that can sign. Both
- 16 Charter Commission amendments, you have 10 percent of
- 17 the voters in the last election, 20 percent for the --
- 18
- to the County Clerk, think of how many thousands of 19 people that are. It's --
- 20 MS. KAHUHU: Time.

21 NIKHILANANDA: -- impossible to get that. And 22 then I will -- only give him a two and-a-half minutes so 23 I can get more things out.

CHAIR STONE: Thank you, Mr. Nikhilananda. Thank you very much. Commissioners, any clarification

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MEMBER OKAMOTO: I have one. I -- okay. On expanding the council, I was -- my first thought when I heard that was, well, that's going to cost us a lot more money. And, interesting, I just read something that said that sometimes expanding does not really cost that much more. Obviously, it would cost some. But you feel that expanding the council would be a good idea regardless, is that --

NIKHILANANDA: I'll try to make that brief in the form -- you, actually, answered it, "regardless".

But, of course, we're not unlimited deep pockets. But the fact of the matter is, is accountability and our freedoms and democracy. And Kauai has seven people. So it's -- it's different. Oahu has nine. You think it's so large, but they're in districts. So because we have a unique situation, you know, people -- people say, oh, yeah, I want district so Molokai has their own person, but not with 7,500 people. And you can argue back and forth how people say, how can one district -- one representative from Lanai, 3,500 people, represent -- I think somebody had a letter in the editor recently about that, 3,500 people and somebody else represents 28,000. It's not equal.

So, yes, look at the cost. I haven't broken

that's why I came up with the 13. I came with the 13, also, because you won't have an odd number. Though there are boards that don't have odd numbers. You know, it might have a lot of people, but not odd numbers. But they do that so -- of course, the voting. So that's -- that's why I came up with the 13.

And as far as space -- and I apologize for this -- I mean, yeah, there would have to be some rearranging. Just like some people have said, that one way that we should change the way the council meets. And if you look at other communities, they don't meet where the -- the -- he's up here like the dictator then you have people with their backs. I like to -- when I testify, I like to look at the community, too. And I can't do both. So I have got my back to someone. And he's going to be mad at me because I have my back to him, but -- so, in other words, we need to rearrange that. So as far as space, we could figure that out, but it's -- again, I don't mean to be so flippant or anything, but it's our democracy, I mean. So to have accountability, a representative to represent someone that you can actually touch, then, yeah, you would have to rearrange that. And I don't think the building was built for nine people; it was built to be the seat of county government. So we could -- we could work that

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1 it down. I don't have those figures. And, yes, it 2 would cost more, but, in the long run, it's our 3 democracy that's at stake, and accountability. Thank 4 you. 5 MEMBER SUGIMURA: Can I --6 CHAIR STONE: Thank you. Of course. 7 MEMBER SUGIMURA: Just an observation just 8 because I had an opportunity, a long time ago, to work 9 for the council. There's only limited amount of office 10 space. I think we'd run into a really big, you know, 11 problem if we try to expand it to 13 offices, while the council chair would probably still be on the 7th Floor, 12 13 but you know I think that would be another big 14 consideration, for me, it would, cost. But --15 NIKHILANANDA: May I briefly --16 MEMBER SUGIMURA: I am curious how you would 17 break off -- how is the 13 broken up? 18 NIKHILANANDA: Oh, the way I came up with 13 19 is because, like I said, I really signed on to the three 20 people out of three senatorial districts, it makes 21 sense. Then I thought about it. Again, Molokai has 22 7,500 people, if you have 13, with 155,000 people in the 23 community, you break that down. So it's about -- each 24 district is about 12,000 people. Molokai has 7,500. So

they would be at least a majority in one district. So

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out. I remember there were days when it was locked, you couldn't go up there. So things will change.

CHAIR STONE: Thank you. Commissioners, any further clarification?

(Silence.)

CHAIR STONE: No. Thank you very much for your testimony.

NIKHILANANDA: Thank you.

9 CHAIR STONE: And, of course, you're welcome 10 to come back after --

NIKHILANADA: Thank you.

CHAIR STONE: -- our last testifier. So,

13 Lisa, our final testifier.

MS. KAHUHU: Dick Mayer.

CHAIR STONE: Mr. Mayer.

MR. MAYER: Thank you very much,

Commissioners. Thank you for coming Upcountry. I'm going to cover a number of issues and, hopefully, be

able to get through as many of 'em as I can.

The first one is that there is such a thing as the Countywide Policy Plan that was adopted by the council last year. And it has in there recommendations. Susan Moikeha, a member of your board, was a member of the committee that helped put this together. One of the areas it talks about is -- it's one of the goals -- is

to strive for good governance. Now, I would urge you to
 take a look at this document, it's Pages 78 to 81. And
 I'll mention two of the items in there because they
 relate to testimony you already heard and will be
 hearing.

One is, study and evaluate the feasibility implications of district voting in Maui County Council elections.

The second item that will come up is implement two-way communications using audio-visual technology that allows residents to participate in the County's planning process.

I'll come back to those in a few minutes, but one of the recommendations I would like to make -- and it's to get around this problem of the isolation of Hana, Molokai and Lanai -- I'd like to see the Charter review commission recommend an amendment to the County Charter which would require that telecommunications facilities be made available in our three more remote communities, Lanai, Molokai and Hana. These facilities would allow residents in those areas to testify remotely and at County Council meetings. It would empower those more isolated communities. So a person doesn't have to come over to Maui. Right now, almost the only person we see from Molokai coming over is DeGray Vanderbilt comes

at-large. This would allow those who want to first get into politics to start off at the district level. They could get in, get known. And then, at some point in their career, they may say, "I'm going to move up to the large race," perhaps thinking they want to be mayor and want to get a larger population base supporting them. I think there's a strong argument. That personally is my favorite of the various proposals.

Why would you want to change the process? In the present, voters in a residential seat with a small population --

MS. KAHUHU: Time.

MR. MAYER: -- base, such as Molokai, Lanai, East Maui, may find that the candidate whom they want to -- would want loses an election because voters in the distant, more populated district vote for someone else. This has often happened and all too often. And one of your members, Stacy Crivello, is subject to that. When she ran, I think, she won on her island, but lost because voters on this island voted for another candidate. It's not uncommon. At last council, we had four candidates who, in their previous election, had lost in their own districts. So the argument that people on Lanai, Molokai and East Maui should be able to get a representation of the community is often

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over regularly, but the rest can't testify. And I think that's a major impediment. It would perhaps help us get around the second issue of the district voting, which sort of people are pushing for on Molokai and Lanai and Hana because they feel so much more isolated.

Now on to the question of district -- district voting. I think there are four possibilities that you have in front of you.

By the way, I'll be giving this to you on paper.

The present system with nine significantly unequal residency districts.

Number two, nine single-member districts with equal population size.

Number three, three districts with equal population size, each district with three members elected, so that everybody would have three representatives at the council. This, basically, would be the three senatorial districts that we now have. And we will have, by the way, after the next -- after the census count, we're going to still have three Senate districts and six House districts.

And the fourth possibility would be six districts with equal population size based on the State House districts and then three people being elected Page 60

overridden by the fact that, in our present system that
 outside voting -- outside areas vote against their
 candidate.

Voters -- and another reason for having -getting away from the present system is we would have larger population bases upon which to get good candidates running for office.

And, finally, nowadays, with internet and Akaku broadcasts, places that used to be thought of as geographically remote have much more contact with the center.

MS. KAHUHU: Time.

MR. MAYER: Let me just finish the sentence. And then the -- now with the ferry systems running between the islands, plus the possibility of having telecommunication capabilities to the other islands, would allow those more remote areas to be able to participate more fully in the council.

CHAIR STONE: Thank you, Mr. Mayer.

MR. MAYER: Thank you. I have some more -CHAIR STONE: Much appreciated.

MR. MAYER: -- after everybody else.
CHAIR STONE: Again, of course, you can come back to finish your testimony. I'm going to call for a brief break here, bathroom break.

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MR. MAYER: May I ask if there are any other questions on this part before I move on to the other

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CHAIR STONE: Commissioners, any clarification on his testimony?

MEMBER BAXA: Mr. Mayer, could you please elaborate more on your suggestion about the at-large, that component, as to at-large component?

MR. MAYER: Right. I would visualize that we have -- we have right now six House seats represented. And they're all of equal population size. I would urge that we have one person elected from each of those six areas and then three people elected at-large county-wide. And I think what we then will have -- it will make it easier for newcomers. Right now, it's almost impossible to defeat an incumbent because you have to run county-wide. This way, it would allow people to come in, they may be well known, to run, and, eventually, if they get well known, after two years or one or two terms, they could run for the at-large position.

And I think there's one other advantage to that. And that is then every person in the -- in the county would have four people who represent them. Their own district person and three at-large people. If we

it. But that should be something that could be built into the process.

MEMBER BAXA: I see. So Lanai and Molokai would be within the six?

MR. MAYER: If we did it by the way the House seats are, which I think, from the County Clerk, the election officer's way, would probably be the easiest way to handle it. But it's not, certainly, the only

MEMBER BAXA: Thank you, sir.

CHAIR STONE: Commissioners, any further clarification?

> MEMBER MOIKEHA: Chair, I have a question. CHAIR STONE: Please.

MEMBER MOIKEHA: Thank you, Dick, for your testimony. On the telecommunications, again, is there another venue other than the Charter to establish that since it's already established in the County Policy Plan, which has been adopted?

MR. MAYER: I think -- I mean, the council could adopt it in its rules, certainly, and say that that's a possibility. But they haven't done that. I think they know it's a possibility. And I think it -it would be an expression by the County that we recognize, especially if we -- if your Commission

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2 person you can go to. And, hopefully, you get along 3 with that person. If they -- you don't, there may be 4 some problems getting representation from that person. 5 But if you -- if there are four people who are responsible to -- for each area of the island, three 6 7

have only single-member districts, you only have one

at-large, plus your own, I think we'll have better representation for the public.

MEMBER BAXA: Where would you put Lanai and Molokai in this concept?

MR. MAYER: Lanai and Molokai, they're -- that would be -- right now, the way we have a House district, Lanai and Molokai are lumped together with East Maui in -- in one House seat, Mele Carroll's seat right now. And that, conceivably, could be one district, all of which are very rural, remote. And the person representing them could conceivably have very common interests in these remote areas and representing that particular perspective.

MEMBER BAXA: So --

21 MR. MAYER: There could be other ways. 22 Molokai could be attached to (inaudible), for example, 23 Lanai could be attached to Lahaina. We could do it in 24 other ways. And we would probably have to have some 25 kind of redistricting commission every 10 years to do

recommends single-member districts or one of these other variants on the process. People on Lanai and Molokai will feel, oh, we've been cut out entirely by the county, by the majority of the voters on Maui Island. This, I think, will be affirmation on your part to those people, saying we want you to participate, we're going to give you an additional venue to facilitate your ability to communicate. And it could be used in other ways; not just to the County Council. But if that facility was set up effectively, it would allow councilmembers, all nine, let's say, to be able to communicate with constituents on these neighbor islands more effectively. Given the difficulty of travel between the islands, that will always exist, it will allow for other committees, planning commissions and other bodies, to have representation on these islands. I think it would just facilitate everything. It would be a statement by the Charter Commission saying we recognize these remote areas should be better participate -- be able to better participate in the

County government process. MEMBER MOIKEHA: Yeah. And my reason for asking these questions is also to distinguish what can be done through other venues. And I understand your point of giving it a more stronger foundation for a

Charter amendment. But there's always the case that it may not be voted on as supported by the voters. And so if there's -- if it's that important, then other venues could help towards achieving those goals. So within the Policy Plan, also, there is an implementation and action to implement something like that.

MR. MAYER: Yes.

MEMBER MOIKEHA: So what it would do is necessarily call upon the council to -- to act upon it. And I think through the citizen process, that could be a way to assure that something might get done. But thank you for your -- your comments. Again, it's just to kind of, in my mind, see, you know, with some of these comments that are being brought forth, if there's other venues. And even if we did adopt it and put it out there, there's no guarantee it would be adopted by the voters. So to me, it's worthy of conversation, it's worthy to make it -- see it happen, but I think you can't just rely on the Charter amendment in hopes that everybody will see it the same way. So that's the only reason I question these things.

MR. MAYER: Good point. And one way of the doing it, possibly, might be to put it into the same amendment that you have -- let's say you end up with single-member districts, you put it in that they will be

problem with like 13th District being part of what is 13th now, being part of the Big Island. So, I mean, if they did that to us again, we would have a hard time following them, naturally. So, you know -- okay.

MR. MAYER: Good point. But the same thing would be true if you have single-member districts. Every 10 years, you will have to reapportion depending on where populations go. So there will be a process every 10 years, no matter what you write up, whether it be six, three, nine, you will, every 10 years, have to have a redistricting taking place to account for population changes.

MEMBER DELEON: How would this system work better for Lanai and Molokai, though? If -- even having larger districts, then aren't we giving those folks less hope of being close to the representative?

MR. MAYER: There's no question that they would feel, you know, hurt by this process. Except for the fact that I mentioned, Lanai, last election, and the last time representative -- excuse me -- Councilmember Mateo ran for Molokai, both of them lost on their own neighbor islands. So the fact that the argument is that Lanai and Molokai want to select their own doesn't always work. They don't get to elect their own because Central Maui elects those people. Look at the vote

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able to participate, then it makes it a package, it relates very closely together, as opposed to having a separate amendment.

CHAIR STONE: Thank you. Commissioner DeLeon, you had a question?

MEMBER DELEON: Two. So you would see these new districts as being -- mirroring the representative districts, the six, that mirror --

MR. MAYER: That's the easiest mechanical way to do it. But the Charter, as you folks will eventually decide, does not -- you could say we'll have an apportionment committee that does it another way.

MEMBER DELEON: Okay.

MR. MAYER: It's six equal districts.

MEMBER DELEON: Okay. So you kind of -- but the second thought or part of that was, then, if you did mirror the representative districts, then, every 10 years, we would change our districts like they would change theirs?

MR. MAYER: Right.

21 MEMBER DELEON: So the State Apportionment 22 Commission, the problem with the State Apportionment 23 Commission -- this is a thought that comes to mind --24 for a while, they had the 13th District being part of 25 Kauai. And, you know, they also had, you know, the totals. So, yes, it will hurt them in the sense that they don't have a resident from their island on the Commission. But then again, the councilmembers have to spend so much time on Maui that, very often, they're not really even back in the community. They go home maybe on the weekend occasionally or they go home every other weekend, but they have a real difficulty because the council ties them up so much.

I just think that -- I just think that it would be fair not just for the whole County -- I don't think it's necessarily going to -- I think we're talking about trying to get the best for the whole County. That's really why I'm saying we have to change the system because I don't think it's necessarily best for the whole County the way we have it now. And I do think there's some compensations that would help Lanai and Molokai still be included in the process.

CHAIR STONE: Thank you. Commissioners, any further questions? Commissioner Baxa.

MEMBER BAXA: I have just one question, sir. Among the alternatives that you have mentioned, in your best judgment, which among these is the best?

MR. MAYER: I personally like the six and three, six representatives and three at-large. I know that, every 10 years, we will have to reapportion, so I

Page 71 Page 69 1 don't think that's the big issue. And if the State goes 1 regulations, but then you become a resident of the 2 ahead and changes, canoes districts with Kauai or the 2 state. I don't think the State defines whether the 3 Big Island or wherever, the redistricting group from 3 person's a resident of Lanai or Molokai or East Maui or West Maui. That's not part of the State's residency 4 Maui will have to adjust to get the six equal districts. 4 But I do think that -- I just think that the three 5 requirements, I don't think. Now, I think that -- I'm 6 at-large makes sense. It gets people prepared to become 6 not sure. How does the County Clerk -- the question I 7 7 guess we would ask the County Clerk, how does the County mayor, perhaps, by giving them the larger base, the 8 people get to know them, but it also allows incumbents 8 Clerk define residency. And if it's not clear, that's 9 9 something you should make clear. to start off with a smaller district. So I think it has 10 10 CHAIR STONE: Thank you. Commissioner Baxa. the best blend of two. If we only have single-member 11 districts, then one of those nine wants to run for 11 MEMBER BAXA: May I just pose this question to you, Mr. Mayer? What if we say the candidate for office 12 mayor, they don't have a population base that's 12 13 county-wide. And so I think that there's a value to 13 must be a resident and voter in the district where he's 14 having the at-large representation. And it gives every 14 elected? Except for the three that would be voted, they 15 person in the County four people who directly represent 15 should be a resident voter in the County. 16 16 MR. MAYER: And then again, the question of 17 MEMBER BAXA: Thank you. 17 what -- how does the person actually say that I'm a 18 CHAIR STONE: Commissioner Okamoto. 18 resident, what length of time period? After what date, 19 MEMBER OKAMOTO: Yeah. Didn't we used to have 19 do they have to it for one year, two years, voting in that district for at least one year or two years? 20 where there were three at-large -- there were some 20 21 districts and there were some at-large? That was back a 21 MEMBER BAXA: Well --22 22 MR. MAYER: Yes. If you set that -few years ago. 23 23 MR. MAYER: Yes, back in the eighties. MEMBER BAXA: If you combine the two, resident and voter within the district, then the voting should, 24 MEMBER OKAMOTO: Okay. My second question 24 25 was, I haven't heard anybody talk about residency. And 25 in a way, define the residency. Page 70 Page 72 1 that seems to be a major problem. I don't care where 1 MR. MAYER: I would think so. If it -- but 2 2 somehow it should be clearly defined. Maybe, even if you do it. I'm surprised. I thought that would be an 3 3 issue. Because the more you get into districts, the you don't put it into the Charter, in the background 4 residency requirements may be something we need to look 4 material, when you give rationale for why you put 5 5 Charter amendments in, it will define what exactly you 6 mean. That might be very helpful. 6 MR. MAYER: Whether you talk about the present 7 7 MEMBER BAXA: Thank you. system or any of these other proposals, defining what 8 8 makes a person a resident is something that you CHAIR STONE: Thank you. Any further clarification from the Commissioners? Mr. Mayer, thank 9 definitely should handle. I didn't get into it because 9 10 10 I assumed that no matter what district regulation you you very much. 11 Before we go to recess, and our second round 11 have, you still will have to establish what defines a 12 12 of testimony, I'd like to ask if there are any other person's residency. And that is something that the 13 Charter review commission should definitely put into 13 people who would like to testify for the first time? 14 action. 14 No. With that said, I would like to take a 10-minute 15 MEMBER OKAMOTO: Thank you. 15 recess. And we will be back here at 8:10. Thank you 16 CHAIR STONE: Thank you. Commissioners, any 16 very much. 17 17 further clarification? (Recess, 7:59 p.m. to 8:10 p.m.) 18 MEMBER SUGIMURA: Residency, isn't that a 18 CHAIR STONE: Let's call this meeting back to 19 state issue? It's not really a -- oh, sorry. 19 order. And what I'd like to do is if anybody has come 20 MR. MAYER: Well, the County --20 in who would like to testify for the first time, I'd 21 21 like to give them an opportunity before we go to the MEMBER SUGIMURA: Okay. Sorry. 22 22 next round of testimony. Is there anybody who would CHAIR STONE: No. Please, go ahead. 23 23 MEMBER SUGIMURA: Isn't that correct, like to testify that hasn't spoken already? 24 residency is HRS level, which would supersede this --24 (Silence.) 25 25 CHAIR STONE: No. Okay. Let's go to the next MR. MAYER: There is state residency rules and

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round of testimony. And this will be three minutes, but 1 2 I'm sure there will be some major communications. So, 3 Nikhilananda, please. 4

NIKHILANANDA: Let Sally --

5 CHAIR STONE: Oh, Sally. I'm sorry. Excuse 6 me. Ms. Raisbeck, did you want to testify again?

MS. RAISBECK: Yeah, I do.

8 CHAIR STONE: I'm very sorry.

MS. RAISBECK: That's okay. No.

CHAIR STONE: So, Ms. Raisbeck, please go

11 ahead with your three minutes. 12

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MS. RAISBECK: Can you hear me? You may think that I was merely being facetious when I put in this request that the council be -- that you eliminate the council's ability to make amendments. I think there's a rationale behind it, is that they should not be determining their own method of election, their own term of -- you know, the term limits and all of that, they shouldn't be allowed to determine that. And if it weren't coupled with the fact that, as I say, in my perception, it's easy to pass amendments that get on the ballot, I wouldn't be so worried about it. But maybe the suggestion that somebody made that they simply not

working the way they should work as the community gets larger and larger. And I don't have a recommendation at this time, but I just hope you will look at it.

Thank you.

5 CHAIR STONE: Thank you very much. 6 Commissioners, clarification on the testimony? 7 (Silence.)

CHAIR STONE: No. Thank you very much, Ms. Raisbeck. Our next testifier, Lisa, actually, who was next in line.

MS. KAHUHU: Sally was the last to come back. I'm not sure if Nik wanted to come back.

13 MEMBER DELEON: Nik and Dick last.

> NIKHILANANDA: I was waiting for you to call me up.

CHAIR STONE: Nik, please come forward. NIKHILANANDA: Thank you, Commissioner Stone and Members of the Charter Commission. Sally said, "Somebody said that." I have known her for 25 years and she calls me "somebody".

I'm going to get to a couple of things that I haven't talked about yet. And one of 'em was very clear about what this testimony is that you were just talking about. But I think one that's very important to me -and I sort of worded it, but it's just food for thought.

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the ballot. That -- because we had the Board of Water Supply back two -- two elections ago. And it was a

be allowed to put ballots on the amendment at the same

time that you people put ballots -- put amendments on

pretty hard fought battle. And the Director of Water

Supply was putting up big political signs on the -- down in Kihei. And we really fought about that. That was

about taking away a semiautonomous character.

This brings me to the main thing I want to talk about, which is I think commissions have gotten totally out of hand. There are 13 commissions specified in the Charter; some of them very powerful, some of them not. And there are 26 boards and commissions not in the Charter, which mostly have less power, but probably some of them do. And I think, in a small community, a commission of trusted people can be very effective. And as the community gets larger and larger, nobody knows who those people are. It's -- there's no accountability because you have a problem, who do you go to, you go to your councilperson. So I think the fewer commissions the better.

I think part of your mandate could be to look at some of the commissions, including the ones in the Charter, some of which are survivals from the 1960s, Board of Supervisors, which mixed executive power with legislative power. I think the commissions that have a lot of power need a careful look to see if they're

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1 But it's under Article 8, Chapter 11, so it's Section

2 8.11.2, Subsection 1, and that would be that the County

3 -- this is dealing with water, the Department of Water

4 Supply -- shall attain, via purchase, eminent domain

5 and/or via any other legal mechanism, all ground and/or

6 surface water sources currently held by private

7 corporations. And I want you to discuss. That's got a

8 lot, but it's just the idea that the State Constitution

9 says that the water should be publicly held. Right now, we buy from a private corporation. I think that's 10

As far as your rules, one of the benefits of

reprehensible.

13 coming up now -- and I appreciate that, that we're given 14 a second chance -- at your regular meetings, you then 15 have a second round where we can come up. But then, after that, you talk about what's on the agenda. And 16

17 the last time you talked about this idea of what --

18 there was a little bit of discussion about should the

19 Charter -- something that Sally just mentioned, should

20 the Charter -- while the Charter Commission is meeting,

21 maybe the County Council should not be proposing

22 charters. And I'm sitting there saying, gee, I'd like

23 to make a comment about that. As an example, Akaku does 24 allow a second round of public testimony. So I'm not

sure how you would do that, but you can talk about it.

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Page 77 Page 79 1 But it's in your rules under 11.2, Subsection D, that 1 people representing me. I -- and I apologize for anyone 2 public testimony will be accepted at a later period 2 who might be listening who -- or present, who was my 3 during your meeting. Because sitting there for three representative at some time. And that is that I used to go to someone who lived in the totally opposite side of 4 hours, you talk about things, so maybe have maybe an 5 hour, hour and-a-half or two hours, you will make some 5 the island because they were the one person I could 6 comments that maybe somebody could enlighten this 6 really talk to and would listen to me and was closer to 7 7 my positions. So the people that are in my district I Commission, that you could then talk about further. So 8 just to look at your rules. 8 don't go to because I don't find that I get any 9 9 And I really appreciate -- because you were successful things, generally. Everyone's a very nice 10 talking about, for example, if people came in late. I'm 10 person -- we have a councilmember sitting here -- but we're talking about issues. So it's never an attack or 11 glad that you decided that people can come in and sign 11 12 condemnation on the individual as a human being; it's on 12 up. And I really -- Commissioner Stone, I really 13 commend you in allowing people to come back afterwards. 13 the position. When you're elected to office, that's your role. 14 So another one, something that was mentioned, 14 15 qualifications. So it's Section 3.3. Commissioner 15 So -- and, again, I just want to stress --16 Baxa, I'm glad you mentioned that. I actually had 16 CHAIR STONE: I apologize. 17 17 NIKHILANANDA: If that's it, that's fine, touched on that. So I apologize that I put my hand up, because I'm going to come back to other meetings. I'm 18 18 but that's something that you need to look at, 19 qualifications. And that is in your districts, that 19 going to be in Paia, also. I'll try to get into other 20 20 will be 13 districts, that's what you're going to have, issues and go into detail. But there are so many 21 not six and three, but that's only if it passes. 21 issues. And you can see, for example, Dick presented 22 Remember, you're going to put things on the 22 four kinds of district voting, but the major thing we're 23 ballot and it's up to the community to vote for it. I'm 23 right on the same page is having individual districts 2.4 not sure how you do that. If you're going to have one 24 somehow. 25 or two or three proposals, I think you're not allowed to 25 CHAIR STONE: Thank you. Thank you very much. Page 78 Page 80 do that. So that's why it's important what you come up Nik. Thank you for your testimony. 1 with. But I would recommend that. And that is that 2 NIKHILANANDA: Any comments or suggestions? 2 3 qualification that a voter lives for one year in the 3 CHAIR STONE: Commissioners, any 4 County and six months in a district. And then there are clarification? 4 5 State rules about qualifications and who lives in the MEMBER DELEON: I'm not trying to encourage 6 you, Niky, but the qualification for councilmember, 6 community. But if you look at your 3.3, it's in our 7 7 Charter. So the question about can we do that, of being a registered voter in the district? 8 course, it's right in our Charter. Yes, we can. That's 8 NIKHILANANDA: You asked me when I said the 9 our qualifications. Right now, I think it says 90 days. 9 one year and --10 10 MEMBER DELEON: No, no. You were talking, you And that is, as you can see, we've had -- how many 11 people have been challenged in the last couple of years. 11 were giving dates and times and stuff like that. 12 MS. KAHUHU: Time. 12 Registered voter. No -- yeah, being a registered voter 13 NIKHILANADA: So I will make this really 13 in the district. 14 14 NIKHILANANDA: Correct,

NIKHILANADA: So I will make this really quick. And I think I might have said it before, but as far as the term of the council -- and I might have said that -- you know, it might go to the voters and then we'll just have to have a lot of people really campaigning against it, but keep the term for two years. So if you get a great person, you could reelect them. If you get somebody who is not great, and, of course, gets bleeped nowadays, those seven words, we're stuck with them for four years.

As far as representation, something that Dick was talking about, that you have now four people represent you, the way our system is now, I have nine

NIKHILANANDA: Yeah. Well, that's why I said one year residency in the county. Right now 3.3 -MEMBER DELEON: No, no.
NIKHILANANDA: -- says 90 days.
MEMBER DELEON: Resident voter in the district. If it's a voting district, if it's a district -NIKHILANANDA: Right. Which is why I said one year and six months in that district because I do realize, I -- I --

MEMBER DELEON: As a qualification.

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MEMBER DELEON: Okay. Okay. I got it. I got 1 2 it. 3 NIKHILANADA: You know what I'm getting at? 4 Yes, no? 5 MEMBER DELEON: We're going different ways, so 6 I don't want to have debate. Okay. Thanks. 7 NIKHILANANDA: Do you want to clarify what 8 you're asking? Or no? Okay. That's fine, okay. 9 CHAIR STONE: Commissioners, any further 10 clarification? 11 (Silence.) 12 CHAIR STONE: No. Thank you very much for 13 your testimony. 14 NIKHILANANDA: Thank you. 15 CHAIR STONE: Mr. Mayer, please. 16 MR. MAYER: Thank you again. I've got five 17

items. Hopefully, they're shorter. The first one deals with something called community plan district participation. Right now, every 10 years we're supposed to, every 20 years it actually happens, we rewrite our community plans, we have an advisory committee that recommends the community plan. And when the plan is adopted, that committee ends. I would like to see an advisory committee established for each of the community plan districts. And I have got

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nobody from that district is even on the Planning

2 Commission. And this is a problem. So this would give

3 each of the districts now a chance to give some input

4 from an established body that has some procedures and 5 rules to the body rather than saying the Y, X, Y, Z

6 community association which may have two members, that

7 no one knows who they are, makes a recommendation to the

8 Planning Commission. This would give a long established

9 -- and I would urge you to consider that carefully. And it would go in -- where you have to modify it. It's in

10 Section 8-8.5(4), 8-8.5(4), where you make modification 11

12 of the Charter that would allow the advisory committees 13 to be established. The rules by which they would get

14 established and whatever could be handled by the 15 departments, by the council rules.

> The second recommendation I'd like to make is something that Mr. DeLeon and I am both very familiar with. When Mr. Arakawa came in to be mayor 10 years ago, eight years ago, eight, nine years ago, he established a blue ribbon committee to help select people for all the various boards and commissions. And what I would urge you to do is to reestablish that

22 23 process in the Charter. What it was, was a committee

24 that was made up of people who really were not part

25 of -- necessarily part of a political machine, the mayor

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1 wording that I would like to put in there, basically 2 saying the following: Each island shall have its own 3 planning commission, each of the six community plan 4 districts on Maui Island shall have its own permanent 5 advisory board such as the advisory board which already 6 exists in Hana. The six advisory boards would make 7 recommendations to the County Council, the Maui Planning 8 Commission and, where appropriate, to other County 9 boards and commissions. Each advisory board shall have 10 a 11 members, two members selected by the mayor and one 11 selected by each councilmember. Members will serve for 12 three years and may be reappointed twice. 13

In other words, let's just take this Upcountry area here, it would have an advisory board. If the Planning Commission has an item that comes before the project, somebody that deals with the area, they could refer to this body, this advisory body, just as exactly as done now in Hana. Hana has that advisory. But it's interesting that a small community like Hana has a whole advisory board, but the big areas like Central Maui, South Maui, West Maui, Upcountry, Haiku do not have any kind of body to recommend. And the problem is that, very often, the

23 Planning Commission, as Mr. Hedani and Ms. Moikeha know, 24 25 who have served on it, there are oftentimes cases where

or a political party, but, rather, somebody --

2 MS. KAHUHU: Time.

MR. MAYER: Okay. Let me finish this up and then --

CHAIR STONE: I'll allow him to continue for a little bit.

MR. MAYER: Thank you. This will be a committee that will be set up.

And I have got procedures and rules here. And, by the way, I'm going to be handing this to you. My printing press went out, so I only have copies for about eight of you, but I'll get it to the staff and they'll get it to you all.

The committee would be set up by the council and the mayor, three members appointed by the mayor, three appointed by the council, and six of them would select their chair. And this committee would meet and would take applications, but they would also recruit people. Right now, some of the boards and commissions are very technical, like, you know, you need an architect, you need an engineer, you need somebody in the -- a veterinarian. And other ones are much more open, Street Naming Committee, which, hopefully, would have somebody with Hawaiian language expertise, et cetera. Some are technical, some are nontechnical, some

	Page 85		Page 87
1	have this or that. This committee, then, would be able	1	the mayor will can only pick out from the nominees,
2	to look at and say we want to make sure there's	2	and then probably the nominee picked by the mayor will
3	geographic representation on some of these boards,	3	be confirmed by the council.
4	there's gender representation, there's ethnic	4	MR. MAYER: Right.
5	representation. So we don't have committees that are	5	MEMBER BAXA: Is that the concept?
6	very one-sided one way or another, that can happen if	6	MR. MAYER: Yes, exactly.
7	somebody isn't carefully paying attention to that.	7	MEMBER BAXA: In other words, this would be
8	And I think, as you'll see by the proposal	8	similar to the Judicial Selection Commission?
9	I'll give you, that could be put into the Charter. I	9	MR. MAYER: That's the reference I have in
10	think it would be under Section 13-2, but you'll get the	10	here.
11	wording from me later.	11	MEMBER BAXA: Selection commission?
12	CHAIR STONE: Mr. Mayer, thank you very much	12	MR. MAYER: Right. And really and the
13	MR. MAYER: Three other items that would be	13	committee would take a proactive stance to really go out
14	much shorter, but any questions on those?	14	and try to get good people. You have a benefit on the
15	MEMBER MOIKEHA: Chair?	15	panel of having Mr. DeLeon. He was the staff person for
16	CHAIR STONE: Any clarification from the	16	this committee I was the chair of it, for four
17	Commissioners? Yes.	17	years and he did an excellent job. And we worked
18	MEMBER MOIKEHA: I have a question.	18	together. And I'm not sure necessarily it saved effort.
19	CHAIR STONE: Yes, please.	19	He probably could have done a lot of it without having
20	MEMBER MOIKEHA: Dick, on the permanent	20	to call the group together all the time. But I think,
21	advisory boards, how is that any different than the way	21	in the end, it provided a better list of names because
22	an association works in each community?	22	you had people there who knew a lot of people out in the
23	MR. MAYER: The associations are by those	23	community. You would say, hey, we need somebody for X,
24	who happen to want to join the association, they're not	24	Y, Z committee, and then somebody says, oh, yeah, I know
25	connected to the government in any way. They haven't	. 25	somebody who would be excellent at that, they're a
***************************************	Page 86	***************************************	Page 88
1	been appointed to be representative necessarily of the	1	retired engineer or a retired this or that. And we had
2	community. And we have, on the island, maybe four or	2	the benefit of really getting good input. And it was
3	five really long-standing experienced boards and	3	like the Judicial Selection Committee. We, in most
4	commissions. But many of the communities,	4	cases, recommended three names to the mayor, very often
5	Wailuku-Kahului are two larger communities, have no	5	ranked one, two, three, but sometimes we said all of 'em
6	representative body. South Maui has an excellent one.	6	were equal, and it was up to the mayor, then, to select
7	Upcountry, Kula has one, but Makawao has a new one,	7	from that group. And I would say 80 to 90 percent of
8	Waikapu has a new one, but Pukalani has none. So it's	8	the time, Mayor Arakawa, in this case, used the names
9	really difficult to to necessarily get good	9	that we selected and very often took our first choice on
10	representation always on on projects. And this would	10	it. And in a few cases, he said, no, I would rather
11	be an attempt for example, let's just take the	11	have somebody. And they they sent the name down to
12	Upcountry one. I would hope there would be like three	12	the council. And I think we had some very good
13	members from Kula, three from Pukalani, three from	13	appointees because of that process.
14	Makawao, at least, on the board that could help	14	MEMBER BAXA: Thank you.
15	represent their communities. And that's what I'm why	15	CHAIR STONE: Commissioner DeLeon.
16	as opposed to community associations.	16	MEMBER DELEON: The one caution I get from
17	MEMBER MOIKEHA: Okay. Thank you.	17	your proposal, Dick, is the idea that the council is
18	CHAIR STONE: Commissioners, any further	18	going to be picking members of this body. This is
19	questions?	19	supposed to be a mayor's responsibility and power. The
20	MEMBER BAXA: Mr. Chair?	20	council gets the responsibility to advise and consent.
21	CHAIR STONE: Yes, Commissioner Baxa.	21	If you give the you know, I like your thoughts, why
22	MEMBER BAXA: I am going back to that	22	you need to have the council involved in picking the
23	suggestion that you have about this advisory committee,	23	members of the advisory committee. One.
24	something like that, which would select from qualified	24	Two, the advisory committee seems to be too
25	people, the nominees to a particular commission, then	25	small in that you need to be able to have a full

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1 spectrum. You need to have Lanai and Molokai on it, you 2 need to have somebody from -- hopefully, from Hana, if 3 you can get 'em. And that's -- and following up on my 4 -- the thought you had about all these advisory 5 committees, good luck finding all those people and make 6 sure they actually show up. I mean, you guys have a 7 really wonderful organization up here because you have a 8 lot of people that feel empowered and actually come and 9 do it. But I have watched boards and commissions -- I 10 mean these advisory committees be appointed by the 11 council, and then the individual members picking one by 12 one, and it turns into like three guys showing up and 13 running the whole thing. A lot of people, they're 14 really not having a clue why they're there, if they show 15 up at all. So I have a -- I'm sorry, it's getting late, 16 I'm digressing. My main point, though, is the thing 17 about the -- the council selecting, being involved in 18 the selection of the advisory committee.

MR. MAYER: I just thought it would be a buy-in for them to participate in the boards and commission that run the County. I think sometimes it's too much power to the mayor to appoint all the people to all the boards and commissions. Yes, the council has an opportunity to say yes or no, but, very often, that doesn't really happen. I think this just gives a little

could be -- it could not be -- could not work out for the best interest of the community. That's why I said that.

MEMBER DELEON: For the Commission's sake, for the record, this process really worked well for us. I did the boards and commissions for Lingle and -- Mayor Lingle and for Mayor Arakawa. And this was an advancement. The process we have now was created by Mayor Lingle and it was later codified. But the -- the thing that Mayor Arakawa did really kind of broadened it and made it a lot deeper, a lot better selections resulted.

CHAIR STONE: Thank you very much. Commissioner DeRego.

MEMBER DEREGO: Yeah. The Cost of Governmen Commission -- in fact, I helped write the report -spent about a year looking at boards and commissions. And we actually steered away from some of them because they tended to be a little bit more politically sensitive. But we began finding that out of these 37 boards and commissions all together, that quite a number of them did not meet at all for long periods of time. In fact, if you look at the website, on the County website, you'll find some of these commissions have not met for two or three years.

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more power, gets the council involved in that process of 1 selecting people. I'm not wedded to it. If you -- if

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- the Charter Review Commission said we're going to have a
- 4 nine-member body to do this thing, I would be very 5 happy; however, I think the idea is to try to get people
- 6 who really are not part of the political machine.
- 7 That's one reason why I would like to see that it's not 8
 - just one person appointing all those people. That's one
- 9 thing. And, also, not -- not from a political party.

And I think we have benefit by not having nonpartisan 10 11 mayor, nonpartisan councilmembers, so that's less likely 12 to be the case, but just to diversify how the people are 13 selected.

> MEMBER DELEON: And the mayor would retain the power to make the final choice?

MR. MAYER: Yes. And the check would be, of course, the council would have to agree to that final choice.

MEMBER DELEON: Well, yeah, advise and consent.

MR. MAYER: Exactly. So you still have the check. I just think that if you get a little bit broader base as to who picks the -- who picks the people for the selection committee, I think it's better than having one person pick "cronies", if they will. And it

There is a question behind this. MR. MAYER: Okay.

MEMBER DEREGO: It would seem to me that besides getting qualified applicants and before we start even thinking about expanding into extra advisory boards for each district, I think maybe, as a suggestion maybe, this blue ribbon committee would expand what the Cost of Government Commission did and maybe look at the whole gamut of boards and commissions, and maybe make recommendations to the mayor and to the council about how to consolidate.

We did that with a limited number of 14 boards and commissions, and looked at each of them. Because there's a lot of soft costs involved, especially in the upfront of the recruitment and retention of -- of people on boards and commissions, you know, involved in the departments, in the mayor's office, you know. So I don't know how you would feel about that suggestion, the blue ribbon committee not only be involved in the selection process, but, also, be sort of a watchdog in some way, shape or form on the growth and the expansion of boards and commissions, and make recommendations of consolidation or elimination or something like that.

MR. MAYER: I couldn't agree more. Mr. DeLeon and I spent many hours wondering about some of those

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- 1 boards and commissions that had met. In one case, there
- 2 was a board and commission, the Napili Improvement
- 3 Group, that hadn't met for decades, yet it was still on
- 4 the books. So I think your point is extremely
- 5 well-taken, that -- and that's something I think the
 - Charter review commission, if you get to the point, can
- 7 make a strong recommendation.

It may not even have to go in the Charter.

Even the recommendation say, you know, we've got so much input or we've heard things about the boards and

11 commissions not being effective, we're going to limit

12 the boards and commissions to 10 or 20 or 30, or some 13 number, and let the council figure out which are the

most important ones. I mean, I don't know what process you want to use. But certainly some of them should be

16 eliminated and consolidated.

> CHAIR STONE: Thank you, Commissioners. Any further questions?

19 (Silence.)

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20 CHAIR STONE: No. Thank you very much,

21 Mr. Mayer, for your testimony.

> MR. MAYER: I still have some other items if other people are finished.

24 CHAIR STONE: Yes. I think we can go ahead

25 and let you go. I will give you another three minutes. 1 Basically, what I'm saying is let's say we say that a

2 shoreline should be protected or view corridors

3 protected, and we -- in fact, we even may say it shall

4 be protected or we give some force to the requirement,

5 but there's nobody there to enforce it, nobody there to

implement it, nobody to look for the money in the budget

to put -- to implement these things. If we had a unit

8 whose job was to say, hey, this is what the citizens of

9 Maui have said is important, General Plan Advisory

10 Committee, our Planning Commission, and the council have

11 all said this is what we should be doing in the County,

but if there's no one there doing it, why constantly 12

13 involve citizens in this participatory mockery? So I

would like to see some kind of implementation unit put in there.

It doesn't have to be a large unit, but somebody who can look at the plan and say, you know, we could save our coral reefs or we could protect our shorelines or open up walking trails or we could make sure there are greenbelts between communities, or whatever the plan may say. There should be a mechanism by which we can make sure that that's carried out year after year. That's something, I think, that could be put into the Charter.

I'll go to two other things that are very

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All right? MR. MAYER: Okay. Thank you very much.

3 Let me -- with regard to the General Plan,

4 that's probably the biggest effort the County makes,

5 even beyond what -- the Charter review commission. It's

6 a four or five-year process that we've gone to get the

7 General Plan, the County-Wide Policy Plan, the Maui

8 Island Plan, the Molokai Plan, the Lanai, et cetera.

Huge effort goes in. Once it's adopted, as we often say, these plans are put there, and who implements it?

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11 A recommendation I'm going to make to you is that we

12 have an implementation unit created within the Planning

13 Department whose job it will be, is to see that this

14 plan is implemented and these plans are implemented.

15 And it would work -- we word it something like this,

16 very short: An implementation unit within the

17 Department of Planning's Long Range Division shall

18 proactively implement and coordinate the General Plan's

19 components, the Countywide Policy Plan, the Maui Island

20 Plan, and the respective community plans, and shall

21 coordinate with the Enforcement Unit -- which we already

22 have in zoning and other -- and within the plan --

23 within the current Planning Department -- to vigorously

24 enforce the provisions of these plans. I have some

other text here that we don't have to read right now.

short. One is -- even shorter. One is an ombudsman for

2 the County where people can go, just like at the State

3 level, and in other countries, where there's somebody

4 who has enough power that, if a citizen complained about 5 the permitting process in the department, they have

6 enough power to go ahead and change structure or make

7 strong recommendations to the council, really be an

advocate of the general public. I would urge you to

9 investigate that process.

> And, lastly, the budget process of the County takes up much too much time of our council. And the suggestion I would have is something that is done elsewhere, is have an operating budget and a CIP budget done on a biannual basis. A two-year operating budget, a two-year CIP budget done in alternate years.

MS. KAHUHU: Time.

CHAIR STONE: Okay. Thank you very much, Mr. Mayer. Much appreciated. Commissioners, any clarification needed on that testimony?

(Silence.)

21 CHAIR STONE: No. Thank you very much, 22 Mr. Mayer.

23 Again, thanks, everybody.

> If there are no objections, I will close oral testimony at this time. And, also, without objections,

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1	I will the Chair will accept and file all written	
2	communications for the record.	
3	I would like to say thank you, everyone, for	
4	coming tonight and all of your time and your testimony,	
5	It's very important to us and very important to Maui's	
6	future. So thanks very much and drive safe.	
7	MR. MAYER: Thank you for coming Upcountry.	
8	CHAIR STONE: Our pleasure. Oh, next meeting.	
9	Next meeting will be Wednesday no, no, no. Lisa,	
10	what is the date?	
11	MS. KAHUHU: Monday, June 13th, a regular	
12	meeting and public hearing.	
13	CHAIR STONE: Right. Monday, June 13th, we	
14	have a regular meeting at noon, in Wailuku, and	
15	MS. KAHUHU: And Kahului Community Center	
16	CHAIR STONE: At 6:30, right. Thank you.	
17	(Meeting adjourned at 8:40 p.m.)	
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1	CERTIFICATE	
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4	I, TONYA MCDADE, Certified Court Reporter of	
	the Ctete of Harrisii de homely contifu that the	
5 6	the State of Hawaii, do hereby certify that the	
5 6 7	proceedings contained herein were taken by me in machine	
6	proceedings contained herein were taken by me in machine shorthand and thereafter was reduced to print by means of computer-aided transcription; and that the foregoing	
6 7 8 9	proceedings contained herein were taken by me in machine shorthand and thereafter was reduced to print by means of computer-aided transcription; and that the foregoing represents, to the best of my ability, a true and	
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