

REQUEST FOR LEGAL SERVICES

D a t e: September 24, 2024
F r o m: Nohelani U'u-Hodgins, Chair
Government Relations, Ethics, and Transparency Committee

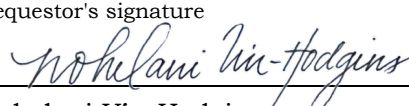
TRANSMITTAL

Memo to: DEPARTMENT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL
Attention: Yukari Murakami, Esq.

Subject: INDEPENDENT NOMINATION BOARD (GREAT-5(7))

Background Data: Please see the attachment. May I please request you transmit your response to great.committee@mauicounty.us with a reference to GREAT-5(7).

Work Requested: FOR APPROVAL AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY
 OTHER: See above.

Requestor's signature  Nohelani U'u-Hodgins	Contact Person <u>Kasie Apo Takayama or Megan Moniz</u> (Telephone Extension: <u>7665 or 7145, respectively</u>)
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ROUTINE (WITHIN 15 WORKING DAYS) RUSH (WITHIN 5 WORKING DAYS)
 PRIORITY (WITHIN 10 WORKING DAYS) URGENT (WITHIN 3 WORKING DAYS)

SPECIFY DUE DATE (IF IMPOSED BY SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES): _____
REASON: _____

FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL'S RESPONSE

ASSIGNED TO: CEM & YM	ASSIGNMENT NO. 2023-0138	BY: jap
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TO REQUESTOR: APPROVED DISAPPROVED OTHER (SEE COMMENTS BELOW)
 RETURNING--PLEASE EXPAND AND PROVIDE DETAILS REGARDING ITEMS AS NOTED

COMMENTS (NOTE - THIS SECTION NOT TO BE USED FOR LEGAL ADVICE): _____

_____ Please see my answers in document emailed together with this request.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

Date 10/17/24

By  _____
(Rev. 7/03)

great:ltr:005(7)acc02:kmat

Attachment

At its 1:30 p.m. meeting of September 12, 2024, the Government Relations, Ethics, and Transparency Committee discussed the Independent Nomination Board.

May I please request you provide a legal opinion in response to the following:

1. Please explain the INB's process for convening executive meetings and cite the applicable sections of Chapter 92, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, to hold these meetings.
2. What types of information does the Department determine must be discussed in an executive meeting to protect an applicant's privacy?
3. Please identify the types of information the INB has been advised to consider as "sensitive" as listed on a Maui County boards and commissions application form.
4. Please describe the application vetting process for boards and commissions from the INB to the Mayor to the Council.
5. Please explain the inconsistencies with how applicant names are received and handled by the INB and the Council.
6. Please provide a copy of the letter sent by your Department to the Office of Information Practices requesting an opinion on executive meetings to discuss nominees.
7. Please define what the Department considers a "reasonable expectation of privacy" as it relates to a boards and commissions applicant.
8. Until the Department receives a response from OIP, please advise how the GREAT Committee and the Council should proceed with this matter.

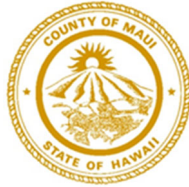
great:ltr:005(7)acc02_attachment:kmat

RICHARD T. BISSEN, JR.
Mayor

VICTORIA J. TAKAYESU
Corporation Counsel

MIMI DESJARDINS
First Deputy

LYDIA A. TODA
Risk Management Officer



DEPARTMENT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL
COUNTY OF MAUI
200 SOUTH HIGH STREET, 3RD FLOOR
WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793
EMAIL: CORPCOUN@MAUICOUNTY.GOV
TELEPHONE: (808)270-7740

October 17, 2024

Nohelani U'u-Hodgins, Chair
and Members of the Government Relations,
Ethics, and Transparency Committee
County of Maui
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawai'i 96793

Re: Response Regarding Independent Nomination Board
(GREAT-5(7))

Dear Chair U'u -Hodgins:

This is in response to your request of September 24, 2024 for a legal opinion. My responses follow your questions in regards to the September 12, 2024, Government Relations, Ethics, and Transparency Committee discussion of the Independent Nomination Board ("INB") as listed below.

1. Which section under Chapter 92, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, allows the INB to vote and receive presentations in executive session? Please explain your reasoning.

INB presently relies on HRS §92-5(a)(2): "(2) To consider the hire, evaluation, dismissal, or discipline of an officer or employee or of charges brought against the officer or employee, where consideration of matters affecting privacy will be involved; provided that if the individual concerned requests an open meeting, an open meeting shall be held;" and/or §92-5(a)(8): "(8) To deliberate or make a decision upon a matter that requires the consideration of information that must be kept confidential pursuant to a state or federal law, or a court order;" to enter into executive session.

This is the same response from our letter dated September 11, 2024 and from our response at the GREAT Committee meeting on September 12, 2024.

2. What types of information does the Department determine must be discussed in an executive meeting to protect an applicant's privacy?

We determined that information of a personal nature, including but not limited to the applicant's name, contact information, date of birth, and other personally identifiable information is disclosed through the interview, which is why INB conducts their interviews in executive session.

3. Please identify the types of information the INB has been advised to consider as "sensitive" as listed on a Maui County boards and commissions application form.

Please see answers listed above to questions 1 and 2.

4. Please describe the application vetting process for boards and commissions from the INB to the Mayor to the Council.

First, INB reviews each application for a particular board or commission and decides whether to interview them. At this stage, there are three possible outcomes: (1) set the applicant for an interview with INB; (2) decline to further consider the applicant; or (3) forward the applicant to the appointing authority without an INB interview.

If INB chooses to interview an applicant, an interview is typically set for the next scheduled meeting. INB conducts their interviews in executive session as noted in our answer to Question 2 above to protect their privacy interests. After the interview, INB then decides to either approve the applicant for the appointing authority's consideration, or disapprove the applicant, at which time the nomination process ceases for that individual.

In the case of nominees chosen by the Mayor, once the INB makes the decision to approve the applicant(s) for a position on a board or commission, their names are placed on a list for the

Mayor. The Mayor then chooses an applicant from the list who then becomes his nominee. Sometimes the Mayor must select someone from a list of more than one suggested candidate to fill a position, while other times the INB only submits one suggested candidate to the Mayor for consideration. Once the Mayor has selected a nominee, he then forwards that name to the Council for confirmation within the timeframe prescribed in the Charter.

5. Please explain the inconsistencies with how applicant names are received and handled by the INB and the Council.

The INB's task is to evaluate and put together a list of potential candidates for consideration by the appointing authority, whether that be the Mayor or the Council. The INB does not actually nominate or appoint the individual applicants. Accordingly, at this juncture, the applicants have a greater right of privacy and their names do not need to be released to the public other than to the appointing authority. However, once the nominees are transmitted to Council, their names can be released since the Council itself is the appointing authority.

6. Please provide a copy of the letter sent by your Department to the Office of Information Practices ("OIP") requesting an opinion on executive meetings to discuss nominees.

Please see the attached letter dated September 11, 2024, addressed to Carlotta Amerino, Acting Director, Office of Information Practices.

7. Please define what the Department considers a "reasonable expectation of privacy" at it relates to a boards and commissions applicant.

For applicants, the fact that someone has applied to a board or commission, and which board or commission they applied to, are all matters within a reasonable expectation of privacy. However, once an applicant is chosen by the appointing authority to become a nominee, their expectation of privacy does not completely go away, but the public's right to information about that nominee starts to outweigh the nominee's right to privacy in many key ways.

For example, the public should have access to the nominee's application, subject to redactions of information such as their date of birth, social security number, home address, information related to a medical condition, etc. When the individual is chosen as a nominee and presented to Council, the Council's interview process should then take place in a public meeting and not in executive session, absent some limited circumstances.

8. Until the Department receives a response from OIP, please advise how the GREAT Committee and the Council should proceed with this matter.

Council and the GREAT Committee can continue with the process they have been using. If there is a need to conduct any portion of a specific nominee's interview in executive session, the Department of the Corporation Counsel will advise the Council or committee at that time.

Should you have any further questions for myself or members of the INB, do not hesitate to contact us via the Board staff, Cory Lynn Vicens at board.INB@mauicounty.gov.

Sincerely,



YUKARI MURAKAMI
Deputy Corporation Counsel

cc. Independent Nomination Board
Cory Lynn Vicens, Board Secretary

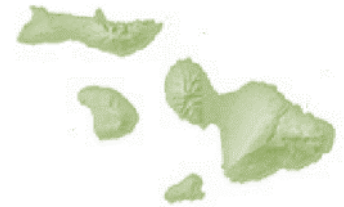
Enclosures

RICHARD T. BISSEN, JR.
Mayor

VICTORIA J. TAKAYESU
Corporation Counsel

MIMI DESJARDINS
First Deputy

LYDIA A. TODA
Risk Management Officer



DEPARTMENT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL
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TELEPHONE: (808)270-7740

September 11, 2024

Via U.S. Mail & Email (qip@hawaii.gov)

Carlotta Amerino, Acting Director
Office of Information Practices
State of Hawai'i
No. 1 Capitol District Building
250 South Hotel Street, Suite 107
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Re: Request for a Formal Opinion Regarding the County of Maui's
Independent Nominations Board

Dear Acting Director Amerino:

This is a request by the Department of the Corporation Counsel, County of Maui ("Corporation Counsel"), for a formal Office of Information Practices ("OIP") opinion on the following issue:

Whether Maui County's Independent Nomination Board ("INB"), which is governed by the Sunshine Law, and which reviews applications for appointments to boards and commissions, and then selects potential candidates for the designated appointing authority to consider for nomination, is allowed to conduct interviews of applicants, and then discuss, review, and vote on those appointments, in executive session pursuant to Haw. Rev. Stat. §92-5(a)(2)?

I. Background

Maui County created the Independent Nomination Board ("INB") through a Maui County Charter ("Charter") amendment in 2022. See Exhibit "A" attached. The INB is comprised of nine members, one from each residency area, who are appointed by the mayor and approved by the council. See Exhibit "A"

at 13-2(4). Maui County has approximately 45 boards and commissions, each having anywhere from 5 to 15 members each.

The duties of the INB are to "... recruit, evaluate, and nominate individuals to serve on boards and commissions established by this charter and by ordinance ..." See Exhibit "A" at 13-2(16). This section also provides that, "To the extent permitted by law, information related to the consideration of any applicant for nomination shall not be public."

The Charter also details the INB's nomination process. To summarize, the INB reviews applications for various boards and commissions, and after a public meeting and internal discussion, submits a list of names to the appointing authority, which is either the mayor or the council depending on the specific board or commission under consideration. The appointing authority will then choose a name from that list to become the nominee for that particular board or commission. Once an applicant becomes a nominee, consideration of that nominee takes place at council in an open session.

The current INB process is as follows: The board's agenda lists the boards and commissions that will be considered at that particular meeting. The INB reviews the applications in executive session, where the members decide whether to interview the applicants first before sending the applications to the appointing authority, or whether to forward the names with just a review of the applications to the appointing authority. For those applicants who will be interviewed by the INB, the agenda lists the board or commission that the interview is for, and also how many interviews are scheduled for each board or commission listed for that meeting. After the interviews, a motion is made during the executive session to move candidate(s) forward for consideration by the mayor or the council. The board may also vote to reject an applicant and the process stops for that individual. In accordance with Haw. Rev. Stat. §92-4(b)(2), a summary of the action taken during the executive session is presented by the INB chair once the board exits the executive session and goes back into open session.

Prior to the establishment of the INB, for those boards and commissions where the mayor was the appointing authority, he would select a person to become the designated nominee from a pool of applicants vetted internally by his designated staff. This process did not occur during any public hearing but instead, was an internal procedure at the mayor's office. With the development of the INB, the mayor now receives the short list of candidates from the INB and makes his selection from that list. If he is not satisfied with the names he is provided, the process allows him to ask the INB to select new names for his consideration. See Exhibit "A", section 13-2(20).

Under both the old and the new selection method, once an individual is chosen by the mayor, his or her name is then forwarded via resolution to council as the chosen nominee, and then council votes to approve or disapprove the nominee. Nominees are vetted by council in open session.

II. Applicable Law

Haw. Rev. Stat. §92-5(a)(2) allows a board to enter into closed session, in part, “to consider the hire, evaluation, dismissal or discipline of an officer or employee ... where consideration of matters affecting privacy will be involved ...” The Charter definition of an “officer” of the county includes, “Any person appointed ... as a member of any board of commission.” Charter section 13-1(4)(b). As with any other county officer, members of boards and commissions are required to take an oath of office; submit an annual financial disclosure statement; are subject to impeachment procedures; are bound by the Code of Ethics as provided by Charter; and other county policies that also apply to salaried officers and employees. The Charter also provides an avenue for board and commission members to be paid for necessary expenses incurred while performing their duties. See Exhibit “A” at 13-2(12). In addition, Maui County Code section 2.01.030 also provides that “a stipend for the independent nomination board members may be set by the council by resolution.”

In 2005, the OIP issued Opinion Letter 05-04, which concluded that board and commission members are not “hired” because they are not paid, therefore, they cannot be interviewed in an executive session under HRS § 92-5(a)(2). While it is true that board and commission members serve on a volunteer basis, there are provisions that allow for a stipend for their services, as well as reimbursement for any incurred expenses, as provided for above. It is Corporation Counsel’s position that the OIP’s narrow reading of the term “hire”, while recognizing its plain meaning definition, does not adequately protect the privacy interests of applicants to boards and commissions under Maui’s INB process. It also appears inconsistent with the OIP’s recognition of the significant privacy interests for both unsuccessful candidates as well as individuals who are selected for the short list of candidates. See OIP Op. Ltr. No. 91-8 (unsuccessful applicants to boards and commissions have a significant privacy interest in keeping their information confidential because “it may embarrass or cause harm to the personal or business life of applicants who were not selected and therefore, may discourage other qualified individuals from applying to government boards and commissions”). See also OIP Op. Ltr. No. 03-03 (while the public’s interest in knowing the names of potential judicial nominees on a “short list” outweighs the privacy interest of those potential nominees, publication of the short list prior to the appointing authority’s selection, “could raise the potential for injecting partisan politics into the selection process and for manipulation of the

appointment system”, thereby justifying possible non-disclosure of the list under the “frustration” exception contained in Haw. Rev. Stat. §92F-13(3)).

If OIP declines to expand the meaning of the term “hire” as used under Haw. Rev. Stat. §92-5(a)(2), it should consider that the INB is, in fact, evaluating applicants for the purpose of selecting them for possible inclusion on a short list of potential candidates to be submitted to the appointing authority, as that term is used in Haw. Rev. Stat. §92-5(a)(2). The evaluation of an applicant’s background, including their education, financial and employment history, and other relevant considerations, should all be kept confidential. See also Haw. Rev. Stat. §92F-14. This would also be consistent with the OIP’s opinions that distinguish between the privacy rights of nominees, versus mere applicants. See OIP Op. Ltr. No. 05-04 (discussing the public’s right to know information about successful applicants who have become full-fledged nominees).

Corporation Counsel believes that the current INB selection process, which vets applicants, and also votes on those applicants who will be elevated to the list of potential nominees, all in an executive session, properly protects the privacy interests of the applicants. Hawaii Constitution, Article 1, Section 6, provides “the right of the people to privacy is recognized and shall not be infringed without the showing of a compelling state interest. The legislature shall take affirmative steps to implement this right.” The information in the applications, the interviews conducted by INB and the board’s frank and open selection discussion, are all matters affecting the applicants’ rights of privacy. Whether an applicant is then moved onto the short list to be considered by the appointing authority should not be a matter of compelling public interest at this stage. By disallowing discussion in executive session because of a narrow interpretation of the term “hire” does not support the constitutional right of privacy of these applicants. Here, no compelling state interest exists, and Haw. Rev. Stat. §92-5(a)(2) must be construed to support an executive session to consider these applicants.

III. Conclusion

In conclusion, when the Maui County Charter was amended in 2022 to create the INB, it moved the selection process for nominees to boards and commissions squarely under the governance of the Sunshine Law. Whereas, before then, all potential nominees were considered by the appointing authority outside of any public meeting. This shift in Maui’s selection process requires a re-examination by the OIP of its interpretation of the term “hire” as used in HRS 92-5(a)(2). See OIP Op. Ltr. 05-04 at page 8. In the alternative, the OIP should recognize that the INB is, in fact, “evaluating” potential officers, as defined by Maui’s charter, and therefore the evaluation process justifies going into executive session to interview, consider, and select candidates to a short list of possible

Carlotta Amerino, Acting Director
Office of Information Practices
State of Hawai'i
September 11, 2024
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nominees. Otherwise, the Hawaii State constitutional right to privacy these applicants possess will not be protected. The OIP has itself recognized that disclosing the names of applicants to boards and commissions could have a chilling effect on community members from even applying to be considered.

Please let me know if you need any additional information in order to provide us with a formal opinion on this matter.

Sincerely,



Yukari Murakami
Deputy Corporation Counsel
County of Maui

Enclosure: Exhibit "A"

APPENDIX IV

Section 13-2. Boards and Commissions; Nomination of Certain Officers.

1. Unless otherwise provided, the members of all boards or commissions shall serve for staggered terms of five years beginning on April 1 and ending on March 31, five years thereafter.

Each new board or commission established by this charter shall have nine members. Of the nine members initially appointed, five shall serve for a term of three years and four shall serve for a term of two years.

2. In making appointments to all boards and commissions, the mayor shall give due consideration to balanced geographic representation.

3. Any vacancy occurring on any board or commission shall be filled for the unexpired term as provided for herein.

4. The members of boards and commissions appointed by the mayor, with approval of the council, may be removed for cause upon recommendation of such removal by the mayor and the approval of two-thirds of the entire membership of the council.

5. No member of any board or commission shall be eligible for a second appointment to the same board or commission prior to the expiration of two years, provided that members of any board or commission initially appointed for a term not exceeding three years shall be eligible to succeed themselves for an additional term. No member of any board or commission shall serve beyond the time when his or her term expires unless the member is specifically reappointed. A vacancy shall be automatically created upon the expiration of a member's term which vacancy shall be filled as provided for herein.

6. Employees and officers of the State or county shall be eligible to serve on boards and commissions, provided that such service does not result in a conflict of interest.

7. A majority of the entire membership of a board or commission shall constitute a quorum to do business, and the affirmative vote of a majority of the entire membership of a board or commission shall be necessary to take any action.

8. Each board or commission shall select a chair from its membership annually.

9. All boards and commissions shall have the power to subpoena witnesses and administer oaths to witnesses as to all matters within the authority of such boards or commissions.

10. All boards and commissions shall hold public hearings whenever required or deemed necessary and shall provide due notice to the public by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the county.

11. Except as otherwise provided in this charter, the deputies of the administrative head of any department shall be appointed by the administrative head without the necessity of confirmation by any commission or board.

12. The members of boards and commissions shall be entitled to be paid for necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties. Necessary expenses may be paid in advance as per diem allowances as may be established by ordinance.

13. Except for purposes of inquiry and as otherwise provided by this charter or by law, no board or commission nor its membership shall interfere in any way with the administrative affairs of the department.

14. Each board and commission shall have power to establish its own rules of procedures necessary for the conduct of its business, except as otherwise provided in this charter.

15. There shall be an independent nomination board that shall consist of nine members, one from each of the council residency areas, who shall be appointed by the mayor and approved by the council. Upon establishment, the board shall determine the staggering of their terms. A regular term shall be five years. No member shall run for or hold any other elected office under the United States, the State or its political subdivisions. No member shall take an active part in political management or in political campaigns. No member shall be eligible for appointment to any office for which the commission makes nominations so long as a member of the commission and for a period of three years after the end of the entire term so appointed except that a member may be eligible for appointment to an unpaid position on a board or commission after the expiration of their entire term.

16. The independent nomination board shall recruit, evaluate, and nominate individuals to serve on boards and commissions established by this charter and by ordinance, and such other offices as shall be specified in this charter. The procedures for submitting applications and the form of applications shall be established by the independent nomination board based on the requirements of each office, commission, or board. To the extent permitted by law, information related to the consideration of any applicant for nomination shall not be public.

17. A vacancy on a commission, board, or of such office requiring nominees to be presented to the appointing authority by the independent nomination board due to the expiration of a member's or officer's term shall be filled as follows: Not less than ninety days before a vacancy occurs, the independent nomination board shall submit a list of nominees to the mayor. Not more than seventy days nor less than sixty days before the vacancy is to occur the mayor shall submit to the council the name of the mayor's nominee to fill the vacancy. Within thirty days thereafter the council shall act to approve or

disapprove the nominee. If the council disapproves the nominee, it shall immediately so notify the mayor and the independent nomination board of its action. The mayor shall then submit the name of a second nominee from the list to the council within ten days and the council shall act thereon within thirty days. The process shall continue until the vacancy is filled. If no nominee remains on the list submitted to the mayor, the independent nomination board shall have seventy-five days to submit a new list of nominees to the mayor, and the timelines shall be set in accordance with those applicable to the original list of nominees. In the event that the council fails to approve or disapprove a nominee within the time periods provided for herein, the nominee shall be deemed appointed to fill the vacancy upon its occurrence. If the mayor fails to submit the name of a nominee within the times provided for herein, the council may within thirty days nominate and approve the appointment of an individual to fill the vacancy from the list of nominees presented to the mayor.

18. A vacancy on a commission or board due to death, resignation, or removal shall be filled as follows: Within sixty days of the occurrence of a vacancy, the independent nomination board shall submit to the mayor a list of nominees to fill the vacancy. Within thirty days thereafter, the mayor shall submit to the council the name of the mayor's nominee to fill the vacancy. Within thirty days thereafter, the council shall act to approve or disapprove the nominee. If the council disapproves the nominee, it shall immediately so notify the mayor and the independent nomination board of its action. The mayor shall then submit the name of a second nominee from the list to the council within ten days, and the council shall act thereon within thirty days. This process shall continue until the vacancy is filled. If no nominee remains on the list submitted to the mayor, the independent nomination board shall have sixty days to submit a new list of nominees to the mayor, and the timelines shall be set in accordance with those applicable to the original list of nominees. In the event that the council fails to approve or disapprove a nominee within the time periods provided for herein, that nominee shall be deemed appointed to fill the vacancy upon its occurrence. If the mayor fails to submit the name of a nominee within the times provided for herein, the council may within thirty days nominate and approve the appointment of an individual to fill the vacancy from the list of nominees presented to the mayor.

19. If the independent nomination board fails to provide a list of nominees within the prescribed time limits, the appointing authority may make its own appointment within thirty days therefrom without consulting with the independent nomination board. The council shall approve or disapprove a mayoral nominee and shall immediately so notify the mayor of its action. The mayor shall then submit the name of a second nominee to the council within ten

days and the council shall act thereon within thirty days. This process shall continue until the vacancy is filled.

20. If the mayor, for mayoral appointments, or council, for council appointments, rejects all nominees presented by the independent nomination board, the appointing authority shall notify the independent nomination board of such rejection within thirty days of submission of the nominee list. The board shall present a new list of nominees within seventy-five days of such notice. The timelines shall be set in accordance with those applicable to the original list of nominees. (Amended July 1, 2023)

Section 3-9.1. Office of the County Auditor and County Auditor.

1. There is established an office of the county auditor, to be headed by a county auditor who shall be appointed by the council from a list of nominees presented to the council by the independent nomination board. The auditor shall serve for a term of six years. The county auditor may be re-appointed by the council for subsequent terms of six years. The county auditor may hold over until a successor is appointed. The salary of the county auditor shall be determined by the salary commission. The council may remove the county auditor from office at any time for cause. The county auditor shall be exempt from civil service. (Amended July 1, 2023)

Section 5-2. County Clerk. The county clerk shall be appointed by the council from a list of nominees presented to the council by the independent nomination board. The county clerk shall serve for a term of six years. The county clerk may be re-appointed by the council for subsequent terms of six years. The county clerk may hold over until a successor is appointed. The salary of the county clerk and deputy county clerk shall be set by the salary commission. The council may remove the county clerk from office at any time for misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance. (Amended July 1, 2023)

Section 8-2.2. Corporation Counsel. The corporation counsel shall be appointed by the mayor from a list of nominees presented to the mayor by the independent nomination board, and as further provided for in section 13-2 with the approval of the council and may be removed by the mayor with the approval of council. The corporation counsel shall be an attorney licensed to practice and in good standing before the Supreme Court of the State and shall have engaged in the practice of law for at least five years. (Amended July 1, 2023)

Section 8-3.2. Prosecuting Attorney. The prosecuting attorney shall be appointed by the mayor from a list of nominees presented to the mayor by the independent nomination board, and as further provided for in section 13-2

Great Committee

From: Yukari Murakami <Yukari.Murakami@co.maui.hi.us>
Sent: Thursday, October 17, 2024 2:59 PM
To: Great Committee
Cc: Board INB; Candace Stahl; Kasie M. Takayama
Subject: Transmittal: GREAT-5(7) (2023-0138; 2024-0297)
Attachments: 2024-10-17 Closing RFLS GREAT 5-(7).pdf; 2024-10-17 GREAT-5(7).pdf

Please see attached.

Thank you,
Yukari

Yukari Murakami
Deputy Corporation Counsel
County of Maui
Tel. No. (808) 270-7589
Yukari.murakami@co.maui.hi.us

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