

Agriculture, Diversification, Environment, and Public Transportation Committee on 2023-11-30 1:30 PM

Meeting Time: 11-30-23 13:30

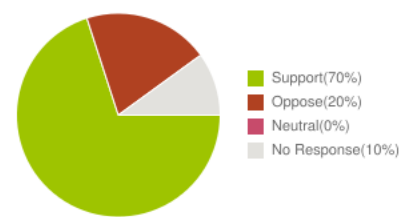
eComments Report

Meetings	Meeting Time	Agenda Items	Comments	Support	Oppose	Neutral
Agriculture, Diversification, Environment, and Public Transportation Committee on 2023-11-30 1:30 PM	11-30-23 13:30	3	10	7	2	0

Sentiments for All Meetings

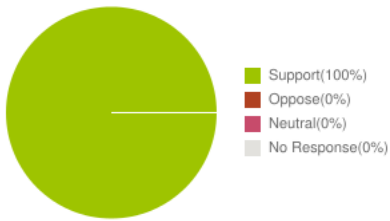
The following graphs display sentiments for comments that have location data. Only locations of users who have commented will be shown.

Overall Sentiment



Agenda Item: eComments for ADEPT-4 BILL 52 (2022) BILL 52 (2022), PROHIBITED DISCHARGE STANDARDS (ADEPT-4)

Overall Sentiment



Travis Liggett

Location:

Submitted At: 9:54am 11-30-23

Aloha Chair Johnson and ADEPT Committee Members,

I am testifying today in support of Bill 52.

In a previous hearing, Member Paltin asked, what is this legislation *about*? Lahaina has 100% UV and Kihei will have it soon. Kahului had chlorine disinfection until 2018 when the DOH dropped the requirement and disinfection was ceased. Now, only Kahului has no solid plans for disinfection of injection well discharges, so this bill is about mandating disinfection in Kahului.

The Hawaiian Canoe Club holds a regatta event in the Kahului Harbor, which is only about 2000 feet away from injection wells at the Wastewater Reclamation Facility that discharge about 5 million gallons of infected effluent into nearshore waters every day. Either directly through groundwater, or through the in-out breath of the tides, the infected effluent is making its way into the regatta waters where fecal coliform indicator bacteria were measured in 2022 to be over 90,000 colony forming units per gallon of ocean water!

Nearby injection well discharges were also measured in 2022 to be greater than 91,000 colony forming units per gallon, so there has been a one-to-one correlation between the magnitude of fecal indicator bacteria found in injection well discharges, and in the Kahului Harbor. A 2012 Hawaii Journal of Medical Public Health study showed that, of all the demographics at risk from exposure to infected wastewater, "children and native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders are disproportionately affected" by staph infections.

I find the new Bill 52 language provided by DEM to be excellent, except for the timeline of 15 years or by 2039. A senior engineer at a local engineering firm that partners with the County stated that the timeline for installation of a project like UV in Kahului is 5 years from concept to completion. With the wildfire disaster, I believe displaced residents should have #1 priority in the County budget for several years, so I suggest a $5 + 2 = 7$ year implementation date of January 1, 2031. That way, the County can begin allocating funding for Kahului UV upgrades in the FY2027 budget, to start investing in July 2026, which is over two and a half years from now. This will set a target for implementation of Bill 52 that falls at the end a potential 2-term Bissen Mayorship.

Mahalo for your attention!

Guest User

Location:

Submitted At: 8:48pm 11-29-23

The issues surrounding wastewater and the potential solutions to use it in a positive manner have been ignored long enough. The woeful mismanagement of land, water and other resources is beyond measure. The government must listen to and act upon proposed solutions now so that no more precious time is wasted resulting in irreversible loss and damage to critical ecosystems. Citizens -- members of the highest office -- regularly speak, cry, shout, beg to be heard...Public officials have a responsibility to do the job citizens pay them to and finally make decisions that accurately represent constituents concerns, wants and needs. Stop the madness, do better.

Guest User

Location:

Submitted At: 7:00pm 11-29-23

Polluted wastewater is a liability. It damages everything that it comes in contact with. R-1 water is an asset. It can be used to Maui's advantage. Having a 15 year time line is not serious. It is simply kicking the can down the road. Let the next guy worry about it. We can do better and we expect the county to do much better. Please get this done in half of the proposed time. The ocean, the economic engine of Maui, cannot wait 15 more years.

Guest User

Location:

Submitted At: 4:21pm 11-26-23

Immediate need

Guest User

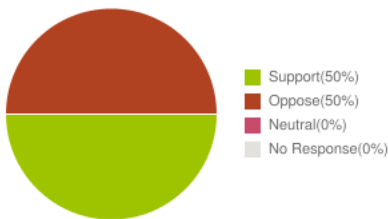
Location:

Submitted At: 8:55pm 11-25-23

We need immediate action to protect our local fisheries as well as the reefs viability for tourism. We need healthy and resilient marine ecosystems to ensure the future generations can enjoy the bounty and beauty of Maui's unique natural habitat. We need immediate action to clean affluent before it is dumped into the ocean. I want to see a staged timeline with major implementation happening within 7 years.

Agenda Item: eComments for ADEPT-11 Bill 138 (2022) BILL 138 (2022), RELATING TO AMENDING TITLE 2, MAUI COUNTY CODE, ESTABLISHING A TOURISM MANAGEMENT COMMISSION (ADEPT-11)

Overall Sentiment



Guest User

Location:

Submitted At: 3:54pm 11-30-23

Of course everyone who has opposed this has a direct financial gain in tourism. I think the general public can see anyone directly involved in tourism and financially benefitting is a conflict of interest. I like the criteria and think people who have hospitality experience / background but are not financially benefitting would be a great alternative to those who literally get paid to lobby for tourism. The diversity required on this commission is actually a breath of fresh air. HTA is obviously failing at their jobs sitting in their seats on O'ahu, so for this reason I support a Local Branch of this ongoing issue to better mediate the blatant over tourism Maui County is battling. It's clear our State & County choose Profit over the People, so maybe this is a step in the right direction.

Jason Economou

Location:

Submitted At: 12:37pm 11-30-23

Aloha Committee Chair Johnson and Committee Members,

Though I agree with the general concept of changing and even increasing tourism management in Maui County, the timing and practical implications of this bill are not good. The main problems are as follow:

First, with the County facing well documented staffing shortages during a time of unprecedented strain due to fire recovery efforts, it does not seem wise to add another commission that will need to be staffed and supported through the Office of the Mayor. Does the capacity exist to give this commission the support it needs? If not, what other functions will have to suffer in order to support this commission?

Second, the county is already behind in meeting the new charter requirements from the last election, and generally not doing so well at meeting its longstanding obligations to county residents (like providing housing infrastructure, conducting zoning reform, providing sufficient levels of potable water, or mitigating known risks related to climate change). Why add more functions when you aren't meeting the ones you are already responsible for?

Third, the County has had a hard time finding qualified residents to fill boards and commissions for many years now. If you can't find people for the boards and commissions that already exist, why add a new commission with unnecessarily narrow requirements for membership?

Fourth, having a commission on tourism management that actively seeks to eliminate participation from people familiar with the tourism industry just doesn't seem like a good way to come up with workable or useful solutions. That would be like eliminating the elderly from the Council on Aging or farmers from the Ag Park Committee because they might somehow benefit from the recommendations that come out of their committee.

Fifth, given declines in tourism numbers already, is this commission necessary at this particular time? Are there other things worth focusing on? I seem to recall a comprehensive affordable housing plan from a couple of years ago that had some action items that haven't been addressed (like zoning reform). Perhaps some extra attention could go into that?

Mahalo,
Jason Economou

Susan Pcola-Davis

Location:
Submitted At: 7:47am 11-30-23

I Support this action.

Lisa Paulson

Location:
Submitted At: 1:52pm 11-29-23

Maui Hotel and Lodging Association is submitting comments and proposed changes in the attached testimony.

Aloha Chair Johnson and ADEPT Committee Members,

I am testifying today in support of Bill 52.

In a previous hearing, Member Paltin asked, what is this legislation *about*? Lahaina has 100% UV and Kihei will have it soon. Kahului had chlorine disinfection until 2018 when the DOH dropped the requirement and disinfection was ceased. Now, only Kahului has no solid plans for disinfection of injection well discharges, so this bill is about mandating disinfection in Kahului.

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Surfrider Foundation records high bacteria levels at Kahului, Haneo'o, Maliko, Baby Beach

August 15, 2022, 8:56 AM HST
* Updated August 15, 9:07 AM

 Listen to this Article
1 minute

4
COMMENTS

A A A



Maui water quality testing. PC: Surfrider Foundation



August 10 2022 indicator
bacteria exceedances
article [link](#)

The Surfrider Foundation’s Blue Water Task Force recorded high bacteria levels this month at Kahului Harbor, Haneo’o in East Maui, Maliko Bay, and Baby Beach on the North Shore.

The citizen science water testing program conducted the tests on Aug. 10, 2022.

This is the second month in a row that Kahului Harbor had high levels of Enterococcus bacteria, with results showing a count of 2400 MPN/100mL. It was the third month in a row for high levels at Haneo’o, which had 454 MPN/100mL, down from the month before when rates were 1152 MPN/100mL. Baby Beach recorded a rate of 175 MPN/100mL, marking the first time this year that the location had high bacteria levels in the monthly report.

Mendium-high levels were recorded at several popular swimming beaches including: Baldwin Beach, Kū’au, East Ho’okipa, and Hāna Bay.

The group plans to add Mā’alaea to its sample sites in the near future, due to injection wells at the location, as well as symptoms reported by surfers in the area. The task force reported medium levels at Mā’alaea, and anticipates having a full report in the near future.

UIC ANALYTICAL REPORTING SUMMARY SHEETS

Facility: Kahului Wastewater Reclamation Facility

UIC Permit No.: UM-1398

Type of Analysis: Type I - IV

Sample Date: 4/20/22

Parameter	Type	Result	Regulatory Level
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	I	9.4 mg/L	30 mg/L (composite)
Field pH	I	7.12 SU	
Total Residual Chlorine	I	0.03 mg/L	
Total Suspended Solids	I	1.0 mg/L	30 mg/L (composite)
Turbidity	I	0.76 NTU	
Ammonia (as N)	II	1.29 mg/L	
Dissolved Oxygen	II	2.14 mg/L	
Fecal Coliform	II	>2419.6 MPN/100mL	
Field Temperature	II	28.2 °C	
Kjeldahl Nitrogen	II	2.21 mg/L	
Nitrate-Nitrite	II	13.3 mg/L	
Oil and Grease	II	<5.0 mg/L	
Orthophosphate	II	0.256 mg/L	
Total Dissolved Solids	II	513 mg/L	
Total Phosphorus	II	0.490 mg/L	



Maui Hotel & Lodging
ASSOCIATION

November 30, 2023

Agriculture, Diversification, Environment, and Public Transportation Committee

Gabe Johnson, Chair

Shane Sinenci, Vice Chair

Committee Members

RE: BILL 138 (2022), RELATING TO AMENDING TITLE 2, MAUI COUNTY CODE, ESTABLISHING A
TOURISM MANAGEMENT COMMISSION (ADEPT-11)

Aloha Chair Johnson and committee members,

The Maui Hotel & Lodging Association (MHLA) is the legislative arm of the visitor industry for Maui County. We represent over 170 property and allied business members and over 12,000 employees. These employees rely on their jobs at the hotels, restaurants, activity companies, cleaning, construction, and agriculture to provide for their families, send their children to college, and plan for their future here in the islands.

MHLA would like to provide comments on Bill 138, which recommends the establishment of a tourism management commission with voting members who do not directly solely rely financially on the tourism industry and include one ex officio member who does financially rely upon the tourism industry to provide the voting members insight for decision-making.

Other Tourism Commissions/Councils tend to have a more diverse makeup that includes community stakeholders and tourism representatives. A commission that is formed to represent and decide on the livelihoods of those in that industry should have some representatives of the industry. We respectfully request the Tourism Commission be made up of those who work in and know the industry as well as those who support the industry, such as unions, construction, agriculture, and small businesses. For example, I have attached a sample of Barcelona's Tourism Council (council composition on page 5).



Maui Hotel & Lodging
ASSOCIATION

A tourism commission should comprise members who work closely with the tourism industry, especially when we talk about a commission formed to represent and decide on the livelihoods of those in that industry. We respectfully request that additional discussions be had to determine the composition of the Commission.

Better composition of seats would ensure that the commission could make educated, sound decisions for the community and the industry.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony,

Lisa Paulson
Executive Director
Maui Hotel & Lodging Association



City and Tourism Council's Internal Operational Rules

Introduction

1. Barcelona has a special system in place which is recognised under Article 89 of the current Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia: the Barcelona Municipal Charter, as approved by Catalan Act 22/1998, of 30 December, and Spanish Act 1/2006, of 13 March, on the special system of the municipality of Barcelona. The Municipal Charter guarantees public participation, under Article 30, especially on issues that most directly affect the quality of life of city residents and, under Article 36(2), expressly stipulates that sectoral councils must be established in accordance with regulations, exercising the municipal self-organisational powers that fall to the Municipal Council under Article 26(2).

It was under an agreement reached at the Full Barcelona Municipal Council Meeting of 22 November 2002 that approval was given to the Regulations governing public participation, which include a commitment undertaken by the Council under the European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights in the City, not just to guarantee participation but to actively promote it as well. The Regulations governing public participation generally deal with sectoral councils and their establishment, regulation, composition and selection of members, bodies, functions, mergers and dissolutions, though such regulating is specifically subject to internal operational rules.

2. Barcelona has become a leading international tourist destination. Tourism has evolved over the last few decades into one of the typical features of big cities and while it may bring about notable benefits it is also the cause of a whole series of externalities that have negative effects on urban dynamics. It is because of this duality, which is inherent in tourist activities, that we need to build a regular space for participation and dialogue with the public and all the players involved, to guarantee the balance and harmonisation of urban uses with the aim of ensuring the quality of life of citizens and a good experience for visitors to the city.

Developing public participatory structures is therefore one of the most immediate challenges for planning and tourism management policies.

The Strategic Tourism Plan for 2010-2015, which was presented at the Full Municipal Council Meeting of 29 October 2010, had already considered the need to create a participatory council and formally establish a broad space for joint discussions, debates and reflection between the players involved. A proposal was then put forward to create a broad space for participation, consultation and following-up the key lines of the Strategic Plan, a council whose make-up responded to the criteria of plurality and mainstreaming and with maximum representation.

Barcelona has held a *Biosphere* certificate for responsible tourism since 2011, meeting the global tourism-sustainability criteria set by the *Global Sustainable Tourism Council*. Criterion B(4)(1) of the *Biosphere* certificate points out that destinations have to have a system that promotes public participation in the preparation and implementation of plans and in decision-making.



According to the City Council's declaration on tourism, approved on 10 November 2014, «an issue as important and significant as this has to be thoroughly addressed and debated among the players involved: union, neighbourhood and business representatives not only from the hotel sector but also from the small retail sector. All the Council's political forces are likewise under a duty to work together to find solutions here».

Terms and Conditions for a Local Agreement for Managing and Promoting a Responsible and Sustainable Tourism, drafted during the process carried out between January and April 2015 known as «Barcelona, City and Tourism. Dialogue for a sustainable tourism», insists once again on the need to «create participatory work frameworks between the various public, private and citizen players involved in tourism».

Finally, the extraordinary Full City Council Meeting of 24 July 2015 saw the presentation of a government measure entitled *Impetus to the participatory process on Barcelona's Tourism Model*, the approval of the creation of the City and Tourism Council as a sectoral body for citizen participation in tourism policies and strategies in the city, and the laying down of the basic composition and operational rules that need to be deployed through the approval of the Internal Operating Rules.

3. The Rules are divided into two sections, four additional provisions and a final provision.

Section 1, which contains general provisions, includes the nature of the City and Tourism Council and its functions.

Section 2, on the Council's organisation and running, establishes an organisational system based on core structures: the Chair, the Deputy Chairs, the Full Council Meeting and the Standing Committee, and optional structures, Working Groups. Article 4 also provides for the existence of the Technical Secretariat, with support structure functions.

Chapter 1 governs the Chair, which falls to the delegated mayor or councillor, and the three Deputy Chairs, assigned to people representing the local residents' movement, the tourism sector and the union movement.

Chapter 2 governs the Full City Council, the debating and decision-making body with maximum representation, as regards its make-up, duration and running. Article 11 provides for a system of relations with the City Council, by issuing an annual report and appointing a person to represent the City and Tourism Council.

Chapter 3 governs the nature, make-up, functions and running of the Standing Committee, as the body tasked with ensuring the promotion and smooth operation of the City and Tourism Council.

Chapter 4 governs the Technical Secretariat and Chapter 5 the Working Groups that can be created by the Standing Committee.

The First Additional Provision provides for the City and Tourism Council's functional attachment to the Office of First Deputy Mayor, under the Full City Council Meeting's agreement of 24 July 2015. The Second Additional Provision establishes the need to create a census of associations and institutions, which will become the electoral roll. The Third Additional Provision provides for the creation of a virtual information and communication space and the Fourth Additional Provision governs the supplementary system for running the City and Tourism Council. Lastly, the Final Provision provides for the immediate implementation of the Rules, given their organisational nature.



Section 1
General provisions

Article 1. Nature of the Council

1. The City and Tourism Council is Barcelona City Council's sectoral participatory body for policies and strategies on tourism in the city. It was created under an agreement reached at the Municipal Council Meeting of 24 July 2015 in accordance with the provisions laid down in Article 19 of the Regulations governing public participation, with the aim of guaranteeing the quality of life of citizens and ensuring a good experience for visitors to the city.

2. The City and Tourism Council was set up by Barcelona City Council with the aim of ensuring compliance with Articles 30 ff of the Barcelona Municipal Charter, which guarantees public participation, especially in issues that most directly affect the quality of life of citizens.

Article 2. Responsibilities

1. The City and Tourism Council's functions are as follows:

a) Advising the municipal government on municipal initiatives, policies and strategic lines of action in the area of tourism, from a cross-cutting perspective.

b) Proposing action measures for tourism and guaranteeing its sustainability.

c) Producing studies and opinions on issues relating to its sectoral area, at the request of the Mayor.

d) Producing an annual report on the situation of tourism in Barcelona that includes, among other things, an evaluation of its impact, proposals for improvements, municipal action lines and the most notable initiatives that need to be carried out in this area, and which identifies warning signs, so action can be taken to prevent disputes.

2. The City and Tourism Council exercises its functions by producing reports, opinions, proposals and suggestions as non-binding recommendations for the municipal government bodies.

Section 2
Organisation and operations

Article 3. The Council's bodies

1. The City and Tourism Council bodies are: the Chair, the Deputy Chairs, the Full Council Meeting and the Standing Committee.

2. Under Article 15, the Standing Committee has the form and scope to agree to the creation of Working Groups.

Article 4. The Technical Secretariat



1. Barcelona City Council has to provide the City and Tourism Council with a Technical Secretariat that supports, promotes and encourages its bodies and is equipped with the required human and material resources.
2. The person who carries out the responsibilities of the Technical Secretariat is appointed by Barcelona City Council.

Chapter 1

On the Chair and Deputy Chairs

Article 5. The Chair

1. The Chair of the City and Tourism Council falls to the Mayor, who can delegate its responsibility to a councillor.
2. The Chair is responsible for:
 - a) Convening and presiding over Full Council and Standing Committee Meetings.
 - b) Establishing the agenda for the collegiate bodies the Chair presides over.
 - c) Representing the Council.
 - d) Approving the minutes and resolutions.
 - E) Conveying the proposals, reports and initiatives to the government and municipal-management bodies,
 - f) The other duties that fall to the Chair cover the running of a collegiate body.

Article 6. The Deputy Chairs

1. The Deputy Chairs must be taken up by members of the Council representing the institutions and associations participating in the Council as follows:
 - a) The first Deputy Chair is for a member representing a local-residents' movement.
 - b) The second Deputy Chair is for a member representing the tourism business sector.
 - c) The third Deputy Chair is for a member representing the union movement.
2. The Deputy Chairs are chosen at the meeting setting up the Full Council at the start of the term of office and are appointed by the Mayor.

Whenever the Council is renewed, and to promote a rotation of posts, the associations that take over the Deputy Chairs must wait for a period of one term of office before they can opt to be re-elected.

3. The Deputy chairs are responsible for cooperating with and assisting the Chair.

Chapter 2

On the Full Council

Article 7. Nature and make-up



1. The Full Council is the City and Tourism Council's debating and decision-making body with the maximum representation and it falls to the Mayor's Office to appoint or designate its members.

2. The Full Council is comprised of:

a) The Chair.

b) The Deputy Chairs.

c) A councillor, representing each of the City Council's municipal party groups, in an advisory but non-voting capacity.

d) Individuals representing the following associations and institutions:

- 1) Six representing the public and local residents' sector.
- 2) Six representing the tourism business sector.
- 3) Three representing the trade sector and one the restaurant sector
- 4) Two representing the cultural and sports sectors.
- 5) Two representing the unions.
- 6) Two representing environmental associations.
- 7) Two representing social organisations and groups.
- 8) One association per district, which is chosen by each District from those comprising the Neighbourhood Council Monitoring Committee on a rotational basis each time the Council is renewed.

To stand as a candidate and be eligible for selection, all the associations, whether territorial or from the sector area, have to be registered with the General File of Citizens' Organisations (FGEC). Elections will be held according to the procedure laid down under the election rules of the Municipal Councils for Citizen Participation.

e) Twelve experts from professional, academic and scientific areas and renowned figures from the sector, in an individual capacity, by means of an election-based procedure, based on a list of candidates prepared by the Technical Secretariat with contributions from all the associations.

f) Six municipal experts appointed by the Council's Chair. They take part in the Full Council's meetings in an advisory but non-voting capacity.

Article 8. Duration

All the Council's individual members serve for a term of four years.



Article 9. The Secretariat

The responsibilities of the Secretariat of the Full Council and the Standing Committee fall to the Secretary General of Barcelona City Council or the person they delegate, who takes part in the meetings in an advisory but non-voting capacity and takes the corresponding minutes.

Article 10. How the Full Council works

1. The Full City Council holds a minimum of two ordinary meetings a year. It can hold extraordinary meetings when convened by the Chair, on their own initiative or at the request of a quarter of the legal number of its members.
2. The Full Council is validly constituted in a single convened meeting attended by a third of its legal number of members with voting rights. This quorum has to be maintained throughout the meeting. These meetings also have to be attended by the individuals carrying out the duties of the Chair and Vice Chair or the people standing in for them.
3. Council meetings may be attended by members of the municipal government and officials from the municipal authority, where required for said purpose by the Chair and to provide information on their own sector's issues, and by the Ombudsman, on their own initiative, as established under its rules.
4. Full Council Meetings are held in public. They have to be convened together with an agenda for the corresponding day, with at least five working days' notice, except in the case of extraordinary meetings which require at least two working days' notice.
5. Full Council resolutions are adopted by a majority of the people attending, with the casting vote exercised by the Chair in the event of a hung vote.

Article 11. Relations with the City Council.

1. The City and Tourism Council sends the City Council a yearly report on its activity. This report has to be passed on to all the sector's organisations.
2. The City and Tourism Council has to choose one of the individuals representing associations and institutions to represent it before the City Council.

Chapter 3 On the Standing Committee

Article 12. Nature, composition and responsibilities

1. The Standing Committee is the body tasked with ensuring the momentum and smooth running of the City and Tourism Council and its duties include providing information on, studying and deliberating the issues that have to be discussed and debated at Full Council Meetings.
2. The Standing Committee is comprised of the Chair, the Deputy Chairs, up to a maximum of eight representatives of associations and institutions, and three experts. It also consists of an individual representing each municipal party group and two municipal professionals, in an advisory but non-voting capacity.



Its meetings are attended by the person carrying out the responsibilities of the Technical Secretariat, in an advisory but non-voting capacity.

3. The Standing Committee's members are chosen on the same day that the Full Council is constituted.

4. The Standing Committee is the body responsible for coordinating the mechanisms that enable it to fulfil the duties that the Council commissions it with. It also has the following responsibilities:

a) Drafting the projects, resolution proposals and reports that come under the Full Council's jurisdiction.

b) Approving the proposals made by the Technical Secretariat and which are not under the Full Council's jurisdiction.

Article 13. How the Standing Committee works

1. The Standing Committee holds an ordinary meeting at least once every quarter and can hold any extraordinary meetings it deems necessary where proposed by the Chair or a third of the Committee's members.

2. Sessions have to be convened along with their corresponding agenda, which has to be distributed among members with at least five working days' notice. Extraordinary meetings have to be convened with at least two working days' notice.

3. The Full Council's operational system also supplements the Standing Committee's.

4. The Chair of the Standing Committee may invite the people in charge of the Working Groups to its meetings as well as any other people they deem appropriate.

Chapter 4

On the Technical Secretariat

Article 14. Responsibilities

1. In general, all tasks that are aimed at boosting the Council fall to its Technical Secretariat, who also carries out the executive decisions issued by the Standing Committee and Full Council and attends to the instructions suggested by the Working Groups.

2. The Technical Secretariat's responsibilities, more specifically, are as follows:

a) Providing the necessary technical and logistical support for the smooth running of the Council and its Working Groups.

b) Ensuring the involvement of the Council's members and its consolidation.

c) Advising and providing technical support to all members of the Council on any issues relating to the Council's purpose and authority.

d) Bolstering and boosting the work of the various Working Groups, following it up, especially with regard to preparing, coordinating and relating to other municipal departments.



- e) Enabling the implementation of decisions issued by the Standing Committee and Full Council.
- f) Attending to the instructions suggested by the Working Groups
- g) Channelling the participation of the member associations of the Council and its Working Groups into the initiatives and actions launched by other municipal departments.

Chapter 5 ***On the Working Groups***

Article 15. *Creation and make-up*

1. The Standing Committee can create permanent or one-off Working Groups in accordance with the functions and priorities for action of the Council.
2. The Working Groups report back to the Standing Committee through an individual representative.
3. The Working Groups may be open and not restricted to the Council's members. They may be comprised of:
 - a) Members of the Council.
 - b) Members of associations and institutions.
 - c) People put forward as specialists in the various issues under examination.

First Additional Provision. *Functional attachment*

1. The City and Tourism Council is functionally attached to the First Deputy Mayor's Office, which provides it with technical and administrative support through the Tourism Department of the Manager's Office for Employment, Enterprise and Tourism.
2. The issues that the Council has to advise on are submitted to the Chair through the First Deputy Mayor.

Second Additional Provision. *Census of associations and institutions*

A census has to be prepared listing all the tourism-related associations and institutions within the General File of Citizens' Organisations. This census will become the electoral body.

Third Additional Provision. *Virtual information and communication space*

A virtual information and communication space has to be created for the City and Tourism Council so as to promote participation, speed up its members' work and ensure information is properly circulated.



Fourth Additional Provision. *Supplementary system*

Anything that is not covered by the City and Tourism Council's Rules shall be governed by the Barcelona Municipal Charter, the Regulations governing public participation, the Municipal Framework Rules and all other municipal regulations, in addition to the relevant Catalan regional and Spanish State legislation in force.

Final Provision *Entry into force*

These Rules come into force the day after their publication in the *Butlletí Oficial de la Província de Barcelona* [Official Barcelona Provincial Gazette].