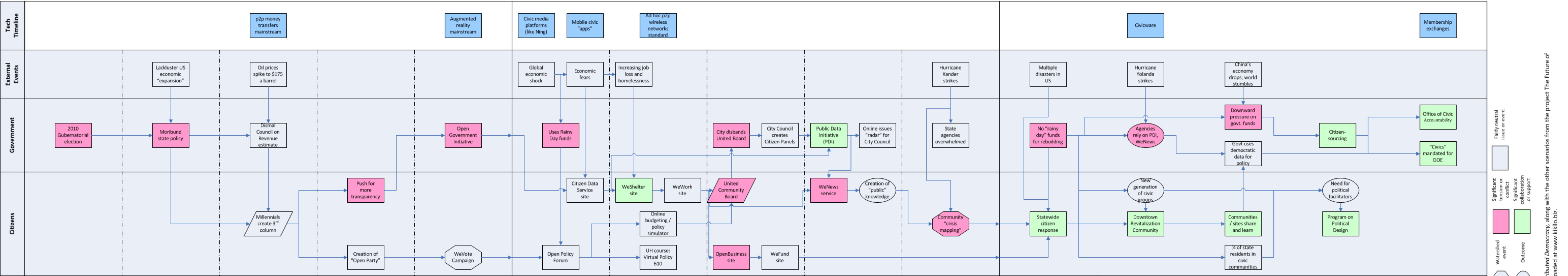


The Future of Governing in Hawai'i: *Distributed Democracy*



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024					
TECH TIMELINE			p2p money transfers mainstream		Augmented reality mainstream	Civic media platforms (like Ning)	Mobile civic "apps"	Ad hoc p2p wireless networks standard			Civicware			Membership exchanges						
EXTERNAL EVENTS		Lackluster US economic "expansion"	Oil prices spike to \$175 a barrel			Global economic shock	Economic fears	Increasing job loss and homelessness		Hurricane Xander strikes	Multiple disasters in US	Hurricane Yolanda strikes	China's economy drops; world stumbles							
GOVERNMENT	2010 Gubernatorial election	Moribund state policy	Dismal Council on Revenue estimate		Open Government Initiative	Uses Rainy Day funds		City disbands United Board	City Council creates Citizen Panels	Public Data Initiative (PDI)	Online issues "radar" for City Council		Downward pressure on govt. funds		Office of Civic Accountability					
CITIZENS			Millennials create 3 rd column	Push for more transparency	Creation of "Open Party"	Open Policy Forum	Citizen Data Service site	WeShelter site	WeWork site	United Community Board	WeNews service	Creation of "public" knowledge	Community "crisis mapping"	New generation of civic groups	Downtown Revitalization Community	Communities / sites share and learn	Program on Political Design	Need for political facilitators	Govt uses democratic data for policy	"Civics" mandated for DOE
NARRATIVE	Election Year: a crowded ballot, the recent election of the Obama administration, and the possibility of an economic turn around generates high hopes for fresh energy and new change in Hawaii government.	Despite 2009 forecasts for economic growth in 2011, the economy barely inches forward. State government debates on what to do eerily echo the same ideas and impasses of 2009. Meanwhile, new jobs fail to materialize and companies remain in survival mode.	Panicked by "politics as usual," the Millennial generation elects a handful of their own to the legislature, with the intent of being more transparent and participatory. They file as "Democrats" but are closer to their "fans" (both constituents and on the Web) than they are to the old party. Some have more fans than constituents in their districts.	The Millennial representatives, with the support of their fans and constituents, push for more transparency in government data and decision making, to provide more information to the public. Supporters half-jokingly start the "Open Party" group on Facebook, where they openly debate policies and encourage fans to witness every debate and meeting.	Election Year: The Millennials in office, with tech "geeks" and nonprofits, get the incumbent Governor to push a Hawaii "open government" initiative. The Open Party organizes a wildly popular Web-based campaign called WeVote. Registered members nominate anyone across the state they most want in office. 25,000 votes are cast.	Another sudden economic shock. Tourism drops by 25%. A local nonprofit builds the Web-based Citizen Data Service where people "mashup" government data and engage in public analysis and debate. Online Open Policy Forum where Open Party "candidates" debate current policy issues and online members vote on the bills.	The WeVote Campaign inspires the WeShelter site: people map homeless issues and can connect with community and government assistance. Followed by the WeWork site: individuals map job losses while small businesses and nonprofits use to directly connect with the unemployed. A professor at Mānoa creates a course on how "virtual democracies" affect real legislatures. Most popular Spring course.	Kailua, Kane'ohe, and Kāhala'u neighborhood boards form a single "super" board to directly govern pressing issues. It is deemed illegal and ordered to disband. City announces citizen panels to draft and vet policy proposals. OpenBusiness site allows people to post what they know about local hirings, firings, and performance. WeFund site uses social lending to support small biz.	The Governor launches Public Data Initiative to provide better access to raw govt. data and free storage for site and app developers. The Mayor creates the FullView site as a real-time "radar" screen of issues before the Honolulu City Council. WeNews continually sifts through local civic sites and social media posts to construct, track, and report "news."	Category 5 hurricane Xander hits Hawaii, overwhelming government and causing 270 deaths and \$10.2 B in damage. Within hours students at UH create a mobile app called "Laulima" that uses the standard p2p networking of mobile devices and combines GPS, AR, and PDI data to feed sites like WeShelter and WeNews to create a powerful, distributed real-time crisis-map of needs and services across the state.	Whether from climate change or just chance, multiple natural disasters strike the US throughout the year, straining the federal response for reconstruction. Using Laulima, WeNews, and PDI and sites like WeShelter and WeFund, residents across the state organize and manage their own personal and community reconstruction, connecting, collecting, and sharing food, supplies, and opportunities.	State and local government agencies rely on Laulima, PDI, and other civic sites for the best real-time information when another hurricane strikes. Built around services like Laulima and WeNews, a new generation of civic organizations emerge: groups addressing daily issues and facilitating the need to identify, prioritize, and respond to collective needs; in short, able to govern relatively small communities.	The organs of central government (Governor, Legislature, City Councils, etc...) come to rely on the ideas, data, and actions continually generated by the low-level democracies now found in local and regional civic communities to generate higher-level state-wide policy and priorities. More and more of Hawai'i's residents shifting their local policy concerns to civic organizations.	The State pursues "citizen-sourcing," outsourcing certain issues to civic communities and providing matching funds for resources. As the State and counties rely more on civic communities, there is a growing need for people who can design civic media and governance processes and for individuals who can facilitate civic deliberations.	The experiences of 2019 – 2021 create a new ethos, one that combines participation with accountability. Residents now share the belief (expected of each other and of "government") that if you want to participate in the decision, you must participate in the solution. Distributed pockets and networks of genuinely democratic activity exist alongside the central representative govt.					

Fairly neutral issue or event
 Significant tension or conflict
 Significant collaboration or support
 Watershed event
 Outcome
 Event or development
 Turning point

The full report of the scenario *Distributed Democracy*, along with the other scenarios from the project *The Future of Governing in Hawai'i* can be downloaded at www.kikilo.biz.
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