CONSOLIDATED PLAN

July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2020

Prepared By
Department of Budget & Fiscal Services
City and County of Honolulu
May 2015

Presented By
Kirk Caldwell, Mayor
City and County of Honolulu

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

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Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires state and local governments to submit a five-year Consolidated Plan and an annual Action Plan in order to receive funds from the Community Development (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Programs. The Consolidated Plan is a comprehensive planning document identifying the housing and community development needs and priorities of the City and County of Honolulu over the next five years. It provides a framework for the annual Action Plan which details the specific projects and activities the City will undertake in the coming year to carry out the Consolidated Plan.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). The CDBG program is authorized under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-383), as amended. It provides communities the opportunity to develop viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME). Authorized under Title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, the HOME program supports activities to build, buy and/or rehabilitate affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income persons.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (HEARTH) Act, enacted into law on May 20, 2009, consolidated three separate homeless assistance programs administered by HUD under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act into a single grant program, named the HEARTH Act Emergency Solutions Grants program, commonly referred to as the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program. The revised program supports activities to provide basic shelter and essential supportive services to persons experiencing homelessness or at-risk of experiencing homelessness.

Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA). HOPWA is managed by HUD's Office of HIV/AIDS Housing, and it was established to provide housing assistance and related supportive services for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

Each project and activity funded by these programs must address one or more of HUD's mandated objectives and outcomes listed in Table 1.

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Primary Objectives and Outcomes	HUD Outcome 1 (1) AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY	HUD Outcome 2 (2) AFFORDABILITY	HUD Outcome 3 (3) SUSTAINABILITY
HUD Objective 1 (SL) SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT	SL1. Provide Suitable Living Environment/ Address Availability or Accessibility	SL2 Provide Suitable Living Environment/ Address Affordability	SL3 Provide Suitable Living Environment/ Address Sustainability
HUD Objective 2 (DH) DECENT HOUSING	DH1 Provide Decent Housing/Address Availability or Accessibility	DH2 Provide Decent Housing/Address Affordability	DH3 Provide Decent Housing/Address Sustainability
HUD Objective 3 (EO) ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	EO1 Provide Economic Opportunity/Address Availability or Accessibility	EO2 Provide Economic Opportunity/Address Affordability	EO3 Provide Economic Opportunity/Address Sustainability

Table 1 - Matrix of HUD Objectives and Outcomes

Action Plan Process

As a requirement to continuing to receive funds from HUD, the City must submit annually a one-year action plan which details the housing and community development activities that it intends to carry out using monies from HUD entitlement programs (i.e. CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA). The City solicits projects for funding through a Request for Proposal process and may reserve portions of the funding for City-Sponsored Initiatives and for delayed projects carried forward from prior-year Action Plan(s). Subject to the availability of funds, proposals from qualified non-profits and City agencies are solicited annually for CDBG and HOME projects and every two years for HOPWA and ESG.

Funding decisions for the annual action plan are based on the needs and strategies identified in the current Consolidated Plan. A selection committee, comprised of community members nominated by the City Council and the Mayor, reviews proposals and recommends funding for both the CDBG and HOME programs. ESG and HOPWA funding recommendations are made by selection committees composed of City staff members.

All funding recommendations are presented to the public for comment and the City Council for approval before being submitted to HUD.

For the CDBG and HOME programs, the City will include a list of alternate projects each year in the Annual Action Plan. If funds become available from program income or because a funded project is delayed, canceled, performed at a lower cost than the budgeted amount, or proves not feasible for funding, the Administration may select an alternate project from the current Annual Action Plan.

In the event that the alternate list is exhausted and/or it is determined that the projects on the alternate list are not feasible for funding in a timely manner or other issues are encountered, which will jeopardize current and/or future HUD entitlement programs

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funding, the Administration may, in accordance with any applicable ordinance requirements or budget procedures, re-direct funds to any of the following activities, in any order:

- Increased funding for projects selected under the current-year Action Plan or previously selected under a prior year Action Plan, where the funds can be spent within twelve (12) months after contract amendment;

- Capital Improvement Projects undertaken by the City that: (1) fulfill the CDBG National Objective of principally benefiting low and moderate income persons; (2) are identified in the City budget; and (3) require additional funding.

- Property acquisition projects either by the City or by non-profit subrecipients that fulfill either the CDBG National Objective of principally benefiting low and moderate income persons or HOME program eligibility requirements;

- Capital Improvement or Acquisition Projects on prior year Alternate Lists that have the requisite approvals and permits in place and are ready for construction so that CDBG funds can be spent within twelve (12) months upon contract execution;

- Other Projects which have previously completed a Competitive Selection process, within the last two years, conducted by the City and County of Honolulu that have the requisite approvals and permits in place and are ready for construction so that CDBG funds can be spent within twelve (12) months upon contract execution; and

Upon identification of eligible projects and prior to the submission of any required Action Plan amendment or reprogramming resolution, the Administration shall provide the City Council with a list of said projects.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

The Consolidated Plan priorities are based on the results of conducting needs assessments and market analyses, consultations with community groups, an on-line survey and collaborations with other agencies. Through the consultation process the City has identified a range of housing and community development needs as listed below. It is anticipated that high priority needs will receive funding during the five-year Consolidated Plan period and low priority needs may be funded, based on the availability of funds.

Homelessness

- Acquisition, construction and renovation of emergency and transitional shelters.

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- Acquisition, development or renovation of buildings/housing to support the City's Housing First Initiative.
- Services and outreach programs to persons/families experiencing homelessness.
- Operating costs to existing transitional housing facilities.
- Services such as case management, work readiness, housing placement and other services to persons experiencing homelessness.
- Homelessness prevention services.
- Rapid re-housing services.
- Rental Assistance.

Affordable Housing

- Development of new and preservation of existing affordable and special needs rental housing.
- Low-interest down payment loans and closing costs to low- and moderate-income homebuyers.
- Low-interest rehabilitation loans to low- and moderate-income homeowners to correct conditions in deteriorated homes.

Public Improvements and Infrastructure

- Infrastructure improvements related to the production or preservation of affordable housing.
- Construction or renovation of facilities to comply with accessibility requirements.
- Acquisition, construction, replacement or renovation of City-owned facilities and infrastructure in low- and moderate-income communities.

Public Facilities

- Acquisition, construction or renovation of public facilities to benefit low- and moderate-income persons or presumed low-income persons other than homeless (e.g. elderly, victims of domestic violence, neglected children, and others).
- Acquisition of facilities and equipment for fire, police, and emergency medical services and traffic safety measures in low- and moderate-income communities.

Public Services

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- Services to seniors or persons with disabilities to maintain independent living.
- Support services, child development and life skills, and remedial education for adults.
- Services to victims of domestic violence.
- Services to benefit low- and moderate-income persons with literacy, financial literacy, employment training, limited English proficiency, parenting, family services, transportation, micro-enterprise assistance, legal counseling, fair housing, home counseling, and others.

Community and Economic/Development

- Support Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas.
- Support micro-enterprise assistance.

The City's geographic area priorities for the Consolidated Plan are:

- Housing First Model - Scattered Sites namely the Waianae Coast, Downtown Honolulu, and East Honolulu. These regions are local priority areas based on the City's strategic development scheme and assessment. The regions have broader geographic coverage than what the names suggest (See Appendix 1).
- Eligible Neighborhood Revitalization Strategic Areas (NRSA). The City will continue to support the strategic plan of its existing eligible NRSA. The CDBG regulations at 24 CFR 570.208(a)(1)(vii) requires that NRSAs contain a percentage of low- and moderate-income (LMI) residents that is no less than the upper quartile percentage of the jurisdiction or 70 percent (70%), whichever is less, but in no event less than 51 percent (51%). The City's current upper quartile percentage is 55.83 percent (55.83%). Therefore, the percentage of LMI in the NRSA must be at least 55.83 percent (55.83%) for that area. There has been no change to the Wahiawa NRSA application; therefore, attached as Appendix 8 is the previously approved Wahiawa NRSA application for HUD approval. The City is committed to supporting eligible NRSAs and the creation of new NRSAs.

3. Evaluation of past performance

During the past Consolidated Plan period, the City successfully assisted low- to moderate-income communities and individuals and met or exceeded most of its goals and objectives identified in the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan.

Housing: The City provided funding to projects that preserved affordable housing, developed rental housing for low- and moderate-income households, renovated an affordable housing complex for very low-income adults with physical disabilities and/or traumatic brain injury, and provided low-interest loans to homeowners to correct

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conditions in deteriorated homes. The City also provided funding to various nonprofit agencies to carry out capital improvements on housing units for low- and moderate-income families and special needs populations.

Homelessness: Funding was provided to renovate emergency and transitional shelters that provide services to homeless individuals and families and persons at-risk of homelessness. Annually, over 2,000 individuals and families were provided with shelter and supportive services. The City also funded projects that provided stabilizing services such as work readiness, housing placement, legal services, emergency rent and utility assistance and tenant-based rental assistance.

Special Needs (Other than Homeless): The City provided funding to renovate or construct facilities that provided health care, services for the elderly and persons with disabilities, childcare activities, and improvements to comply with accessibility requirements. The City also provided funding for emergency services such as the acquisition of fire apparatus.

Community Development (Other than Housing): Twenty percent (20%) of the City's formula grant allocation is targeted to fund projects in Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs). The City funded a Community Based Development Organization (CBDO) project in an NRSA and also funded projects that provided entrepreneurial and business start-up training to low- and moderate-income individuals.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

During the Consolidated Plan planning process, the City held two community/stakeholder meetings, one in Honolulu and the other in Kapolei that were attended by local housing, public service providers and government agencies. The City also administered a Housing and Community Needs online survey.

Outreach for the workshops and the survey included information posted on the City's website, notifications to the City Council, notices published in a newspaper of general circulation, and notifications sent via an email subscription system.

The priority needs and goals for the next five years were developed based on the results of needs assessments and market analyses, feedback received from survey participants, public consultation meetings, and discussions with other stakeholders. The Draft Consolidated Plan was made available to the public for a 30-day comment period and was approved by the City Council on March 11, 2015.

5. Summary of public comments

During the public comment period, December 23, 2014 to January 22, 2015, the City received only one comment from the public. The Partners In Care requested that the City utilize its full legal name of Partners In Care - Oahu Continuum of Care (PIC) in the Consolidated Plan.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

Not applicable.

7. Summary

All four need areas in the new consolidated planning framework –housing, homelessness, special needs, and community development are priority need areas of the City. The objectives and outcomes reflect the City's highest priorities. Most objectives are relatively the same as those in the previous Consolidated Plan. Two objectives, Housing First Development and Housing First Services, are articulated to stress an updated approach to reducing chronic homelessness. The target outcome levels reflect the availability of resources more than they reflect the level of needs. Consultation and comments were conducted in accordance with the City's Citizen Participation Plan and Consolidated Planning requirements.

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The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	HONOLULU	Department of Budget and Fiscal Services
HOPWA Administrator	HONOLULU	Department of Budget and Fiscal Services
HOME Administrator	HONOLULU	Department of Budget and Fiscal Services
ESG Administrator	HONOLULU	Department of Budget and Fiscal Services

Table 2 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Department of Budget and Fiscal Services is the lead agency responsible for the preparation of the Consolidated Plan, and administers and provides oversight of the activities funded by the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs. The Department of Community Services assists in the preparation of the Consolidated Plan and is responsible for the implementation of nonprofit activities funded by each program. City projects are overseen by other City agencies depending on the type of project funded.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Ms. Holly Kawano, Federal Grants Coordinator
Department of Budget and Fiscal Services
City and County of Honolulu
530 South King Street #208
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Telephone No: (808) 768-3930, Fax No: (808) 768-3294
Email Address: bfscdbgmail@honolulu.gov

Mr. Gary Nakata, Director Designate
City and County of Honolulu
Department of Community Services
715 South King Street, Suite 311
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Telephone No: (808) 768-7760, Fax No: (808) 768-7792
Email Address: gnakata@honolulu.gov

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PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)

1. Introduction

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(l)).

The Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness (HICH) was enacted by the State of Hawaii in 2012. HICH is required to meet four times a year and its membership includes the mayors of all four counties and directors of the State agencies that have a role in the prevention and remediation of homelessness in the islands. These State agencies are:

- Department of Health (DOH)
- Department of Human Services (DHS)
- Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR)
- Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT)
- Hawaii Housing and Finance Development Corporation (HHFDC)
- Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA)
- Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA)
- Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL)

Coordination through the HICH is enhanced because of four goal-oriented working groups with several City stakeholders as lead coordinators or active participants. The goals are:

- Retooling the Homeless Crisis Response System;
- Increasing Access to Stable and Affordable Housing;
- Increasing Economic Stability and Self-Sufficiency; and
- Improving Health and Stability.

As the goals suggest, the working groups bring together many stakeholders, including public and private housing providers. It brings together government and private health service entities who deal with relevant health concerns like mental health, alcohol and substance abuse, communicable diseases, AIDS/HIV and others. It brings together the stakeholders who are addressing economic development, employment, and the interests of Native Hawaiians. It also includes the "Partners In Care - Oahu Continuum

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of Care" (PIC), a planning, coordinating, and advocacy alliance that develops recommendations for programs and services to fill needs within Oahu's Continuum of Care (CoC) for homeless persons. PIC assists in developing new programs, while working to preserve or expand effective existing programs.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

The City is a partner of the PIC. It is currently a collaborative applicant for HUD's Continuum of Care homelessness assistance grant. In serving as a collaborative applicant, it also supports the PIC's coordinated efforts to address the details of the needs of the City's homeless population.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

The PIC's governance charter formalized PIC's consultation role in the allocation of ESG funds and the assessment of performance of ESG subrecipients. In determining how to allocate ESG funds, the City and PIC assess past performance and current needs to determine if existing performance standards and outcomes need to be modified. In consultation with ESG subrecipients, PIC is also responsible for setting up a coordinated needs assessment system. HUD compliance requirements and results of consultation become the basis for improving existing policies and procedures or creating new ones. PIC's governance charter formalized PIC's role in developing funding, policies and procedures for the administration of Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). HUD's Priority Community Initiative provided technical assistance and this helped PIC develop a strategic HMIS plan to ensure that the HMIS is administered in compliance with the HUD's Continuum of Care (CoC) Program rules, data standards and HUD requirements.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

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1	**Agency/Group/Organization**	City Department of Planning and Permitting
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
2	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Hawaii Public Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
3	**Agency/Group/Organization**	City Mayor's Office of Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
4	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Partners in Care Oahu (PIC)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless CoC
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
5	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless Planning organization Public-Private Council
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
6	**Agency/Group/Organization**	State Legislature Task Force on Affordable Housing and Homelessness
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Other government - State Business and Civic Leaders Multi-Stakeholder Legislative Task Force

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
7	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Hawaii Housing Finance Development Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Other government - State Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
8	**Agency/Group/Organization**	State Department of Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Services-Health Health Agency Other government - State Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Lead-based Paint Strategy Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.

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9	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Weed and Seed Hawaii
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Community Program Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
10	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Ewa Beach Community-Based Development Organization
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Employment Business and Civic Leaders CBDO Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Community Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
11	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Hawaii Homeownership Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
12	**Agency/Group/Organization**	DCS Community Assistance Division
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Other government - County

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
13	**Agency/Group/Organization**	DCS Elderly Affairs Division
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Other government - County Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
14	**Agency/Group/Organization**	DCS WorkHawaii
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless Services-Employment Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
15	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Kuakini Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Health Foundation
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
16	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Waimanalo Health Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Health Agency Nonprofit
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
17	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Hawaii Habitat for Humanity
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Nonprofit
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
18	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Domestic Violence Action Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Nonprofit
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
19	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Catholic Charities Hawaii
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Nonprofit
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
20	**Agency/Group/Organization**	PHOCUSED - Hawaii
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Planning organization Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.

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21	**Agency/Group/Organization**	State Department of Human Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Victims Child Welfare Agency Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
22	**Agency/Group/Organization**	State Executive Office on Aging
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Other government - State Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
23	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Other government - State Planning organization Organization Addressing Native Hawaiian Needs
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.

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24	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Gregory House Programs
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Nonprofit
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
25	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Neighborhood Board Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Outreach assistance.
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
26	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Honolulu City Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Outreach Assistance
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
27	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Pacific Disaster Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Federal Regional organization Disaster Center
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.

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28	**Agency/Group/Organization**	City DCS Community Based Development Division
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.

Table 3 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

Not applicable.

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Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Partners in Care Oahu (PIC)	Strategic goals overlap with and are supportive of goals under homelessness.
Honolulu General Plan	City Department of Planning and Permitting	This plan provides the overall City development framework. Goals in the ConPlan are consistent with the City's General Plan.
Transit-Oriented Development Neighborhood Plans	City Department of Planning and Permitting	These community-based neighborhood plans consider the use of HOME funds for affordable housing and CDBG for supportive infrastructure.
Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness Plan	State of HI Governor's Office/ State Department of Human Services (DHS)	Strategic goals overlap with and are supportive of goals under homelessness.
Honolulu Islandwide Housing Strategy Report Draft	City Department of Planning and Permitting	Strategic goals overlap with and are supportive of goals under all priorities especially, housing and homelessness.
2014 Public Housing Agency 5-year and Annual Plan	State Hawaii Public Housing Authority	Strategic goals overlap with and are supportive of community development/self-sufficiency related-goals.
Four-Year Area Plan on Aging 2011-2015	City Department of Community Services - Elderly Affairs Division	Strategic goals overlap with and are supportive of goals for population 60+ and those with disabilities.
State Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy	State DBEDT- Office of Planning	This plan overlaps with NRSA Economic Development (Agriculture) goals.
State Workforce Investment Plan/ Local Area Plan	State Workforce Development Council/Oahu Workforce Investment Board	Strategic goals overlap with and are supportive of community development/self-sufficiency goals.

Table 4 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))

The City and its counterparts in the State and other Counties coordinate the framework for various pieces of the ConPlan by commissioning various studies such as the fair housing analysis of impediments, point in time counts and housing policy studies.

Information obtained from various organizations such as the PIC, Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness, State Department of Health and Human Services, Hawaii Public Housing Authority, other City agencies, and numerous nonprofit service providers was utilized in the development of the ConPlan.

Notification was also sent about the availability of the online survey to State agencies, other public entities, and nonprofit organizations requesting their input to identify the community's greatest needs to determine how the HUD funds should be spent during the next five year period to address those needs.

Narrative (optional):

None.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

The City encouraged citizen participation in the development of the Consolidated Plan. The citizen participation process was guided by the City's Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) which details the manner in which the public is notified of upcoming meetings and other opportunities to provide comments on the development of and updates to the City's Consolidated and Annual Action Plans. The City's previously approved CPP is attached as Appendix 9.

The City held public meetings, published public notices in a newspaper of general circulation and sent out notifications to its email subscribers.

Notices were also posted on the City's website at http://www.honolulu.gov/cms-bfs-menu/site-bfs-sitearticles/408-federal-grants.html.

In an effort to broaden citizen participation, in addition to the City's standard citizen participation process, which included public meetings, the City also administered an online Housing and Community Needs survey to gather data to help identify the community's greatest needs. The various meetings and survey data support the City's top priorities.

A summary of responses is noted in the Table 5.

Based on the input received during the citizen participation process, activities to address homelessness and the lack of affordable housing were determined to be the highest priority goals for the next five (5) year period followed by public services, public facilities, economic development opportunities and other public improvements.

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Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Online Survey	Non-targeted/broad community Mail List of program stakeholders	Top 3 priorities out of 8 options are homelessness facilities, housing, and homelessness prevention services; Top 3 priority groups out of 10 options are Low- and Moderate Income Persons and/or Families, homeless persons/and or Families, and Elderly (62 years and older). See Appendix 3 for details.	See Appendix 3	All comments accepted.	
2	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community Mail list of program stakeholders.	See Appendix 4	See Appendix 4	All comments accepted.	

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Public Notice published informing the public of the availability of the Draft Consolidated Plan. One comment received.	One comment from the public recommending that the reference to Partners-In-Care (PIC) be replaced by the legal name, Partners-in- Care Oahu Continuum of Care.	All comments accepted.	
4	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Notice on the City's website informing the public of the availability of the Draft Consolidated Plan. No comments received.	N/A	N/A	
5	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Draft Consolidated Plan reported out of Budget Committee for adoption by the City Council. No comments received.	N/A	N/A	
6	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Consolidated Plan approved by the City Council. No comments received.	N/A	N/A	

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Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
7	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Public Notice published informing the public of the availability of the Draft Action Plan. One comment received.	Agency selected as an alternate submitted a letter requesting funding should funds become available.	Comment accepted. Agency is the first alternate public service project should public service funds become available.	
8	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Notice on the City's website informing the public of the availability of the Draft Action Plan. No comments received.	N/A	N/A	
9	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Draft Action Plan reported out of Budget Committee for adoption by the City Council. No comments received.	N/A	N/A	
10	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Action Plan approved by the City Council. Five (5) comments received.	Testimony was submitted to the City Council by five (5) individuals in support of several projects that received funding in the City's 21st Year Action Plan.	All comments accepted.	

Table 5 – Citizen Participation Outreach

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Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The City is a high-priced housing market. The need for housing continues to outpace market supply. The need cuts across different levels of income, household sizes, and special needs populations. In broad terms, affordable housing and homelessness have become top City issues and labeled a "crisis." The most vulnerable populations include the homeless and an increasing number of elderly people.

Broad indicators include:

- According to the 2008-2012 American Community Survey, the 308,490 housing units on Oahu are 56.4 percent (56.4%) owner-occupied and 43.6 percent (43.6%) renter-occupied. For 36.5 percent (36.5%) of homeowner households, housing costs represented over 35 percent (35%) of their household income. For 47 percent (47%) of renter-households, gross rent represented 35 percent (35%) or more of gross income. The City's housing stock is aging with over 64 percent (64%) of the units built earlier than 1980.

- According to the 2008-2012 American Community Survey, Honolulu's poverty rate was at 9.6 percent (9.6%) of total population. It was at 30 percent (30%) among households with children and a female head of household. There are areas where poverty is greater than others, these areas include the HUD-approved Wahiawa Neighborhood Revitalization Strategic Area (NRSA), previously approved by HUD, and pockets within proposed Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Areas.

- According to the 2014 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report to Congress which was released in October 2014, the Nation's homeless population has decreased. In contrast, the City's has increased. The State of Hawaii, of which the City is the largest county, ranked highest among the 50 States in homelessness per capita. Oahu's Homelessness is concentrated in three regions - Downtown/Chinatown, Waikiki/East Honolulu, and the Waianae Coast.

- According to American Community Survey Demographics 2012, the 65 years and older population will increase from 165,420 in 2015 to 191,860 in 2020. The 16 percent (16%) increase is the largest increase among all age groups. The 2010 census showed that the population with disabilities or difficulties was 300 percent (300%) more among those 75 years and older compared to those 65 to 74 years of age. The disability ratio was almost four (4) females for every male.

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NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

The Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data covers the period 2009-2011 and will be used here for assessing trends. Drastic shifts in general directions or trends are not expected. Table 6 shows that the City's population and number of households have increased between 7 to 8 percent (7 - 8%) during the period 2000 to 2011. During that same period, overall median household income increased by 37 percent (37%) from $51,914 to $71,263.

Over 134,000 households had incomes that were 80 percent (80%) or less of the area median income. There were 3 small households for every one large household in this group. There were 48,900 households or 36 percent (36%) with at least one elderly member (62 and older) and 25,972 households with children.

Cost burden continues to be the dominant housing problem, it affected approximately 75,000 households while the next big issue, overcrowding, trailed with 17,000 households. Of all the households affected, low-income renters experienced severe cost burden the most.

Relief from the extreme cost burden of housing has become an overwhelming need. In the City's high cost housing market, past program performance and information from other sources indicate that:

- Homeownership assistance is only a small part of the solution and will be more for those earning 51-80 percent (51%-80%) of AMI or the moderate-income households. The program will require a more engaged participation by realtors and bankers. This in turn can be addressed partly by timely release and more stable funding for programs like the City's Down Payment Loan program.

- The Housing First approach to meeting the housing needs of the chronically homeless has worked elsewhere, and is being implemented in the City. The approach reverses the existing practice of "stabilizing" conditions first before helping a client find housing. It is anticipated that Housing First will lead to more success in helping the chronically homeless.

- A continuum of housing assistance services is needed. With high cost of housing and low wages, alleviation from the extreme cost burden of housing will need to include opportunities for increasing income as well as reducing household expenses. Past activities include business development, job creation, and financial literacy.

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Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	876,156	944,287	8%
Households	286,731	307,248	7%
Median Income	$51,914.00	$71,263.00	37%

Table 6 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

The Consolidated Plan is populated with tables referring to Area Median Income (AMI) and several income categories (e.g.=> 30 AMI which means less than or equal to 30 percent (30%) of the area median income). For reference, the 2014 definitions of AMI are presented in Table 7.

CDBG Terms	Relationship to AMI	1 persons	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person	8 person
Extremely Low Income	30%	20,150	23,000	25,900	28,750	31,050	33,350	35,650	37,950
Low Income	40%	26,850	30,700	34,550	38,350	41,400	44,500	47,550	50,600
Low Income	50%	33,550	38,350	43,150	47,900	51,750	55,600	59,400	63,250
Moderate Income	60%	40,300	46,050	51,800	57,500	62,100	66,750	71,300	75,900
Moderate Income	75%	45,700	52,250	58,750	65,250	70,500	75,700	80,900	86,150
Moderate Income	80%	53,700	61,350	69,000	76,650	82,800	88,950	95,050	101,200
AMI, Non-Low/Moderate	100%	57,800	66,100	74,350	82,600	89,200	95,800	102,400	109,050
Non-Low/Moderate	110%	63,600	72,700	81,750	90,850	98,100	105,400	112,650	119,900
Non-Low/Moderate	120%	69,350	79,300	89,200	99,100	107,050	114,950	122,900	130,800
Non-Low/Moderate	130%	75,200	85,900	96,650	107,400	116,000	124,600	133,200	141,750
Non-Low/Moderate	140%	80,950	92,500	104,100	115,650	124,900	134,150	143,400	152,650

Table 7 - FY 2014 Income Limits Summary for Honolulu

Source: Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC).
Note: HHFDC uses the following variance >30% Extremely Low Income, >50%Very Low Income, >80 Low Income. For general public discourse, AMI for 4 persons of $82,600 is often used.

Terms in CHAS Tables

HAMFI or AMI – This acronym stands for HUD Area Median Family Income. This is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction, in order to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs) and income limits for HUD programs. HAMFI will not necessarily be the same as other calculations of median incomes (such as a simple Census number), due to a series of adjustments that are made. If you see the terms "area median income" (AMI) or "median family income" (MFI) used in the CHAS, assume it refers to HAMFI.

Household – We use the Census designation of households, which is all people living in a housing unit. Members of a household can be related (see family) or unrelated.

Household Income – The CHAS tabulations use adjusted household income, which includes the income of all members of the household at the time of the survey.

Family – We use the Census designation of family, which is related individuals living in the same household. The Census Bureau also tracks subfamilies.

Housing Problems – There are four housing problems in the CHAS data: 1) housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2) housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3) household is overcrowded; and 4) household is cost burdened. A household is said to have a housing problem if it has any 1 or more of these 4 problems.

Overcrowding – More than 1 person per room.

Severe overcrowding – More than 1.5 persons per room.

Cost burden – monthly housing costs (including utilities) exceed 30 percent (30%) of monthly income.

Severe cost burden – monthly housing costs (including utilities) exceed 50 percent (50%) of monthly income.

Elderly – HUD defines elderly as those who are age 62 years old and up. Individuals who are age 75 years old and up are generally recognized as a population with different needs than those who are 62-74 years old, so the CHAS data separates these groups. "Elderly" refers to individuals who are 62-74 years old, while those who are 75 years old and up may be referred to as "extra elderly" or "frail elderly".

Disabled – The Census asks a series of questions related to physical and mental handicaps. For the CHAS data, HUD defines disabled as having a "mobility or self-care limitation"—for example, being unable to run errands outside the house without assistance. Disability questions on the ACS were modified between 2007 and 2008, so HUD is unable to provide tabulations of disability data spanning that break.

Source: www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/bg_chas.html

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	40,233	35,647	58,300	38,980	134,104
Small Family Households *	11,247	12,593	24,104	16,844	70,412
Large Family Households *	3,483	4,154	7,801	5,881	20,313
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	7,255	6,670	11,270	7,772	30,409
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	7,627	6,790	9,283	5,831	16,387
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	7,228	7,145	11,599	7,770	13,673
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 8 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	1,665	724	813	374	3,576	287	195	307	105	894
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	1,387	1,259	1,453	809	4,908	250	181	742	407	1,580
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	1,638	1,517	2,414	1,348	6,917	194	667	1,591	1,672	4,124
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	14,553	9,617	4,446	662	29,278	5,693	4,344	5,881	3,138	19,056
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,910	5,733	11,256	4,873	24,772	1,623	1,906	6,522	6,059	16,110
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	2,858	0	0	0	2,858	1,081	0	0	0	1,081

Table 9 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	19,223	13,125	9,135	3,174	44,657	6,420	5,358	8,518	5,307	25,603
Having none of four housing problems	7,338	9,483	21,328	12,763	50,912	3,316	7,661	19,337	17,735	48,049
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	2,858	0	0	0	2,858	1,081	0	0	0	1,081

Table 10 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	7,071	7,799	8,515	23,385	1,924	2,127	6,046	10,097
Large Related	2,283	2,148	1,737	6,168	596	953	2,288	3,837
Elderly	5,128	2,928	1,755	9,811	3,773	2,804	2,942	9,519
Other	6,711	5,130	4,971	16,812	1,616	1,144	2,353	5,113
Total need by income	21,193	18,005	16,978	56,176	7,909	7,028	13,629	28,566

Table 11 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	5,984	4,972	2,882	13,838	1,660	1,642	3,041	6,343
Large Related	1,654	1,312	240	3,206	523	691	1,010	2,224
Elderly	3,525	1,343	381	5,249	2,532	1,676	1,385	5,593

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	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**Total**	**0-30% AMI**	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**Total**
Other	5,981	2,798	1,112	9,891	1,413	882	890	3,185
Total need by income	17,144	10,425	4,615	32,184	6,128	4,891	6,326	17,345

Table 12 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**>80-100% AMI**	**Total**	**0-30% AMI**	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**>80-100% AMI**	**Total**
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	2,476	2,276	2,977	1,631	9,360	323	596	1,486	1,020	3,425
Multiple, unrelated family households	463	424	815	431	2,133	120	261	886	1,057	2,324
Other, non-family households	339	139	175	124	777	0	0	30	0	30
Total need by income	3,278	2,839	3,967	2,186	12,270	443	857	2,402	2,077	5,779

Table 13 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**Total**	**0-30% AMI**	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**Total**
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 14 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

According to the 2011-2013 American Community Survey (ACS) Table B11016, there were 73,050 one-person households in Honolulu. This represents approximately 23.7 percent (23.7%) of all households in Honolulu, up from 22 percent (22%) in 2000 (2000 Census Table QT-H2).

The percentage of single person households is lower than the 27.5 percent (27.5%) of single person households for the United States. This could be attributed to Honolulu's high cost of living, which has not only triggered the behavior among family members to continue living with relatives but also with friends. It is also within cultural norm of many ethnic groups in Hawaii to live in extended families and build assets through cost-sharing and saving.

To determine the needs, we looked at the composition of single person households in Honolulu. Over 35 percent (35%) of the single person households consisted of persons over the age of 65 (2011-2013 ACS Table B11007). It is projected that the population who are 65 years and older will grow by 26,440 or 16 percent (16%) during the next five years. This means that the needs of single person households will coincide with the growing needs of the elderly and frail elderly, such as senior services and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) improvements.

In addition, the need for single person housing for persons experiencing homelessness was illustrated by data from the 2014 Statewide Homeless Point-in-Time Count report, which indicated that Honolulu had 2,356 homeless individuals of which 61 percent (61%) were unsheltered.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

There were an estimated 98,512 persons with a disability in Honolulu according to the 2011-2013 ACS Table S1810. This represents approximately 10.6 percent (10.6%) of the population. Most persons with disabilities were between 18-64 years old; however, the age range of 65 years and older had the highest percent of persons with disabilities at 34.1 percent (34.1%). Of the disabilities surveyed, the most common type of disability was an ambulatory disability: approximately 21,226 persons had an ambulatory difficulty.

HUD's FY2012-2013 Annual Report of Fair Housing states that the largest category of complaints received by HUD each year continues to be complaints from persons with disabilities. This group is typically vulnerable to housing discrimination because of the lack of education on the Reasonable Accommodation and Reasonable Modification provisions of the Fair Housing Act. Additionally, persons with disabilities face challenges finding housing that is affordable, accessible, and located near transit and supportive services.

The 2014 Statewide Homeless count does not cover everyone in need of housing assistance but it illustrates the needs of members of the population who are disabled or victims of domestic violence. The 2014 count for homeless who are victims of domestic violence was 289. The counts for others were: 924 mentally ill count; 385 homeless veterans; 924 chronic substance abuse conditions; 32 people with HIV/AIDS; and 15 unaccompanied youth 18 and under.

What are the most common housing problems?

Cost burden stands out as the most common housing problem of households. Trailing behind but by a wide margin are: a) overcrowding to severe overcrowding; and b) substandard housing. The CHAS data in Table 9 indicates that cost burden affected over 75,000 households who were either renters or homeowners. In contrast, overcrowding affected over 17,000 households and substandard housing affected over 4,000 households. There were five (5) households with some type of housing problem for every seven (7) that did not have one.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

Cost burden was most intense among low-income renters. They used over 50 percent (50%) of their income on housing. It was also intense among low- to-moderate income renters, who also used over 30 percent (30%) of their income on housing. Many renters faced issues of overcrowding and substandard housing. Many homeowners also have overcrowding issues due to family members choosing to remain at home or multi-generational families living under one roof due to the lack of affordable housing.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

The 2014 Homeless Service Utilization Report's data on the Homelessness Prevention program indicate that 92 percent (92%) of the 1,084 clients served statewide reside in Honolulu. 87 percent (87%) of the State count were part of family households and 45 percent (45%) were children under 18. The largest ethnic groups were Native Hawaiians, Caucasians, and other Pacific Islanders. Based on program exit data of 498 clients, the families with children took longer to exit the homelessness prevention service program than single clients. At exit time, 85 percent (85%) of persons in families were exiting to permanent housing but 2 percent (2%) were exiting as homeless. Better wages and lower cost of housing are likely the greatest needs of the general population seeking homelessness prevention services. There is also a lack of available rentals/homes that can accommodate larger families and families with children.

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There were 824 individuals who received rapid re-housing assistance statewide, about 2.6 times higher than the number served in FY 2013 (323). One fourth (1/4)of that number (209) were children under 18 years old, 73% were adults, and 2 percent (2%) were of unknown age. Of the adult clients, 49 percent (49%) (295) were veterans. About 29 percent (29%) Caucasian, 28 percent (28%) Native Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian, 12 percent (12%) Black, 12 percent (12%) Pacific Islander, and 7 percent (7%) Filipino. At program enrollment, 54 percent (54%) of families were unsheltered, 26 percent (26%) were in transitional shelters, 11 percent (11%) in emergency shelters, and 9 percent (9%) unknown. The needs of those nearing termination of assistance have not been formally reported; however, the most frequently requested form of assistance needed include monthly rent payments and case management.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

The City does not have estimates of the number of persons or households at-risk of homelessness at this time. However, for purpose of the HUD-funded homelessness assistance programs, the City adopted the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act definition of At Risk of Homelessness, found in Section 401 of the HEARTH Act, which states:

(1) AT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS. - The term ‘at risk of homelessness’ means, with respect to an individual or family, that the individual or family –

(A) has income below 30 percent of median income for the geographic area;

(B) has insufficient resources immediately available to attain housing stability; and

(C) (i) has moved frequently because of economic reasons;

(ii) is living in the home of another because of economic hardship;

(iii) has been notified that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated;

(iv) lives in a hotel or motel;

(v) lives in severely overcrowded housing;

(vi) is exiting an institution; or

(vii) otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness.

Such term includes all families with children and youth defined as homeless under other Federal statutes.

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

Severe housing cost burden is linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness. Lack of permanent supportive housing in the context of the Housing First model is a major gap in the continuum of responses to end homelessness. The U.S. Department of Human Services provides the following clarification through its website:

"Permanent Supportive Housing refers to a unit (a studio, efficiency or one bedroom apartment or a two-person two-bedroom shared apartment or a small house with no more than two bedrooms) where the consumer resides and holds the lease agreement in accordance to tenant/landlord law. Permanent Supportive Housing may either be in existing rental units in a community or in new units of housing specifically developed as Permanent Supportive Housing."

Housing First is an approach that offers permanent housing as quickly as possible for people experiencing homelessness, especially for people with long histories of homelessness and co-occurring health challenges, while providing the supportive services people need to keep their housing and avoid returning to homelessness. This approach is a contrast to the model where a client has to demonstrate "housing readiness" first before being housed.

(Source: http://usich.gov/usich_resources/solutions/explore/housing_first/)

Discussion

Our assessment of the data indicates that there is a continuing need to sustain activities to address all the impediments identified in the City's last Analysis of Impediments study. A review and update of the City and County of Honolulu's 2007 Analysis of Impediments (AI) is attached as Appendix 10. However, the level of complaints filed by disabled people indicates that we also need to pay extra attention to impediments affecting people with disabilities. To address impediments, the City is collaborating with the State's three other counties in completing a new Analysis of Impediments to meet new federal requirements. To address current findings, a special study has been initiated to focus on persons with disabilities.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

HUD considers a disproportionately greater need to exist when the percentage of persons in a category who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percent (10%) points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

Among all households (incomes up to 100 percent AMI), Black/African American and American Indian/Alaska Native households were the most likely to experience a housing problem. According to 2007-2011 CHAS data, 81 percent (81%) of Black/African American households and 83 percent (83%) of the American Indian/Alaska Native households experienced at least one housing problem. The proportion of Pacific Islander households experiencing at least one housing problem (68%) was similar to the proportion for the entire jurisdiction as a whole of 64 percent (64%). Meanwhile the proportion of Asian households with at least one housing problem was slightly lower (56%) than the average for Honolulu.

The four housing problems covered in the following CHAS tables are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1 person per room, and 4. Cost burden over 30 percent (30%) of household income.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	25,905	5,555	3,764
White	5,680	771	1,159
Black / African American	680	75	130
Asian	10,644	3,403	1,652
American Indian, Alaska Native	89	0	19
Pacific Islander	3,232	384	210
Hispanic	1,974	266	289

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

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30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	22,440	8,129	0
White	5,660	1,383	0
Black / African American	1,119	159	0
Asian	9,111	4,639	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	105	25	0
Pacific Islander	1,778	552	0
Hispanic	1,660	351	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	33,285	21,009	0
White	9,443	3,975	0
Black / African American	2,229	534	0
Asian	11,205	11,078	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	59	0	0
Pacific Islander	2,628	1,694	0
Hispanic	3,492	1,019	0

Table 17 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	17,825	17,267	0
White	4,803	3,681	0
Black / African American	1,135	313	0
Asian	6,927	9,083	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	110	30	0
Pacific Islander	882	1,142	0
Hispanic	1,437	1,115	0

Table 18 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

These broad race categories do not capture the diversity of ethnic groups and the nuances brought about by the diversity of cultures, languages, and historical circumstances that are found in the City.

HUD occupancy standards, the standard that dictates legally acceptable person-to-space ratio, can be at odds with ethnic cultures that find sharing rooms an acceptable and preferred living arrangement. The standard recognizes a situation as an overcrowding problem while clients may not. In a high priced housing market and under these standards, programs may be able to help individuals more easily than larger families.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

HUD considers a disproportionately greater need to exist when the percentage of persons in a category who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percent (10%) points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

Black/African American and Pacific Islander households were also the most likely to experience at least one severe housing problem. About 51 percent (51%) of Black/African American and Pacific Islander households in Honolulu had a severe housing problem. American Indian/Alaska Native households were also disproportionately affected by severe housing problems; approximately 58 percent (58%) of American Indian/Alaska Native households experienced at least one severe housing problem. The proportions of Asian - 34 percent (34%) and Hispanic - 45 percent (45%) households experiencing at least one severe housing problem were similar to the proportion for the jurisdiction as a whole of 41 percent (41%).

Severe housing problems covered in the following CHAS tables are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. Severe overcrowding defined as more than 1.5 persons per room; and 4. Severe cost burden defined as housing cost over 50 percent of household income.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	21,832	9,626	3,764
White	4,925	1,522	1,159
Black / African American	615	135	130
Asian	8,419	5,643	1,652
American Indian, Alaska Native	79	10	19
Pacific Islander	2,783	828	210
Hispanic	1,749	490	289

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

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30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	15,720	14,837	0
White	4,486	2,551	0
Black / African American	925	348	0
Asian	5,645	8,071	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	105	25	0
Pacific Islander	1,351	965	0
Hispanic	1,296	718	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	18,273	36,045	0
White	5,040	8,398	0
Black / African American	1,474	1,279	0
Asian	5,777	16,511	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	49	0
Pacific Islander	1,696	2,613	0
Hispanic	1,852	2,675	0

Table 21 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,427	27,656	0
White	1,586	6,913	0
Black / African American	244	1,212	0
Asian	3,413	12,591	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	60	80	0
Pacific Islander	532	1,478	0
Hispanic	363	2,183	0

Table 22 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

See discussion above.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction:

HUD considers a disproportionately greater need to exist when the percentage of persons in a category who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percent (10%) points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

Data from table 23 indicates that overall, 41 percent (41%) of Honolulu's households had a housing cost burden (or spent more than 30 percent (30%) of gross household income on housing). About 19 percent (19%) of households experienced a severe housing cost burden (or spent more than 50 percent (50%) of gross household income on housing). Black/African American households were the most likely to experience a housing cost burden 62 percent (62%) more than others.

Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic households were the most likely to experience a housing cost burden. About 62 percent (62%) of Black/African American, 65 percent (65%) of American Indian/Alaska Native, and 53 percent (53%) of Hispanic households in Honolulu appeared to be disproportionately affected by severe housing cost burden. The proportions of White, 45 percent (45%), and Pacific Islander, 41 percent (41%) households experiencing a housing cost burden were close to the proportion for the jurisdiction as a whole. The Asian population had the lowest percentage of households likely to experience a housing cost burden at 35 percent (35%).

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	179,700	67,149	52,838	4,028
White	44,542	19,592	15,806	1,189
Black / African American	4,290	3,664	3,234	145
Asian	88,680	26,430	18,888	1,847
American Indian, Alaska Native	246	228	214	19
Pacific Islander	11,491	3,841	3,938	235
Hispanic	8,682	5,163	4,279	293

Table 23 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

See discussion above.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

HUD considers a disproportionately greater need to exist when the percentage of persons in a category who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percent (10%) points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole. Based on CHAS data, Black/African Americans and American-Indian/Alaska Natives who are earning 30-50 percent (30%-50%) of AMI disproportionately experience a high cost burden.

Additional racial and ethnicity data will be needed to determine if there is a disproportionately greater need among the other ethnic groups that are represented in the City. The relevant ethnic groups include those within the Asian category namely Japanese, Filipinos, Chinese and others. It also includes those within the Pacific Islander category namely Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian, Samoan, Micronesians and others. (See Appendix 5 for ethnic groups included in census race counts).

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

Not Applicable.

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

CHAS data is not specific enough to account for the City's Asian and Pacific Island ethnic groups. It only accounts for one ethnic group, Hispanic. Appendix 6 provides a set of maps of Oahu's population by selected Asian and Pacific Island ethnic groups.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA) is the sole statewide public housing agency for the State of Hawaii, established to provide safe, decent, and sanitary housing for low-income residents. With an eleven (11) member Board of Directors appointed by the Governor of Hawaii setting policies, today the HPHA Federal and State Low Income Public Housing programs combine to assist over 6,000 families or more than 20,000 individuals. The HPHA's statewide portfolio includes 85 properties and consists of 5,331 federally-funded housing units and 864 state public housing units.

The HPHA manages seven (7) different types of rental assistance or subsidy programs. The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program, commonly known as “Section 8”, is a HUD program established to provide rental subsidies for units that are chosen by the tenant in the private market with assistance provided through tenant-based vouchers. It is the largest of the HPHA’s rental subsidy programs and is administered on Oahu only. The HPHA also administers Non-elderly Disabled vouchers, Veteran’s Affairs Supportive Housing vouchers, Performance Based Contract Administration (project based) vouchers, tenant protection vouchers, and Section 8 project based vouchers. The State of Hawaii provides the HPHA with limited funding for a Rent Supplement program that is administered similar to the federal program providing shallow rent subsidies for units statewide.

The latest PIC data shows that the City issued more tenant-based vouchers than project based ones at an almost 4 to 1 ratio. It has also issued special purpose vouchers for veterans and people with disabilities. The average annual income among voucher users was less than $20,000 and data shows veterans are lower at approximately $14,000. Most voucher users were not homeless at admission.

Tables 24 - 27 represent public housing data for Honolulu only. Additional reports on HPHA’s activities can be found via its annual reports which are accessible online at hpha.hawaii.gov.

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Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	38	0	3,593	0	3,396	0	8	178
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 - Public Housing by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	9,755	0	17,074	0	17,296	0	5,010
Average length of stay	0	6	0	9	0	9	0	0
Average Household size	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	9	0	822	0	765	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	29	0	991	0	864	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	38	0	3,593	0	3,396	0	8
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 25 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	15	0	703	0	640	0	3	58
Black/African American	0	3	0	120	0	113	0	1	5
Asian	0	13	0	1,586	0	1,514	0	2	67
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1	0	42	0	38	0	0	4
Pacific Islander	0	6	0	1,142	0	1,091	0	2	44
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 26 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	4	0	465	0	437	0	1	25
Not Hispanic	0	34	0	3,128	0	2,959	0	7	153
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 27 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

In Fiscal Year 2014, HPHA's Compliance Office responded to approximately 580 tenant requests statewide for reasonable accommodations under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act and the Fair Housing Act. Most common requests were for transfers to accessible or ground floor units, reserved parking closer to entrances, additional utility allowances for medical equipment, and assistance animals.

In addition, because of the long waiting list, the most immediate need of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders are more affordable housing units or additional Housing Choice vouchers. There is a need to reduce the wait time in general. The last reported wait time is approximately four (4) to eight (8) years depending upon family size and unit availability.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

The latest HPHA's Five Year Plan identified the following goals:

- Address the shortage of affordable housing for all eligible populations through the redevelopment of existing properties.
- Implement rent policies and programs that support and encourage work.
- Provide designation for public housing for the elderly; provide special –purpose vouchers targeted for families with disabilities; increase the number, options, and quality of assisted housing; promote self-sufficiency and asset development of assisted households.
- Provide fair housing to tenants with limited English proficiency.

Furthermore, the current inventory of public housing is in need of repair and modernization that protect the health and safety of residents, such as ADA/Section 504 modifications, hot water systems and repairing sidewalks; and those that prevent further deterioration of housing, such as roof and spalling repairs, termite treatment and repairs, and other site repairs.

At this time, the City has no current plans to contribute federal funds received by the City for any public housing improvements.

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

The above are not very different from the housing needs of low-income and low- to-moderate income households except public housing residents need to transition out of public housing, HPHA rent policies and programs emphasize work, self-sufficiency and asset development.

Discussion

See discussion above.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Homelessness has become a top priority of the City Administration and City Council. It is also a top concern expressed by the public. The dire situation is captured by data collected and reported through the State's 2014 Homeless Service Utilization Report and Point in Time Count Report. Together, the two reports offer the most comprehensive data collected on homelessness in the City and the rest of the State of Hawaii.

Table 30 shows that the 2014 count reported a total of 4,712 homeless which represents a 3 percent (3%) increase from the year before. Table 31 shows that over 36 percent (36%) were counted in the Downtown Honolulu region, over 19 percent (19%) in East Honolulu and the Waianae Coast regions. Table 30 shows that half of the count was for individuals and half for families. Over 3,000 were sheltered of which about two-thirds (2/3) are people in families. Over 1,600 were unsheltered and over 90 percent (90%) were individuals. Table 32 shows that the count included 558 chronically homeless and unsheltered individuals as well as 12 for people in families.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	2,168	188	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	1,253	52	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	915	82	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	99	558	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	5	12	0	0	0	0
Veterans	214	171	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	7	8	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	32	14	0	0	0	0

Table 28 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Alternate Data Source Name: Statewide Homeless Point-in-Time Count

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Racial Grouping	Sheltered Adult Individuals	Unsheltered Individuals	Unsheltered Families
American Indian/Alaska Native	19	18	0
Asian	174	113	0
African-American	90	67	2
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	278	520	62
White	324	401	7
Refused	2	78	3
Multiple Races	-	248	8
Total	887	1445	82
Ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	773	1105	65
Hispanic/Latino	79	172	7
Unknown/Refused	35	168	10
Total	887	1445	82

Table 29 - Demographic Characteristics of Oahu's Homeless, 2014

Alternate Data Source Name: Statewide Homeless Point-in-Time Count

	2013 Homeless	2013 Total	2014 Homeless	2014% Total
Total People				
Sheltered	3091	68%	3079	65%
Unsheltered	1465	32%	1633	35%
Total	4556	100%	4712	100%
Individuals				
Sheltered	901	41%	911	39%
Unsheltered	1295	59%	1445	61%
Total	2196	100%	2356	100%
People in Families				
Sheltered	2190	93%	2168	92%
Unsheltered	170	4%	188	8%
Total	2360	100%	2356	100%
Total Family Households				
Sheltered	525	92%	526	91%
Unsheltered	43	8%	52	9%
Total	568	100%	578	100%

Table 30 - 2013 & 2014 Oahu Homeless Composition

Alternate Data Source Name: Statewide Homeless Point-in-Time Count

	2012		2013		2014	
Region	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
1. Downtown Honolulu	403	30.6%	609	41.06%	598	36.6%
2. East Honolulu	304	23.1%	263	18%	321	19.7%
3. Ewa	50	3.8%	73	5%	115	7%
4. Kaneohe to Waimanalo	113	8.6%	52	3.5%	122	7.5%
5. Wahiawa to North Shore	138	10.5%	99	6.8%	154	9.4%
6. Upper Windward	30	2.3%	21	1.4%	5	0.3%
7. Waianae Coast	280	21.2%	348	23.8%	318	19.5%
TOTAL	1318	100%	1,465	100%	1,633	100%

Table 31 - Regional Distribution of Unsheltered Homeless, 2012-2014

Alternate Data Source Name: Statewide Homeless Point-in-Time Count

Sub-Population	2012	2013	2014
Unaccompanied Chronically Homeless - Sheltered (exclude TH per HUD)	101	187	99
Unaccompanied Chronically Homeless - Unsheltered	485	505	558
Chronically Homeless Families Sheltered (excludes TH per HUD)	8	11	8
Chronically Homeless Families -Unsheltered	10	15	12
Veterans -Sheltered	202	207	214
Veterans-Unsheltered	165	191	171
Severely Mentally Ill- Sheltered	369	413	403
Severely Mentally Ill- Unsheltered	N/A	429	521
Chronic Substance Abuse -Sheltered	144	322	295
Chronic Substance Abuse- Unsheltered	N/A	299	340
People with AIDS- Sheltered	18	32	32
People with HIV/AIDS- Unsheltered	N/A	22	14
Victims of Domestic Violence	105	280	289
Unaccompanied Youth (under 18) -Sheltered	2	3	7
Unaccompanied Youth (under 18 years) -Unsheltered	7	2	8

Table 32 - Subpopulation Data, 2012-2014

Alternate Data Source Name: Statewide Homeless Point-in-Time Count

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

Total Homeless has increased from 3,638 to 4,712, or 1,074 persons (29.5%); Sheltered Homeless has increased from 2,445 to 3,079, or 634 persons (25.9%); Unsheltered Homeless has increased from 1,193 to 1,633 or 440 persons (36.9%). Since 2011, the number of sheltered homeless has increased from 2,912 to 3,079 or 167 persons (5.7%) while unsheltered homeless has increased from 1,322 to 1,633 or 311 persons (23.5%).

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Sheltered Homeless

There were 3,079 sheltered homeless in the 2014 PIT Count. Of this number, 911 were individuals and 2,168 were part of 526 households with children. These numbers are nearly flat when compared to the last two years, and are indicative of the state of emergency and transitional housing programs on Oahu.

Unsheltered Homeless

There were 1,633 unsheltered homeless enumerated in the 2014 PIT. 188 people were part of 52 households with children, which rose slightly from 43 in 2013. There were 118 people in multi adult households; an increase of 16 when compared to 2013, and 1,327of the total unsheltered homeless were singles, which saw an increase of 134 people from 2013.

Homeless Subpopulation

- Chronically homeless families seen overall reductions of -6 families to 20 families (-23.1%) in 2014.
- People with HIV/AIDS also showed reductions with a decrease of -8 persons to 46 persons (-14.8%).
- Veterans reflected an overall decrease of -13 persons to 385 persons (-3.3%).
- Unaccompanied Youth reported an increase in 10 persons to 15 (200%) with six of the 10 persons being unsheltered.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
White	324	408
Black or African American	90	69
Asian	174	113
American Indian or Alaska Native	19	18
Pacific Islander	278	582
Ethnicity:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
Hispanic	79	179
Not Hispanic	779	1,170

Alternate Data Source Name: Statewide Homeless Point-in-Time Count

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

According to the 2014 Point-in-Time count, there were 526 families with children in shelters, this is close to the amount of 525 in 2013. For unsheltered families with children, the count was 106 families, which is greater than the count of 90 in 2013..

Table 32 shows that the 2014 count for veterans in shelters was 214. The prior year's count was 207. For unsheltered veterans, the latest count was 171. This is down from 2013 count of 191. The Point-in-Time count did not cover families of veterans.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

About 68 percent (68%) of 887 sampled adult individuals in shelters were White, Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander. About 64 percent (64%) of 1,445 sampled unsheltered individuals were one of these three races. About 7 percent (7%) of 82 sampled unsheltered families were Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Homelessness in Honolulu is a major contributor to the State's status as one of the top States in terms of homelessness. The increase has been a historical high and takes place at a time when overall homelessness in the country is decreasing. The 2014 Point-in-Time Count Report established the profile of homelessness in the City, which is provided in Table 31.

Discussion:

The City has adopted a Housing First-Scattered Site approach to address the needs of the chronically homeless. The Housing First strategy reverses the existing practice of "stabilizing" first before housing an individual. The transition therefore is not only about the construction of permanent supportive housing but also a transformation of a delivery system. The City's Islandwide Housing Strategy Action Plan seeks partnerships in providing gap financing and acquiring/rehabilitating up to 155 units for Housing First clients.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction:

Using HUD's definition, special needs populations include the following:

- Elderly
- Frail Elderly
- Severely Mentally-Ill
- Developmentally Disabled
- Physically Disabled
- Persons with Alcohol/Drug Addictions
- Persons with HIV/AIDS

An array of housing solutions and diversity of supportive services needs are indicated by the information and data in the various reports from the City's Elderly Affairs Division (EAD), the State Executive Office on Aging, the DOH and other entities. The special needs of the City's non-homeless population are great and the resources or solutions to address them fall short. The relatively higher cost of doing business in Hawaii (housing, cost of living) increases the gap in needed housing and services further. The lack of appropriate low-cost housing and employment are complicating issues for populations with special needs. Homelessness and the threat to homelessness among special populations have increasingly drawn the attention of the City's non-profit partners.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly and Frail Elderly. The major change in special needs population centers on the aging of the population. The City's General Plan Update of 2011 highlighted the need to adjust the affordable housing stock to accommodate elderly needs. Such elderly accommodations may include an increase of units for handicapped residents and housing with pedestrian access to social services and public transportation. It is projected that the population who are 65 years and older will grow by 26,440 or 16 percent (16%) during the Consolidated Plan Implementation period.

The State's Executive Office on Aging provides a projected distribution of the elderly population in 2030 (See Chart 1). The Pacific Disaster Center also provides information on the location of current senior housing on the Island (See chart 3). A comparison suggests that areas where the elderly are concentrated do not necessarily have a concentration of public senior housing projects. In addition, there is a need to ensure that the location of solutions and services matches the location of the elderly and frail elderly.

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The 2011 Census data presents the disability status of an aging population that will need to be addressed. As Table 34 suggests, there are more females than males with disabilities. Ambulatory difficulty is the most frequent problem. This is followed by independent living difficulty for the females and hearing difficulty for the males.

Persons with Severe Mental Illness. The State DOH used the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's recommended method for estimating the prevalence of Serious and Persistent Mental Illness among the adult population. For 2012, Oahu was estimated to have 40,106 adults with Serious Mental Illness. Of these, 19,310 had persistent mental illness. It was reported that 33 percent (33%) or 6,362 of those with persistent mental illness were treated. This leaves more to be treated.

Mental health treatment for special populations is also for:

- Those in prison where the rate of suicide has gone up nationally
- Older adults who are reported to have the most hospitalization from complications of diabetes and mental health
- Asians with disproportionately more depressive disorder
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders given the highest suicide death rate
- Veterans faced with stigma and a high suicide rate
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) needing trauma care.

Persons with Disability. Among people with disability, the poverty rate is disproportionately high for those 35 years and older. It gets worse for those 75 years and older. A comparison between those with disability and no disability is summarized below:

Persons with Developmental Disability. The State Department of Health reported to the 2013 State Legislature that its Developmental Disabilities programs served 3,238 persons statewide and did not have a waiting list.

Persons with Alcohol/Drug Addictions The State Department of Health's 2012 Report to the State Legislature cited a 2004 Assessment Report which estimated that about 59,459 or 9.46 percent (9.46%) of the total 628,853 adults on Oahu were in need of treatment for alcohol and/or other drugs.

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

Elderly and Frail Elderly. The latest available Department of Community Services, Elderly Affairs Division, Four-Year Area Plan On Aging identifies the following general needs:

- Empower older adults to stay healthy, active and socially engaged, using prevention and disease self-management strategies;

- Enable older adults to remain in their own homes with a high quality of life for as long as possible through the provision of home- and community-based services, including support for family caregivers;

Develop Oahu's Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC) to its full capacity to serve as a highly visible and trusted place where all persons, regardless of age, income and disability, can find information on the full range of long-term support options;

- Manage funds and other resources efficiently and effectively, using person-centered planning to target public funds to assist persons at risk of institutionalization and impoverishment;

- Ensure the rights of older people and prevent their abuse, neglect and exploitation.

Persons with Severe Mental Illness. Table 35 identifies the types of housing needs of those with severe mental illness, the DOH provided the following living situation profile for its AMHD consumers across the State.

Persons with Disability and Persons with Developmental Disability. The needs for Persons with Disability and Persons with Developmental Disability were met through four programs namely:

1. DD/ID Home and Community-Based service (HCBS) Medicaid Waiver program;

2. Long Term Adult Supports and Resources (LASR);

3. Family Support Services Program (FSSP); and

4. Crisis Network Services.

A 2008-2011 Plan by the Hawaii Statewide Council on Developmental Disabilities reflected the following needs:

- Support necessary to live in the home of their choice including respite and relief during emergencies;

- Access to appropriate, safe, and timely transportation options in order to participate in their communities;
- Access to needed medical and dental care;
- Appropriate family-centered, community-based, culturally-appropriate services and supports will be available to all children with special needs;
- Employment consistent with their interests and abilities.

Persons with Alcohol/Drug Addictions An Alcohol and Drug Treatment Service Report covering 2003-2012 was completed by the University of Hawaii Center on the Family. During the ten-year period, the annual number of Oahu residents admitted for treatment was always in the thousands. In 2012, admission reached 3,557. Since admission depended on funding and available treatment at any given time, the treatment admission statistics is a conservative estimate of the likely need for services.

Special populations include:

- Substance abusing women who are pregnant and women with dependent children;
- Offenders or those in prison;
- People living with HIV/AIDS;
- Injection drug users (methadone);
- Dual substance abusers.

For 2012 on Oahu, the DOH reported that 861 or 24 percent (24%) did not have a stable living condition at admission, 674 or 20 percent (20%) at discharge, and 45 or 3 percent (3%) at follow-up.

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

Persons with HIV/AIDS. HIV Surveillance data reports that there were at least 2,323 cases of AIDS reported. They are underserved as reported by Gregory House Program during the most recent CAPER (i.e. 210 need Short-Term Rental, Mortgage, and/or Utility Assistance).

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HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

The Gregory House Program, the primary non-profit organization that provides housing assistance to individuals and households living with HIV/AIDS, identified level of unmet housing needs for persons with HIV/AIDS can be found in Table 37.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	2,323
Area incidence of AIDS	42
Rate per population	0
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	205
Rate per population (3 years of data)	0
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	1,660
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	170
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	0

Table 33 – HOPWA Data

Data Source: CDC HIV Surveillance

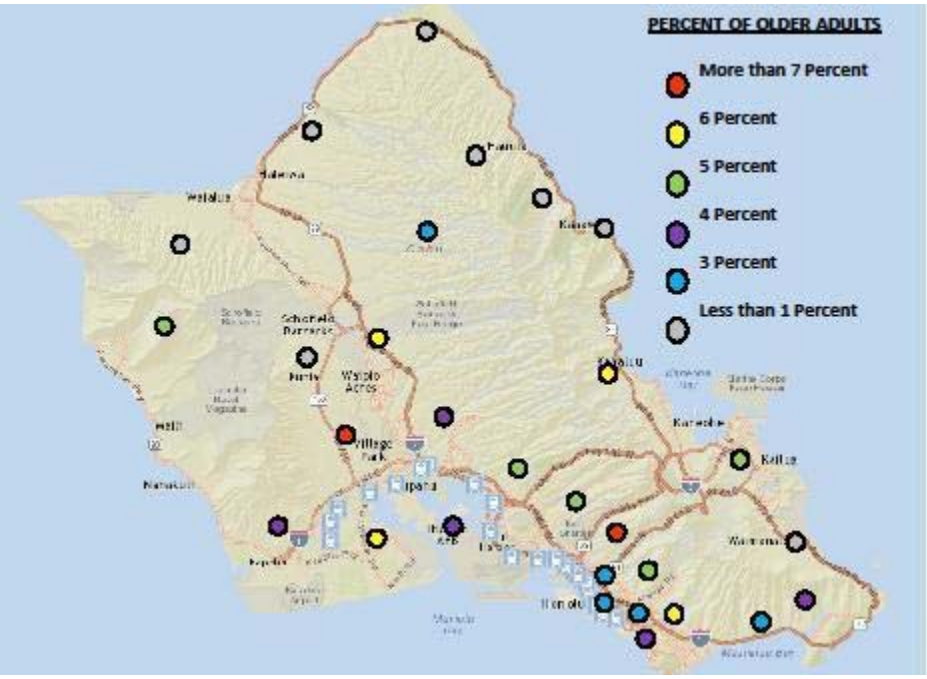

Chart 1 - Projected Distribution of Older Adults by 2030

Source: State of Hawaii Executive Office on Aging Informational Briefing to the State Legislature

Disability Status	Male	Female
65 to 74 years		
With any disability	7,068	6,982
With a hearing difficulty	2,990	1,827
With a vision difficulty	714	1,137
With a cognitive difficulty	1,531	1,919
With an ambulatory difficulty	3,687	5,142
With a self-care difficulty	1,493	1,012
With an independent living difficulty	1,897	2,834

Disability Status	Male	Female
75 years and over		
With any difficulty	12,043	20,607
With a hearing difficulty	6,158	8,130
With a vision difficulty	1,495	2,916
With a cognitive difficulty	3,304	7,386
With an ambulatory difficulty	6,967	14,259
With a self-care difficulty	2,463	3,954
With an independent living difficulty	5,458	12,383

Table 34 - Disability Status of Population 65 Years and Older

Data Source: dbedt.Hawaii.gov

	Private Residence	Residential Care	Crisis Residence	Institutional Setting	Jail/ Correctional Facility	Homeless/ Shelter	NA	Total
18-24 yrs	4,218	395	21	53	114	473	2,715	7,989
65+	407	124	1	11	1	16	238	798
Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	4,625	519	22	64	115	489	2,954	
Female	2,435	312	12	43	77	296	1,667	4,842
Male	2,190	207	10	21	38	193	1,283	3,942
Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Total	4,625	519	22	22	115	489	2,954	8,788

Table 35 - Living Situation Profile for AMHD Consumers

Source: DOH Behavioral Health Administration Homeless Overview/Accomplishment March 7, 2013 Handout
Definitions: Private Residence –house, apartment, hotel, dorm, barrack, and/or single room occupancy; Residential Care – Residential care facility and level of care may include – group home, therapeutic group home, residential treatment, rehabilitation center, agency-operated residential care facilities; Crisis Residence -24hrs/day stabilization program for those experiencing sudden deterioration such that they are clinically at risk of hospitalization but may be treated in this alternative setting; level of care include skilled nursing intermediate care facility, nursing hones, inpatient psychiatric hospital, psychiatric health facility, and State hospital; Jail/Correctional Facility – jail or correctional facility with care provided 24/7; Homeless – reported homeless, sheltered or unsheltered.

Age Group	5 to 17 years	18 to 34 years	35 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over
Total Estimated Population	145,780	210,762	358,030	75,145	68,362
Population with Disability	5,502	8,648	34,705	15,837	32,202
With income in the past 12 months below poverty level	4%	4%	10%	21%	47%
Population with No Disability	140,278	202,114	323,325	59,803	36,160
With Income in the past 12 months below poverty level	15%	12%	7%	5%	7%

Table 36 - Population Below Poverty Line, With and Without Disability, By Age Group

Data Source: dbedt.Hawaii.gov

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	380
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	210
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	60

Table 37 – HIV Housing Need

Alternate Data Source Name: Gregory House Program HOPWA CAPER, PY 2013

Total Resident Population by Age Group	Year 2015	Year 2020	Percent	Change (+/-)
0-4 yrs	66,030	66,690	.01	930
5-11 yrs	78,310	83,590	.07	5,280
12-13 yrs	21,750	21,810	.00	60
14-17 yrs	43,280	43,010	(0.01)	(270)
18-64 yrs	601,400	596,470	(0.01)	(4,930)
Over 65 yrs	165,420	191,860	0.16	26,440

Table 38 - American Community Survey Demographic 2012

Data Source: www.census.gov

Discussion:

See discussion above.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The following are activities that may be considered over the next five years. Other projects may be pursued depending on the availability of funds and/or other urgent needs.

Public Facility Activities

- Acquire, construct or renovate buildings for Housing First wrap around services which includes, but is not limited to, assistance to homeless persons with mental illness, substance abuse treatment, employment training and job development, and other life skills.

- Acquire, construct or renovate buildings for the development of community centers, shelters, parks, health centers and other public facilities that provide services to seniors or persons with disabilities; children or youth; homeless or those at risk of homelessness; persons suffering from substance abuse or mental health issues; victims of domestic violence and other LMI persons.

- Provide updated facilities and equipment for police, fire and emergency medical services and traffic engineering/safety measures in LMI communities.

How were these needs determined?

The range of non-housing needs identified for HUD program funding were obtained primarily through public input such as the Survey of Needs for the Development of the Consolidated Plan and community forums. In addition, priority needs have been established by the Honolulu City Council, City's General Plan and Community Development Plans.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The following are activities that may be considered over the next five years. Other projects may be pursued depending on the availability of funds and/or other urgent needs.

Public Improvement Activities

- Renovate streets to comply with accessibility and/or health and safety requirements.

- Beautification and other public improvements to reduce crime in Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSA) and other slum/blighted areas.

- Improvements to recreational facilities and resources.

- Infrastructure improvements in Transit Oriented Development and other Low-to Moderate Income areas.

How were these needs determined?

The range of non-housing needs identified for HUD program funding were obtained primarily through public input such as the Survey of Needs for the Development of the Consolidated Plan and community forums. In addition, priority needs have been established by the Honolulu City Council, City's General Plan and Community Development Plans.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The following are activities that may be considered over the next five years. Other projects may be pursued depending on the availability of funds and/or other urgent needs.

Public Service Activities

- Provide Housing First wrap around services which includes assistance to homeless persons with mental illness, substance abuse treatment, employment training and job development, and other life skills.

- Provide services to seniors or persons with a disability to maintain independent living in the community.

- Provide support services to address emotional, social and cognitive development of young children; and life skills, remedial education, and occupational skills needs of older youth.

- Provide services to benefit victims of domestic violence.

- Provide services to benefit LMI persons, other than the homeless, in the following areas: food; outreach; case management; life skills, remedial and employment training and job development, creation and retention; legal counseling and assistance; literacy; budgeting, financial literacy and asset building; language access and limited English proficiency services; parenting and family strengthening; anger management; housing counseling and eviction prevention; foster family services; services to ex-offenders; transportation; transportation oriented development, micro-enterprise loans and other applicable services.

How were these needs determined?

The range of non-housing needs identified for HUD program funding were obtained primarily through public input such as the Survey of Needs for the Development of the Consolidated Plan and community forums. In addition, priority needs have been established by the Honolulu City Council, City's General Plan and Community Development Plans.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Economic/Development:

Economic/Development Activities

The following are activities that may be considered over the next five years. Other projects may be pursued depending on the availability of funds and/or other urgent needs.

- Support Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas.
- Support micro-enterprise assistance.

How were these needs determined?

The range of non-housing needs identified for HUD program funding were obtained primarily through public input such as the Survey of Needs for the Development of the Consolidated Plan and community forums. In addition, priority needs have been established by the Honolulu City Council, City's General Plan and Community Development Plans.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The Islandwide Housing Strategy Report represents the City's latest assessment of the Housing Market. To assess the housing market situation, the City's Department of Planning and Permitting relied heavily on the 2011 Hawaii Housing Study Series that was completed by SMS Research. It also sought to account for the homeless population. As shown in the table 39, it estimated a demand of 10,718 housing units by extremely low-income households. It estimated a need for more than 7,000 housing units for low-to-moderate income households. Both make up 75 percent (75%) of projected annual City need.

	<30% AMI plus HPIT	**<50% AMI**	**<80% AMI**	**<120% AMI**	**<140% AMI**	**<140%+ AMI**	**Total Units**
Maximum AMI (2010 Data) Ownership Units	$28,750	$49,900	$76,650	$114,980	$134,140	>$134,140	
Single-family	887	277	1,499	643	752	1,143	5,201
Multi-family	963	392	539	286	294	565	3,039
Rental Units							
Single-family	134	69	183	0	0	287	673
Multi-family	4,022	2,811	2,047	1,047	515	502	10,944
Homeless: Family & Individuals	4,712						4,712
TOTAL	10,718	3,549	4,268	1,976	1,561	2,467	24,569

Table 39 - Projected Demand for Housing Units, 2012-2016

Source: Honolulu Islandwide Housing Strategy Report, 2014

According to the Islandwide Housing Strategy Report, the projected need contrasts with actual housing production; building permits have averaged approximately 2,080 per year over the last five years, with most homes constructed for higher income households. It concludes that assistance is currently insufficient especially for:

- Households earning less than 80 percent (80%) of AMI, with a focus on rental housing.
- Individuals and families who are homeless or are on the verge of homelessness.
- People who are 65 years or older who need assistance/and or need to move into more age-friendly living arrangements (either with extended families or on their own).

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- Echo boomers, or millennials (persons who reached adulthood around 2000) who are moving out of their parents' homes or returning to the island and starting their own households.

The City's Housing Development Market is like the rest of the State of Hawaii. The State's HHFDC concludes that low-income housing cannot be built without subsidy. It presents the chart below as a summary for what is feasible in current formal housing market conditions. It should be noted that the HUD income categories are different from the categories in the chart. This difference in definitions does not detract from the conclusion that Section 8 Public Housing and Subsidized Rental Housing are more feasible options for the greater number of households with incomes equal to or less than 80% of Hawaii's AMI. The recently commissioned draft report on affordable rental housing seems to affirm HHFDC's conclusion.

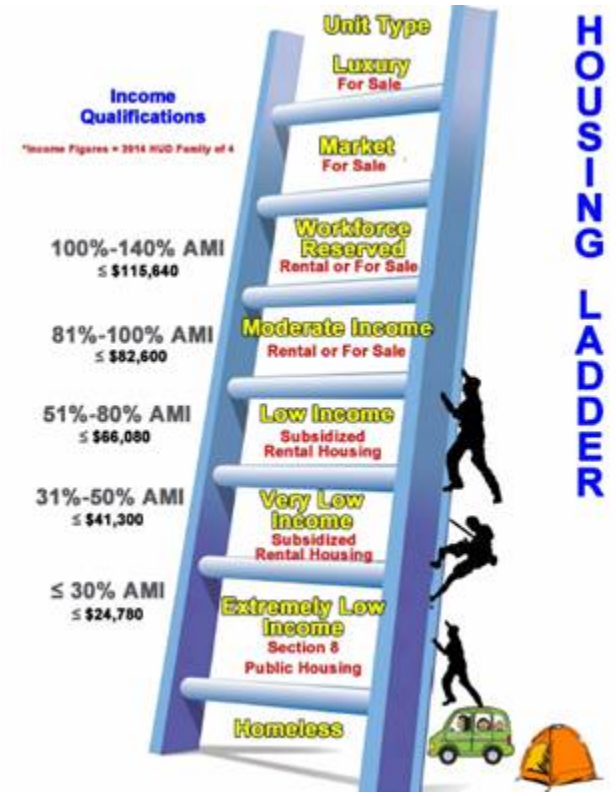

Chart 2 - Affordable Housing Ladder for Hawaii

Source: Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation, Informational Briefing to the State Legislature Task Force on Affordable Housing and Homelessness, July 23, 2014

In addition, the City is pursuing the sale or lease of some of its rental housing inventory. For properties assisted with CDBG, HOME or matching funds, the City will require that units remain affordable and obtain concurrence from HUD prior to completing the sale or lease.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

Demand for housing stock is defined as the number of housing units needed to accommodate every household adequately regardless if a household owns or rents. Population growth is the most important component of long-term housing demand. The increase in multi-generational households has been widely observed across the nation and is attributable to the lack of affordable housing. As with many other regions with high housing costs, many low income individuals in Hawaii are unable to afford to live separately from their families.

In the City's continuum of "affordable" housing needs, stakeholders have also expressed the need for HUD programs to focus on the needs of low-income clients such as the elderly. One policy analysis echoes the factors on why the market cannot meet some of the needs of low-income households:

- Housing considered "affordable" in the housing development market is still not affordable for working families because of the low incomes of residents attributed to the proliferation of low-paying jobs;
- Indirect effect from investors and second home owners driving up housing prices especially condominiums and private land values;
- High-construction cost increasing the cost of producing houses;
- Decline in the number of successful units built under the auspices of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC). This is due to many reasons including low quality of homes, restrictive zoning laws, and varying preferences of where households want to live;
- Increase in unused Section 8 housing vouchers for reasons including tenants dropping out because they can't afford their share of the minimum rent, discriminatory practices by landlords, and unattractive rental rates;
- Many low-income households lack the minimum capital to buy a home and do not participate in homeownership programs because of the numerous bureaucratic requirements.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	156,640	47%
1-unit, attached structure	29,174	9%
2-4 units	25,730	8%
5-19 units	40,634	12%
20 or more units	83,376	25%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	457	0%
Total	***336,011***	***100%***

Table 40 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	1,967	1%	11,006	8%
1 bedroom	11,375	7%	30,829	23%
2 bedrooms	33,934	19%	45,806	35%
3 or more bedrooms	127,587	73%	44,744	34%
Total	***174,863***	***100%***	***132,385***	***100%***

Table 41 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

The HHFDC's June 2014 inventory of projects included up to 16,464 affordable housing units. This count covers the units developed with funding from federal, state, or county resources. It also includes public housing units, which are units for households who earn less than 30 percent (30%) of AMI. Of the 12,280 units which are not public housing units, 21 percent (21%) were targeted for families with 60 percent (60%) of AMI, 18 percent (18%) for families with 80 percent (80%) AMI, and 13 percent (13%) for elderly with 60 percent (60%) of AMI. The summary below does not include community housing facilities serving persons with disabilities and homeless shelters.

Currently, the City has four primary types of incentives that affect housing production: 1) the Unilateral Agreement (UA, applied to properties that are rezoned); 2) 201H Affordable Housing Exemptions; 3) Land Use Ordinance exemptions and variances; and 4) various tax relief programs. These incentives need to be updated and expanded to expedite construction of affordable housing that meets Honolulu's diverse needs.

The locations of these affordable housing units may be gleaned from the recently completed map by the Pacific Disaster Center (Chart 3).

Target Income (% of AMI)	Elderly	Family	Special Needs	Labor Housing (AG)	Family Public Housing Special Needs	Family Public Housing	Elderly Public Housing Special Needs	Elderly Public Housing
30	124	63						
50	829	756		12				
30/50	272	261						
60	1,547	2,617						
30/60	63	337						
50/60	160	71						
30/50/60	163	306						
30/60/55		140						
60/75		79						
80	436	2,243			75	174	30	535
30/80		56				2,467		972
50/80		50						
80/M	262	492						
30-100		80						
95		616						
100		8						
Special Needs			237					
Total	3,856	8,175	237	12	75	2,641	30	1,538

Table 42 - Summary of Affordable Housing Inventory July 2014 (Oahu Only)

Source: dbedt.hawaii.gov/hhfdc

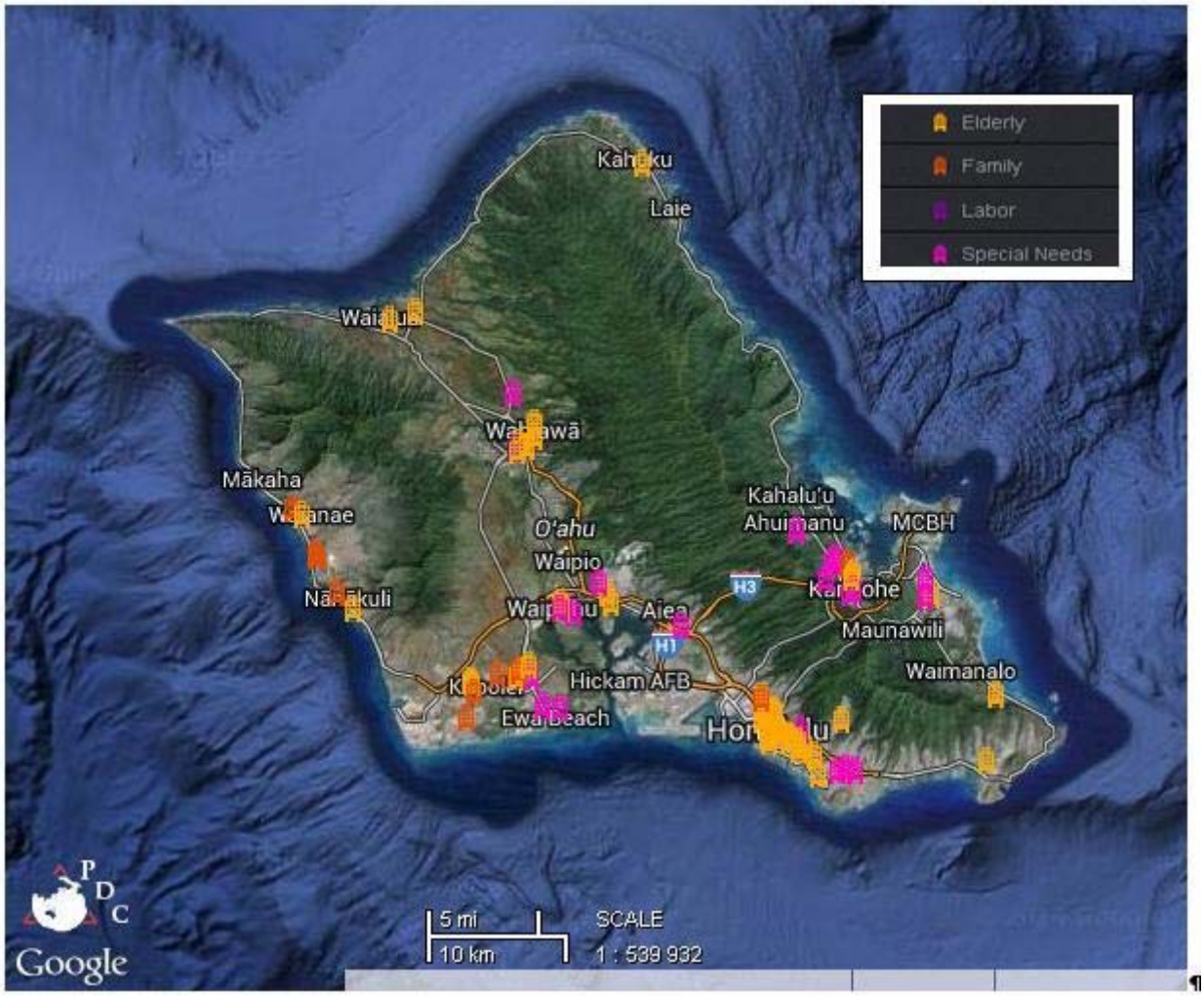

Chart 3 - Location of Affordable Housing Projects

Source: Pacific Disaster Center EMOPS Download November 24, 2014

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

The City's CDBG and HOME funded affordable housing projects includes units whose required affordability period expires within the ConPlan period. However, the units may remain in the affordable housing inventory as some projects may become permanent supportive housing under the Housing First Initiative.

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

No. The demand for affordable housing far exceeds the supply available.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The Islandwide Housing Strategy Report recognizes the "need to increase low-income and homeless housing options." It recognizes the need for more investments to

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increase Honolulu's inventory of permanent rental housing units within the Housing First target regions. The need includes existing scattered-site rental apartments – Single Room Occupancy (SRO) units, also called micro-units.

Although the City already allows for the construction of compact residential units, the Report recommends revising existing construction housing standards by identifying and removing barriers to allow the construction of more affordable rental options, such as accessory dwelling units, micro-units, row houses, townhouses, modular units, and other innovations.

There is also the potential to increase the supply of rental housing in existing neighborhoods by changing zoning codes to allow accessory dwelling units (ADUs) which are currently limited only to family members to be added on existing single-family lots for non-family members. Small cottages, additions, or converted garages would provide well-located, well-managed rental housing plus additional income for homeowners.

The report seeks to expand HUD Section 8 project- based rental assistance (PBRA) that will enable lower-income households to afford modest apartments by contracting with private owners to rent some or all of the units in their housing development to low income renters.

As the group categorized as "frail elderly" grows bigger, the need for special needs housing will also grow dramatically. The Report recommends support for "growing and aging" in place solutions.

Discussion

See discussion above

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction

Housing affordability remains a significant problem for many low-income families. A report by the National Low Income Housing Coalition states that in no county in the U.S. can a person afford a one bedroom unit at the local Fair Market Rent ("FMR") when working full time at the minimum wage. This is increasingly difficult in Honolulu's high-priced rental housing market.

In addition, transportation is often a large part of a household's budget. Households that live near employment, shopping, restaurants, and other amenities can reduce their transportation costs. As the U.S. Department of Transportation reports, "While 69 percent (69%) of communities are affordable under the conventional definition (housing costs < 30 percent (<30%) of income), only 39 percent (39%) are affordable using a comprehensive definition (combined housing and transportation costs < 45 percent (<45%) of income)." While housing may be more expensive in city centers or near transit, the combined costs of housing and transportation in some cases may actually be lower in these areas than in suburbs. However, due to the lack of comprehensive data, the analysis below focuses only on the cost of housing and income.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	274,600	560,300	104%
Median Contract Rent	752	1,259	67%

Table 43 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	18,715	14.1%
$500-999	32,651	24.7%
$1,000-1,499	32,903	24.9%
$1,500-1,999	22,512	17.0%
$2,000 or more	25,604	19.3%
Total	***132,385***	***100.0%***

Table 44 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	9,374	No Data
50% HAMFI	21,872	1,532
80% HAMFI	63,226	5,506
100% HAMFI	No Data	16,277
Total	***94,472***	***23,315***

Table 45 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	1,276	1,392	1,833	2,701	3,100
High HOME Rent	1,147	1,236	1,486	1,707	1,885
Low HOME Rent	901	965	1,158	1,339	1,493

Table 46 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Chart 4 - Percentage Change in Median Home Value Across Oahu, CHAS 2009-2011 -

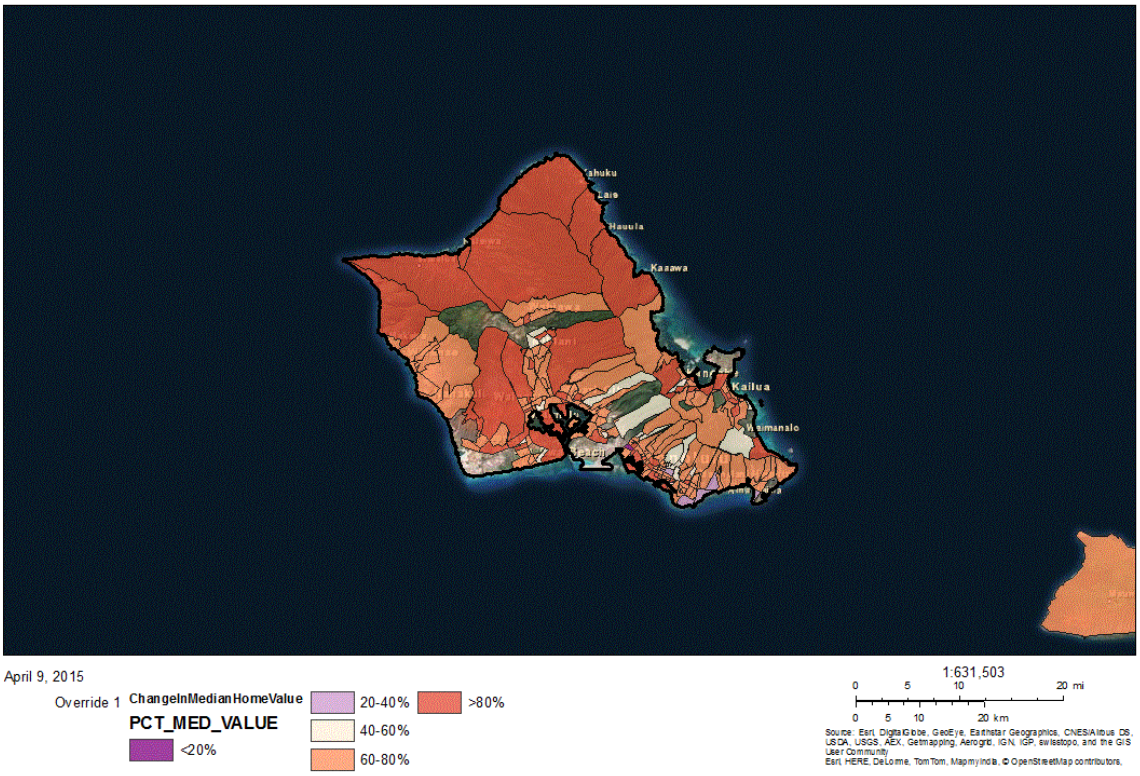

Chart 4 - Percentage Change in Median Home Value Across Oahu

Source: egis.hud.gov download November 12, 2014

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Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The City is lacking affordable housing, both rental and owner occupied, for extremely low-income and very low-income households. The most immediate need is for renter housing affordable for extremely low-income households with incomes ≤ 30% of HAMFI.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

Affordability is increasingly difficult for households earning 80 percent (80%) of the AMI or below. The median price for a house in the market reached a historical high in 2014 and is projected to go higher. Home prices in historically lower-priced housing sub-markets are among the areas with the greatest increases in median price. Chart 4 offers some insight on how much the median price has changed in the City.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

Table 47 provides a comparison between Fair Market Rent (FMR) and rent trend data in Honolulu. The data suggests that FMRs in Honolulu are lower than the area median rent. This demonstrates the need for additional subsidies or incentives to produce or preserve affordable housing.

	Efficiency	1- Bedroom	2-Bedrooms	3-Bedrooms	4-Bedrooms
Final FY 2015 FMR	1,260	1,374	1,810	2,667	3,061
October 2014 Rental Trend	not available	1,613	$2,169	not available	not available

Table 47 - Insights on Fair Market Rate Trend and Average Rent Trend

Sources: www.huduser.org "The Final FY2015 Hawaii FMR Summary downloaded November 20, 2014
www.rentjungle.com " Rent Trend Data in Honolulu, Hawaii", downloaded November 20, 2014

Discussion

See discussion above.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

Assessing housing conditions in Honolulu can provide a basis for developing policies and programs to preserve and maintain the quality of the housing stock.

The City's affordable housing stock is aging. Table 50 shows that the stock includes over 24,000 units with potential lead-based paint (LBP) hazards because they are housing units built before 1980 and occupied by households with children. National data indicates that preserving units costs less than developing new ones.

The process of ruling out potential hazards usually takes time and in a sellers' market, this has been a challenge in implementing City programs like the down payment loan program. The waiting time and program requirements may be barriers that realtors and financial institutions are reluctant to overcome, especially if they are not sure whether there are program funds left to support a client at the end of a long waiting period.

These conditions can be mitigated by improving on implementation. Specifically, early release of funds during a program year will provide enough time to work with realtors, financiers, and other important partners. Also, stable funding over the course of five years will encourage more partners to stick with and carry out the program.

Definitions

In an American Community Survey (ACS), the selected condition of a unit may refer to lack of kitchen facilities or plumbing facilities, more than one occupant per room, and housing costs greater than 30 percent (30%) of household income. Based on this, 52 percent (52%) of renter-occupied households and 37 percent (37%) of owner-occupied households have at least one selected condition.

Substandard housing conditions in the City may consist of the following: lack of plumbing fixtures, inadequate ventilation or natural light, lack of water closet, lavatory, shower, structural hazards, hazardous wiring, etc. Substandard units suitable for rehabilitation are units where the loan to value (LTV) ratio is less than 90 percent (90%).

Tables 48-50 contain data on the condition, age, and the risk of lead-based paint hazard of housing units in the City.

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

HUD's Policy Development and Research U.S. Marketing Conditions Housing Region 9 report offered the following update on homeownership, rental and vacancy rates for the twelve month period ending June 30, 2014:

- New and existing home sales decreased from 12,300 in 2013 to 10,700 in 2014, an 8 percent (8%) decrease.

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- Average home sale price increased from $538,600 in the second quarter of 2013 to $584,000 in the 12 months ending June 2014, an 8 percent (8%) increase.

- From 2013 to 2014, the percentage of renter households increased from 38.1 percent (38.1%) to 43.4 percent (43.4%) in Hawaii.

- Apartment vacancy rates for all housing types in Honolulu increased from 3.9 percent (3.9%) to 6.3 percent (6.3%) during the second quarter of 2014. It is the only city with increasing rates among 10 metropolitan cities in the Pacific region. During the last three quarters of 2014 and covering all income levels, vacancy rates were estimated to be between 0.9 percent (.9%) to 1.8 percent (1.8%) for owner-units and 4.8 percent (4.8%) to 5.8 percent (5.8%) for rental units.

There were no corresponding data on the need or suitability of vacant units for rehabilitation. Chart 5 below reflects the CHAS data on vacancy rates across the island.

Based on CHAS data, there are about 2 owner-occupied units with one condition or more for every 3 that have no condition. There are about 4 renter-occupied units with one condition or more for every 3 that have no condition.

Table 49 shows that over half of the occupied housing units, owned and rented, were built in 1979 or earlier. Over 25,000 units were built before 1950. Chart 6 indicates the concentration of rental units that were built before 1980.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

Table 50 shows that close to 25,000 units with potential LBP hazard are occupied by families with children. There are more homes owned than rentals with potential LBP hazard. However, the numbers are high for both at over 110,000 and close to 89,000, respectively.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	64,195	37%	68,340	52%
With two selected Conditions	4,242	2%	7,590	6%
With three selected Conditions	157	0%	732	1%
With four selected Conditions	32	0%	8	0%
No selected Conditions	106,237	61%	55,715	42%
Total	**174,863**	**100%**	**132,385**	**100%**

Table 48 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	16,751	10%	13,344	10%
1980-1999	47,570	27%	30,099	23%
1950-1979	97,769	56%	76,476	58%
Before 1950	12,773	7%	12,466	9%
Total	**174,863**	**100%**	**132,385**	**100%**

Table 49 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	110,542	63%	88,942	67%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	12,478	7%	11,943	9%

Table 50 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Chart 5 - Rental Vacancy Rates -

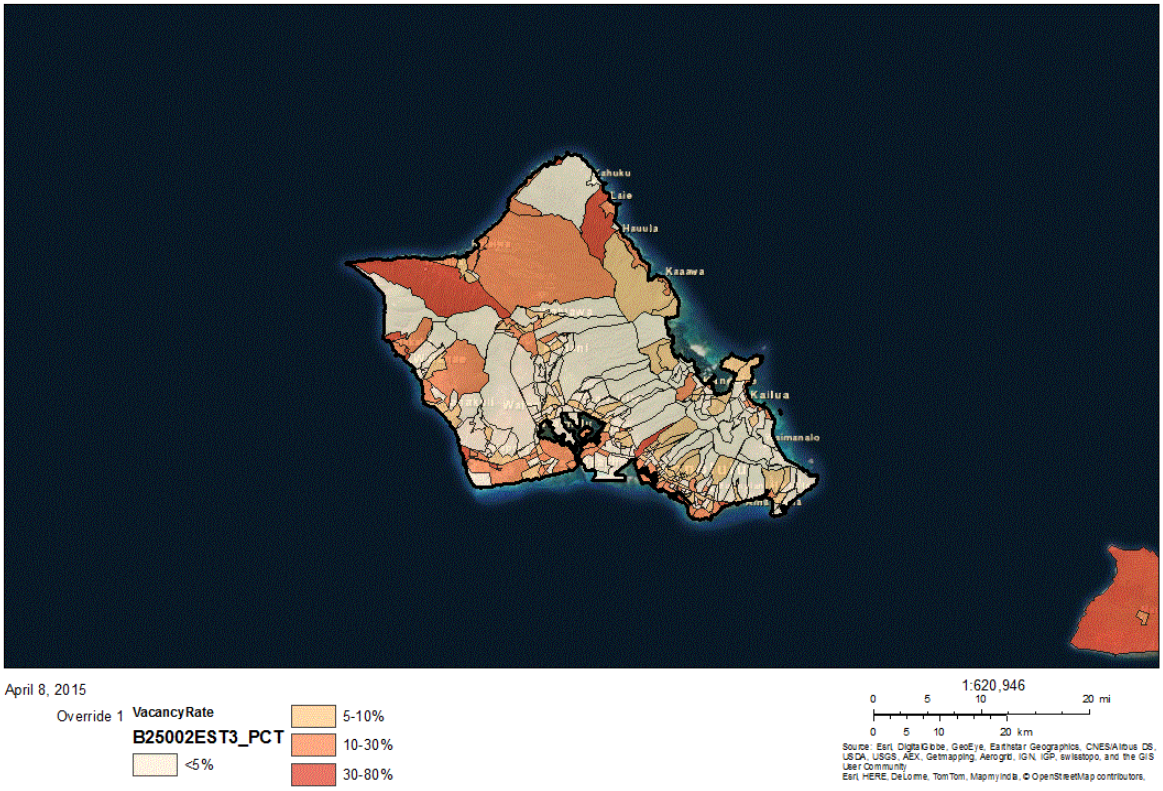

Chart 5 - Rental Vacancy Rates

Source: egis.hud.gov/cpdmaps downloaded 11/19/2014

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 51 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Chart 6 - Percentage of Rental Housing Built Before 1980 -

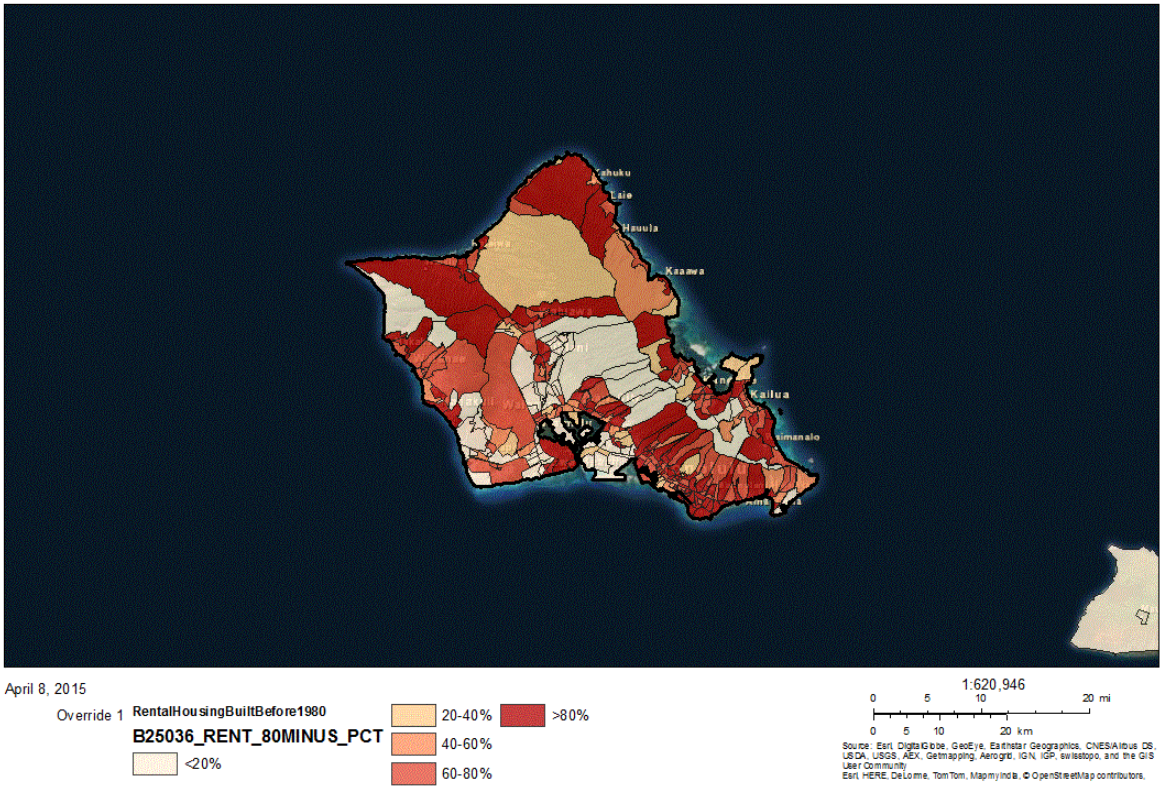

Chart 6 - Percentage of Rental Housing Built Before 1980

Source: egis.hud.gov cpdmaps downloaded November 25, 2014

Discussion

See discussion above.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

The City and the four other Hawaii counties work with the State's Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA) on public and assisted housing. The tables below represent public housing data for Honolulu only. Additional reports on HPHA's activities can be found via its annual reports which are accessible online at hpha.hawaii.gov.

Totals Number of Units

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	35		4,391	0	4,391	0	0	1,366
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 52 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

As presented in Section NA-35, the public housing system has 4,284 units including 75 for families with special needs and 30 for elderly with special needs.

The Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA), which owns and operates public housing for the State of Hawaii to provide safe, sanitary and temporary housing to low-income families, has announced the selection of a private development company to remodel and expand the Mayor Wright public housing complex. The Mayor Wright Homes will be transformed into a mixed-used residential complex, and will increase the amount of rental apartments to about 1,200-

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1,500 units. Mayor Wright Homes is a federal low-income public housing development that has been in use for more than 60 years. It was built in 1953 and previously modernized in 1984.

HPHA intends to expand supply including:

- Public private partnership for the redevelopment of a School Street property
- Conduct demolition of 31 vacant units at Lanakila Homes
- Modernization of 3 buildings and reroofing of 11 buildings at Kalihi Valley Homes
- Modernization of buildings 14-20 at Palolo Homes
- Completion of accessible units and site improvements for accessible routes throughout the current inventory

The condition of public housing units in Hawaii, including those in the City, are determined through inspections. The Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) Inspection is a tool that the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) uses to promote the effective use of accurate, timely and reliable data in assessing the condition of all HUD subsidized properties. These inspections look for health and safety deficiencies and ensure that properties are safe, decent and sanitary. The HPHA reports that 9 out of its 10 Asset Management Projects (2,900 units) significantly improved their REAC score from the previous year's inspection. Other properties were not inspected due to their high scores in the previous year's inspection.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
N/A	N/A

Table 53 - Public Housing Condition

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

The restoration and revitalization needs of public housing falls under the jurisdiction of the State of Hawaii.

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

According to the Hawaii Public Housing Authority's (HPHA's), *Annual and Five-Year Plan, Fiscal Years 2014-2019,* HPHA seeks to accomplish the following Goals and Objectives to improve the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

1. Implement measures to de-concentrate poverty by bringing higher income public housing households into lower income developments.

2. Implement measures to promote income mixing in public housing by assuring access for lower income families into higher income developments.

3. Implement public housing security improvements, such as increased lighting, resident identification cards, utilizing after hour quiet time, and crime prevention through environmental design features.

4. Designate developments or buildings for particular resident groups (e.g., elderly or persons with disabilities) and/or pursue designated housing under HUD's definition of designated housing

5. Pursue a due process determination from HUD to expedite criminal activity cases that involve assault, terroristic threatening, firearms, dangerous weapons, harassment, kidnapping, sexual assault, extortion, forgery, burglary, unauthorized entry into a dwelling, unauthorized entry into a motor vehicle, criminal property damage, criminal trespass on HPHA property, disorderly conduct, child pornography, and consuming liquor on HPHA property, which is considered reasonably likely to adversely affect the health, safety, and right to peaceful enjoyment of the premises by other tenants, the HPHA and its staff.

6. Install adaptable design elements to allow elderly tenants to age in place.

7. Place applicants according to a De-Concentration Summary which reveals I AMP site is below the 85 percent (85%) threshold and I AMP site is above 115 percent (115%) threshold.

8. Including a mix of incomes at Kuhio Park Terrace in the public/private partnership and Master Development agreement with Michaels Development.

In addition, HPHA seeks to address crime prevention by improving environmental design features throughout the public housing system. It is implementing a Choice Neighborhood grant for the Kuhio Park Terraces area.

At this time, the City has no current plans to contribute federal funds received by the City for any public housing improvements.

Discussion:

See discussion above.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

There is a need for permanent supportive housing facilities and related services to support the strategy of Housing First, especially through a scattered-site approach. Available homeless facilities and services in the City remain inadequate given the current number and types of homeless reported in Section NA 40. There is a need to preserve all possible shelters to ensure that no emergency shelter or transitional housing beds are lost to neglect or wear and tear. There are an inadequate number of beds for particular sub-populations, namely veterans and people living with HIV/AIDS. The lack of permanent supportive housing beds is readily noticeable and especially affects the chronically homeless and those with severe mental illness and/or chronic substance abuse issues. HUD issued its 2014 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs – Housing Inventory Count Report on November 25, 2014 and the number of available beds can be accounted for in Table 54.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	2,427	61	1,875	0	0
Households with Only Adults	1,070	0	452	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	11	0	324	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	16	0	14	97	0

Table 54 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Alternate Data Source Name: HUD COC HAP Housing Inventory Count Report

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are use to complement services targeted to homeless persons

The City's residents are served by mainstream programs and services of: the State of Hawaii DOH including its Adult Mental Health Division (AMHD) programs; DHS including its Benefit, Employment, and Support Services Division programs, Social Service Division programs (BESSD), HEALTH-MedQuest Division programs, Office of Youth Services (OYS) programs, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) programs; the City and County Oahu WorkLinks programs for employers, jobseekers and youth programs; and the City and County Community-Based Development Division programs.

An Oahu Homeless Help Card offer a glimpse of the services and facilities that are part of the network serving homeless clients (See Appendix 8)

The DOH AMHD implements discharge planning for all State Hospital patients 90 days prior to discharge and assign case managers. It tracks individuals at-risk of losing housing after initial discharge and mandates that case managers include a plan for transitioning the individual into permanent living arrangements. It also provides an AMHD ACCESS line for helping clients in situations where case management services fell apart. The AMHD has housing providers for homeless clients and these providers are selected through the State's purchase of goods and services process. As such, the housing facilities can change from time to time.

The DOH implements PATH or Project for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness, a new project funded by the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Services Administration (SAMSA) to provide new substance abuse and mental health services to assist in maintaining housing.

The State Homelessness Program Office operates within the State's BESSD and administers various contracts for the provision of shelter, housing, services for the homeless or those at-risk of becoming homeless. Among these are those that may fund entities focusing on particular homeless sub-populations, e.g. veterans.

The City and County's Oahu WorkLinks Program implements a work readiness and rent-to-work program that targets homeless individuals, older and young adults. The City's Rent To Work program provides temporary rental assistance with HOME funds to eligible individuals experiencing homelessness and provides case management, financial literacy and work readiness training, and employment services with CDBG funds to enhance these individuals' self-sufficiency.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

See discussion above.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

Based on the needs reported in the previous section and also the volume of proposals received in response to the City's Request for Proposals during the previous ConPlan period, there is a demand for supportive housing and services for various special needs populations.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

The HHFDC affordable housing inventory indicates that there are at least 342 special needs housing facilities, which includes 105 units for public housing and elderly. Non-profit partners or sponsors continue to report a gap between the availability of and the need for supportive housing and other facilities:

- *Elderly*. There is a need to address low-income rentals as well as a need to retrofit or design to adapt to the needs, especially of the frail elderly. The Honolulu Islandwide Housing Strategy Report encourages designs that allow the elderly to age longer in place.

- *Persons with Developmental Disabilities*. Developmental Disabilities vary but there is a need to assess the changing conditions and needs for persons with developmental disabilities (e.g. aging parents who care for them).

- *People with Mental Illnesses*. The State DOH cites the lack of affordable housing for Adults with Mental Health Disorders as a weakness in the AMHD Service System. It reports that funds to leverage the development of new housing are limited.

- *People with Alcohol or Other Addictions*. The need for supportive housing or the expansion of existing facilities can be demonstrated by the challenges of service providers, such as Hina Mauka. Unfortunately, the residential facility does not have the capacity to serve the large number of clients seeking help and must turn people away.

- *Victims and Survivors of Domestic Violence*. The Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence is comprised of at least 20 agencies and programs which accounts for the majority of domestic violence programs in the State of Hawaii. Grant proposals indicate that agencies are constantly seeking additional resources for facilities and services. The agencies are also seeking to maintain the quality of their existing facilities and services while also meeting more diverse and changing needs of their clients.

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- *People Diagnosed with HIV/AIDs*. In the latest Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) submitted by the City, the Gregory House Program identified the unmet needs as follows: Housing facilities – 60; STRMU or Assistance with rental cost/mortgage payment/utility cost -210; TBRA or rental assistance – 380.

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

To address housing, the Hawaii State Hospital system under the DOH AMHD implements discharge planning at the onset when a patient is admitted. The DOH AMHD offers an array of services including the following community transitional housing options: 1) 24-Hour Group Home, 2) 8-16 Hour Group Home, 3) Semi-Independent Housing, 4) Supported Housing/Bridge Subsidy, and 5) Shelter Plus Care for the Homeless. All of AMHD community supportive housing is transitional as it is expected that recovery helps clients improve and gain the ability to live more independently.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

The City has initiated a strategy development approach to meeting affordable housing needs. The approach includes gathering data and assessing specific needs and providing data-based and evidence-driven solutions. The City has to work closely with the DOH and DHS, the entities that coordinate the continuum of responses to understand special populations and their continuum of housing and non-housing needs.

The City anticipates using HUD funds on services for homeless persons with disabilities and to make needed improvements to various community facilities.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

Persons with Mental Health Disabilities and Alcohol or Other Drug Addictions

The City anticipates providing grant funds to The Alcoholic Rehabilitation Services of Hawaii Inc., dba Hina Mauka for Case Management Services for LMI Homeless population who suffers from chronic substance abuse.

Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assaults, and Stalking

The City anticipates providing grant funds to Child and Family Services and Windward Spouse Abuse Shelter to provide shelter for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assaults, and stalking.

Persons with HIV/AIDS and Their Families

The City anticipates providing grant funds to Gregory House Programs and Life Foundation to provide Short-Term (or Emergency) Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance (STRMU); Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA); and Supportive Services to persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	30
PH in facilities	3
STRMU	4
ST or TH facilities	2
PH placement	2

Table 55– HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Alternate Data Source Name: Gregory House Program HOPWA CAPER, PY 2013

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The major barriers to affordable housing are: 1) high development costs/high costs relative to wages, 2) inadequate infrastructure and 3) regulatory restrictions.

High Development Costs/High Costs Relative to Wages. The City's high housing costs and low vacancy rate are characteristic of a housing market where the demand for housing exceeds the supply. Factors such as the relatively small amount of land zoned for residential purposes, the added cost of importing building materials and the large number of investors who have bought real estate on Oahu have made Honolulu one of the highest priced housing markets in the country. Development of affordable housing is severely limited due to the size of the subsidy required. When debt financing covers as little as 25 percent (25%) of development costs for an affordable project or other sources of equity must be found, there is simply not enough capital available for government to assist more than a few hundred affordable housing units each year. Housing costs for individual households are also a significant problem. The vast majority of job category wages are significantly below national averages, making the Oahu housing market even more unaffordable to local residents.

Inadequate Infrastructure. Many established neighborhoods in urban Honolulu lack adequate infrastructure that would otherwise permit higher density land development of vacant in-fill lots, as well as encourage the redevelopment of older obsolete structures. Many regional infrastructure systems, including Honolulu's major transportation corridors and wastewater and water facilities are already operating at or above established capacities. Improvements to these regional infrastructure systems typically require substantial capital investments, and/or changes in policy to manage or limit usage.

Regulatory Restrictions. Hawaii has been accused of having one of the strictest land use laws in the United States with the government having an unprecedented degree of control over land development. Regulations which were implemented to address environmental concerns and to establish systematic land use review procedures have protected environmental, cultural, and community resources; however, they have also subjected developers, and ultimately housing consumers, to added costs.

In general, Hawaii's land development regulations can affect the final cost of housing production in two ways. First: development standards, such as requirements for underground utilities in new subdivisions, can add significantly to the cost of development. Second: multiple, complex, and often overlapping land use approvals and permitting requirements can significantly add to the time it takes to develop a project which can translate into higher interest and carrying and planning costs.

Tax Policies. Many of the tax incentives to maintain housing, particularly rental housing, are under the jurisdiction of the federal and state government.

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MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

The State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR) projects that the average annual number of job openings in Honolulu will be around 16,570, of which 31 percent (31%) will be from growth and the rest will be from replacement (e.g. resignation, moving out-of-state). The largest number of openings will be in service related occupations. These occupations consist largely of low-skilled, lower-paying jobs. The fastest growth will be in construction and extraction occupations where there are more better-paying jobs.

	Employment		Growth		Average Annual Openings		
Occupation	**2010**	**2020**	**Net**	**Percent**	**Growth**	**Replacement**	**Total**
Total All Occupations	477,290	527,260	49,970	10%	5,200	11,370	16,570
Management, Business & Financial	56,710	61,240	4,530	8%	470	1,170	1,640
Computer, Engineering, & Science	23,260	25,380	2,110	9%	240	540	780
Education, Legal, Community Service, Arts &	59,580	65,780	6,200	10%	640	1,270	1,910
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	22,010	24,600	2,590	12%	260	450	710
Services	114,900	128,660	13,760	12%	1,390	3,070	4,460
Sales & Related	46,420	51,920	5,500	12%	550	1,410	1,960
Office & Administrative Support	69,120	73,630	4,500	7%	550	1,470	2,020
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	1,580	1,690	110	7%	10	50	60
Construction and Extraction	25,190	30,090	4,900	20%	490	550	1,040
Installation, Maintenance & Repair	17,990	20,050	2,050	11%	210	410	620
Production	11,450	11,890	440	4%	60	250	310
Transportation & Material Moving.	29,060	32,340	3,280	11%	340	740	1,080

Table 56 - Occupational Employment and Growth, Honolulu MSA, 2010-2020

Source: State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations Research and Statistics Office

The general unemployment rate hovered around 4 percent (4%) in recent years. However, hidden unemployment rate hovered around 11 percent (11%) for the entire State. According to the Current Population Survey, Hawaii had 31,500 unemployed residents in 2013. In addition, there were 32,800 workers who were employed part time for economic reasons (also known as involuntary part time). These individuals were working part time because lack of work or business conditions, or because they were unable to find a full-time job.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	2,424	2,020	1	1	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	58,671	60,624	20	20	0
Construction	19,978	20,949	7	7	0
Education and Health Care Services	54,088	57,222	19	19	0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	20,182	21,207	7	7	0
Information	6,978	7,438	2	2	0
Manufacturing	10,809	11,329	4	4	0
Other Services	17,836	18,785	6	6	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	26,372	28,156	9	9	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	43,540	45,984	15	15	0
Transportation and Warehousing	16,275	17,729	6	6	0
Wholesale Trade	13,602	14,681	5	5	0
Total	290,755	306,124	--	--	--

Table 57 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	467,105
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	441,581
Unemployment Rate	5.46
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	16.79
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.35

Table 58 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Median Income
Management, business and financial	102,798
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	19,221
Service	47,841
Sales and office	115,542
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	40,402
Production, transportation and material moving	22,970

Table 59 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	249,211	55%
30-59 Minutes	164,770	36%
60 or More Minutes	38,439	8%
Total	**452,420**	**100%**

Table 60 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	19,770	1,657	13,042
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	86,005	6,007	30,064
Some college or Associate's degree	124,898	5,661	30,553
Bachelor's degree or higher	134,954	3,476	22,584

Table 61 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	1,016	1,120	2,208	10,668	16,396
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6,603	4,457	4,833	11,237	11,228

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	38,242	33,873	32,587	59,289	50,370
Some college, no degree	37,869	35,303	28,656	53,289	21,253
Associate's degree	5,035	16,103	15,270	24,447	6,034
Bachelor's degree	7,666	31,181	28,586	53,322	17,976
Graduate or professional degree	371	11,476	13,869	29,954	12,842

Table 62 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	21,580
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30,400
Some college or Associate's degree	37,144
Bachelor's degree	47,515
Graduate or professional degree	63,350

Table 63 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

The major employment sectors are the tourism industry and the public sector. The bulk of the tourism industry consists of service-oriented workers while the public sector consists of public education system and hospital/health system workers.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The needs include:

- Basic work readiness for entry level employment for many who have hardly worked;
- Skills upgrading or retooling in growth sectors for the educated many who remain unemployable or underemployed;
- Continuous learning because of changing needs of the workplace; and
- Shorter commute time for thousands who travel an hour or so to get to work.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

In its October 24, 2014 forecast, the University of Hawaii Economic Research Organization (UHERO) states that the mixed global economic environment and limited visitor industry capacity will keep a lid on future growth from the tourism industry. The building trades remain the most likely driver of expansion over the next several years. Part of this expansion will be due to the development of the Honolulu Area Rapid Transit (HART) System, Kakaako Redevelopment, Koa Ridge and Hoopili Development projects. Infrastructure improvements will be needed to support area development.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

In terms of education, about three-quarters of all projected job openings can be obtained with a high school degree or less. Jobs requiring a bachelor's degree will account for 14 percent of the total. According to the Hawaii Labor Market Dynamics prepared by the State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, industry growth in Honolulu will be dominated by gains in service-providing industries; however goods-producing industries will accelerate at a much faster pace.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

The initiative of the Oahu Workforce Investment Board and its various partners include basic workforce readiness and skills development in selected sectors such as health, sustainable agriculture, and education.

The Office of Continuing Education and Workforce Development offers a variety of courses in fields such as business, healthcare, computers, transportation which allow individuals to keep up with Hawaii's evolving job market.

The State of Hawaii Workforce Development Division contains recruitment notices, lists of state approved construction and non-construction apprenticeship programs and links to career information websites.

Training initiatives support the attainment of self-sufficiency and living-wage jobs.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

The latest CEDS plan was completed in 2010 and Enterprise Honolulu, a non-profit entity served as the City's Local Economic Development Board. The City's Economic Development Office served as a liaison of the City Government.

The City is working with Community Based Development Organizations to undertake revitalization and economic development projects in NRSAs. In addition, the City provides funds to organizations to assist low-income individuals develop business plans to start their own businesses.

Discussion

See discussion above.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

The City has areas where 51 percent (51%) of households have one or more housing problems. These are highlighted in Chart 7 and juxtaposed against the concentration of households in poverty.

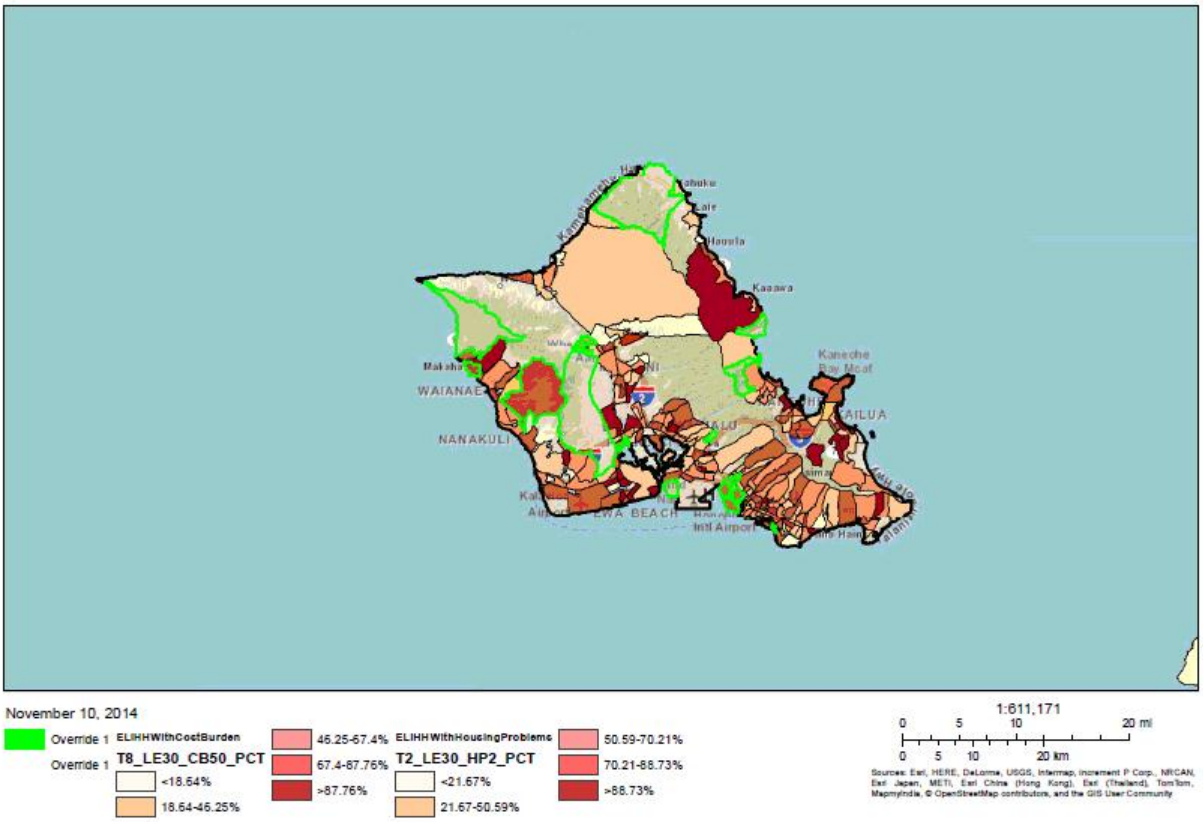

Chart 7 - Areas Where 51% of Households Have one or More Housing Problems

Source: egis.hud.gov/cpdmap Downloaded November 12, 2014

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

Chart 8, the State of Hawaii's DBEDT map, illustrates the concentration of poverty by census tract areas.

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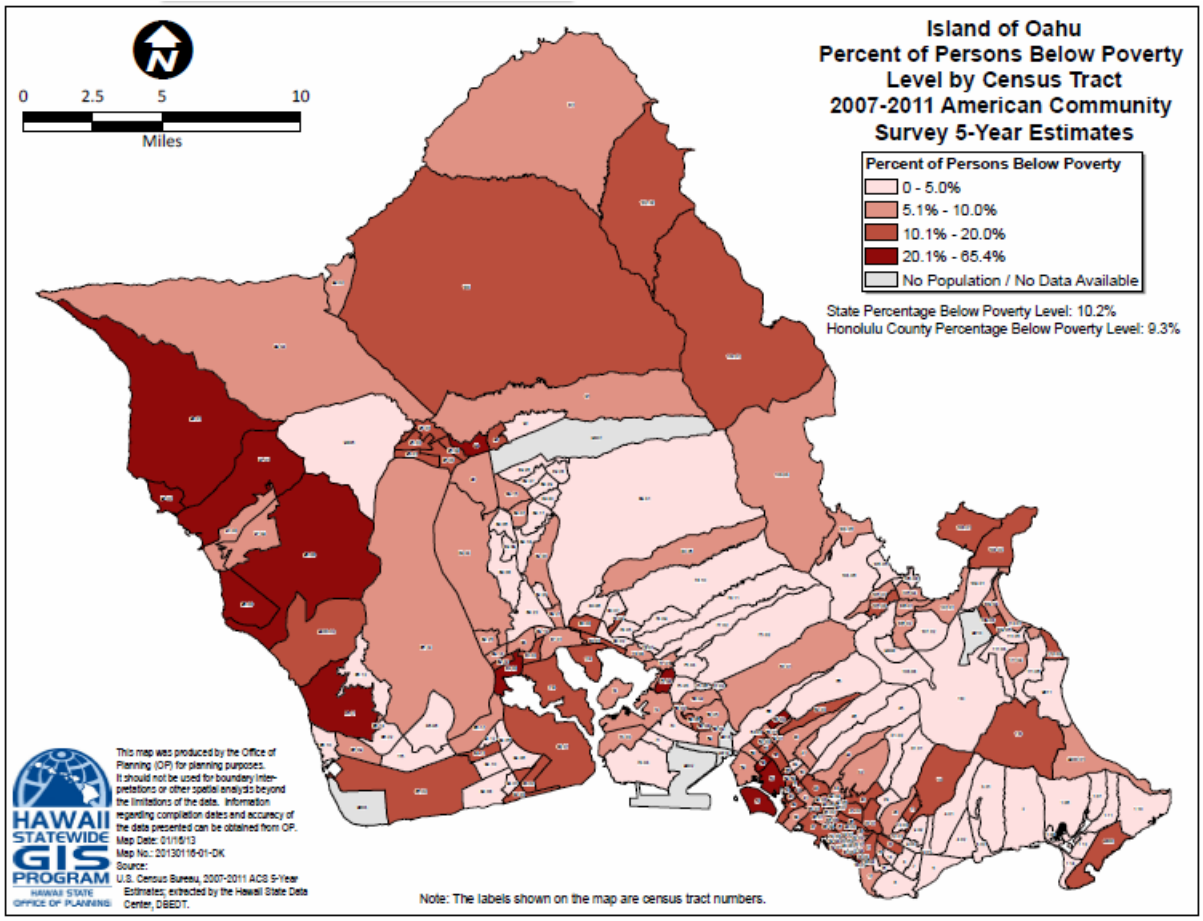

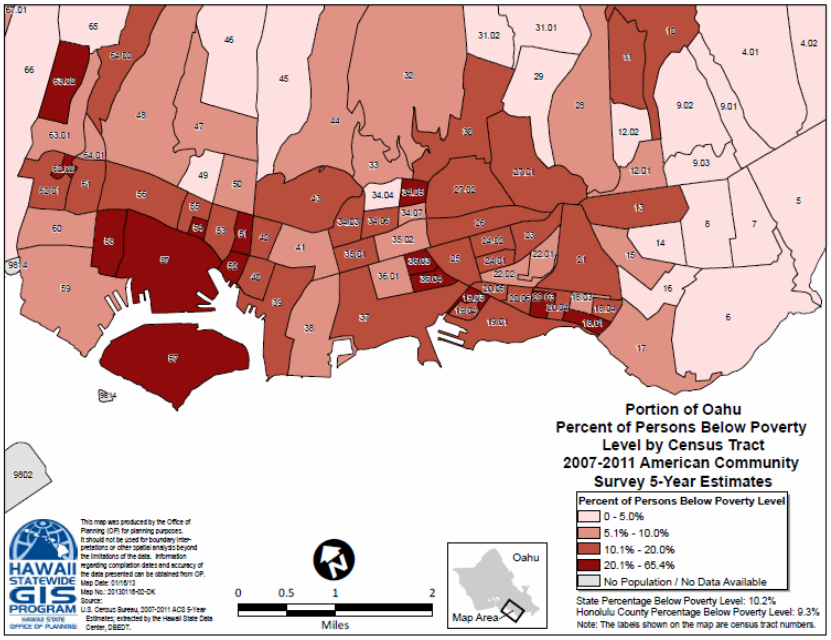

Chart 8 - Concentration of Poverty by Census

Source: dbedt.hawaii.gov

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

These areas are not shielded from the high-priced housing market. Formal data is not capturing the hidden housing market in some of these areas where lower-wage earning households share housing spaces beyond legal standards.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

In its Oahu Island Plan 2014 report, the State Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) lists residential homestead development among its top priorities. The Plan proposes "approximately 3,370 homes on 605 acres for new Residential homesteading in Waianae, Nanakuli, Kapolei and Papakolea. The 1,190 homesteads proposed for Kapolei 2 along with the completion of 59 homes awarded or under construction in Kakaʻina and Ka□nehili have been identified as priority development projects." The Plan benefits Native Hawaiians and the DHHL properties are identified in Chart 9.

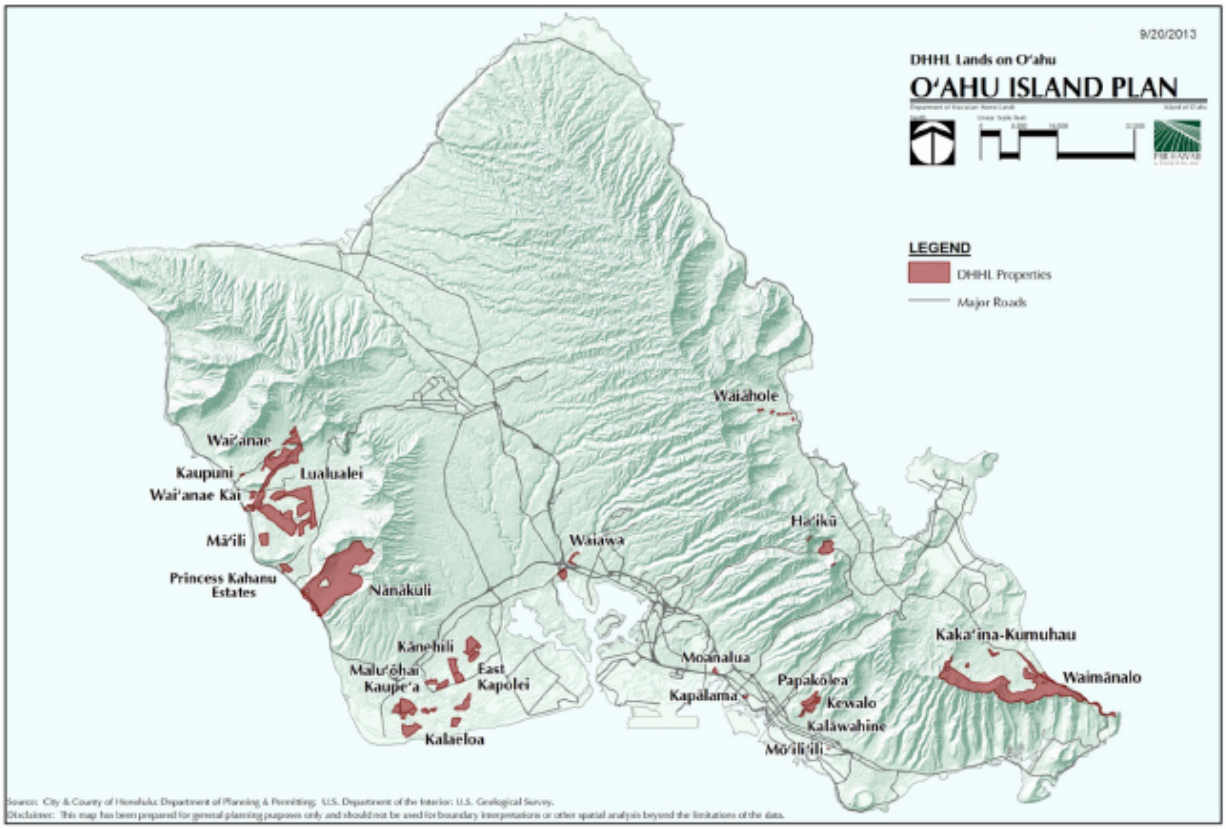

Chart 9 - DHHL Properties

Source: DHHL Oahu Island Plan 2014

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

TOD-area catalytic projects which have been identified by the State and the City include those in the Kalihi-Palama neighborhood. The 2011 Kalihi Neighborhood Transit-

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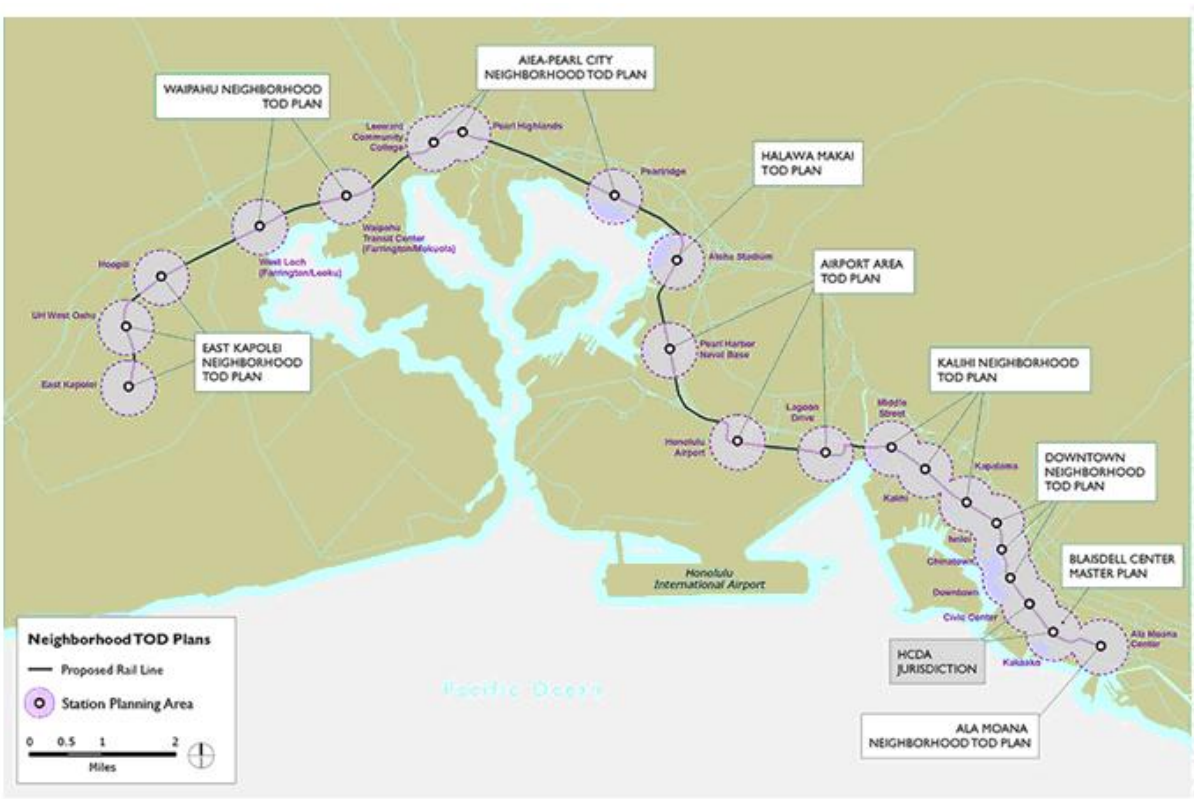
Oriented Plan Stakeholders' Interview Report describes housing in the neighborhood as follows:

"Two major public housing developments are located in the planning area: the Kamehameha and Kaahumanu Homes, with several more located just beyond the planning area in Kalihi Valley and closer to the Iwilei Station. Many of the residents are seniors and low-income workers who are less likely to own or use a car, and therefore rely on the bus to get to work and services.

Around the Kalihi station, many residents own small-lot single-family homes or rent from independent landlords. These homes often house more than one family or multiple generations, including children and their grandparents. In addition, some of these homes are "care" homes, in which residents operate fee-based home-care businesses providing care for seniors or persons with disabilities. Other homes are occupied by unrelated families or individuals. So, although the residential densities may be low or moderate, the population density is in effect much higher. Stakeholders are generally supportive of the preservation of these small-lot single-family homes, though several stakeholders mentioned that many of these homes are in disrepair, do not conform to City code requirements, and generally require improvement."



Last Reviewed: August 20, 2014

Chart 10 - Transit-Oriented Development Areas

Source: Honolulu.go/tod/download November 24, 2014

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Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City conducted needs assessments and market analyses, consulted with community groups, conducted an on-line survey, and collaborated with other agencies to formulate the City's priorities for the Consolidated Plan for the next five years. The City found that homelessness and affordable housing are the highest priority needs, followed by public services and public facilities

Homelessness is the City's top priority due to the increasing numbers of homeless people in the City. The City's homeless count has risen to over 4,000 sheltered and unsheltered in 2014. The City's per capita count of homelessness ranks among the highest in the nation. According to the 2014 Point-in-Time (PIT) Homeless Count, conducted January 22, 2014, the six-year trend of total homeless in Honolulu has been steadily rising. Since 2009 Total Homeless (THL) has increased from 3,638 to 4,712, or 29.5 percent (29.5%); Sheltered Homeless (SHL) has increased from 2,445 to 3,079, or 25.9 percent (25.9%); Unsheltered Homeless (UHL) has increased from 1,193 to 1,633 or 36.9 percent (36.9%). Since 2011, the number of SHL has increased from 2,912 to 3,079 or 5.7 percent (5.7%) while UHL has increased from 1,322 to 1,633 or 23.5 percent (23.5%). The trend shows a relatively flat SHL growth which is consistent with the number of SHL beds available. The recent growth trend in the PIT count can be directly attributed to the growing number of UHL.

The affordable housing issue has reached a new level of urgency in the City. Housing cost burden is the greatest housing issue, affecting at least 45,000 households. Many residents cannot afford housing, especially the low income and special needs populations. Honolulu's median home sale price reached over $0.7 million in 2014 and rents have increased over 10 percent (10%) since 2012. For the period 2012-2016 alone, the City estimated that over 7,000 housing units were needed by those earning 80 percent (80%) or less of the household average median income. The reality of the high cost housing market indicates that the cost of housing development will need to be subsidized through incentives such as tax credits and bond financing to encourage more affordable housing development.

Public services and public facilities are needed in low-income areas, by low- to moderate-income individual, and individuals with special needs. The City completed less than half of the targeted facilities and improvement projects in the last ConPlan period and thus there are some continuing unmet needs. Responses to previous request for proposals have always been greater than what resources can support to address the growing needs of the elderly and people with disabilities; the unmet needs of people with HIV/AIDS, abused and neglected youth, and victims of domestic violence. Meanwhile, opportunities have opened up to help individuals and households find jobs, reduce cost of living, and improve well-being through progress in Transit-Oriented-Development planning and Neighborhood Revitalization Strategic Areas.

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For 2016-2020, the City will address these challenges with the following strategies:

- Invest in best practices to address the homelessness crisis. The Housing First model is a nationally recognized best practice that is proven to be the most effective and efficient approach to getting chronically homeless people off of the streets. Cities such as Portland, OR have noted a 70 percent (70%) decline in the number of chronically homeless people sleeping outside and Los Angeles, CA reported a savings of over $80,000 during a two year period for each chronically homeless person placed in Housing First. The City has adopted a scattered site approach to Housing First which will require the collaboration and support of many partners.

- Invest in affordable rental housing development and support homeownership where feasible. The City's strategy will focus on increasing the stock of rental units, assisting low- to moderate income households towards homeownership, and rehabilitating and preserving existing homes.

- Address gaps in meeting special needs and community development challenges. The City will continue to support needs where there has been proven capacity to deliver successfully. The past Consolidated Plan's accomplishments demonstrate that the City and its partners can support renovations to address ADA needs, housing and supportive services for people living with HIV/AIDS, and other needs.

- Adapt and be responsive to changing economic development opportunities. The City will support progress in Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas, Transit-Oriented-Development, and entrepreneurship and learning in public housing communities. The City will also be ready to support "shovel-ready" projects including support for infrastructure, facilities, improvements, and services.

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SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

1	**Area Name:**	Citywide
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Citywide
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	The needs are great and vary from affordable rental housing to essential needs, including homeless and health care services.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The opportunities for improvement in this target area: public services, public facilities construction and rehabilitation , public improvements, and construction, rehabilitation and/or acquisition of housing units.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	The main barrier is the lack of financial resources.
2	**Area Name:**	Downtown Region
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	Housing First
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	

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	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
3	**Area Name:**	Waianae Region
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	Housing First
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
4	**Area Name:**	Waikiki Region
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	

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	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	Housing First
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
5	**Area Name:**	Wahiawa
	Area Type:	Strategy area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	8/31/2009
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	The WAHIAWA NRSA includes Wahiawa, Whitmore, Poamoho, Helemano and Schofield.
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	The area has single family, multifamily rental and homeowner occupied units and there is one commercial/retail corridor.
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	The needs identified for this target area are: rehabilitation of public facilities and public improvements.
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	The opportunities for improvement are: park rehabilitation, public facilities construction and rehabilitation , public improvements, and construction and/or rehabilitation of housing units.
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	The main barrier is the lack of financial resources.

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Table 64 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

There will be two (2) categories of geographic priority areas:

- *Housing First Model- Scattered Sites* namely the Waikiki, Downtown, and Waianae Regions. These regions are local priority areas based on the City's strategic development scheme and assessment. The regions have broader coverage than their names suggest. For example, the Downtown region includes the Iwilei area. This priority is based on the City's Draft Islandwide Housing Strategy.

- *Eligible Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSA)*. The City will continue to support the strategic plan of its existing eligible NRSA. The CDBG regulations at 24 CFR 570.208(a)(1)(vii) requires that NRSAs contain a percentage of low- and moderate-income (LMI) residents that is no less than the upper quartile percentage of the jurisdiction or 70 percent (70%), whichever is less, but in no event less than 51 percent (51%). The City's current upper quartile percentage is 55.83 percent (55.83%). Therefore, the percentage of LMI in the NRSA must be at least 55.83 percent (55.83%) for that area. There has been no change to the Wahiawa NRSA application; therefore, attached as Appendix 8 is the previously approved Wahiawa NRSA application. The City is committed to supporting eligible NRSAs and the creation of new NRSAs.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

1	**Priority Need Name**	Homeless
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Housing First - Housing Housing First - Services Homeless Services Homeless Prevention Homeless Shelter

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Description	Provide services and outreach programs to connect persons and/or families experiencing homelessness with essential services including, but not limited to, case management; work readiness and employment assistance; one stop resource centers to access services; housing placement services; and legal services to support the City's Housing First approach to ending homelessness. Development of housing to support the City's Housing First approach to ending homelessness. Acquisition or renovation of a building or units to support the City's Housing First approach to ending homelessness. Provide operating costs to existing transitional housing and supportive housing facilities for persons and/or families experiencing homelessness and/or persons and/or families at risk of homelessness. Provide services to persons experiencing homelessness including case management; work readiness and employment assistance; one stop resource centers to access services; housing placement services; and legal services. Provide homeless prevention services including, but not limited to, emergency rental and utility assistance to persons and/or families experiencing homelessness and/or persons and/or families at risk of homelessness. Provide Re-housing services including, but not limited to, Tenant Based Rental Assistance to persons and/or families experiencing homelessness and/or persons and/or families at risk of homelessness. Acquire, construct or renovate emergency and transitional shelters to allow continued shelter for persons and/or families experiencing homelessness and/or persons and/or families at risk of homelessness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	According to the 2014 Point-in-Time (PIT) Homeless Count, conducted January 22, 2014, the six-year trend of total homeless in Honolulu has been steadily rising. Since 2009 Total Homeless (THL) has increased from 3,638 to 4,712, or 29.5 percent (29.5%); Sheltered Homeless (SHL) has increased from 2,445 to 3,079, or 25.9 percent (25.9%); Unsheltered Homeless (UHL) has increased from 1,193 to 1,633 or 36.9 percent (36.9%). Since 2011, the number of SHL has increased from 2,912 to 3,079 or 5.7 percent (5.7%) while UHL has increased from 1,322 to 1,633 or 23.5 percent (23.5%). The trend shows a relatively flat SHL growth which is consistent with the number of SHL beds available. The recent growth trend in the PIT count can be directly attributed to the growing number of UHL. The 2014 PIT Homeless Count indicated that those experiencing homelessness, 842 were severely mentally ill, 621 respondents were Chronic Substance Abuse (CHSA) homeless persons, and 398 were veterans.
2	**Priority Need Name**	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Housing - Development Housing - Down Payment Assistance Housing - Rehabilitation Assistance
	Description	Development of new and preservation of existing affordable and special needs rental housing. Provide low-interest down payment loans and closing costs to LMI homebuyers. Provide low-interest loans to LMI homeowners to correct conditions in deteriorated homes.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Basis for Relative Priority	The Housing Cost Burden relative to Household Income is a significant issue in Honolulu. Housing needs are determined by reviewing the demographics: population, Area Median Income, housing inventory, their affordability and condition. As indicated in Sections NA-15, NA-25, and NA-30, of the 307,248 housing units in Honolulu, the following needs have been identified: • 13 percent (13%) of all households (40,233) are extremely low income (0-30% HAMFI), (table 7). • 44 percent (44%) of all households (134,164) have income ranging from zero to 80 percent (80%) HAMFI. • Renter households experience overcrowding and housing cost burden in greater numbers than owner occupied housing units. • A rapid growth among the senior/elderly population requires that immediate and specific attention be given to this increasing need. Affordable housing needs include: need of affordable rental units and home repairs or rehabilitation for accessibility. • The existing housing inventory needs to be maintained to prevent unsafe housing for habitation. Without rehabilitation of the existing inventory, affordable housing is lost and not replaced at the same rate.
3	**Priority Need Name**	Public Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Senior Services Youth Services Domestic Violence Services Services to LMI Population
	Description	Provide services to seniors or persons with a disability to maintain independent living in the community. Provide support services to address emotional, social and cognitive development of young children; and life skills, remedial education, and occupational skills needs of older youth. Provide services to benefit victims of domestic violence. Provide services to benefit LMI persons, other than the homeless, in the following areas: food; outreach; case management; life skills, remedial and employment training and job development, creation and retention; legal counseling and assistance; literacy; budgeting, financial literacy and asset building; language access and limited English proficiency services; parenting and family strengthening; anger management; housing counseling and eviction prevention; foster family services; services to ex-offenders; transportation; transportation oriented development, and other applicable services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Honolulu's low and moderate income households and special needs populations have a variety of public service needs. Consultation with the public and other interested parties, and suggestions received through public input were incorporated into the Consolidated Plan. The public service needs identified through the Consolidated Plan process include, but are not limited to: • Senior Services; • Youth Services; • Services to LMI Population; and • Domestic Violence Services.
4	**Priority Need Name**	Public Facilities
	Priority Level	High

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities - Non-Homeless
	Description	Acquire, construct or renovate a building to benefit LMI persons, other than the homeless, by providing services for seniors or persons with disabilities; by providing health care including mental health and substance abuse treatment; by providing childcare or activities for youth; or by providing services to persons in need. Construct or renovate facilities to comply with accessibility requirements.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Honolulu's low and moderate income households and special needs populations have a variety of public facility needs. Consultation with the public and other interested parties, and suggestions received through public input were incorporated into the Consolidated Plan. The public facility needs identified through the Consolidated Plan process include, but are not limited to: • Facilities to assist LMI Population • Senior Centers; • Youth Centers; and • Health Care Facilities.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

5	**Priority Need Name**	Administration, Planning, and Monitoring
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Administration
	Description	Administer the CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA Programs. Complete: Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing; Hawaii Housing Policy Study; Homeless Point-In-Time; Homeless Needs Assessment Study.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Program Administration, Planning, Compliance, and Oversight of HUD Programs, ensures timely implementation in compliance with HUD rules, regulations, policies, and guidelines.
6	**Priority Need Name**	NRSA Development; Economic Development
	Priority Level	Low

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Wahiawa Citywide
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Support the development of Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas in eligible areas. Provide microenterprise assistance.
	Basis for Relative Priority	While there is a need for the creation of jobs, it was determined to be a low priority based on comments received.
7	**Priority Need Name**	Public Improvements and Infrastructure
	Priority Level	Low

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Acquire, construct, replace, or renovate city-owned facilities and infrastructure to benefit LMI communities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public Improvements and Infrastructure activities, particularly street improvements and water and sewer projects, are consistently needed throughout Honolulu in both the urban and rural areas.

Table 65 – Priority Needs Summary

Narrative (Optional)

None.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Cost burden is high and severe among many low-income households; long waiting list and waiting time in public housing and section 8.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Cost burden is high and severe among many low-income households; long waiting list and waiting time in public housing and section 8.
New Unit Production	Need for more housing of all types including special needs; high cost of housing; aging housing stock.
Rehabilitation	Need for more housing of all types including special needs; high cost of housing; aging housing stock.
Acquisition, including preservation	Need for more housing of all types including special needs; high cost of housing; aging housing stock; permanent supportive housing is also recognized as a critical component in achieving results from supportive services.

Table 66 – Influence of Market Conditions

CDBG Terms	Relationship to AMI	1 persons	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person	8 person
Extremely Low Income	30%	20,150	23,000	25,900	28,750	31,050	33,350	35,650	37,950
Low Income	40%	26,850	30,700	34,550	38,350	41,400	44,500	47,550	50,600
Low Income	50%	33,550	38,350	43,150	47,900	51,750	55,600	59,400	63,250
Moderate Income	60%	40,300	46,050	51,800	57,500	62,100	66,750	71,300	75,900
Moderate Income	75%	45,700	52,250	58,750	65,250	70,500	75,700	80,900	86,150
Moderate Income	80%	53,700	61,350	69,000	76,650	82,800	88,950	95,050	101,200
AMI, Non-Low/Moderate	100%	57,800	66,100	74,350	82,600	89,200	95,800	102,400	109,050
Non-Low/Moderate	110%	63,600	72,700	81,750	90,850	98,100	105,400	112,650	119,900
Non-Low/Moderate	120%	69,350	79,300	89,200	99,100	107,050	114,950	122,900	130,800
Non-Low/Moderate	130%	75,200	85,900	96,650	107,400	116,000	124,600	133,200	141,750
Non-Low/Moderate	140%	80,950	92,500	104,100	115,650	124,900	134,150	143,400	152,650

Table 67 - FY 2014 Income Limits Summary for Honolulu

Terms in CHAS Tables

The Consolidated Plan is populated with tables referring to Area Median Income (AMI) and several income categories (e.g.=> 30 AMI which means less than or equal to 30 percent (30%) of the area median income). For reference, the 2014 definitions of AMI are presented in Table 7.

HAMFI or AMI – This acronym stands for HUD Area Median Family Income. This is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction, in order to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs) and income limits for HUD programs. HAMFI will not necessarily be the same as other calculations of median incomes (such as a simple Census number), due to a series of adjustments that are made. If you see the terms "area

median income" (AMI) or "median family income" (MFI) used in the CHAS, assume it refers to HAMFI.

Household – We use the Census designation of households, which is all people living in a housing unit. Members of a household can be related (see family) or unrelated.

Household Income – The CHAS tabulations use adjusted household income, which includes the income of all members of the household at the time of the survey.

Family – We use the Census designation of family, which is related individuals living in the same household. The Census Bureau also tracks subfamilies.

Housing Problems – There are four housing problems in the CHAS data: 1) housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2) housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3) household is overcrowded; and 4) household is cost burdened. A household is said to have a housing problem if it has any 1 or more of these 4 problems.

Overcrowding – More than 1 person per room.

Severe overcrowding – More than 1.5 persons per room.

Cost burden – monthly housing costs (including utilities) exceed 30 percent (30%) of monthly income.

Severe cost burden – monthly housing costs (including utilities) exceed 50 percent (50%) of monthly income.

Elderly – HUD defines elderly as those who are age 62 years old and up. Individuals who are age 75 years old and up are generally recognized as a population with different needs than those who are 62-74 years old, so the CHAS data separates these groups. "Elderly" refers to individuals who are 62-74 years old, while those who are 75 years old and up may be referred to as "extra elderly" or "frail elderly".

Disabled – The Census asks a series of questions related to physical and mental handicaps. For the CHAS data, HUD defines disabled as having a "mobility or self-care limitation"—for example, being unable to run errands outside the house without assistance. Disability questions on the ACS were modified between 2007 and 2008, so HUD is unable to provide tabulations of disability data spanning that break.

Source: www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/bg_chas.html

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	7,286,071	525,000	714,424	8,525,495	32,000,000	CDBG funds will be utilized for the following activities: Housing First Housing, Housing First Services, Homeless Services, Homeless Shelter, Housing - Rehabilitation Assistance, Senior Services, Youth Services, Domestic Violence Services, Services to LMI Population, Public Facilities - Non-Homeless. Funds will also be used for administrative costs and other eligible activities as needs arise.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	2,203,242	550,000	2,354,977	5,108,219	11,500,000	HOME funds will be utilized for the following activities: development of affordable housing, Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA), and Home Ownership programs. Funds will also be used for administrative costs and other eligible activities as needs arise.
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	434,616	0	0	434,616	1,700,000	HOPWA funds will be utilized for the following activities: Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA); Short Term Rent, Mortgage and Utilities (STRMU); and Supportive Services for persons living with HIV/AIDS. Grant funds will also be used for administrative costs and other eligible activities as needs arise.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	676,821	0	0	676,821	2,500,000	ESG funds will be utilized for the following activities: emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing, and Homeless Management Information Systems ("HMIS"). Grant funds will also be used for administrative costs and other eligible activities as needs arise.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
General Fund	public - local	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	676,821	0	0	676,821	2,500,000	General Funds will be used to satisfy the 1:1 ESG match requirement. Funds will be utilized for the following activities: emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing, and Homeless Management Information Systems ("HMIS"). Grant funds will also be used for administrative costs and other eligible activities as needs arise.

Table 68 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

The table above reflects the HUD CPD resources which will be administered by the City. The ESG match is expected to be satisfied through other City funds. The HOME match requirement will be satisfied with Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) that is administered by the State of Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation and waived Real Property Tax and/or General Excise Tax.

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If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

For properties assisted with CDBG, HOME or matching funds, the City may require that units remain affordable and obtain concurrence from HUD prior to completing the sale or lease.

In addition, the City's CDBG and HOME funded affordable housing projects includes units whose required affordability period expires within the ConPlan period. However, the units may remain in the affordable housing inventory as some projects may become permanent supportive housing under the Housing First Initiative approach to ending homelessness.

Discussion

See discussion above.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City Department of Budget and Fiscal Services	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
City Department of Community Services	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
City Mayor's Office of Housing	Government	Homelessness Ownership Planning Rental	Jurisdiction
Hawaii Public Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	State
Hawaii Housing Finance Development Corporation	Government	Ownership Rental	State
Partners in Care Oahu (PIC)	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Jurisdiction

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Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
HUD Honolulu Field Office	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	State
USDA	Government	Ownership Rental	
Hawaii Civil Rights Commission	Government	Ownership Public Housing Rental public services	State
FAMILY PROMISE OF HAWAII	Subrecipient	Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction
IHSThe Institute fr Human Services, Inc.	Subrecipient	Homelessness Rental public services	Jurisdiction
Hina Mauka	Subrecipient	Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction
Volunteer Legal Services of Hawaii	Subrecipient	Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction
Women In Need	Subrecipient	Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction
YWCA of Oahu	Subrecipient	Homelessness public services	Jurisdiction
Kalihi-Palama Health Center	Subrecipient	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public facilities	Jurisdiction
Nanakuli Hawaiian Homestead Community Assn.	Subrecipient	Non-homeless special needs public facilities	Jurisdiction
Artspace Projects	Developer	Rental	Jurisdiction

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Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Hui Kauhale, Inc.	CHDO	Rental	Jurisdiction
Gregory House Programs	Sponsor	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Life Foundation	Sponsor	Non-homeless special needs public services	Jurisdiction
Catholic Charities Hawaii	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Child and Family Service	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Hale Kipa	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Housing Solutions, Inc.	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
United States Veterans Initiative	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
Windward Spouse Abuse Shelter	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Jurisdiction

Table 69 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The strengths of the Institutional Delivery system include:

- Experience in implementing the four programs in the context of the City's evolving conditions.
- Collaborations that have analyzed issues, evolved leaders, set shared goals and connect action plans.
- Implementing partners that are familiar with compliance requirements of Federal, State, and Local government and pace of releasing funds.

The gaps of the Institutional Delivery system include:

- Limited resources vis-a-vis level of needs and time needed. This includes disruptions in the delivery of activities and services when contracts or funding are interrupted.
- Disconnect in details due to varying definitions, thresholds, and documentation requirements of different funding sources.
- Limited cross-training and technical assistance for all stakeholders.

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- Limited pool of housing and facility developers engaged in projects that can overcome HOME and CDBG compliance requirements and pace of releasing funds.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance	X	X	X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	X
Mobile Clinics	X	X	X
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	X
Child Care	X	X	X
Education	X	X	X
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	X
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X		X
Transportation	X	X	X
Other			
Language Access	X	X	X

Table 70 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

The delivery system for services identified in Table 70 are made up of different shelter operators and service providers. The delivery system uses reliable practices for meeting the needs but it also tries to innovate to do more due to the many needs and limited resources.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

The strengths include:

- Leadership from elected officials and cabinet.
- Multi-level stakeholders who address solutions collaboratively and within some governance structure.
- Non-profit partners that are familiar with the relatively more stringent compliance requirements.

The gaps include:

- Inadequate resources given the overwhelming need or cost of delivering solutions. This includes difference in timing of funding availability.
- Lack of permanent supportive housing. This includes the small pool of developers engaged in subsidized housing development.
- Limited number of organizations that can provide needed services.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

The main strategies will include:

- Emphasis on strategic development
- Cross-communication and cross-collaboration at multiple levels among multiple stakeholders.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Housing First - Housing	2015	2019	Homeless	Waikiki Region Waianae Region Downtown Region Citywide	Homeless		Housing for Homeless added: 250 Household Housing Unit
2	Housing First - Services	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless		Other: 250 Other
3	Homeless Services	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3750 Persons Assisted
4	Homeless Prevention	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless		Homelessness Prevention: 30 Persons Assisted
5	Homeless Shelter	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless		Other: 5 Other
6	Housing - Development	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing		Other: 400 Other

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Housing - Down Payment Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing		Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 50 Households Assisted
8	Housing - Rehabilitation Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit
9	Senior Services	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Services		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Persons Assisted
10	Youth Services	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Services		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Persons Assisted

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
11	Domestic Violence Services	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Services		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Persons Assisted
12	Services to LMI Population	2015	2015	Non-Housing Community Development	Wahiawa Citywide	Public Services		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Persons Assisted
13	Public Facilities - Non-Homeless	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Facilities		Other: 15 Other
14	Administration	2015	2019	Administration	Citywide	Administration, Planning, and Monitoring		Other: 20 Other

Table 71 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Housing First - Housing
	Goal Description	250 persons will receive Housing First Housing
2	**Goal Name**	Housing First - Services
	Goal Description	250 persons will receive Housing First Services

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

3	**Goal Name**	Homeless Services
	Goal Description	3,750 persons experiencing homelessness will receive services to stabilize their condition.
4	**Goal Name**	Homeless Prevention
	Goal Description	30 low and moderate-income families will be prevented from becoming homeless or be assisted in securing rental unit.
5	**Goal Name**	Homeless Shelter
	Goal Description	5 shelters serving persons experiencing homelessness will be renovated and replaced to remain in service.
6	**Goal Name**	Housing - Development
	Goal Description	400 Low and moderate income families will have increased opportunities to live in affordable rental housing.
7	**Goal Name**	Housing - Down Payment Assistance
	Goal Description	50 low interest down payment loans and closing costs to low and moderate income homebuyers.
8	**Goal Name**	Housing - Rehabilitation Assistance
	Goal Description	50 low interest loans to low and moderate income homeowners to correct conditions in deteriorated homes.
9	**Goal Name**	Senior Services
	Goal Description	50 senior or persons with a disability will benefit from new and expanded services.
10	**Goal Name**	Youth Services
	Goal Description	50 predominantly low and moderate income youth will benefit from new or expanded services.
11	**Goal Name**	Domestic Violence Services
	Goal Description	50 persons will be served through these services.
12	**Goal Name**	Services to LMI Population
	Goal Description	50 persons and other communities will be served through these services.
13	**Goal Name**	Public Facilities - Non-Homeless
	Goal Description	15 facilities to be improved.
14	**Goal Name**	Administration
	Goal Description	Administer the CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA programs.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

The City estimates the following based on past HOME performance:

- 300 Extremely Low-Income Families
- 180 Low-Income Families
- 760 Moderate-Income Families

The PR23 Report, Summary of HOME Accomplishments, offer the following recorded accomplishments during the first four years of ConPlan 2010-2014:

- 294 Extremely Low-Income Families
- 183 Low-Income Families
- 762 Moderate-Income Families

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

Not applicable. The State's Hawaii Public Housing Authority is responsible for public housing in the City.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Not Applicable.

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

N/A

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not Applicable.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The major barriers to affordable housing are: 1) high development costs/high costs relative to wages, 2) inadequate infrastructure and 3) regulatory restrictions.

High Development Costs/High Costs Relative to Wages. The City's high housing costs and low vacancy rate are characteristic of a housing market where the demand for housing exceeds the supply. Factors such as the relatively small amount of land zoned for residential purposes, the added cost of importing building materials and the large number of investors who have bought real estate on Oahu have made Honolulu one of the highest priced housing markets in the country. Development of affordable housing is severely limited due to the size of the subsidy required. When debt financing covers as little as 25 percent (25%) of development costs for an affordable project or other sources of equity must be found, there is simply not enough capital available for government to assist more than a few hundred affordable housing units each year. Housing costs for individual households are also a significant problem. The vast majority of job category wages are significantly below national averages, making the Oahu housing market even more unaffordable to local residents.

Inadequate Infrastructure. Many established neighborhoods in urban Honolulu lack adequate infrastructure that would otherwise permit higher density land development of vacant in-fill lots, as well as encourage the redevelopment of older obsolete structures. Many regional infrastructure systems, including Honolulu's major transportation corridors and wastewater and water facilities are already operating at or above established capacities. Improvements to these regional infrastructure systems typically require substantial capital investments, and/or changes in policy to manage or limit usage.

Regulatory Restrictions. Hawaii has been accused of having one of the strictest land use laws in the United States with the government having an unprecedented degree of control over land development. Regulations which were implemented to address environmental concerns and to establish systematic land use review procedures have protected environmental, cultural, and community resources; however, they have also subjected developers, and ultimately housing consumers, to added costs.

In general, Hawaii's land development regulations can affect the final cost of housing production in two ways. First: development standards, such as requirements for underground utilities in new subdivisions, can add significantly to the cost of development. Second: multiple, complex, and often overlapping land use approvals and permitting requirements can significantly add to the time it takes to develop a project which can translate into higher interest and carrying and planning costs.

Tax Policies. Many of the tax incentives to maintain housing, particularly rental housing, are under the jurisdiction of the federal and state government.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The Islandwide Housing Strategy delved into the barriers to affordable housing.

Asset Management and Innovative Approaches. The Strategy recommends having a reliable inventory of all types of affordable housing and having a better handle of the affordable housing crisis. It recommends the full use of available tools for solutions and provides best practices from elsewhere. A Strategic Development Office has been established under the Office of the Mayor and is expected to fast track the development and organization of assets and resources that are needed to realize the targets set forth by the Strategy.

Improvement in Program Implementation and Productivity. Encourage the community to submit for funding projects that are well vetted by the appropriate collaborations. Support more timely implementation of projects and lessen costly delays.

Advocacy. As the City addresses solutions using HUD program funds, it can also collaborate with partners and advocate for others to help address the various noted barriers.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

Within the PIC, there are providers who specialize in providing outreach and assistance to homeless individuals and families.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City will continue to utilize the Emergency Solutions Grant to fund Emergency Shelter Services (essential services and operational costs) to assist shelters and transitional housing programs with the operating costs of those facilities. Rapid Re-Housing, under ESG, allows persons in emergency and transitional housing programs that come from the streets and or shelters to be quickly housed.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

The Housing First approach represents the City's broad and long-term strategy for ending homelessness. This includes the active involvement of the Continuum-in-Care Oahu (Partners-in-Care Oahu) in identifying priorities for allocating ESG funds. It also involves the deployment of a vulnerability assessment indexing tool to ensure that needs of eligible clients are addressed successfully. It requires benchmarking, e.g. HMIS and Point-in-Time Count reporting.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

Based on prior ESG funding history, homelessness prevention ranks first in the use of ESG funds in Honolulu. The City anticipates that ESG funded organizations will continue to utilize a majority of the ESG grant funds on homelessness prevention activities. These activities include financial assistance, and activities meant to help a household maintain its permanent housing after discharge from the program. Case management is focused on improving a family's ability to remain in permanent housing, including acquiring any Federal, State, or other benefits that may be available.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

The City and County of Honolulu, Department of Community Services, operates a rehabilitation loan program to preserve Oahu's housing stock. Eligible homeowners and landlords may apply for loans of Community Development Block Grant funds to bring a unit up to housing standards. When an applicant with a unit built before 1978 obtains a loan, program procedures require lead testing and abatement.

The City's Rehabilitation Loan program is expected to continue its role in preserving the housing stock that will especially meet the needs of low- to moderate-income homeowners and landlords that rent to low- and moderate income households.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

Inspection and remediation by qualified entities are part of standard procedures in assessing properties to be rehabilitated.

To better protect young children from the dangers of lead based paint, the City distributes pamphlets on lead poisoning prevention and utilizes various disclosure forms for its housing rentals and lease programs.

In addition, landlords with TBRA units are subject to physical inspections prior to the tenants move-in and annually thereafter.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

The above actions ensure that potential lead-based paint hazards are identified in any buildings assisted with federal funds.

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SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

The City's goals, programs, and policies for reducing the number of poverty-level families focus on:

Housing Assistance. The City's Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program provides rental subsidies to extremely low- and low-income families that are primarily elderly, disabled and those with special needs. The Hawaii Public Housing Authority also administers a Section 8 program on Oahu. The rental subsidy is "invisible" so that households receiving rental subsidies are not identified or labeled as being "low-income or poor." On behalf of the tenant, Section 8 pays the rent subsidies to landlords so they are assured of regular payments. Tenants also pay their share of the rent to their landlord. In addition to rental assistance, the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program is required to administer a Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program to help families obtain employment that will lead to economic independence and self-sufficiency. The City's Department of Community Services (DCS) operates both FSS programs for the state and county. The FSS program helps families overcome significant barriers to employment and life in order to obtain higher-paying jobs. Through the FSS program, increases in income do not necessarily lead to an increase in rent, which would create a work disincentive. Instead, FSS staff help participants develop a five-year Individual Training and Service Plan to address personal barriers and build savings. By the time a participant graduates from the FSS program, the family has reduced debt, increased credit scores, obtained higher paying jobs with benefits, and may have even obtained homeownership.

The City's Homeownership Option Program (HOP) allows eligible Section 8 families to apply their Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program assistance towards a homeownership subsidy rather than rent. Eligible families receive case management services, credit repair counseling, money management education, and referrals to community homebuyer education classes. HUD's American Dream Downpayment Initiative grants and the City's Downpayment Loan Program have been used by Section 8 HOP families to help with their purchase. Though these families begin with very low incomes, as of December 31, 2008, the City's HOP and FSS programs had assisted 20 families in achieving their dream of homeownership with 12 of those families no longer needing the Section 8 subsidy.

Employment Training. The WorkHawaii Division of DCS administers the 7 Oahu Worklinks sites that provide employment training to economically disadvantaged adults and youth. Services provided by WorkHawaii include case management, occupational skills training, educational remediation, motivation and life skills training, job development and placement, and support services such as child care and transportation. Funding for WorkHawaii is provided through the federal Workforce Investment Act. Since 2006, DCS has also provided work readiness services targeting persons experiencing homelessness.

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CDBG funds have also been utilized in the past for microenterprise training and community-based economic development efforts to help individuals start their own businesses and become self-sufficient.

The Housing First strategy will also strengthen these efforts.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

These are coordinated through two offices, the City's Department of Community Services and the Mayor's Office of Housing. The powers, duties, and authority of the Director of the Department of Community Services and that of the Executive Director of Housing allow leadership to coordinate these plans.

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SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

The Department of Budget and Fiscal Services, administers the CDBG, ESG, HOPWA and HOME programs. Throughout all aspects of the administration of these programs, the Federal Grants staff reviews and monitors the City's compliance with specific program regulations as well as other overlay statutes and Executive Orders (i.e., National Environmental Policy Act, Labor Standards provisions, Uniform Relocation and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act, Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity requirements, etc.)

The City's Department of Budget and Fiscal Services publishes a notice annually in a newspaper of daily general circulation inviting minority and women's business enterprises who are interested in contract/vendor opportunities funded by the CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA programs to submit an application and their resume. Registered minority and women's businesses are subsequently informed of contract, subcontract, and other opportunities to provide goods and services that are available under these programs.

The Department of Community Services is responsible for monitoring open ongoing projects. At the start of each program year, DCS conducts a risk analysis to determine which projects require on-site monitoring. Factors that DCS considers include: 1) experience of subgrantee, 2) staff turnover, 3) previous compliance problems, and 4) nature of activity.

The City also requires subrecipients to provide periodic program updates and monthly payment requests as a means of conducting remote monitoring. Facility or infrastructure projects with Davis-Bacon requirements are also required to submit labor reports. If a report or request revealed a performance or compliance issue, DCS staff provides technical assistance to resolve the problem.

For the City’s HOME funded Downpayment Loan Program, the DCS enforces the recapture provisions, which requires that HOME funds be recaptured if the dwelling unit does not continue to be the principal residence of the owner for the duration of the affordability period.

The City’s Fair Housing Officer reviews and approves all Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plans to ensure the process for minority outreach is effective. The Federal Grants Unit staff also monitors Federal legislation to identify regulatory changes affecting CDBG, ESG, HOPWA and HOME programs to ensure the timely implementation (including program cost analyses) of such changes.

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In addition, the Department of Budget and Fiscal Services implemented its Post-Development Monitoring Plan that formally monitors subrecipient contracts to insure long-term compliance. This includes on-site inspections and meetings with selected agencies and annual remote reviews of all subrecipients.

Standards and procedures have been developed and adopted, based on HUD guidelines already in use. Worksheets used as part of the information-gathering interview process with the subrecipient, along with the required annual audit, are used to flag potential problems and issues that need to be resolved. More frequent monitoring will be undertaken where there is sufficient cause to justify additional action.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	7,286,071	525,000	714,424	8,525,495	32,000,000	CDBG funds will be utilized for the following activities: Housing First Housing, Housing First Services, Homeless Services, Homeless Shelter, Housing - Rehabilitation Assistance, Senior Services, Youth Services, Domestic Violence Services, Services to LMI Population, Public Facilities - Non-Homeless. Funds will also be used for administrative costs and other eligible activities as needs arise.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	2,203,242	550,000	2,354,977	5,108,219	11,500,000	HOME funds will be utilized for the following activities: development of affordable housing, Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA), and Home Ownership programs. Funds will also be used for administrative costs and other eligible activities as needs arise.
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	434,616	0	0	434,616	1,700,000	HOPWA funds will be utilized for the following activities: Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA); Short Term Rent, Mortgage and Utilities (STRMU); and Supportive Services for persons living with HIV/AIDS. Grant funds will also be used for administrative costs and other eligible activities as needs arise.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	676,821	0	0	676,821	2,500,000	ESG funds will be utilized for the following activities: emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing, and Homeless Management Information Systems ("HMIS"). Grant funds will also be used for administrative costs and other eligible activities as needs arise.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
General Fund	public - local	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	676,821	0	0	676,821	2,500,000	General Funds will be used to satisfy the 1:1 ESG match requirement. Funds will be utilized for the following activities: emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing, and Homeless Management Information Systems ("HMIS"). Grant funds will also be used for administrative costs and other eligible activities as needs arise.

Table 72 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

The table above reflects the HUD CPD resources which will be administered by the City. The ESG match is expected to be satisfied through other City funds. The HOME match requirement will be satisfied with Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) that is administered by the State of Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation and waived Real Property Tax and/or General Excise Tax.

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If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

For properties assisted with CDBG, HOME or matching funds, the City may require that units remain affordable and obtain concurrence from HUD prior to completing the sale or lease.

In addition, the City's CDBG and HOME funded affordable housing projects includes units whose required affordability period expires within the ConPlan period. However, the units may remain in the affordable housing inventory as some projects may become permanent supportive housing under the Housing First Initiative approach to ending homelessness.

Discussion

See discussion above.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Housing First - Housing	2015	2019	Homeless	Waikiki Region Waianae Region Downtown Region Citywide	Homeless	HOME: $1,200,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 50 Households Assisted
2	Homeless Services	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless	CDBG: $1,171,661 ESG: $15,000 General Fund: $491,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1333 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 2348 Persons Assisted
3	Homeless Prevention	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless	HOPWA: $257,417 HOME: $1,382,895 ESG: $630,000 General Fund: $150,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 155 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 497 Persons Assisted

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Housing - Development	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing	HOME: $2,000,000	Rental units constructed: 52 Household Housing Unit
5	Housing - Down Payment Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing	HOME: $250,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 10 Households Assisted
6	Housing - Rehabilitation Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing	CDBG: $1,200,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 17 Household Housing Unit
7	Services to LMI Population	2015	2015	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Services	HOPWA: $164,161	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 185 Persons Assisted
8	Public Facilities - Non-Homeless	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Facilities	CDBG: $4,594,620	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 60059 Persons Assisted

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
9	Administration	2015	2019	Administration	Citywide	Administration, Planning, and Monitoring	CDBG: $1,562,241 HOPWA: $13,038 HOME: $275,324 ESG: $31,821 General Fund: $35,821	Other: 9 Other

Table 73 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Housing First - Housing
	Goal Description	Development of housing to support the City's Housing First approach to ending homelessness. Acquisition or renovation of a building or units to support the City's Housing First approach to ending homelessness. Provide Housing First Tenant Based Rental Assistance to persons and/or families experiencing homelessness and/or persons and/or families at risk of homelessness.
2	**Goal Name**	Homeless Services
	Goal Description	Provide services to persons experiencing homelessness including case management; work readiness and employment assistance; one stop resource centers to access services; housing placement services; and legal services.
3	**Goal Name**	Homeless Prevention
	Goal Description	Provide homeless prevention services including, but not limited to, emergency rental and utility assistance to persons and/or families experiencing homelessness and/or persons and/or families at risk of homelessness. Provide Re-housing services including, but not limited to, Tenant Based Rental Assistance to persons and/or families experiencing homelessness and/or persons and/or families at risk of homelessness.

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4	**Goal Name**	Housing - Development
	Goal Description	Development of new and preservation of existing affordable and special needs rental housing.
5	**Goal Name**	Housing - Down Payment Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide low-interest down payment loans and closing costs to LMI homebuyers.
6	**Goal Name**	Housing - Rehabilitation Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide low-interest loans to LMI homeowners to correct conditions in deteriorated homes.
7	**Goal Name**	Services to LMI Population
	Goal Description	Provide services to benefit LMI persons, other than the homeless, in the following areas: food; outreach; case management; life skills, remedial and employment training and job development, creation and retention; legal counseling and assistance; literacy; budgeting, financial literacy and asset building; language access and limited English proficiency services; parenting and family strengthening; anger management; housing counseling and eviction prevention; foster family services; services to ex-offenders; transportation; transportation oriented development, and other applicable services.
8	**Goal Name**	Public Facilities - Non-Homeless
	Goal Description	Acquire, construct or renovate a building to benefit LMI persons, other than the homeless, by providing services for seniors or persons with disabilities; by providing health care including mental health and substance abuse treatment; by providing childcare or activities for youth; or by providing services to persons in need. Construct or renovate facilities to comply with accessibility requirements.
9	**Goal Name**	Administration
	Goal Description	Administer the CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA Programs.

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Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Table 74 lists the projects the City's CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA programs will carry out and/or fund during the City's fiscal year FY 16.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	BFS - PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION - BHO15AD
2	BFS - FISCAL SUPPORT - BHO15AD
3	DCS CAD - PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION - BHO15AD
4	DCS CBDD - PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION - BHO15AD
5	DCS OWL - WORK READINESS PROGRAM - PS - BHO15SS
6	FAMILY PROMISE OF HAWAII - SUPPORT SERVICES - PS - BHO15SS
7	IHS - RAPID TRIAGE AND INTENSIVE SERVICE COORDINATION FOR VULNERABLE HOMELESS - PS - BHO15SS
8	THE ALCOHOLIC REHAB SERVICES OF HI bda HINA MAUKA - PS - BHO15SS
9	VOLUNTEER LEGAL SERVICES HAWAII - PS - BHO15SS
10	WOMEN IN NEED (WIN) - WIN WITH IOP AND SUPPORT SERVICES - PS - BHO15SS
11	YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF OAHU - TRANSITIONAL HOUSING SERVICES AT FERNHURST - BHO15SS
12	DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES - REHABILITATION LOAN PROGRAM - BHO15HR
13	KALIHI-PALAMA HEALTH CENTER - PALAMA HEALTH CENTER PHASE II - BHO15FH
14	NANAKULI HAWAIIAN HOMESTEAD COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION - AGNES K. COPE HAWAIIAN CULTURAL CENTER - BHO15FR
15	SPECIAL OLYMPICS HAWAII - KAPOLEI SPORTS COMPLEX - BHO15FR
16	WAIANAE DISTRICT COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH AND HOSPITAL BOARD, INC. - MALAMA RENOVATION - BHO15FH
17	BFS - PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION - MHO15AD
18	DCS - TBRA ADMINISTRATION - MHO15AD
19	DCS OWL - TBRA SUBSIDIES - MHO15TB
20	DCS - DOWN PAYMENT LOAN PROGRAM - MHO15AHB
21	DCS - HOUSING FIRST RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - MHO15TB
22	ARTSPACE PROJECTS, INC. - OLA KA `ILIMA ARTSPACE LOFTS - MHO15NC
23	HUI KAUHALE, INC. (HOME - CHDO) - VILLAGES OF MOA'E KU, PHASE III - MHO13CH
24	IHS - Clean & Sober Transitions Out of Homelessness - MHO15TB
25	HOPWA 15 - PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION - HHO15AD
26	HOPWA 15 - GREGORY HOUSE PROGRAM - HHO15FH
27	HOPWA 15 - LIFE FOUNDATION - HHO15FH
28	ESG15 Honolulu (2016)
29	VOLUNTEER LEGAL SERVICES HAWAII - PS - BHO15SS (CDBG ALTERNATE #1)
30	WINDWARD SPOUSE ABUSE SHELTER - PS - BHO15SS (CDBG ALTERNATE #2)

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#	Project Name
31	PARENTS AND CHILDREN TOGETHER - FAMILY PEACE CENTER - PS - BHO15SS (CDBG ALTERNATE #3)
32	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACTION CENTER - DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES - PS - BHO15SS (CDBG ALTERNATE #4)
33	IHS - CLEAN & SOBER TRANSITIONS OUT OF HOMELESSNESS - MHO15TB (HOME ALTERNATE #1)
34	HAWAII COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BOARD - MAHINAKAI AFFORDABLE RENTALS - MHO14NC (HOME ALTERNATE #2)

Table 74 – Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

As a requirement to continuing to receive funds from HUD, the City must submit annually a one-year action plan which details the housing and community development activities that it intends to carry out using monies from HUD entitlement programs (i.e. CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA). The City solicits projects for funding through a Request for Proposal process and may reserve portions of the funding for City-Sponsored Initiatives and for delayed projects carried forward from prior-year Action Plan(s). Subject to the availability of funds, proposals from qualified non-profits and City agencies are solicited annually for CDBG and HOME projects and every two years for HOPWA and ESG.

Funding decisions for the annual Action Plan are based on the needs and strategies identified in the Consolidated Plan. A selection committee comprised of community members nominated by the City Council and the Mayor reviews proposals and recommends funding for both the CDBG and HOME programs. ESG and HOPWA funding recommendations are made by selection committees composed of City staff members.

All funding recommendations are presented to the public for comment and the City Council for approval before being submitted to HUD.

For the CDBG and HOME programs, the City will include a list of alternate projects each year in the Annual Action Plan. If funds become available from program income or because a funded project is delayed, canceled, performed at a lower cost than the budgeted amount, or proves not feasible for funding, the Administration may select an alternate project from the current Annual Action Plan.

In the event that the alternate list is exhausted and/or it is determined that the projects on the alternate list are not feasible for funding in a timely manner or other issues are encountered, which will jeopardize current and/or future HUD entitlement programs funding, the Administration may, in accordance with any applicable ordinance requirements or budget procedures, re-direct funds to any of the following activities, in any order:

- Increased funding for projects selected under the current-year Action Plan or

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previously selected under a prior year Action Plan, where the funds can be spent within twelve (12) months after contract amendment;

- Capital Improvement Projects undertaken by the City that: (1) fulfill the CDBG National Objective of principally benefiting low and moderate income persons; (2) are identified in the City budget; and (3) require additional funding.

- Property acquisition projects either by the City or by non-profit subrecipients that fulfill either the CDBG National Objective of principally benefiting low and moderate income persons or HOME program eligibility requirements;

- Capital Improvement or Acquisition Projects on prior year Alternate Lists that have the requisite approvals and permits in place and are ready for construction so that CDBG funds can be spent within twelve (12) months upon contract execution;

- Other Projects which have previously completed a Competitive Selection process, within the last two years, conducted by the City and County of Honolulu that have the requisite approvals and permits in place and are ready for construction so that CDBG funds can be spent within twelve (12) months upon contract execution; and

- Upon identification of eligible projects and prior to the submission of any required Action Plan amendment or reprogramming resolution, the Administration shall provide the City Council with a list of said projects.

Obstacles to addressing underserved needs stem from a lack of funding, although the City will collaborate with other agencies to address any shortfalls.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	**Project Name**	BFS - PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION - BHO15AD
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration, Planning, and Monitoring
	Funding	CDBG: $494,313
	Description	Provision of grant funds for the Administration of the City's HUD-funded programs. CDBG funds will be used for General Program Administration, eligible under 24 CFR §570.206(a).
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project is administration only.
	Location Description	530 South King Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
	Planned Activities	Funding for 10 positions = 9 FTE. Federal Grants Coordinator (1), Planners (8), and a Senior Clerk Typist (1).
2	**Project Name**	BFS - FISCAL SUPPORT - BHO15AD
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration, Planning, and Monitoring
	Funding	CDBG: $132,632
	Description	Provision of grant funds for fiscal support of HUD-funded programs. CDBG funds will be used for General Program Administration, eligible under 24 CFR §570.206(a).
	Target Date	6/30/2016

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	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project is administration only.
	Location Description	650 South King Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
	Planned Activities	Funding for 3 positions = 2 FTE. This is a continuation project. Accountant II (1) and Accountant III (2)
3	**Project Name**	DCS CAD - PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION - BHO15AD
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: $117,332
	Description	Provision of grant funds for administrative support of the City's Community Assistance Division (CAD).CDBG funds will be used for General Program Administration, eligible under 24 CFR §570.206(a).
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project is administration only.
	Location Description	51 Merchant Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
	Planned Activities	Partial Funding for 9 positions = 6 FTE Branch Chief (1), Rehab Loan Specialists (2), Urban Rehab Inspectors (3), Rehab Loan Clerk (1), and Senior Clerk Typists (2)
4	**Project Name**	DCS CBDD - PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION - BHO15AD
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration, Planning, and Monitoring
	Funding	CDBG: $817,937

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	Description	Provision of grant funds for administrative support of the City's Community-Based Development Division (CBDD).CDBG funds will be used for General Program Administration, eligible under 24 CFR §570.206(a).
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project is administration only.
	Location Description	715 South King Street, Suite 311, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
	Planned Activities	Partial Funding for 10 positions = 10 FTE Administrator (1), Housing and Community Development Specialist (1), Planners (5), Standards and Specifications Clerks (2), and a Senior Clerk Typist (1).
5	**Project Name**	DCS OWL - WORK READINESS PROGRAM - PS - BHO15SS
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homeless
	Funding	CDBG: $320,000
	Description	Provision of grant funds for an employment and work readiness program for persons experiencing homelessness. Services include work readiness and life skills training, financial management, vocational training in a classroom or worksite setting, and job search skills training. This is a continuation project. CDBG funds will be used to provide employment services, eligible under 24 CFR §570.201(e), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in 24 CFR §570.208(a)(2)(i)(A), an activity that benefits a clientele (homeless persons) who are generally presumed to be principally low- and moderate-income persons.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 165 persons experiencing homelessness will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	1505 Dillingham Boulevard, Room 216, Honolulu , Hawaii 96817

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	Planned Activities	Approximately 165 persons experiencing homelessness will be provided services including, but not limited to, work readiness and life skills training, financial management, vocational training in a classroom or worksite setting, and job search skills training.
6	**Project Name**	FAMILY PROMISE OF HAWAII - SUPPORT SERVICES - PS - BHO15SS
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homeless
	Funding	CDBG: $81,000
	Description	Provision of grant funds for staff, contractual, and utilities costs for supportive services to families with children transitioning from homelessness to long term sustainable independence. This is a continuation project. CDBG funds will be used to provide public services, eligible under 24 CFR §570.201(e), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in 24 CFR §570.208(a)(2)(i)(A), an activity that benefits a clientele (homeless persons) who are generally presumed to be principally low- and moderate-income persons.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 200 families with children transitioning from homelessness will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project. ob search skills training.
	Location Description	245 North Kukui Street, Suite 101, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817 and 69 Kainalu Drive, Kailua, Hawaii 96734
	Planned Activities	Approximately 200 families with children transitioning from homelessness will be provided services including, but is not limited to, weekly case management; housing; education and employment assistance; shower and laundry access, computer and telephone centers, family counseling, benefits enrollment support and referrals to other program services. Families are provided with emergency shelter at partnering congregations.
7	**Project Name**	IHS - RAPID TRIAGE AND INTENSIVE SERVICE COORDINATION FOR VULNERABLE HOMELESS - PS - BHO15SS
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Homeless Services

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	Needs Addressed	Homeless
	Funding	CDBG: $212,866
	Description	Provision of grant funds to provide outreach and case management to medically impaired and cognitively impaired persons experiencing homelessness on Oahu. This is a new project. CDBG funds will be used to provide public services, eligible under 24 CFR §570.201(e), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in 24 CFR §570.208(a)(2)(i)(A), an activity that benefits a clientele (homeless persons) who are generally presumed to be principally low- and moderate-income persons.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 200 persons experiencing homelessness will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	350 Sumner Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817 and 546 Kaaahi Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817
	Planned Activities	Approximately 200 persons experiencing homelessness will be provided
8	**Project Name**	THE ALCOHOLIC REHAB SERVICES OF HI bda HINA MAUKA - PS - BHO15SS
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homeless
	Funding	CDBG: $250,000
	Description	Provision of funds to provide adult residential alcohol and other treatment for co-occurring disorders for homeless persons. This is a new project. CDBG funds will be used to provide public services, eligible under 24 CFR §570.201(e), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in 24 CFR §570.208(a)(2)(i)(A), an activity that benefits a clientele (homeless persons) who are generally presumed to be principally low- and moderate-income persons.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 408 persons experiencing homelessness who suffers from chronic substance abuse will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.

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	Location Description	45-845 Pookela Street, Kaneohe, Hawaii
	Planned Activities	Approximately 408 persons experiencing homelessness who suffers from chronic substance abuse will be provided substance abuse case management and assistance with adequate housing placement.
9	**Project Name**	VOLUNTEER LEGAL SERVICES HAWAII - PS - BHO15SS
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homeless
	Funding	CDBG: $44,919
	Description	Provision of funds to provide civil legal support for persons experiencing homelessness and persons at risk of homelessness. This is a new project. CDBG funds will be used to provide public services, eligible under 24 CFR §570.201(e), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in 24 CFR §570.208(a)(2)(i)(A), an activity that benefits a clientele (homeless persons) who are generally presumed to be principally low- and moderate-income persons.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 250 persons experiencing homelessness will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	545 Queen Street, Suite 100, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
	Planned Activities	Approximately 250 persons experiencing homelessness will be provided specialized legal workshops on commonly encountered legal issues, including but not limited to, landlord/tenant; bench warrant recalls, consumer credit; employment; family law; and veterans benefits.
10	**Project Name**	WOMEN IN NEED (WIN) - WIN WITH IOP AND SUPPORT SERVICES - PS - BHO15SS
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homeless
	Funding	CDBG: $146,851

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	Description	Provision of grant funds to provide substance abuse treatment to adult substance abusers. This is a continuation project. CDBG funds will be used to provide substance abuse treatment to adult substance abusers, eligible under 24 CFR §570.201(e), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in 24 CFR §570.208(a)(2)(i)(B), as an activity which requires information on family size and income so that it is evident that at least 51 percent of the clientele are low- and moderate-income persons.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 60 low- and moderate-income individuals who suffer from substance abuse will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	98-939 Moanalua Road, Aiea, Hawaii, 96701
	Planned Activities	Approximately 60 low- and moderate-income individuals who suffer from substance abuse will be provided with services including, but not limited to treatment planning, crisis intervention, individual and group counseling and substance abuse education.
11	**Project Name**	YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF OAHU - TRANSITIONAL HOUSING SERVICES AT FERNHURST - BHO15SS
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homeless
	Funding	CDBG: $116,025
	Description	Provision of grant funds for staff costs to provide self-sufficiency programs at a transitional shelter for women and their children, who are experiencing homelessness. CDBG funds will be utilized for additional staff to provide daily onsite case management including individual service plans for low- and moderate-income women participating in the transitional housing program at the YWCA Fernhurst Residence. Case management is currently being provided offsite by referral partner agencies. This is a continuation project. CDBG funds will be used to provide public services, eligible under 24 CFR §570.201(e), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in 24 CFR §570.208(a)(2)(i)(A), an activity that benefits a clientele (homeless persons) who are generally presumed to be principally low- and moderate-income persons.
	Target Date	9/30/2016

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	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 50 women experiencing homelessness will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	566 Wilder Avenue, Honolulu Hawaii, 96822
	Planned Activities	Approximately 50 women experiencing homelessness will be provided transitional housing; workplace attire and job preparedness; technology skills and job search support; job retention and career advancement; personal presentation training; micro-enterprise training; and financial literacy and budget training.
12	**Project Name**	DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES - REHABILITATION LOAN PROGRAM - BHO15HR
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Housing - Rehabilitation Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: $1,200,000
	Description	Provision of loan funds for the City's Rehabilitation Loan Program, which provides low cost loans to low- and moderate-income homeowners island-wide to make repairs needed to meet basic housing standards, related to health and safety, and energy efficiency improvements. This is a continuation project. CDBG funds will be used for Single-Unit Residential rehab, eligible under 24 CFR §570.202(a)(1), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in 24 CFR §570.208(a)(3), as an activity which provides or improves permanent residential structures that will be occupied by low/mod income households.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 15 low- and moderate-income homeowners will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	This project will support activities that will operate on an islandwide basis.
	Planned Activities	Approximately 15 low- and moderate-income homeowners will be provided low cost loans to make repairs needed to meet basic housing standards, related to health and safety, and energy efficiency improvements.

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13	**Project Name**	KALIHI-PALAMA HEALTH CENTER - PALAMA HEALTH CENTER PHASE II - BHO15FH
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities - Non-Homeless
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: $1,600,000
	Description	Provision of grant funds for the Phase II construction of Kalihi-Palama Health Center's two-phase project, which is intended to consolidate all of their programs under one roof to deliver services more efficiently. CDBG funds will be used to construct a health facility, eligible under 24 CFR §570.201(c), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in 24 CFR §570.208(a)(1), the benefits of which are available to all the residents in a particular area (Kalihi-Palama), where at least 51 percent of the residents are low- and moderate-income persons.
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 17,200 residents from Kalihi-Palama will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	710 North King Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817
	Planned Activities	Construction of Kalihi-Palama Health Center’s Palama Health Center Comprehensive Women and Children’s Health Facility, which will include health and social services for women and children, the Women's, Infants and Children's (WIC) program, an on-site pharmacy and a dental clinic.
14	**Project Name**	NANAKULI HAWAIIAN HOMESTEAD COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION - AGNES K. COPE HAWAIIAN CULTURAL CENTER - BHO15FR
	Target Area	Waianae Region
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities - Non-Homeless
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: $1,000,000

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	Description	Provision of grant funds for the construction of the Agnes K. Cope Hawaiian Cultural Center in Nanakuli. CDBG funds will be used to construct a community center, eligible under 24 CFR §570.201(c), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in 24 CFR §570.208(a)(1), the benefits of which are available to all the residents in a particular area, where at least 51 percent of the residents are low- and moderate-income persons but predominantly services Census Tracts 96.01, 96.03, 96.04, 97.01, 97.02, 98.01, and 98.02.
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 42,259 residents from the Waianae Coast will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	89-102 Farrington Highway, Waianae, Hawaii 96792
	Planned Activities	Construction of the Agnes K. Cope Hawaiian Cultural Center, which will consist of flexible meeting spaces, classrooms for educational and vocational instruction programs, a certified community kitchen, and office spaces.
15	**Project Name**	SPECIAL OLYMPICS HAWAII - KAPOLEI SPORTS COMPLEX - BHO15FR
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities - Non-Homeless
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: $1,000,000
	Description	Provision of funds for the development of a multi-purpose facility in Kapolei for persons with intellectual disabilities. CDBG funds will be used for the construction of a public facility, eligible under 24 CFR §570.201(c), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in 24 CFR §570.208(a)(2)(i)(B), an activity which requires information on family size and income so that it is evident that at least 51 percent of the clientele are low- and moderate-income persons.
	Target Date	6/30/2017

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	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 600 individuals with intellectual disabilities will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	Ewa - TMK: 9-1-017:071 and 9-1-017:088 (por)
	Planned Activities	Construction of Special Olympics Hawaii's Sports Complex, a multi-purpose sports, education, fitness and wellness facility in Kapolei for individuals with intellectual disabilities.
16	**Project Name**	WAIANAE DISTRICT COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH AND HOSPITAL BOARD, INC. - MALAMA RENOVATION - BHO15FH
	Target Area	Waianae Region
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities - Non-Homeless
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: $991,620
	Description	Provision of funds for the construction of a lower level for the Malama Recovery building to house additional Behavioral Health counseling rooms. The additional counseling rooms will allow for the expansion and improvement of health care services to patients in need of behavioral health services. CDBG funds will be used to construct a health facility, eligible under 24 CFR §570.201(c), and will meet the CDBG national objective as an area benefit activity at 24 CFR 570.208(a)(1), the benefits of which are available to all the residents in a particular area, where at least 51 percent of the residents are low- and moderate-income persons but predominantly services Census Tracts 96.01, 96.03, 96.04, 97.01, 97.02, 98.01, and 98.02.
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 42,259 residents from the Waianae Coast will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	86-260 Farrington Highway, Waianae Hawaii, 96792

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	Planned Activities	Construction of the Malama Recovery Building, which will house additional Behavioral Health counseling rooms that will allow for the expansion and improvement of health care services to residents of the Waianae Coast in need of behavioral health services.
17	**Project Name**	BFS - PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION - MHO15AD
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration, Planning, and Monitoring
	Funding	HOME: $107,372
	Description	Provision of grant funds for the administration and coordination of the City's HOME program. HOME funds will be utilized to provide payment of reasonable administrative and planning costs, eligible under 24 CFR §92.205(a)(1).
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project is administration only.
	Location Description	530 South King Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
	Planned Activities	Partial funding for 10 positions = 1 FTE. Federal Grants Coordinator (1), Planners (8), and a Senior Clerk Typist (1). Time sheets are submitted to accurately reflect staff time being charged to the program.
18	**Project Name**	DCS - TBRA ADMINISTRATION - MHO15AD
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration, Planning, and Monitoring
	Funding	HOME: $167,952
	Description	Provision of grant funds for the administration and coordination of the City's TBRA program. HOME funds will be utilized to provide payment of reasonable administrative and planning costs, eligible under 24 CFR §92.205(a)(1).

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	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project is administration only.
	Location Description	1505 Dillingham Boulevard, Room 216, Honolulu , Hawaii 96817
	Planned Activities	Partial funding for 6 positions = 2.10 FTE. Administrator (1), Housing Assistant (1), Community Service Specialists (2), Planner (1), and a Clerk Typist (1).
19	**Project Name**	DCS OWL - TBRA SUBSIDIES - MHO15TB
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homeless
	Funding	HOME: $1,200,000
	Description	Provision of grant funds to expand rental assistance services to eligible low-and moderate-income persons. HOME funds will be utilized to provide tenant-based rental assistance, including security deposits, eligible under 24 CFR §92.205(a)(1).
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 80 low- and moderate-income households will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	1505 Dillingham Boulevard, Room 216, Honolulu , Hawaii 96817
	Planned Activities	Approximately 80 low- and moderate-income households will be provided First rental assistance.
20	**Project Name**	DCS - DOWN PAYMENT LOAN PROGRAM - MHO15AHB
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Housing - Down Payment Assistance

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	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: $250,000
	Description	Provision of grant funds to assist low- and moderate-income, first- time home buyers. HOME funds will be utilized to provide assistance to home buyers, eligible under 24 CFR § 92.205(a)(1).
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 10 low- and moderate-income first- time homebuyers will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	842 Bethel Street Honolulu Hawaii, 96813 and 1000 Uluohia Street Kapolei, Hawaii 96707
	Planned Activities	Approximately 10 low- and moderate-income first- time homebuyers will be provided zero interest down payment loans.
21	**Project Name**	DCS - HOUSING FIRST RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - MHO15TB
	Target Area	Waikiki Region Waianae Region Downtown Region
	Goals Supported	Housing First - Housing
	Needs Addressed	Homeless
	Funding	HOME: $1,200,000
	Description	Provision of grant funds to provide Housing First rental assistance services to eligible low-and moderate-income persons. HOME funds will be utilized to provide tenant-based rental assistance, including security deposits, eligible under 24 CFR §92.205(a)(1).
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 80 low- and moderate-income households will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	715 South King Street, Suite 311, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96813

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	Planned Activities	Approximately 80 low- and moderate-income households will be provided Housing First rental assistance.
22	**Project Name**	ARTSPACE PROJECTS, INC. - OLA KA `ILIMA ARTSPACE LOFTS - MHO15NC
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Housing - Development
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: $1,200,000
	Description	Provision of grant funds for the construction of a 6-story, 84-unit, affordable, multi-ethnic, workforce housing for Hawaii's artists and their families. Project also includes a cultural center for teaching and performing hula music and other traditional practices. Commercial space for arts-related business, 96 parking spaces, and permanent home for PA`I Foundation, a nonprofit whose mission is to preserve and perpetuate Hawaiian culture and traditions. HOME funds will be utilized to develop and support affordable rental housing, through new construction, eligible under 24 CFR §92.205(a)(1).
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 84 low- and moderate-income households will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	1025 Waimanu Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
	Planned Activities	Construction of 84 affordable rental units for low- and moderate-income artists and their families.
23	**Project Name**	HUI KAUHALE, INC. (HOME - CHDO) - VILLAGES OF MOA'E KU, PHASE III - MHO13CH
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Housing - Development
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: $800,000

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	Description	Provision of funds to develop affordable rental housing for households at or below 60% Area Median Income (AMI). The project is being conducted in 3 phases and Phase III will consist of 3 two-story (52 units), garden style multi-family building clusters surrounding central courtyards and tot lots. The units will consist of a mix of one-, two- and three-bedroom multifamily units serving households between 30% to 60% AMI. HOME funds will be utilized to develop and support affordable rental housing, through new construction, eligible under 24 CFR §92.205(a)(1).
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 52 low- and moderate-income households will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	91-1290 Renton Road, Ewa Beach, Hawaii 96706
	Planned Activities	Construction of 52 affordable rental units for low- and moderate-income households.
24	**Project Name**	IHS - Clean & Sober Transitions Out of Homelessness - MHO15TB
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homeless
	Funding	HOME: $182,895
	Description	Provision of grant funds to provide rental assistance and supportive services to homeless adults who are substance abusers. HOME funds will be utilized to provide tenant-based rental assistance, including security deposits, eligible under 24 CFR §92.205(a)(1).
	Target Date	6/30/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 40 persons experiencing homelessness who are substance abusers will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	546 Kaaahi Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817
	Planned Activities	Approximately 40 persons experiencing homelessness who are substance abusers will be provided rental assistance and supportive services.

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25	**Project Name**	HOPWA 15 - PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION - HHO15AD
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration, Planning, and Monitoring
	Funding	HOPWA: $13,038
	Description	Provision of funds for administrative support of the HOPWA program. HOPWA funds will be utilized to provide payment of reasonable administrative expense, eligible under 24 CFR §574.300(b)(10)(i).
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project is administration only.
	Location Description	715 South King Street, Suite 311, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
	Planned Activities	Partial Funding for 1 position = .5 FTE. Planner (1)
26	**Project Name**	HOPWA 15 - GREGORY HOUSE PROGRAM - HHO15FH
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Services to LMI Population
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	HOPWA: $349,910
	Description	Provision of funds for tenant-based rental assistance, short-term rent/mortgage/utility assistance, supportive services, and administrative expenses to support persons with HIV/AIDS. HOPWA funds will be utilized to provide the following: Project- or tenant-based rental assistance ($275,000), eligible under 24 CFR §574.300(b)(5);Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility payments ($28,417), eligible under 24 CFR § 574.300(b)(6);Supportive services ($22,000), eligible under 24 CFR §574.300(b)(7); and Payment of reasonable administrative expense ($24,493), eligible under 24 CFR §574.300(b)(10)(ii).
	Target Date	9/30/2016

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	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 35 persons with HIV/AIDS and their families will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	200 North Vineyard Boulevard, Suite A310, Honolulu Hawaii, 96817
	Planned Activities	Approximately 35 persons with HIV/AIDS and their families will be provided tenant-based rental assistance, short-term rent/mortgage/utility assistance, and supportive services.
27	**Project Name**	HOPWA 15 - LIFE FOUNDATION - HHO15FH
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Services to LMI Population
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	HOPWA: $71,668
	Description	Provision of funds for supportive services to support persons with HIV/AIDS. HOPWA funds will be utilized to provide supportive services ($71,668), eligible under 24 CFR §574.300(b)(7).
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 150 persons with HIV/AIDS and their families will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	677 Ala Moana Boulevard, Honolulu Hawaii, 96813
	Planned Activities	Approximately 150 persons with HIV/AIDS will be provided supportive services.
28	**Project Name**	ESG15 Honolulu (2016)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Homeless Services Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homeless

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	Funding	ESG: $676,821 General Fund: $676,821
	Description	Provision of grant funds for operating expenses and essential services for homeless shelters; financial assistance, housing relocation and stabilization services for a homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing program; and program administration.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 2,481 persons experiencing homelessness and 208 households at-risk of becoming homeless will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Approximately 233 persons experiencing homelessness and 208 households at-risk of becoming homeless will be provided financial assistance, housing relocation and stabilization services. Approximately 2,248 persons experiencing homelessness will be provided essential services and shelter.
29	**Project Name**	VOLUNTEER LEGAL SERVICES HAWAII - PS - BHO15SS (CDBG ALTERNATE #1)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homeless
	Funding	CDBG: $44,759
	Description	Provision of funds to provide civil legal support for persons experiencing homelessness and persons at risk of homelessness. CDBG funds will be used to provide public services, eligible under 24 CFR §570.201(e), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in 24 CFR §570.208(a)(2)(i)(A), an activity that benefits a clientele (homeless persons) who are generally presumed to be principally low- and moderate-income persons.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 250 persons experiencing homelessness will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.

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	Location Description	545 Queen Street, Suite 100, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
	Planned Activities	Approximately 250 persons experiencing homelessness will be provided specialized legal workshops on commonly encountered legal issues, including but not limited to, landlord/tenant; bench warrant recalls, consumer credit; employment; family law; and veterans benefits.
30	**Project Name**	WINDWARD SPOUSE ABUSE SHELTER - PS - BHO15SS (CDBG ALTERNATE #2)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: $298,835
	Description	Provision of grant funds to provide emergency shelter, clothing, life skills training, support and referral services to women and children victimized by domestic violence. CDBG funds will be used to provide services to battered and abused spouses, eligible under 24 CFR §570.201(e), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in 24 CFR §570.208(a)(2)(i)(A), an activity that benefits a clientele (battered spouses and children) who are generally presumed to be principally low- and moderate-income persons.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 110 low- and victims of domestic violence will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	Location Suppressed
	Planned Activities	Approximately 110 low- and victims of domestic violence will be provided emergency shelter, personal safety planning, advocacy, and case management services.
31	**Project Name**	PARENTS AND CHILDREN TOGETHER - FAMILY PEACE CENTER - PS - BHO15SS (CDBG ALTERNATE #3)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: $236,969

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	Description	Provision of funds for PACT's Family Peace Center, which provides crisis-oriented case management, crisis-response group and in-person court or medical accompaniment to victims of domestic violence and their children. CDBG funds will be used to provide services to battered and abused spouses, eligible under 24 CFR §570.201(e), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in 24 CFR §570.208(a)(2)(i)(A), an activity that benefits a clientele (battered spouses and children) who are generally presumed to be principally low- and moderate-income persons.
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 425 victims of domestic violence will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	1505 Dillingham Boulevard, #208, Honolulu Hawaii, 96817
	Planned Activities	Approximately 425 victims of domestic violence will be provided crisis-oriented case management, crisis-response group and in-person court or medical accompaniment.
32	**Project Name**	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACTION CENTER - DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES - PS - BHO15SS (CDBG ALTERNATE #4)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: $192,941
	Description	Provision of funds for the Domestic Violence Action Center, which provides civil legal services to survivors of domestic violence, including representation in divorce, custody, post-decree, and restraining order cases; advocacy to survivors contemplating or actually leaving the relationships; telephone Helpline assistance, referrals and safety planning. CDBG funds will be used to provide services to battered and abused spouses, eligible under 24 CFR §570.201(e), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in 24 CFR §570.208(a)(2)(i)(A), an activity that benefits a clientele (battered spouses and children) who are generally presumed to be principally low- and moderate-income persons.
	Target Date	9/30/2016

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	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 82 victims of domestic violence will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	Location Suppressed
	Planned Activities	Approximately 82 victims of domestic violence will be provided services including, but are not limited to, crisis support, safety planning, risk assessment, housing, financial assistance, and counseling for victims and their children. Legal representation will be provided by licensed attorneys on divorce, paternity, protection orders, and post decree proceedings.
33	**Project Name**	IHS - CLEAN & SOBER TRANSITIONS OUT OF HOMELESSNESS - MHO15TB (HOME ALTERNATE #1)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	Homeless Prevention
	Needs Addressed	Homeless
	Funding	HOME: $151,593
	Description	Provision of grant funds to provide rental assistance and supportive services to homeless adults who are substance abusers. HOME funds will be utilized to provide tenant-based rental assistance, including security deposits, eligible under 24 CFR § 92.205(a)(1).
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 89 persons experiencing homelessness who are substance abusers will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	546 Kaaahi Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817
	Planned Activities	Approximately 89 persons experiencing homelessness who are substance abusers will be provided rental assistance and supportive services.
34	**Project Name**	HAWAII COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BOARD - MAHINAKAI AFFORDABLE RENTALS - MHO14NC (HOME ALTERNATE #2)
	Target Area	Waianae Region

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	Goals Supported	Housing - Development
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME: $1,600,000
	Description	Provision of funds to develop 52 multifamily affordable rental units serving households between 50% to 60% AMI, featuring a mix of 1, 2 and 3 bedroom units. HOME funds will be utilized to develop and support affordable rental housing, through new construction, eligible under 24 CFR §92.205(a)(1).
	Target Date	9/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 52 low-income households will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	85-271 Mahinaau Road, Waianae, Hawaii 96792
	Planned Activities	Construction of 52 affordable rental units for low income households.

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AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

The City Housing First Model to end homelessness will be focusing funds to the Waianae Coast, Downtown Honolulu, and East Honolulu areas.

In addition there has been no change to the Wahiawa NRSA application; therefore, attached as Appendix 8 (ConPlan) is the previously approved Wahiawa NRSA application for HUD approval.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Wahiawa	0
Waikiki Region	3
Waianae Region	11
Downtown Region	3
Citywide	83

Table 75 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The regions for the City's Housing First Model to end homelessness are local priority areas based on the City's strategic development scheme and assessment.

In 2012, the Honolulu City Council passed Resolution 12-11, which stated that no less than 20% of all CDBG funds shall be expended on programs undertaken in NRSAs; therefore, the City will continue to support the strategic plan of its existing eligible NRSA and is committed to support the creation of new NRSAs.

Discussion

The City anticipates commencing its Housing First Scattered Site Model during the Action Plan year and begin to reduce chronic homelessness in the City and Count of Honolulu.

The City received only one (1) proposal for a project located within an anticipated NRSA area; unfortunately, the project was not recommended for funding by the Selection Committee. The City will continue to provide technical assistance to its existing anticipated NRSA and will support the creation of new NRSAs.

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Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The Consolidated Plan priorities are based on the results of conducting needs assessments and market analyses, consultations with community groups, an on-line survey and collaborations with other agencies. Through the consultation process the City has identified the lack of affordable housing to be one of the highest priority needs for the next five year period and anticipates funding the following affordable housing priorities:

- Development of new and preservation of existing affordable and special needs rental housing.
- Low-interest down payment loans and closing costs to low- and moderate-income homebuyers.
- Low-interest rehabilitation loans to low- and moderate-income homeowners to correct conditions in deteriorated homes.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	180
Non-Homeless	161
Special-Needs	0
Total	341

Table 76 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	180
The Production of New Units	136
Rehab of Existing Units	15
Acquisition of Existing Units	10
Total	341

Table 77 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

See discussion above.

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AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA) owns and operates public housing for the State of Hawaii. The City and the four other Hawaii counties work with the HPHA on public and assisted housing as necessary.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

At this time, the City currently has no plans to contribute federal funds to public housing.

Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

Not applicable.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

Not applicable.

Discussion

At this time, the City currently has no plans to contribute federal funds to public housing.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

Homelessness is the top priority of the City Administration and City Council. It is also a top concern expressed by the public. The dire situation is captured by data collected and reported through the State's 2014 Homeless Service Utilization Report and Point in Time Count Report.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

Within the Partners In Care - Oahu Continuum of Care (PIC), there are providers who specialize in providing outreach and assistance to homeless individuals and families.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (HEARTH) Act, enacted into law on May 20, 2009, consolidates three of the separate homeless assistance programs administered by HUD under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act into a single grant program, revised the Emergency Shelter Grants program and renamed it the HEARTH Act Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program and referred to as the Emergency Solutions Grants Program. The HEARTH Act also codifies into law the Continuum of Care planning process, a longstanding part of HUD's application process to assist homeless persons by providing greater coordination in responding to their needs. Under the 1999 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Program competitive grant there are three categories: Supportive Housing Program (SHP), Shelter Plus Care Program (S+C) and Moderate Rehabilitation for Single Room Occupancy Dwellings Program (SRO). The Transitional Housing Program element of the Supportive Housing Program provides rehabilitation funding to create transitional shelters for the homeless, as well as operating funds for supportive services programs. The Supplemental Assistance For Facilities To Assist The Homeless Program (SAFAH) supplements assistance provided under the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program or Supportive Housing Program. These funds can be used for emergency shelters, transitional and permanent housing, supportive services, property acquisition/rehabilitation and operating expenses.

The City will continue to utilize the Emergency Solutions Grant to fund Emergency Shelter Services (essential services and operational costs) to assist shelters and transitional housing programs with the operating costs of those facilities. Rapid Re-Housing, under ESG, allows persons in emergency and transitional housing programs that come from the streets and or shelters to be quickly housed.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and

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families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The Housing First approach to end homelessness represents the City's broad and long-term strategy for ending homelessness.

Also, the active involvement of the Continuum-in-Care Oahu (Partners-in-Care Oahu) in identifying priorities for allocating ESG funds. It also involves the deployment of a vulnerability assessment indexing tool to ensure that needs of eligible clients are addressed successfully and it requires benchmarking, e.g. *Homeless Management Information System* (*HMIS*) and Point in Time Count reporting.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

The City's residents are served by mainstream programs and services of: the State of Hawaii DOH including its Health Adult Mental Health Division (AMHD) programs; DHS including its Benefit, Employment, and Support Services Division programs, Social Service Division programs (BESSD), HEALTH-MedQuest Division programs, Office of Youth Services (OYS) programs, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) programs; the City and County Oahu WorkLinks programs for employers, jobseekers and youth programs; and the City and County Community-Based Development Division programs. An Oahu Homeless Help Card offer a glimpse of the services and facilities that are part of the network serving homeless clients (See Appendix 8).

The DOH AMHD implements discharge planning for all State Hospital patients 90 days prior to discharge and assigns case managers. It tracks individuals at-risk of losing housing after initial discharge and mandates that case managers include a plan for transitioning the individual into permanent living arrangements. It also provides an AMHD ACCESS line for helping clients in situations where case management services fell apart. The AMHD has housing providers for homeless clients and these providers are selected through the State's purchase of goods and services process. As such, the housing facilities can change from time to time.

The DOH implements PATH or Project for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness, a new project funded by the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Services Administration (SAMSA) to provide new substance abuse and mental health services to assist in maintaining housing.

The State Homelessness Program Office operates within the State's BESSD and administers various contracts for the provision of shelter, housing, services for the homeless or those at-risk of becoming homeless. Among these are those that may fund entities focusing on particular homeless sub-populations, e.g. veterans.

The City and County's Oahu WorkLinks Program implements a work readiness and rent-to-work program that targets homeless individuals, older and young adults. The City's Rent To Work program provides temporary rental assistance with HOME funds to eligible individuals experiencing homelessness and provides case management, financial literacy and work readiness training, and employment services with CDBG funds to enhance these individuals' self-sufficiency.

Discussion

The City's Housing First approach to end homelessness is a major factor to address homelessness.

Also, the City's ESG Program is designed to support activities that provide basic shelter and essential supportive services to persons experiencing homelessness or at-risk of experiencing homelessness.

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AP-70 HOPWA Goals - 91.220 (l)(3)

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	100
Tenant-based rental assistance	35
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Total	135

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AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

As previously discussed in Section MA-40 - Barriers to Affordable Housing of the 2016 – 2020 Consolidated Plan, the City is considered to have one of the strictest land use laws in the United States with the government having an unprecedented degree of control over land development. Regulations which were implemented to address environmental concerns and to establish systematic land use review procedures have protected regulations also protect sensitive environmental and cultural resources, facilitate connectivity, and maintain public health and safety. The City also has regulations pertaining to the production of affordable housing; however, they are not generating enough housing to meet the needs of households earning 80 percent (80%) or less of the average median income of the City and County of Honolulu (AMI).

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

The City is in the process of revising its Affordable Housing Rules for Unilateral Agreements. Currently the Unilateral Agreement requires thirty-percent (30%) of housing, in projects of ten units or more that involve rezoning, be affordable to households earning 80% to 140% AMI for a minimum of ten (10) years. Of this thirty percent (30%), a minimum of twenty percent (20%)the total units must be affordable to those earning up to 120% AMI, of which ten percent (10%) of the total units must be affordable to those earning up to 80% AMI.

In order to address the need for more affordable housing, the City is proposing that the Unilateral Agreement be updated to require projects of ten units or more that involve rezoning meet the following minimum affordable housing requirements:

- For Construction of On-Site Affordable Housing:

  (a) If rental affordable units are provided, a minimum of fifteen percent (15%) of the total units must affordable to households earning eighty percent (80%) of the area median income for Honolulu AMI or lower;

  (b) If for-sale affordable units are provided, a minimum of thirty percent (30%)of the total units must be affordable to households earning 120 percent of AMI or lower; and

  (c) The minimum period of affordability shall be no less than thirty (30) years and no more than sixty (60) years.

- For Construction of Off-Site Affordable Housing:

  (a) Only affordable rental units will be allowed, and a minimum of twenty percent (20%) of the total units must be affordable to households earning eighty percent (80%)of AMI or lower; and

  (b) The minimum period of affordability shall be no less than thirty (30) years and no more than sixty (60) years.

- Alternative--In Lieu of Construction Fee:

  A fee equivalent to the cost of constructing a percentage of the total units as affordable shall be paid into the Affordable Housing Fund. The amount of the fee shall be updated regularly to reflect current construction costs.

Discussion:

Resolution 15-83 amending the City's policy with respect to affordable housing requirements in Unilateral Agreements was introduced to the Honolulu City Council on March 24, 2015, and was discussed during the April 2, 2015, Zoning and Planning Committee. The Resolution received strong opposition form the construction industry and did not pass the Committee hearing. However, the City remains committed to address the need for more affordable housing and will continue to look for alternative methods to break down the barriers to affordable housing.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The actions listed below are Actions taken by City to meet the requirements of §91.320(j). Other Actions include Meeting Underserved Needs, Fostering and Maintaining Affordable Housing, Lead-Based Paint Hazard Mitigation, Reducing Poverty-Level Households, Developing Institutional Structure, and Coordination of Housing and Services.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City has identified the following actions to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs:

- Housing First approach to end homelessness, which reverses the existing practice of “stabilizing” conditions first before helping a client find housing.
- Collaboration with other agencies to address funding shortfalls.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City has identified the following actions to foster and maintain affordable housing:

- Prioritize HOME funds for the creation and maintenance of affordable housing.
- Down Payment Loan Program, which provides low-interest down payment loans and closing costs to low and moderate income homebuyers.
- Rehabilitation Loan Program, which provides low-interest loans to low and moderate income homeowners to correct conditions in deteriorated homes.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City has identified the following actions to reduce lead-based paint hazards:

- Provide each family receiving federal assistance information regarding Lead Based Paint (LBP) hazards.
- Increase access to housing without LBP hazards through the development of new housing stock.
- Require projects that involve children to plan for reduction of LBP hazards relates to the extent of LBP poisoning and hazards by testing for the presence of lead, mitigating or removing potential hazards, increasing safer environments, and requiring third-party certified clearances.
- LBP hazard reduction is integrated into housing policies and programs by

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incorporating clauses requiring contractor's to use safe work practices; and, in cases of LBP removal, to follow Federal and State regulations.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City has identified the following actions to reduce the number of poverty-level families:

- Commencement of the City's Housing First approach to end homelessness.
- Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program rental subsidies to extremely low- and low-income families that are primarily elderly, disabled and those with special needs.
- Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program to help families obtain employment that will lead to economic independence and self-sufficiency.
- Homeownership Option Program (HOP), which allows eligible Section 8 families to apply their Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program assistance towards a homeownership subsidy rather than rent. Eligible families receive case management services, credit repair counseling, money management education, and referrals to community homebuyer education classes.
- Provide employment training to economically disadvantaged adults and youth, including case management, occupational skills training, educational remediation, motivation and life skills training, job development and placement, and support services such as child care and transportation.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City has identified the following actions to produce an institutional structure:

- Provide technical assistance and capacity building support for non-profits.
- Strengthen the partnerships between the City, State, and HUD.
- Collaborate with the State of Hawaii in the creation of affordable housing.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

The City has identified the following actions to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies:

- Collaborate with public and private housing advocates, housing developers, and social service agencies to identify opportunities to work together to produce affordable and supportive housing.

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- Collaborate with agencies providing supportive services to the homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless to avoid duplication of services.

- Support the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness as it continues its collaborative efforts to develop strategies to address homeless issues.

Discussion:

See discussion above.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(l)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	**0**

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income.Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

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HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

   The City does not provide any other forms of investment beyond those identified in Section 92.205.

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

   The procedure used for the City's Downpayment Loan Program is a recapture procedure. DCS enforces the recapture provisions, which requires homebuyers to occupy the units for a minimum of ten (10) years or repay the prorated portion of the loan. The recapture requirement is written in the Downpayment Loan Program Procedures, as well as in the Use Restriction Agreement drafted for homebuyer closings.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

   Currently the City does not use HOME funds to acquire units. However, if units are acquired with HOME funds, the City will utilize both the recapture and resale provisions to ensure the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds. The provision will be determined based on underwriting criteria at the time of review and negotiation of the funding to the project. The provision will be described in the contract between the City and the Developer.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

   The City does not use HOME funds to refinance existing debt.

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Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

Reference 91.220(l)(4)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

   The written standards for providing ESG assistance are attached as Appendix 11.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

   Hale O Malama (HOM) is the Honolulu Continuum of Care Coordinated Entry System. It operates as a central gathering point of client data, case conferences, and referrals throughout the continuum. At this time, client data consists primarily of information gathered through the Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization and Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) which is collected by outreach workers and shelter case managers.

   The non-profit PHOCUSED serves as the backbone support organization on behalf of the Honolulu CoC to assist in the setup and planning work, entering in the VI-SPDATs, convening regional case conferences, conducting trainings, and coordinating referrals with the CoC. HOM is comprised of CoC funded partners as well as non-traditional providers of care to homeless populations from the healthcare sector.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

   In early July 2014, a draft allocation for the FY16 Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program was approved by the City's Director of Community Service. The FY16 allocation represented a departure from previous allocations which focused on funding for shelter operations and homelessness prevention activities. In FY16, the decision was made to allocate more resources to rapid re-housing to reflect the City's emphasis on housing the homeless.

   The City solicited input from Partners in Care (PIC), the City and County of Honolulu's Continuum of Care, through a presentation of the FY16 allocation at PIC's July 15, 2014 general meeting. During the presentation, questions were raised about the Request for Proposals process (e.g. "When will the RFP be released?"); however, there were no comments about the allocation amounts. PIC members were also given the opportunity to provide written comments to the City's Department of Community Services by Monday, July 28, 2014. No comments were received by that date.

   A Request for Proposals (RFP) was released on Wednesday, September 17, 2014. Potential applicants were informed of the RFP on September 18, 2014, through a

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public notice in the Star-Advertiser and through an email to the 500+ stakeholders who had registered with Budget and Fiscal Services' HUD funding opportunities email notification system. In addition, the Office of the Hawaii State Coordinator on Homelessness also sent an email to its constituents regarding the RFP.

Hard copies of the application were available for pick-up at the Department of Community Services main office. Electronic versions were also available on request. An informational meeting was held on Wednesday, October 8, 2014 from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. During the meeting, an overview of the ESG program and the RFP process was given which was followed by a question and answer period. Interested parties were also provided the opportunity to ask questions via phone calls or emails.

All of the proposals were reviewed for eligibility by a City staff member, before being forwarded to a three member selection committee comprised of City staff, which evaluated and scored all eligible proposals.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

   In developing ESG policies and funding allocations, the City works with PIC, the Honolulu CoC's decision making body that consists of government agencies, non-profit service providers, faith-based groups, other community agencies and consumers.

   PIC actively works to engage homeless and formerly homeless persons and has reserved a position on its Executive Committee for a homeless or formerly homeless person.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

   Performance Standards are included with the ESG Program Standards attached as Appendix 11.

Discussion:

See discussion above.

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List of Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	**Data Source Name** Statewide Homeless Point-in-Time Count
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. The State of Hawaii Department of Human Services Homeless Program Office and the City and County of Honolulu Department of Community Services
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. An annual statewide count of homeless individuals and households; subpopulations throughout Oahu, Maui, Kauai and Hawaii; estimate of homeless singles and persons in households with children; estimate of the number of chronically homeless individuals and families according to HUD's definition of chronically homeless.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Among others, HUD annual grant application for Continuum Care (CoC) Homeless Assistance Programs funding requires the Honolulu and Balance of State Continua to produce "statistically reliable, unduplicated counts or estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locates on a one-day point in time.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Comprehensive and follows HUD-approved methodologies. The Count is a result of a methodology-in-progress.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2005 to 2014.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete up to 2014.
2	**Data Source Name** American Community Survey
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. U.S. Census Bureau
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Annual nationwide survey on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics about our nation's population every year.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Tool for communities to use to see how they are changing. It ensures that decisions about the future of communities can be made using the best data available.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? ACS contacts over 3.5M households across the country every year.

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	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 1 year estimates, 3 year estimates, and 5 year estimates. The 3 year estimates balance the need for currency and precision of data.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? The latest releases per www.census.gov are 2013 ACS for year estimates; 2011-2013 for 3 year estimates; 2009-2013 for five year estimates.
3	**Data Source Name** DBEDT Data Warehouse
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. State of Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT)
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Includes US Census Bureau Population Estimate Series
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? These are US Census Bureau Data
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Statewide, local areas, and subpopulations
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? Census time period
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
4	**Data Source Name** Living Situation Profile for AHMD Consumers
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. DOH Behavioral Health Administration
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. March 7, 2013 Handout- DOH Behavioral Health Administration Homeless Overview/Accomplishment
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Legislative Task Force Informational Briefing
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Statewide by gender and age range

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? Not Determined
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? complete
5	**Data Source Name** CAPER
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. City and County of Honolulu
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Performance Results for CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA including Estimates of Unmet Need (HOPWA)
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? A HUD requirement for funding
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? City and County of Honolulu. Data of reporting entities only.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? Annual
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
6	**Data Source Name** Affordable Housing Inventory
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. State of Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC)
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. This list represents an inventory of the State of Hawaii's affordable housing projects. The list includes affordable housing projects owned by private, non-profit or governmental entities, developed with funding or support from federal, state or county resources.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? State Inventory of Affordable Housing Units.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? It excludes homeless services agencies and homeless shelters or community housing facilities serving persons with disabilities.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? The latest date is June 30, 2014
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
7	**Data Source Name** Fair Market Rent
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. HUD
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. HUD calculation of what is Fair Market Rent is for five sizes of units (efficiency/studio, 1 bdrm, 2 bdrm, 3 bdrm and 4 bdrm) in selected geographic areas.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Primarily used to determine payment standard amount for Housing Choice Voucher program. It serves as a rent ceiling in the HOME rental assistance program.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Distribution of data is at the county levels.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? Annual
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
8	**Data Source Name** Rent Trend Data
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Rent Jungle Company
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Apartment and Rental Housing Industry data collected via web-crawling technology
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Interactive information for online searchers
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? na
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? Rolling data

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? unknown
9	**Data Source Name** HUD COC HAP Housing Inventory Count Report
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. HUD
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Reports provide a snapshot of a CoC's HIC, an inventory of housing conducted annually during the last ten days in January, and are available at the national and state level, as well as for each CoC. The reports tally the number of beds and units available on the night designated for the count by program type, and include beds dedicated to serve persons who are homeless as well as persons in Permanent Supportive Housing. New for this year, the reports also include data on beds dedicated to serve specific sub-populations of persons.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? For CoC HAP.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Nationwide, State, CoC area.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? Annual (count as of January)
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete. Some variables have no available data for CoC Oahu area.
10	**Data Source Name** Occupational Employment and Growth Honolulu MSA
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. State of Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations Research and Statistics Office
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Using US BLS Standards of Occupations, employment projections by occupation groups for the State of Hawaii and each of its counties. Using US BLS North American Industry Classification (NAIC) System, employment projections by industry for the State of Hawaii and each of its counties.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Official source of labor market information data for the State of Hawaii.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? BLS is nationwide. DLIR covers State and 4 Counties including Honolulu.

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	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? Every 10 years.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete but projections may be updated using a different base year.
11	**Data Source Name** Gregory House Program HOPWA CAPER, PY 2013
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Gregory House Program
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. CAPER Data
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? CAPER reporting
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? Annually reported by Gregory House as part of CAPER Report
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? PY 2013
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete for PY 2013

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Appendix 1

2014 Honolulu Homeless Point-in-Time Count

City and County of Honolulu
Homeless Point-in-Time Count 2014
Methodology and Results

Prepared By:

The City & County of Honolulu
Department of Community Services

The State of Hawaii
Department of Human Service, Homeless Programs Office

Partners in Care - Oahu Continuum of Care

May 2014

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Acknowledgements

Thank you to the agencies and individuals who contributed their time, expertise, and other resources to conduct the 2014Point-in-Time (PIT) Count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless. The City & County of Honolulu, State of Hawaii, Department of Human Services, Homeless Programs Office, and Partners in Care[1] would like to recognize the following people, organizations, and public and private agencies for participating in this project:

2014 PIT Count Planning Members

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- Hawaii Job Corps, Bob Starkman
- Helping Hands Hawaii
- Hoomau Ke Ola
- KA PAALANA
- Salvation Army
- University of Hawaii at Manoa
- Windward Homeless Coalition

[1] Partners in Care is a membership organization of homeless service providers, other professionals, units of local and state government, service utilizers, and other community representatives located on Oahu, Hawaii. PIC is a planning, coordinating, and advocacy body that develop recommendations for programs and services to fill gaps in Oahu's Continuum of Care for homeless persons.

A special Mahalo to the numerous individuals and organizations who donated gifts for persons and families experiencing homelessness that were distributed during the Point-in-Time Count and to the many volunteers that helped coordinate and carry out the interviews and count.

Background and Project Overview

Background

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) annual grant application for Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Assistance Programs funding requires the Honolulu CoC or Partners In Care (PIC), to produce "statistically reliable, unduplicated counts or estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations on a one-day point in time." The 2014 PIT Count date for the City & County of Honolulu was January 22nd, 2014.

The City & County of Honolulu, Department of Community Services (DCS), the State of Hawaii, Department of Human Services (DHS), Homeless Programs Office, and PIC collaborated to develop the methodology for the count and worked diligently with homeless service providers to plan the logistics and develop the survey instruments in accordance with HUD's guidelines.

Objectives

The objective of the 2014 PIT Count was to obtain an accurate estimate of Oahu's sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations on January 22, 2014 in conjunction with:

- Obtaining an overall count of homeless individuals and households in specific subpopulations throughout Oahu;
- Obtaining an estimate of the number of homeless singles and persons in households with children;
- Obtaining an estimate of the number of chronically homeless individuals and families according to HUD's definition of chronically homeless.

The Hawaii Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) was utilized to extract data for both the sheltered and unsheltered counts. The HMIS is a statewide database that was established in 2002 for recording homeless client and service data in an accurate and uniform manner in order to track program outputs and outcomes for reporting and funding purposes. All homeless service providers receiving funding at the federal, state, or local level are required to participate in the HMIS. Some privately funded agencies voluntarily use the HMIS, which is highly encouraged.

The City received HUD's permission to deviate from the conventional one-night unsheltered PIT Count methodology and to instead conduct a seven-day physical count from Thursday, January 23, 2014 to Wednesday, January 29, 2014.All unsheltered persons encountered by field staff were asked "Where did you sleep this past Tuesday, January 22nd?" as well as other survey questions. The surveys used are attached as appendices three and four.

The unsheltered homeless count used survey instruments based on criteria from HUD's *Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless* for use by field staff to document unsheltered responses. The surveys for unsheltered persons on the night of January 22, 2014 were entered into the PIT Count module of the HMIS, which has response fields for all of the survey questions. The surveyed participant's name was searched for in the HMIS to determine whether the person had ever been

entered into the HMIS database. Surveyed respondents existing in the HMIS had some of their demographic information populated by corresponding response fields to streamline the data entry process in the PIT module. Staff performing data entry could edit the populated fields if information was not current. After all surveys were entered into the PIT module, the data were analyzed to obtain the statistics needed by HUD and referenced in this report.

The following unsheltered encounters were not included in the unsheltered homeless count: 1) persons who stated that they had been sheltered on the night of January 22, 2014, 2) persons who were approached to complete a survey, but indicated that they had already been surveyed and 3) persons who did not indicate where they had slept on January 22, 2014, 4) Surveys with little or no information.

The vast majority of sheltered homeless statistics were derived from HMIS client and intake data Emergency, Transitional, and Safe Haven programs were contacted prior to 1/22/14 and instructed that all clients sleeping in their facility on the night of the count needed to have active intakes in the HMIS. Agencies were advised to make sure that all client data were current so that subpopulation data could be as reliable as possible. Follow-up with specific service providers was also conducted to verify that HMIS listings matched the nightly census. Shelters not participating in the HMIS (e.g. DV shelters) were contacted individually to provide the number of homeless individuals and families residing at their shelters on the night of the count, in addition to providing specific subpopulation data.

PIT planning meetings were conducted several times in the month leading up to the count and were attended by staff from HUD, the City, State, PIT Team Coordinators; homeless service providers, and interested CoC members. The purpose of these meetings was to refine the count's methodology, provide instructions, and obtain feedback regarding the survey instruments used for the unsheltered counts.

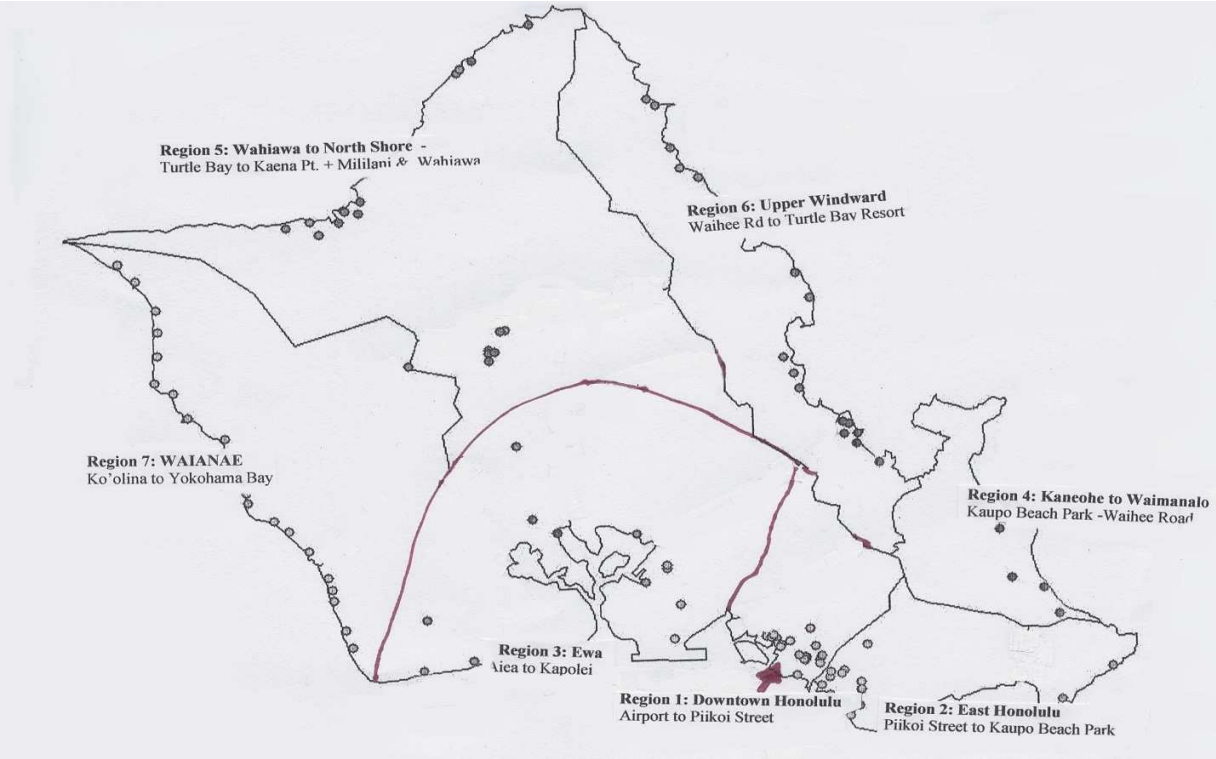
Separate trainings took place for field staff conducting the unsheltered PIT. These trainings provided an overview of the purpose and methodology for the PIT, safety tips, recommended materials to bring during the field work, and practice regarding the use of the survey instruments. Additionally, PIT Team Coordinators provided training in the field before the count to ensure that all volunteers understood how to use the survey. The PIT materials provided to surveyors are displayed in appendices five through nine.

Point-in-Time Count Teams

PIT teams were composed of outreach workers from service agencies that regularly perform outreach to unsheltered individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Teams were assigned to a region where they regularly provide outreach services so field staff could use their familiarity with the region to ensure all of the areas frequented by unsheltered homeless populations were surveyed. Because outreach workers had established rapport with many of the consumers they encountered, consumers were more likely to participate in the surveys and provide accurate information. Feeding programs were also covered during the PIT to reach additional unsheltered persons.

Oahu Regions: The locations where unsheltered homeless reported sleeping on the night of the count were partitioned into the seven areas in the map below.

1. *Downtown Honolulu: Salt Lake to Piikoi Street;*
2. *East Honolulu: Piikoi Street to Hawaii Kai, including Waikiki;*
3. *Ewa: Aiea to Kapolei;*
4. *Kaneohe to Waimanalo;*
5. *Wahiawa to North Shore;*
6. *Upper Windward: Kahaluu to Kahuku; and*
7. *Waianae Coast.*



Implementation

The sheltered count was conducted on the evening of 1/22/14, while the unsheltered surveying took place from 1/23/14 to 1/29/14. A "Super Thursday" unsheltered count was conducted with all participating agencies on the night of 1/23/14, aimed at reaching and surveying as many unsheltered homeless as possible. For the subsequent six days, each outreach agency and complement of volunteers independently scheduled days and times when field staff would visit known sites, balancing safety with timing in an effort to maximize the number of unsheltered persons counted.

While the 2005 and 2007 field counts used a sampling method to survey the encountered homeless, the 2009-2014methodology required that all unsheltered persons identified be asked to complete a survey. Service providers agreed this was the best way to get an accurate count of homeless persons and an improved chronically homeless and subpopulation tally. This also allowed field staff to obtain identifying info for each person being counted so that the surveyed could be unduplicated. Non-duplicative data is important to ensure clients or families that mistakenly appear multiple times in the counts are only counted once. The duration of the count

was increased so that outreach teams would be able to survey each person encountered and to give field staff more time to reach as many unsheltered persons as possible.

Summary of the 2014 Point-In-Time Count

The Honolulu CoC (PIC) conducted a one-day count of sheltered homeless on Oahu. The sheltered count preceded a seven-day count of unsheltered homeless as detailed in the project overview section of this report. Together the counts estimated the total number of homeless on one night on Oahu to be 4,712.

Figure 1 shows that the six-year trend of total homeless on Oahu has been steadily rising. Since 2009 Total Homeless (THL) has increased from 3,638 to 4,712, or 1,074 persons (29.5%); Sheltered Homeless (SHL) has increased from 2,445 to 3,079, or 634 persons (25.9%); Unsheltered Homeless (UHL) has increased from 1,193 to 1,633 or 440 persons (36.9%). Since 2011, the number of SHL has increased from 2,912 to 3,079 or 167 persons (5.7%) while UHL has increased from 1,322 to 1,633 or 311 persons (23.5%). The trend shows a relatively flat SHL growth which is consistent with the number of SHL beds available. The recent growth trend in the PIT count can be directly attributed to the growing number of UHL.

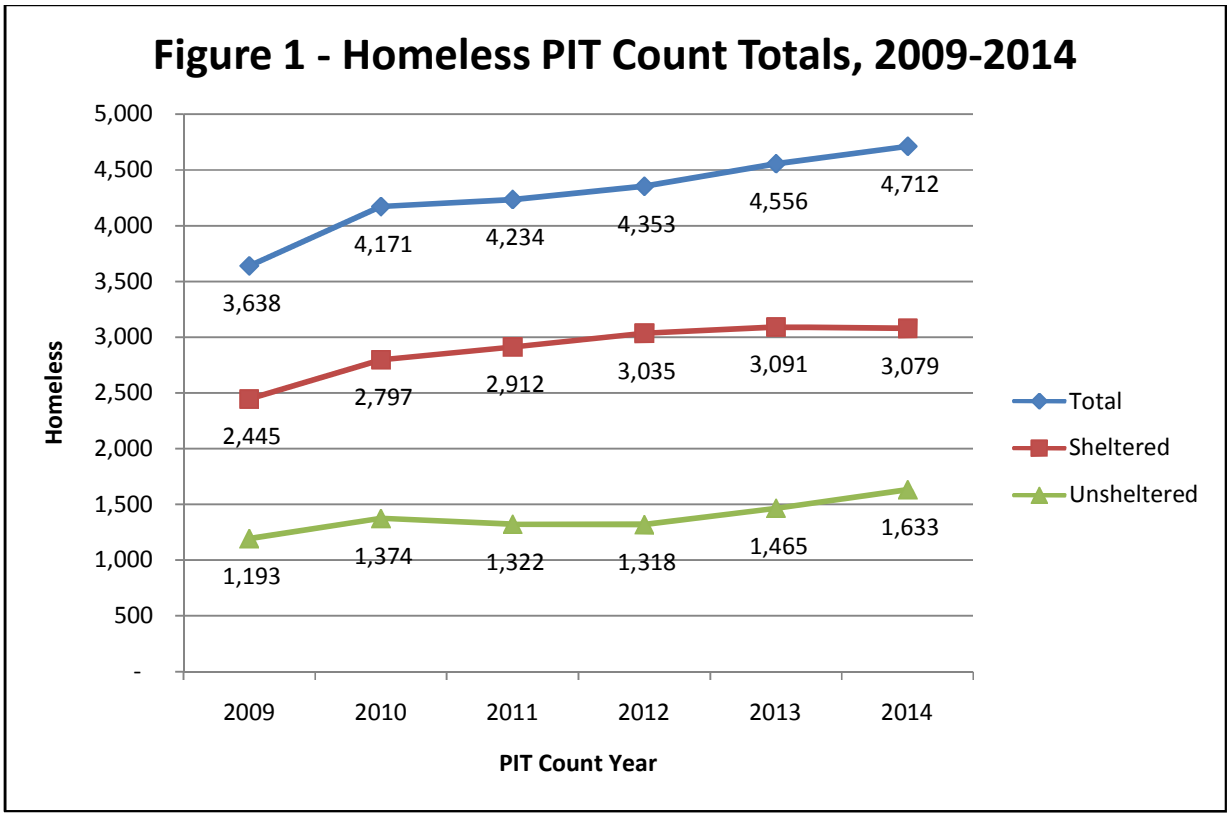


Exhibit 1 summarizes the Oahu PIT for 2013 & 2014. The sheltered count includes persons staying in emergency, transitional, or safe haven programs on the night of 1/22/14. Individuals are defined to be singles or multi-adult household members (e.g. couples). Among the 1,633 unsheltered homeless, 1,445 (88.5%) were individuals; or an increase of 150 persons (11.6%). This year, the number of homeless individuals (2,356) was equal to the number of homeless families (2,356); but 92.0% of the families are sheltered as opposed to the 38.7% of the individuals. Persons in families were defined as members of a household with at least one adult and one child under the age of 18. The composition of homeless families has remained

consistent but the family households now consist of 9.0% of the population; an increase of 9 households or 20.9%.

Exhibit 1 – 2013 &2014 Oahu Homeless Composition				
	2013 Homeless	2013 % of Total	2014 Homeless	2014 % of Total
Total Persons				
Sheltered	3,091	67.8%	3,079	65.3%
Unsheltered	1,465	32.2%	1,633	34.7%
Total	4,556	100.0%	4,712	100.0%
Individuals				
Sheltered	901	41.0%	911	38.7%
Unsheltered	1,295	59.0%	1,445	61.3%
Total	2,196	100.0%	2,356	100.0%
People in Families				
Sheltered	2,190	92.8%	2,168	92.0%
Unsheltered	170	7.2%	188	8.0%
Total	2,360	100.0%	2,356	100.00%
Total Family Households				
Sheltered	525	92.4%	526	91.00%
Unsheltered	43	7.6%	52	9.00%
Total	568	100.0%	578	100.00%

Exhibits 2a-b illustrates the change in homelessness over the last six years using the same methodology; the last column calculates the percentage change in each row over the last two years.. Exhibit 2a details the total number of homeless by sheltered status. The number of sheltered homeless on Oahu decreased slightly over last year, but has remained nearly flat over the last three years. From 2013 to 2014 there was less than a one percent decrease in the total number of sheltered homeless. Exhibit 2b shows that the number of homeless individuals has been slowly increasing then increase by 7.29% from 2013. Actual numbers for all emergency, transitional, and safe haven programs throughout Hawaii are detailed in Appendix 1. It is difficult to ascertain whether the increase was due to improved execution or new homeless, however, anecdotal evidence from personnel points to better canvassing efforts and improved training and execution within particular regions.

Exhibit 2a – Oahu Homeless by Shelter Status, 2009 - 2014							
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change '13 to '14
Sheltered Status							
Sheltered	2,445	2,797	2,912	3,035	3,091	3,079	-0.39%
Unsheltered	1,193	1,374	1,322	1,318	1,465	1,633	11.47%
Total	3,638	4,171	4,234	4,353	4,556	4,712	3.42%

Exhibit 2b – Oahu Homeless by Household Type, 2009 - 2014							
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change '13 to '14
Household Type							
Individuals	1,812	1,954	1,999	2,009	2,196	2,356	7.29%
People in Families	1,826	2,217	2,235	2,344	2,360	2,356	-0.17%
Total	3,638	4,171	4,234	4,353	4,556	4,712	3.42%

Homeless Subpopulation Data Collection

The 2014 PIT provides estimates for the number of unaccompanied homeless and families that are chronically homeless according to HUD's current definition. Data collected during the count also provide estimates for various subpopulation data including: 1) veterans, 2) severely mentally ill, 3) chronic substance abusers, 4) HIV/AIDS, 5) victims of domestic violence for sheltered homeless, and 5) unaccompanied youth.

The primary source for the below data was the HMIS. Non-HMIS data contributes mainly to the DV line in the below table, and made small contributions to the other statistics. In 2014, the CoC was required to collect sheltered subpopulation information in eight different areas, and unsheltered subpopulation data in seven. Sheltered data was amassed from emergency and safe haven data from programs on Oahu. The disabling condition field on the intake survey is the sole variable used to determine disability for the chronically homeless determination. Unsheltered subpopulation data is self-reported through interviews during the week of the count. Unsheltered data for people with severe mental illness, chronic substance abuse, and HIV was not required by HUD to be reported prior to 2013.

It should also be noted that corroboration of unsheltered data with intake records of clients was beyond the scope of this project but would be ideal as a check in data quality. Also due to the changing information that was requested, the nature of subpopulation data, and improving data collection techniques there are large data variances when compared to the PIT counts. For example there were 1,302 or 81% more data points reported in 2013 than in 2012. Subpopulation data from the PIT are client self-reported and not clinical assessment data. Experience in Hawaii shows that self-reported disability data tend to underreport both serious mental illness and substance abuse.

Oahu Subpopulation Data

Exhibit 3 shows the estimated number of homeless people or families with certain characteristics. The total number of Unaccompanied Chronically Homeless (CH-I) sheltered on Oahu decreased from 187 in 2013 to 99 in 2014, or -88 persons (-47.1%) which was offset by an increase of 53 unsheltered CH-I persons. A further breakdown of the unsheltered CH number can be referenced in Exhibit 10 and Appendix 4 of this report. It is also important to note that the total sample used to calculate the CH number rose from 1,193 in 2013 to 1,327 in 2014.

Chronically homeless families (CH-F) seen overall reductions of -6 families to 20 families (-23.1%) in 2014. People with HIV/AIDS also showed reductions with a decrease of -8 persons to 46 persons (-14.8%). Veterans reflected an overall decrease of -13 persons to 385 persons (-3.3%).

Of concern is the increase in Severely Mentally Ill (SMI) homeless that increased by 82 persons to 924 (9.7%). Not only did the number of SMI residing in shelters decrease by -10 persons to 403 (-2.4%) but the number of SMI that are now unsheltered increased by 92 persons to 521 (21.4%). Similarly, Chronic Substance Abuse (CHSA) homeless increased by 14 persons to 635 (2.3%). The number of CHSA residing in shelters decreased by -27 persons to 295 (-8.4%) but the number of SMI that are now unsheltered increased by 92 persons to 340 (21.4%). Victims of Domestic Violence (VDV) increased by 9 persons to 289 (3.2%). Unaccompanied Youth (UA) reported an increase in 10 persons to 15 (200%) with six of the 10 persons being unsheltered.

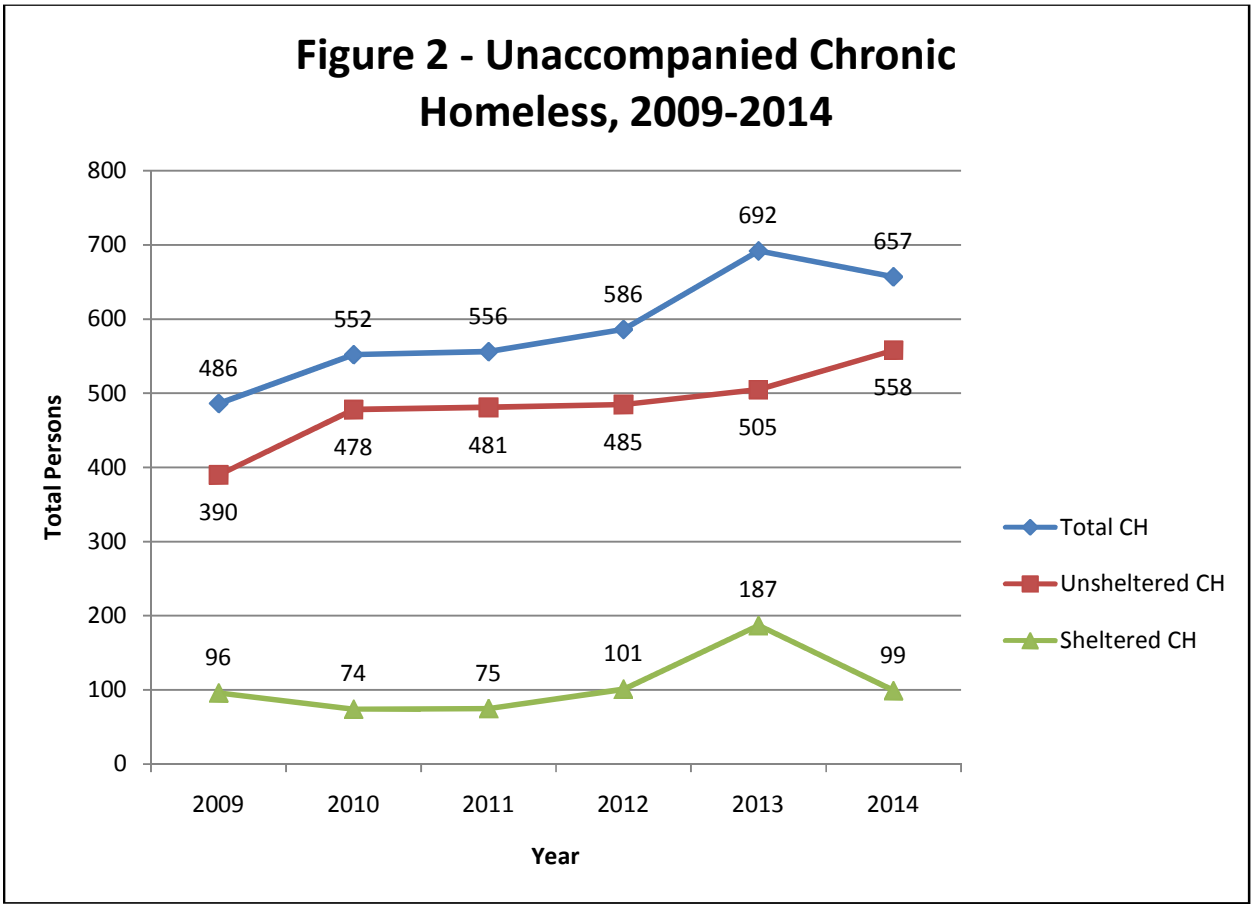
Exhibit 3 – Oahu Subpopulation Data, 2009 – 2014

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Unaccompanied Chronically Homeless						
Sheltered (excludes TH per HUD)	96	74	75	101	187	99
Unsheltered	390	478	481	485	505	558
Total	486	552	556	586	692	657
Chronically Homeless Families						
Sheltered (excludes TH per HUD)	N/A	N/A	1	8	11	8
Unsheltered	N/A	N/A	12	10	15	12
Total	N/A	N/A	13	18	26	20
Veterans						
Sheltered	183	156	185	202	207	214
Unsheltered	123	143	147	165	191	171
Total	306	299	332	367	398	385
Severely Mentally Ill						
Sheltered	272	256	353	369	413	403
Unsheltered	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	429	521
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	842	924
Chronic Substance Abuse						
Sheltered	305	253	194	144	322	295

Exhibit 3 – Oahu Subpopulation Data, 2009 – 2014						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Unsheltered	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	299	340
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	621	635
People with HIV/AIDS						
Sheltered	18	17	19	18	32	32
Unsheltered	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	14
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	54	46
Victims of Domestic Violence*	161	153	128	105	280	289
Unaccompanied Youth (under 18 yrs)						
Sheltered	9	10	3	2	3	7
Unsheltered	2	7	0	7	2	8
Total	11	17	3	9	5	15

*DV derived from sheltered data only

Figure 2 presents the trend in chronically homeless individuals (CH-I) over the last five years. The decrease in 2014 to 657 (-5.1%) resulted from a huge drop -88 persons (-47.1%) in sheltered CH-I. The increase in unsheltered CH-I is largely attributable to the jump in total single persons encountered and used in the final count. This number jumped by 134 people and the increase in CH is in line with percentages outlined in Exhibit 10.



Sheltered Homeless Data

There were 3,079 sheltered homeless in the 2014 PIT Count. Of this number, 911 were individuals and 2,168 were part of 526 households with children. These numbers are nearly flat when compared to the last two years, and are indicative of the state of emergency and transitional housing programs on Oahu.

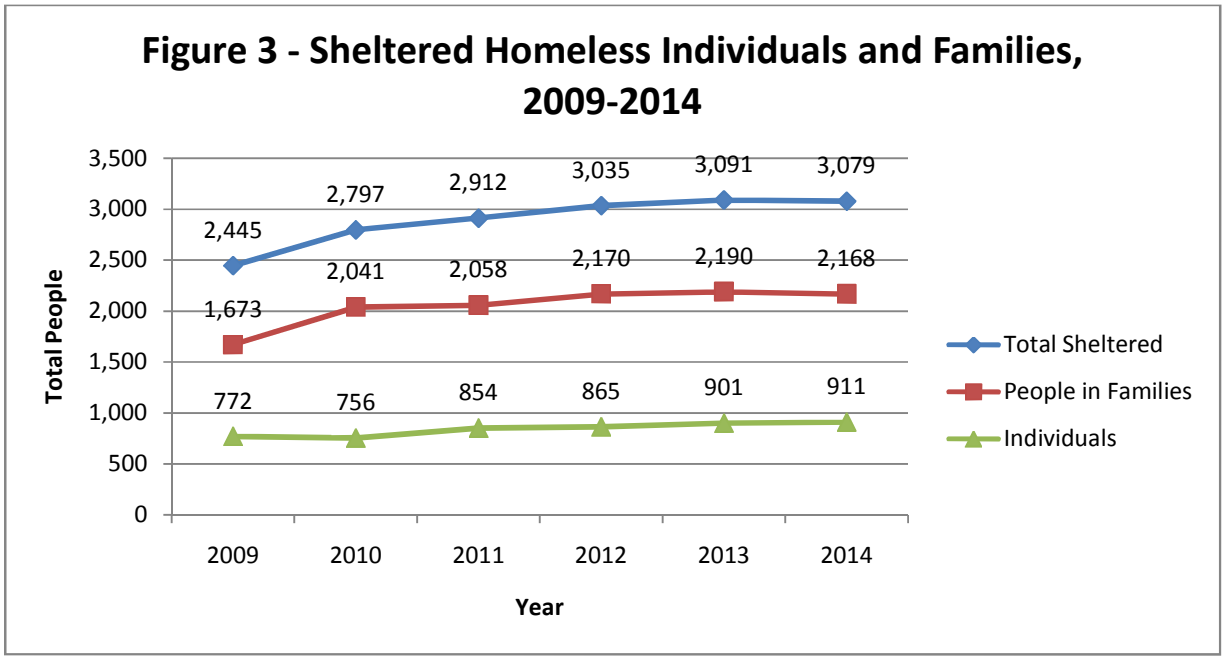


Exhibit 4 compares the raw number and proportion of sheltered homeless by region from 2011 to 2014. The vast majority of sheltered homeless are concentrated in regions one, three, and seven. Region four has one large TH provider and a smaller ES program that serves families exclusively.

Exhibit 4: Regional Distribution of Sheltered Homeless, 2011 - 2014								
	2011		2012		2013		2014	
Region	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
1: Downtown Honolulu	930	31.9%	991	32.7%	1033	33.4%	1015	33.0%
2: East Honolulu	26	0.9%	29	1.0%	35	1.1%	33	1.1%
3: Ewa	644	22.1%	694	22.9%	751	24.3%	772	25.1%
4: Kaneohe to Waimanalo	194	6.7%	186	6.1%	196	6.3%	198	6.4%
5: Wahiawa to North Shore	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
6: Upper Windward	7	0.2%	5	0.2%	40	1.3%	0	0.0%
7: Waianae Coast	1111	38.2%	1130	37.2%	1036	33.5%	1061	34.5%
Totals	2,912	100.0%	3,035	100.0%	3,091	100.0%	3,079	100.0%

Exhibit 5 further emphasizes the change in sheltered homelessness for each of the seven Oahu regions. The breakdown includes changes in family households, adults and children in families, and adult individuals. The last line displays the difference in sheltered counts over the last five years.

Exhibit 5 – Regional Distribution of Sheltered Homeless Individuals and Families, 2009-2014						
	2009	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Region 1: Downtown Honolulu						
Households with Children	130	140	128	145	141	138
Adults in Families	206	235	215	234	225	225
Children in Families	250	264	258	276	290	286
People in Families	456	499	473	510	515	511
Individuals	440	459	457	481	518	504
TOTAL	**896**	**958**	**930**	**991**	**1,033**	**1,015**
Region 2: East Honolulu						
Households with Children	0	7	10	11	11	10
Adults in Families	0	7	10	11	10	10
Children in Families	0	9	11	13	17	14
People in Families	0	16	21	24	27	24
Individuals	4	2	5	5	8	9
TOTAL	**4**	**18**	**26**	**29**	**35**	**33**
Region 3: Ewa						
Households with Children	89	84	84	95	112	110
Adults in Families	136	155	154	162	198	199
Children in Families	207	180	196	252	271	301
People in Families	343	335	350	414	469	500
Individuals	210	228	294	280	282	272
TOTAL	**553**	**563**	**644**	**694**	**751**	**772**
Region 4: Kaneohe to Waimanalo						
Households with Children	44	45	46	41	44	41
Adults in Families	69	66	69	71	78	65
Children in Families	87	108	111	101	113	105
People in Families	156	174	180	172	191	170
Individuals	6	3	14	14	5	28
TOTAL	**162**	**177**	**194**	**186**	**196**	**198**
Region 5: Wahiawa to North Shore						
Households with Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adults in Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Children in Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
People in Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Region 6: Upper Windward						
Households with Children	4	0	0	1	4	0
Adults in Families	6	0	0	1	8	0
Children in Families	5	0	0	1	17	0
People in Families	11	0	0	2	25	0
Individuals	13	4	7	3	15	0
TOTAL	**24**	**4**	**7**	**5**	**40**	**0**
Region 7: Waianae Coast						
Households with Children	180	251	246	241	213	227
Adults in Families	306	454	459	457	411	416
Children in Families	401	563	575	591	552	547
People in Families	707	1,017	1,034	1,048	963	963
Individuals	99	60	77	82	73	98
TOTAL	**806**	**1,077**	**1,111**	**1,130**	**1,036**	**1,061**
TOTAL	**2,445**	**2,797**	**2,912**	**3,035**	**3,091**	**3,079**

Exhibit 6 outlines demographic data for HMIS participating adult individuals in emergency, transitional, and safe haven programs. (Safe Haven is a form of supportive housing that serves hard-to-reach homeless people with severe mental illness who are on the street and have been unable or unwilling to participate in supportive services.) The emergency data is taken from a sample of 325 adults; the transitional from a sample of 537 adults; and the safe haven from a sample of 25 adults. Non-HMIS data accounting for 24 adult individuals are not included in this Exhibit 6 because the manual survey does not ask for this demographic data.

The exhibit below displays gender, ethnicity, racial groupings, age, veteran status and employment descriptive statistics for adult individuals enumerated during 2014. Males outnumber females in emergency and transitional programs types over two to one. The vast ethnic majority in all types is non-Hispanic/Latino, and in emergency and transitional types, the majority self-identify as Caucasian/White, with the next highest race being Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. 14% of emergency clients are employed part or full time, while for transitional, one out of every four clients is employed part or full time.

Exhibit 6 – Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Adult Individuals, 2014

	Emergency		Transitional		Safe Haven	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Gender						
Male	219	67.4%	369	68.7%	11	44.0%
Female	105	32.3%	161	30.0%	14	56.0%
Transgender	1	0.3%	7	1.3%	0	0.0%
Total	325	100.0%	537	100.0%	25	100.0%
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	290	89.2%	463	86.2%	20	80.0%
Hispanic/Latino	22	6.8%	54	10.1%	3	12.0%
Unknown/Refused	13	4.0%	20	3.7%	2	8.0%
Total	325	100.0%	537	100.0%	25	100.0%
Racial Groupings per 2010 HUD Data Standards						
American Indian/Alaska Native	6	1.8%	11	2.0%	2	8.0%
Asian	81	24.9%	87	16.2%	6	24.0%
African American	32	9.8%	55	10.2%	3	12.0%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	93	28.6%	177	33.0%	8	32.0%
White	112	34.5%	206	38.4%	6	24.0%
Refused	1	0.3%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
Total	325	100.0%	537	100.0%	25	100.0%
Age						
18 to 30	27	8.3%	69	12.8%	4	16.0%
31 to 50	133	40.9%	215	40.0%	9	36.0%
51 to 61	130	40.0%	172	32.0%	10	40.0%
62 and older	35	10.8%	81	15.1%	2	8.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	325	100.0%	537	100.0%	25	100.0%

Exhibit 6 – Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Adult Individuals, 2014						
	Emergency		Transitional		Safe Haven	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Veteran Status						
Veterans	45	13.8%	138	25.7%	5	20.0%
Non Veterans	261	80.3%	378	70.4%	20	80.0%
Unknown/Refused	19	5.8%	21	3.9%	0	0.0%
Total	325	100.0%	537	100.0%	25	100.0%
Employment Status Upon Entry						
Unemployed	265	81.5%	393	73.2%	24	96.0%
Employed Part or Full Time	45	13.8%	135	25.1%	1	4.0%
Unknown	15	4.6%	9	1.7%	0	0.0%
Total	325	100.0%	537	100.0%	25	100.0%

Unsheltered Homeless Results

There were 1,633 unsheltered homeless enumerated in the 2014 PIT. 188people were part of 52 households with children, which rose slightly from 43 in 2013.There were 118 people in multi-adult households; an increase of 16 when compared to 2013, and 1,327of the total unsheltered homeless were singles, which saw an increase of 134 people from 2013. Attributing causes of the significant increase in unsheltered population canvassed during the PIT is not in the scope of this analysis. Factors may include actual increases in unsheltered homeless, reduced undercounting compared to previous counts, and other types of error.

Figure 4 shows graphically the unsheltered counts from 2009 to 2014. Data shows a clear trend upward over the last several years, with a nearly constant slope for persons in families over the last five years. Data suggests that the family unsheltered homeless problem is remaining constant, while the unsheltered individual population is being undercounted from year to year, but being improved due to improved execution from year to year. As pointed out earlier, it is hard to gauge the extent to which the population is actually increasing vs flaws in the execution of the count. The analysis of this disparity is difficult and beyond the scope of this report. An Analysis of Homeless PIT Count Quality Using HMIS Data, by Ullman and Peraro attempts to illuminate some of these issues as well as problems with current data quality metrics in the unsheltered HMIS and in the PIT itself.

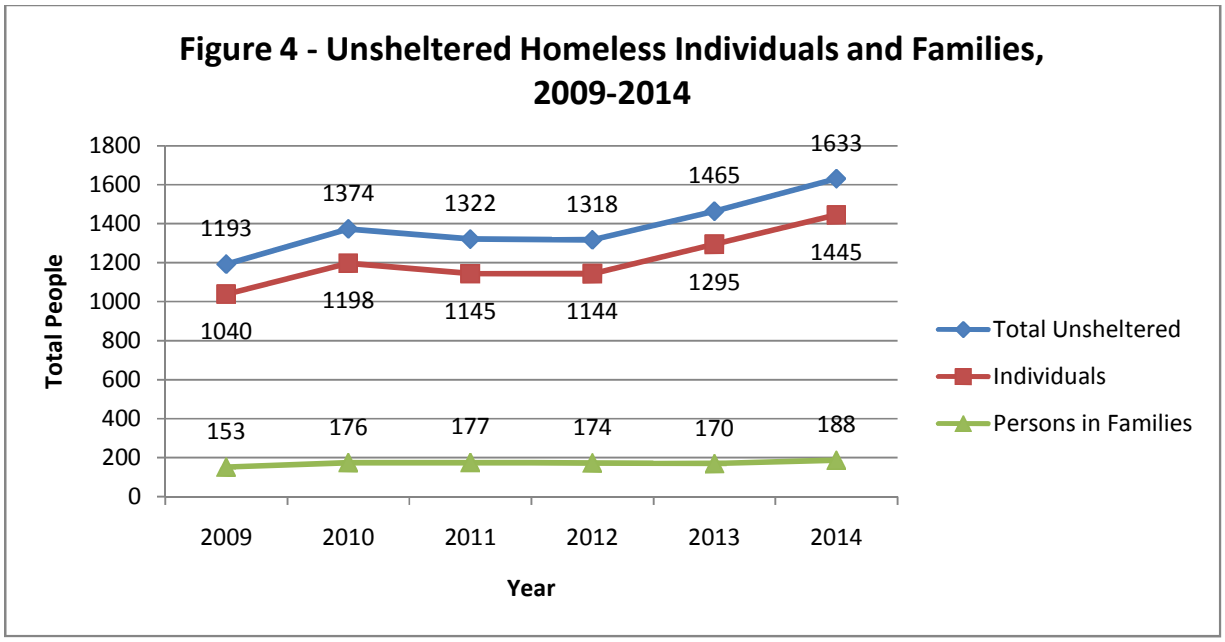


Exhibit 7 compares the proportions of unsheltered homeless people by region from 2011 to 2014. It also indicates important changes over these years and the extent to which many of the regions were improved during 2014. Appendix 1 and 8 provide detail as to how many surveys were ultimately used in the final analysis and which organizations were responsible for spearheading particular regions. Region six seems to continue to be undercounted and neglected during the week. Regions two, three, four, and five appear to have been surveyed much more extensively than in 2013 and all showed significant improvement.

Exhibit 7: Regional Distribution of Unsheltered Homeless, 2011-2014								
	2011		2012		2013		2014	
Region	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
1: Downtown Honolulu	448	33.9%	403	30.6%	609	41.6%	598	36.6%
2: East Honolulu	235	17.8%	304	23.1%	263	18.0%	321	19.7%
3: Ewa	70	5.3%	50	3.8%	73	5.0%	115	7.0%
4: Kaneohe to Waimanalo	96	7.3%	113	8.6%	52	3.5%	122	7.5%
5: Wahiawa to North Shore	130	9.8%	138	10.5%	99	6.8%	154	9.4%
6: Upper Windward	47	3.6%	30	2.3%	21	1.4%	5	0.3%
7: Waianae Coast	296	22.4%	280	21.2%	348	23.8%	318	19.5%
Totals	1,322	100.0%	1,318	100.0%	1,465	100.0%	1,633	100.0%

Exhibit 8 breaks each region into different components that contribute to the total of 1,633. Among these components are households with children, people in families, and individuals. Regions are columnar, with the component type in the row of the table. Many suspect many homeless families in region 6, however, the survey data wasn't collected in this key are for 2014.

Exhibit 8: Regional Distribution of Unsheltered Individuals and Families, 2014								
Region	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
HHs with Children	18	3	6	6	1	0	18	52
Adults in Families	24	5	7	12	2	0	32	82
Children in Families	38	4	13	18	1	0	32	106
People in Families	62	9	20	30	3	0	64	188
Individuals	536	312	95	92	151	5	254	1445
2014 Total	598	321	115	122	154	5	318	1,633

Exhibit 9a shows demographic characteristics of the adult unsheltered population from the 2014 count. This data also includesinformation on eight unaccompanied youth and also implies that there were 106 children in families, which agrees with other tables in this report. The table provides important data on the characteristics of the unsheltered adult population delineated by family type. New this year,HUD required information on race and ethnicity for the unsheltered homeless population. Rather than lump those identifying primarily as Hawaiian, the number was broken out separately to capture this percentage. Also of importance is that 71% of the individuals responded to having been homeless longer than one year, which while self-reported and not corroborated with HMIS data, contributes heavily to the large number of chronically homeless. Males far outnumber females with regard to the unsheltered individual population, with the largest proportion of individuals in the 31 to 61 year age range (73.1%).

Exhibit 9a – Demographic Characteristics of Unsheltered Homeless, 2014				
	Individuals (n=1,445)		Adults in Families (n=82)	
Age				
Under 18	8	0.6%	0	0.0%
18 to 30	178	12.3%	36	43.9%
31 to 50	624	43.2%	34	41.5%
51 to 61	432	29.9%	6	7.3%
62 and older	130	9.0%	1	1.2%
Unknown	73	5.1%	5	6.1%
Total	1445	100.0%	82	100.0%
Veteran Status				
Yes	170	11.8%	1	1.2%
No	1004	69.5%	68	82.9%
Unknown	248	17.2%	13	15.9%
Refused	23	1.6%	0	0.0%
Total	1445	100.0%	82	100.0%
Gender				
Male	1002	69.3%	33	40%
Female	423	29.3%	46	56%
Transgender	11	0.8%	1	1%
Unknown	6	0.4%	2	2%
Refused	3	0.2%	0	0%
Total	1445	100.0%	82	100%
Length of Homelessness				
Less than one year	344	23.8%	39	47.6%
One year or longer	1021	70.7%	41	50.0%
Unknown	55	3.8%	1	1.2%
Refused	25	1.7%	1	1.2%
Total	1445	100.0%	82	100.0%
Number of Times Homeless				
One to three times	886	61.3%	65	79.3%
Four or more times	426	29.5%	14	17.1%
Unknown	97	6.7%	2	2.4%
Refused	36	2.5%	1	1.2%
Total	1445	100.0%	82	100.0%
Primary Race Identified				
American Indian	18	1.2%	0	0.0%
Asian	113	7.8%	0	0.0%
African American	67	4.6%	2	2.4%
Multiple Races	248	17.2%	8	9.8%
Native Hawaiian	313	21.7%	31	37.8%
Other Pacific Islander	207	14.3%	31	37.8%
White	401	27.8%	7	8.5%
Unknown	78	5.4%	3	3.7%
Total	1445	100.0%	82	100.0%
Ethnicity				
Yes	172	11.9%	7	8.5%
No	1105	76.5%	65	79.3%
Unknown	126	8.7%	10	12.2%
Refused	42	2.9%	0	0.0%
Total	1,445	100.0%	82	100.0%

Exhibits 9b and 9c below cross-tabulate racial data collected during the unsheltered count with mental health and substance abuse disability data. The data is sorted by the highest percentage of each race responding 'Yes' to the disability question. As an example, of all people responding that they primarily identify their race as Hawaiian in 9b, 34% responded that they had a mental health disability. Although self-reported, the data can be walked back to the unsheltered data set to identify corresponding names, which can then be coupled with the PIT or HMIS data to identify prevalent encounter locations. The same can be said for the data in Exhibit 9d below. This is also why it is important for data entry personnel to search thoroughly for clients in PIT module. If identified as being in the system, the client ID field can link clients found in the PIT to standard HMIS data, to yield many other analyses and data quality checks.

Exhibit 9b: Mental Health Disability by Race, 2014

	Yes		No		Unknown		Refused		Total	
American Indian/Alaska Native	10	55.6%	8	44.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	18	1.2%
White	167	40.9%	218	53.4%	19	4.7%	4	1.0%	408	26.7%
Multiple Races	99	38.7%	137	53.5%	17	6.6%	3	1.2%	256	16.8%
Asian	41	36.3%	62	54.9%	6	5.3%	4	3.5%	113	7.4%
Black/African-American	24	34.8%	38	55.1%	2	2.9%	5	7.2%	69	4.5%
Native Hawaiian	118	34.3%	214	62.2%	9	2.6%	3	0.9%	344	22.5%
Other Pacific Islander	46	19.3%	160	67.2%	29	12.2%	3	1.3%	238	15.6%
Unknown	16	19.8%	23	28.4%	26	32.1%	16	19.8%	81	5.3%
TOTAL	521	34.1%	860	56.3%	108	7.1%	38	2.5%	1527	100.0%

Exhibit 9c: Substance Abuse Disability by Race, 2014

	Yes		No		Unknown		Refused		Total	
Asian	34	30.1%	66	58.4%	8	7.1%	5	4.4%	113	7.4%
American Indian/Alaska Native	5	27.8%	12	66.7%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	18	1.2%
White	106	26.0%	273	66.9%	23	5.6%	6	1.5%	408	26.7%
Native Hawaiian	85	24.7%	243	70.6%	12	3.5%	4	1.2%	344	22.5%
Black/African-American	15	21.7%	47	68.1%	3	4.3%	4	5.8%	69	4.5%
Multiple Races	49	19.1%	183	71.5%	20	7.8%	4	1.6%	256	16.8%
Other Pacific Islander	37	15.5%	173	72.7%	24	10.1%	4	1.7%	238	15.6%
Unknown	9	11.1%	32	39.5%	23	28.4%	17	21.0%	81	5.3%
TOTAL	340	22.3%	1029	67.4%	114	7.5%	44	2.9%	1527	100.0%

Exhibit 9d is along the same lines as the two tables above, however the data is cross-tabulated by CH per HUD's convoluted definition. The highest prevalence of CH is among those that identified as Asian, then African American, etc. Appendix 5 details some of the encampment fields introduced in the 2014 PIT count. While the analysis is limited due to time and resources for the present report, encampment survey data collected will be refined and presented in subsequent supplemental reporting.

Exhibit 9d: Unaccompanied Chronically Homeless by Race, 2014						
	Yes		No		Total	
Asian	51	49.5%	52	50.5%	103	7.8%
Black/African-American	31	47.7%	34	52.3%	65	4.9%
White	181	47.3%	202	52.7%	383	28.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	8	47.1%	9	52.9%	17	1.3%
Native Hawaiian	122	44.0%	155	56.0%	277	20.9%
Multiple Races	90	39.5%	138	60.5%	228	17.2%
Other Pacific Islander	55	30.1%	128	69.9%	183	13.8%
Unknown	20	28.2%	51	71.8%	71	5.4%
TOTAL	558	42.0%	769	58.0%	1327	100.0%

Exhibit 10 shows that there were an estimated 558unsheltered unaccompanied chronically homeless individuals on Oahu for 2014. Data from previous years are also presented to show trends over time.

Exhibit 10: Regional Unsheltered, Unaccompanied CH, 2012-2014									
	2012			2013			2014		
Region	CH	TOTAL	%	CH	TOTAL	%	CH	TOTAL	%
1: Downtown Honolulu	158	377	41.9%	231	545	42.4%	225	516	43.6%
2: East Honolulu	120	290	41.4%	103	253	40.7%	142	288	49.3%
3: Ewa	19	48	39.6%	21	42	50.0%	29	73	39.7%
4: Kaneohe to Waimanalo	36	69	52.2%	13	41	31.7%	42	80	52.5%
5: Wahiawa to North Shore	63	123	51.2%	44	91	48.4%	32	137	23.4%
6: Upper Windward	13	30	43.3%	7	21	33.3%	3	5	60.0%
7: Waianae Coast	76	207	36.7%	86	200	43.0%	85	228	37.3%
TOTAL	485	1144	42.4%	505	1193	42.3%	558	1327	42.0%

The members of families with children under 18 and multi-adult households have been excluded to adhere to HUD's definition of a chronically homeless unaccompanied individual.

There were 12 chronically homeless families identified in the unsheltered count. This represents about 23% of the total number of unsheltered families identified in the 2014 PIT and decreased from 35% of last year's total families.

Recommendations for Future PIT Counts

As the execution of the count continues to improve and the numbers surveyed continues to increase, it seems reasonable to assume that the total number of CH will also trend upward, as past data has indicated. This is also why it is imperative to use the PIT week to canvass Oahu as thoroughly as possible. This will give the CoC the best chance to obtain reliable baseline metrics on many of the data elements used in this report. This will also help to determine if new programs and initiatives are an effective use of resources.

Overall the count coverage and many of the fields included in this report improved over last year and prior years. As training and execution improve, so will the count. The improvement is a credit to the many organizations, staff, and volunteers that took the time to contribute to making this year's count a priority.

There are several key recommendations for future PIT counts:

1) Homeless outreach organizations should do their best to utilize recommendations and instructions in PIT analysis and instructions included in Appendices 11 & 12 of this report. Active listings should be refined based on the recommendations and essentially used as the listing of clients to find during the weeklong canvassing effort.

2) It continues to be suggested that the PIT week be used exclusively for the PIT count. It is recommended that all State funded outreach programs use the week to survey as many of their

clients as possible, with other organizations and volunteers contributing support and being used methodically and strategically based on deficiencies in prior areas.

3) Begin planning for the PIT count months in advance in order to galvanize support and coordinate team leadership with partners. This will also reduce duplication and overlap and ensure that much of the island is canvassed effectively. PIC Planning and Data Committee members should be united in the planning effort and conveying needs and expectations to PIC general membership and the PIC executive team.

4) Use skilled data entry personnel to enter survey data from the PIT count. Many errors continue to appear in the analysis, which make it difficult to assess certain aspects of the data or prolong the time it takes to produce the report. Appendix 2 gives some idea of the sheer number of surveys that were unusable, largely because of duplication or the fact that many appeared in the sheltered count.

5) Use the HMIS search functionality effectively. This will contribute to higher data quality and improve the ability to link data to regular HMIS data or from year to year. The CoC Data Quality Plan elaborates on how to search the HMIS effectively and will be included in the instructions for next year. A random sample of 20 clients yielded roughly 33% who had been in the system yet were identified as new clients.

Appendix 1:Sheltered Programs Included in the 2014 PIT

Type	Organization Name	Program Name	DV	Total Count	PIT Area	Survey Type
ES	Child and Family Service	Honolulu Shelter	Yes	23	1	Manual Survey
ES	Child and Family Service	Leeward Shelter	Yes	16	3	Manual Survey
ES	Family Promise of Hawaii	Family Promise - Honolulu	No	18	1	HMIS
ES	Family Promise of Hawaii	Family Promise - Windward	No	9	4	HMIS
ES	Hale Kipa Inc.	Boys' Emergency Shelter	Yes	4	3	Manual Survey
ES	Hale Kipa Inc.	Girls' Emergency Shelter	Yes	3	3	Manual Survey
ES	IHS Institute for Human Services	Kaaahi Women & Families Shelter	No	176	1	HMIS
ES	IHS Institute for Human Services	Sumner Men's Shelter	No	125	1	HMIS
ES	Parents and Children Together	Ohia Shelter	Yes	18	4	Manual Survey
ES	River of Life Mission	Lighthouse Shelter	No	95	3	HMIS
ES	Shelter of Wisdom	Great Joy 1	No	6	1	HMIS
ES	Shelter of Wisdom	Great Joy 2	No	8	1	HMIS
ES	Shelter of Wisdom	Great Joy 3	No	12	1	HMIS
ES	Shelter of Wisdom	Streams of Joy 1	No	5	1	HMIS
ES	Shelter of Wisdom	Streams of Joy 2	No	8	1	HMIS
ES	U.S. VETS	Respite Beds	No	6	3	HMIS
ES	U.S. VETS	US VETS BP HOPTEL	No	4	3	HMIS
ES	U.S. VETS	WCC Emergency	No	35	7	HMIS
ES	Waianae Community Outreach	Hope for a New Beginning	No	236	3	HMIS
ES	Waikiki Health Center	Next Step Emergency	No	60	1	HMIS
ES	Windward Spouse Abuse Shelter	Hale Ola	Yes	14	4	Manual Survey
TH	Alternative Structures International	Ohana Ola O Kahumana	No	220	7	HMIS
TH	Alternative Structures International	Ulu Ke Kukui	No	309	7	HMIS
TH	Catholic Charities Hawaii	Ma`ili Land	No	142	7	HMIS
TH	Child and Family Service	Transitional Apartments	Yes	22	1	Manual Survey
TH	Gregory House Programs	Community Residential Program	No	14	3	HMIS
TH	Gregory House Programs	Gregory House	No	11	1	HMIS
TH	Hale Kipa Inc.	TLP-Apaa Women's Shelter	No	3	3	HMIS

TH	Hale Kipa Inc.	TLP-Keeaumoku/Aawa Shelter	No	2	1	HMIS
TH	Hale Kipa Inc.	TLP-Makaaloa Men's Shelter	No	4	3	HMIS
TH	Ho`omau Ke Ola	Lahilahi	No	2	7	HMIS
TH	Holomua Na `Ohana	Onemalu Transitional Shelter	No	192	3	HMIS
TH	Holomua Na `Ohana	Weinberg Village Waimanalo	No	130	4	HMIS
TH	Honolulu Community Action Program	Kumuhonua	No	87	3	HMIS
TH	Housing Solutions Inc.	Kulaokahua	No	31	1	HMIS
TH	Housing Solutions Inc.	Loliana	No	155	1	HMIS
TH	Housing Solutions Inc.	Na Kolea	No	62	1	HMIS
TH	Housing Solutions Inc.	Vancouver House	No	115	1	HMIS
TH	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation	Ahukini	No	5	2	HMIS
TH	Steadfast Housing Development Corporation	Hale UluPono	No	13	3	HMIS
TH	The Salvation Army ATS	Waokanaka	No	12	1	HMIS
TH	The Salvation Army FTS	Ka Ohu Hou O Manoa	No	28	2	HMIS
TH	U.S. Veterans Initiative	Barbers Point Veterans in Progress	No	95	3	HMIS
TH	U.S. Veterans Initiative	HHFDC 1	No	136	7	HMIS
TH	U.S. Veterans Initiative	Pai`olu Kai`aulu/Waianae Civic Center	No	207	7	HMIS
TH	Waikiki Health Center	Next Step Transitional	No	139	1	HMIS
TH	Women in Need	Bridge to Success - Waianae	No	10	7	HMIS
TH	Women in Need	Family House - Aiea	No	27	4	HMIS
TH	Mental Health Kokua	Safe Haven	No	25	1	HMIS

Appendix 2: Initial Surveys Collected vs Final Surveys Used During 2014 PIT

Initial Survey Counts by Agency for 2014 PIT				**Final Surveys by Agency Used in 2014 PIT**		
	Total	**% of Total**			**Total**	**% of Total**
ASI	4	0.2%		ASI	4	0.3%
CAV	270	14.4%		CAV	242	16.8%
CCH	50	2.7%		CCH	46	3.2%
City	7	0.4%		City	7	0.5%
Gregory House	2	0.1%		Gregory House	2	0.1%
Hale Kipa - Youth Outreach	42	2.2%		Hale Kipa - Youth Outreach	37	2.6%
Hawaii Job Corps	17	0.9%		Hawaii Job Corps	17	1.2%
Helping Hands	8	0.4%		Helping Hands	4	0.3%
HKO	1	0.1%		HKO	1	0.1%
Holomua Na ‘Ohana/WVW	36	1.9%		Holomua Na ‘Ohana/WVW	35	2.4%
I.H.S	425	22.7%		I.H.S	283	19.7%
IHS Men's Shelter	101	5.4%		IHS Men's Shelter	9	0.6%
KA PAALANA	14	0.7%		KA PAALANA	14	1.0%
KPHC	120	6.4%		KPHC	103	7.2%
Legal Aid	1	0.1%		Legal Aid	1	0.1%
OHANA OLA	24	1.3%		OHANA OLA	21	1.5%
Project D.A.T.E.	80	4.3%		Project D.A.T.E.	73	5.1%
Sacred Heart Sisters	3	0.2%		Sacred Heart Sisters	2	0.1%
Safe Haven	43	2.3%		Safe Haven	40	2.8%
Salvation Army ATS	5	0.3%		Salvation Army ATS	4	0.3%
SHDC	131	7.0%		SHDC	111	7.7%
UH Nursing/USVETS	1	0.1%		UH Nursing/USVETS	1	0.1%
USVETS	48	2.6%		USVETS	43	3.0%
USVETS WCC	16	0.9%		USVETS WCC	14	1.0%
VA/USVETS Barbers Point	31	1.7%		VA/USVETS Barbers Point	27	1.9%
Waikiki Health	39	2.1%		Waikiki Health	38	2.6%
Waikiki Health/Youth Outreach	8	0.4%		Waikiki Health/Youth Outreach	8	0.6%
WCCHC	80	4.3%		WCCHC	66	4.6%
WCO	228	12.2%		WCO	153	10.6%
Windward Homeless Coalition	14	0.7%		Windward Homeless Coalition	13	0.9%
Youth Outreach	24	1.3%		Youth Outreach	19	1.3%
TOTAL	**1873**	**100.0%**		**TOTAL**	**1438**	**100.0%**

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Appendix 3: Site of Interview Analysis, 2014

Area 1: Downtown Honolulu	Number of Interviews	Percent of Total Interviews	Number of People	Percent of Total People
350 Sumner St	9	0.6%	9	0.6%
7-11 Dillingham	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Aala and Beretania	4	0.3%	4	0.2%
Aala Park	35	2.4%	40	2.4%
Across from Queens Medical Center	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Ahui Street	3	0.2%	7	0.4%
Ala Moana Bowls	3	0.2%	4	0.2%
Auiki Street	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Behind Ft. St. Fire Station	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Beretania St	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Bishop St	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Capitol Building	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Chinatown	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Corner of Kukui and Pali Hwy	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Corner store King St	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Fort St. Mall	17	1.2%	17	1.0%
Gas station	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Green St.	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Honolulu	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Hotel St	7	0.5%	8	0.5%
Hotel St. (bus stop)	6	0.4%	6	0.4%
Hotel Street (across Ross)	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
HPU	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
I.H.S	25	1.7%	25	1.5%
Iolani Palace	6	0.4%	7	0.4%
Island Mart	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Iwilei	32	2.2%	32	2.0%
Kakaako	33	2.3%	56	3.4%
Kakaako Park	3	0.2%	6	0.4%
Kalihi	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kalihi St	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Kamamalu Park	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Kaumakapili Church	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kaumualii Street	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Keehi Boat Harbor	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Keehi Lagoon Park	16	1.1%	20	1.2%
Kekaulike	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kewalo	11	0.8%	13	0.8%
Kewalo Basin	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
King and Cooke St	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
King St	1	0.1%	1	0.1%

Area 1: Downtown Honolulu	Number of Interviews	Percent of Total Interviews	Number of People	Percent of Total People
King St & Pensacola	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
King St & Smith	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kohou Clinic	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Kohou St	16	1.1%	16	1.0%
Kokea Street	3	0.2%	8	0.5%
Kukui and River	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kukui St	4	0.3%	4	0.2%
Lanakila Park	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Liliha Library	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Maunakea St	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Maunakea St & Smith	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
McKinley High School	11	0.8%	11	0.7%
Merchant St.	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Mililani and Queen St.	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Mother Waldron Park	8	0.6%	8	0.5%
N. Beretania	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
N. King street	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Nimitz Bridge	10	0.7%	10	0.6%
Nimitz Underpass	12	0.8%	12	0.7%
Nuuanu	3	0.2%	4	0.2%
Ohe Street	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Olomehani Street	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Park behind Queen's garden/behind fire station	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Pauahi St	31	2.2%	31	1.9%
Pensacola Street	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Project D.A.T.E. Office	59	4.1%	59	3.6%
Punchbowl andKing	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Punchbowl/Beretania	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Puuhale	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Richard St (post office)	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
River of Life	45	3.1%	48	2.9%
River St	14	1.0%	16	1.0%
River St & Hotel	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
S King St	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Salt Lake Bus Stop	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Sand Island	4	0.3%	4	0.2%
Sand Island Access Rd	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Sand Island Beach Park	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Sand Island Boat Harbor	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Second Harbor	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Smith St	5	0.3%	5	0.3%
State Library	1	0.1%	1	0.1%

Area 1: Downtown Honolulu	Number of Interviews	Percent of Total Interviews	Number of People	Percent of Total People
Sumner Men's Shelter	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Under freeway Middle Street and Nimitz	5	0.3%	5	0.3%
YMCA/ Vineyard	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
TOTAL	517	36.0%	574	35.2%

Area 2: East Honolulu	Number of Interviews	Percent of Total Interviews	Number of People	Percent of Total People
7-11 Piikoi	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Across Down to Earth	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Ala Moana Beach Park	23	1.6%	24	1.5%
Ala Moana Park	9	0.6%	10	0.6%
Ala Wai	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Ala Wai Boat Harbor	4	0.3%	4	0.2%
Ala Wai Park	4	0.3%	4	0.2%
Ala Wai Promenade	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Baby Makapuu Beach	3	0.2%	4	0.2%
Bag Nam Rest. - King St.	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Baseball Park On Isenberg and King Street	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Bus stop in front of Tony Roma's - Kalakaua Ave	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Care AVan Office	177	12.3%	182	11.1%
Crane Park	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Ena Rd.	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Ft. DeRussy	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
International Market - Kalakaua side	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kahala Mall Bus stop	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kaimana Beach	4	0.3%	4	0.2%
Kaimuki Park	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kaimuki/Waialae Ave	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Kalakaua	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kalakaua and Kapahulu	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kalakaua and Ohua	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Kalakaua Ave.	10	0.7%	10	0.6%
Kalakaua Ave. 7-11	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kalakaua Ave. by Haagen-Dazs	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kalakaua/Ala Wai	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Kalakaua/Kapahulu	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Kapahulu & Kalakaua	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kapahulu Ave	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Kapiolani Park	8	0.6%	9	0.6%
Kapiolani/Ala Wai Park	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kapiolani/University Ave.	1	0.1%	1	0.1%

Area 2: East Honolulu	Number of Interviews	Percent of Total Interviews	Number of People	Percent of Total People
Kawai Nui Marsh	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kawaikui	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Ke'eaumoku	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Ke'eaumoku McDonalds	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Keeaumoku Walmart	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Keeaumoku, Piikoi	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Keoniana St.	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
King &Piikoi	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Kuhio Ave.	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Leage Ave./Paki Park	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Liliuokalani &Kuhio	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Magic Island	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Makiki Park	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
McCully Center	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Old Stadium Park	8	0.6%	9	0.6%
Paki Park	6	0.4%	8	0.5%
Piano Park	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Piikoi street	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Punahou & King St.	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Queen's Beach Snack Bar	3	0.2%	4	0.2%
Sandy Beach	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
St. Augustine	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Starbucks Kapahulu/Kalakaua	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Under McCully Bridge and Ala Wai	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Waikiki	6	0.4%	6	0.4%
Waikiki Health	16	1.1%	16	1.0%
Waikiki Library	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Waikiki / Ohua Ave.	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Youth Outreach	16	1.1%	16	1.0%
TOTAL	364	25.3%	378	23.1%

Area 3: Ewa	Number of Interviews	Percent of Total Interviews	Number of People	Percent of Total People
Across the street from Kapolei 7-11	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Behind 7-11 Kapolei	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Blaisdell Park	16	1.1%	20	1.2%
Bus stop across 7-11	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Campbell Industrial	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Corner of Papipi Street and Fort Weaver Road, Ewa Beach	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Costco Kapolei	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Ewa Beach Community Park	2	0.1%	3	0.2%
Hans L'Orange Park	6	0.4%	8	0.5%

Area 3: Ewa	Number of Interviews	Percent of Total Interviews	Number of People	Percent of Total People
Hau Bush (Ewa Beach)	9	0.6%	13	0.8%
Jack in the box Kapolei	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kam Hwy across from Pearl Harbor	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kapolei	9	0.6%	15	0.9%
Kapolei City Hall	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kapolei Costco	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kapolei Hale	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kapolei Kmart	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kapolei McDonalds	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Kapolei Park	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Kapolei State Office Building	3	0.2%	4	0.2%
Kapolei theater	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Nimitz Beach Kapolei	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Onelauena	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Pearl City Starbucks	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Pearl Ridge Community Park	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Puuloa Park	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Starbucks Aiea	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Waipahu District Park	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Waipahu Napa Store	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Waipahu Park	1	0.1%	3	0.2%
Waipahu Plantation	5	0.3%	7	0.4%
White Plains Beach	1	0.1%	3	0.2%
TOTAL	80	5.6%	105	6.4%

Area 4: Kaneohe to Waimanalo	Number of Interviews	Percent of Total Interviews	Number of People	Percent of Total People
Behind Waimanalo Pharmacy	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kailua	6	0.4%	6	0.4%
Kailua Beach	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kailua District Park	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Kailua Kalama Beach	1	0.1%	3	0.2%
Kailua McDonalds	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kailua Town	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Kalanianaole Hwy	1	0.1%	5	0.3%
Kaneohe	11	0.8%	11	0.7%
Kaneohe Bus Stop	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kaneohe Civic Center	4	0.3%	4	0.2%
Kaneohe District Park	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Kaneohe Library	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kaneohe Park Playground	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Kaneohe Town	1	0.1%	1	0.1%

Park in back of Kaneohe Library	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Shima's	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Waimanalo	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Waimanalo Bay Park	3	0.2%	11	0.7%
Waimanalo Beach Park	27	1.9%	39	2.4%
Waimanalo District Park	2	0.1%	3	0.2%
Waimanalo Gym	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Waimanalo Gym backroad	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Waimanalo Gym Parking Lot	1	0.1%	3	0.2%
Waimanalo Park	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
TOTAL	81	5.6%	112	6.9%

Area 5: Wahiawa to North Shore	Number of Interviews	Percent of Total Interviews	Number of People	Percent of Total People
Ali'i Beach	7	0.5%	8	0.5%
Bypass Bridge - Haleiwa	3	0.2%	6	0.4%
Haleiwa Beach	7	0.5%	7	0.4%
Haleiwa Beach Harbor	7	0.5%	7	0.4%
Haleiwa Beach Park	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kaiaka Park	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Lakeview Circle	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Leftside of bridge to Haleiwa	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Mill Camp Wailua	8	0.6%	8	0.5%
Mokuleia	10	0.7%	10	0.6%
Pupukea	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Sharks Cove	8	0.6%	8	0.5%
Wahiawa	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Wahiawa Beach	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Wahiawa Bridge	27	1.9%	27	1.7%
Wahiawa District Park	3	0.2%	6	0.4%
Waialua Community Association	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Waialua Gym	2	0.1%	3	0.2%
Waiawa District Park	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Wailua Gym	46	3.2%	46	2.8%
TOTAL	139	9.7%	148	9.1%

Area 6: Upper Windward	Number of Interviews	Percent of Total Interviews	Number of People	Percent of Total People
Kahaluu Beach Park	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
TOTAL	2	0.1%	2	0.1%

Area 7: Waianae Coast	Number of Interviews	Percent of Total Interviews	Number of People	Percent of Total People
7-11 Makaha	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Across Sack and Save	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Behind Kaiser Nanakuli	8	0.6%	8	0.5%
Black Rocks	7	0.5%	9	0.6%
By corner market	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
CHS Office	5	0.3%	5	0.3%
Depot Beach	4	0.3%	4	0.2%
Dirt Road on the side of Nanakuli Food Giants	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Drop in Office	22	1.5%	40	2.4%
farmland	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Farrington Hwy	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Guard Rails	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Hakimo Rd	1	0.1%	3	0.2%
In the front of Sack N Save	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Jade St./beach side	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Kaiser Nanakuli	7	0.5%	7	0.4%
Keaau - Farrington Hwy	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Keaau's Beach	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Keaulana Avenue	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Lahilahi pt.	5	0.3%	5	0.3%
Maili Beach Park	8	0.6%	8	0.5%
Maili Pt.	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Mailiili Rd	8	0.6%	14	0.9%
Makaha	5	0.3%	5	0.3%
Makaha 7-11	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Makaha beach	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Middle Park	6	0.4%	6	0.4%
Mt. Lahilahi	5	0.3%	5	0.3%
Nanakuli	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Nanakuli across Tesoro	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Nanakuli Beach Park	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Nanakuli Kaiser Clinic	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Pililaau park	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Pokai Bay	7	0.5%	7	0.4%
Pokai Bay Beach Park	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Pray For Sets	2	0.1%	2	0.1%
Puhawai St.	20	1.4%	25	1.5%
Puka Pants	3	0.2%	4	0.2%
Puuhulu Rd.	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Sewers Beach Park	4	0.3%	4	0.2%
Tracks	8	0.6%	8	0.5%

Ulehawa II	12	0.8%	13	0.8%
Under Bridge across Ranches	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Waianae	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Waianae Boat Harbor	62	4.3%	81	5.0%
Waianae drugstore	2	0.1%	3	0.2%
Waianae post office	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Waianae Valley	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Zablan Beach Park	6	0.4%	7	0.4%
TOTAL	255	17.7%	314	19.2%

Appendix 4: Chronically Homeless By Region, 2014

Location of CH Adults	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Total	% of Total
11th Ave &Waialae Ave	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
12th Ave/Kaimuki	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
7-11 Kapolei	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
7-11 on Nuuanu St.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Aala bus stop	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4%
Aala Park	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1.8%
Aala park bus stop	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Abandoned house	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Across from Down to Earth	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Aiea McDonalds bus stop	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Airport area streets	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.9%
Airport lobby	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Ala Moana	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.5%
Ala Moana Area	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Ala Moana beach park	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.7%
Ala Moana Blvd	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Ala Moana Park	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	1.1%
Ala Moana roadside	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Ala Moana Shopping Center	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Ala Wai	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4%
Ala Wai boat harbor	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4%
Ala Wai Park	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.9%
Alapai St bus station	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Ali'i Beach	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0.5%
Alley in Honolulu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Auiki Street	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Barbers point	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Baseball Park On Isenberg and King Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Beach	4	1	0	3	0	0	1	9	1.6%
Behind Kaiser Nanakuli	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	1.8%
Behind UH	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Beretania	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Bishop St	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Bishop St bus stop	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4%
Black Rocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Blaisdell Park	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0.5%
Boat	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Bus stop across 7-11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%

Location of CH Adults	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Total	% of Total
By HPU	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
By the bridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Camp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Car	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4%
Car in Waimanalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Catholic Church	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Central Intermediate School	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Chinatown	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.5%
Church grounds	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Crane Park	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Diamond Head	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.7%
Diamond Head hillside	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Downtown	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.5%
Ft. Derussy Army Museum	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Fwy. Underpass - Kaimuki	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Gas station	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Green Street	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Guard Rails	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.4%
Halawa	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Haleiwa	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2%
Haleiwa Beach	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2%
Haleiwa Beach Park	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2%
Haleiwa Harbor	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2%
Hans L'Orange Park	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Harbor	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2%
Hau Bush (Ewa Beach)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.4%
Hawaii Kai in van	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Honolulu streets	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	1.4%
Hotel &Alakea St bus stop	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Hotel St	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Hotel St McDonalds	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Iwilei area	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	2.9%
Iwilei Rd	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.5%
Jade St./beach side	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Judd St	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kahala mall bus stop	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kahaluu boat ramp	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2%
Kailua area	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kailua beach	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kailua Beach Park	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.4%
Kailua District park	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2%

Location of CH Adults	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Total	% of Total
Kailua Kamehameha Hwy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kailua Macy's	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kailua town	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kaimana Beach	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kaimuki area	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.5%
Kaimuki Under Freeway	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kakaako park	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1.8%
Kalaeloa camping grounds	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kalaikoku St	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kalakaua&Kapahulu	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kalakaua&Kuhio - Triangle park	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kalakaua&Ohua	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4%
Kalakaua 7-11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kalakaua/Waikiki	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kalihi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kalihi park	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kaneohe	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kaneohe Bay Shopping Center	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kaneohe Civic Center Beach Park (under the bridge)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kaneohe Civic Center Park (in the back of the bathroom)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kaneohe Civic Center Park in tent by bridge	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kaneohe Civic Center park playground	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kaneohe Library	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kaneohe playground	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0.4%
Kaneohe Post Office	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kapahulu Ave	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4%
Kapahulu Ave bus stop	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kapiolani Park	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.9%
Kapolei	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0.7%
Kapolei on street	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kapolei State Office Building	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0.7%
Kaumualii Street	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kawai Nui marsh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kawaiahao Church area	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Keaau's Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Keaulana Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Keeaumoku St	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.5%

Location of CH Adults	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Total	% of Total
Keehi Lagoon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Keehi Lagoon Park	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.7%
Kewalo Basin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
King St	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kokea Street	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Kukui St.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Lahilahi pt. by surfside	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Leftside of bridge to Haleiwa	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.4%
Liliuokalani &Kuhio Ave	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4%
Maili country	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Mailiili Rd	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Makaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Makiki Park	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.5%
Manoa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Mapunapuna	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Market City - across from Kaimuki High School	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Maunakea& Hotel	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
McCully Shopping Center	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
McKinley High School	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1.3%
Middle Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Mill Camp Wailua	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.4%
Mokuleia Beach	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0.5%
Mortuary	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Mother Waldron Park	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.7%
Mountain near HPU	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Mt. Lahilahi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Nanakuli beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Nanakuli Depots	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Near 200	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Near Napa Auto Parts on Farrington Hwy, Waipahu	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Near Wailua Gym	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2%
Nimitz bridge	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4%
Nimitz Hwy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Nimitz underpass	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.7%
North Shore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2%
Nursery Kahaluu	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2%
Nuuanu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Off of Kapiolani Park	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Ohua&Kalakaua	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Old Stadium Park	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	1.3%
On Kayak in Keehi harbor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%

Location of CH Adults	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Total	% of Total
On The Bus	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Onelauena	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.4%
Outdoors	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Outside Police Station	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Pacheco Park - Pearl City	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Paki Park	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Pali& Vineyard	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Palolo area	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Palolo Rec Center	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Park	9	2	1	3	0	1	0	16	2.9%
Park in Waianae	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Pauahi park	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Pauahi St	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.9%
Pearl City	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.4%
Piano park	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Piano Park	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Piikoi Park	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Pokai Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0.9%
Pokai Bay Beach Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.4%
Public Library grounds - Kapahulu	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Puhawai St bushes	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	1.6%
Punchbowl mountain	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Queen Street/Downtown	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.5%
Queens Rose Garden	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
River St	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1.4%
S King St	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Safeway Pali	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4%
Sewers Beach Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.4%
Sharks Cove	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0.7%
Side road of Paakea Rd	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Sidewalk	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	1.4%
Sidewalk across from the zoo by the Shell	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Sidewalk in front of Starbucks Kapahulu&Kalakaua	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Sidewalk Monsarrat&Kalakaua	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Smith &Pauahi St.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Street	50	13	0	4	1	0	1	69	12.4%
Tent	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Tent on Kohou St	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Thomas Square Park	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4%
Town area	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	1.1%

Location of CH Adults	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Total	% of Total
tracks	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0.7%
Turtle Park	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Ulehawa II	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0.7%
Under bridge	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Under Bridge across from Ranches	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Under freeway Middle Street and Nimitz	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.5%
Under McCully Bridge &AlaWai	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Under Nimitz Bridge	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.5%
Under tree	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Under Wahiawa bridge	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2%
University Ave area	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4%
Van	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Vehicle-Puhawai St.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Wahiawa - friend's backyard	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2%
Wahiawa bridge	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	1.3%
Waianae	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Waianae boat harbor	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	3.8%
Waianae post office	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Waikamilo/Dillingham	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Waikiki	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.5%
Waikiki area	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4%
Waikiki beach	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	1.4%
Waikiki library	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4%
Waikiki Ohua Ave	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Waikiki on street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Waikiki park	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Wailua gym area	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.2%
Waimanalo beach	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Waimanalo beach park	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	1.6%
Waimanalo campground	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Waimanalo Gym parking lot	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Ward Ave in a car	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2%
Zablan Beach Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2%
Total	225	142	29	42	32	3	85	558	100.0%

Appendix 5: Frequencies for Unaccompanied Unsheltered Encampment Descriptions, 2014

Encampment Description								
Region	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Office Setting	106	121	6	9	3	2	20	267
On-site Visual	303	131	62	46	117	3	192	854
Unable to complete	107	36	5	25	17	0	16	206
Total	516	288	73	80	137	5	228	1327

Approximate Size of Encampment								
Region	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
6’x6’ or smaller	225	142	36	39	37	3	82	564
Up to 12’x’12’	51	33	8	6	26	1	57	182
Larger than 12’x12’	26	8	8	6	14	1	43	106
Undetermined	214	105	21	29	60	0	46	475
Total	516	288	73	80	137	5	228	1327

Is Sleeping Area Covered from rain?								
Region	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
No	168	120	20	13	5	1	38	365
Yes	173	105	39	44	84	4	160	609
Undetermined	175	63	14	23	48	0	30	353
Total	516	288	73	80	137	5	228	1327

Materials Used to Construct or Support the Encampment (Duplicated)							
Region	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vinyl Tarp	83	50	12	13	61	2	106
Tent	95	45	14	21	78	2	114
Corrugated Boxes	54	19	3	4	15	0	10
Crates	21	6	2	1	20	0	21
Shopping Cart	29	16	9	1	10	0	9
Sleeping bag	75	41	12	9	24	1	64
Bicycle	28	12	5	0	18	0	38
Vehicle	25	22	13	9	48	0	35
Furniture	16	10	3	5	25	0	47
Carpeting	12	3	0	1	21	0	28
Plastic bags	40	15	5	2	16	0	22
Construction materials	18	5	3	1	11	0	12

Does the Encampment Have Animals?								
Region	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
No	351	227	53	44	104	5	126	910
Yes	36	17	9	11	29	0	93	195
Unknown	129	44	11	25	4	0	9	222
Total	516	288	73	80	137	5	228	1327

Accessibility of the Encampment								
Region	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Easy (street/park)	343	229	53	51	104	3	112	895
Moderate (off- path)	50	12	12	6	23	2	59	164
Difficult (dangerous)	37	4	0	2	8	0	40	91
Undetermined	86	43	8	21	2	0	17	177
Total	516	288	73	80	137	5	228	1327

Appendix 6: 2014PITCount Household Survey

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USE THIS FORM IF THE CLIENT IS IN A ***HOUSEHOLD(Accompanied)***

2014 City & County of Honolulu Homeless Point-in-Time Count Survey

Interviewer's Name: _____*Agency/Group:* _____

Site of Interview (Actual Location): _____ *Date:* _____

"Are you living alone or with others?"
(If living alone use SINGLE form)

"Where did you sleep this past Wednesday, JANUARY 22nd?" _____
SPECIFIC LOCATION - If answer is sheltered (e.g. house, shelter, hospital, jail), END SURVEY.

"What area of the island did you sleep?" _____
Enter Area/Region # (1–7) [Map on back]

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD:

1. *How many ADULTS are in your household?* _____ *How many CHILDREN UNDER 18?* _____

2. *First Name:* _____*Last Name:* _____

3. *Date of Birth:* _____/_____/_____ OR if DOB refused, *Age:* _____

4. *Gender:* ☐ Male☐ Female ☐ Transgender☐ Unknown/Refused

5. Do you identify as Hispanic (Ethnicity)? ☐ Yes☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

6. What Race do you most identify with? **(SELECT ONLY ONE)**
   ☐ White ☐ Black/African-American ☐ Asian ☐ American Indian/Alaska Native
   ☐ Native Hawaiian ☐Other Pacific Islander ☐ Multiple Races ☐ Unknown

7. Have you served in the U.S. Armed Forces? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused
   IF NO, SKIP to Q9

8. Were you activated, into active duty, as a National Guard member or Reservist?
   ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

9. *How long have you been continuously homeless this time?*
   ☐ Less than 1 year ☐**1 year or longer*** ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

10. *How many times have you been homeless in the past 3 years?*
    ☐1–3 times ☐**4 or more times*** ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

11. *Were you on the street, beach, park, or in an emergency shelter each time?*
    ☐**Yes*** ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

12. *Do you have a mental health disability that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily living?* ☐**Yes*** ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

13. *Do you have an alcohol or drug problem that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily living?* ☐**Yes*** ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

14. Are you currently living with HIV/AIDS? ☐**Yes*** ☐ No ☐Unknown ☐ Refused

15. Do you have a physical, developmental, or other disability that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily living? ☐**Yes*** ☐ No ☐Unknown ☐ Refused

Encampment Portion on Back
The following descriptions should be completed based on a visual but not intrusive inspection of the encampment area where the client is living unsheltered. Clients may complete themselves in office.

1. ENCAMPMENT DESCRIPTION: ☐On-site Visual ☐Office Setting ☐Unable to complete

2. APPROXIMATE SIZE OF ENCAMPMENT: (SELECT ONLY ONE)
☐ 6'x6' or smaller ☐ Up to 12'x'12' ☐ Larger than 12'x12' ☐ Undetermined

3. IS SLEEPING AREA COVERED FROM RAIN? ☐ Yes ☐No ☐ Undetermined

4. WHAT MATERIALS ARE USED TO CONSTRUCT OR SUPPORT ENCAMPMENT?
(Select as many as applicable)
a. ☐ Vinyl Tarp(s) b.☐ Tent(s) c. ☐ Corrugated Boxes d. ☐ Crates

e. ☐ Shopping Cart f.☐ Sleeping Bag g. ☐ Bicycle(s) h. ☐ Vehicle(s)

i. ☐ Furniture j. ☐ Carpeting k. ☐ Plastic Bags l. ☐ Construction materials

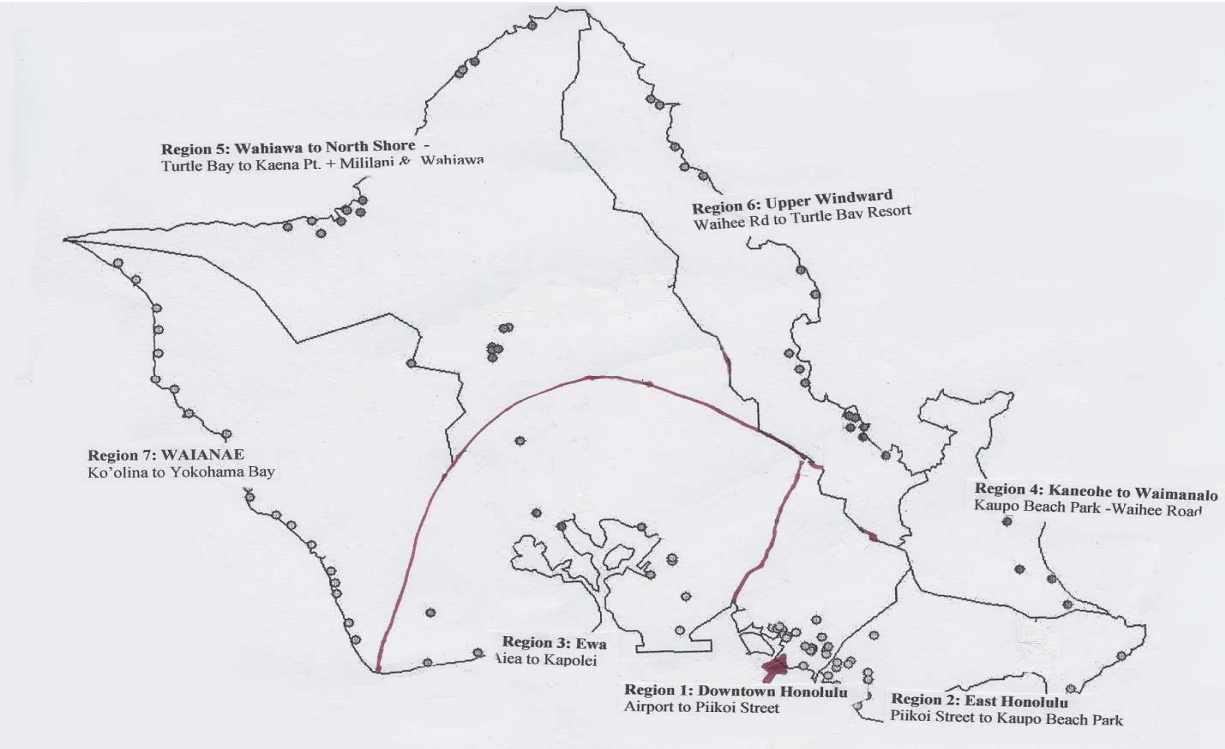
Other: _____

5. ANIMALS? ☐ Yes; Type/#: _____ ☐ No ☐ Unknown

6. ACCESSIBILITY? ☐ Easy (street/park) ☐ Moderate (off- path) ☐ Difficult (dangerous)

7. SINGLE PERSON ENCAMPMENT? ☐ 1 Person ☐ Multiple Persons ☐ Undetermined

☐**CHECK WHEN ALL HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS HAVE BEEN ENTERED INTO THE HMIS**



Description of Person if Refused Survey:

OTHER ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD:

1. *First Name:* _____*Last Name:* _____

2. *Date of Birth:* _____/_____/_____ OR if DOB refused, *Age:* _____

3. *Gender:* ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Transgender ☐ Unknown/Refused

4. Do you identify as Hispanic (Ethnicity)? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

5. What Race do you most identify with? **(SELECT ONLY ONE)**
   ☐ White ☐ Black/African-American ☐ Asian ☐ American Indian/Alaska Native
   ☐ Native Hawaiian ☐ Other Pacific Islander ☐ Multiple Races ☐ Unknown

6. Have you served in the U.S. Armed Forces? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused
   IF NO, SKIP to Q8

7. Were you activated, into active duty, as a National Guard member or Reservist?
   ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

8. *How long have you been continuously homeless this time?*
   ☐ Less than 1 year ☐ **1 year or longer*** ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

9. *How many times have you been homeless in the past 3 years?*
   ☐ 1–3 times ☐ **4 or more times*** ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

10. *Were you on the street, beach, park, or in an emergency shelter each time?*
    ☐ **Yes*** ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

11. *Do you have a mental health disability that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily living?* ☐ **Yes*** ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

12. *Do you have an alcohol or drug problem that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily living?* ☐ **Yes*** ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

13. *Are you currently living with HIV/AIDS?* ☐ **Yes*** ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

14. *Do you have a physical, developmental, or other disability that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily living?* ☐ **Yes*** ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

Description of Person if Refused Survey:

Appendix 7:2014PITCount Single Survey

****

USE THIS FORM IF THE CLIENT IS ***SINGLE (Unaccompanied)***

2014 City & County of Honolulu Homeless Point-in-Time Count Survey

Interviewer's Name: _____*Agency/Group:* _____

Site of Interview (Actual Location): _____ *Date:* _____

"Are you living alone or with others?"
(If living with others including a child under 18 use HOUSEHOLD form)

"Where did you sleep this past Wednesday, JANUARY 22nd?" _____
SPECIFIC LOCATION - If answer is sheltered (e.g. house, shelter, hospital, jail), END SURVEY.

"What area of the island did you sleep?" _____
Enter Area/Region # (1–7) [Map on back]

1. *First Name:* _____*Last Name:* _____

2. *Date of Birth:* _____/_____/_____ OR if DOB refused, *Age:* _____

3. *Gender:* ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Transgender ☐ Unknown/Refused

4. Do you identify as Hispanic (Ethnicity)? ☐ **Yes** ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

5. What Race do you most identify with? **(SELECT ONLY ONE)**
   ☐ White ☐ Black/African-American ☐ Asian ☐ American Indian/Alaska Native
   ☐ Native Hawaiian ☐ Other Pacific Islander ☐ Multiple Races ☐ Unknown

6. Have you served in the U.S. Armed Forces? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused
   IF NO, SKIP to Q8

7. Were you activated, into active duty, as a National Guard member or Reservist?
   ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

8. *How long have you been continuously homeless this time?*
   ☐ Less than 1 year ☐ **1 year or longer*** ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

9. *How many times have you been homeless in the past 3 years?*
   ☐ 1–3 times ☐ **4 or more times*** ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

10. *Were you on the street, beach, park, or in an emergency shelter each time?*
    ☐ **Yes*** ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

11. *Do you have a mental health disability that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily living?* ☐ **Yes*** ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

12. *Do you have an alcohol or drug problem that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily living?* ☐ **Yes*** ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

13. *Are you currently living with HIV/AIDS?* ☐ **Yes*** ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

14. *Do you have a physical, developmental, or other disability that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily living?* ☐ **Yes*** ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐ Refused

Encampment Portion on Back

The following descriptions should be completed based on a visual but not intrusive inspection of the encampment area where the client is living unsheltered. Clients may complete themselves in office.

1. ENCAMPMENT DESCRIPTION: ☐On-site Visual ☐Office Setting☐Unable to complete

2. APPROXIMATE SIZE OF ENCAMPMENT: (SELECT ONLY ONE)
☐ 6'x6' or smaller ☐ Up to 12'x'12' ☐ Larger than 12'x12' ☐ Undetermined

3. IS SLEEPING AREA COVERED FROM RAIN?☐ Yes ☐No ☐ Undetermined

4. WHAT MATERIALS ARE USED TO CONSTRUCT OR SUPPORT ENCAMPMENT?
(Select as many as applicable)
a. ☐ Vinyl Tarp(s) b.☐ Tent(s) c. ☐ Corrugated Boxes d. ☐ Crates

e. ☐ Shopping Cart f.☐ Sleeping Bag g. ☐ Bicycle(s) h. ☐ Vehicle(s)

i. ☐ Furniture j. ☐ Carpeting k. ☐ Plastic Bags l. ☐ Construction materials

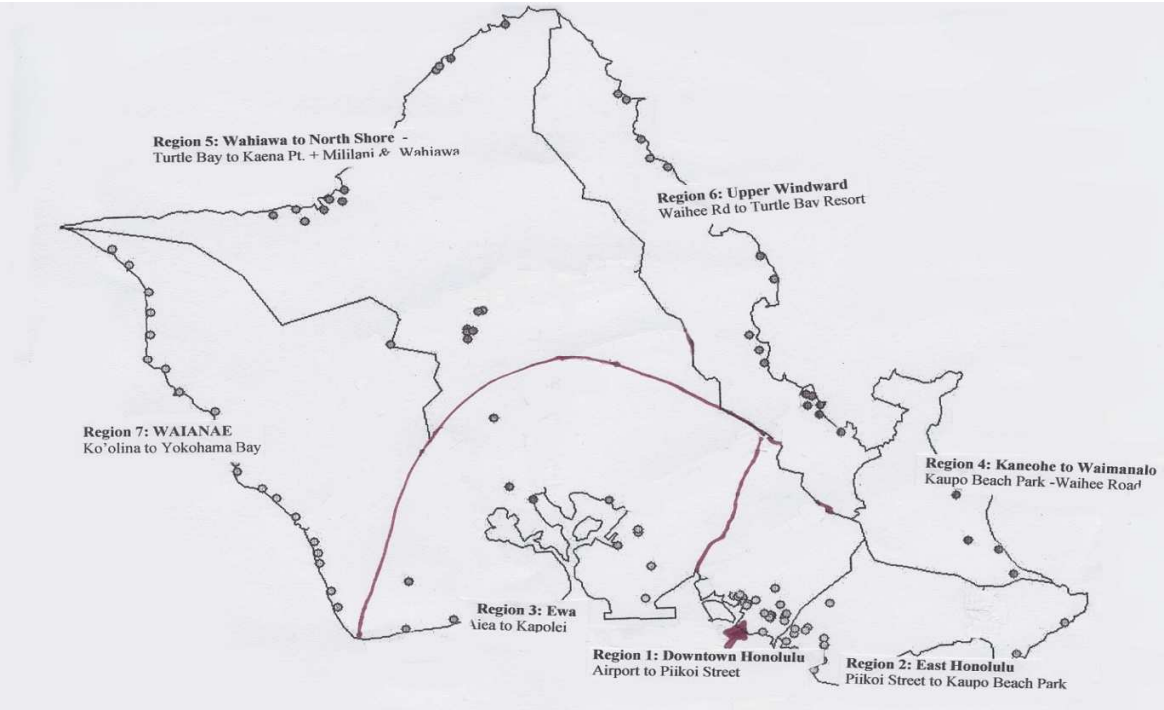
Other: _____

5. ANIMALS? ☐ Yes; Type/#: _____ ☐ No ☐ Unknown

6. ACCESSIBILITY?☐ Easy (street/park) ☐ Moderate (off- path) ☐ Difficult (dangerous)

7. SINGLE PERSON ENCAMPMENT? ☐ 1 Person ☐ Multiple Persons ☐ Undetermined

☐**CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE SURVEY HAS BEEN ENTERED INTO THE HMIS**



Description of Person if Refused Survey:

Appendix 8:2014Overview

POINT IN TIME (PIT) COUNT
January 2014 Overview

2014 PIT Count Dates:

- ***Sheltered Date for the Count is Wednesday, January 22, 2014.***Individuals and families staying in a shelter on this night will be counted. All sheltered intakes for clients residing in your ES, TH, or SH programs should be entered into the HMIS by Friday, February 7, 2014. All Non-HMIS summary surveys for providers not participating in the HMIS (e.g. DV shelters) should be completed for clients residing on the night of 1/22/14 and submitted to carlosperaro@yahoo.com by Friday, February 7, 2014. This survey document will be sent to providers several weeks prior to 1/22/14.

- ***Unsheltered Dates for the Count are Thursday, January 23, 2014 to WednesdayJanuary 29, 2014.***ONLY people who responded that they DID NOT stay indoors on Wednesday January 22, 2014 should be surveyed. If a person responds by stating that they were sheltered or stayed indoors on the 22nd, discontinue the survey and ***do not enter***it into the PIT module of the HMIS. Ideally, surveying should be done at a variety of times including very early in the morning and late at night. Feedings should also be utilized as sites for surveying. All unsheltered surveys collected during the date range above should be entered into the HMIS by***Friday, February 21, 2014.***

- **Kick-Off EveningsThursday, January 23rd** from 5:00-9:30pm for a concentrated outreach effort in each of the regions, which will continue until **Wednesday, January 29th.**

Volunteers: Any assistance by students or volunteers during the week of the unsheltered canvassing will be greatly appreciated. ***All volunteers must register prior to the count with their affiliated organization for their particular region.*** Volunteers can be assigned to lead coordinators as needed; however, organizations are also encouraged to recruit volunteers to assist with their efforts. Regional lead coordinators and partnering organizations must make sure that all volunteers working in their areas are adequately trained, documented in the Volunteer Sign-Up Form, and sign the Contact and Confidentiality Form. There will be several trainings leading up to the count, one during the week of January 6th, and one during the week of the 13th.

Survey Instruments: The survey instruments for 2014 have been slightly modified to accommodate HUD changes and to capture information that will be helpful to the CoC. A copy of the household (accompanied) and single (unaccompanied) surveys will be provided. It is recommended that the form for singles be printed on white paper, the survey instrument for households be printed on colored paper. The household form contains a page for the head of household and a form that should be used for all other adults within the household. Each adult in the household should have a corresponding survey.

Training: There will be two trainings during January for Lead Coordinators, partners, homeless programs staff, and volunteers. One of the trainings will be conducted during the week of January 6th, and the other will be conducted during the week of January 13th. Training dates will be forthcoming. After initial training and instructions have been disseminated via training and telephone conversations, leads and partners are urged to conduct sub-trainings with volunteers to relay important coordination topics.

Surveyor Training: The last training for those working the Kick-Off Count will happen from 5:00 to 5:30 pm just prior to the start of the count at each of the coordinating sites. All surveyors are required to attend. All lead coordinators should help to ensure that all surveyors are properly trained before each shift.

Survey Data Entry: Data entry must be conducted by staff already established in the HMIS. Lead coordinators and partnering agencies will be responsible for determining which personnel will be responsible for entering the surveys collected during the count. Instructions to aid in the data entry will be provided before 1/22/14.

Regional Boundaries, Coordinators, and Partners:

Region 1: Downtown Honolulu –*Airport to Piikoi Street*

Lead Coordinator: Jennifer Tehotu (KalihiPalama Health Center), jtehotu@kphc.org
Lead Coordinator: Leslie Uyehara (KalihiPalama Health Center), luyehara@kphc.org
Lead Coordinator: Aaron Whyne (KalihiPalama Health Center), awhyne@kphc.org
Lead Coordinator: Marian Bernardino (KalihiPalama Health Center), mbernardino@kphc.org
Lead Coordinator: Elizabeth Anderson (KalihiPalama Health Center), eanderson@kphc.org
Partner: Connie Mitchell (IHS), ConnieM@ihs-hawaii.org
Partner: Kanui Bell (IHS), KanuiB@ihs-hawaii.org
Partner: Skye Moore, (Project DATE), projectdate@ltwhawaii.org
Partner: Adrian Contreras (Mental Health Kokua), acontreras@mhkhawaii.org
Partner: Coralee Chin (Steadfast), cchin@steadfast-hawaii.org

Region 2: East Honolulu – Piikoi Street to Kaupo Beach Park

Lead Coordinator: Michelle Ip (Waikiki Health), mip@waikikihealth.org
Lead Coordinator: Joy Rucker (Waikiki Health), jrucker@waikikihealth.org
Partner: Jennifer Tehotu (KalihiPalama Health Center), jtehotu@kphc.org
Partner: Leslie Uyehara (KalihiPalama Health Center), luyehara@kphc.org
Partner: Aaron Whyne (KalihiPalama Health Center), awhyne@kphc.org
Partner: Marian Bernardino (KalihiPalama Health Center), mbernardino@kphc.org
Partner: Elizabeth Anderson (KalihiPalama Health Center), eanderson@kphc.org
Partner: Erin Rutherford (Catholic Charities), erin.rutherford@catholiccharitieshawaii.org
Partner: Paul Oshiro (Catholic Charities), paul.oshiro@catholiccharitieshawaii.org

Region 3: Central – Aiea to Kapolei

Lead Coordinator: Kim Cook (US VETS), kcook@usvetsinc.org
Lead Coordinator: John Molina (US VETS), jmolina@usvetsinc.org
Partner: Steven Williams (US VETS), swilliams@usvetsinc.org
Partner: Macy Sevaatasi (US VETS), msevaaetasi@usvetsinc.org
Partner: Tanya Tehotu (WCO), t.tehotu@wcohawaii.org

Region 4: Lower Windward- Kaupo Beach Park to Kaneohe (Waihee Road)

Lead Coordinator: Michelle Ip (Waikiki Health), mip@waikikihealth.org
Lead Coordinator: Joy Rucker (Waikiki Health), jrucker@waikikihealth.org
Partner: Paul Oshiro (Catholic Charities), paul.oshiro@catholiccharitieshawaii.org
Partner: Holly Holowach (Weinberg Village Waimanalo), wvwholly@hawaii.rr.com
Partner: Deborah Smith (Waimanalo Health Center), fotsismith@gmail.com
Partner: Christy MacPherson (Family Promise Hawaii), christy@familypromisehawaii.org
Partner: Skye Moore, (Project DATE), projectdate@ltwhawaii.org
Partner: Paul Ruddell, (Homeless Programs Office), PRuddell@dhs.hawaii.gov

Region 5: North Shore - Turtle Bay to Kaena Pt. including Mililani & Wahiawa

Lead Coordinator: Connie Mitchell (IHS), ConnieM@ihs-hawaii.org
Lead Coordinator: Tyran Terada (IHS), TyranT@ihs-hawaii.org

Region 6: Upper Windward -Waihee Rd to Turtle Bay Resort

Lead Coordinator: Michelle Ip (Waikiki Health), mip@waikikihealth.org
Lead Coordinator: Joy Rucker (Waikiki Health), jrucker@waikikihealth.org
Partner: Connie Mitchell (IHS), ConnieM@ihs-hawaii.org
Partner: Tyran Terada (IHS), TyranT@ihs-hawaii.org

Region 7: Waianae – Ko'olina to Yokohama Bay

Lead Coordinator: Tanya Tehotu (WCO), t.tehotu@wcohawaii.org
Lead Coordinator; Faleupolu Toa (WCO), f.toa@wcohawaii.org
Partner: Gladys Peraro (WCC), gperaro@usvetsinc.org
Partner: LeinaalaKanana (WCCHC), LKanana@wcchc.com

Partner: KanoaPagaduan (WCCHC), kpagaduan@wcchc.com
Partner: Kahealani Poe (WCCHC), KaheaPoe@wcchc.com
Partner: Ana Piloton (ASI), apiloton@asi-hawaii.org

PIT Contact Information:
Carlos Peraro: Phone 429-6941 or by email: carlosperaro@yahoo.com
Gabe Naeole: Phone 768-7715 or by email: gnaeole@honolulu.gov

Appendix 9: Contact and Confidentiality Form

Contact Information and Confidentiality Form**
2014 HOMELESS POINT-IN-TIME COUNT

Name:_____Phone #:_____

Position:_____Agency:_____

E-mail: _____

Emergency Name and Contact #: _____

_____

Preferred Geographic Area: _____

2014 Point-In-Time Count Statement of Confidentiality
MUST BE SIGNED BY ALL SURVEYORS

All outreach staff and volunteers associated with the collection of homeless population data during the 2014 Unsheltered Point in Time Count are subject to certain confidentiality guidelines.

These guidelines apply to all data collected during the seven day period from January 23rd – January 29th and to any data that may subsequently be entered into the HMIS from this period. The State of Hawaii's HMIS contains an appreciable amount of client information that must be confidentially maintained. As the administrator of the HMIS, there are several guidelines that the State of Hawaii would like to address regarding the upcoming collection of client data and the entering of this data into the HMIS for applicable outreach staff.

- All client information gathered will be held strictly confidential.
- All completed surveys will be kept out of public view.
- Personal HMIS user identifications and passwords will be kept secure and will not be shared.
- Private information obtained from the HMIS is to remain confidential, even if an employee's job is terminated or concludes for any reason.
- Entering known, inaccurate information about any client is prohibited.

Your signature below indicates your agreement to comply with this statement of confidentiality.

*Outreach Agency if Applicable*_____

*Print Name*_____

Signature _____*Date*_____

**Please email or hand-in all completed forms to the lead coordinator or partner agency. The lead coordinator/partner agency will be responsible for collecting all consent forms and submitting them to Gabe Naeole at the City & County of Honolulu.

Appendix 10: PIT Agency Instructions

AGENCY INSTRUCTIONS
UNSHELTERED HOMELESS SURVEYORS INSTRUCTIONS
JANUARY 23rd to 29th, 2014 - HOMELESS POINT-IN-TIME COUNT

- Surveying begins on Thursday, January 23rd from 5–9:30 pm and will end on Wednesday, January 29th.

- Survey all unsheltered individuals and households that you normally outreach.

- Survey all unsheltered individuals and households that request services from you.

- If you have staff and volunteers assisting in the Kickoff Thursday or doing outreach during the week make sure it is coordinated with the agency or person who is the Lead for that area.

- Have all staff and volunteers that are helping with the survey fill out and sign the Contact and Confidentiality Form.

- Collect all Single and Household surveys and assign someone with access to the HMIS to enter the unsheltered surveys into the PIT module of the HMIS. Instructions for entering data into the HMIS will be provided before the PIT count takes place.

- Ensure that all staff and volunteers have been properly trained by someone who has attended the PIT Count training and reviewed the Surveyor Instructions handout.

- Confirm that the Contact and Confidentiality Forms are collected and turned into Gabe Naeole at the City & County of Honolulu. Gabe's contact information is below and is also on the Overview form.

- If you have any questions please contact,
  Gabe Naeole: Phone 768-7715 or email gnaeole@honolulu.gov
  Carlos Peraro: Phone 429-6941, or email @ carlosperaro@yahoo.com

Safety Tips

- Never survey alone – Work in pairs and always stay within eyesight of others.
- Never survey in an isolated area unless the area and the clients are known to you
- If there is an area that you do not feel comfortable surveying, do not survey and let the coordinator know that the area was not surveyed.
- It is recommended to wear white or brighter colors to be easily visible. Wear comfortable clothes and shoes. Limit the amount of accessories you wear.
- Look for any suspicious or dangerous activities when arriving at a site to be aware of areas to avoid.
- Be observant of people around you and look up often while administering the survey.
- Stay out of enclosed or tight spaces.
- Do not pressure anyone to participate in the survey
- In case of an emergency, call or have another person call 911.

Appendix 11: Additional 2014 PIT Count Instructions

PIT COUNT 2014 - ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS

INTERVIEW SURVEY: (front side)

Site of Interview (Actual Location):
If this is an office location please denote as such *Example: U.S.VETS (Office)*
This will allow distinction between interviews completed "on the streets" versus office.

1 and 2) First/Last Name – VERY IMPORTANT TO COMPLETE. NECESSARY TO LINK TO HMIS

5) What race do you identify with?
Filipino should be categorized with "Other Pacific Islander"- due to limited categories

ENCAMPMENT QUESTIONS: (back side)
These questions are added for three main reasons: 1) Public Health documentation, 2) Census of large encampments, and 3) Information to strategize for housing alternatives

1) Encampment Description:
On-site visual = completed at their site (by yourself or with the person's assistance)
Office setting = completed at office or other place not at site – person answers questions to the best of their ability since visual is not available
Unable to complete = circumstances do not allow while on-site. Please minimize use of this response. Office setting should be able to complete with person

2) Size of encampment:
No measurements needed. Choose the best approximate size.
6 feet by 6 feet - is the size of one person (squared). The site is no more than one person with minimal set-up then choose this selection.
12 feet by 12 feet – this means bigger than 6 x 6 – but no bigger than approximately two persons by two persons square (e.g. two tents, one small car set up).
Greater than 12 x 12 feet – large multi-person encampment, or large tent structure.

3) Is Encampment area protected from rain?
Use your best judgment if you think it sufficiency protects full body from rain.
Sufficient – Blue tarp (not tattered), solid tent, car, construction material roof
Insufficient – Cardboard, sleeping blanket only, small vinyl that doesn't fully cover

4) What materials are used for encampment?
Please go through each one and check if applies. Please add additional as viewed short comment/description. It is expected that most encampment use 1 or more materials. **Please be courteous**. Most are willing to help with visual.

5) Animals? – Self-explanatory. This question you can ask when likely, but no visual.

6) Accessibility?– this is from the interviewers/outreach worker's point of view.
Easy (Street/park) – examples: sidewalk, urban park areas, in from of buildings.
Moderate (off path) – location not visible from inside a car (park areas hidden). Somewhere that takes more than 5-10 minutes to get to from street.
Difficult/dangerous - area would not go alone or inexperienced worker (cave, deep in bush in known dangerous area due to crime/drugs)

7) Single person encampment? Self-definitive

ANALYSIS OF PIT 2013

PIT 2012 performance = 85%; PIT 2013 performance = 79%
GOAL PIT 2014: of 90% for 2014.

Table 2: Prevalence of Full Name Collection in the 2013 Oahu PIT Count

Area	Total Count	# Full Names Collected	# Missing Names	% With Full Name
1	590	398	192	67%
2	260	202	58	78%
3	64	54	10	84%
4	46	43	3	93%
5	98	85	13	87%
6	21	12	9	57%
7	296	293	3	99%
Total	**1,375**	**1,087**	**288**	**79%**

SURVEY COMPLETION BY DAY BY AREA – PIT 2013

	AREA							
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**Total**
1/23/2013	234	123	20	42	33	20	46	518
1/24/2013	89	47	15	0	16	0	76	243
1/25/2013	159	51	6	2	34	0	35	287
1/26/2013	1	1	0	0	0	0	19	21
1/27/2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1/28/2013	64	24	10	1	11	0	70	180
1/29/2013	16	10	2	0	0	0	1	29
Missing	27	4	11	1	4	1	49	92
TOTAL	**590**	**261**	**64**	**46**	**98**	**21**	**296**	**1375**

Agency	Total Persons	Total Veterans
Affordable Housing and Homeless Alliance - AHHA ARC North Shore	1	0
Affordable Housing and Homeless Alliance - AHHA ARC Windward	10	0
Family Life Center - Family Life Center Outreach	**443**	**31**
HOPE Services Hawaii, Inc. - HOPE Services Hawaii Outreach	**850**	**65**
Institute for Human Services - IHS North Shore Outreach	130	9
Institute for Human Services - IHS Urban Honolulu Outreach	71	12
Ka Hale A Ke Ola - KHAKO - Outreach	**23**	**0**

KalihiPalama Health Center - KPHC - Unsheltered Outreach	600	28
Kauai Economic Opportunity - Kauai Economic Opportunity Outreach	**230**	**13**
Legal Aid Society of Hawaii - Legal Aid Society of Hawaii - Oahu	167	22
Salvation Army, Maui - Salvation Army Maui Outreach	**544**	**56**
Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center - Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1,333	44
Waianae Community Outreach - WCO Outreach / Drop-In Services	641	7
Waikiki Health - Waikiki Health Outreach	1483	114
Subtotal Neighbor Island	**1,890**	**165**
TOTAL	**6,526**	**401**

Appendix 12: Preparation for the 2014 PIT Count

Preparation for the 2014 PIT Count

Background:

The analysis of the PIT count completed by Carlos Peraro and Michael Ullman showed a significant amount of discrepancies between individuals active in the HMIS and the actual canvassing efforts. PIC is asking agencies, especially outreach agencies, to prepare better for the 2014 PIT count in order to produce a more accurate count.

The key strategy introduced this year will be for ***outreach agencies to use their HMIS active lists as the basis for clients they should be finding and enumerating during the canvassing period***. The steps below will help in this preparation. In order for the PIT count to improve, outreach agencies must set higher standards for the whereabouts of the clients that they are serving as indicated by being active in their HMIS records. All PIC agencies will support the efforts of the outreach agencies during the canvassing period.

Key Preparation Steps:

1. Outreach agencies should first print out their active lists from the HMIS. The best function to produce a list that gives the name, intake date, and last encounter date is the "Veterans Total Report" under REPORTS menu. Select the report and select "client names". This report was created and paid for by U.S.VETS last year to track veterans, but it can list all names with the veterans being designated by an asterisk.

   Select the date range. It is recommended to use 12/1/2013 thru 12/1/2013 as the date range (one day). Copy and paste the listing into an excel sheet and sort by last name ascending and, on separate tabs, sort by intake date, and by encounter date.

   A sample of the report is attached on the last page of this document

2. The report produced above should be used to begin "cleaning" your HMIS active list. The month of December and into early January should be used to clean the active list and delete/close out cases that are not active with your outreach program. You will be asked to print a final list on January 1, 2014, using the same report techniques.

3. It is recommended to close out cases for the following obvious reasons:
   a) No encounter in the past 90 days. This list can be obtained by sorting on last encounter date as described above. Exit information should be as accurate as possible, but lack thereof should not preclude closeout. Use the date of the last encounter as the exit date.
   b) Currently housed. Some outreach programs engage housed/sheltered individuals. If they are still receiving services, these clients should be put into a separate HMIS program that is not assumed to be unsheltered. The same closeout procedures apply if sheltered clients are no longer receiving services. Contact Carlos Peraro, and he can assist you in setting

up the sheltered outreach program in the HMIS and transferring those clients into that program.

c) Duplication. Please merge any duplicate entries. If the system will not allow you to merge, please send to Carlos Peraro to merge the individual's intake records into one client file.
d) Efforts should be made to obtain consent from clients with aliases, and if gained, the alias should be edited to the actual name. It should be noted that implied consent is acceptable for entering actual information into the HMIS. This is an acceptable practice, confirmed by national HUD TA providers.
e) Errors in the designation of individuals' current homeless status.

ALL INDIVIDUALS REMAINING ACTIVE IN YOUR HMIS UNSHELTERED OUTREACH PROGRAM SHOULD BE CONFIRMED AS LITERALLY HOMELESS.

Next Steps – General Overview of the 2014 PIT effort.

1. The revised listing as of January 1, 2014 will be considered your agencies ACTIVE list of unsheltered homeless persons for the 2014 PIT count.

2. Canvassing efforts during January and up to the PIT Count will focus on finding ALL THE PEOPLE ON YOUR ACTIVE LIST and documenting their current homeless status and location of unsheltered encampment. This should aid in more effectively targeting unsheltered homeless during the 2014 PIT Count.

3. Beginning December 1, agencies should work to update as much information for active clients as they are encountered in normal outreach duties to further clean and update the information in the HMIS. Please begin updating actual location information through encounters so that ALL ACTIVE CLIENTS CAN BE FOUND (or have a high probability of being found) during the PIT Count period. Additional strategies to accomplish this will be discussed in meetings. Information to clients regarding the upcoming PIT count should begin being disseminated as soon as possible.

4. Persons who were active but were not found during the PIT period will be exited in your program with an exit date of one day prior to the PIT date. This will mean that the HMIS outreach section will show only PIT count persons as active on the PIT count date.

5. Persons can be reopened in your program, as you encounter them, beginning on the 8th day after the PIT date. This will ensure that the full week of the canvassing period contains only PIT HMIS people.

Thank you for your participation in the upcoming Oahu PIT 2014.

Darryl J. Vincent, PIC Chair

St. Joseph's Outreach Center						
Clients (* denotes a veteran)						
	Last Name	**First Name**	**Intake Date**	**Exit Date**	**Last Encounter**	
	Brennan	Colt	12/17/2011		10/30/2012 9:00	
	Bryant	Kobe	9/26/2012		9/27/2012 14:40	
	Reagan*	Ronald	8/11/2009		11/16/2012 15:30	
	Goodman	Benny	9/25/2012		9/25/2012 10:30	
	James	LeBron	4/12/2012		10/30/2012 10:00	
	Joel	Billy	9/25/2012		9/25/2012 10:30	
	John	Elton	8/8/2012		11/7/2012 10:00	
	Jordan	Michael	2/1/2012		9/5/2012 11:45	
	Lincoln*	Abraham	8/7/2012		8/7/2012 11:00	
	Marino	Dan	12/17/2011		10/30/2012 9:30	
	Sinatra*	Frank	4/10/2012		9/25/2012 10:00	

Appendix 2

Draft Islandwide Housing Strategy

City and County of Honolulu

HOUSING OAHU:
Islandwide Housing Strategy

September 12, 2014

Draft for Review and Discussion

HOUSING OAHU:
Islandwide Housing Strategy

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HOUSING OAHU:
Islandwide Housing Strategy

Executive Summary

> The Vision
> Oahu – Hawaii's gathering place – will provide housing choices that build community, strengthen neighborhoods, and fit family budgets. All people will have access to shelter on Oahu.

Oahu is experiencing a housing crisis. Our current housing policies, programs, and investments are fragmented and need updating to address escalating needs. The marketplace is not building enough affordable housing to keep up with demand. Many people live in overcrowded homes, spend more than 45% of their incomes on combined housing and transportation costs, or are homeless. Oahu will need more than 24,000 additional housing units to address pent-up demand combined with new household formation. Over 18,000 or 75% of the total projected demand is for households earning less than 80% of area median income (AMI), or $76,650. The demand is largely for rental units. In contrast, only 2,080 building permits per year on average have been issued over the last five years. Most of the homes constructed were for higher income households and for-sale units.

This Islandwide Housing Strategy will address these needs through new and revised policies, incentives, regulations, and investments, in partnership with developers, builders, and other stakeholders.

Implementing the Housing Strategy will add over 4,000 units to the affordable housing inventory over five years. If the State continues funding affordable housing projects at a rate similar to the projects currently in the pipeline, and capitalizes on TOD opportunities on state lands, the five-year total increase could be over 8,000 units. If these policies and investment strategies prove effective and are continued over a fifteen year period, the identified demand for 24,000 housing units will be met. Major new initiatives include:

- **Affordable Housing Requirement.** This will apply to all development over a certain threshold. Current regulations (applied only to rezoning) only require affordability to be maintained for ten years. The new requirement will prioritize more affordable rental housing for lower income households, require affordability for a much longer period of time, and have sufficient flexibility to meet developers' needs.

Current Unilateral Agreement Rules	Proposed Islandwide Requirements
Applies to projects needing rezoning at 10 units or more. **Options:**	Applies to projects needing building permits for 10 units or more, with a different percentage for rental and for-sale. **Three options:**
A minimum of **30%** of total units must be affordable to those earning up to **140%** AMI.	**CONSTRUCTION ON-SITE:** **Rental:** **15%** of the units at up to **80%** of AMI **For-Sale:** **30%** of the units at up to **120%** of AMI
Of this **30%,** a minimum **20%** of the total units must be affordable to those earning up to **120%** AMI, of which **10%** of the total units must be affordable to those earning up to **80%** AMI.	**CONSTRUCTION OFF-SITE:** **Rental Only:** **20%** of the units at up to 80% of AMI **IN LIEU OF CONSTRUCTION FEE:** Fee equivalent to the cost of constructing a percentage of the total units as affordable (amount tbd).
Minimum required period of affordability **10 years.**	Minimum required period of affordability **30 to 60 years.**
Note: HCDA Reserved Housing Rules for development in Kakaako require 20% of for-sale units (for 5 years) and 15% of rental units (for 15 years), both at up to 140% of AMI.	

- **Transit-Oriented Development.** Building the rail system is a new driver. A toolkit of financial and zoning incentives will encourage developers to build more affordable housing near the rail stations. City investments in catalytic projects and public-private partnerships will help lead the market. Applying similar "transit-ready development" principles islandwide will help make sure that growth on the rest of Oahu is also compact, connected and walkable.

- **Accessory Dwellings.** The supply of rental housing in existing neighborhoods will be increased by updating zoning codes to allow accessory dwelling units (ADUs) to be added on existing single-family lots. Like ohana units – but not limited to family members – small cottages, additions, or converted garages will provide well-located, well-managed housing choices plus additional income for owners, or more accessible units for elders to move into as they 'age in place.' Between 17,000 and 22,000 rental units could be built under this program.

Strategic Action Plan: Major Initiatives

1. Increase Workforce Housing Inventory
   - Adopt new Islandwide Affordable Housing Requirements to require longer affordability period at lower income levels in more projects.
   - Increase affordable housing production and adopt benchmarks.
2. Increase Low-Income and Homeless Housing Options
   - Acquire, develop, rehabilitate, and lease Housing First units.
   - Leverage existing HUD funding to implement projects and to better coordinate and target homeless services.
3. Invest in Better Neighborhoods
   - Develop affordable and workforce housing in mixed-use, mixed-income catalytic TOD projects, using public-private partnerships.
   - Adopt a housing finance toolkit with incentives to stimulate private investment.
   - Rehabilitate existing housing and invest in neighborhood infrastructure.
4. Update Policies and Regulations to Promote Housing Production
   - Adopt Neighborhood TOD Plans and update ordinances, zoning and parking requirements to make it easier to build mixed-use projects near rail stations.
   - Expand zoning for multi-family, ohana and accessory dwelling units (ADUs) for affordable rental housing.
   - Revise housing construction standards and building codes.
5. Coordinate Implementation and Measure Progress
   - Establish a strategic development office to fast-track implementation.
   - Track production and inventory of affordable housing.

Acting together on this Strategy will help us emerge from our housing crisis and build a more diverse and affordable housing stock over time. The recommended next step, after initial discussion with Council, is to reconvene stakeholder groups for review, present the policy to other interested parties, and then refine the recommendations for submittal to City Council. Adoption of the key principles as a policy will affirm the City's commitment to the production, preservation and maintenance of well-located affordable and workforce housing.

Introduction

While Oahu has been struggling with the lack of affordable and workforce housing for years, the island has a new opportunity to resolve many of its housing problems in conjunction with the construction of the new rail transit system. Transit-oriented development (TOD) will help transform the neighborhoods along the rail corridor. With the first phase of the rail system planned for completion in 2018, and the full system opening in 2019, acting now to develop updated and new plans, policies, programs, and investment strategies will help address housing needs. Over time, more people will want to live and work within walking distance of a rail station, and that will drive demand for more housing choices. Directing growth toward the transit stations, and including a wide variety of income groups and lifestyles, will simultaneously protect our rural communities and open spaces for future generations. This growth will also include rehabilitation of and additions to existing residential buildings.

Applying transit-ready development principles to any new housing provided in suburban and rural areas will help ensure that all communities are walkable, age-friendly, and connect neighbors and neighborhoods with expanded and enhanced bus service. There is significant potential for increasing the supply of rental housing in existing neighborhoods by updating zoning codes to allow accessory dwelling units (ADUs) to be added on existing single-family lots. Like ohana units – but not limited to family members – small cottages, additions, or converted garages will provide well-located, well-managed housing choices plus additional income for owners, or more accessible units for elders to move into as they 'age in place'. Planning for the long-term potential for new development to address long-standing housing needs must also be coupled with solving the immediate crisis of homelessness through the Housing First initiative.

The Strategy includes a vision and principles for housing and community building that will be integrated with a variety of public and private plans. It also includes strategic actions to revise policies, regulations, incentives, programs, investments, and financial tools that help increase the supply of affordable and workforce housing, and to address the housing and services issues of homeless families and individuals.

Vision and Principles

Islandwide Housing Vision

This vision outlines goals and principles for producing housing that meets Honolulu's diverse needs.

Oahu – Hawaii's gathering place – will provide housing choices that build community, strengthen neighborhoods, and fit family budgets. All people will have access to shelter on Oahu.

- **Transit-oriented and transit-ready development** will revitalize, enhance, and stabilize existing urban and suburban neighborhoods and rural towns; increase the supply and long-term affordability of a range of housing types and sizes; and reduce combined housing, transportation, and energy costs.
- **Compact, mixed-use community design** will connect people with jobs, parks, services, and each other; provide more sustainable infrastructure and reduce environmental impacts; protect rural character and quality agricultural lands; and make walking and wheeling easier and safer.
- **Healthy, age-friendly communities** will accommodate keiki to kupuna with housing options that allow older children to live in the communities where they grew up and elders to "age-in-place" or with or near relatives; and will help minimize displacement and unwanted gentrification.

Housing Principles

These islandwide principles for affordable and workforce housing are centered on social equity and are consistent with the broad policy statements within the Hawaii State Plan, Oahu General Plan and Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Plan.

1. **Affordable housing units will be dispersed and mixed.** To avoid creating neighborhoods segregated by income, policies will apply to all geographic areas and development types. Affordable housing will be integrated with market-rate housing, and constructed with diverse incomes, ages, and cultures in mind. More variety in building types will include row houses and townhouses, ohana units for extended families, accessory dwellings units (ADUs) such as cottages and additions on existing lots, micro-units, and modular homes.
2. **Investment of public funds and use of public lands will focus on producing rental housing for families earning less than 80% Area Median Income (AMI).** Most affordable housing construction will likely be initiated by private and non-profit developers, coordinated and monitored by State and City agencies, and supported by targeted public investment. The Housing First initiative will be expedited to address the housing and service needs of homeless families and individuals.
3. **New construction and preservation and rehabilitation of existing affordable units will be encouraged** through land use ordinance and zoning code updates. this will focus on affordable housing in compact mixed-use development near transit stations. Development will provide additional affordable housing, active streetscapes, and usable open space in return for appropriate increases in density and height. Parking requirements will be reduced to lower housing costs and encourage walking, biking, and transit use.
4. **New affordable housing requirements** will require a smaller percentage of affordable units, but apply across more projects, serve lower income ranges, and maintain affordability for a longer period of time than the current Unilateral Agreement rules require.
5. **Housing will connect people to places,** and help build strong communities, where people care about their neighbors, their neighborhoods, and the environment. It will be located in walkable, accessible neighborhoods with good transit service.

The rail system is an opportunity to create new housing types for a mix of incomes and household sizes, while preserving and improving existing affordable housing. TOD will reduce total housing and transport costs. Apart from the cost savings of not owning a vehicle (estimated at $7,000 annually), there may be other opportunities for savings that private partners can provide. For example, mortgage lenders may offer “location-efficient” mortgages, meaning that people purchasing homes near transit stations may qualify for higher loans at lower costs. Implementation of the vision requires working collaboratively with others who are also committed to the production, preservation and maintenance of affordable housing on Oahu.

Background and Needs

Background

This Strategy responds to City Council Resolutions 13-274 to develop an affordable housing policy for transit-oriented development (TOD) districts; 13-168, CD1 to amend the unilateral agreement policy; and 14-28 to establish an affordable housing strategy. It was developed by the City’s Office of Housing (HOU), Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP), Department of Community Services (DCS) and Budget and Fiscal Services (BFS). Other partners provided guidance, and will assume key roles in implementing the Strategic Action Plan. This includes City departments that provide services and

infrastructure to residential properties like the Department of Transportation Services (DTS), Environmental Services (ENV) and the Board of Water Supply (BWS). It also includes State agencies such as Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC), Office of Planning (OP), Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA), Hawaii Community Development Authority (HCDA), and the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS), as well as the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Given that public funding has historically only produced a small amount of affordable units, our most important partners are the non-profit and private developers, service providers, and design and construction professionals. Many of these partners participated in a series of stakeholder group meetings to provide input on key elements of the Strategy.

The Strategy is also based on the work of housing task forces and committees convened previously over the past ten years, including:

- Governor's Affordable Housing Task Force (2004-2005)
- Hawaii State Legislature's Joint Legislative Housing and Homeless Task Force (2005-2006)
- City and County of Honolulu's Affordable Housing Advisory Committee (2006)
- City Auditor Recommendations (2007)
- Governor's Affordable Housing Regulatory Barriers Task Force (2008)
- Mayor's Affordable Housing Advisory Group (2008)
- Equitable TOD Fund Housing Fund Strategy (2013)

Existing data was assembled from the University of Hawaii's Economic Research Organization (UHERO) construction projections, the 2010 *Affordable Housing Trend Report* prepared by Helbert Hastert & Fee; *Hawaii Housing Planning Study, 2011,* prepared by SMS Research and Marketing Services, Inc.; City and County of Honolulu *Homeless Point-in-Time Count 2013; Affordable Rent Guidelines 2014,* established by HUD for Honolulu County; the draft 2014 *Community Benefit Program Economic Analysis: Ala Moana TOD Planning Area* prepared by Keyser Marston Associates, Inc.; Honolulu Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Scenarios Study prepared by Pacific Resources Partnership and Calthorpe Associates in 2013; and, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) *Hawaii Renters Study 2014*. It also includes data and anecdotal information collected during stakeholder meetings held with housing advocates, developers, public, and government partners during TOD planning meetings and exercises. Finally, it reflects the findings from an on-line self-selected survey of housing needs conducted by the DPP in 2014.

Demographics and Housing Needs

Oahu's population continues to increase annually. Projections suggest that we can expect as many as 5,000 new residents every year between 2010 and 2040 (DBEDT, 2012). Over the last decade, single family detached homes have accounted for the majority of new construction, about 64%, with attached and multifamily homes making up the other 36% (US Census, 2010). However, married couples with children, the primary market for single-family detached homes, now account for only 22% of all Oahu households (US Census, 2010), a proportion that continues to shrink each year. By contrast, the proportion of singles, single parents, empty nesters, and seniors — many of whom prefer more compact single family and multifamily housing types — has grown steadily (PRP and Calthorpe, 2013). The City's projections forecast the number of one-and two-person households to climb from 55% today to 60% by 2035.

The fastest growing cohort includes people over 65 years old. This group is expected to increase from 14.5% to 23.6% of Hawaii's total population between 2010 and 2040. The growing elderly population will have strong implications for the affordable housing supply, typology and location. The City has convened an Age Friendly City initiative to help address this issue. The second fastest growing cohort is the 'Echo Boomers' (or millennials, born after 1980), i.e., those young people who are just beginning to form their own households and are looking for compact, affordable rental units in walkable neighborhoods close to

town and near mass transit and bicycle lanes. They are deferring home purchases, and may require down payment assistance due to lifestyle choices in early adulthood, along with overall economic conditions which precluded wealth accumulation.

Figure 1 identifies the latent demand for housing for different household income ranges, to address pent-up demand combined with new household formation. **Oahu needs over 24,000 additional housing units, with over 18,000 or 75% of the total projected demand for households earning less than 80% of area median income (AMI). This need contrasts with actual housing production: building permits have averaged approximately 2,080 per year over the last five years, with most of the homes constructed for higher income households.**

Figure 1: Projected Demand for Housing Units 2012-2016, City and County of Honolulu
(Based on HUD's Area Median Income (AMI), prepared by DCS)

	<30% AMI plus HPIT	<50% AMI	<80% AMI	<120% AMI	<140% AMI	140% + AMI	Total Units
Maximum AMI [1]	$28,750	$47,900	$76,650	$114,980	$134,140	>$134,140	
Ownership Units [2]							
Single-family	887	277	1,499	643	752	1,143	**5,201**
Multi-family	963	392	539	286	294	565	**3,039**
Rental Units [2]							
Single-family	134	69	183	0	0	287	**673**
Multi-family	4,022	2,811	2,047	1,047	515	502	**10,944**
Homeless: family & individuals [3]	4,712	---	---	---	---5	---	**4,712**
TOTAL	**10,718**	**3,549**	**4,268**	**1,976**	**1,561**	**2,497**	**24,569**

[1] *Honolulu County Affordable Rent Guidelines 2014 for 4 person family size.*
[2] *Hawaii Housing Planning Study, 2011, prepared by SMS Research and Marketing Services, Inc., November 2011.*
[3] *City and County of Honolulu, Homeless Point-in-Time Count (HPIT) 2014, assumes all earn less than 30% AMI.*

Figure 1 shows that Honolulu would need on average approximately 5,000 new housing units a year for the next several years to catch up with demand and address new household formation. This demand will decrease significantly after the pent-up demand has been met. Low-income households often do not have a sufficient down payment or credit history necessary to secure a mortgage. The 2014 survey suggests that saving for a down payment to buy a home is the most critical personal housing issue for 20% of the respondents. While the survey reveals that most renters aspire to purchasing their own homes, few have the resources necessary to secure a mortgage. Survey respondents who rent the place where they live were asked about how much money they had in savings or other sources that could be used for a down payment. A plurality of renters responding (38%) have less than $1,999 to put towards a down payment. The median sales price for a single-family home on Oahu in 2013 was $650,000, which would require a 20% down payment of $130,000. The median sales price for a condominium on Oahu in 2013 was $332,000, requiring a down payment of $66,400. Only 5% of survey respondents have more than $50,000 to put towards a down payment. Funds for down payments are only one barrier that potential home owners face. Another problem is credit worthiness. A household's credit can be severely damaged during market downturns when jobs are lost, bills go unpaid, and loans are not repaid in a timely manner. Assistance for home buyers will need to be customized to help people overcome various challenges.

Besides those first-time homebuyers who need assistance with affordable mortgages, analysis of the data shows the need to meet the strong demand for rental units. From a supply perspective, the housing stock needs to include more affordable rental options, which include smaller units (such as accessory dwelling

units, studios, and micro-units) and more compact housing designs such as townhouses and row-houses to minimize land costs. Beyond producing more compact, well-located units, assistance and services could be better oriented towards meeting the needs of renters, including rental assistance and the more widespread dissemination of tenants' rights information.

While Figure 1 includes homeless people, it does not reveal the problem that often precedes homelessness. When housing is expensive and affordable options are limited, adult children stay at home longer (or return home) before forming their own households, and living rooms become bedrooms for relatives and friends. Overcrowded households are problematic for health and safety reasons, but in Honolulu this is a coping mechanism that prevents people from living on the streets (see for example the Waianae Sustainable Communities Plan, 2012). A 2014 Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) report refers to those who depend on others for temporary shelter as experiencing "housing insecurity". Data that documents the prevalence of overcrowding is limited. The survey conducted by the DPP in 2014 suggests that for households with three people or less, the majority have a bedroom for each person. For households with four to nine people, the majority live in three and four bedroom homes - implying the need to share. Among household sizes of ten people or more, five to six bedroom homes are most common.

Oahu's average household size has remained relatively steady at just under three people per household. But this number does not reflect the frequency of overcrowding, nor does it reflect the lifestyle variations among our population. The new policies, regulations, and projects will be customized geographically and generationally to accommodate the needs of Oahu's diverse population.

To summarize, the people most in need of affordable housing, and for whom assistance is currently insufficient are:

- Households earning less than 80% of median income, with a focus on rental housing.
- Individuals and families who are homeless or are on the verge of homelessness.
- People who are 65 years or older who need special assistance and/or need to move into more age-friendly living arrangements (either with extended families or on their own).
- Echo Boomers or millennials who are moving out of their parents' homes or returning to Oahu and starting their own households.

Current Affordable Housing Laws and Policies

Some argue that "the time-consuming and expensive permitting process" contributes extensively to the cost of housing. Of course, many factors contribute to the pace of construction and cost of housing, including land costs, interest rates, the availability of adequate infrastructure, economic cycles, etc. A recent report from UHERO references the various factors that impact construction.

> "Hawaii's construction expansion continues apace. New condo towers in Kakaako are spurring double-digit growth in permits for residential construction. A sharp rise in commercial construction, much of it in resort areas, is on the horizon. Public spending on infrastructure has also leapt upward, as the State works to address shortfalls that have built up in recent years. And with recent federal court victories, the way ahead is now clear for Honolulu rail rapid transit. Now in its third year of recovery, the construction industry is positioned for healthy growth over the next several years. (excerpt from UHERO's "Hawaii Construction Forecast: Construction Upturn on Track" posted March 28, 2014)"

Given that the housing stock has grown by approximately 0.8% per year since 2007 (DBEBT, 2014), it is clear that regulations are permitting construction of market-rate housing. However, unlike places where land is plentiful and reasonably priced, the free market in Honolulu is not producing the necessary

quantity of affordable units. Additional efficiencies in the permitting process need to be identified and implemented. To incentivize developers to build the types of affordable housing desired, in the places where growth is encouraged, it needs to be easier and quicker to get a permit. Honolulu's regulations both facilitate and hinder housing construction. The regulations specify the minimum requirements by which a wide range of housing types are constructed, and where, in compliance with local and national health and safety laws. The planning process is designed to direct and manage growth so that the City can ensure that new units can be serviced with sufficient water and sewer capacity, roadways, parks, and neighborhood schools. The regulations also protect sensitive environmental and cultural resources, facilitate connectivity, and maintain public health and safety. Honolulu also has regulations (and various subsidies) pertaining to the production of affordable housing, but these are not generating enough housing to meet the needs of households with less than 80% AMI.

Meetings with the public and stakeholders to develop Neighborhood TOD Plans in communities around the future transit stations regularly identified the lack of affordable housing. People are especially concerned that housing in proximity to the transit stations will become less affordable as property values increase over time. To supplement this anecdotal data, a web-based survey was conducted in April 2014. The concerns raised by survey respondents coincide with the concerns expressed by participants in the TOD planning process. The majority of respondents (68%) said that making housing more affordable is the most critical housing need for Oahu. In terms of supply, a plurality of respondents (42%) say that "more housing, in general" is the most critical. When asked what the most critical *affordable* housing need would be in the next 5 to 10 years, a plurality of respondents (38%) said "ensuring that affordable housing stays affordable for more than ten years". This response is closely followed by 32% of respondents saying that new affordable rental housing is the most critical. These results are also consistent with the 2011 survey conducted by the DPP in conjunction with the Oahu General Plan update process that identified "Address need for affordable housing" as one of the "Top Ten Interests" in Oahu.

Currently, the City has four primary types of incentives that affect housing production: 1) the Unilateral Agreement (UA, applied to rezoning); 2) 201H Affordable Housing Exemptions; 3) Land Use Ordinance exemptions and variances; and 4) various tax relief programs. These incentives need to be updated and expanded to expedite construction of affordable housing that meets Honolulu's diverse needs.

As Honolulu's population has grown over time, housing needs have become more diverse and complex. The public investment in rail serves as the impetus for new creativity and change. Policies need to be updated to accommodate:

- Elders who want to "age in place" or wish to move to smaller, more care-free homes in walkable, accessible age-friendly neighborhoods. This can include adding accessory dwellings units on their existing lots, allowing them to rent their larger, less accessible homes.
- Lower cost renovations and more flexible building codes to preserve and facilitate the rehabilitation and expansion of existing, older, and historic buildings.
- Higher densities in residential and apartment neighborhoods to increase the supply of housing through market forces, while maintaining the land use regulations that protect our rural areas and prevent encroachment on quality agricultural lands.
- Reduced parking requirements (and increased bicycle parking) to reflect multimodal transit options and lower transportation costs.
- Housing with shared amenities (like parks and open space) that makes urban living more enjoyable, and people more connected to each other and to nature.
- Developers who are willing to provide a wider diversity of building and home types, like row houses and townhouses, ohana units for extended families, accessory dwellings units, micro-units, and modular and mobile homes.

Addressing these issues will respond to the needs of our changing demographics, help keep the country, country, and take full advantage of the opportunities rail provides in the urban core.

Consistency with State and County Plans

The islandwide housing vision is consistent with policy statements in the Hawaii State Plan, Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Plan, and the Oahu General Plan. These earlier plans do not fully consider the enormous potential for housing in transit-oriented neighborhoods along the rail line. However, many of the goals in this Strategy were voiced in these prior policy documents.

The Hawaii State Plan has two chapters that guide housing policy from the State's perspective. Chapter 226-19 outlines three priority objectives for housing:

- Provide greater opportunities for Hawaii's people to secure reasonably priced, safe, sanitary, and livable homes, located in suitable environments that satisfactorily accommodate the needs and desires of families and individuals, through collaboration and cooperation between government and nonprofit and for-profit developers to ensure that more affordable housing is made available to very low-, low- and moderate-income segments of Hawaii's population;
- Promote the orderly development of residential areas sensitive to community needs and other land uses; and
- Develop and provide affordable rental housing by the State to meet the housing needs of Hawaii's people.

The Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Task Force (January 2008) also established priority actions toward creating Hawaii's preferred future. Their top priority for the year 2020, when interim goals should be met, is "Increase affordable housing opportunities for households up to 140% of median income." Beyond creating affordable housing, sustainable housing design should incorporate efficient energy systems, multi-modal options, low carbon producing construction materials, and food security concepts.

The Oahu General Plan includes three housing-related objectives consistent with the new islandwide housing vision:

- Objective A: To provide decent housing for all the people of Oahu at prices they can afford.
- Objective B: To reduce speculation in land and housing.
- Objective C: To provide the people of Oahu with a choice of living environments which are reasonably close to employment, recreation, and commercial centers and which are adequately served by public utilities.

The General Plan includes policies like streamlining approval and permit procedures, providing financial and other incentives to encourage the private sector to build homes for low- and moderate-income residents, and expanding local funding mechanisms. It encourages residential development in areas where existing roads, utilities, and community facilities are not being used to capacity, discourages development where infrastructure cannot be provided at a reasonable cost, and recommends preserving existing affordable housing through self-help, housing rehabilitation, improvement districts, and other programs. The General Plan was last amended in 2002 and is currently being updated to better highlight TOD, sustainable communities and neighborhood revitalization.

Housing and Transportation Costs

Households on tight budgets generally assume that it is cheaper to live in the suburbs or the country where housing costs may be lower, but this assumption is worth revisiting. The Housing and Transportation Affordability Index measures the combined costs of housing and transportation in proportion to household income. Incorporating both housing and transportation costs into the metric for affordability takes into account the trade-offs households make when choosing a place to live. Property

values outside of the urban core may be lower, enticing households to move to suburban or rural areas. However, transportation costs to work and services increase as public transportation becomes less convenient. Generally, when transportation costs are added to housing costs, the household in the suburbs pays as much or more than the household in the urban core.

The Center for Neighborhood Technology has refined this method for US HUD by estimating that 45% of income spent on a combination of housing and transportation is truly affordable. Census data indicates that the average expenditure on housing and transportation for households in the City and County of Honolulu is 61% of income, with 32% spent on housing and 29% spent on transportation. When considering housing costs alone, approximately 52.6% of Honolulu residents spend more than 30% of their income on housing (i.e., they are overspending). Using a desired maximum expenditure of 45% on housing and transportation combined, approximately 63.7% of Honolulu households are overspending (from the 2010 *Affordable Housing Trend Report*). Of course, costs alone do not dictate where people live. Proximity to family, special facilities, etc. often play a role in locational decisions. If planned well, transit-oriented development coupled with the recommendations included in this Housing Plan will help reduce combined housing and transportation costs and offer a variety of housing choices.

Potential Capacity for Housing in TOD Areas

DPP developed potential buildout projections for each TOD neighborhood planning area (updated as of May 2014), by assessing available land, likely market interest, community vision, and updated zoning. The total potential units for each planning area are shown in Figure 2. This also includes buildout assumptions for Kakaako, which is under HCDA jurisdiction. The timing of actual buildout in each area is difficult to predict, given market cycles, since housing will primarily be constructed by the private sector or in public-private partnerships. The potential buildout of approximately 51,500 units does not yet include projections for the three Airport area stations or for Halawa Makai neighborhood (surrounding Aloha Stadium); TOD planning for those areas began in mid-2014. Full buildout is likely to take at least 25 to 30 years or more.

Figure 2: Potential Distribution of Housing in TOD Neighborhood Planning Areas

TOD Planning Area	Dwelling Units		
	Existing	New TOD	Gross
East Kapolei (3 Stations)	---	**18,440**	18,440
Waipahu (2 Stations)	760	**4,298**	5,058
Aiea/Pearl City (3 Stations)	550	**5,670**	6,220
Halawa Makai (Aloha Stadium Station) [1]	---	*TBD*	*TBD*
Airport Area (3 Stations) [1]	---	*TBD*	*TBD*
Kalihi (3 Stations)	3,700	**5,400**	9,100
Downtown (3 Stations)	8,800	**5,900**	14,700
Kakaako (2 Stations - HCDA) [2]	*6,130*	*6,187*	12,317
Ala Moana Center (1 Station)	9,638	**5,600**	15,238
Total	29,578	**51,495**	81,073

Rounded to the nearest residential unit; timing associated with buildout is market-dependent but could range 25-30 years. Each planning area contains one to three stations and, apart from Kakaako, is based on a buildout analysis conducted by DPP.

[1] *This table does not yet include potential new housing in the Airport TOD area (3 stations) or the Halawa Makai neighborhood (surrounding Aloha Stadium). TOD planning around those 4 stations began in mid-2014.*

[2] *Kakaako data are based on the 2010 US Census and DPP projections (2014).*

Strategic Action Plan

This Strategic Action Plan will enable the City and its partners to implement a more proactive approach toward the production of affordable and workforce housing. City Council has allocated over $47 million in FY2015 to address critical needs for housing and services for homeless families and individuals. A new Financial Toolkit for TOD areas is being developed to support housing production and better leverage limited resources. One new tool is an Equitable TOD Fund ($2 million initial funding from US HUD to be matched by banks' Community Reinvestment Act funding). Coordinated, consistent funding can be used to build affordable and workforce housing in mixed use, mixed income development on under-utilized City and State lands along the transit corridor. A preliminary analysis identified 224 parcels, or approximately 417 acres, of City-owned property within the ½ mile transit corridor, and another 519 parcels, or 2,038 acres, of State-owned property. While much of this property is improved and dedicated to other important uses such as parks, schools and offices, an asset optimization approach will identify near term and long-term opportunities to maximize available properties' value through TOD projects.

City resources to support affordable housing development have been somewhat useful incentives to spur affordable housing development, including low income rental housing tax relief, reduced fees for infrastructure hook-ups and permits, and the Affordable Housing Fund noted above. The State of Hawaii has administered the majority of affordable housing plans and programs since 1996, which include HUD CDBG and HOME, Tax Exempt Bonds, the Rental Housing Trust Fund, and Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) that assist developers with the production of affordable housing. The largest developer and manager of affordable housing units in the County is the Hawaii Public Housing Authority, who are planning for redevelopment of Mayor Wright Homes into a mixed-use, mixed-income, transit-oriented neighborhood. Housing Choice and Section 8 Vouchers – administered by both the City and State – assist households with housing costs. However, many needs remain unmet.[1]

The massive investment in rail, city-initiated rezoning for a greater variety of land uses and opportunities for height and density bonuses, and parking reductions are powerful incentives for private developers who will be asked to contribute to the production of affordable housing. Rather than only requiring affordable units when a property is rezoned, a new requirement will ensure that affordable units are produced as part of every development project that exceeds a certain threshold. Other changes to codes and regulations will make it easier to build affordable housing. Updating zoning codes will allow accessory dwelling units (ADUs) to be added on existing single-family lots. Like ohana units – but not limited to family members – small cottages, additions, or converted garages will provide well-located, well-managed housing plus additional income for owners, or more accessible units for elders to move into as they 'age in place'.

Implementing the recommended City-related actions will add over 4,000 units to the affordable housing inventory over five years (see Figure 3 below). If the State continues funding projects at a rate similar to the projects currently in the pipeline, and capitalizes on TOD opportunities on state lands, the five-year total increase could be over 8,000 units. If these polices and investment strategies prove effective and are continued over a fifteen year period, the identified demand for 24,000 new housing units will be addressed. One key to this increase will be to require a much longer period of affordability, to build up the inventory and maintain affordability over time. The City's current UA rules require affordability for 10 years. The recommended new affordable housing requirement will require units to remain affordable for 30 to 60 years.

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[1] See Attachment 1: Current Affordable Housing Incentives Table in Appendix.

The HCDA Reserved Housing rules for Kakaako development require 5 years affordability in for sale projects and 15 years in rental projects. For this Strategy to be fully effective, the HCDA rules should be aligned with the City's proposed new requirements.[2]

Figure 3:
Projected Annual Increase in Affordable and Workforce Housing Inventory through City Strategies

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
New units added each year (bold number) are maintained in affordable inventory.	**656**	656	656	656	656
		784	784	784	784
			984	984	984
				814	814
					814
Increasing Inventory	**656**	**1,440**	**2,424**	**3,238**	**4,052**

Includes 1) current City budgeted production and projections beyond 2016; 2) projections of units required through Unilateral Agreements; 3) projections based on implementation of the Affordable Housing Requirement; 4) projections based on changes to ohana designated zones to allow ADUs; and 5) implementation of other actions contained in this Strategy.

This table shows the units that will be produced and maintained as affordable with implementation of City-related efforts. The potential production of units by State-sponsored efforts during this same period are not included, but could add almost 4,000 more units over five years.

The rural areas will also benefit from this Strategy. Policies that attract development to the urban core and suburban and rural town centers will help reduce growth pressures in Oahu's rural areas. Actions that result in a greater diversity of housing types will also allow elders to age in place and larger families to live together. Revisions to the Land Use Ordinance and housing code amendments will allow an increase of housing to accommodate the natural population increase – a strategy that will particularly benefit rural areas. The housing inventory can increase incrementally on existing parcels without having to build additional new towns or extensive suburban development. The Strategy will help the country remain country.

The following near-term strategic actions include planning, policy, regulatory and program revisions; funding mechanisms; public and private investments; and efforts to identify and track changing housing needs. Many of these efforts are already in progress; others are new concepts, and will be reviewed by Council and stakeholders as specific initiatives over the next several months.

1. Increase Workforce Housing Inventory

a) **Adopt Islandwide Affordable Housing Requirements** (2014-2015)
Honolulu's Unilateral Agreement rules (City and County Resolution 09-241, CD1, Affordable Housing Agreement Rules, 2010) have helped produce about 300 affordable units annually since 2010. These rules require 30% of housing (in projects of ten units or more that require rezoning) to be affordable at between 80% to 140% of AMI. However, the maximum required period of affordability is less than ten years. Typically the affordable housing obligation has been addressed by providing for-sale residential units. Developers who do not require zone changes are excused from contributing to affordable housing production. Most other communities with similar requirements do not tie them to rezoning, requiring fewer units per project, across more projects, helping more households with greater needs, and typically for a longer term.[3] Almost 500 communities across the country –

[2] See attachment 3 in Appendix: Comparison between Current Unilateral Agreement Rules and Proposed Affordable Housing Requirements

[3] See Attachment 2 in Appendix: Affordable Housing Requirements Comparison of Select Cities.

including ones in "hot" markets like San Francisco, Boston, Sacramento, and San Diego – have implemented similar requirements, often known as "inclusionary housing".[4]

A new affordable housing requirement will require a percentage of all new construction (above a minimum threshold, like ten units) to be affordable by people with low to moderate incomes. This requirement anticipates the less frequent need for Unilateral Agreements (that are only triggered by a request for zone change). It also reflects the opportunity to capture value in the form of community benefits resulting from public investment in rail and TOD-related infrastructure, coupled with City-initiated TOD zoning. The requirement will be applied at permit issuance (either for phases of large developments or for building permits). The ordinance and rules will be sufficiently flexible to allow for on-site construction of affordable units, off-site construction, and payment of cash in lieu of construction into a fund dedicated to the production and preservation of affordable housing. In light of the City's experience with UA's, research on similar programs across the country, and the documented need for rental housing at lower AMIs for a longer period, the recommended islandwide affordable housing requirement is as follows:

PREFERRED: Construction of On-Site Affordable Housing

- Rental: 15% of the units at 80% AMI or lower, or
- For Sale: 30% of the units at 120% AMI or lower.
- Length of Affordability: Units will remain affordable for 30 to 60 years.

ALTERNATIVE: Off-Site Affordable Housing

- Rental: 20% of the total units at 80% AMI or lower.
- Length of Affordability: Units will remain affordable for 30 to 60 years.

ALTERNATIVE: In Lieu of Construction Fee

- Fee equivalent to the cost required to construct a percentage of the total units as affordable (amount TBD; fee to be updated regularly to reflect current construction costs; fee deposited into a fund for the construction of affordable rental units or Housing First-type units up to 1/2 mile from the transit stations).

Rules and regulations will need to be developed to implement the proposed Affordable Housing Requirement. Similar to the current UA rules, the Affordable Housing Requirements will be applicable to any project involving the construction of 10 or more units. Residential rehabilitation projects resulting in the production of less than 10 additional units will also not be subject to the new requirements. Recognizing that neighborhoods have differing needs, and to maximize developer flexibility, the requirements will allow for construction of affordable units on-site, off-site, or payment of a fee in lieu of construction into a fund dedicated to the production of affordable housing. The formulas outlined above will be refined in the rules to reflect the need for a variety of unit sizes and types.

Based on the research conducted for this Strategy, most municipalities that require affordable housing production embed that requirement within land use regulations (subdivision and/or land development) and therefore require documentation of compliance intentions before receiving any major or minor permit approvals or, in the case of projects allowed by right, before the building permit is issued. While this proposal requires fine-tuning, DPP anticipates including this concept in its forthcoming

[4] Robert Hickey, et.al; "Achieving Lasting Affordability through Inclusionary Housing". Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, July, 2014.

TOD Land Use Ordinance amendments. At the current average rate of 2,084 building permits/year, this requirement will produce 170 to 230 affordable units/year, with the long term affordability period increasing the inventory each year.

b) **Amend the Unilateral Agreement Rules** (2015)
Update the UA rules to align with the new Affordable Housing Requirement, reflecting the need for more rental housing at lower AMIs for longer periods of time. This will include the administrative and structural changes recommended by the Audit of the City's Management of the Unilateral Agreement in Affordable Housing (Report No. 07-05, October 2007). Existing development UAs are not proposed to be affected by the amended rules.

c) **Increase Affordable Housing Production and Adopt Benchmarks** (2014, update regularly)
Affordable housing production goals for units produced by City strategies will be lower in the first few years, increasing each year as additional investments and policies are implemented (as outlined in all four groups of strategic actions). Some of these units will be renovated buildings that are added to the long-term affordable inventory. The majority will likely be in TOD areas, including ADUs on existing lots, but also include those produced outside of the rail corridor, using transit-ready development principles islandwide. These goals will be adjusted regularly based on market conditions. The first-year goal of approximately 660 affordable units per year will increase to 784 in year two, and 984 in year three, based on current planned and pipeline projects. For later years, although production might continue to increase incrementally each year, we have assumed a more conservative projection of approximately 815 additional units per year after all proposed policies and investment strategies are in place. Coupled with the new requirement for long-term affordability, this gradual increase in production will increase the inventory by over 4,000 affordable units over five years. If the State continues funding projects at a rate similar to the projects currently in the pipeline, and capitalizes on TOD opportunities on state lands, the five-year total increase could be over 8,000 units.

2. Increase Low-Income and Homeless Housing Options

This strategy focuses on the needs of Low and Very Low-Income Households (such as the working poor, seniors, and people needing services), and homeless individuals and families. The City is implementing an evidence-based Housing First initiative to address long-term homelessness, in partnership with the State, service providers, non-profits, and the private sector. Homeless programs and services are currently delivered through the Continuum of Care (CoC) funding which supports a 'treatment first' model mandated by US HUD in the 1990s. Homeless families or individuals transition through various levels of housing, shelters, transitional apartments, and lastly permanent housing. Most CoC options require participation in substance abuse or alcohol treatment programs as a prerequisite for entry into an emergency shelter or transitional housing. This is often viewed as a barrier to entry, increasing the challenges of addressing the needs of vulnerable populations.

By contrast, the Housing First approach removes the barrier of mandatory treatment for program enrollment, and provides permanent supportive housing directly from streets and shelters. The newly housed persons are immediately provided with extensive case management and wrap-around services to address multiple needs. Data has shown that over time voluntary enrollment in the treatment program is achieved. Housing First works on two central premises: (1) re-housing should be the central goal of working with people experiencing homelessness, and (2) by providing housing assistance and follow-up case management services after a family or individual is housed, we can significantly reduce the time people spend in homelessness.

Transitioning from the current "treatment first" to a Housing First system requires a shift in focus from the emergency shelter and transitional housing approach, to one that prioritizes and leverages

federal, state, and local funding towards Housing First programs. A scattered site approach provides participants with rent subsidies, such as portable vouchers, to obtain housing from private landlords, with supportive services delivered through home visits. A single site, or project-based approach includes housing developments or apartment buildings in which some units are designated as supportive housing. The City's approach will focus on maintaining Housing First as a percentage of units within a mixed income property.

a) **Acquire, Develop, Rehabilitate, or Lease Housing First Units** (2014-2015, ongoing)
Recognizing the growing crisis in homelessness, the City Council incorporated an unprecedented level of funding in the FY2015 budget. Housing First strategies are outlined in the 2013 Homeless Action Plan, which proposes modifications to Continuum of Care programs, adjustments to use of HUD HOME and CDBG funding, and specific targets for use of new local funding. The operating budget supports tenant-based rental assistance and supportive services in the early years with capital improvement funds dedicated toward development or acquisition of housing units to support the Housing First program over the long term. Thus, future years will realize reduced costs for tenant-based rental assistance.

The FY 2015 operating budget allocated $3 million for Housing First, which will be used to contract with service providers to implement housing and supportive services and tenant based rental assistance. The FY 2015 capital budget appropriated $8.3 million from the Affordable Housing Fund to develop or preserve affordable housing for the chronically homeless through the Housing First model. An additional $4 million of AHF was appropriated for Housing First projects in Waikiki. Another $32 million of general obligation bonds were allocated for the acquisition, development and/or renovation of city-owned facilities to relocate homeless individuals and families from parks, facilities and other public areas to emergency, transitional and/or permanent housing, and including funding for the Family Justice Center and Chinatown properties.

These investments will increase Honolulu's inventory of permanent rental housing units within the Housing First target regions. This will include existing scattered-site rental apartments; buildings for acquisition and rehabilitation, or new construction projects to increase the inventory of SRO, micro-units or one- and two-bedroom units. Single Room Occupancy (SRO) units, also called micro-units, offer a long-term solution for housing chronically homeless persons. However, Honolulu's current vacancy rate provides limited capacity. Increasing the inventory of SRO units will provide for sustainability with operations maintained through outsourcing, similar to the current management practice for the existing City portfolio of special needs housing properties. With this initial funding, the City will partner with private developers to provide gap financing and acquire/rehabilitate up to 155 units for Housing First clients.

b) **Leverage HUD Funding to Implement Priority Projects** (2014-2015, ongoing)
The Administration, with the Council's support, will need to update the HUD Consolidated Plan to reflect new affordable housing and supportive infrastructure as the priorities for selecting HOME- and CDBG-funded projects. Existing policies will be amended to identify housing and homeless programs as priorities, and to permit City initiatives to be funded with CDBG and HOME monies. Fifteen percent of the CDBG allocation is eligible for housing supportive services and administrative costs, while HOME funds can fund tenant based rental assistance, rehab, or new construction. Refocusing HOME priorities will allow for more expansive use of HUD Section 108 loan guarantees for project financing, which can multiply the available project funding five-fold. The City's Consolidated Plan priorities can set aside a percentage of the CDBG award to benefit chronically homeless clients of the City's Housing First program and continue to sustain the City's existing Rent-to-Work program.

c) **Leverage and Coordinate Homeless Services** (ongoing)
Federal, state, community, and private sector resources and partnerships can be better leveraged to provide case management, employment training, and other services to address the medical, psychological, social, vocational and legal needs of chronically homeless individuals. For instance, Housing First projects can be incorporated into future HUD funding applications. The Department of Community Services administers the federal Continuum of Care (CoC) funding to support countywide efforts to address homeless needs. The Honolulu Continuum, known as the Partners in Care, establishes the CoC funding priorities. Over $10 million is allocated toward homeless-directed programs and providers. Consistent with current national discussions, over the next three years Honolulu can allocate an increasing portion of this funding to support Housing First projects. Given the community-based structure of CoC funding, the support of Partners in Care members is required for successful implementation of the Housing First model.

d) **Implement a Project-based Section 8 Voucher Program** (2014)
HUD Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA) programs enable low-income households to afford modest apartments by contracting with private owners to rent some or all of the units in their housing developments to low-income families. Project-based vouchers are attached to specific housing units if the owner agrees to either rehabilitate or construct the units, or the owner agrees to set aside a portion of the units in an existing development. The City will pursue availability of these vouchers with HUD.

e) **Coordinate with the HHFDC Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program** (2014-2016)
Honolulu's non-profit developers are currently less successful in securing LIHTC funds from the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation for the construction and rehabilitation of rental units than non-profits on neighbor islands because of how the Qualified Allocation Plan is structured. Funding and timing need to be assessed for better performance in LIHTC competitions. Project priorities should include well-located projects near transit (rail or bus).

3. Invest in Better Neighborhoods

Both City and State funding for housing vary from year to year, due to fluctuations in economic conditions. The investment in rail transit will be leveraged by targeting public funding toward catalytic projects near rail stations. Coordinated and consistent funding can be used to build affordable and workforce housing in mixed use, mixed income development on under-utilized City and State lands along the transit corridor. A preliminary analysis suggests that there are 224 parcels, or approximately 417 acres, of City-owned property within the ½ mile transit corridor, and another 519 parcels, or 2038 acres, of State-owned property. While much of this property is dedicated to other important uses, such as parks, schools and offices, an asset optimization approach will identify near term and long-term opportunities to maximize available properties' value through TOD projects. The City's efforts will be led by a proposed new Strategic Development Office (see Strategy 5.a.).

a) **Adopt a Housing Finance Toolkit to Stimulate Private Investment** (2015)
This includes financing mechanisms, incentives and policy guidelines to stimulate private investment. Some of these resources need to be created; others need modification and increased funding; all need to be better publicized. These resources include, but are not limited to:

- **Modify the Affordable Housing Fund.** Maintain the existing fund, which dedicates 1/2% of real property tax revenue annually, but modify the language to allow for better coordination with the State by revising, for example, the "in perpetuity requirement" to a long-term specified period so that the funds can be used for projects on State-owned land.
- **Implement the Housing First Initiative.** Discussed above. Will address the urgent needs of the homeless population.
- **Target Real Property Tax Exemptions or Credits.** Fine-tune the program to include a finite number of TOD-related exemptions each year, with either an annual competitive

application or exemptions/credits issued at a first-come, first-served 'fire sale' for qualified projects to signify urgency.

- **Create a Community Land Trust and/or Land Acquisition Fund.** Create a nonprofit land trust to maintain affordable units in perpetuity, solicit money from private and foundation sources, and hold and acquire land for the future production of long-term affordable housing. A land acquisition fund can acquire and hold land for housing (like the Trust for Public Land acquires parks or conservation lands).
- **Maximize State and Federal Funding Mechanisms.** Work with the State to streamline and prioritize or create more opportunities for affordable housing, e.g., GET and LIHTC tax credits, infrastructure revolving loan fund, etc.
- **Establish Community Facility Districts.** As an alternative to Tax Increment Financing, Community Facility Districts can be designated for infrastructure and streetscape improvements using bonds funded by special assessment.
- **Leverage the Equitable TOD Fund.** The City recently created a revolving loan fund for housing development or rehab under the auspices of the Hawaii Community Reinvestment Corporation and funded with $2 million from HUD (to be matched by banks' CRA funding). HCRC is also funded to grow, market, and administer the fund.
- **Use HOME Funding to Build Affordable Housing.** Reassess the priorities in the HUD Consolidated Plan to allocate more funds towards affordable housing. Use HOME funds to leverage HUD Section 108 loans to multiply the approximately $10 million annual allocation to almost $50 million in project funding.
- **Use CDBG Funding for Supportive Infrastructure.** Many jurisdictions use CDBG funding for infrastructure investments that support affordable housing development.

b) **Develop Housing in Catalytic TOD Projects** (2015-2019)
Three catalytic projects along the transit corridor – along the Kapalama Canal, on the Pearlridge Transit Station property, and the Neal Blaisdell Center – were launched in 2013, with initial funding approved in the FY2015 budget. Private developers such as Kamehameha Schools could construct up to 400 affordable units as part of the Kapalama Canal Catalytic Project with the implementation of the Affordable Housing Requirement. The City's planned Pearlridge Transit Station property – which includes a housing component – will provide up to 150 mixed income units, including approximately 40 affordable units. Future catalytic projects will be identified to coordinate infrastructure and development in target locations that, in turn, stimulate other improvements, and include the production of affordable, workforce, and market-rate housing. These may include partnerships with State agencies for development on State or City lands, such as in Iwilei. The planned redevelopment of Mayor Wright Homes by HPHA, preserving 300 public housing units while adding several hundred more affordable and mixed income units is a model for redevelopment on other public lands.

c) **Rehabilitate Existing Housing** (2015-2016, ongoing)
The City will assess the quality of existing housing stock, including special needs housing and aging rental projects, and develop a strategy and targeted funding for housing rehabilitation. The City will take an asset optimization approach to identify developable land and building rehab potential; it owns 417 acres along the transit corridor. There are nine City-owned parcels in Chinatown alone. The properties outside of the historic district can be developed with a project like Halekauwila Place in Kakaako, which has over 200 affordable rental units on a small lot across the street from a rail station. The City has released a request for proposals for affordable housing on a City-owned lot on River Street.

d) **Invest in Neighborhood Enhancements and Infrastructure** (ongoing)
Since housing costs alone do not dictate where and how people live, improvements to supportive neighborhood assets – such as complete streets, pathways, schools, parks and social services – will

require continued attention and financial support. Better leveraging private, federal, state and county funds for increased infrastructure capacity will support higher density residential uses in TOD areas and other neighborhoods. This will also support accessory dwelling units that meet the needs of extended families and individuals. DTS led interagency Walk Audits to identify pedestrian, bicycle, bus, and Handivan access improvements needed around 21 rail stations. This resulted in a prioritized list of capital improvements and $4 million in initial funding to enhance station access and TOD opportunities.

4. Update Policies and Regulations to Promote Housing Production

a) **Adopt Neighborhood TOD Plans and Update Ordinances and Zoning** (2014-2015)
The City's TOD Program has developed six Neighborhood TOD Plans for the areas around 15 rail stations. The Waipahu Plan has been adopted, with the remainder expected to be adopted in the next several months. Planning for the areas around the Airport and Aloha Stadium stations is under way. DPP is drafting revisions to the Land Use Ordinance, Zoning Maps, and other regulations pertaining to affordable housing production, streetscapes, infrastructure, and parks in transit-oriented neighborhoods. These new regulations will offer incentives such as city-initiated TOD zoning, height and density bonuses, process improvements, and reduced parking, combined with requirements to provide affordable housing, active streetscapes, and usable public space.

b) **Expand Zoning for Multi-family, Ohana and Accessory Dwelling Units** (2014-2015)
Many existing residential lots can support additional development with compact units for extended families and individuals. There is significant potential for increasing the supply of rental housing in existing neighborhoods by updating zoning codes to allow accessory dwelling units (ADUs) to be added on existing single-family lots. Like ohana units – but not limited to family members – small cottages, additions, or converted garages will provide well-located, well-managed rental housing plus additional income for owners. Revising regulations to allow more diverse units will have the added benefit of reducing nonconformities. A public-private program will be established to provide example designs, link owners to contractors, conduct public outreach, and facilitate permit approvals.

As the Hawai‘i Appleseed Center for Law and Economic Justice has documented (2013), ohana housing is currently underutilized, with just 2,000 units established through the permitting process, even though more than 17,000 units on Oahu are eligible. Almost all of the ohana units in existence were permitted between 1982 to1990, before restrictions limited occupancy to family members. When ohana dwellings were first allowed in 1982, they comprised almost 25 percent of all single-family construction. In 2011, they accounted for a mere 2 percent of building permits. To create more affordable housing, the restrictive covenants for ADUs that permit only ohana dwellings rented to tenants related by blood, marriage, and adoption will be removed. The requirement that accessory dwelling/ohana units be detached from the main house will be lifted and parking requirements reconsidered. Although ADUs on single-family lots will not be required to be affordable, they will typically be smaller units and likely to stay relatively affordable. At least 250 units per year could be developed in initial years once the ordinances are revised and the program is implemented.

c) **Incorporate Housing Strategy in the General Plan Update** (2015)
DPP will incorporate components of this housing strategy in the General Plan Update to better support TOD, sustainable communities and neighborhood revitalization.

d) **Revise Housing Construction Standards without Sacrificing Health and Safety** (2015-2016)
Although the City and County of Honolulu already allows for the construction of compact residential units, the Building Code and Land Use Ordinance will be reviewed to identify and remove barriers to allow the construction of more affordable rental options, such as accessory dwelling units, micro-units, row houses, townhouses, modular units, and other innovations. It will also be reviewed to identify potential revisions to encourage more flexible renovations to existing and historic buildings,

such as upper floors in Chinatown. When similar modifications were made to the New Jersey State Building Code, building permits for downtown historic building renovations increased by 60% in the first year.

e) **Improve the 201H Process to Create More Accessible Affordable Housing** (2015-2016)
Chapter 201 H, Hawaii Revised Statutes provides a process whereby an affordable housing project may be granted exemptions from any statutes, ordinances and rules of any governmental agency relating to planning, zoning and construction standards that do not negatively affect the health and safety of the general public. Currently, the exemptions are only available to projects involving at least 50% of dwelling units. The City will work with the Legislature to improve the 201H process. Broadening eligibility and streamlining application procedures will result in more developers creating affordable housing. Application of this exemption in areas near transit stations should be carefully applied so that affordable housing is not exempted from basic requirements for each project to improve walkability and accessibility.

f) **Support Growing and Aging in Place** (2015-2016)
Supporting our young families and kupuna in their neighborhoods can take many forms. Regulations will be revised to support elders and young families with opportunities that include compact homes in affordable, well-located, age-friendly neighborhoods. We can also better leverage private, federal, state and county funds for increased infrastructure capacity to support higher density residential uses in TOD areas and allow ohana dwellings and accessory dwelling units in rural centers to meet the needs of extended families.

5. Coordinate Implementation and Measure Progress

a) **Establish a Strategic Development Office** (2014-2015)
Nearly two decades ago, the City retreated from developing low income and mixed income affordable housing when it disbanded the 100 employee Housing Development Office. Since then, the City has provided a relatively small amount of funding to support housing programs and services, primarily through federal funds including HUD HOME and CDBG. While the voters approved the Affordable Housing Fund in 2006 that sets aside ½ percent of real property tax revenue or approximately $4 million each year, that fund has not yet been expended for any housing projects (note: AHF funding has been appropriated for projects in the FY2015 budget). Similarly, while the voters approved the creation of the Office of Housing in 2010, that office has not been sufficiently staffed to carry out its function due to hiring freezes and budget constraints in place since the inception of the Office.

In order to accelerate housing production and economic development, the City intends to establish a single office responsible for the strategic development of City assets throughout Oahu, with primary focus on optimizing the use of City assets within the TOD, such as the 417 acres near the rail stations. This office will consolidate functions currently scattered among several departments in order to concentrate on stimulating affordable housing and community development in the private and non-profit sectors. This office will also be charged with the acquisition and rehabilitation of appropriate housing units for the City's Housing First program.

b) Track Production and Inventory of Affordable Housing (2015, ongoing)
Implementation of this Strategy will benefit from better-coordinated tracking of additional data that further customizes these proposed actions for the local housing market. Data will be used to establish indicators that measure performance over time. However, much of the needed data is owned and collected by the private sector and by a variety of local and state agencies. For example, access to proprietary data will allow for the analysis of how much developers can subsidize affordable housing units given that property values will increase with the construction of the rail system. More precise data will also document the differences in how single-family affordable housing is financed versus

what is required for affordable housing in vertical mixed-use development scenarios. It will also better track how long affordable units actually remain affordable.

Housing programs are administered by several city and state departments, and most affordable housing is built by private and non-profit developers. There is no single database or coordinated reporting requirements that track the characteristics of the housing stock over time. A single database will help track and report progress on, for example:

- The number of units that remain affordable after initial buy-back restrictions expire;
- The quantity and quality of lapsed affordable housing units that were built in compliance with UA rules compared to those constructed but not required by a UA; and,
- The number and characteristics of affordable housing rental versus sales units needed and built on an annual basis.

Next Steps

Identifying what city and state agencies are doing in anticipation of rail could fill several pages; however, implementing this Strategy will rely heavily on public-private partnerships. In Hawaii, we depend on the private and non-profit sectors to build most affordable housing in accordance with public sector-defined policies, regulations, and funding. For example, updating regulations to allow more flexible improvements to nonconforming structures will encourage the rehabilitation of existing housing, which is typically more affordable than new construction. Revising ohana zoning to allow non-family tenants to rent units will stimulate construction of accessory dwelling units. Making surplus public land available for development will catalyze affordable housing production.

This Islandwide Housing Strategy responds to the needs of people on Oahu who struggle with housing the most. The recommended actions also recognize that where and how people live impacts neighborhoods. In Hawaii, where you grew up, and where you went to school, speaks volumes about who you are. Our homes, and the neighborhoods we live in, are fundamentally connected to our sense of self and our connections to ohana and community. Whether just one home at a time, or through larger, catalytic projects, we can strengthen our neighborhoods – with the right policies, plans, regulations and targeted investments.

This Strategy is intended to create an environment that supports our development community and provides them with the tools necessary to provide housing choices that build community, strengthen neighborhoods, and fit family budgets. Acting together on this Strategy will help us emerge from our housing crisis and build a more diverse and affordable housing stock over time. The Mayor's TOD Sub-cabinet has been instrumental in overcoming institutional barriers within City government. Its members also recognize that housing for all of Oahu's residents will only be achieved if we rely on the resources and wisdom of our local experts from other agencies, non-profits, and the private sector.

The recommended next step, after initial presentation and discussion with City Council, is to reconvene stakeholder groups for review and comment, present the policy to other interested parties, and then refine the recommendations for submittal to the Council for review. Adoption of the key principles as a policy will affirm the City's commitment to the production, preservation and maintenance of well-located affordable and workforce housing. Some of these recommended actions will require additional analysis and refinement, while others can be adopted by the Council fairly quickly or implemented administratively by the City and the private sector. Other actions may require new or revised ordinances or rules, and will be implemented in accord with adopted budgets and public-private partnerships.

Attachment 1:

Current Affordable Housing Incentives (City & County of Honolulu)

Legal Source	Program	Description	Lead Org.
	CDBG	Annual federal grant to support low- and moderate income households and neighborhoods. *Consider: The draft Housing Strategy proposes reassessing the priorities in the HUD Consolidated Plan and allocating more CDBG money towards supportive infrastructure.*	BFS/DCS
	HOME	Annual federal grant to support low- and moderate income housing. *Consider: The draft Housing Strategy proposes reassessing the priorities in the HUD Consolidated Plan and allocating more HOME funds towards affordable housing production/acquisition.*	BFS/DCS
201H, 46-15.1, HRS	201H	"One-stop" land use approval of qualifying housing projects; may exempt from certain standards and fees.	HHFDC /DPP
LUO, Ch 21, ROH	Special Needs Housing for Elderly	Allows relaxation of development standards in residential and apartment districts with a conditional use permit (public hearing).	DPP
LUO, Ch 21, ROH	Group Living Facility	Allows relaxation of development standards in agricultural, residential and apartment districts with a conditional use permit (public hearing).	DPP
LUO, Ch 21, ROH	Cluster Housing, Planned-Development Housing	Provides development options in residential and apartment districts to reduce costs by allowing flexibility in subdivision standards.	DPP
Ch 8, Article 10, ROH	Property Tax Exemptions	Various exemptions for specific populations: disabled veterans, other disabled, Hansen's Disease, low-income rental housing.	BFS
Ch 6, Article 26	Housing and Community Development Rehabilitation Loan Fund	Offers loans to low- and moderate-income landowners.	BFS
Ch 6, Article 34	Rental Housing	Construction loans for multi-family rental housing using tax-exempt revenue bonds.	BFS / DCS
Ch 34, ROH, HRS 46-80.1	Community Facilities Districts	Special assessment within specific districts to construct certain infrastructure improvements. *Consider: As an alternative to Tax Increment Financing, Community Facility Districts - coinciding with certain TOD Districts - could be designated for infrastructure and streetscape improvements using bonds funded by projected tax increment revenue.*	Council

Legal Source	Program	Description	Lead Org.
Ch 14 & 36, ROH	Special Improvement Districts (aka business improvement districts)	Add-on to property tax within specific districts to perform improvements or maintain existing neighborhood amenities.	Council
Ch 8, Article 10, ROH	GET Exemption	*Consider: Fine-tuning the program that allows limited Real Property Tax Exemptions for production of new affordable housing. This would include a finite number of TOD-related exemptions each year, with either an annual competitive application or exemptions/credits issued at a first-come, first-served "fire sale" for qualified projects to signify urgency.*	BFS, Real Property
Ch 6, Article 63, ROH	Affordable Housing Fund	Approved by voters in 2006, for land acquisition, construction, and preservation of low-income housing that remains available in perpetuity for households earning less than 50% AMI *Consider: Maintaining the existing fund, which dedicates 1/2% of real property tax revenue annually, but modify the language to allow for better coordination with the State by revising, for example, the "in perpetuity requirement" to a long-term specified period so that the funds can be used for projects on State-owned land.*	BFS
Ch 14, Article 10, ROH	Wastewater Low-income Housing Projects Reduction in Wastewater System Facility Charges	Reduces per unit charges for low-income units in qualifying projects.	ENV
HUD Grant	Equity TOD Fund	A revolving loan fund to provide pre-construction gap financing for low-income rehab and new construction, as well as ancillary support uses. Created by the City in 2014 and funded with $2 million from HUD (to be matched by banks CRA funding). The Hawaii Community Reinvestment Corporation will grow, market, and administer the fund.	BFS
LUO, Ch 21, ROH	*Proposed*: TOD Special District	*Proposed*: Affordable housing production required of all new residential construction over a 10-unit threshold; Density and height bonuses provided in return for more affordable units.	DPP
DPP Admin. Rules	Unilateral Agreement	Affordable housing is produced in conjunction with zone changes; developers are offered enhanced credits for construction of affordable housing near transit stations.	DPP

Attachment 2:

Affordable Housing Requirements Comparison of Select Cities

The Unilateral Agreement (UA) rules have helped produce about 300 affordable units annually since 2010. UAs are contributing to a more affordable housing stock, but the rules need updating. The idea that developers can contribute to the production of affordable housing has been implemented extensively on the mainland since the mid-1970s and remains an effective policy solution for many communities in response to rising housing costs.

Most programs requiring developers to contribute to the production of affordable housing are not linked to requests for zone changes (as in Honolulu). Rather, the requirements are triggered by either a request for subdivision or building permit. While market sensitivity studies can help customize affordable housing policy, many cities use a very similar framework. In general, municipalities require that developers set aside 10% to 25% of the total proposed units for low- to moderate-income households. The number of affordable units is lower than what Honolulu requires, but the units generally target households with Area Median Incomes (AMIs) lower than Honolulu. In effect, these regulations create fewer units, but help more households with greater needs, and typically for a longer term. Even in "hot markets" like San Francisco, Boston, Sacramento and San Diego the affordable rental units are dedicated to households with AMIs in the 65 to 80% range, while affordable homeownership opportunities target households with AMIs that do not exceed 100%.

If the developer can not construct the affordable units on-site, many communities offer an alternative to either build the units off-site or are pay a fee that is deposited into an account dedicated for the production or preservation of affordable housing. Often, in return for that "contribution", density bonuses are provided or parking requirements are reduced – benefits that are similar to what Honolulu is contemplating in the areas near transit stations. Another key common component involves the period of affordability. Affordable units produced by Honolulu's UA must remain affordable for 10 years, whereas Denver, San Francisco, Sacramento and San Diego require that units remain affordable for 15 to 55 years. In terms of a local comparison, developers benefiting from HHFDC tax credits are required to maintain affordability for 60 to 70 years (although this is in return for significant financing).

In light of these examples, and the documented need for rental housing at lower AMIs for longer periods of time, one potential scenario for new affordable housing requirements is as follows:

PREFERRED: Construction of On-Site Affordable Housing

- Rental: 15% of the units at 80% AMI or lower, or
- For Sale: 30% of the units at 120% AMI or lower.
- Length of Affordability: Units must remain affordable for 30 to 60 years.

ALTERNATIVE: Off-Site Affordable Housing

- Rental: 20% of the total units at 80% AMI or lower.
- Length of Affordability: Units must remain affordable for 30 to 60 years.

ALTERNATIVE: In Lieu of Construction Fee

- Fee equivalent to the cost of constructing a percentage of the total units as affordable (fee to be updated regularly to reflect current construction costs; fee deposited into a fund for the construction of affordable rental units or Housing First-type units up to 1/2 mile from the transit stations).

Select Cities with Affordable Housing Requirements

City (yr. adopted)	Applicability	Set Aside Requirement	Income Targets	Alternatives To On Site Development	Incentives	Control Period
Boston, Massachusetts (2000)	Developments with 10 or more units	10%	At least one-half of affordable units for households earning less than 80 % of the AMI; Remaining affordable units for households earning 80-120 % of the AMI, with an average of 100 % of the AMI	In lieu fee must be equal to 15% of the total number of market-rate units times an affordable housing cost factor; May build off-site, but set-aside requirement increases to 15 %	No citywide developer incentives, but increased height and FAR allowances permitted in the financial district	"Maximum allowable by law"
Denver, Colorado (2002)	Developments with 30 units or more	10 % of for sale units or a voluntary 10% for rental units	65 % of the AMI for rental units and less than 80 % of the AMI for sale units	In lieu fee tied to actual construction costs; Off-site construction; Land dedication	$5,000 reimbursement for each for sale unit, up to 50 % of the total units in the development; $10,000 reimbursement for each affordable rental unit if unit is priced for households at 50 % of the AMI or below; Expedited permit process; Parking reductions	15 years for all types of units
Sacramento, California (2000)	Any development over 9 units	15 %	One-third of households making 50-80 % of the AMI. Two-thirds of households making less than 50 % of the AMI	Can dedicate land off-site or build off-site if: • there is insufficient land zoned as multifamily on-site • alternative land or units must be in "new growth" areas	Expedited permit process for affordable units; Fee waivers; Relaxed design guidelines; May receive priority for subsidy funding	30 years for all types of units

City (yr. adopted)	Applicability	Set Aside Requirement	Income Targets	Alternatives To On Site Development	Incentives	Control Period
San Diego, California (1992, revised in 2003)	Developments with 10 or more units	10 %	Rental units are set aside for households earning at or below 65 % of the AMI; For sale units are set aside for households earning at or below 100 % of the AMI	In lieu fee calculated based on the square footage of an affordable unit. Fee increases between 2003 and 2006 from $1.00 per square foot to $2.50 per square foot; Developers can opt to build off-site (set-aside does not increase)	None	55 years for all types of units
San Francisco, California (1992, revised in 2002)	Developments with 10 or more units	10 %	For rental units, households earning 80 % or less of the AMI; For sale units, households earning 120 % of the AMI	In lieu fee determined by several factors including the projected value of on-site affordable units; In lieu payments are made to the Citywide Affordable Housing Fund; Developers can elect to build affordable units off-site, but the set aside requirement increases to 15 %	Refunds available on the environmental review and building permit fees that apply to the affordable units	50 years for Rental and For Sale units
Montgomery County, Virginia (1974)	Developments with more than 50 units	12.5–15% of all units. Of these, local housing authority may purchase 33%; Qualified non-profit organizations	Up to 65% of MSA median income	In lieu fee not permitted; Developer may request approval to build affordable units off-site in contiguous planning area	Waiver of water/sewer development charge and development impact fees; 10% compatibility allowance and other incentives; Up to 22% density bonus	For Sale: 10 years Rental: 20 years
Fairfax County, Virginia (1990)	Developments with more than 50 units (fee charged on projects with fewer than 50 units)	12.5% in single-family home developments; 6.5% in multifamily developments	Up to 70% of MSA median income	In lieu fee and other alternatives to on-site construction permissible	25% Density Bonus	For Sale: 15 years Rental: 20 years

City (yr. adopted)	Applicability	Set Aside Requirement	Income Targets	Alternatives To On Site Development	Incentives	Control Period
Loudoun County, Virginia (1993)	Developments with more than 50 units on sites with sewer and water	6.25%	Between 30-70% AMI for owners; 30-50% of AMI for renters	Buy-out (cash, units, land) under certain circumstances	Allows developers to convert unsold affordable units to market-rate units 120 days after the zoning permit has been issued	Rental: 20 years For Sale: 15 years
Boulder, Colorado (1999)	No threshold number – applicable to all residential developments	20% in for sale and rental developments (depending on project size)	60% AMI for renters; Low-income for owners as determined by the city	Half of the for sale units may be built off-site; Developers have flexibility with on/off-site mix of rental units; In lieu fee accepted	Waiver of development excise taxes	Permanent affordability by deed restriction
Davis, California (1990)	Developments with more than 5 units	25% in for sale developments; 25% in rental developments (depending on project size)	35% for up to 140% AMI; No more than 37.5% for over 140% and up to 160% AMI; And no more than 40% for over 160% and up to 180%	In lieu fee permitted for developments under 30 units or demonstration of "unique hardship"	25% density bonus	Permanent affordability for rental units; For sale units have no control period
Longmont, Colorado (1995)	No threshold number – applicable on all annexed land	10% of all units in annexation areas	60% AMI for renters, 80% AMI for owner-occupied units	In lieu fee permitted; case-by-case consideration of off-site construction	Relaxed regulatory requirements on parking, setbacks, landscaping etc.	For sale units have no control period; 5 years for rental units
Santa Fe, New Mexico (1998)	Applicable to developments with any unit targeted to over 120% of AMI, or sales price over $240,000	11% in developments with homes priced $240,000 -$400,000; 16% in developments with homes priced over $400,000	0-65% AMI, 65-80% AMI, 80-100% AMI, and 100-120% AMI	Not permitted, except in case of economic hardship	Bonus equivalent to set-aside percentage; 16% in developments targeting under 80% AMI, or sales price of $150,000; Waiver of building fees	30 years for all types of units; 30 year period starts over with each new occupant

City (yr. adopted)	Applicability	Set Aside Requirement	Income Targets	Alternatives To On Site Development	Incentives	Control Period
Irvine, California (1978)	No threshold number – applicable to all residential development	Voluntary goal: 15% of all units	5% very low, 5% low, 5% moderate	In lieu fee and other alternatives to on-site construction permissible	Development standard flexibility, fee waivers, monetary assistance	20 - 30 years determined case-by-case depending on financing
Pasadena, California (2001)	Developments with 10 units or more	15%	10% low and 5% low or moderate income (rental units only)	In lieu fees, off-site development, land donation	Fee waivers, density bonus, financial assistance for projects that exceed 15% set aside requirement, reduction in impact fees	Rent: in perpetuity For Sale: 30 years
San Clemente, California (2006)	Developments with 6 units or more	4%	Very low income households	In lieu fee, off-site development, land donation	Development standard flexibility, monetary assistance	30 years for all types of units, or longer depending on financing
Oxnard, California (1999)	Developments with 10 units or more	10%	Very low income households, moderate income households, seniors	In lieu fee, off-site development, land donation	N/A	30 years for all types of units, or longer depending on financing
Brea, California (1993)	Developments with 20 units or more	10%	Not specified	In lieu fee	Density bonus, development standard flexibility, fee waivers, building code alternatives, fund application assistance	Rental: 55 years For Sale: 45 years
Santa Paula, California (2004)	Coastal developments with 10 units or more	25%	40% very low, 60% low or moderate income	In lieu fee; Off-site construction allowed at 29% set-aside	Fee waivers	45 – 55 years

1. Southern California Association of Non-Profit Housing (2005) scanph.org/files/IZ.Guide_.pdf
2. Brunick, Nicholas J. (2004) Inclusionary Housing: Proven success in large cities, Chicago, IL: American Planning Association http://www.planning.org/zoningpractice/2004/pdf/oct.pdf
3. Expanding Affordable Housing Through Inclusionary Zoning: Lessons From The Washington Metropolitan Area (2001) http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/reports/2001/10/metropolitanpolicy%20brown/inclusionary.pdf
4. Expanding Housing Options through Inclusionary Zoning (2001) http://www.planningcommunications.com/housing/inclusionary_zoning_ideas_at_work.pdf

Attachment 3:

Comparison between Current Unilateral Agreement Rules and Proposed Affordable Housing Requirements

Current Unilateral Agreement	**Proposed Islandwide Affordable Housing Requirements**
Applies to projects needing rezoning at 10 units or more. **Options:**	Applies to projects needing building permits for 10 units or more. • Different % for rental and for-sale. **Three options:**
A minimum of **30% of total units** must be affordable to those earning up to **140% AMI**.	**CONSTRUCTION ON-SITE:** Rental: **15%** of the units at **80%** or less of AMI For Sale: **30%** of the units at **120%** or less of AMI
Of this **30%**, a minimum of **20%** the total units must be affordable to those earning up to **120% AMI**, of which **10%** of the total units must be affordable to those earning up to **80% AMI**.	**CONSTRUCTION OFF-SITE:** Rental: **20%** of the units at 80% or less of AMI
	In Lieu of Construction Fee: Fee equivalent to the cost of constructing a % of the total units as affordable
Minimum required period of affordability of **10 years.**	Minimum required period of affordability of **30 to 60 years.**
*Note: HCDA Reserved Housing rules for development in Kakaako require 20% of units at **140%** or less of AMI (for sale, for 5 years), and 15% (rental, for 15 years).* • *Applies to 20,000 sf min. lots.* • *All requirements are negotiable.*	

Appendix 3

Consolidated Plan Online Survey Results

Fiscal Year 2016 - 2020 Consolidated Plan Initial Survey Results

ACTIVITY RANKING

The following activities below are ranked in order of needs, with #1 being the highest priority activity and #8 being the lowest priority activity.

RANK	ACTIVITY
1	Homeless Facilities and Services
2	Housing
3	Homelessness Prevention Services
4	Economic Development
5	Fair Housing
6	Public Services
7	Public Improvements
8	Public Facilities

GROUP RANKING

The following groups are ranked in order of needs, with #1 being the highest priority group and #10 being the lowest priority group.

RANK	ACTIVITY
1	Low- and Moderate-Income Persons and/or Families
2	Homeless Persons and/or Families
3	Elderly (62 and older)
4	Disabled Persons
5	Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
6	Veterans
7	Youth from Low- and Moderate-Income Families
8	Victims of Domestic Violence
9	Persons with Substance Addictions
10	Other

HOMELESS FACILITIES AND SERVICES RANKING

The following Homeless Facilities and Service Needs are ranked in order of needs, with #1 being the highest priority.

RANK	ACTIVITY
1	Job Training
2	Housing First Services
3	Emergency Shelters for Families
4	Mental Health Care
5	Transitional Housing for the Homeless
6	Transitional Housing for Veterans
7	Life Skills Training
8	Housing First Transitional Housing
9	Permanent Supportive Housing
10	Transitional Housing for Victims of Domestic Violence
11	Alcohol and Drug Addiction Treatment
12	Emergency Shelters for Women
13	Multi-Service Drop-in Facilities
14	Physical Health Care for Homeless Persons
15	Outreach for Homeless Persons
16	Emergency Shelters for Men
17	Transitional Housing for Persons Completing Substance Abuse Treatment Programs
18	Homeless Facilities and Services within a Transit Oriented Development (TOD)
19	Other

HOUSING RANKING

The following Housing Needs are ranked in order of needs, with #1 being the highest priority.

RANK	ACTIVITY
1	Development of New Affordable Rental Housing
2	Rehabilitation of Existing Affordable Housing
3	Housing for Seniors and Elderly
4	Development of New Affordable Housing
5	Supportive Permanent Housing for Homeless
6	Work Force Housing
7	Energy Efficiency Improvements
8	Housing for Persons with Mental Illness
9	Homeownership Assistance
10	Housing for Persons with Physical Disabilities
11	Housing First Housing
12	Homeowner Rehabilitation
13	Housing for Persons with Substance Addictions
14	Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS
15	Housing within a Transit Oriented Development (TOD)
16	Other

HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION SERVICE RANKING

The following Homelessness Prevention Service Needs are ranked in order of needs, with #1 being the highest priority.

RANK	ACTIVITY
1	Emergency Financial Assistance Services
2	Eviction Prevention Services and Legal Defense
3	Other

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT NEEDS RANKING

The following Economic Development Needs are ranked in order of needs, with #1 being the highest priority.

RANK	ACTIVITY
1	Job Development and Creation
2	Job Training
3	Job Placement
4	Small Business Training
5	Economic Development within a Transit Oriented Development (TOD)
6	Other

FAIR HOUSING NEEDS RANKING

The following Fair Housing Needs are ranked in order of needs, with #1 being the highest priority.

RANK	ACTIVITY
1	Outreach and Education to Tenants of Fair Housing Rights
2	Encourage Landlords to Accept Housing Vouchers
3	Identify Impediments to Fair Housing
4	Outreach and Education to Landlords and Property Managers of Fair Housing Responsibilities
5	Increase Public Awareness of Fair Housing Laws
6	Assess Actions to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing
7	Minimize Housing Discrimination
8	Assess Current Fair Housing Programs
9	Other

PUBLIC SERVICES RANKING

The following Public Service Needs are ranked in order of needs, with #1 being the highest priority.

RANK	ACTIVITY
1	Job Training
2	Financial Literacy and Counseling
3	Mental Health Services
4	Services for Victims of Domestic Violence
5	Life Skills Training
6	Senior Services
7	Child Care Services
8	Literacy Training
9	After School Programs
10	Food and Hunger Services
11	Youth Services
12	Alcohol Addiction and Drug Abuse Services
13	Crisis Intervention Services
14	Adult Day Health Care
15	Crime Awareness and Prevention
16	Legal Services
17	Landlord and Tenant Counseling
18	Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS
19	Public Services with a Transit Oriented Development (TOD)
20	Other

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS RANKING

The following Public Improvement Needs are ranked in order of needs, with #1 being the highest priority.

RANK	ACTIVITY
1	Street Improvements
2	Accessibility and Safety of the Disabled
3	Water and Sewer Improvements
4	Sidewalk Improvements
5	Street Lighting
6	Historic Preservation
7	Public Improvements within a Transit Oriented Development (TOD)
8	Street Improvements
9	Accessibility and Safety of the Disabled

PUBLIC FACILITIES RANKING

The following Public Facility Needs are ranked in order of needs, with #1 being the highest priority.

RANK	ACTIVITY
1	Childcare Centers
2	Adult Day Care Centers
3	Medical Clinics
4	Dental Clinics
5	Senior Centers
6	Community Center
7	Park and Recreational Facilities
8	Public Facilities within a Transit Oriented Development (TOD)
9	Other

Appendix 4

2014 Forums –Feedback Summary

City and County of Honolulu Consultations
Five-Year Consolidated Plan for CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA Grant Funds

Times and Locations
September 24, 2014, 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.
Kapolei Hale Department of Facility Maintenance Conference Room
1000 Uluohia Street, Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

September 25, 2014, 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
Ala Wai Golf Course Ballroom Facility (2nd Floor)
404 Kapahulu Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815

Objectives
- To present the HUD-required Consolidated Plan and Process
- To present the City's affordable housing and homelessness strategic plans
- To solicit stakeholders' feedback for the 2015-2020 ConPlan (and 1st year action plan)

Agenda
I. Welcome and Sign-in
II. Introductions and Announcements
III. Presentations
    1. ConPlan and Four HUD programs
    2. Affordable Housing Strategic Plan
    3. Housing First Plan
    4. Brief Q&A
IV. Facilitated Discussions
    1. Ground rules
    2. Discussions
    3. Report Back

Handouts
- Honolulu Trends
- ConPlan Survey Initial Results
- DPP Housing Oahu Handout
- PHOCUS Coordinating Housing Placement Overview
- CDBG Matrix Code

Facilitators
Department of Budget and Fiscal Services Federal Grants Unit Staff
Department of Community Services Community-Based Development Division Staff

Summary of Feedback

Voice	Gist of Feedback	Response
Weed and Seed	-General support for City's assessments -specified areas including Wahiawa - importance of process	-Determine whether there is a need to recommend geographic priorities -Put weight in solutions that come out of community processes over those that come out of the blue
Ewa Beach Community-Based Development Organization	-Community Engagement Needed -Economic Development (e.g. Beehive of Kailua model, Kaka`ako) -Engaged in Youth Development	-Planning/administration (via technical assistance) might be the category for addressing barriers to community engagement -Extend consultation to learn more about Kailua or Kakaako Models for Economic Development
Hawai`i Home Ownership Center	-Every part of the Continuum of Needs for Homelessness is important	-Zero-in on parts of solutions that are more suited for CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA action
City Rehab Loan/Down Payment Loan Program	- Importance of steady stream of funding in order to engage lenders/bankers to invest their time learning about the program and offering such to target clients	-Establish a solid logic for needed amount or targets, (steady over five years? increase? decrease?) Extend consultation to learn more about specific feedback of bankers or lenders support.
Catholic Charities onf Hawai`i	Pay attention to ousing for <30% AMI; Elderly with older homes and need to assist them; Housing for low-income rather than mere affordable housing	Low-income housing and elderly needs can be CDBG/HOME niches. Zero-in on solutions that are more suited for CDBG or HOME and the next five years.
PHOCUS	Housing data consistency; Assessment Data for Homelessness	-Ensure that FINAL data and stats that ConPlan and DPP use are consistent with each other. -Check out whether pilot data from homeless vulnerability assessment tool can be useful for Con Plan goal setting.
Waimanalo Health Center	Strategies to have a better access and use of CDBG;	-Planning/administration (via technical assistance) might be the category for addressing barriers to community engagement
City Work Readiness/Rent to Work Program	Solution is responsive to different types of homeless individuals. TBRA works.	-Establish a solid logic for amounts and targets (steady over five years, or increase, decrease -Understand further how Housing First Solution (chronically homeless) and the Work Readiness program relate
Domestic Violence Action Center	Need grants to provide services to DV victims	DV are special niches for CDBG. That is, no resource in the community can substitute for CDBG funding.
Habitat for Humanity	Left before providing feedback	Follow-up
Kuakini Hospital Foundation	Left before providing feedback	Follow-up

Appendix 5

Racial and Ethnic Groups in CHAS and Census

RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUP DATA IN CHAS AND CENSUS

Population estimates use the race categories mandated by the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) 1997 standards: White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawai`ian and Other Pacific Islander

White. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as "White" or report entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Arab, Moroccan, or Caucasian.

Black or African American. A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicate their race as "Black, African Am., or Negro"; or report entries such as African American, Kenyan, Nigerian, or Haitian.

American Indian and Alaska Native. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment. This category includes people who indicate their race as "American Indian or Alaska Native" or report entries such as Navajo, Blackfeet, Inupiat, Yup'ik, or Central American Indian groups or South American Indian groups.

Asian. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. It includes people who indicate their race as "Asian Indian," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Japanese," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian" or provide other detailed Asian responses.

**Native Hawai`ian and Other Pacific Islander.** A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawai`i, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicate their race as "Native Hawai`ian," "Guamanian or Chamorro," "Samoan," and "Other Pacific Islander" or provide other detailed Pacific Islander responses.

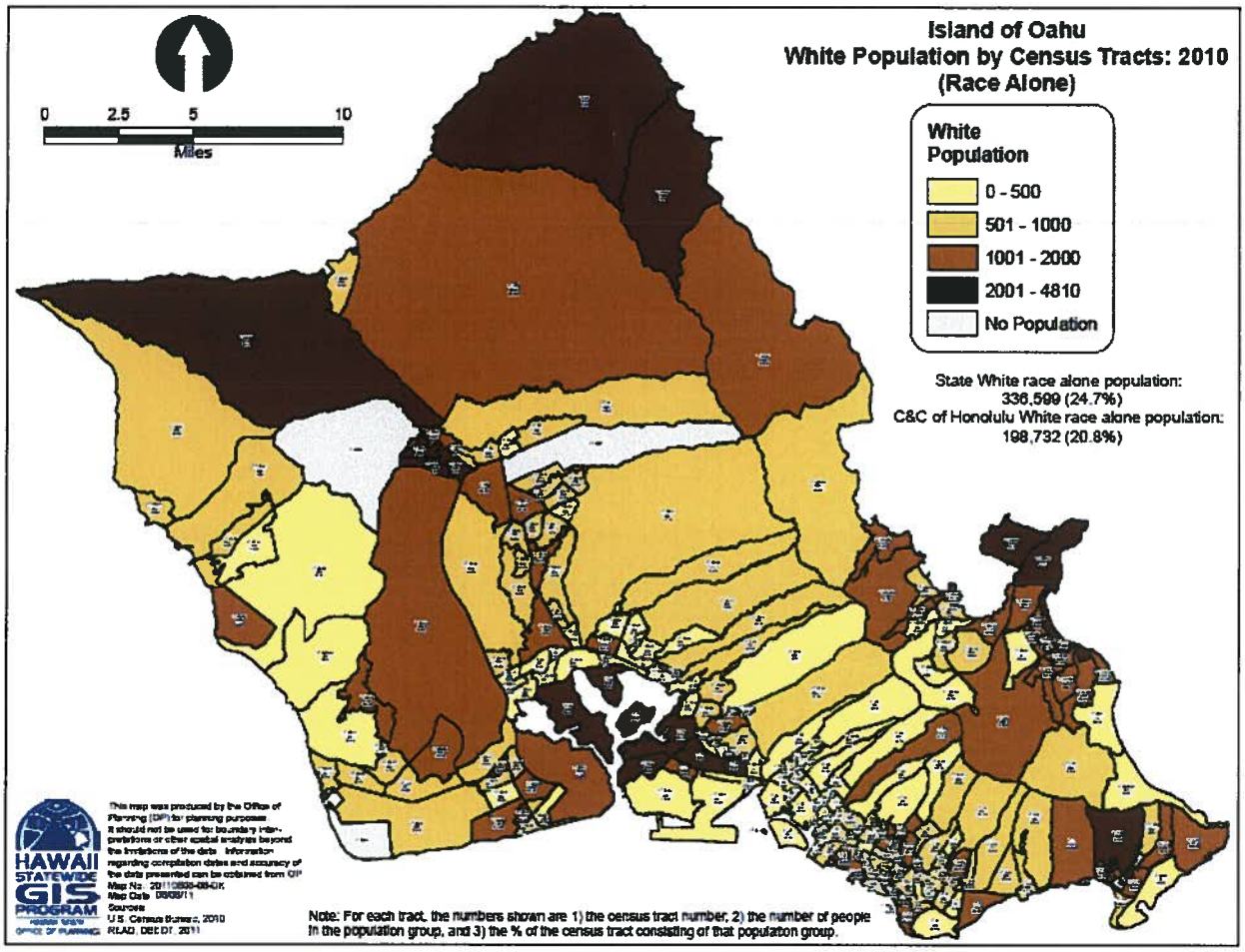
Non-Hispanic White alone persons. Individuals who responded "No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino" and who reported "White" as their only entry in the race question. Tallies that show race categories for Hispanics and non-Hispanics separately are also available.

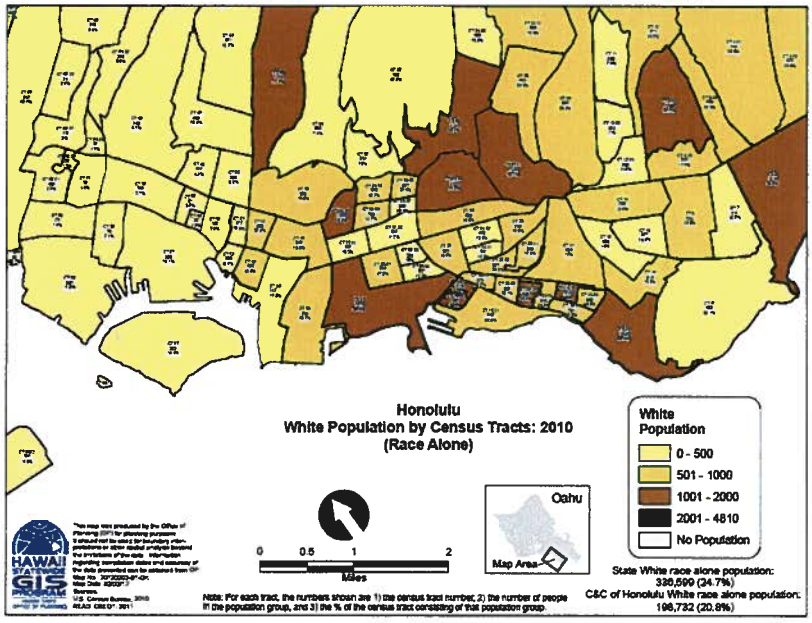
Source: http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/meta/long_RHI125213.htm

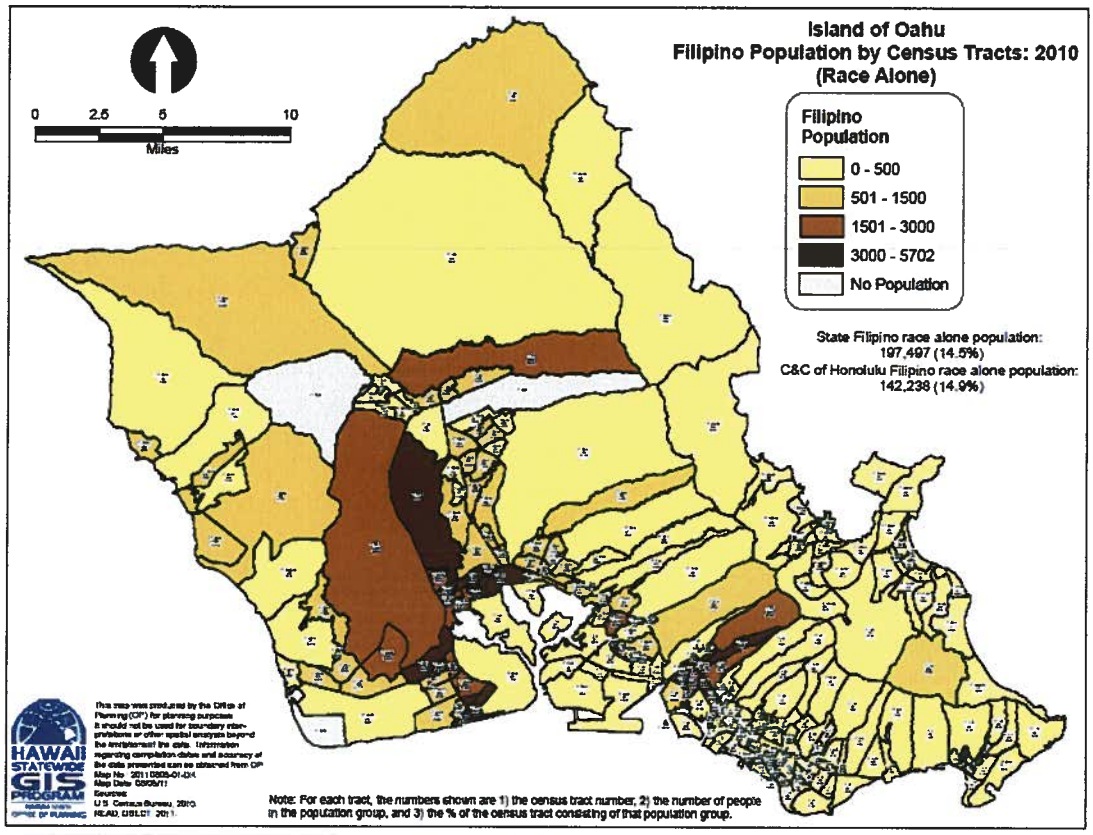
Appendix 6

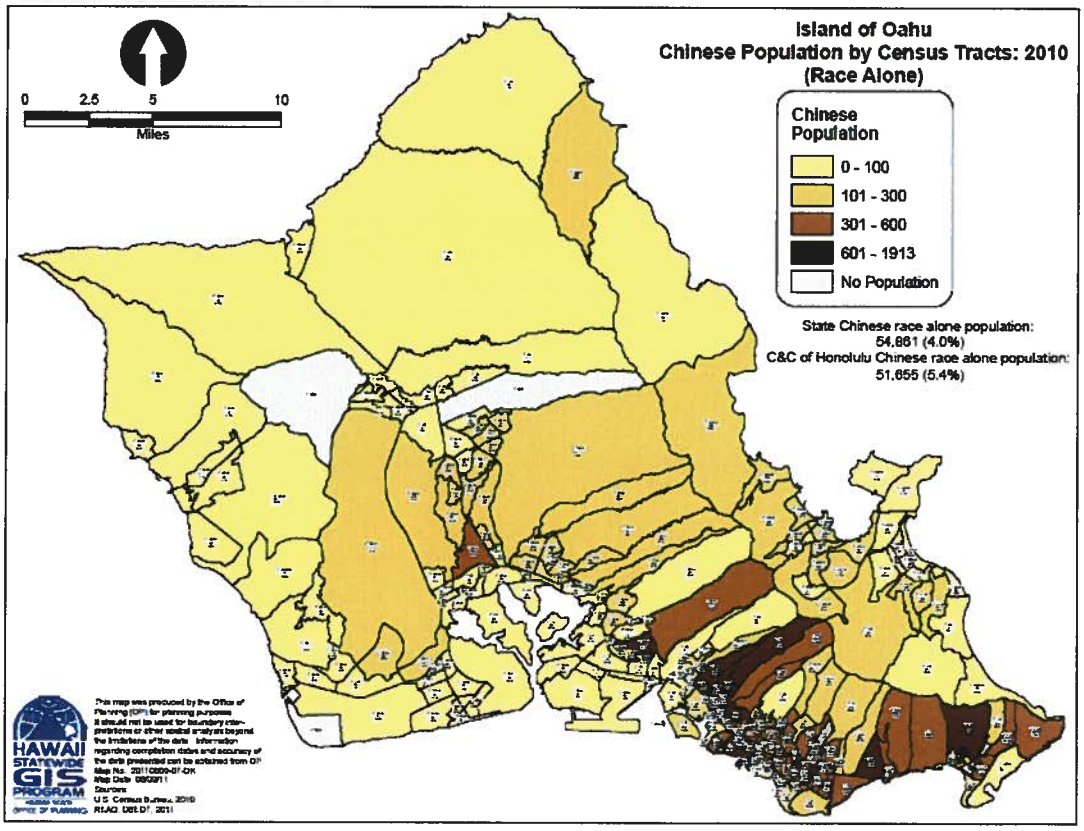
DBEDT Set of Maps on Oahu

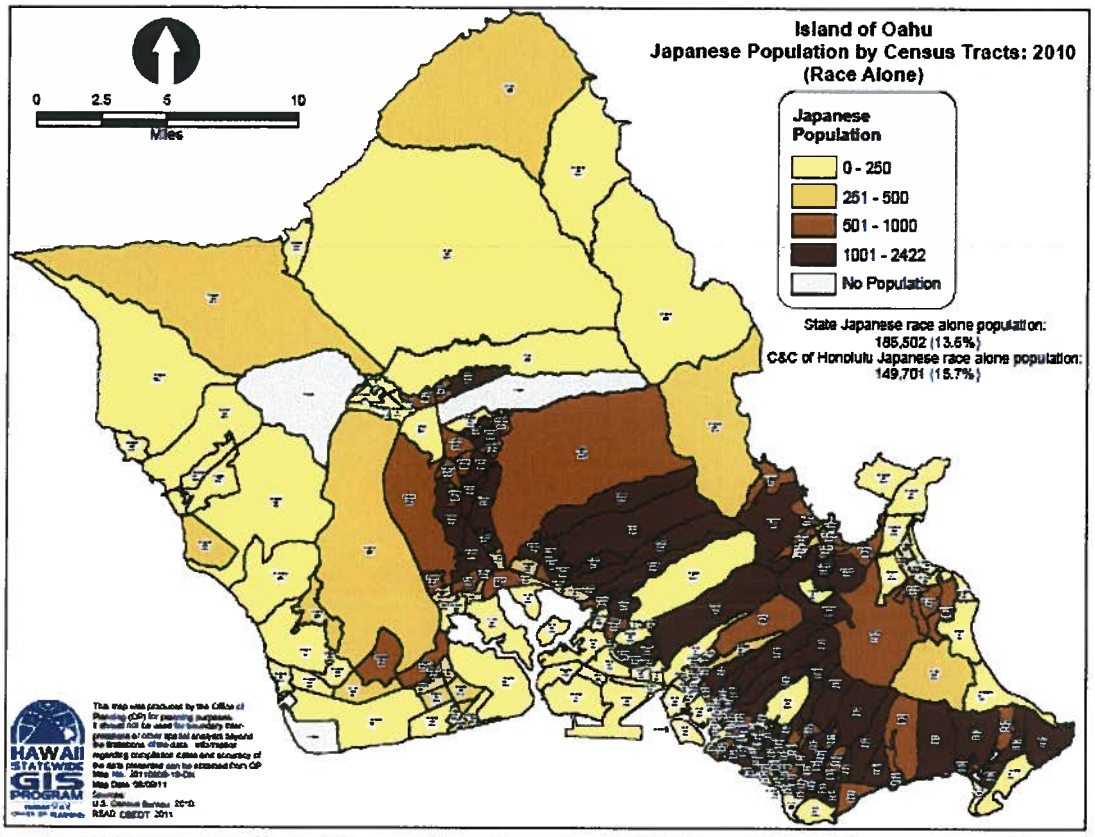
Population by Selected Ethnic Groups

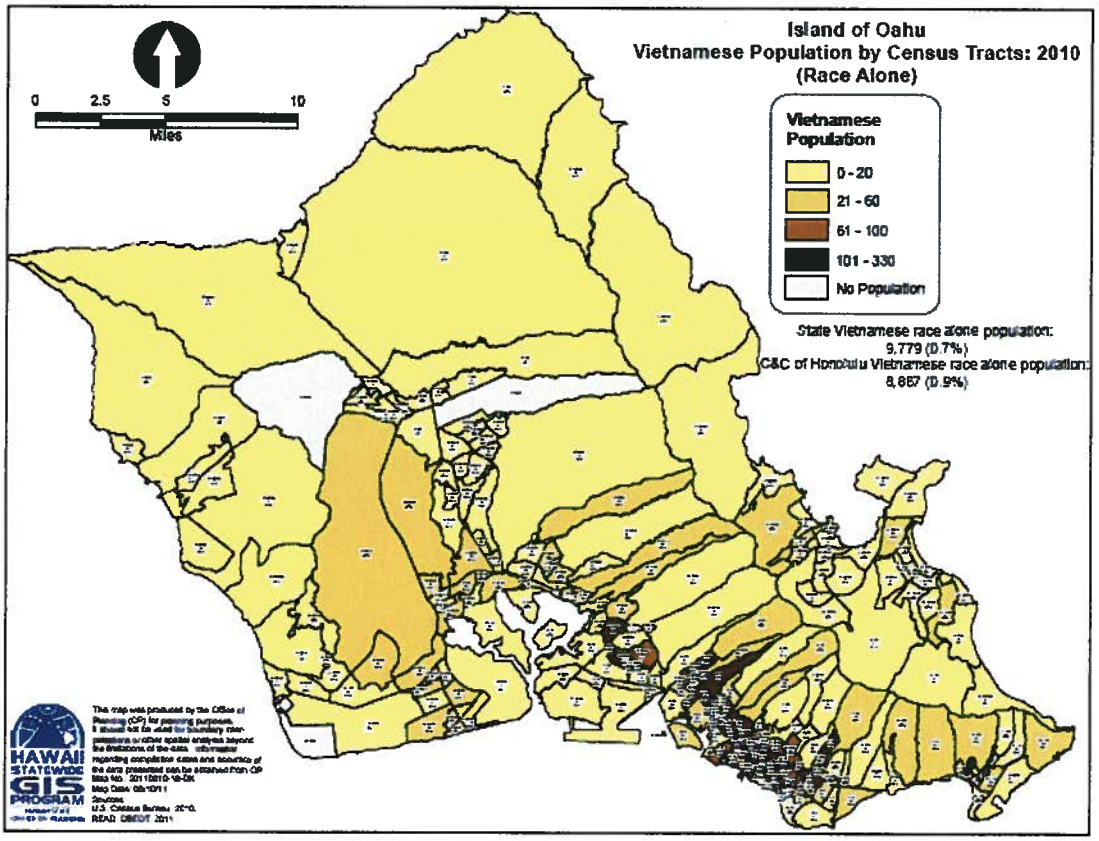

Island of Oahu
White Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone)
0 2.5 5 10
Miles
White Population
0 - 500
501 - 1000
1001 - 2000
2001 - 4810
No Population
State White race alone population:
336,599 (24.7%)
C&C of Honolulu White race alone population:
198,732 (20.8%)
HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM
Sources
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010
Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.

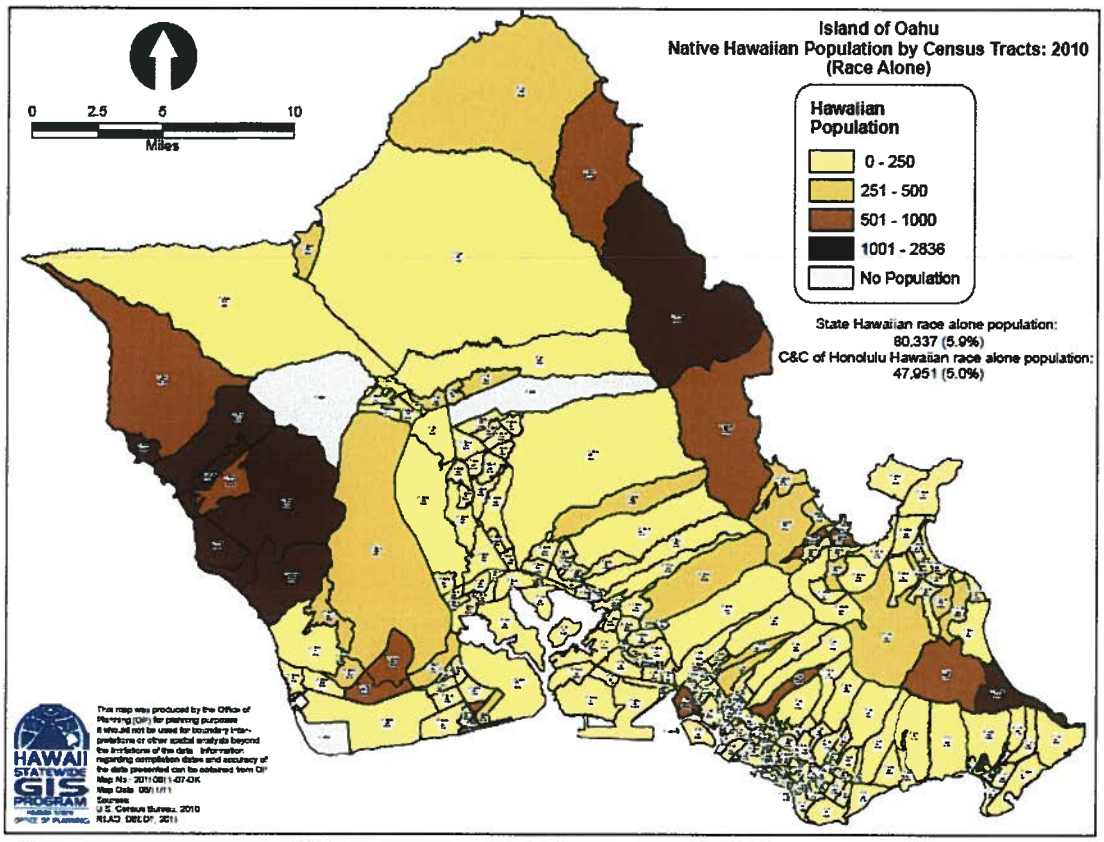

Honolulu
White Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone)
White Population
0 - 500
501 - 1000
1001 - 2000
2001 - 4810
No Population
Oahu
Map Area
0 0.5 1 2
Miles
State White race alone population:
336,599 (24.7%)
C&C of Honolulu White race alone population:
198,732 (20.8%)
Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.

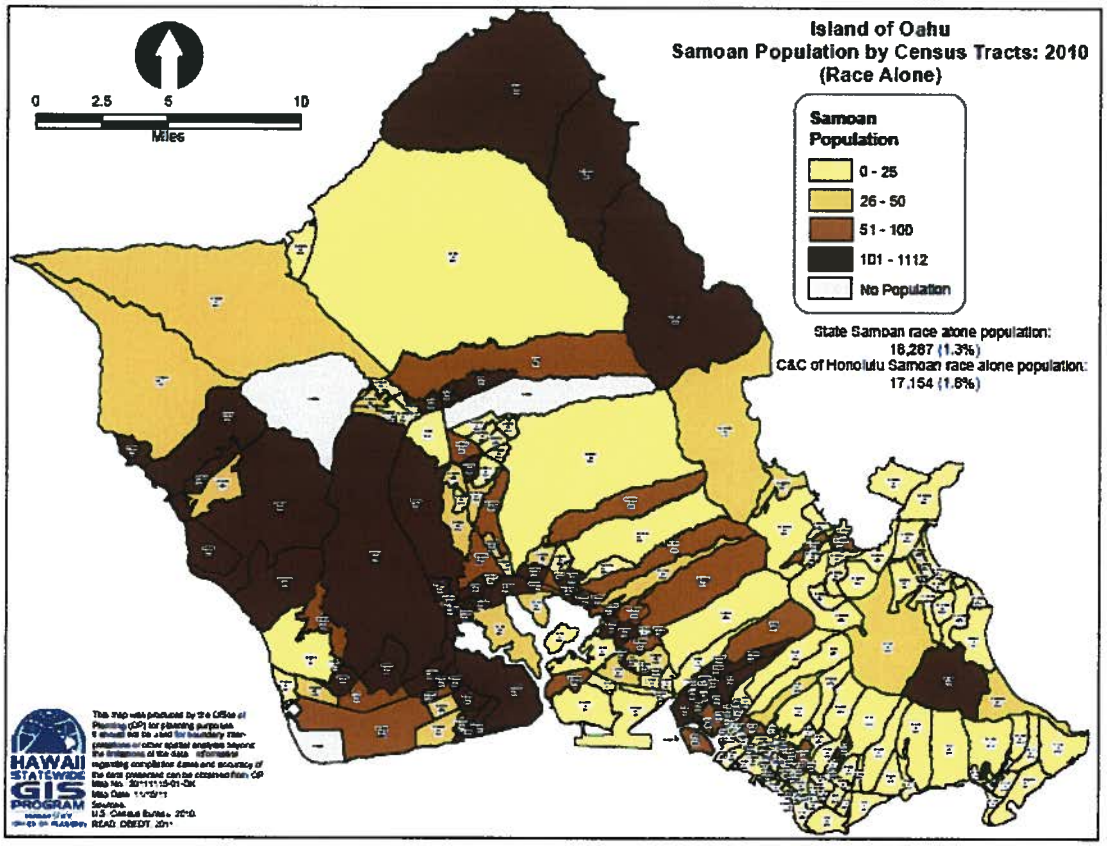

Island of Oahu
Filipino Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone)
0 2.5 5 10
Miles
Filipino Population
0 - 500
501 - 1500
1501 - 3000
3000 - 5702
No Population
State Filipino race alone population:
197,497 (14.5%)
C&C of Honolulu Filipino race alone population:
142,238 (14.9%)
HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM
Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.


Island of Oahu
Chinese Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone)
0 2.5 5 10
Miles
Chinese Population
0 - 100
101 - 300
301 - 600
601 - 1913
No Population
State Chinese race alone population:
54,661 (4.0%)
C&C of Honolulu Chinese race alone population:
51,655 (5.4%)
HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM


Island of Oahu
Japanese Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone)
0 2.5 5 10
Miles
Japanese Population
0 - 250
251 - 500
501 - 1000
1001 - 2422
No Population
State Japanese race alone population:
185,502 (13.6%)
C&C of Honolulu Japanese race alone population:
149,701 (15.7%)
HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM


Island of Oahu
Vietnamese Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone)
0 2.5 5 10
Miles
Vietnamese Population
0 - 20
21 - 60
61 - 100
101 - 330
No Population
State Vietnamese race alone population:
9,779 (0.7%)
C&C of Honolulu Vietnamese race alone population:
8,857 (0.9%)
HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM


Island of Oahu
Native Hawaiian Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone)
0 2.5 5 10
Miles
Hawaiian Population
0 - 250
251 - 500
501 - 1000
1001 - 2836
No Population
State Hawaiian race alone population:
80,337 (5.9%)
C&C of Honolulu Hawaiian race alone population:
47,951 (5.0%)
HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM


Island of Oahu
Samoan Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone)
0 2.5 5 10
Miles
Samoan Population
0 - 25
26 - 50
51 - 100
101 - 1112
No Population
State Samoan race alone population:
18,287 (1.3%)
C&C of Honolulu Samoan race alone population:
17,154 (1.6%)
HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM

Appendix 7

Copy of Oahu Homeless Help Card

Appendix ___. Homeless Help Card Copy

Oahu Homeless Help Card

Information provided by Partners in Care Hawaii. Produced as a courtesy of the City and County of Honolulu - Department of Community Services.

GENERAL HELP
Aloha United Way 211

CRISIS (24 HOURS)
Access Line (suicide and crisis) 832-3100

ABUSE (CHILD/SPOUSE/ADULT)
Adult Protective Service 832-5115
Child Protective Services 832-5300
Domestic Violence Action Center 531-3771
Domestic Violence Hotlines
Town/Leeward (PACT) 841-0822
Windward (PACT) 526-2200
Family Peace Center 832-0855
Sex Abuse Center 524-7273

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTERS
Child and Family Services 841-0822
PACT Ohia Shelter 526-2200
Pu'uhonua Crisis Counseling 585-7944
Windward Spouse Abuse Shelter 528-0606

ALCOHOL/DRUG
Alcoholics Anonymous 946-1438
Castle Behavioral Health Services 263-5356
Champ Clinic 426-4515
CHOW (Needle Exchange) 853-3292
Dept. of Veterans Affairs (SATP) 433-0660
Ku Aloha Ola Mau 538-0704
Habilitat, Inc. 800-872-2525
Hale Na'au Pono 696-4211
Hina Mauka 236-2600
Kaneohe 236-2600
Waipahu (outpatient) 671-6900
Ho'omau Ke Ola 696-4266
Narcotics Anonymous 734-4357
Po'ailani 263-3500
Salvation Army Family (SAFTS) 739-4952
Salvation Army Adult (SAATS) 595-6371
Salvation Army (ARC) 800-728-7825
Sand Island Treatment Center 841-3915

STATE DHS BENEFITS: APPLICATION UNITS
(TANF, GA, Medicaid and Food Stamps)
Iwilei 586-8047
Ka'ala 697-7881
Kailua 233-5325
Kalihi 832-3800
Kaneohe 233-5325
Kapalama 681-8210
Kinau 587-5283
Kuakini 832-3800
Makiki 587-5276
Moanalua 587-5283
Nu'uanu 832-3800
Palama 586-8047
Pawaa 587-5283
Punawai 587-5283
Wahiawa 622-6476
Waianae 697-7881
Waikalua 233-3621
Waikele 675-0040
Waipahu 692-8384
Windward 233-5325

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
AHHA Homeless Resource Centers 845-4565 x 500
Alu Like - Dept. of Employment and Training 535-6750

Mental Health Clinics continued:
Kahi Mohala Behavioral Health 671-8511
Mental Health Kokua (Safe Haven) 524-7233
VA Health Care for the Homeless 433-0335

OUTREACH/DROP IN CENTERS
AHHA Homeless Resource Centers 845-4565 x 500
Hawaiian Hope Internet Cafe 352-8800
IHS, The Institute for Human Services 447-2903
KPHC, Health Care for the Homeless Project 791-6370
Legal Aid Society of Hawaii 536-4302
Living the Word 834-2823
U.S. Veterans Initiative 630-0771
VA Health Care for the Homeless 433-0335
Waianae Coast Comp Health Center 697-3586
Waianae Community Outreach 696-5667
WHC Care-A-Van Program 922-4790
Youth Outreach 942-5858

Paid for by the taxpayers of the City and County of Honolulu
Revised: 9/2012, DD

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation 586-5164
Goodwill Industries of Hawaii 483-7172
HCAP Senior Employment 447-5429
HI Disability Rights Center (Ticket to Work) 949-2922
HI State Unemployment Office 586-8970
Oahu WorkLinks (Dillingham) 768-5700
Oahu WorkLinks (Hauula) 293-2626
Oahu WorkLinks (Waianae) 768-5800
Oahu WorkLinks (Punchbowl St.) 586-8700
Oahu WorkLinks (Waipahu) 675-0010
Pathways to Work, Child and Family Services 681-1430
POWER Up! (Veterans) 366-7394
Rent to Work 768-5727
Work Force Hawaii (830 Punchbowl St.) 586-8844

FOOD
Call 211 or check with Outreach Agency

HEPATITIS B & C
Access Care Today (ACT) 538-2872
Hep. Prison and Outreach Ministries 845-9944
Hepatitis Support Network 221-6204
HepCats Hepatitis Support Group 375-8160

HIV/AIDS
Gregory House Programs 592-9022
Life Foundation 521-2437
Waikiki Health Center 922-4787

HOUSING (EMERGENCY SHELTER)
Family Promise (families)
Honolulu 548-7478
Kailua 261-7478
IHS (men) 447-2900
IHS (women and families) 447-2800
Lighthouse Outreach Center 680-0833
Next Step Shelter 922-4790

HOUSING (TRANSITIONAL SHELTER)
Alternative Structures (Waianae - families)
Ohana Ola O Kahumana 696-4095
Ulu Ke Kukui 620-9011
Catholic Charities Ma'ili Land (families) 696-4885
Gregory House (HIV) 592-9022
Hale Kipa (youth) 589-1829 ext. 160
Holomau Na Ohana
Onemalu (Kalaeloa) 682-3869
Weinberg Village Waimanalo 259-6658
Hope for New Beginnings Shelter (Kalaeloa) 696-5667
Housing Solutions 973-0050
Kulaokahua - Seniors 599-5759
Loliana - Families 522-0541
Vancouver House - Families 947-7181
Nakolea - Working Singles 946-8063
Weinberg Hale (Mentallly Ill) 946-6953
Kumuhonua (HCAP) 682-5494
OHANA Housing (KPHC) discharged Queens 848-2824
Pai'olu Kaiaulu, US Vets (Waianae) 664-1400
Salvation Army FTS (women with children) 382-2220
Safe Haven, Mental Health Kokua 524-7233
Seawinds 696-0061
U.S. Veterans Initiative (Kalaeloa) 682-9000
Women In Need (Women, Women and Children) 699-1130

LEGAL
Hawaii Appleseed Center 587-7605
Legal Aid Society of Hawaii 536-4302
Volunteer Legal Services Hawaii 528-7046

MEDICAL CARE
Aloha Medical Mission Clinic (Dental) 841-4489
Hawaii H.O.M.E. Project 223-8859
KPHC, Healthcare for the Homeless Project 791-6342
Kokua Kalihi Valley 791-9400
Ko'olauloa Community Health
Hau'ula 293-9216
Kahuku 293-9231
Waianae Coast Comprehensive 697-3300
WHC, Care-A-Van Program 922-4790
Waimanalo Health Center 259-7948
VA Health Care for the Homeless 433-0335

MENTAL HEALTH
Access Line (suicide and crisis) 832-3100
Department of Health, Mental Health Clinics:
Diamond Head 733-9260
Kalihi - Palama (adults) 832-5800
Kaneohe (adults) 233-3775
Kaneohe (family guidance) 233-3770
Pearl City 453-5950
Hale Na'au Pono - Waianae 696-4211
IHS, The Institute for Human Services 447-2820

Appendix 8

Copy of Approved Wahiawa NRSA Application

FINAL CONSOLIDATED PLAN

July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2015

Prepared By
Department of Budget & Fiscal Services
City and County of Honolulu
July 2009

Presented By
Mufi Hannemann, Mayor
City and County of Honolulu

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NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA APPLICATION

APPLICATION FOR NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREA DESIGNATION "THE WAHIAWA TOWN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN"

Submitted May 11, 2009

To: The City & County of Honolulu
By: Empower Oahu

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Introduction

In recent years, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) has stressed a coordinated marshalling of resources to facilitate entitlement communities' ability to engage in comprehensive community revitalization strategies. Comprehensive community revitalization strategies seek to create partnerships among federal and local governments, the private sector, community organizations and neighborhood residents. HUD seeks to create communities of opportunity in neighborhoods by stimulating the reinvestment of human and economic capital and economically empowering low-income residents.

Through this effort, communities may define a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) that meets the threshold for low/moderate income (LMI) residents (51.16 % in Wahiawa), and that is primarily residential. Within this area, the City & County of Honolulu is afforded much greater flexibility in the use of CDBG funds. The duration of the Strategy is 5 years, and is integrated into the City's Consolidated Plan activities.

Benefits of NRSA

The benefits are described in amendments to the CDBG regulations at 24 CFR 570 which were published in the Federal Register on January 5, 1995 and updated in the final rule changes published in the November 9, 1995, Federal Register. They are as follows:

- Job Creation/Retention as Low/Moderate Income Area Benefit: Job creation / retention activities pursuant to the strategy may be qualified as meeting area benefit requirements, thus eliminating the need for a business to track the incomes of persons that take, or are considered for such jobs (24 CFR 570.208(a)(l)(vii) and (d)(5)(l));
- Aggregation of Housing Units: Housing units assisted pursuant to the strategy may be considered to be part of a single structure for purposes of applying the low/moderate-income national objective criteria, thus providing greater flexibility to carry out housing programs that revitalize a neighborhood (24 CFR 570.208(a)(3) and (d)(5)(ii));
- Aggregate Public Benefit Standard Exemption: Economic Development activities carried out under the strategy may, at the grantee's option, be exempt from the aggregate public benefit standards, thus increasing a grantee's flexibility for program design as well as reducing its record-keeping requirements (24 CFR 570.209(b)(2)(v)(L) and (M)); and
- Public Service Cap Exemption: Public Services carried out pursuant to the strategy by a Community-Based Development Organization will be exempt from the public service cap (24 CFR 570.204(b)(2)(ii)).

Neighborhood Profile

Wahiawa has a long and storied history. From the introduction of pineapple in the early 1900s, agriculture's rise and fall, to its increased ties with the Federal government and Schofield Barracks, the residents of Wahiawa have experienced significant fluctuations in the area's economic well-being.

The area for which NRSA designation is being sought includes parts of Wahiawa town, Whitmore, Poamoho, Helemano, the area adjoining and including portions of Schofield Barracks, and agriculture lands north of Wahiawa located in Census Tracts 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 100 (see map, Attachment A). This area represents predominately residential neighborhoods, and includes the highest populations of low/moderate income and minority residents. The demographic data used in determining the NRSA is based upon 2000 U.S. Census Block Group data. The following chart shows all Block Groups included in the NRSA and the relevant demographic data.

Block Groups included in NRSA

Census Tract	Block Group	Neighborhood	Lowmod. Income	Lowmod. Univ.	Lowmod. %
Included					
150030090	9	Wahiawa	1680	2403	69.9
150030091	1	Wahiawa/Whitmore	957	2541	37.7
150030091	2	Wahiawa/Poamoho	100	267	37.5
150030091	9	Wahiawa	571	1182	48.3
150030092	3	Wahiawa	503	1562	32.2
150030093	3	Wahiawa	527	1410	37.4
150030093	2	Wahiawa	224	432	51.9
150030093	1	Wahiawa	1597	2239	71.3
150030094	1	Wahiawa	2134	3258	65.5
150030094	2	Wahiawa	583	1789	32.6
15003009504	9	Wahiawa/Wilikina	612	1332	45.9
150030100	9	Helemano	105	335	31.3
		TOTAL	**9593**	**18750**	**51.16%**

Wahiawa Town's current estimated population numbers about 15,900, down from a 2000 census figure of 16,200. From the 2000 census, Wahiawa is comprised of 5,376 households, including 3,956 families. Asians (mainly Japanese and Filipino) make up 45.8% of the population; Caucasian - 11.3%; Hispanic - 11%; and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander - 9.6%. Wahiawa has a higher percentage of elderly residents than the state as a whole. The 2000 Census revealed that 37.7 % of

Wahiawa households had a member over age 62; and 10.5% of households were comprised of persons over age 62 who were living alone.

2000 per capita income for Wahiawa residents was $16,366 compared to a state average of $22,000. The 2006 median income in Wahiawa was $50,400 compared to $61,160 for the state as a whole. Forty percent of Wahiawa households earn less than $35,000 per year, a figure 40% worse than state averages. 16.7% of the Wahiawa's residents are below the poverty line, compared with 10.7% for the state. 44% are under the self-sufficiency standards used in a 2000 Wider Opportunities for Women survey. Median Wahiawa house/condo value in 2006 was $416,300 compared to $529,700 for the state. Unemployment in Wahiawa in 2000 was 20% higher than for the City and County of Honolulu.

Geographic Area Description

The area for which NRSA designation is being sought includes all of Wahiawa west of Kamehameha Highway, extends south through Wilikina Drive to Waianae Ave, north to the Easternmost boundary of the Haleiwa CDP, east to parts of Uluwehi and Uuku Street, and west to State Highway 803 (see map, Attachment A).

Neighborhood Assessment

Community Consultation Process

The community consultation process has consisted of more than fifteen meetings spanning 38 months. More than 250 people have participated in the process.
In March of 2006, the WCBA was approached by EO to serve as the lead organization in the development of a Wahiawa Community Strengthening Program (CSP). WCBA members and members of NB 26 formed a leadership team to gather and review previous plans and assessments, conduct its own neighborhood survey, and strategize ways of generating broader citizen involvement in efforts to improve the Wahiawa community. The WCBA and its CSP have initiated or sponsored more than twenty community improvement activities, including:

The Neighborhood Security Watch Program
Malama O Wahiawa (formerly Weed and Seed)
Helping the Homeless
Wahiawa Town Website
Civic Improvement Awards Program
Wahiawa Restaurant Guide
Adopt a Highway
Annual Santa Claus Parade
Annual Pineapple Festival and
Sunset at the Park.

In addition to these community enhancing activities, the WCBA and CSP committed to exploring the viability of seeking Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) status for Wahiawa. In April 2008 with funding support from the City's Department of Community Services through its contract with Empower Oahu the CSP and WCBA formally began assessing the Wahiawa community's capacity and readiness to establish a Community Based Development Organization responsible for refining, and implementing the Neighborhood Plan and securing Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area, (NRSA) designation.

The community consultation process included of:

- Planning sessions with the CSP
- A Speak Out activity at the 2008 Pineapple Festival
- Over 20 Key informant interviews
- Eight community meetings.

CSP members also conducted the Speak Out activity that identified qualities people valued about the area as well as major areas of needed community improvement.

An initial list of key informants was developed with the CSP's help. Additional individuals were identified through the key informant interviews. In all, over 20

community leaders were interviewed. The interviews were designed to: a) validate major themes and findings from prior plans and assessments; b) identify potential CBDO participants; c) identify possible elements of a neighborhood revitalization plan for Wahiawa; and d) inform the agendas and content of the two planned community meetings.

The first of eight official Wahiawa NRSA community meetings was held on Thursday, July 24, 2008 at Ka'ala Elementary School. The purpose of this meeting was to inform the Wahiawa community of the opportunity represented by NRSA and to gauge and stimulate interest in the community development effort. Thirty-two persons participated in the session, which was sponsored by the Community Strengthening Program of the Wahiawa Community and Business Association and Empower Oahu. The meeting agenda is included as Attachment B.

After a brief introduction to the NRSA process by Empower Oahu Executive Director, Jeffrey Alameida, the audience moved into three randomly assigned groups facilitated by neutral facilitators affiliated with the Mediation Center of the Pacific. The breakout groups were asked to review and discuss a listing of major themes and issues faced by the Wahiawa community; to add their own themes and issues; and to select their top five priorities for community action. The groups then brainstormed actions steps and activities that could improve the Wahiawa community in their identified priority areas.

The second community meeting was held on October 22nd, 2008. The purpose of this meeting was to review and refine the draft NRSA Application and to seek community approval of the application and plan. Although turnout was light for this session, attendees unanimously expressed approval of the application. The session's list of participants and meeting summary, along with the PowerPoint presentation used, are included as Attachments C. Subsequent meetings are recorded in the attachments.

Findings from the Community Consultation

From plans dating back to 1994's Wahiawa Town Master Plan, 1998's Wahiawa Urban Design Plan, and more recent assessments conducted by Empower Oahu, Wahiawa's needs and areas of community concern have been well-documented. These areas of concern were confirmed in this latest community consultation. The proposed NRSA:

a) Have a significant population of low and moderate income households;
b) Per capita and median incomes in the area lag behind those for the state as a whole;
c) Concerns about homelessness and crime are top of mind for many in the community;
d) There is a need for physical and aesthetic improvements; and e) increasing citizen involvement in community improvement and economic development is an ongoing goal.

Previous plans and assessments present a number of desired directions for Wahiawa including:

a) Preserving Wahiawa's small town atmosphere and plantation heritage;
b) Emphasizing Wahiawa's place as the gateway between town and country; developing the town core as the center for economic and social interaction; continuing to serve the military;
c) Increasing residents' pride in their town;
d) And developing civic leadership capacity and citizen involvement, particularly among the younger generation.

The Speak Out held at the 2008 Pineapple Festival reinforced concerns about homelessness, traffic, and the need to clean up and beautify the Kamehameha Highway and bridge areas. The most frequently cited positives for Wahiawa were its country atmosphere, environment, and friendly people.

The community concerns raised at the July 24th meeting were, in declining order of priority:

a) Homelessness and crime;
b) Developing the town center as the core of business and social interaction;
c) Building civic pride and community leadership and participation;
d) Improving access to health care and supporting Wahiawa's community hospital; addressing concerns about speeding and traffic;
e) Beautifying the town;
f) Economic development;
g) Schools;
h) and poverty (Attachment B).

The audience also was asked, "Would NRSA status be of benefit to Wahiawa?" Several participants expressed support for the concept and hopes that the process to seek NRSA designation would continue.

While there have been past observations of a certain level of apathy within the Wahiawa community, there is clearly potential for greater community involvement. However, the capacity for community organization and civic leadership to rally citizens around actual implementation of neighborhood revitalization initiatives needs to be developed. Existing organizations such as the WCBA and its CSP are doing very positive work. However, Wahiawa's needs and potential suggest that building the capacity for expanded participation of Wahiawa residents in improving their own community is the major next step.

Opportunities for Economic Development Improvement

It is apparent that there is no shortage of ideas for improving the economic status of the Wahiawa community. Many of the ideas capitalize on Wahiawa's inherent assets, such as its small town allure, the multi-cultural composition of its population, agricultural ties, geography (including the availability of Lake Wilson), and environment. Other ideas respond to particular needs such as Wahiawa's growing elderly population and the need to do more to aid the assimilation of the area's Pacific Island residents.

Goals

The overarching goal behind creating the CBDO and seeking NRSA status is to enable the development and implementation of area-wide projects that will provide a strong economic base and improve the quality of life for area residents. The goals and objectives of the NRSA Plan are statements identifying the community's priorities and intentions regarding neighborhood revitalization. The goals are statements of conditions intended to be maintained or achieved. The objectives are those proposed identified and important towards achieving all three goals. They serve as the core of the NRSA Plan. Many of the activities satisfy multiple NRSA Plan goals and objectives. The three identified goals are:

Goal #1: Build Resident Capacity: *"Wahiawa will prosper by involving all of our neighbors, across, economic, social and cultural lines, in defining and improving Wahiawa's future. Getting our kids involved is especially important."*

Goal #2: Support Economic and Job Development: *"Wahiawa is the gateway between town and country. Our town core is the gathering place and center for economic activity as we support the agricultural and military communities. We provide local opportunities for job creation and local availability to the tools that help residents acquire jobs."*

Goal #3: Improve Social Well-being: *"We live and work in a safe and diverse community which celebrates and protects Wahiawa's small town atmosphere and plantation heritage."*

Objective Work Plan

Objective #1: Establish a Community Based Development Organization to identify, develop, implement and monitor social, economic and community development projects in the Wahiawa NRSA.	**Objective #2:** Establish a community center as a gathering place to provide increased opportunities for volunteerism, training support and increased participation in community events and activities.	**Objective #3:** Increase opportunities for youth.	**Objective #4:** Establish a business incubator and marketplace supporting new and existing businesses while allowing residents to search for jobs and improve job skills without leaving Wahiawa.	**Objective #5:** Reduce crime, improve traffic and community aesthetics	**Objective #6:** Increase opportunities to develop agriculture and natural resource related economic activities.
Activities					
1. Establish Community Based Development Organization 2. Establish economic development agenda 3. Establish homelessness action agenda	1. Identify prospective properties for lease or purchase for use as a community center. 2. Acquire an office space for the Wahiawa CBDO 3. Develop a gathering place for area residents 4. Establish the Wahiawa Historical Society Museum 5. Identify and develop Theatre and Bowling alley 6. Adopt Wahiawa General Hospital Service program	1. Youth Helping Senior Citizens 2. Create a Youth Town Hall to encourage youth voices 3. Conduct Development Fairs at the area schools. 4. Hobby Shop	1. Secure a centrally-located site within the NRSA and to develop the site as a business incubator and regularly-occurring market place. 2. Provide literacy and English as a Second language classes for the large numbers of Micronesians living in the area. 3. Implement Training Center Project 4. Small Business support, Job Placement and Counseling Office 5. Farmers Market Support 6. Craft Fairs 7. Community Kitchen 8. Micro-Enterprise Training and Small Business Mentorship. 9. Apprenticeship programs with Local Businesses 10. Computer Training Center 11. Maintenance Program 12. Agriculture Support 13. Day Care Program	1. Beautify our community 2. Develop place based anti-crime program integrating the Honolulu Police Department, citizen patrols and the Neighborhood Watch programs 3. Community Clean-up Days 4. Improve Traffic and reduce Speeding	1. Lake Wilson and Forest Improvements Community Gardens

Objectives and Activities

Objective #1: Establish a Community Based Development Organization to identify, develop, implement and monitor social, economic and community development projects in the Wahiawa NRSA.

ACTIVITY: **Establish Community Based Development Organization**
The initial objective is to establish a Community Based Development Organization (CBDO) to spearhead community organization capacity within the area in order to harness, guide, coordinate, and secure funding support for voluntary citizen involvement in revitalization activities. It is important to recruit Wahiawa residents from low and moderate income households to serve on the CBDO's board, in order to ensure that the CBDO will be able to address the economic development needs of Wahiawa's LMI households while also pursuing community-supported efforts to enhance and revitalize the neighborhood in meaningful ways.

ACTIVITY: **Establish economic development agenda**
The CBDO will prioritize and finalize an economic development agenda to be accomplished by the CBDO and the Wahiawa community with one- and two-year and longer-term timeframes. A priority for this agenda will be to create opportunities for low and moderate-income residents to become active participants in and beneficiaries of economic revitalization initiatives.

ACTIVITY: **Establish homelessness action agenda**

a) Assess need for actions focused on crime and develop appropriate action agenda
b) Communicate agenda(s) to community
c) Establish working partnerships
d) Secure project funding and volunteer support
e) Provide outreach and counseling services
f) Homeless emergency Shelter

Objective #2: Establish a community center as a gathering place to provide increased opportunities for volunteerism, training support and increased participation in community events and activities.

ACTIVITY: **Identify prospective properties for lease or purchase for use as a community center.**

ACTIVITY: **Acquire an office space for the Wahiawa CBDO**

a) Identify size of space and equipment needed.
b) Locate suitable space in centrally located area of town.
c) Seek grant to lease space and outfit the office.
d) Office use for President and secretary; to start no employees.
e) Connect this office with the training center/classroom/security office.
f) Provides a physical location for residents to seek support.

ACTIVITY: **Develop a gathering place for area residents**

a) Develop areas in the town core for community events and activities
b) Create multipurpose meeting space (arts, food, music, town meeting space)
c) Ethnicity / historical museum highlighting each group's history

d) Theater in town and bowling alley/ league
e) Band shell in park
f) Tie in with City and State projects (e.g., California Street and North Cane project)
g) Youth activity space
h) Walking tours of Wahiawa

ACTIVITY: **Establish the Wahiawa Historical Society Museum**

ACTIVITY: **Identify and develop Theatre and Bowling alley**

ACTIVITY: **Adopt Wahiawa General Hospital Service program**

a) Support Waialua General Hospital with maintaining the physical plant by integrating community based service and training programs with the Hospitals needs
b) Youth Candy Stripers

Objective #3: Increase opportunities for youth.

ACTIVITY: **Youth Helping Senior Citizens**
Help the high school students find ways to support the large senior citizen population by identifying the seniors' needs and assisting the youth in finding ways to satisfy those needs; such as cutting the lawns, washing windows, doing the laundry, and picking up groceries.

ACTIVITY: **Create a Youth Town Hall to encourage youth voices**

ACTIVITY: **Conduct Development Fairs at the area schools.**
Provide a venue to present parents with information on the various programs being made available through our organization and others in a place that the parents would go to anyway, to pick up their children from school.

ACTIVITY: **Hobby Shop**
Set up a woodworking and automotive or computer hobby shop where residents can go to learn how to use hand and power tools, and work on their projects.

a) Basic Hand tools and Power Tools training.
b) Locate a suitable space for a shop.
c) Seek help from the Schofield Barracks' shops on setting up space or providing training.
d) Collaborate with Big Brothers & Sister of Wahiawa and Actus's construction program at Leilehua High School.
e) Involve the whole community in recycling materials to be used in the hobby shop; clean out old lumber on their property, donate the old computers or car parts.
f) Involve area school children in learning how to rebuild and recycle old materials.
g) Provide tie-in to local and nearby apprenticeship programs.

Objective #4: Establish a business incubator and marketplace supporting new and existing businesses while allowing residents to search for jobs and improve job skills without leaving Wahiawa.

ACTIVITY: **Secure a centrally-located site within the NRSA and to develop the site as a business incubator and regularly-occurring market place for area farmers, crafts persons and artists to display and sell their produce and products.** Food booths and

entertainment will be part of the experience. This project envisions the market as: a multi-cultural attraction for area residents and visitors; a way for area residents to generate a modicum of income; and a source of income for the CBDO through the assessment of nominal vendor fees. The CBDO will collaborate with area businesses, farmers, crafts people, artists, and entertainers to realize this vision.

ACTIVITY: **Provide literacy and English as a Second language classes for the large numbers of Micronesians living in the area.**

ACTIVITY: **Implement Training Center Project**
A second use for the site will be the creation of a center for ongoing programs to develop youth and adult entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and micro enterprise programs. The CBDO will collaborate with education, business, and non-profit organizations to develop and operate the center; and to engage education and training services and other programs (e.g., Junior Achievement for young people) already available on Oahu. Area residents will be able to: develop job skills (both through classes and internships with local businesses and organizations); learn to start their own small businesses; and improve their ability to handle their personal finances.

a) Construction & maintenance training
b) SBA/ 8a/ State/ City one-stop small business support shop
c) Provide training for residents to establish Concessions at Schofield and Wheeler
d) Skill training for trades
e) Improve coordination with DOE and other agencies and programs
f) Provide Adult education (day / night), job skills programs
g) Basic Math and English classes.
h) Remedial education classes.

ACTIVITY: **Small Business support, Job Placement and Counseling Office**
Set up a job placement center and/or a job counseling office for local residents and for graduates of our training programs.

a) One-stop location for training and job placement support.
b) Help with needs identification for area residents to seek jobs.
c) Clearinghouse for other state and city placement programs.
d) Employer job bank.

ACTIVITY: **Farmers Market Support**
Set up training programs for local farmers and develop Farmers Markets in Wahiawa.

a) See if the Tuesday City Managed Market will allow us to set up a small area for our local farmers-in-training.
b) Take over a section of the State land on Center Street for weekend markets.

ACTIVITY: **Craft Fairs**
Identify crafts and talents prominent in the different ethnic groups living in Wahiawa and start a small craft fair to present these crafts.

a) Identify the indigenous crafts/Talents of the groups in Wahiawa.
b) Identify the materials needed to accomplish the craft or talent.
c) Provide free or inexpensive access to a place to sell their crafts.
    a. Part of the Farmers market?
    b. Weekend markets on government lands.
    c. Set up in the Fresh Water Park.
d) Create an "International Cultural Fair" to highlight the crafts and talents.

e) Identify holidays or significant days relevant to the local ethnic groups, and plan craft fair opportunities around the holidays.
f) Advertise the events!

ACTIVITY: **Community Kitchen**
Find or create a space for a community kitchen to be used for teaching as well as cooking for profit.

a) Locate an existing kitchen that would be accessible as a community kitchen.
b) Collaborate with Wahiawa General Hospital to set up "healthy Cooking" classes.
    a. Hospital kitchen chefs should be able to provide excellent training and guidance.
    b. Possibly even use of the kitchen??
c) Contact the celebrity chefs who are from Wahiawa to support and train our residents.
d) Find people from among the ethnic groups who can present their local dishes and offer cooking classes for their recipes.
e) Have classes in cake decorating and desserts.
f) Develop into a catering program for students
g) Work with Leilehua High School's culinary arts academy for classes or kitchen training.

ACTIVITY: **Micro-Enterprise Training and Small Business Mentorship.**
Provide micro-enterprise training, on a regular basis, for potential entrepreneurs with access to mentors within the community.

ACTIVITY: **Apprenticeship programs with Local Businesses**
Start a training class for Basic Work Skills, and seek placement with local businesses into an apprenticeship program for the class graduates.

a) Identify training curriculum and venue.
b) Identify local businesses willing to support apprentices.
c) Scale the training toward those businesses.
d) Start small: painting as opposed to accounting.
e) Possibly, support the businesses with grants subsidies to cover part of the apprenticeship training period.
f) Graduates come back to volunteer in training others.
g) Daycare and after school programs
h) Improve transportation options
i) Developing home care giving services and workforce
j) Middle school job shadowing

ACTIVITY: **Computer Training Center**
Provide training for area residents for computer basics, enough to enable them to use word processing and spreadsheets, develop job skills.

a) Locate a centrally located space for a training center.
b) Acquire usable computers for training.
    a. Solicit area schools for used computers.
    b. Identify schools that have recently upgraded their computers.
    c. Upgrade these computers with adequate memory and software to accomplish training.
c) Hire a trainer or seek a volunteer trainer.

ACTIVITY: **Maintenance Program** Develop and train maintenance personnel to support the area community housing projects.

a) Identify the needs at the area community housing projects; plumbers, grounds keepers, carpenters, painters, electricians.
b) Develop training programs for the skills needed.
c) Organize the trainees into business units.
d) Outfit a maintenance vehicle to support the workers.
e) Possibly, get to the point that we can seek commercial customers.
f) Develop leadership positions.

ACTIVITY: **Agriculture Support**

a) Identify vacant Agriculture land for establishment of market and training facility
b) Expand the UH Master Gardener Program to Wahiawa.
c) Training on what it takes to be a farmer.
d) Teach how to grow the best produce relative to our soil in this area.
e) Develop agriculture partnerships with land owners: Howard Green (Coffee)
f) Reestablish Pineapple Display outside Wahiawa
g) Vermiculture (Worms)

ACTIVITY: **Day Care Program**

Provide a location – perhaps one of the perennially vacant stores in town – for working parents to set their children up with day care while the parents work.

a) Provides a needed service for the low income worker.
b) Provides training and mentoring opportunities for older students.
c) Provides activity and a place to go for the seniors in town.
d) Can be a learning experience for pre-school children.
e) Would require upfront costs and labor to make space available and safe for children.
f) Perhaps this can be a long-range goal, building on the other training and apprentice programs.

Economic development and civic pride will be enhanced and supported by CBDO efforts to strengthen Wahiawa's social fabric. The CBDO will partner with area businesses, faith-based organizations, non-profit service providers, other community organizations, and County, State, and Federal agencies, to develop and implement efforts to move homeless persons into housing (from shelter to transitional to permanent). Recognizing that Wahiawa's homelessness situation is a reflection of a statewide need for a comprehensive solution, the CBDO will nonetheless identify strategies that it can reasonably implement; and will seek assistance and resources from outside the community.

Objective #5: Reduce crime, improve traffic and community aesthetics

ACTIVITY: **Beautify our community**

a) Coordinated street frontage design and accessories along the Kamehameha Highway business corridor
b) Get involved in "Your Town" rural design workshop scheduled for September 2009
c) Add "No Parking" signage
d) Planter boxes (Like Waikiki) on Kamehameha Hwy.
e) Reversing entrance/exit signs to Wahiawa
f) Preserve historic style

g) Encouraging home owners to beautify (e.g. publicity campaign? prizes?)

ACTIVITY: **Develop place based anti-crime program integrating the Honolulu Police Department, citizen patrols and the Neighborhood Watch programs**

a) Full manning of police force
b) More visible police presence
c) Beef up visibility of Neighborhood Watches
d) Encourage businesses, as a group, to promote security methods
e) Discourage vagrancy (e.g., by making it inconvenient/uncomfortable)
f) Increase police presence/enforce existing laws
g) Substance abuse programs across all spectrums
h) Control presence of prostitution on a long-term basis
i) Discourage the clients of prostitution
j) Work with the military (to discourage clients of prostitution)
k) Increase public awareness (e.g., of the existing truancy law)
l) Encourage murals rather than graffiti (i.e., History of Wahiawa murals)
m) Identify/educate public about the "culture of vagrancy" (e.g. who/why)
n) More parking, walking, biking, green space with security/police patrols

ACTIVITY: **Community Clean-up Days** Coordinate regularly scheduled community clean-up days to paint out graffiti, pick up trash in the parks, and sweep the main streets.

a) Volunteer coordinator.
b) Purchase materials (paints, trash bags, gloves, t-shirts)
c) Publicize clean up events and acknowledge the individuals that work.
d) Use this to teach community spirit, teamwork, work structure, leadership.
e) Possibly, grow this into a self-sustaining business with income from area merchants.

ACTIVITY: **Improve Traffic and reduce Speeding**

a) Provide alternative transportation modes whenever possible
b) Encourage traffic flows that lessen frequency of left turns (i.e., work with fast food restaurants)
c) Effective timing of traffic lights
d) More police presence at busy intersections
e) Education of residents as to traffic laws
f) Encourage use of turn signals
g) More responsible pedestrians, and provide them education as to traffic laws
h) Timers at crosswalks; more modern crosswalk technology
i) Make pedestrians more visible
j) Infrastructure improvements (roads, lighting, drainage)

The CBDO will work in partnership with law enforcement agencies, area businesses, faith communities, and residents to further assess expressed concerns over crime; and where needed and appropriate, develop and implement additional strategies to reduce the incidence and impacts of crime on area residents and businesses. An initial project will be to work through Wahiawa's many church congregations to expand the Neighborhood Security Watch effort currently supported by the Community Strengthening Program.

In addition, the CBDO will work with business and civic organizations in coordination with city and state agencies to effect an aesthetic transformation intended to enhance commercial activity and civic pride. This activity entails improving building façades, cleaning, and

beautifying the stretch of Kamehameha Highway between the two bridges. Community self-help efforts will be combined with a concerted effort to bring in public resources to finally implement some of the relevant recommendations from prior plans as updated by present community needs.

Objective #6: Increase opportunities to develop agriculture and natural resource related economic activities.

ACTIVITY: **Lake Wilson and Forest Improvements**

a) Adopt the Fresh Water Park for frequent and regular cleaning.
b) Freshwater park; fishing tours and instruction
c) Trails around the lake
d) Camping
e) Paintball park and shooting range in adjoining military property
f) Hiking trails use youth ambassadors
g) Bike paths along lake
h) Fish stocking tanks (Aquaculture)

ACTIVITY: **Community Gardens**

Start setting up small gardens, that members of the community can be responsible for maintaining, where ever we can find space in town be it private land or government land.

a) Those maintaining the gardens would be able to benefit from selling any produce or flower they are able to grow.
b) Designate different locations around town for either beautification or produce type gardens.
c) Provide training in horticulture at the Botanical Gardens.
d) Collaborate with the Botanical Gardens for training space or opportunities.
e) Training on indigenous and endemic plants.

Performance Measures

A broad range of indicators will be monitored and documented to provide feedback on the CBDO's effectiveness, including:

1. CBDO board formed; governing documents drafted
2. Percentage of LMI membership on CBDO board
3. 501c(3) formed or CBDO comes under umbrella of a Community Development Corporation
4. Work Plans for Years One and Two finalized
5. Initial projects implemented and are sustainable
6. Grant requests submitted; funding received
7. Number and quality of economic development activities implemented by the CBDO
8. Number of community organizations and businesses partnering with CBDO
9. Numbers of community volunteers actively involved
10. Number of low and moderate income households involved; reports on impacts and benefits for LMI households
11. Turnout at CBDO-sponsored or organized events and activities; reports from participating businesses and organizations

Risks

The primary risk involved is that the CBDO, once formed, will encounter difficulty in securing sufficient project funds to be successful in implementing any of its planned strategies. To mitigate this risk, the CBDO initially will need to select activities that: will be relatively easier to manage; can be done with volunteers; and/or have a high probability of qualifying for funding. It will be important to the CBDO's external credibility and internal level of confidence, to achieve several small successes early in its existence, and to use those successes as momentum to tackle more challenging efforts.

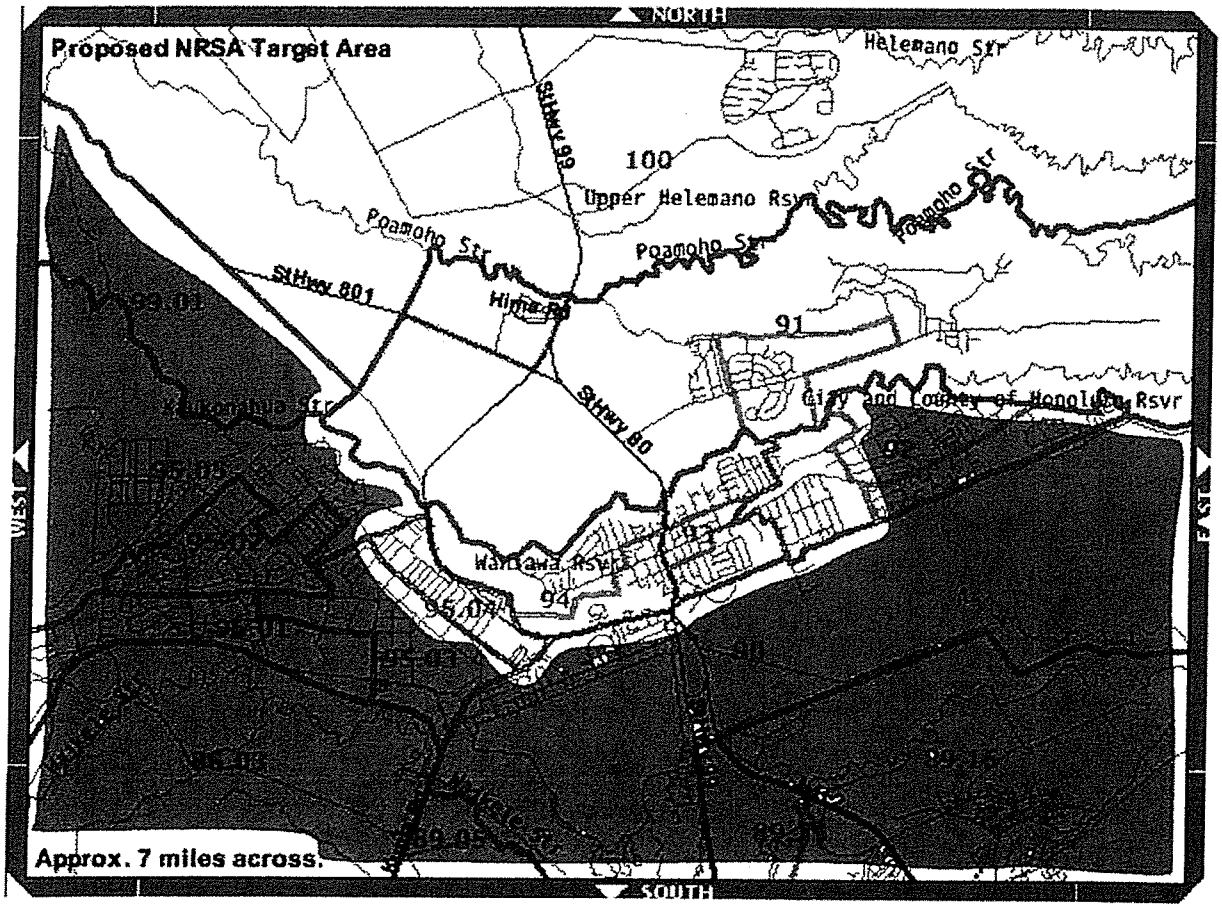
To the extent possible, initial projects will be community-led and supported. When projects have been successfully implemented, the CBDO will seek outside funding from public and private sources to continue and expand these efforts, and to develop new initiatives.

Other risks follow from the one above, i.e., that lack of success will lead to unmet expectations and disillusionment within the Wahiawa community.

There is also a risk that the CBDO will create an overly ambitious set of plans and agendas for a new organization to carry out; or that community businesses, organizations, and residents will either actively resist CBDO initiatives or choose not to engage to a meaningful extent. It is therefore very important that the Wahiawa community see this application and plan as "their" plan.

Attachments

Attachment A - Map of the NRSA Application Area



Attachment B – Community Meeting July 24, 2008

Wahiawa NRSA Community Meeting
Thursday, July 24, 2008
7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Ka`ala Elementary School Cafeteria

Agenda

I. Welcome and Introductions

II. Review Evening's Agenda

III. Introduction to NRSA

IV. Wahiawa - Community Themes, Issues, and Needs

V. Small Group Discussions
Other community issues/needs not mentioned in Item IV
Prioritize top five themes/issues/needs
Brainstorm actions and strategies

VI. Large Group - Report Back and Discussion

VII. Next Steps

VIII. Wrap Up and Mahalo/Aloha

Notes:

Priority Goal Areas and Suggested Actions and Strategies

CRIME - #1 for one group; tied for #1 for one group; #2 for one group
Getting rid of drug use/houses
Full manning of police force
Addressing homelessness
Hiring security cops?
Nature of crime problem?
More active community
More visible police presence
Encourage businesses, as a group, to promote security methods
Substance abuse programs across all spectrums
Encourage murals rather than graffiti (i.e., History of Wahiawa murals)
Control presence of prostitution on a long-term basis
Education of the populace as to their rights
Don't just do short-term fixes
Control nighttime activities
Discourage the clients of prostitution
Work with the military (to discourage clients of prostitution)
Develop citizen patrols and Neighborhood Watch programs; beef up visibility of Neighborhood Watches
Enforce existing laws
Increase public awareness (e.g., of the existing truancy law)
ID crimes and criminals (e.g., patterns, locations, whether criminals are from other areas)
Connect with other issues (e.g., drugs, homelessness)

HOMELESSNESS - #1 for one group; tied for #1 for one group; #2 for one group
Define who comprises the homeless population:
Mentally ill
As a choice
Can't afford housing
Community activism beyond church groups
Lessons to learn from homeless?
Information regarding State and City plans; seek integrative solutions with C&C and state programs
Funding
Access to mental health care
Develop means of accommodation, such as:
Restrooms
Shower facilities
Shelter from the weather
Training
Emergency shelters
Humane attitude
Provide a shelter
Provide outreach and counseling services
Research "best practices"/comprehensive solutions that have worked elsewhere)

Discourage vagrancy (e.g., by making it inconvenient/uncomfortable)
Increase police presence/enforce existing laws
Identify/educate public about the "culture of vagrancy" (e.g. who/why)

TOWN CENTER AS CORE OF BUSINESS & SOCIAL INTERACTION - #3 for two groups; tied for #5 for one group
Identify/create central areas to serve this need (e.g., youth activity space)
Stop looking at plans and BUILD SOMETHING
Tie in with City and State projects (e.g., California Street and North Cane project)
Create multipurpose meeting space (arts, food, music, town meeting space)
More parking, walking, biking, green space with security/police patrols
Government regional service center
Civic center
Bus transit center
Community association office
Safe place
Social/educational events at center

BUILD CIVIC PRIDE, LEADERSHIP CAPACITY AND CITIZEN PARTICIPATION - Tied for #3 for one group; Tied for #5 for one group
Increase opportunities for volunteerism
Support speaker programs
Encourage cohesive behaviors (e.g. family home dinners)
Combine service and fun (clean up day with block party)
Develop award/acknowledgment programs to promote community actions and attitudes
Support the good things, encourage what is working in the community
Create a Youth Town Hall to encourage youth voices
Develop community pride/activism

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE / COMMUNITY HOSPITAL - tied for #3 for one group; #4 for one group;
More, and less expensive, in-home care
Health care coverage by neighborhood
Increased non-health services, such as transportation
Increased public awareness of existing services
Training of people to become involved with heath care-related businesses, such as aging in place services
Both professional and non-professional
Local adult education courses
Urgent care centers
Attract more doctors
Improve hospital facilities
More community involvement with hospital issues
More community involvement with health issues
Health-related jobs availability "bulletin board"

SPEEDING AND TRAFFIC - Tied for 3# for one group

Encourage traffic flows that lessen frequency of left turns (i.e., work with fast food restaurants)
Effective timing of traffic lights
More police presence at busy intersections
Education of residents as to traffic laws
Encourage use of turn signals
More responsible pedestrians, and provide them education as to traffic laws
Timers at crosswalks; more modern crosswalk technology
Make pedestrians more visible

BEAUTIFY - #5 for one group
Upgrading existing task force report
Less government obstruction
"No Parking" signage
Turn Servco into parking
Planter boxes (Waikiki) on Kamehameha Hwy.
Reversing entrance/exit signs to Wahiawa
Become "historical" community
"Hide" homeless
Achieving NRSA status
Preserve historic style
Encouraging home owners to beautify (e.g. publicity campaign? prizes?)
Preventing/combating graffiti

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - tied for #5 for one group
Provide space for business incubators
Entrepreneurship training
Small business mentorships
Support/enhance education and other supports for small children (0 to 5 years of age)
First to Work
Big Brothers/Big Sisters
Improve coordination with DOE and other agencies and programs
Adult education (day / night), job skills programs

SCHOOLS - Tied for #5 for one group with no actions suggested

POVERTY - Tied for #5 for one group with no actions suggested

Participants

Michelle Abreu, McDonalds
Ben Acohido, NB26
Jeffrey Alameida, Empower Oahu
Kate Butts, Wahiawa Resident
Maile Cruz, Goodwill Industries Ola I Ka Hana
Francesca Dixon, Wahiawa Resident
Carolyn Fonoti, ABLE
Joe Francher, NB26
Jack Kampfer, WCBA CSP
Gordon Kanemaru, WCBA
Maile Kanemaru, Weed and Seed
Tracy Kubota, Office of Representative Marcus Oshiro
Mary Jane Lee, Wahiawa Resident
Edna Matsushige, Wahiawa Resident
James Ohara, Wahiawa Businessman
Martha Peterson, WCBA
Susie Peterson, Wahiawa Resident
Bill Putre, WCBA
Jeanette Reyes, Goodwill Industries Ola I Ka Hana
Sandy Robinson, Goodwill Industries Ola I Ka Hana
Michael Sakata, Office of Councilmember Donovan Dela Cruz
Ellen Sato, Wahiawa Resident
Libby Smithe, WCBA
Carolyn Steuer, Wahiawa UMC
Marcia Sumile, WCBA
Erwin Taboada
Shige Tanaka, Wahiawa Resident
Pam Torres, Wahiawa Resident
Bob Torres, Wahiawa Resident
Roxane Waite, Quest Expanded Access
Mel Yamauchi, Wahiawa Resident
Rose Yamauchi, Wahiawa Resident

Comments submitted by email: Noelle Sutherland, Wahiawa Rainbow Seniors

Attachment C - Community Meeting October 22, 2008

Wednesday, October 22, 2008
7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Ka`ala Elementary School Cafeteria

Participants' Comments and Summary

Attendees: Michelle Abreu, Ben Acohido, Jeffrey Alameida, Glenn Brasher, Kate Butts, Ted Fisher, Joe Francher, Jack Kampfer, Yukio Kitagawa, Edna Matsushige, Don Olderr, Curtis Pangorang, Emmy Pangorang, Bill Putre, Ellen Sato, Libby Smithe, Keanu Young. Leland Chang, facilitator

Less participation in this meeting than the one in July. How many members of the CBDO have to come from the target areas? Answer: 51%.

Was here at last meeting. The "quality" of participation is not good. The people have no real voice.

Here last time also. Can't get feedback without having a meeting. Had to remind myself to be here. I see apathy. Need to get people from different areas and groups, peers that can bring in others, represent them.

People only come out when feel threatened. LMI participation is lacking.

HUD focus has moved toward building LMI people up rather than erecting buildings. Need participation from profit, non-profit, business, religious, etc.; also identify who can get the project going and who can make it fail?

Town has many successes: youth sports, bon dances, etc. A Junior Achievement program could be possible here.

We need to establish a CBDO board and start doing something.

Each of us should bring four people into the process.

Several pastors help with the homeless and elderly. Could collaborate with them.

At this meeting we need to express "go" or "no-go."

Need a champion for the CBDO, a political representative.

How do we get information out to the appropriate people, identify them, and get them involved?

LMI participation will resolve itself.

Nothing has changed in the 10 years I've been away from Wahiawa: same crime and prostitution.

We shouldn't meet again in Nov. or Dec. Too busy. Wait until next year.

Should the CBDO board be a governing or working board? Answer: Can be both. Board can have subcommittees, maybe one with a business orientation. Could have a pre-CBDO working group to train board members.

Recommend a youth be on the CBDO board.

At the end of the session, a vote was taken and all favored going forward with the NRSA and CBDO process.

Attachment D - Community Meeting February 12, 2009

Wahiawa NRSA Community-Based Development Organization (CBDO) Meeting
Thursday, February 12, 2009
7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Ka`ala Elementary School

Summary Notes
February 17, 2009

Present: Jeffrey Alameida, Leland Chang, Dave Chee, Joe Francher, Ted Fisher, Jack Kampfer, Yuki Kitagawa, Alan Leigh, Martha Petersen, Bill Putre, Jerry Scoville, Dale Shimaura, Libby Smithe, Pam Torres.

Jeff will forward the Wahiawa NRSA application and related documents to local HUD for their review and comment. Their response is expected by the end of February.

Prior to the next meeting, Jeffrey and Leland will prepare a draft CBDO application for board review.

Libby will let board members know the website address to access templates for the 501(c)3 application. Board members will acquaint themselves with the required information for the tax-exempt filing and think about the particulars for the CBDO.

At the next CBDO meeting, the agenda will include:

- Finalizing the CBDO application
- Discussion of articles of incorporation and by-laws
- Selection of officers

Re. additional members, Ben Acohido, chair of the Neighborhood Board and a member of the CSP, has agreed to serve. Jack will follow up with several others who had expressed interest. Board members are encouraged bring up other individuals who could assist with the work of the CBDO.

Next meeting is set for Wednesday, March 11th, 7-9 p.m. at Ka`ala Elementary (same classroom unless otherwise informed). Jack will chair the meeting until officers are selected.

Attachment E - Community Meeting March 11, 2009

Wahiawa NRSA Community-Based
Development Organization (CBDO) Meeting
Wednesday, March 11, 2009
7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Ka`ala Elementary School
(Portable classroom, right side of main parking lot)

Agenda

I. **Welcome and Introductions**

II. **Wahiawa NRSA Application Status**

III. **Organization of CBDO**

- Selection of interim leadership
- Committees
- Meetings
- Additional members

IV. **Official Documents for the CBDO**

- Bylaws
- Employer Identification Number
- Registration with State
- Incorporation
- 501(c) (3) Application

V. **Next Steps**

VII. **Adjourn/Aloha**

Attachment F - Community Meeting April 2, 2009

CBDO Meeting
Tuesday April 2, 2009
6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Ka`ala Elementary School

Notes
Present: Jeffrey Alameida, Dave Chee, Joe Francher, Ted Fisher, Jack Kampfer, Yuki Kitagawa, Alan Leigh, Michelle Abreu, Bill Putre, Jerry Scoville, Pam Torres.

1. Reviewed Bylaws changes and noted the following additional changes:

- Title: Changed "Corporation" to "Organization".
- Section 1.01: Add "Based" between Community and Development.
- Section 1.01: Change "Corporation" to "Organization".
- Section 1.02: Revise to read "Purpose. The Corporation is *a charitable nonprofit* organized to engage in community development activities . . ." Italics added.
- Section 2.05 & 2.06: Add the following sentence to each section: "Meetings shall be conducted in accordance with the Robert's Rules of Order, Revised."
- Section 2.11: In the first line, add the word "committees", as follows: "The President may establish *committees* and appoint chairs . . . "Italics added.
- Section 3.09: Revised to read, as follows: "Limitation of Authority. No member shall speak or act on behalf of the corporation unless authorized by the board of directors as specifically entered in the minutes of a regular or special meeting of the board of directors."
- Section 6.02: Francher suggested adding limits to signing authorities, along with requiring dual signatures on all checks and renewing authorizations annually in BOD meeting minutes. However, this will be taken up when writing the policies and procedures, rather than putting it into the Bylaws.

Bylaws approved as changed and amended by unanimous consent. Jack Kampfer agreed to re-write the Bylaws, incorporating the changes, and to publish the Bylaws.

2. Directors and Officers Liability insurance and Business General Liability insurance: suggestion was made to approach Matsukawa Insurance for assistance in attaining. Jeff Alameida will check to see if it is possible to "piggy back" onto Empower Oahu's insurance policies.

3. Jeff Alameida suggested that we hire a CPA to perform an initial review of our policies and Bylaws to ensure that we are setting up the organization properly. Following that, there will need to be annual financial reviews.

4. Alan Leigh volunteered to have his church pay rent for a post office box for the CBDO. (Follow Up: Post Office box #861179 rented by Joe Francher.)

5. Jeff Alameida stressed that we want to have our Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area application ready to submit to the City by May 15, 2009, because HUD is expecting to see it around the middle of the month.

- In order to complete the application, we need to identify projects that fit within the suggested actions identified at our July 24, 2008 meeting.
- Look to identifying small, easily accomplished projects as our first projects, since that will help us learn the process and how we work together.
- Know that our first projects will involve a lot of volunteer labor, especially by the board of directors. It is important to be seen in the community doing work.
- Hope to submit application for CDBG grant to the City on May 29, 2009.

6. April 21st Meeting Discussion.
   - The meeting is an invitation to area residents to join the board of directors, as well as a brainstorming session for project ideas to fill out the NRSA application.
   - Our goal should be "Building social capacity of the people living in the community."
   - We should ask the question, <u>what do you want?</u> And, follow with, <u>Help us get it</u>.
   - The meeting structure will be in three parts.
     a. Introduction to include a description of the NRSA and CBDO – Ted Fisher.
     b. Breakout groups to brainstorm project ideas – facilitators will be Joe Francher, Jerry Scoville, Alan Leigh, and Pam Torres.
     c. Conclusion to summarize project ideas and next steps. – Jerry Scoville.
   - Ted Fisher noted that David Crosby of the Oahu Baptist Church, which meets at the Ka'ala Elementary School, will be bringing five residents from Ohai and Palm streets, as well as a surfboard maker and his wife.
   - Ted Fisher volunteered the use of the Ka'ala ES cafetorium as the meeting venue.
   - Jeff Alameida suggested having Olelo available to tape the meeting. Bill Putre said he was taking classes with Olelo and would see about making this a project.
   - Jeff Alameida volunteered to watch the children who may accompany their parents to the meeting. Ted Fisher volunteered the use of a classroom for this. Yuki Kitagawa will ask Ho'ala School if they can attend and, possibly, act as baby-sitters for any children.
   - It was noted that there will need to be a follow-up meeting, a week after the April 21st meeting, to finalize the NRSA application, if we are to have the application ready to submit to the City by May 15, 2009.

7. Other business.
   - Jeff Alameida is working with a web-site developer to build a new web site for the CBDO, using Google. Needs help with writing copy and proving input (preferably you-tube type video) to fill out the pages. Hopes to get it up by the April 21st meeting.
   - There will be a grant available on May 4, 2009 for Refugee Microenterprise Training, but we may not be ready to apply for it in time.
   - Next meeting is set for Tuesday April 21, 2009 at 6:30 PM. at Ka'ala Elementary cafetorium. Jack Kampfer will bring the coffee urn, McDonalds will provide cookies.

Meeting adjourned at 8:15 PM.

Attachment G - Community Meeting April 21, 2009

Make Your Voice Heard!
at the
Wahiawa Residents' Meeting
(Wilikina/Lower Wahiawa to Kolekole Dr. & Rose Street)
of the
Wahiawa Community Based
Development Organization

Share your views
on what would make your life in Wahiawa better.
Tuesday, April 21
6:30 PM - 8:00 PM Ka'ala Elementary Cafeteria
Refreshments - By McDonalds & WCBA
Child Care Provided

Our Voices in Unison

Community Based Development
Organizational Meeting
April 21, 2008

To Preserve Our Small Town Atmosphere

NRSA

Neighborhood
Revitalization
Strategy

Area

Areas To Improve

July 24, 2008 Notes

- Reduce homelessness
- Decrease crime
- Develop town center
- Increase civic pride, leadership & participation
- Improve access to health care
- Address speeding & traffic concerns
- Beautify the town
- Provide for economic development
- Support schools
- Ease poverty

To Bloom Once Again

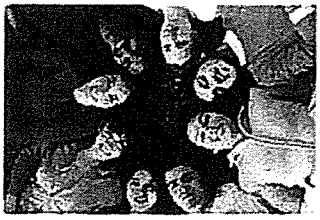
To Emphasize Our Gateway Between

TOWN & COUNTRY

Current Community Activities & Citizen Involvement

- Neighborhood Watch
- Malama O Wahiawa "Weed & Seed"
- Helping the Homeless
- Wahiawa Town Website
- Civic Improvements Awards Program
- Adopt a Highway
- Annual Santa Claus Parade
- Sunset at the Park
- Annual Pineapple Festival
- Wahiawa Restaurant Guide

To Develop Civic Leadership Capacity



To Experience Rebirth;
Where It All Began

Together As One

Attachment H - Community Meeting April 24, 2009

Apr 24 09 01:42p Our Lady Of Sorrows Churc 8086225073 p.1

Name	Organization/Address phone/email
James Sullivan	Actus Land Lease 343-9593 james.sullivan@actuslandlease.com
Anne Tanaka	Actus Land Lease 203-5253 anne.tanak@actuslandlease.com
Sherrie King	Kaala El. 387-5646 sking7@hotmail.com
OTIS SCHAPER	OSCHPR@GMAIL.COM
JERRY Scoville	HPD GScoville@honolulu.gov
Yukio Kitagawa	1765 Koikoi St.
Joe Franchee	129 Rose St / LIONS / 778-9270
Bill Pintre	18 Kaalalo Place
David & Terry Crosby	Oahu Baptist Church / 499-9867 / oahubaptistchurch@gmail.com
Nancy Barry	Hoala School nancy@hoala.org
Jack Kampfer	143 Plum St Wah 96786 621-0852 CBDO
Jennifer Mikami	Hoala School

Appendix 9

Citizen Participation Plan

AMENDED AND RESTATED CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

(May 2011)

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME)
Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)
Housing for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
Section 108 Loan Guarantee (Section 108)
Programs

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
AMENDED AND RESTATED CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

As a condition to receiving federal funds, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires the City and County of Honolulu (City) to develop a Citizen Participation Plan (Plan) to encourage the community's participation in the development, implementation and assessment of the following programs which are administered by HUD's Community Planning and Development (CPD) division:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) – a program developed to provide decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expand economic opportunities, principally for persons of low- and moderate-income.
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) – a program developed to fund activities to build, buy and/or rehabilitate affordable housing for rent or homeownership or provide direct rental assistance to low-income persons.
- Emergency Shelter Grants Program (ESG) – a program developed to provide persons experiencing homelessness with basic shelter and essential supportive services.
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) – a program developed to provide housing and related supportive services to persons with HIV/AIDS.

The administration of these programs is guided by the Consolidated Plan ("ConPlan"), a 5-year needs assessment and strategic plan; the annual Action Plan which details the activities to be undertaken for the upcoming year; and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), a year end performance review. The process under which these documents are developed will hereinafter be referred to as the CPD planning process.

In addition, this document also covers citizen participation requirements for a Section 108 Loan Guarantee (Section 108) program. Section 108 is a HUD program which provides funds for economic development, housing rehabilitation, and large-scale capital improvement projects. Section 108 loans are guaranteed by the City's current and future CDBG allocations. The Section 108 citizen participation requirements contained herein will only become applicable if the City implements a Section 108 program.

The first Plan was adopted by the City in 1995 and amended in 2005. This amendment and restatement reflects the City's commitment to improving all aspects of its CPD programs through periodic review and revision. This Plan is being amended to: 1) allow the thirty-day public review and comment period on the City's Action Plan to coincide with the City Council's consideration of the same matter; 2) include community

participation guidelines for a Section 108 program; 3) clarify the actions that constitute a substantial amendment to the ConPlan; and 4) simplify the Plan to make it easier to understand and implement.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The City will encourage the involvement of all community members, but in particular low- and moderate-income persons, persons experiencing homelessness, minorities, non-English speaking persons, persons with disabilities, recipients of government housing assistance, and residents of low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs) and other targeted areas. For purposes of this Plan, the City defines low- and moderate-income neighborhoods as areas in which at least 51% of the households have incomes at or below 80% of the area median income.

In addition, the City will encourage the participation of local and regional community organizations, nonprofits, faith-based organizations and developers whose programs and projects focus on the needs of low- and moderate-income persons.

The City will use a variety of outreach techniques to encourage community involvement through all stages of the CPD and Section 108 planning processes. Depending on the target audience, the City may use newspaper advertisements, press releases, websites and/or mass distributions of regular and e-mail notices. In all situations, the City will focus on providing timely and appropriate information.

The City will provide assistance to allow individuals with disabilities the opportunity to participate at all levels of planning and assessing the City's programs. Public hearings will be held at locations accessible to persons with disabilities, closed captioning will be provided for City Council hearings, and the City will maintain telecommunication devices for deaf persons including text telephones in the Departments of Customer Services (768-3489) and Budget and Fiscal Services (768-3933). Upon request, the City will also provide draft and final documents in a format accessible to those with visual impairments.

PRIMARY METHODS OF KEEPING PUBLIC INFORMED

1. PUBLIC NOTICES

Throughout the year, the City will publish, in a newspaper of general circulation, notices to alert the public to significant events in the CPD and Section 108 planning process and, if appropriate, solicit public comment.

TABLE 1 – LIST OF PUBLIC NOTICES

TITLE	CONTENTS	FREQUENCY	PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD
Draft Consolidated Plan (ConPlan)	• Summary of purpose and contents • Notice of availability for review and comment	Every 5 years	30 days
Final ConPlan	• Notice of acceptance • Notice of availability	Every 5 years	None
Info on Funding Opportunities / Request for Proposals	• Program summary including fund objectives; amount of funds available; and range of eligible and ineligible activities • Information on application process	HOME / CDBG: Annual ESG / HOPWA: Biannual Section 108: as needed	None
Draft Action Plan	• Summary of projects recommended for funding • Notice of availability for review and comment	Annual	30 days
Final Action Plan	• Notice of acceptance • Notice of availability	Annual	None
Draft Section 108 Application	• Summary of projects recommended for funding • Notice of availability for review and comment	As needed	30 days
Draft Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)	• Summary of contents and purpose • Notice of availability for review and comment	Annual	15 days
Annual Community Assessment / Final CAPER	• Notice of availability	Annual	None
Substantial Amendments to the ConPlan / Action Plan / Citizen Participation Plan (CPP)/ Section 108 Application	• Summary of proposed changes	As needed	30 days
Non-Substantial Amendments to the ConPlan / Action Plan / CPP / Section 108 App	• Summary of changes (notice will also include substantial amendments that were implemented during the plan year)	Annual (end of plan year)	None

TITLE	CONTENTS	FREQUENCY	PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD
Conversion / Demolition of Low-Income Dwellings	• Project summary – activity description, location, completion schedule • Replacement units summary – project description, funding source, completion schedule	As needed	7 days

The following changes are considered amendments that will require public and HUD notification, but no public comment period:

- change in purpose, location, scope, or beneficiary of an activity;
- reallocation of funds previously described in a public notice (i.e. lapsing of funds for one activity and the awarding of funds to an alternate);
- change in response to an urgent need, such as a disaster;
- non-substantive, stylistic or housekeeping amendments; and
- change to appendices or exhibits.

The following changes will be considered substantial amendments that will also require a public comment period:

- change in allocation priorities including changes to the Problems/Needs, Activities or Outcomes of the Logic Model (ConPlan);
- change in the method of distribution of funds (ConPlan);
- addition of an activity not previously described in the Action Plan or Section 108 application;
- increase or decrease in an activity's award amount by the greater of $75,000 or 30% of original award (Action Plan or Section 108 application); or
- change in the designated provider of an activity (Action Plan or Section 108 application).

2. PUBLIC HEARINGS / CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Throughout the year, the City will hold public hearings / consultation meetings to solicit citizens' comments and opinions on the City's housing and community development needs and the City's plans and progress towards meeting those needs.

Hearings / Meetings will be held at times and sites convenient and accessible to the public, including those with disabilities. Arrangements will be made for any individual requiring special services, including interpreters for non-English speakers, provided the City is notified of the need for special arrangements at least five working days prior to the scheduled event.

Notices for each hearing / meeting will be published in a newspaper of general circulation, approximately 10 working days before the meeting to allow the public ample time to prepare for the meeting. Those unable to attend the hearing / meeting, will be encouraged to submit written testimony prior to the meeting.

TABLE 2 – LIST OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

TITLE	TOPICS	# OF MEETINGS	FREQ.
Consolidated Plan / Community Needs Consultation Meetings	• Overview of CPD programs and planning process • Community development and housing needs for next 5 years • Funding priorities	At least one, preferably two	Once every 5 years
Action Plan Hearings / City Council Meetings	• Activities proposed for funding for upcoming year • Current community needs	At least two: 1) budget committee; and 2) full Council	Annual
CAPER / Community Needs	• City's performance for the preceding year (including Section 108 projects, if applicable) • Current community development and housing needs	One	Annual
Orientation / Informational Meetings for RFPs	• Introduction to Section 108 or CPD funding program including objectives; amount of funds available; and range of eligible and ineligible activities • Technical assistance	At least one, preferably two	CDBG / HOME: Annual ESG / HOPWA / Section 108: As needed
Consultation Meetings	• Community Needs	As needed	As needed
Section 108 Hearing / City Council Meetings	• Projects included on a Section 108 application	At least two: 1) budget committee; and 2) full Council	As needed If possible, combine with Action Plan hearings

ADDRESSING COMMUNITY CONCERNS

1. PUBLIC ACCESS TO RESOURCE DOCUMENTS AND PROGRAM RECORDS

The City will make the following documents available to the public via hard copies available at the City's Department of Budget and Fiscal Services and electronically through the City's website:

- HUD Approved Consolidated Plan (current)
- HUD Approved Action Plan (past five years)
- Final CAPER (most recent)
- Annual Community Assessment (most recent)
- Final Section 108 Applications (on-going projects)

The City will also provide free copies to interested parties upon request, although the City reserves the right to limit the number of free copies to a reasonable amount.

Upon written request, citizens will also be provided access to information and records regarding the City's preparation of the ConPlan and the use of CPD and Section 108 funds. The content and scope of the City's response to such requests may be restricted due to State and local laws regarding privacy and obligations of confidentiality.

2. COMMENTS AND COMPLAINTS

The City will provide responses to written questions, complaints and grievances within fifteen working days. An interim written response will be provided should the nature of the query, complaint or grievance not permit a definitive response within the specified fifteen days.

All comments or opinions received will be considered when preparing the ConPlan, the Action Plan, a Section 108 application, any substantial amendments, or performance report. A summary of comments, including those not acted upon with the reason for the non-action, will be attached to the appropriate document.

3. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

City staff is available year round to answer questions and provide technical assistance to any group or person interested in developing proposals and applying for funds under either Section 108 or a CPD program. The City will determine the type and level of help, but in no instance will assistance guarantee funding. All applicants will be expected to go through the City's regular Request for Proposals (RFP) process. If appropriate and interest warrants it, the City will hold an orientation / informational meeting during the RFP process to provide help in a group setting.

4. DISPLACEMENT

It is City policy to minimize displacement of persons and entities as a result of activities assisted with CPD or Section 108 funds and to assist persons displaced as a result of such activities. Due to the City's criteria for evaluating projects for funding, it is rare for CPD funded projects to involve relocation or displacement. For those projects which do, the City has relocation specialists who work closely with the affected parties to ensure that the relocation requirements of 24 CFR Part 42 and 24 CFR 570.606(c) are met.

Appendix 10

Update to the Analysis of Impediments

Review and Update of Analysis of Impediments For the Consolidated Plan July 01, 2015 – June 30, 2020

The City has continued its efforts to affirmatively further fair housing. These efforts were temporarily slowed since the City's Fair Housing Officer retired in December 2013, and the office is in transition to new leadership.

This section provides a review and update of the City and County of Honolulu's 2007 Analysis of Impediments (AI) This is the most recent, available AI for the City and County of Honolulu and was prepared by SMS Research & Marketing Services, Inc. in February 2008. It is referred to as the:

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
2007 ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS

There has been no new version of an AI since this report; although plans are underway for a new statewide AI study to be completed in 2015. The results of this new study may be added to this Consolidated Plan as an amendment.

The 2007 AI identified three major impediments to fair housing, related activities, and projected outcomes. They are reviewed and updated below:

Impediment: AI 1. Limited supply of reasonable units to target population

Activities: "Participate in meetings and draft and submit testimony to address policies, resolutions, and ordinances that would increase affordable housing. Continue existing research regarding whether lawful income, as well as Section 8, should be recognized as a "protected class"."

Outcomes: "Increase the awareness of policy and decision makers regarding the need to provide affordable housing for protected class target groups, to result in 1 proposed legislation every two years."

Status Report Update: The Department of Community Services (DCS) continues to increase the knowledge and awareness of the decision makers in the nonprofit community by directing recipients of funding to complete and submit an Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan, HUD Form 935.2, that would outline their marketing of affordable housing to protected classes such as the disabled, elderly, and non-English proficient persons.

DCS requires all nonprofit lessees of Special Needs Housing properties to complete and submit the HUD Form 935.2 with their proposals to lease or renew leases with the City.

DCS requires all new housing projects and developments to include the HUD Form 935.2 as a part of their project documentation.

DCS continued to increase the supply and/or maintain the quality of housing units available to those with physical limitations by supporting the renovations of the Independent Living Waipahu apartment building which has been built for low income adults with physical disabilities.

DCS continues to attend meetings and draft testimony to assist policies, resolutions, and ordinances that would increase affordable housing.

Impediment: AI 2. Applicants are unaware of rights and resources

The City's outreach mode continues to transition from periodic seminars to on-line content webpages, including the City's Fair Housing webpage links to other Fair Housing Resources.

a. Non-English Informational packets

Activities: "Obtain and reproduce existing non-English fair housing brochures published by the U. S. HUD and the Hawaii Civil Rights Commission and distribute to public libraries and appropriate limited English proficiency (LEP) service providers. Continue existing practices of using bilingual co-workers to provide interpretive services for LEP complainants."

Outcomes: "Increase quantity of brochures available in public libraries and service providers from 0 per year to 1,000 per year. Increase quantity of complaint applications to the U.S. HUD from non-English complainants from 1 per year to 3 per year. If needed, assist LEP complainants, with staff fluent in the complainants language, in drafting pre-complaint applications."

Status Report Update: In the past, DCS has distributed; a) fair housing placards in multiple languages to the public libraries, b) hundreds of fair housing booklets in Chinese with the phone number of the Legal Aid Society Fair Housing Enforcement Program and the Hawaii Civil Rights Commission, to the public libraries.

Printed informational materials will need to be reviewed, edited, and reprinted as needed.

There are identified "cultural advisors" among DCS staff who are knowledgeable in different languages who can assist limited English proficiency phone callers or visitors. This is done on an interim basis and is not intended to replace the services of qualified and certified translators. The DCS Community Assistance Division (CAD) Section 8 staff retains a list of credentialed interpreters who can be hired, as necessary, to assist non English speaking clients with leases and other contractual documents.

DCS has enhanced its collaborative network of resource persons and agencies through attendance at training activities such as the Federal Language Access Law Compliance Workshop in October 2014 and the EEO Updates and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Discrimination Issues in the Workplace, also in October 2014.

The Fair Housing Office has developed an on-line content webpage with links to Fair Housing Resources. This webpage, to affirmatively further fair housing, links to information on the following:

Fair Housing Office. This links to explanations regarding who is protected, what is prohibited, and what Fair Housing laws say.

Fair Housing Resources. This links to federal, statewide and City resources and contact numbers for those seeking assistance or wanting to file a complaint. Several links are to information to meet the needs of individuals with disabilities and their advocates. Another is for the State of Hawaii Disabilities Communications Access Board (DCAB) which reviews government funded construction projects for physical accessibility.

Fair Housing Information for Non or Limited English speakers. This links to e-brochures that translate the fair housing information into Chinese, Ilokano, Korean, Marshallese, Samoan, Spanish, and Tagalog.

b. Encourage applicants to report violations

Activities: "Secure permission from U.S. HUD, then publish notices in newspapers that cite the U.S. HUD toll free telephone number, as well as HCRC and Honolulu Fair Housing Office numbers, to report allegations of illegal housing discrimination."

"Continue existing practice of using bilingual co-workers to provide interpretive services for LEP complainants. Continue existing practice of transmitting U.S. HUD and HCRC pre-complaint applications to complainants."

Outcomes: "Increase quantity of complaint applications to the U.S. HUD and HCRC from 2 per year to 3 per year. If needed, assist complainants, particularly the mentally disabled and elderly, in drafting requests for reasonable accommodations as well as pre-complaint applications, estimated at 5 per year."

Status Report Update: The DCS website, http://www.honolulu.gov/dcs/fairhousing.htm, informs interested parties to contact fair housing enforcement entities, or the DCS, for assistance.

The Fair Housing office continues to receive phone calls, referrals, and walk-in complaints about possible housing law violations or discrimination. All inquiries are provided counseling and referrals as needed. Cases that involve potential discrimination are fully investigated and appropriate action is taken to resolve the issues. This often involves working with HCRC and/or the Hawaii Legal Aid Society. The majority of the inquiries are related to landlord tenant problems.

c. Fair housing presentations and training to landlords

Activities: "Solicit housing providers, as well as property managers and condominium associations, to attend training sessions, including emphasis on reasonable accommodation. Fund the rental of such training rooms."

"Continue existing practice of reviewing private sector rental advertisements for discriminatory or irregular wording."

Outcomes: "Increase the trainees, estimated at 50% of 60 per session, understanding of fair housing laws by 80%, based on a pre-test and post test comparison."

Status Report Update: In July 2014, co-sponsored the training event, "Fair Housing 2014: Fair Housing is Your Right. Use it!" with the Hawaii Civil Rights Commission and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. More than 280 persons attended the training which was held at the Hawaii State Capitol Building.

Plans are underway for a City initiated, major fair housing training event to be held on April 22, 2015 in collaboration with HCRC, Legal Aid Society, and others. The objective is affirmatively further fair housing information and knowledge among landlords, property managers, tenants and others.

The City's Fair Housing Officer contacted seven nonprofit agencies that lease Special Needs Housing properties from the City through the Department of Community Services. The agencies use these properties as emergency shelters and domestic violence shelters. The agencies were reminded of federal laws under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (as amended) and Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (as amended) that prohibit any discrimination in service provision based on race, color, national origin, gender, or sexual identity. A letter was sent to each agency notifying them that discrimination and/or denial of services to any persons who identify themselves as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender is prohibited and that monitoring for compliance would take place on a routine basis. The emergency shelters and domestic violence shelters are no longer referred to a "women's shelters" since they are required to serve any person in need, regardless of gender affiliation, and not just women.

d. Publicize outcomes of fair housing discrimination cases

Activities: "Research the U.S. HUD and HCRC intake protocol and processing of pre-complaints, emphasizing the type of evidentiary basis required for a pre-complaint to be processed, whether existing capacity can handle projected increases in pre-complaints from LEP and mentally disabled applicants."

"Secure outcomes of fair housing cases from the U.S. HUD and HCRC, with identifying proprietary data redacted."

"Review such outcomes to understand whether applicants have been satisfied with results, or dissatisfied, with emphasis on whether respondents have exhibited retaliatory behavior such as post hoc rent increases or non-renewal of leases."

"Forensically research the background of H.W's comment to ascertain its validity. If valid, research whether a reoccurrence can be avoided. Disseminate such outcomes at training sessions and press releases."

Outcomes: "1-curricula item for the 2-training sessions per year; and 1 press release, describing the 10 cases per year.

Status Report Update: DCS has not been able to secure specific information from either U.S. HUD or HCRC regarding their evaluation criteria to select or sort complaint applications in Hawaii to pursue, or the outcomes of such fair housing cases to potentially publicize as deterrents.

The final outcome of the case for H. W. is not known and has not been recorded.

Should outcomes of fair housing discrimination cases become available, they will be publicized in an appropriate manner that may work as a deterrent.

e. Incorporate fair housing information into school curriculum

Activities: "Develop and reproduce a coloring/activity booklet describing fair housing, in a local context, for distribution to schools and children's section of public libraries."

"Outreach to Honolulu Community College administrators regarding potential development of fair housing curricula."

Outcomes: "1 coloring/activity booklet, with total distribution of 7,500 copies. 1 curricula item for community college class."

Status Report Update: DCS, in recent years, drafted and distributed 1,000 copies of a coloring/activity booklet to public libraries to be placed in their youth section and at several fair housing seminars. There was only a nominal response to this effort, and together with the high cost of printing, has led to its discontinuation.

The outreach to Honolulu Community College to develop a fair housing curricula did not bear fruit due to the institution's high overhead cost. This effort will not be pursued any further.

f. Promote fair housing awareness among recent immigrants

Activities: "Financially support the State HCDCH proposed LEP trainings by providing conference space, approach officials at the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to invite clients to attend."

"Continue existing practice of using bilingual co-workers to provide interpretive services for LEP complainants."

Outcomes: "Increase the trainees, estimated at 60 per session, understanding of fair housing laws by 80%, based on a pre-test and post-test comparison."

Status Report Update: Officials the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) have not been approached and this is not a current priority of the Fair Housing Office.

Attended the Federal Language Access Law Compliance Workshop from October 22-23, 2014. The speaker was a retired U. S. Department of Justice attorney. He strongly recommended that agencies cease providing "informal" translation/interpreter services due to legal liability for any unforeseen negative consequences resulting from mistakes, confusion, or lack or precision in such services. He suggested that all agencies hire professional, credentialed, and certified translators and interpreters to reduce liability arising from "informal" services. Emergency use of staff and co-workers should only be considered an interim solution, at best, until professional services can be obtained.

g. Increase advocacy groups awareness of fair housing

Activities: "Approach advocacy groups for underserved protected classes, such as the elderly, HIV infected, disabled, and national origin to attend trainings."

Outcomes: "Increase the trainees, estimated at 50% of 60 per session, understanding of fair housing laws by 80%, based on a pre-test and post-test comparison."

Status Report Update: As stated earlier the City's outreach mode is transitioning from periodic seminars to on-line content webpages. Statistics are not available regarding the use of the webpages.

A once a year Fair Housing Training is still conducted and advocacy groups are all invited and encouraged to attend.

DCS continues to administer two Housing Opportunities for Persons With Aids (HOPWA) contracts totaling more than $450,000 per year. These contracts serve more than 150 persons per year through the provision of rental assistance, emergency financial support, case management, and advocacy services provided by two nonprofit agencies.

Impediment: AI 3. Fair housing policies lack standardization

Activities: "Financially support the State HCDCH trainings to housing staff and require City Dept. of Facilities Maintenance and Dept. of Community Services Housing Assistance staff to attend."

"Forensically research D.H.'s comment to ascertain its validity and , if valid, identify specific training curricula that could prevent a reoccurrence."

"Research whether the Fair Housing Officer's existing placement in the Dept. of Community Services should outreach into the Dept. of Facilities Maintenance (DFM) to better serve DFM tenants."

Outcomes: "Increase the trainees, estimated at 50 per session, understanding of fair housing laws by 80% based on a pre-test and post-test comparison."

Status Report Update: DCS has co-sponsored fair housing training events with HCRC and Legal Aid Society. Staff of the Dept. of Facilities Maintenance has attended.

No information is available as to the outcome of the case of D. H.

The Fair Housing Office placement in DCS, rather than DFM, allows for a more neutral handling of inquiries and complaints from tenants of the City-owned housing. This DCS placement will continue.

The City continued to rely of the State's Hawaii Civil Rights Commission for a more standardized approach to fair housing violations. In the past year, the HCRC accepted 16 Oahu-based cases of housing discrimination. Of those cases, 12 or 75% were based on disability. The others were based on age (1 or 8.3%); national origin (1), ancestry (1), and familial status (1). The HCRC closed 22 Oahu-based cases of housing discrimination, with an average of 319 days per case.

The Fair Housing Office continued to collaborate with the Fair Housing Coordinators across the State to work on further standardizing fair housing complaints and processes. The network was also used to discuss and help resolve issues related to impediments to fair housing. Collaboration with this group will continue in the future. The group is also working on a Request for Proposals for a contractor to conduct a limited and specific updated state-wide Analysis of Impediments targeting disability impediments.

The Fair Housing Office continues to respond to, and provides guidance, counseling, and referral for numerous telephone, in person, and written concerns and questions from the public.

Activities: "Fair Housing Officer, as part of Section 504 obligations, to be on call to assist City Section 8 clients having difficulty understanding housing related regulations."

"Research whether the Fair Housing Office's existing placement in the Dept. of Community Services (which administers Section 8 clients) should outreach into the Dept. of Facilities Maintenance (DFM) to allow DFM tenants to have such on call service."

Outcomes: "Increase the knowledge of Section 8 clients regarding housing related regulations, by preventing and estimated 2 evictions and 6 Notices of Violation per year."

Status Report Update: The Fair Housing Office will remain in DCS as it is. It is a more neutral position than being in the DFM.

The Fair Housing Office will continue to provide assistance to concerns and issues of the Section 8 clients.

Activities: "The Fair Housing Office, as part of Section 504 obligations, to review zoning ordinances, particularly in regard to group homes, and occupancy standards, with Corporation Counsel and the Dept. of Planning and Permitting; and transition plans for housing facilities renovation with Dept. of Facilities Maintenance."

"Inspect physical accessibility in City-owned residential projects."

Outcomes: "Increase the awareness of City officials regarding fair housing, by reviewing an estimated 1 regulation per year."

Status Report Update: The Fair Housing Office continues to routinely provide support to other City departments and staff regarding fair housing issues. This is an essential function and will continue.

Activities: "Produce, in coordination with State HCDCH and other counties, a local context fair housing informational video."

Outcomes: "1 Fair Housing Video."

Status Report Update: The video was not produced. A PowerPoint presentation was produced titled "A Practical Approach to Fair Housing."

Activities: "Develop scope of services, secure consultant, to update "Analysis of Impediments.

Outcomes: "1 New Analysis of Impediments document produced."

Status Report Update: The new Analysis of Impediments study was not accomplished. The Fair Housing Coordinators group is now working on a new Request for Proposals for a limited scope AI that focuses on disability rights issues.

Activities: "Increase knowledge of staff regarding new developments in fair housing law by sending staff to HUD–endorsed fair housing training."

Outcomes: "Increase the fair housing staff's understanding of fair housing laws."

Status Report Update: The Fair Housing Office staff and all the staff of the DCS Community Based Development Division staff attended the July 15, 2014, training "Fair Housing Is Your Right, Use It!" This broadens the fair housing capacity of the division in addition to the Fair Housing Office.

The Fair Housing Officer attended the "Federal Language Access Law Compliance Workshop" on October 22 and 23, 2014 and the "EEO Updates and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Discrimination Issues in the Workplace" on October 30, 2014. Summaries of the main points and issues of both trainings were provided to the DCS Acting Director.

Training opportunities related to fair housing are limited. But when available, are attended by the Fair Housing Office staff and other DCS staff, as much as possible.

Continued Fair Housing Education

Continued Fair Housing Education remains a high priority for the City and will be for the foreseeable future. Increased efforts are being made to improve the fair housing knowledge of more divisional staff, and staff other City departments, instead of just the Fair Housing Office staff. This will build and broaden the City's fair housing competencies.

Future trainings will continue to target landlords, property owners, property managers, rental agents, and condominium associations, as well as housing advocates and advocates for the protected classes. Efforts will also be made to reach out to agencies and advocates for recent immigrants to include them in training events as well.

Specific, future collaboration will also be with agencies that provide language assistance to immigrant tenants and those with limited English Language Proficiency. That would include, but not be limited to, the Office of Language Assistance, Language Services Hawaii, and others.

Analysis of inquires made to, or referred to, the Fair Housing Office indicates that most problems are related to two areas: landlord – tenant conflict and disability rights/accessibility issues. Future trainings and outreach efforts will target these areas. The City's collaborative network will continue to expand with additional technical expertise being provided by the University of Hawaii's Office of Disability Rights, the State of Hawaii's Disabilities Communications and Access Board (DCAB), the Hawaii Disabilities Rights Center, Mental Health Hawaii, the State of Hawaii Department of Commerce and Consumer Affair's landlord-tenant program, Hawaii Public Housing Authority, Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation, and others.

Appendix 11

Emergency Solutions Grant Written Standards

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT PROGRAM STANDARDS

The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009, reauthorized the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance programs. Based on provisions in the HEARTH Act, an interim rule was published in the Federal Register on December 5, 2011 which established the regulations for the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program. The new regulations require the establishment of written standards for providing ESG assistance and the consistent application of these standards to all program participations (*24 CFR 576.400(e)*).

The City and County of Honolulu (City) goals in establishing and promulgating these standards are:

- greater consistency and coordination among ESG projects,
- increased system transparency regarding local priorities and performance standards, and
- increased community-wide expectations on the quality of ESG funded homeless assistance programs.

I. PROGRAM-WIDE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

All ESG subrecipients must agree to administer their assistance in compliance with these standards. Subrecipients may develop additional standards for administering assistance, but they cannot be in conflict with these standards or the ESG interim rule.

a. Coordination among Providers

With limited ESG funding, it is important that subrecipients coordinate and integrate, to the maximum extent practicable, their activities with other homeless providers as well as providers of mainstream housing, health, social services, employment, education, and youth programs.

To facilitate coordination, the City and County of Honolulu and its subrecipients will undertake the following activities.

1. Participation in Partners In Care

Within the City and County of Honolulu, Partners in Care (PIC), is the primary organizational body for the coordination of resources for homeless and at-risk of homelessness individuals and families. PIC is a coalition composed of representatives of organizations from nonprofit homeless providers, government stakeholders, private businesses, community advocates, public housing agencies, hospitals, universities, affordable housing developers, law enforcement, and homeless and formerly homeless persons. PIC is a planning, coordinating, and advocacy alliance that develops

recommendations for programs and services to fill needs within Oahu's Continuum of Care for homeless persons.

The City and ESG subrecipients will participate in PIC in the following ways:

1. City staff will regularly attend PIC general meetings.
2. At least one City staff member will be a member of the PIC planning committee and consult with the committee on ESG funding allocations, performance standards, and outcome evaluation.
3. All ESG subrecipients will be voting members of PIC and regularly attend PIC general meetings.
4. All ESG subrecipients will be encouraged to become a member of at least one PIC subcommittee.
5. All ESG subrecipients will be encouraged to attend PIC's Homeless Awareness Conference which includes breakout sessions on mainstream (i.e. non-homeless specific) services.

NOTE: regular attendance is defined as attending to at least 75% of the meetings.

The City will also assist PIC in gathering the necessary information for PIC to complete its annual gaps analysis of the homeless needs and services available within the City and County of Honolulu.

2. City Sponsored Discussions and Opportunities

On a periodic basis, the City will hold structured discussions with various social service providers to explore various ways homeless providers can help their clients tap into mainstream benefits. ESG subrecipients will be encouraged to attend these meetings to further their knowledge on potential benefits for their clients.

In addition, the City will send out emails informing the ESG subrecipients of City resources which may be of interest to their agency or to their clients. Examples include agency specific funding opportunities (e.g. Request for Proposals for the City's Grant-in-Aid or Housing First programs) or the opening of the Section 8 wait list.

3. Participation with Other Groups

In addition to PIC participation, subrecipients are expected to take part in other groups dedicated to the coordination and deployment of resources for homeless persons such as:

- the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness
- the Mayor's Challenge to End Veterans Homelessness
- 25 Cities Boot Camp
- the Leeward Housing Coalition
- Hale O Malama Case Conferencing for the Coordinated Entry System

NOTE: even though domestic violence providers are exempt from participating in the Coordinated Entry System, they are still encouraged to attend case conferencing sessions to network with other homeless providers and familiarize themselves with services available to their clients.

b. Participation of Homeless Persons

Subrecipients must, to the greatest extent practicable, involve homeless individuals and families in the construction, renovation, maintenance, and operations of ESG funded shelters and services. Involvement can be both paid or volunteer.

Subrecipients are encouraged, but not required, to have one homeless or formerly homeless individual on its board of directors or other policy-making entity, to the extent that the entity considers and makes policies and decisions regarding any ESG funded facility or service.

c. Participation in the State of Hawaii's Homeless Management and Information System (HMIS)

All subrecipients must enter client data into the State of Hawaii's Homeless Management and Information System (HMIS). Subrecipients which are victim service providers or legal services providers are exempt from HMIS participation. However, such exempt agencies must still use a comparable database to collect client-level longitudinal data and generate unduplicated aggregate reports based on that data.

d. Housing Standards

1. Emergency Shelters. Shelters which receive funding for shelter operations or renovation must meet the following safety, sanitation, and privacy standards (24 CFR 576.403(b)).

(1) *Structure and materials.* The shelter building must be structurally sound to protect residents from the elements and not pose any threat to health and safety of the residents. Any renovation (including major rehabilitation and conversion) carried out with ESG assistance must use Energy Star and WaterSense products and appliances.

(2) *Access.* The shelter must be accessible in accordance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. 794) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8; the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601 *et seq.*) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 100; and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12131 *et seq.*) and 28 CFR part 35; where applicable.

(3) *Space and security.* Except where the shelter is intended for day use only, the shelter must provide each program participant in the shelter with an acceptable place to sleep and adequate space and security for themselves and their belongings.

(4) *Interior air quality.* Each room or space within the shelter must have a natural or mechanical means of ventilation. The interior air must be free of pollutants at a level that might threaten or harm the health of residents.

(5) *Water supply.* The shelter's water supply must be free of contamination.

(6) *Sanitary facilities.* Each program participant in the shelter must have access to sanitary facilities that are in proper operating condition, are private, and are adequate for personal cleanliness and the disposal of human waste.

(7) *Thermal environment.* The shelter must have any necessary heating/cooling facilities in proper operating condition.

(8) *Illumination and electricity.* The shelter must have adequate natural or artificial illumination to permit normal indoor activities and support health and safety. There must be sufficient electrical sources to permit the safe use of electrical appliances in the shelter.

(9) *Food preparation.* Food preparation areas, if any, must contain suitable space and equipment to store, prepare, and serve food in a safe and sanitary manner.

(10) *Sanitary conditions.* The shelter must be maintained in a sanitary condition.

(11) *Fire safety.* There must be at least one working smoke detector in each occupied unit of the shelter. Where possible, smoke detectors must be located near sleeping areas. The fire alarm system must be designed for hearing-impaired residents. All public areas of the shelter must have at least one working smoke detector. There must also be a second means of exiting the building in the event of fire or other emergency.

2. Permanent Housing. ESG funds may only be used to assist program participants remain or move into permanent housing that meets the following habitability standards.

(1) *Structure and materials.* The structures must be structurally sound to protect residents from the elements and not pose any threat to the health and safety of the residents.

(2) *Space and security.* Each resident must be provided adequate space and security for themselves and their belongings. Each resident must be provided an acceptable place to sleep.

(3) *Interior air quality.* Each room or space must have a natural or mechanical means of ventilation. The interior air must be free of pollutants at a level that might threaten or harm the health of residents.

(4) *Water supply.* The water supply must be free from contamination.

(5) *Sanitary facilities.* Residents must have access to sufficient sanitary facilities that are in proper operating condition, are private, and are adequate for personal cleanliness and the disposal of human waste.

(6) *Thermal environment.* The housing must have any necessary heating/cooling facilities in proper operating condition.

(7) *Illumination and electricity.* The structure must have adequate natural or artificial illumination to permit normal indoor activities and support health and safety. There must be sufficient electrical sources to permit the safe use of electrical appliances in the structure.

(8) *Food preparation.* All food preparation areas must contain suitable space and equipment to store, prepare, and serve food in a safe and sanitary manner.

(9) *Sanitary conditions.* The housing must be maintained in a sanitary condition.

(10) *Fire safety.* (i) There must be a second means of exiting the building in the event of fire or other emergency. (ii) Each unit must include at least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector, in proper working condition, on each occupied level of the unit. Smoke detectors must be located, to the extent practicable, in a hallway adjacent to a bedroom. If the unit is occupied by hearing impaired persons, smoke detectors must have an alarm system designed for hearing-impaired persons in each bedroom occupied by a hearing-impaired person. (iii) The public areas of all housing must be equipped with a sufficient number, but not less than one for each area, of battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detectors. Public areas include, but are not limited to, laundry rooms, community rooms, day care centers, hallways, stairwells, and other common areas.

e. Definition of Homeless and At-Risk of Homelessness

The definitions and categories of homeless and at-risk of homelessness are attached as Exhibit A (24 CFR 576.2).

Subrecipients should refer to Exhibit A when determining client eligibility for ESG assistance.

II. STREET OUTREACH – SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

While the City does not currently fund street outreach activities, the following policies and procedures will apply in the event that street outreach activities receive future funding.

a. Evaluation of Individuals' and Families' Eligibility for Assistance. Subrecipients must conduct an initial evaluation to determine the eligibility of each individual or family's eligibility for ESG assistance and the amount and types of assistance the individual or family needs to regain stability in permanent housing.

In order to be eligible for street outreach assistance, individuals and families must be defined as homeless under the following categories:

- Category 1 – literally homeless AND unable or unwilling to access services in an emergency shelter
- Category 4 – fleeing / attempting to flee a domestic violence situation.

Once a person is determined to be eligible for ESG funded street outreach services, subrecipients must enter that person into PIC's coordinated assessment system, Hale `O Malama, if that person is not already in the system.

Subrecipients are encouraged to re-evaluate participant eligibility on an annual basis or whenever a participant's living situation changes.

b. Targeting of Clientele and Provision of Essential Services. Street outreach is limited to persons described in Section II.a. who are living on the island of Oahu. Services are limited to:

(1) *Engagement* - activities to locate, identify, and build relationships with unsheltered homeless people and engage them for the purpose of providing immediate support, intervention, and connections with homeless assistance programs and/or mainstream social services and housing programs.

(2) *Case management* - assessing housing and service needs, arranging, coordinating, and monitoring the delivery of individualized services to meet the needs of the program participant.

(3) *Emergency health services* - direct outpatient treatment of medical conditions provided by licensed medical professionals operating in community-based settings, including streets, parks, and other places where unsheltered homeless people are living.

(4) *Emergency mental health services* - direct outpatient treatment by licensed professionals of mental health conditions operating in community-based settings, including streets, parks, and other places where unsheltered people are living.

(5) *Transportation* - transporting unsheltered people to emergency shelters or other service facilities.

The City may determine that community need dictates funding of a particular service or the targeting of services to a particular geographic location or client population. In that instance, the City will solicit input from PIC before releasing a Request for Proposal (RFP) which outlines the target service or area. In addition, subrecipients will also be allowed to target services to a particular location or client population as long as the limitations are included in the project proposal which is submitted to the City in response to a RFP.

c. Performance Standards. Street outreach projects will be evaluated based on deliverables outlined in the project proposal. At a minimum, subrecipients will be evaluated on the following:

- number of persons served (actual v. proposed).

- percentage of program participants who move into sheltered housing which may include emergency or transitional housing (goal = 50%).

III. EMERGENCY SHELTERS – SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

Funds are available for facilities whose primary purpose is to provide a temporary shelter for the homeless and which does not require occupants to sign leases or occupancy agreements. In addition, any transitional shelter funded under a Fiscal Year 2011 (FY11) Emergency Solutions grant may continue to receive ESG Emergency Shelter funding. The four transitional shelters which have received ESG funding continuously from FY11 through FY16 are:

- Catholic Charities Hawaii – Ma`ili Land Transitional Shelter
- Child and Family Service – Domestic Violence Shelters
- Housing Solutions, Inc. – Loliana Apartments
- Housing Solutions, Inc. – Vancouver House

a. Evaluation of Individuals' and Families' Eligibility for Assistance. Subrecipients must conduct an initial evaluation to determine the eligibility of each individual or family's eligibility for ESG assistance and the amount and types of assistance the individual or family needs to regain stability in permanent housing.

In order to be eligible for emergency shelter assistance, individuals and families must be defined as homeless under the following categories:

- Category 1 – literally homeless
- Category 2 – imminent risk of homelessness
- Category 3 – homeless under other federal statutes
- Category 4 – fleeing / attempting to flee a domestic violence situation.

Once a person is determined to be eligible for residence at an ESG funded emergency shelter, subrecipients must enter that person into PIC's coordinated assessment system, Hale `O Malama, if that person is not already in the system. Victim service providers are encouraged, but not required, to participate in the coordinated assessment system and/or regionwide case conferences.

b. Admission, Diversion and Referral Policies. All homeless persons seeking shelter should be provided shelter if there are available and/or appropriate beds. Agencies are allowed to have entry requirements which help to maintain the health and safety of the residents (e.g. current TB test), but are encouraged to keep such requirements to a minimum. In addition, families with children under age 18 may not be involuntarily separated because of the ages of the children if the shelter provides services to families with children under 18.

During the initial assessment, subrecipients must screen clients to determine whether a client can be diverted to more permanent housing or referred to mainstream

resources such as Section 8. Permanent housing options include ESG funded homelessness prevention or rapid re-housing services, HUD funded permanent supportive housing programs such as those under the Continuum of Care and HUD VASH as well as local initiatives such as the City's Housing First Program.

Vulnerable populations such as victims of domestic violence, the medically frail, victims of human trafficking, the mentally ill, youth, and the elderly oftentimes have special needs which serves as barriers to more stable housing and may be better served at smaller shelters which target those vulnerable populations and can more effectively deal with safety and service concerns. At a minimum, shelters must develop policies and procedures to identify and divert vulnerable residents to more appropriate locations.

Once PIC's coordinated assessment system is completely functional, diversions and referrals will be handled through Hale `O Malama. Until then, subrecipients are encouraged to attend case conferencing sessions to become aware of available housing options.

c. Discharge Policy / Maximum Length of Stay

There is no City imposed maximum length of stay for emergency or transitional shelters. Subrecipients have the discretion to set their own limitations on stays, but such limitations must be clearly communicated to residents.

Emergency shelters are encouraged to move their residents into more stable housing, which may include transitional shelters, as quickly as possible. Emergency shelter stays beyond 6 months are discouraged.

Transitional shelters are encouraged to move their residents into permanent housing within 24 months; however, subrecipients have the discretion to allow residents to stay beyond the recommended maximum if they determine an extended stay would allow for increased housing stability.

Shelters are allowed to involuntarily discharge (evict) residents who violate program rules. Such shelters must establish and consistently apply policies and procedures regarding involuntary discharges.

d. Essential Services – Assessing, Prioritizing and Reassessing Needs.

If a shelter receives ESG funds for to provide services to its residents, the shelter must determine the suitability of offering the service to each resident upon client intake. Shelters may limit services to particular clients, however the eligibility criteria must be outlined in the project proposal submitted in response to a RFP.

In instances where the shelter resources exceed need and the shelter is unable to provide ESG funded services to all eligible tenants, the shelter will have the discretion to determine its own prioritization policy, subject to approval by the City.

Subrecipients must re-evaluate participant eligibility and/or suitability for services every six months or whenever a participant's living situation changes.

e. Performance Standards. Shelters will be evaluated based on deliverables outlined in the project proposal. At a minimum, subrecipients will be evaluated on the following:

- number of persons served (actual v. proposed).
- percentage of program participants moving into more stable housing at exit (goal = 60%).
- percentage of program participants who remain in more stable housing 6 months after exit (goal = 75%).

IV. HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION – SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

a. Evaluation of Individuals' and Families' Eligibility for Assistance. Subrecipients must conduct an initial evaluation to determine the eligibility of each individual or family's eligibility for ESG assistance and the amount and types of assistance the individual or family needs to regain stability in permanent housing.

In order to be eligible for homelessness prevention assistance, individuals and families must be defined as at-risk of homeless under the following categories and have the ability to remain stably housed after the ESG assistance ends:

- Category 1 – individuals and families with an annual income below 30% of area median income, lacks sufficient resources or support networks and meets on the following conditions:
  - moved two or more times during the last 60 days (i.e. couch surfing);
  - living in home of another because of economic hardship (i.e. doubling up);
  - 21-day eviction notice;
  - lives in a hotel or motel;
  - lives in a unit in which there resides more than one and a half persons per room (doubling up); or
  - exiting a publicly funded institution or system of care.

  NOTE: the City has determined that the above list sufficiently covers those persons who are at-risk of homelessness. The City will not be adding any additional characteristics relating to housing instability.

- Category 2 – youth not defined as homeless under the ESG homeless definition but defined as homeless under another federal statute.
- Category 3 – parents or guardians of youth defined in Category 2 above.

Individuals and families who are defined as homeless under the following categories, have income less than 30% of area median income and have the ability to remain stably housed after the ESG assistance ends are also eligible for homelessness prevention assistance:

- Category 2 – imminent risk of homelessness
- Category 3 – homeless under other federal statutes
- Category 4 – fleeing / attempting to flee a domestic violence situation

Subrecipients must evaluate client eligibility every three months or whenever a client's situation changes, whichever occurs earlier.

b. Priorities for Assistance. The City does not have any priorities for homelessness prevention assistance. Clients will receive assistance in the order that they submit a complete application. In the event that two or more completed applications are received at the same time, subrecipients will give preference to the following groups: 1) families with children, 2) persons with disabilities, and 3) persons over 65.

Subrecipients are allowed to create their own priorities as long as they are not discriminatory, are applied consistently, and are subject to the City's approval.

c. Participant's Contribution. Subrecipients have the discretion to determine the amount of a participant's contribution, if any, based on the following: 1) financial assistance requested, 2) client's monthly income, 3) client's assets, and 4) the client's housing situation. Subrecipients may require participants to contribute a percentage of income, a percentage of rent, or a flat dollar amount as a condition to receiving financial assistance.

d. Rental Assistance - Limitations. Program participants can only receive up to 24 months of rental assistance during any 3-year period. Rental arrears is limited to a one-time payment of up to 6 months of rental arrears. Subrecipients have the discretion to establish a maximum amount of assistance, a maximum number of months, or a maximum number of times assistance can be provided.

In addition, except for a one-time payment of rental arrears of the tenant portion of the rent, rental assistance cannot be provided to a program participant who is already receiving rental assistance through other public sources (e.g. Section 8), including those receiving relocation assistance.

Also, rental assistance cannot be provide if the rent exceeds the Fair Market Rent established by HUD under 24 CFR part 888, and complies with HUD's standard of rent reasonableness, as provided under 24 CFR 982.507.

e. Housing Stabilization and/or Relocation Services – Limitations. Program participants can only receive up to 24 months of housing stabilization and assistance during any 3-year period. Housing stability case management is limited to 30 days when seeking permanent housing and 24 months when the program participant is living in permanent housing. Subrecipients have the discretion to establish a maximum amount of assistance, a maximum number of months, or a maximum number of times assistance can be provided.

Additional limitations on housing relocation and stabilization services are:

- security deposits – no more than 2 months' rent.
- utility payments – up to 24 months, including up to 6 months of utility arrears. Eligible utility services are gas, electric, water and sewer.

f. Performance Standards. Service providers will be evaluated based on deliverables outlined in the project proposal. At a minimum, subrecipients will be evaluated on the following:

- number of persons served (actual v. proposed).
- percentage of program participants who remain stably housed, 6 months after assistance (goal = 80%).
- percentage of program participants who remain stably housed, 1 year after assistance (goal = 60%).

V. RAPID RE-HOUSING SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

a. Evaluation of Individuals' and Families' Eligibility for Assistance. Subrecipients must conduct an initial evaluation to determine the eligibility of each individual or family's eligibility for ESG assistance and the amount and types of assistance the individual or family needs to regain stability in permanent housing.

In order to be eligible for rapid re-housing assistance, individuals and families must be defined as homeless under the following categories and have the ability to remain stably housed after the ESG assistance ends:

- Category 1 – literally homeless
- Category 4 – fleeing / attempting to flee a domestic violence situation.

Subrecipients must evaluate client eligibility annually or whenever a client's situation changes, whichever occurs earlier. During the annual re-evaluation, a client's income must be below 30% of area median income in order to continue receiving rapid re-housing assistance.

Once a person is determined to be eligible for ESG funded rapid re-housing, subrecipients should enter that person into PIC's coordinated assessment system, Hale `O Malama, if that person is not already in the system.

b. Priorities for Assistance. The City does not have any priorities for rapid re-housing assistance. Clients will receive assistance in the order that they submit a complete application. In the event that two or more completed applications are received at the same time, subrecipients will give preference to the client with the higher Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization and Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) score.

Subrecipients are allowed to create their own priorities as long as they are not discriminatory, are applied consistently, and are subject to the City's approval.

c. Participant's Contribution. Subrecipients have the discretion to determine the amount of a participant's contribution, if any, based on the following: 1) financial assistance requested, 2) client's monthly income, 3) client's assets, and 4) the client's housing situation. Subrecipients may require participants to contribute a percentage of income, a percentage of rent, or a flat dollar amount as a condition to receiving financial assistance.

d. Rental Assistance - Limitations. Program participants can only receive up to 24 months of rental assistance during any 3-year period. Rental arrears is limited to a one-time payment of up to 6 months of rental arrears. Subrecipients have the discretion to establish a maximum amount of assistance, a maximum number of months, or a maximum number of times assistance can be provided.

In addition, except for a one-time payment of rental arrears of the tenant portion of the rent, rental assistance cannot be provided to a program participant who is already receiving rental assistance through other public sources (e.g. Section 8), including those receiving relocation assistance.

Also, rental assistance cannot be provide if the rent exceeds the Fair Market Rent established by HUD under 24 CFR part 888, and complies with HUD's standard of rent reasonableness, as provided under 24 CFR 982.507.

e. Housing Stabilization and/or Relocation Services – Limitations. Program participants can only receive up to 24 months of housing stabilization and assistance during any 3-year period. Housing stability case management is limited to 30 days when seeking permanent housing and 24 months when the program participant is living in permanent housing. Subrecipients have the discretion to establish a maximum amount of assistance, a maximum number of months, or a maximum number of times assistance can be provided.

Additional limitations on housing relocation and stabilization services are:

- security deposits – no more than 2 months' rent.
- utility payments – up to 24 months, including up to 6 months of utility arrears. Eligible utility services are gas, electric, water and sewer.

f. Performance Standards. Service providers will be evaluated based on deliverables outlined in the project proposal. At a minimum, subrecipients will be evaluated on the following:

- number of persons served (actual v. proposed).
- percentage of program participants who remain stably housed, 6 months after assistance (goal = 80%).
- percentage of program participants who remain stably housed, 1 year after assistance (goal = 60%).

Homeless Definition

CRITERIA FOR DEFINING HOMELESS	**Category 1**	Literally Homeless	(1) Individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning: (i) Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation; (ii) Is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state and local government programs); or (iii) Is exiting an institution where (s)he has resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution
	Category 2	Imminent Risk of Homelessness	(2) Individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that: (i) Residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance; (ii) No subsequent residence has been identified; and (iii) The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing
	Category 3	Homeless under other Federal statutes	(3) Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition, but who: (i) Are defined as homeless under the other listed federal statutes; (ii) Have not had a lease, ownership interest, or occupancy agreement in permanent housing during the 60 days prior to the homeless assistance application; (iii) Have experienced persistent instability as measured by two moves or more during in the preceding 60 days; and (iv) Can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time due to special needs or barriers
	Category 4	Fleeing/ Attempting to Flee DV	(4) Any individual or family who: (i) Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence; (ii) Has no other residence; and (iii) Lacks the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing

EXHIBIT A-1

At Risk of Homelessness

CRITERIA FOR DEFINING AT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS	**Category 1**	Individuals and Families	An individual or family who: (i) Has an annual income below 30% of median family income for the area; AND (ii) Does not have sufficient resources or support networks immediately available to prevent them from moving to an emergency shelter or another place defined in Category 1 of the "homeless" definition; AND (iii) Meets one of the following conditions: (A) Has moved because of economic reasons 2 or more times during the 60 days immediately preceding the application for assistance; OR (B)Is living in the home of another because of economic hardship; OR (C) Has been notified that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated within 21 days after the date of application for assistance; OR (D) Lives in a hotel or motel and the cost is not paid for by charitable organizations or by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals; OR (E) Lives in an SRO or efficiency apartment unit in which there reside more than 2 persons or lives in a larger housing unit in which there reside more than one and a half persons per room; OR (F) Is exiting a publicly funded institution or system of care; OR (G) Otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness, as identified in the recipient's approved Con Plan
	Category 2	Unaccompanied Children and Youth	A child or youth who does not qualify as homeless under the homeless definition, but qualifies as homeless under another Federal statute
	Category 3	Families with Children and Youth	An unaccompanied youth who does not qualify as homeless under the homeless definition, but qualifies as homeless under section 725(2) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, and the parent(s) or guardian(s) or that child or youth if living with him or her.

Appendix 12

APPLICATIONS FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

OMB Number: 4040-0004
Expiration Date: 8/31/2016

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:	* 2. Type of Application:	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):
☐ Preapplication	☐ New	
☒ Application	☒ Continuation	* Other (Specify):
☐ Changed/Corrected Application	☐ Revision	

* 3. Date Received:	4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:	5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:	7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name: City and County of Honolulu

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):	* c. Organizational DUNS:
99-6001257	0777016470000

d. Address:

* Street1: 530 South King Street
Street2:
* City: Honolulu
County/Parish:
* State: HI: Hawaii
Province:
* Country: USA: UNITED STATES
* Zip / Postal Code: 96813-3099

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:	Division Name:
Budget and Fiscal Services	Fiscal/CIP Administration

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix: Ms. * First Name: Holly
Middle Name:
* Last Name: Kawano
Suffix:

Title: Federal Grants Coordinator

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number: (808) 768-3930 Fax Number: (808) 768-3294

* Email: hkawano@honolulu.gov

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

B: County Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14-218

CFDA Title:

Community Development Block Grant

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

* Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

Twenty-First Year Action Plan

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments | Delete Attachments | View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant: 1 & 2
* b. Program/Project: 1 & 2

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: 07/01/2015
* b. End Date: 06/30/2016

18. Estimated Funding ($):

* a. Federal	7,286,071.00
* b. Applicant	
* c. State	
* d. Local	
* e. Other	714,424.00
* f. Program Income	525,000.00
* g. TOTAL	8,525,495.00

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

- [ ] a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on .
- [x] b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
- [ ] c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

- [x] ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix:	Mr.
* First Name:	Nelson
Middle Name:	H.
* Last Name:	Koyanagi
Suffix:	Jr.
* Title:	Director of Budget and Fiscal Services
* Telephone Number:	(808) 768-3901
Fax Number:	(808) 768-3179
* Email:	nkoyanagi@honolulu.gov
* Signature of Authorized Representative:	
* Date Signed:	MAY 15 2015

OMB Number: 4040-0004
Expiration Date: 8/31/2016

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:
- [ ] Preapplication
- [x] Application
- [ ] Changed/Corrected Application

* 2. Type of Application:
- [ ] New
- [x] Continuation
- [ ] Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

* Other (Specify):

* 3. Date Received:

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name: City and County of Honolulu

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 99-6001257

* c. Organizational DUNS: 0777016470000

d. Address:

* Street1: 530 South King Street
Street2:
* City: Honolulu
County/Parish:
* State: HI: Hawaii
Province:
* Country: USA: UNITED STATES
* Zip / Postal Code: 96813-3099

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name: Budget and Fiscal Services

Division Name: Fiscal/CIP Administration

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix: Ms.
* First Name: Holly
Middle Name:
* Last Name: Kawano
Suffix:

Title: Federal Grants Coordinator

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number: (808) 768-3930
Fax Number: (808) 768-3294

* Email: hkawano@honolulu.gov

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

B: County Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14-239

CFDA Title:

HOME Investment Partnerships Program

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

* Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

Twenty-First Year Action Plan

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments | Delete Attachments | View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant: 1 & 2
* b. Program/Project: 1 & 2

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: 07/01/2015
* b. End Date: 06/30/2016

18. Estimated Funding ($):

* a. Federal	2,203,242.00
* b. Applicant	
* c. State	
* d. Local	
* e. Other	550,000.00
* f. Program Income	2,354,977.00
* g. TOTAL	5,108,219.00

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

☐ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on .

☒ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

☐ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

☒ ** I AGREE

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Authorized Representative:

Prefix:	Mr.
* First Name:	Nelson
Middle Name:	H.
* Last Name:	Koyanagi
Suffix:	Jr.
* Title:	Director of Budget and Fiscal Services
* Telephone Number:	(808) 768-3901
Fax Number:	(808) 768-3179
* Email:	nkoyanagi@honolulu.gov
* Signature of Authorized Representative:	Nelson Koyanagi
* Date Signed:	MAY 15 2015

OMB Number: 4040-0004
Expiration Date: 8/31/2016

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:	* 2. Type of Application:	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):
☐ Preapplication	☐ New	
☒ Application	☒ Continuation	* Other (Specify):
☐ Changed/Corrected Application	☐ Revision	

* 3. Date Received:

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name: City and County of Honolulu

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 99-6001257

* c. Organizational DUNS: 0777016470000

d. Address:

* Street1: 530 South King Street
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County/Parish:
* State: HI: Hawaii
Province:
* Country: USA: UNITED STATES
* Zip / Postal Code: 96813-3099

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name: Budget and Fiscal Services

Division Name: Fiscal/CIP Administration

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix: Ms.
* First Name: Holly
Middle Name:
* Last Name: Kawano
Suffix:

Title: Federal Grants Coordinator

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number: (808) 768-3930
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* Email: hkawano@honolulu.gov

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

B: County Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14-231

CFDA Title:

Emergency Solutions Grants Program

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

* Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

Twenty-First Year Action Plan

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments | Delete Attachments | View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant: 1 & 2
* b. Program/Project: 1 & 2

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: 07/01/2015
* b. End Date: 06/30/2016

18. Estimated Funding ($):

* a. Federal	676,821.00
* b. Applicant	
* c. State	
* d. Local	676,821.00
* e. Other	
* f. Program Income	
* g. TOTAL	1,353,642.00

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

- [ ] a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on .
- [x] b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
- [ ] c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

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* Last Name:	Koyanagi
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* Title:	Director of Budget and Fiscal Services
* Telephone Number:	(808) 768-3901
Fax Number:	(808) 768-3179
* Email:	nkoyanagi@honolulu.gov
* Signature of Authorized Representative:	
* Date Signed:	MAY 15 2015

OMB Number: 4040-0004
Expiration Date: 8/31/2016

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:	* 2. Type of Application:	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):
☐ Preapplication	☐ New	
☒ Application	☒ Continuation	* Other (Specify):
☐ Changed/Corrected Application	☐ Revision	

* 3. Date Received:	4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:	5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

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* a. Legal Name: City and County of Honolulu

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99-6001257	0777016470000

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* Zip / Postal Code:	96813-3099

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:	Division Name:
Budget and Fiscal Services	Fiscal/CIP Administration

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:	Ms.	* First Name:	Holly
Middle Name:			
* Last Name:	Kawano		
Suffix:			

Title: Federal Grants Coordinator

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number:	(808) 768-3930	Fax Number:	(808) 768-3294

* Email: hkawano@honolulu.gov

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

B: County Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14-241

CFDA Title:

Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

* Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

Twenty-First Year Action Plan

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments | Delete Attachments | View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant: 1 & 2
* b. Program/Project: 1 & 2

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: 07/01/2015
* b. End Date: 06/30/2016

18. Estimated Funding ($):

* a. Federal	434,616.00
* b. Applicant	
* c. State	
* d. Local	
* e. Other	
* f. Program Income	
* g. TOTAL	434,616.00

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

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21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

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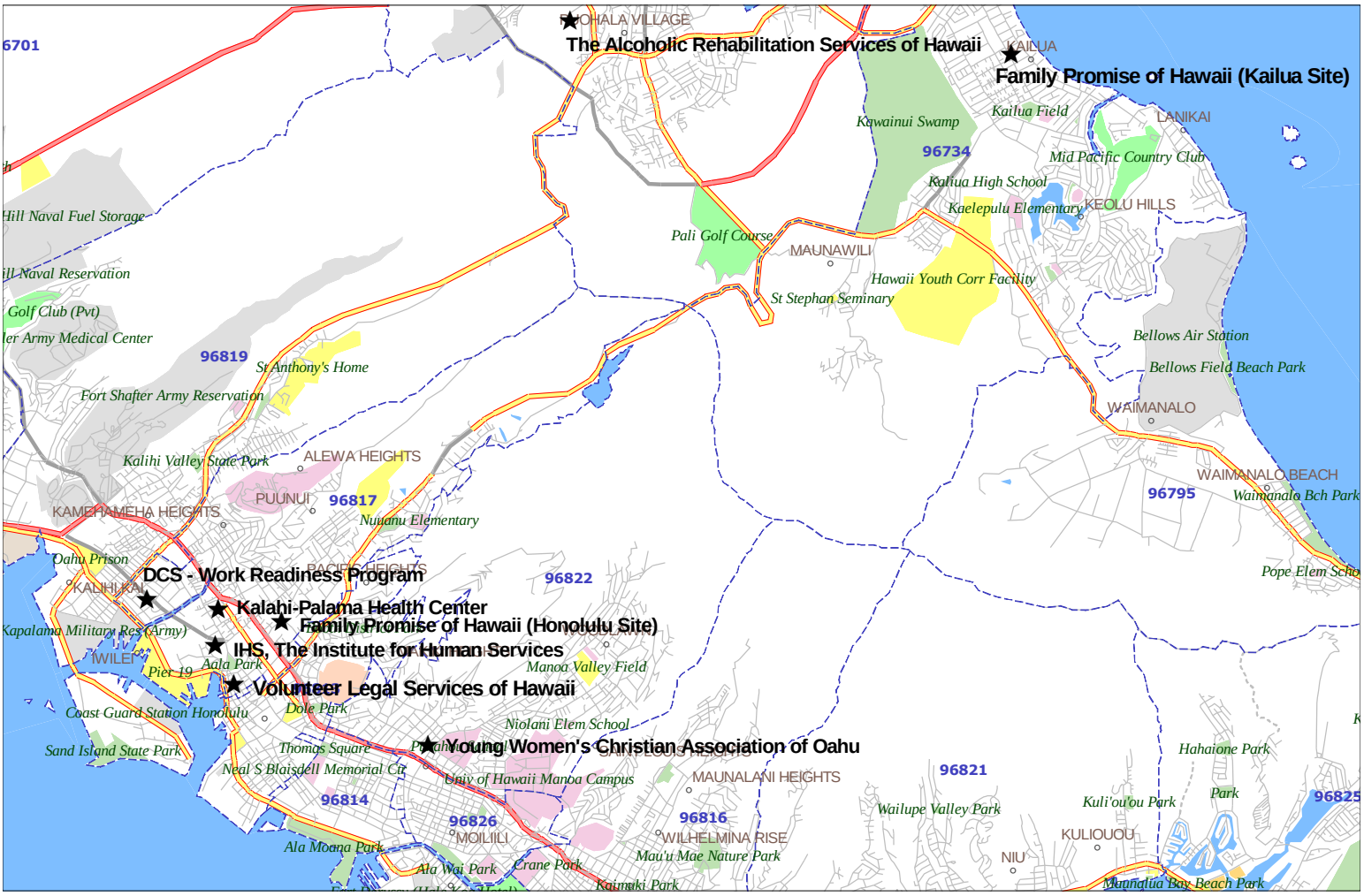
Prefix:	Mr.
* First Name:	Nelson
Middle Name:	H.
* Last Name:	Koyanagi
Suffix:	Jr.
* Title:	Director of Budget and Fiscal Services
* Telephone Number:	(808) 768-3901
Fax Number:	(808) 768-3179
* Email:	nkoyanagi@honolulu.gov
* Signature of Authorized Representative:	Nelson Koyanagi
* Date Signed:	MAY 15 2015

Appendix 13

MAPS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Family Promise of Hawaii (Kailua Site)
DCS - Work Readiness Program
Kalahi-Palama Health Center
Family Promise of Hawaii (Honolulu Site)
IHS, The Institute for Human Services
Volunteer Legal Services of Hawaii
Young Women's Christian Association of Oahu
PEOHALA VILLAGE
KAILUA
LANIKAI
KEOLU HILLS
MAUNAWILI
WAIMANALO
WAIMANALO BEACH
ALEWA HEIGHTS
PUUNUI
KAMEHAMEHA HEIGHTS
KALIHI-KAI
WILER
MOILILI
MAUNALANI HEIGHTS
WILHELMINA RISE
NIU
KULIOUOU
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96819
96817
96822
96795
96821
96814
96826
96816
96825
Kawainui Swamp
Kailua Field
Mid Pacific Country Club
Kailua High School
Kaelepulu Elementary
Pali Golf Course
Hawaii Youth Corr Facility
St Stephan Seminary
Bellows Air Station
Bellows Field Beach Park
Waimanalo Bch Park
Pope Elem Scho
Hill Naval Fuel Storage
Golf Club (Pvt)
St Anthony's Home
Fort Shafter Army Reservation
Kalihi Valley State Park
Nuuanu Elementary
Oahu Prison
Kapalama Military Res (Army)
Pier 19
Aala Park
Coast Guard Station Honolulu
Sand Island State Park
Dole Park
Thomas Square
Neal S Blaisdell Memorial Ctr
Manoa Valley Field
Niolani Elem School
Univ of Hawaii Manoa Campus
Wailupe Valley Park
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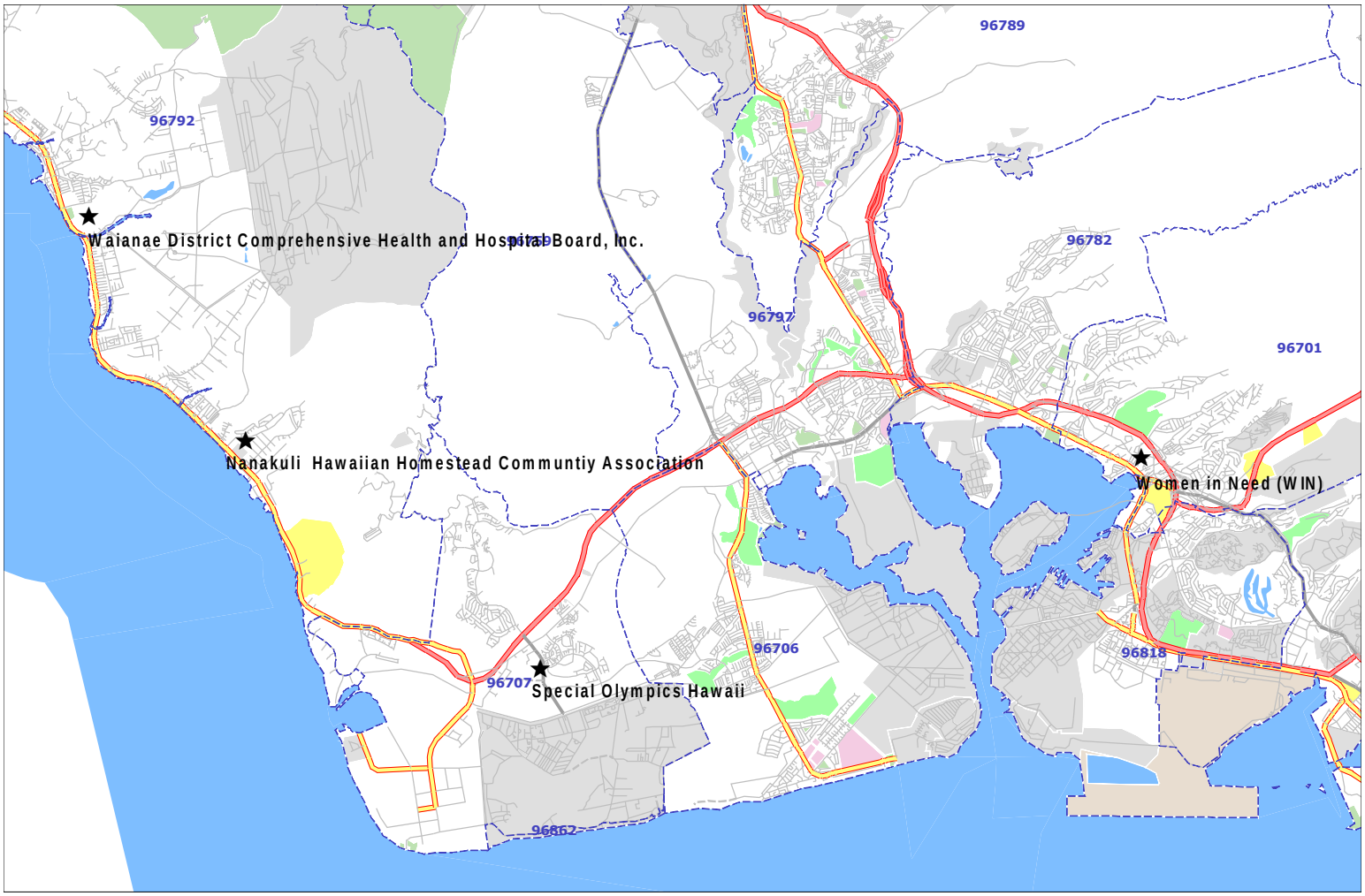
Mau'u Mae Nature Park
Maunalua Bay Beach Park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96792
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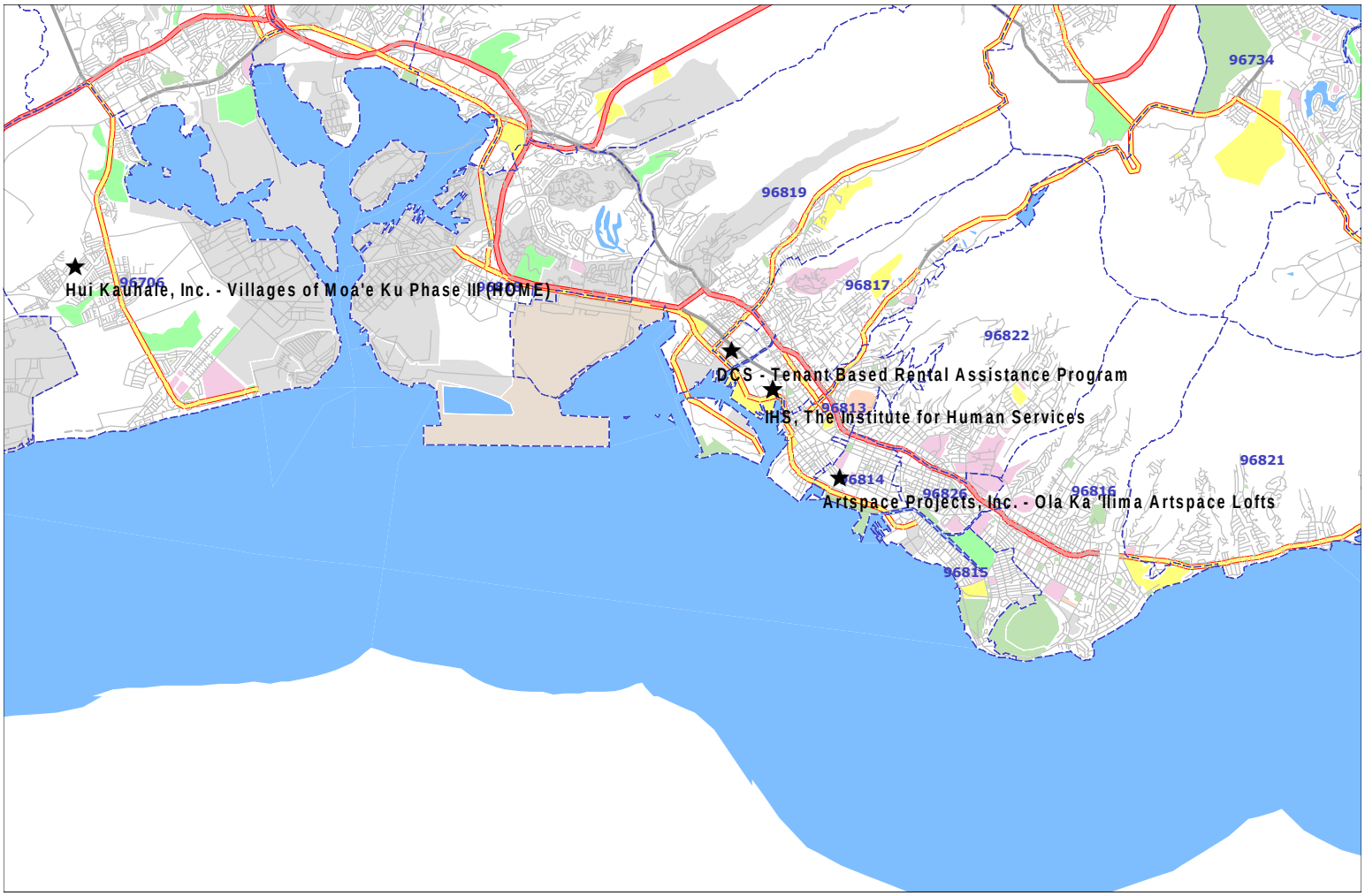
96782
96797
96701
Nanakuli Hawaiian Homestead Communtiy Association
Women in Need (WIN)
96706
96818
96707
Special Olympics Hawaii
96862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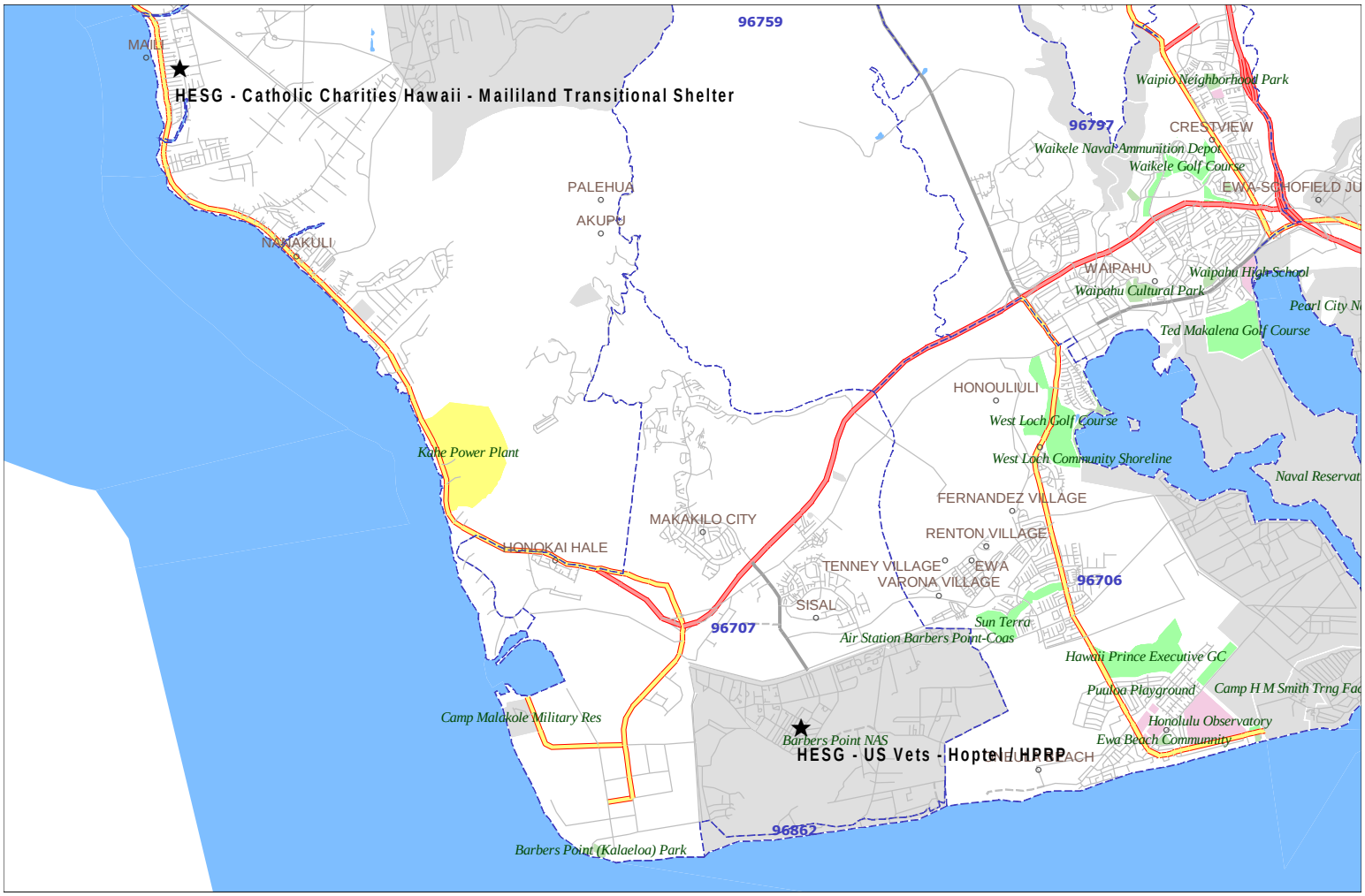
96819
96706
Hui Kauhale, Inc. - Villages of Moa'e Ku Phase II (HOME)
96817
96822
DCS - Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program
IHS, The Institute for Human Services
96813
96821
96814
96816
Artspace Projects, Inc. - Ola Ka 'Ilima Artspace Lofts
96815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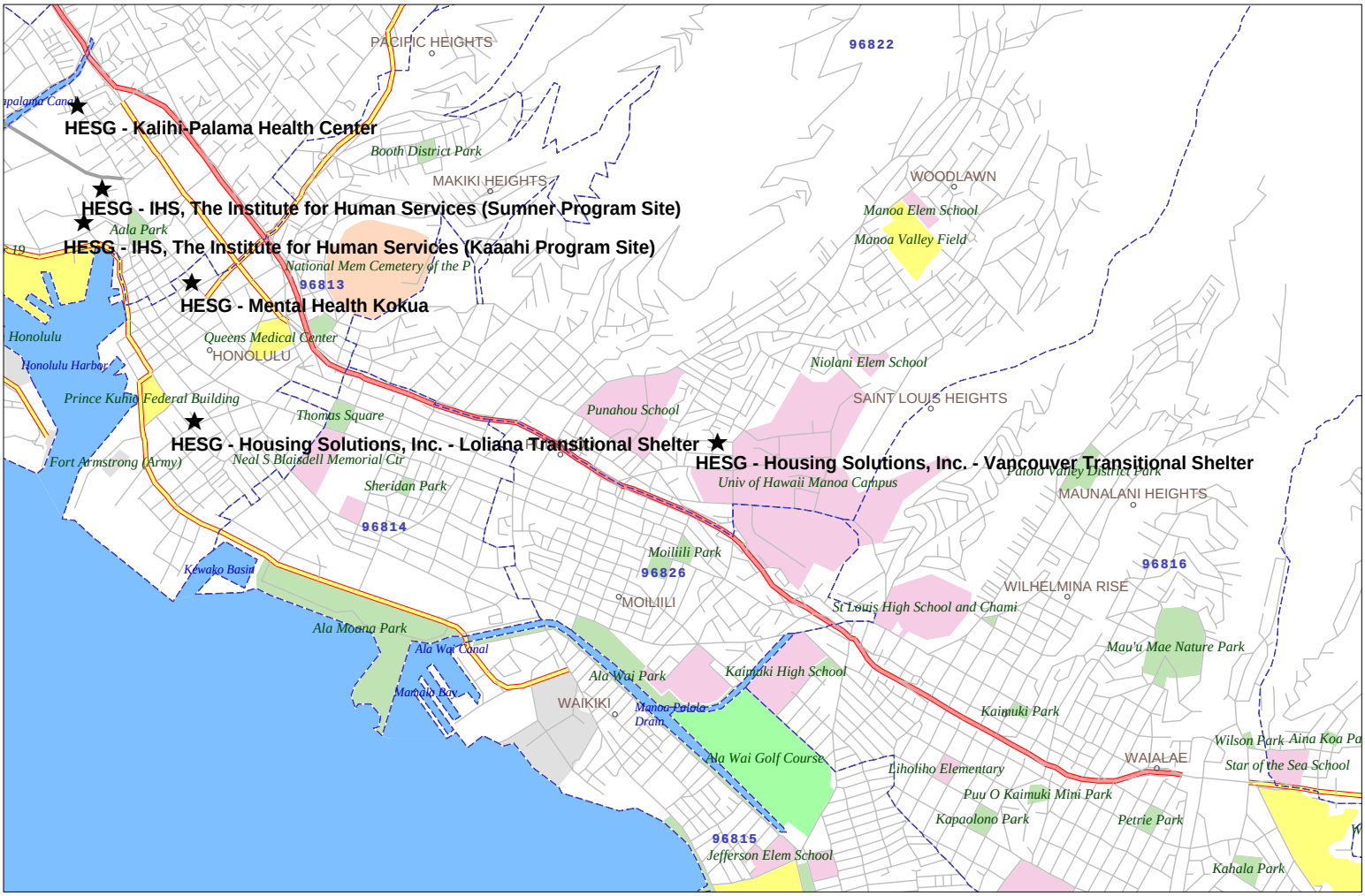
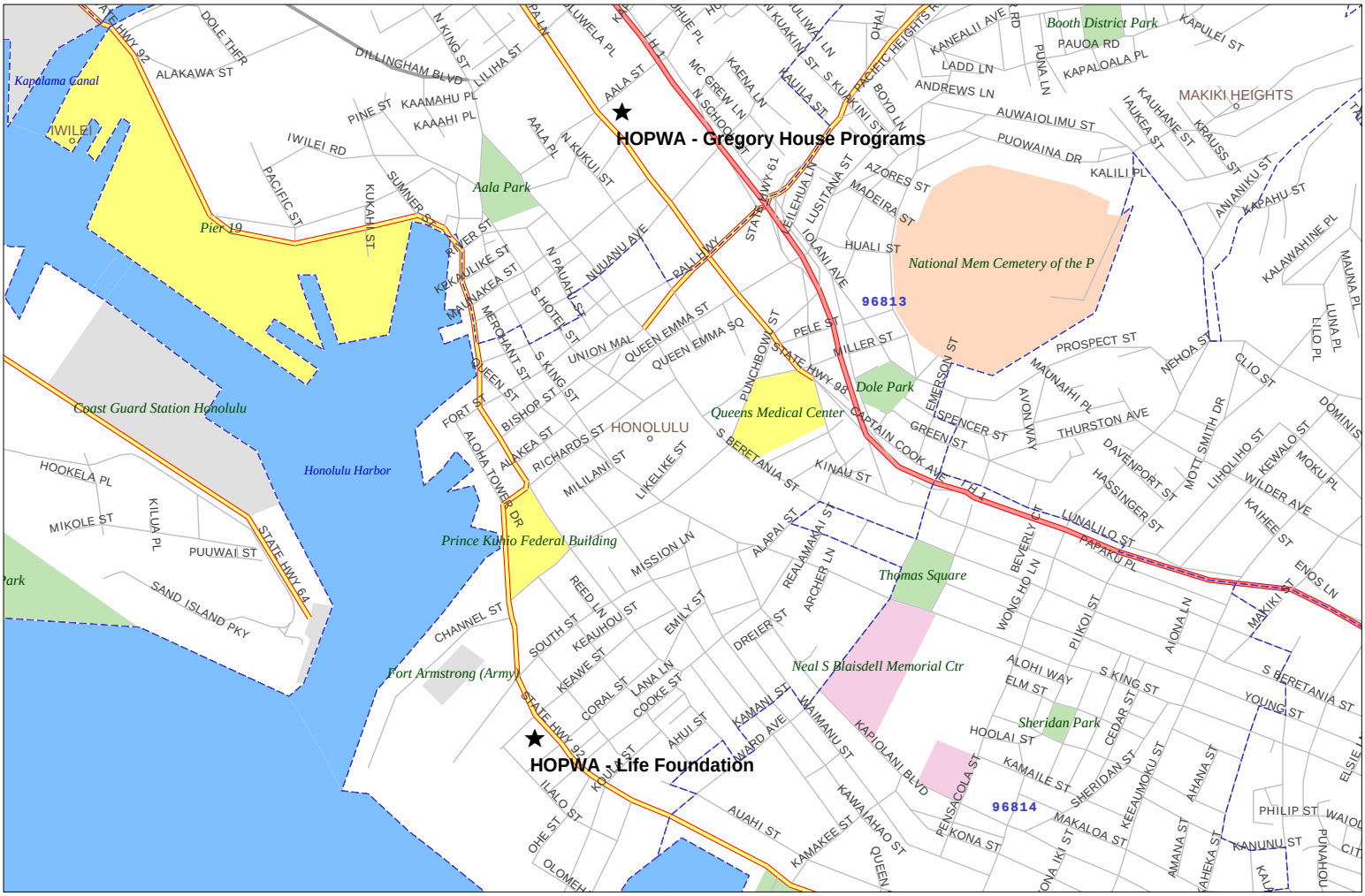
MAILI
HESG - Catholic Charities Hawaii - Maililand Transitional Shelter
Waipio Neighborhood Park
96797
CRESTVIEW
Waikele Naval Ammunition Depot
Waikele Golf Course
EWA-SCHOFIELD JU
PALEHUA
AKUPU
NANAKULI
WAIPAHU
Waipahu High School
Waipahu Cultural Park
Pearl City N
Ted Makalena Golf Course
HONOULIULI
West Loch Golf Course
West Loch Community Shoreline
Kahe Power Plant
Naval Reservat
FERNANDEZ VILLAGE
MAKAKILO CITY
RENTON VILLAGE
HONOKAI HALE
TENNEY VILLAGE
EWA
VARONA VILLAGE
96706
SISAL
96707
Sun Terra
Air Station Barbers Point-Coas
Hawaii Prince Executive GC
Puuloa Playground
Camp H M Smith Trng Fac
Camp Maldkole Military Res
Honolulu Observatory
Barbers Point NAS
Ewa Beach Community
HESG - US Vets - Hoptel HPRP
EWA BEACH
96862
Barbers Point (Kalaeloa) Park


HESG - Kalihi-Palama Health Center
HESG - IHS, The Institute for Human Services (Sumner Program Site)
HESG - IHS, The Institute for Human Services (Kaaahi Program Site)
HESG - Mental Health Kokua
HESG - Housing Solutions, Inc. - Loliana Transitional Shelter
HESG - Housing Solutions, Inc. - Vancouver Transitional Shelter
PACIFIC HEIGHTS
96822
Booth District Park
MAKIKI HEIGHTS
WOODLAWN
Manoa Elem School
Manoa Valley Field
Aala Park
National Mem Cemetery of the P
96813
Queens Medical Center
HONOLULU
Honolulu
Honolulu Harbor
Prince Kuhio Federal Building
Thomas Square
Fort Armstrong (Army)
Neal S Blaisdell Memorial Ctr
Sheridan Park
Punahou School
Niolani Elem School
SAINT LOUIS HEIGHTS
Univ of Hawaii Manoa Campus
Palolo Valley District Park
MAUNALANI HEIGHTS
96814
Moiliili Park
96826
MOILIILI
96816
WILHELMINA RISE
St Louis High School and Chami
Kewalo Basin
Ala Moana Park
Ala Wai Canal
Mau'u Mae Nature Park
Ala Wai Park
Kaimuki High School
Manoa Palolo Drain
WAIKIKI
Kaimuki Park
Wilson Park
Aina Koa Pa
Ala Wai Golf Course
WAIALAE
Star of the Sea School
Liholiho Elementary
Puu O Kaimuki Mini Park
Kapaolono Park
Petrie Park
96815
Jefferson Elem School
Kahala Park


HOPWA - Gregory House Programs
HOPWA - Life Foundation
Kapalama Canal
Pier 19
Aala Park
Coast Guard Station Honolulu
Honolulu Harbor
Prince Kuhio Federal Building
Fort Armstrong (Army)
Queens Medical Center
Dole Park
Thomas Square
Neal S Blaisdell Memorial Ctr
Sheridan Park
Booth District Park
National Mem Cemetery of the P
HONOLULU
IWILEI
MAKIKI HEIGHTS
96813
96814
ALAKAWA ST
DOLE THFR
DILLINGHAM BLVD
N KING ST
LILIHA ST
ALUWELA PL
AALA ST
PINE ST
KAAMAHU PL
KAAAHI PL
IWILEI RD
PACIFIC ST
SUMNER ST
KUKAHI ST
RIVER ST
KIKAULIKE ST
MAUNAKEA ST
MERCHANT ST
QUEEN ST
FORT ST
BISHOP ST
ALAKEA ST
ALOHA TOWER DR
RICHARDS ST
S KING ST
S HOTEL ST
N PAUAHI ST
NUUANU AVE
UNION MAL
QUEEN EMMA ST
QUEEN EMMA SQ
PALI HWY
STATE HWY 61
LUSITANA ST
MADEIRA ST
AZORES ST
HUALI ST
IOLANI AVE
PELE ST
MILLER ST
PUNCHBOWL ST
STATE HWY 98
CAPTAIN COOK AVE
GREEN ST
KINAU ST
S BERETANIA ST
LIKELIKE ST
MILILANI ST
MISSION LN
ALAPAI ST
REALAMAKAI ST
ARCHER LN
DREIER ST
EMILY ST
REED LN
KEAUHOU ST
SOUTH ST
KEAWE ST
CORAL ST
LANA LN
COOKE ST
AHUI ST
KAMANI ST
WAIMANU ST
WARD AVE
KAPIOLANI BLVD
KAWAIAHAO ST
KAMAKEE ST
AUAHI ST
ILALO ST
OHE ST
OLOMEH
CHANNEL ST
SAND ISLAND PKY
STATE HWY 64
STATE HWY 92
PUUWAI ST
MIKOLE ST
HOOKELA PL
KILUA PL
KAUILA ST
KAENA LN
MC GREW LN
N SCHOOL ST
KUKAKINI ST
S KUKAKINI ST
BOYD LN
LADD LN
ANDREWS LN
KANEALII AVE
PUNA LN
KAPALOALA PL
PAUOA RD
KAPULEI ST
AUWAIOLIMU ST
PUOWAINA DR
KALILI PL
KAUHANE ST
KAUKEA ST
KRAUSS ST
ANIANIKU ST
KAPAHU ST
KALAWAHINE PL
MAUNA PL
LUNA PL
LILO PL
NEHOA ST
CLIO ST
PROSPECT ST
MAUNAIHI PL
AVON WAY
EMERSON ST
SPENCER ST
THURSTON AVE
DAVENPORT ST
HASSINGER ST
LUNALILO ST
PAPAKU PL
MOTT SMITH DR
LIHOLIHO ST
KEWALO ST
MOKU PL
WILDER AVE
KAIHEE ST
ENOS LN
MAKIKI ST
AIONA LN
PIIKOI ST
BEVERLY LN
WONG HO LN
ALOHI WAY
ELM ST
S KING ST
YOUNG ST
S BERETANIA ST
CEDAR ST
HOOLAI ST
KAMAILE ST
SHERIDAN ST
KEEAUMOKU ST
AHANA ST
MAKALOA ST
PENSACOLA ST
KONA ST
AMANA ST
KAHEKA ST
PHILIP ST
KANUNU ST
PUNAHOU
ELSIE
WAIOL
CIT
DOMINIS
KALA

Appendix 14

CERTIFICATIONS

CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing – The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan – It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential antidisplacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Drug Free Workplace – It will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

1. Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;

2. Establishing an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about -

    (a) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;

    (b) The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;

    (c) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and

    (d) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;

3. Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph 1;

4. Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph 1 that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will -

    (a) Abide by the terms of the statement; and

    (b) Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;

5. Notifying the agency in writing, within ten calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to every grant officer or other designee on whose grant activity the convicted employee was working, unless the Federal agency has designated a central point for the receipt of such notices. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;

6. Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph 4(b), with respect to any employee who is so convicted -

   (a) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or

   (b) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;

7. Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Anti-Lobbying – To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;

2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and

3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction – The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan – The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 – It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

Nelson H. Koyanagi, Jr., Director
Department of Budget and Fiscal Services

MAY 1 5 2015
Date

SPECIFIC CDBG CERTIFICATIONS

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation – It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan – Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

Following a Plan – It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds – It has complied with the following criteria:

1. Maximum Feasible Priority. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available);

2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) 2009, 2010 & 2011 (a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;

3. Special Assessments. It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

   However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

   The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to

pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force – It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and

2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction;

Compliance With Anti-discrimination laws – The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint – Its notification, inspection, testing and abatement procedures concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR 570.608;

Compliance with Laws – It will comply with applicable laws.

Nelson H. Koyanagi, Jr., Director
Department of Budget and Fiscal Services

MAY 15 2015
Date

SPECIFIC HOME CERTIFICATIONS

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance – If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

> The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

Eligible Activities and Costs – it is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in 92.214.

Appropriate Financial Assistance – before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;

Nelson H. Koyanagi, Jr.
Director of Budget and Fiscal Services

MAY 15 2015
Date

ESG CERTIFICATIONS

I, Kirk W. Caldwell, Chief Executive Officer of the City and County of Honolulu, certify that the local government will ensure the provision of the matching supplemental funds required by the regulation at 24 CFR 576.51. I have attached to this certification a description of the sources and amounts of such supplemental funds.

I further certify that the local government will comply with:

1. The requirements of 24 CFR 576.53 concerning the continued use of buildings for which Emergency Solutions Grants are used for rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless; or when funds are used solely for operating costs or essential services.

2. The building standards requirement of 24 CFR 576.55.

3. The requirements of 24 CFR 576.56, concerning assurances on services and other assistance to the homeless.

4. The requirements of 24 CFR 576.57, other appropriate provisions of 24 CFR Part 576, and other applicable federal laws concerning nondiscrimination and equal opportunity.

5. The requirements of 24 CFR 576.59(b) concerning the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970.

6. The requirement of 24 CFR 576.59 concerning minimizing the displacement of persons as a result of a project assisted with these funds.

7. The requirements of 24 CFR Part 24 concerning the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988.

8. The requirements of 24 CFR 576.56(a) and 576.65(b) that grantees develop and implement procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted with ESG funds and that the address or location of any family violence shelter project will not be made public, except with written authorization of the person or persons responsible for the operation of such shelter.

9. The requirement that recipients involve themselves, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, homeless individuals and families in policymaking, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of these facilities as provided by 24 CFR 76.56.

10. The requirements of 24 CFR 576.57(e) dealing with the provisions of, and regulations and procedures applicable with respect to the environmental

review responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and related authorities as specified in 24 CFR Part 58.

11. The requirements of 24 CFR 576.21(a)(4) providing that the funding of homeless prevention activities for families that have received eviction notices or notices of termination of utility services will meet the requirements that: (A) the inability of the family to make the required payments must be the result of a sudden reduction in income; (B) the assistance must be necessary to avoid eviction of the family or termination of the services to the family; (C) there must be a reasonable prospect that the family will be able to resume payments within a reasonable period of time; and (D) the assistance must not supplant funding for preexisting homeless prevention activities from any other source.

12. The new requirement of the McKinney -Vento Act (42 USC 11362) to develop and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate, policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent such discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for such persons. I further understand that state and local governments are primarily responsible for the care of these individuals, and that ESG funds are not to be used to assist such persons in place of state and local resources.

13. HUD's standards for participation in a local Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the collection and reporting of client-level information.

I further certify that the submission of an amended and approved Consolidated Plan with its certifications, which act as the application for an Emergency Solutions Grant, is authorized under state and/or local law, and that the local government possesses legal authority to carry out grant activities in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Nelson Koyanagi

Nelson H. Koyanagi, Jr., Director
Department of Budget and Fiscal Services
for Chief Executive Officer

MAY 15 2015

Date

HOPWA CERTIFICATIONS

The HOPWA grantee certifies that:

Activities – Activities funded under the program will meet urgent needs that are not being met by available public and private sources.

Building – Any building or structure assisted under that program shall be operated for the purpose specified in the plan:

1. For at least 10 years in the case of assistance involving new construction, substantial rehabilitation, or acquisition of a facility.

2. For at least 3 years in the case of assistance involving non-substantial rehabilitation or repair of a building or structure.

Nelson H. Koyanagi, Jr., Director
Department of Budget and Fiscal Services

MAY 1 5 2015
Date

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING AND DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS:

A. Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.

B. Drug-Free Workplace Certification

1. By signing and/or submitting this application or grant agreement, the grantee is providing the certification.

2. The certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed when the agency awards the grant. If it is later determined that the grantee knowingly rendered a false certification, or otherwise violates the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, HUD, in addition to any other remedies available to the Federal Government, may take action authorized under the Drug-Free Workplace Act.

3. Workplaces under grants, for grantees other than individuals, need not be identified on the certification. If known, they may be identified in the grant application. If the grantee does not identify the workplaces at the time of application, or upon award, if there is no application, the grantee must keep the identity of the workplace(s) on file in its office and make the information available for Federal inspection. Failure to identify all known workplaces constitutes a violation of the grantee's drug-free workplace requirements.

4. Workplace identifications must include the actual address of buildings (or parts of buildings) or other sites where work under the grant takes place. Categorical descriptions may be used (e.g., all vehicles of a mass transit authority or State highway department while in operation, State employees in each local unemployment office, performers in concert halls or radio stations).

5. If the workplace identified to the agency changes during the performance of the grant, the grantee shall inform the agency of the change(s), if it previously identified the workplaces in question (see paragraph three).

6. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant: Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code)

Department of Budget and Fiscal Services
530 South King Street, 1st, 2nd & 3rd Floors
Honolulu, HI 96813

Department of Budget and Fiscal Services
650 South King Street, 4th Floor
Honolulu, HI 96813

Department of Community Services
715 South King Street, 2nd & 3rd Floors
Honolulu, HI 96813

Department of Community Services
51 Merchant Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Department of Community Services
1000 Ulu Ohia Street #204
Kapolei, HI 96707

Department of Design and Construction
650 South King Street, 11th Floor
Honolulu, HI 96813

Check ☐ if there are workplaces on file that are not identified here.

The certification with regard to the drug-free workplace is required by 24 CFR part 24, subpart F.

7. Definitions of terms in the Nonprocurement Suspension and Debarment common rule and Drug-Free Workplace common rule apply to this certification. Grantees' attention is called, in particular, to the following definitions from these rules:

"Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and as further defined by regulation (21 CFR 1308.11 through 1308.15);

"Conviction" means a finding of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the Federal or State criminal drug statutes;

"Criminal drug statute" means a Federal or non-Federal criminal statute involving the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, use, or possession of any controlled substance;

"Employee" means the employee of a grantee directly engaged in the performance of work under a grant, including: (i) All "direct charge"

employees; (ii) all "indirect charge" employees unless their impact or involvement is insignificant to the performance of the grant; and (iii) temporary personnel and consultants who are directly engaged in the performance of work under the grant and who are on the grantee's payroll. This definition does not include workers not on the payroll of the grantee (e.g., volunteers, even if used to meet a matching requirement; consultants or independent contractors not on the grantee's payroll; or employees of subrecipients or subcontractors in covered workplaces).

Note that by signing these certifications, certain documents must be completed, in use, and on file for verification. These documents include:

1. Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
2. Citizen Participation Plan
3. Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan

Nelson Koyanagi

Nelson H. Koyanagi, Jr., Director
Department of Budget and Fiscal Services

MAY 15 2015

Date