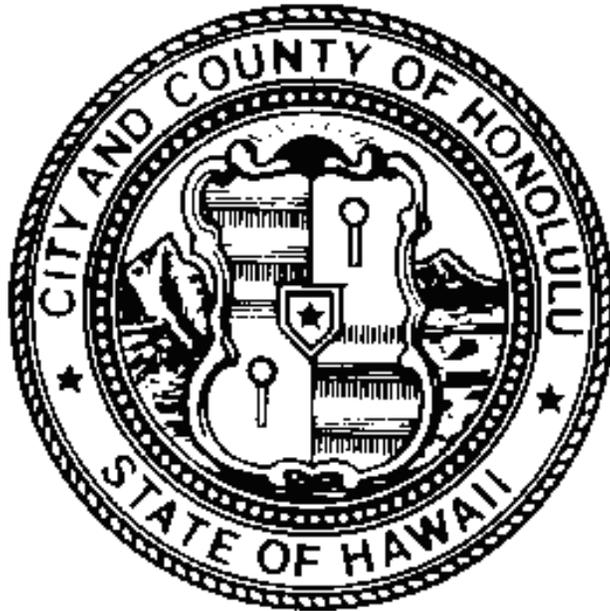


# PROPOSED AMENDED CONSOLIDATED PLAN



July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2020

Prepared By  
Department of Budget & Fiscal Services  
City and County of Honolulu  
Amended May 2020

Presented By  
Kirk Caldwell, Mayor  
City and County of Honolulu

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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), Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA), and National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) 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.

Housing Trust Fund (HTF). Authorized under Title I of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-289), the HTF program provides grants to State governments to increase and preserve the supply of decent, safe, and sanitary affordable housing for extremely low- (30% AMI) and very low-income (50% AMI)

households, including homeless families, and to increase homeownership for extremely low- and very low-income 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.

<b>Primary Objectives and Outcomes</b>	<b>HUD Outcome 1 (1) AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY</b>	<b>HUD Outcome 2 (2) AFFORDABILITY</b>	<b>HUD Outcome 3 (3) SUSTAINABILITY</b>
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 continue receiving HUD funds, the City must submit annually a one-year AP which details the housing and community development activities that it intends to carry out using monies from HUD programs (i.e., CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA, HTF). The City will identify and reserve portions of funding for City capital improvement projects (CIP) and public service projects (City-Sponsored Initiatives) and may reserve portions of the funding for delayed projects carried forward from prior-year AP(s). Subject to the availability of funds, proposals from qualified non-profits are solicited annually through a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) process for CDBG public service projects, HOME, HTF, and ESG projects and for HOPWA, considering historic HOPWA funding data for the past ten (10) years, funding will be distributed as follows: Eighty percent (80%) to Gregory House Programs and twenty percent (20%) to Hawaii Health and Harm Reduction Center.

Funding decisions for the Annual AP are based on the needs and strategies identified in the ConPlan. City staff will review all proposals for eligibility, timeliness, and other factors related to HUD requirements. Funding recommendations for the ESG, HOPWA, and HTF programs will be made by selection committees comprised of members from various non-profit agencies with oversight provided by City staff. All eligible CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA, and HTF proposals will be forwarded to the Office of the Managing Director (MDO) wherein projects are selected for funding.

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

For the CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA and HTF programs, the City may include a list of alternate projects each year in the Annual AP. If funds become available from program income or other sources, 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 AP.

In the event that projects recommended for funding are not proceeding 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 AP or previously selected under a prior year AP, where the funds can be spent within twelve (12) months after contract amendment;
- CIP 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 organizations that fulfill either the CDBG National Objective of principally benefiting low- and moderate-income persons or HOME or HTF program eligibility requirements;
- CIP 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, HOME, or HTF funds can be spent within twelve (12) months upon contract execution; and/or
- Other Projects which have previously completed a Competitive Selection process within the last two (2) years, conducted by the City that have the requisite approvals and permits in place and are ready for construction so that CDBG, HOME, or HTF funds can be spent within twelve (12) months upon contract execution.

### **CARES Act Funding**

This amendment to the Consolidated Plan (May 2020) was prepared to allow the City to receive a new allocation of CDBG, ESG, and HOPWA funds from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), referred hereafter as CDBG-CV, ESG-CV, and HOPWA-CV to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19).

## **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.
- 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.
- Development of new and preservation of existing affordable rental housing for extremely low income households.
- Low-interest down payment loans and closing costs to low- and moderate-income homebuyers.
- Low-interest rehabilitation or reconstruction loans to low- and moderate-income homeowners, landlords that are renting to low- and moderate-income households, or non-profit agencies to correct conditions that directly affect safety, habitability, energy efficiency and accessibility.

- Low-interest rehabilitation or reconstruction loans to low- and moderate-income homeowners or landlords that are renting to low- and moderate-income households for the construction of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) to increase the number of affordable rental units.

#### 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

- 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:**

The City utilizes CPD funds for projects and programs operated citywide. However, the City will focus CPD funding in the following geographic areas:

- Qualified low and moderate income areas. The City will focus a majority of its CDBG funds to infrastructure and facility projects that are located in neighborhoods where at least 51 percent (51%) of the residents are low- and moderate-income persons.
- 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 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.

In addition, on March 17, 2016, HHFDC published a statewide Notice of Public Comment seeking the public's input on a draft Substantial Amendment to the State of Hawaii's Consolidated Plan, which sets forth HHFDC's allocation plan for the distribution of HTF funds. Public comments were accepted through April 16, 2016.

Following the approval of HHFDC's allocation plan for the distribution of HTF funds the City published a Public Notice seeking the public's input on a draft conforming amendment to the City's Consolidated Plan, which includes the HTF program as a source of funding.

#### **DECLARED DISASTERS AND STATES OF EMERGENCIES**

In response to disasters and states of emergencies, to include terrorism and infectious diseases, declared by the Mayor of Honolulu, the Governor of Hawaii, or the President of the United States, and to the extent authorized by Federal laws, rules, and regulations, the City may require alternative procedures from those provided in the City's Citizen Participation Plan, to expedite substantial amendments to the Consolidated Plan and/or Annual Action Plans in order to meet the needs resulting from declared disasters or emergencies. However, the City will not duplicate other efforts,

responding to declared disasters or emergencies, undertaken by federal or local sources unless allowed by the federal government.

In addition, virtual public meetings and hearings may be used to fulfill applicable public hearing requirements instead of in-person meetings. Real-time responses and accommodations for persons with disabilities and/or limited English proficiency will be made available to the extent practicable.

For the implementation of the CARES Act, HUD provided regulatory relief by allowing a waiver that reduces the public comment period from thirty (30) days to five (5) days in order to expedite getting the CARES Act funding into the community.

The City informed HUD of its intent to implement additional statutory and regulatory waivers/alternative requirements for CARES Act funds, to expedite or facilitate the use of grant funds to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus. These waivers may be found at <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/CARES-Act-Flexibilities-CDBG-Funds-Used-Support-Coronavirus-Response.pdf> and <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Availability-of-Waivers-of-CPD-Grant-Program-and-Consolidated-Plan-Requirements-to-Prevent-the-Spread-of-COVID-19-and-Mitigate-Economic-Impacts-Caused-by-COVID-19.pdf>. The City may request additional waivers should they become available.

## **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.

In addition, during HHFDC's Notice of Public Comment period, March 17, 2016 to April 16, 2016, no public comments were received.

**(ADD CITIZEN PARTICIPATION COMMENTS FOR CARES ACT)**

## **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.

# 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	Office of the Managing Director
HOPWA Administrator	HONOLULU	Office of the Managing Director
HOME Administrator	HONOLULU	Office of the Managing Director
ESG Administrator	HONOLULU	Office of the Managing Director

**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, HOPWA, and HTF 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.

In addition, starting in Program Year 2016, the City will be a designated State HTF Subgrantee, to develop and preserve affordable rental housing serving extremely low-income (30% AMI) households.

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## **PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(I)**

### **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(I)).**

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

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**

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

	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
5	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services-homeless Planning organization Public-Private Council
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
6	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	State Legislature Task Force on Affordable Housing and Homelessness
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	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

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

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

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	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
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
13	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	DCS Elderly Affairs Division
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Other government - County Planning organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
14	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	DCS WorkHawaii
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services-homeless Services-Employment Other government - County
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	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

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

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

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

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

28	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	City DCS Community Based Development Division
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	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
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	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
	<b>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	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.

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

<b>Name of Plan</b>	<b>Lead Organization</b>	<b>How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?</b>
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 Consolidated Plan 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(I))**

The City and its counterparts in the State and other Counties coordinate the framework for various pieces of the Consolidated Plan 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 Consolidated Plan.

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.

### 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.	

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 was 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 was approved by the City Council. No comments received.	N/A	N/A	

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 was 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 was 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.	

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)
11	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Public Notice published informing the public of the availability of the Draft Amended Consolidated Plan, which incorporated the National Housing Trust Fund Program. No comment received.	N/A	N/A	
12	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Notice on the City's website informing the public of the availability of the Draft Amended Consolidated Plan, which incorporated the National Housing Trust Fund Program. No comments received.	N/A	N/A	
13	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Draft Amended Consolidated Plan, which incorporated the National Housing Trust Fund Program, was reported out of Budget Committee for adoption by the City Council. No comments received.	N/A	N/A	

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)
14	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community  Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Amended Consolidated Plan, which incorporated the National Housing Trust Fund Program, was approved by the City Council. No comments received.	N/A	N/A	
15	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Public Notice published informing the public of the availability of the Draft Amended Consolidated Plan, which revised the City's Selection Process. No comment received.	N/A	N/A	
16	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Notice on the City's website informing the public of the availability of the Draft Amended Consolidated Plan, which revised the City's Selection Process. No comments received.	N/A	N/A	

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)
17	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Draft Consolidated Plan, which revised the City's Selection Process, was reported out of Budget Committee for adoption by the City Council. No comments received.	N/A	N/A	
18	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community  Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	Amended Consolidated Plan, which revised the City's Selection Process, was approved by the City Council. No comments received.	N/A	N/A	
19	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	Public Notice published informing the public of the availability of the Draft Amended Consolidated Plan, which includes funding from the CARES Act.	N/A	N/A	

**Table 5 – Citizen Participation Outreach**

# 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.

## **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.

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	Relation hip 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](http://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
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
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

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
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
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
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
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
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
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

	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
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
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.

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/](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%

### 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%

### 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](http://hpha.hawaii.gov).

**Totals in Use**

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	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			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	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)

## Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	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

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	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

<b>Racial Grouping</b>	<b>Sheltered Adult Individuals</b>	<b>Unsheltered Individuals</b>	<b>Unsheltered Families</b>
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>1445</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	773	1105	65
Hispanic/Latino	79	172	7
Unknown/Refused	35	168	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>1445</b>	<b>82</b>

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

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

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

**Table 30 - 2013 & 2014 Oahu Homeless Composition**

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

Region	2012		2013		2014	
	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%).

### 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 1,327 of 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)**

<b>Race:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
White	324	408
Black or African American	90	69
Asian	174	113
American Indian or Alaska Native	19	18
Pacific Islander	278	582
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	<b>Sheltered:</b>	<b>Unsheltered (optional)</b>
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.

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).

## HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

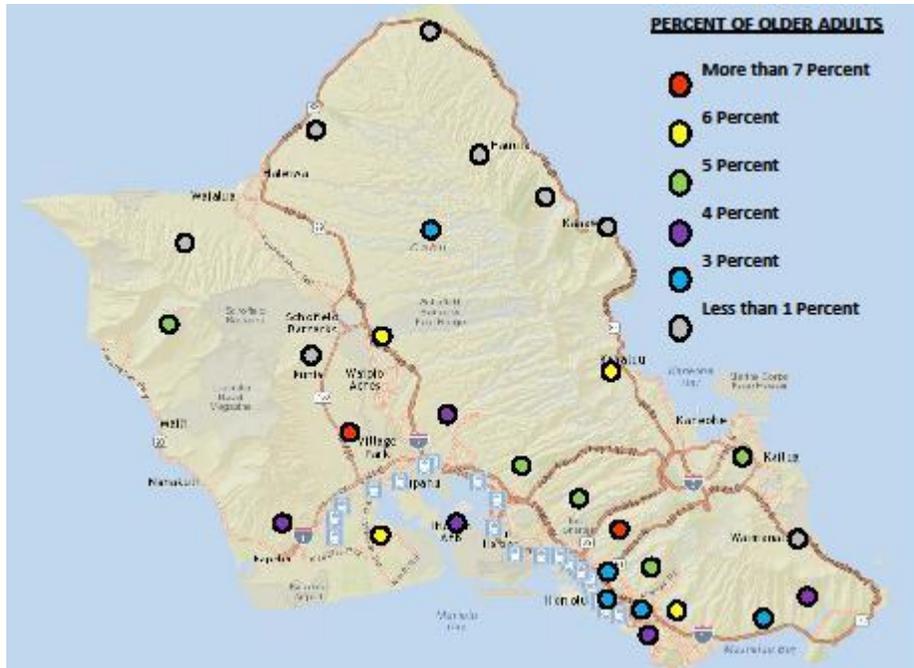
The Gregory House Program, the primary non-profit organization that provides housing assistance to individuals and households living with HIV/AIDS, identified level of unmet housing needs for persons with HIV/AIDS can be found in Table 37.

### HOPWA

<b>Current HOPWA formula use:</b>	
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
<b>Current HIV surveillance data:</b>	
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](http://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](http://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)	\$28,750	\$49,900	\$76,650	\$114,980	\$134,140	>\$134,140	
Ownership Units							
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).

- 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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>336,011</b>	<b>100%</b>

**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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>174,863</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>132,385</b>	<b>100%</b>

**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.

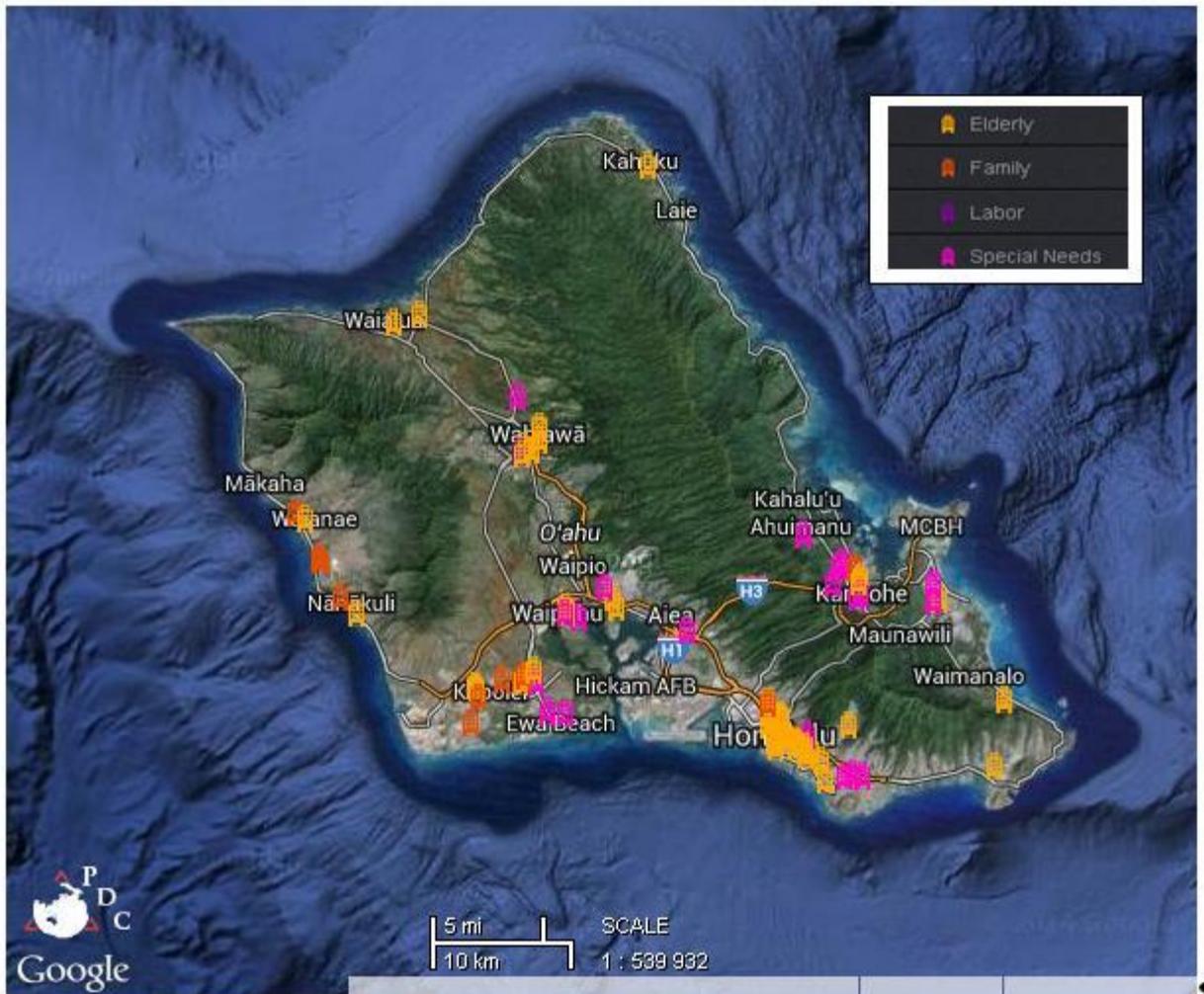
Currently, the City has four primary types of incentives that affect housing production: 1) the Unilateral Agreement (UA, applied to properties that are rezoned); 2) 201H Affordable Housing Exemptions; 3) Land Use Ordinance exemptions and variances; and 4) various tax relief programs. These incentives 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 Consolidated Plan 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

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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>132,385</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 44 - Rent Paid**

**Data Source:** 2007-2011 ACS

## 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,472</b>	<b>23,315</b>

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 -

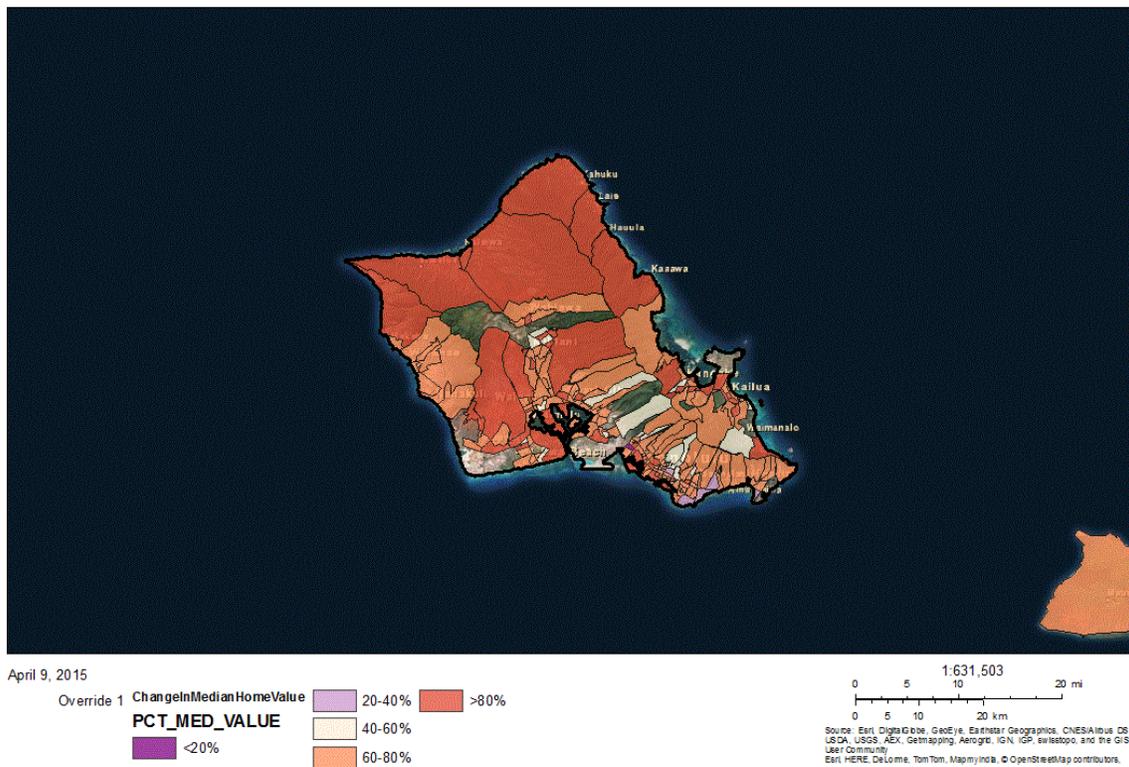


Chart 4 - Percentage Change in Median Home Value Across Oahu

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

## 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  $\leq$  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](http://www.huduser.org) "The Final FY2015 Hawaii FMR Summary downloaded November 20, 2014  
[www.rentjungle.com](http://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.

- 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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>174,863</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>132,385</b>	<b>100%</b>

**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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>174,863</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>132,385</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 49 – Year Unit Built**

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

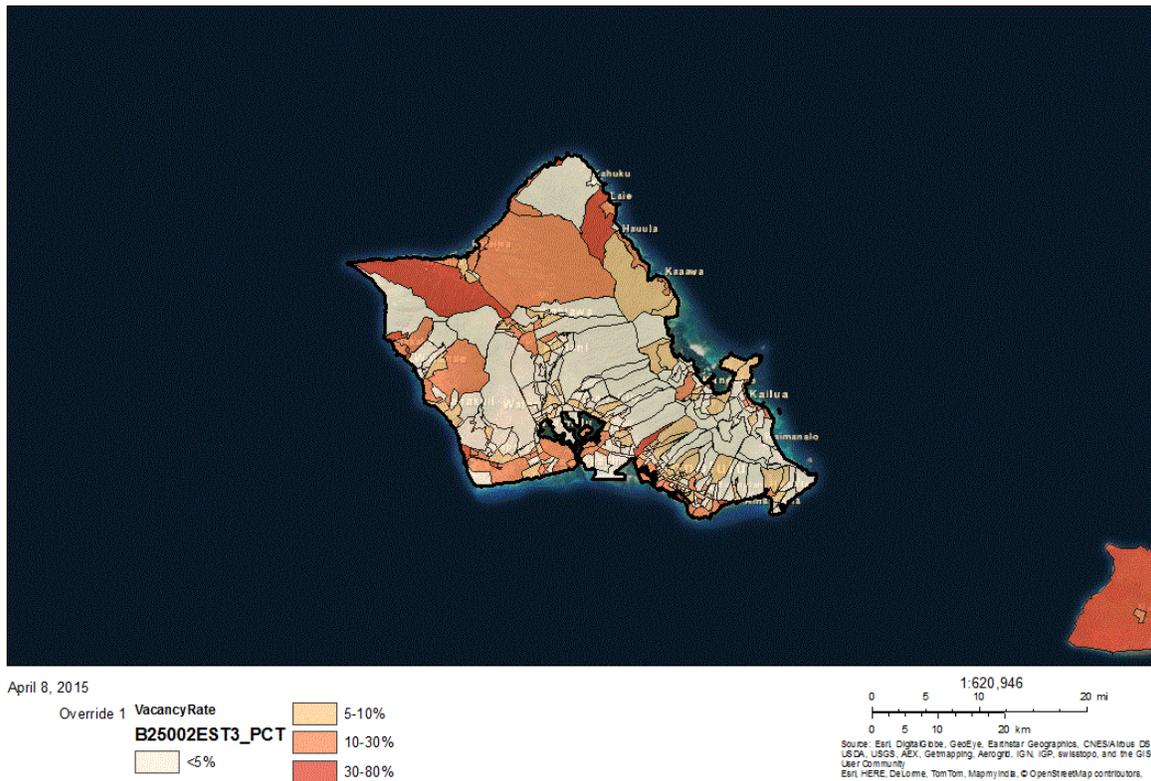
## Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

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

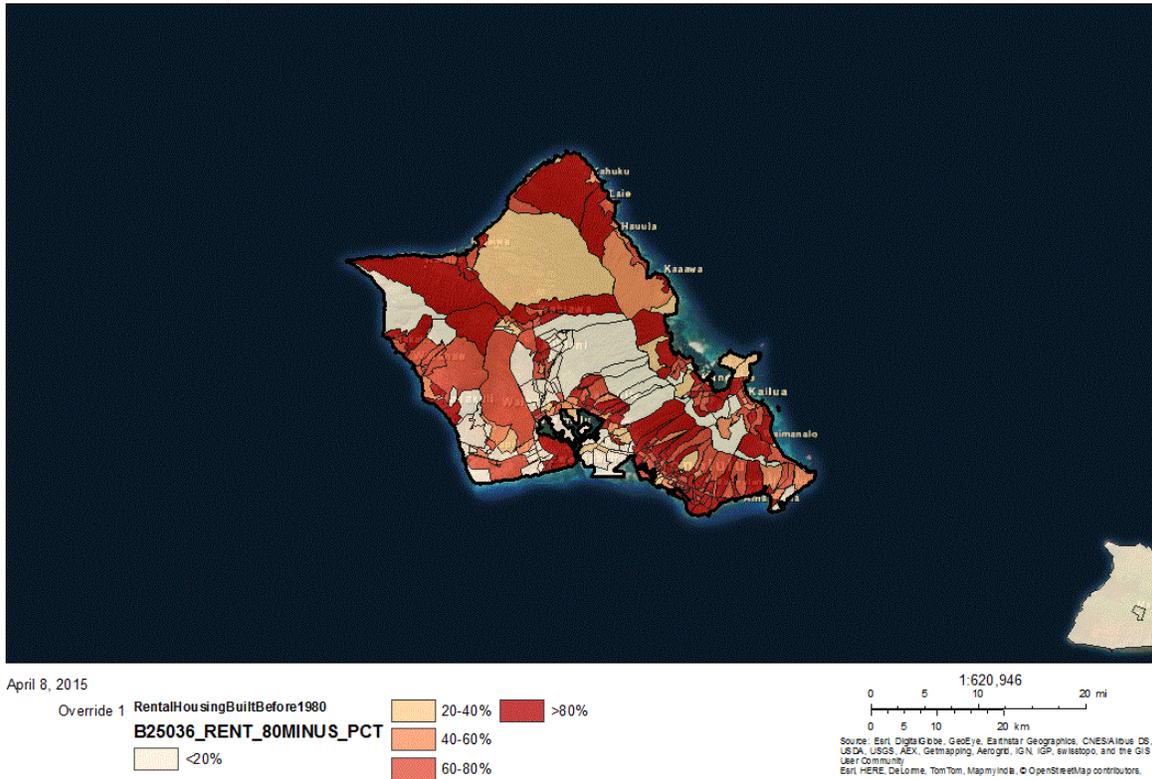
## Vacant Units

	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](http://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-

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 used 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 Consolidated Plan 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.

- *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 HOPA 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.

## 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.

Occupation	Employment		Growth		Average Annual Openings		
	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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>452,420</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 60 - Travel Time**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

## Education:

### Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
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.

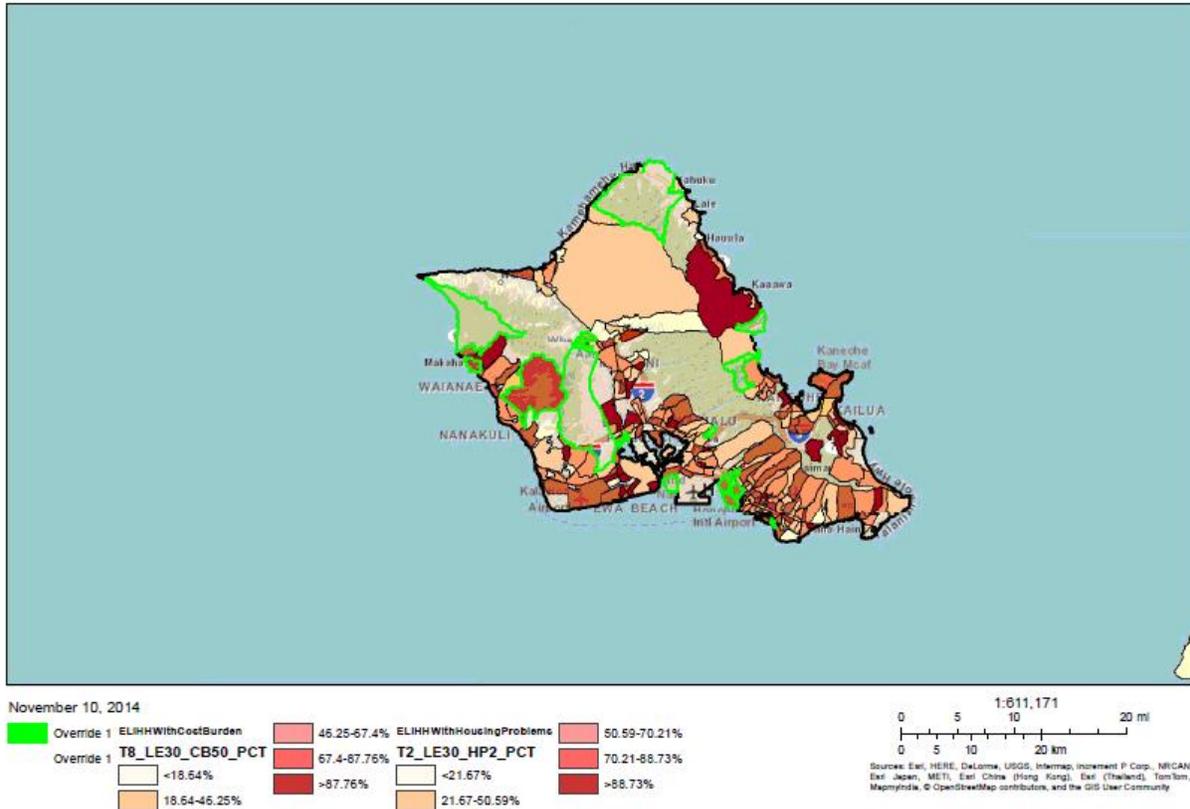
**Discussion**

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.

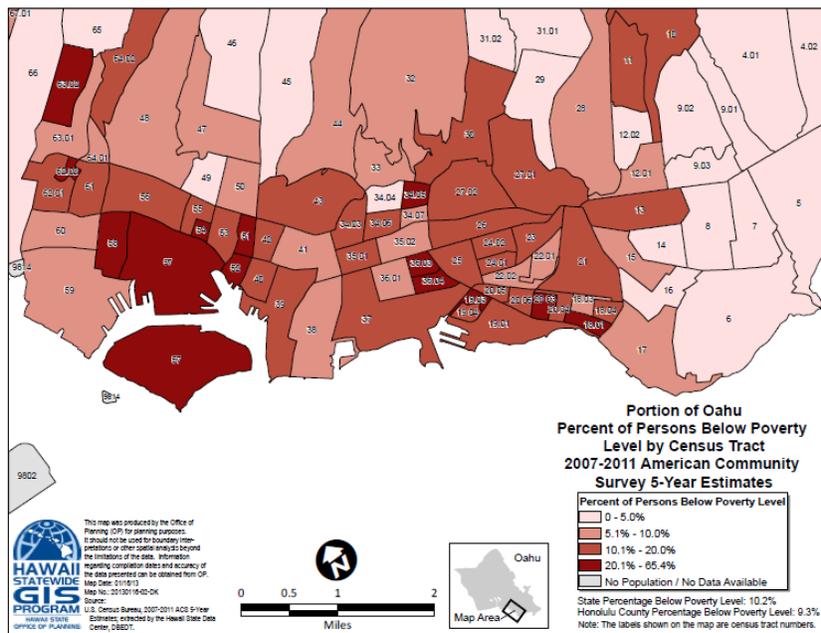
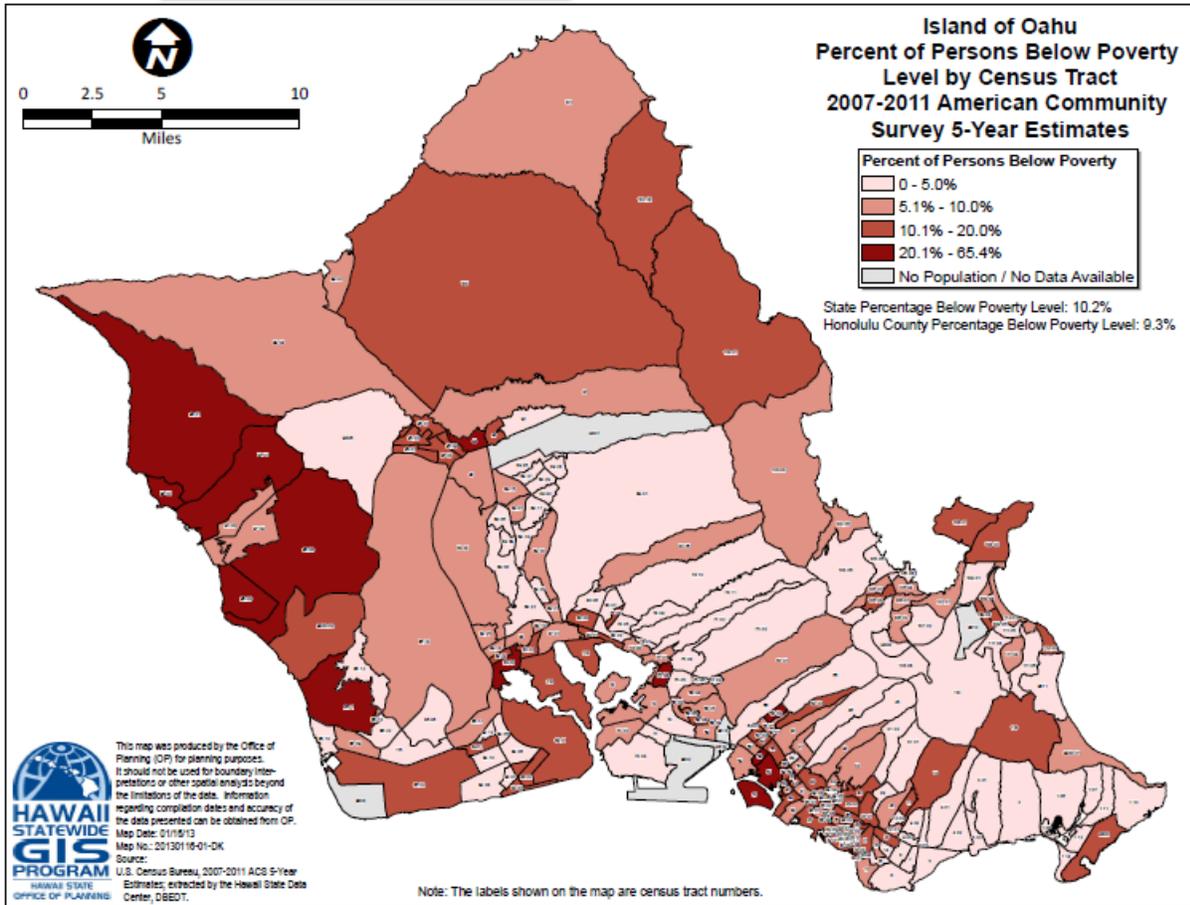


**Chart 7 - Areas Where 51% of Households Have one or More Housing Problems**

Source: [egis.hud.gov/cpdmap](http://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.



**Chart 8 - Concentration of Poverty by Census**

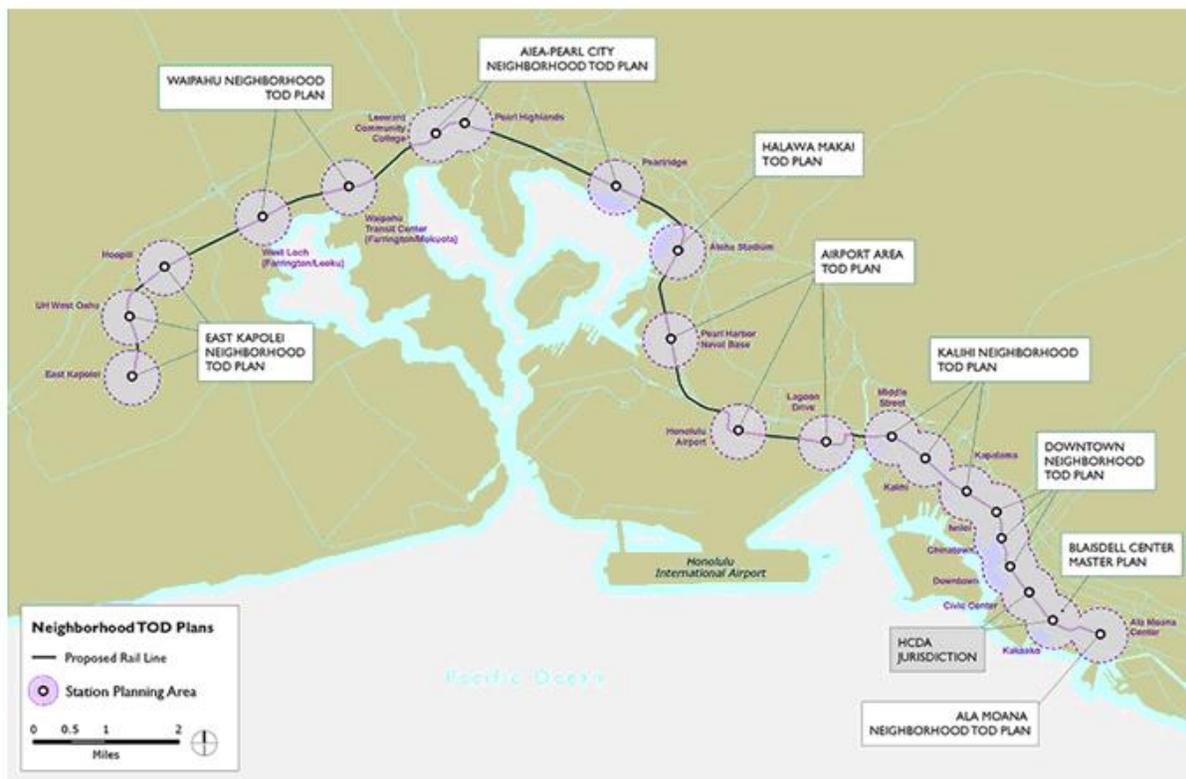
Source: [dbedt.hawaii.gov](http://dbedt.hawaii.gov)



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.gov/tod/download November 24, 2014

# 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 Consolidated Plan 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.

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.
- Invest in public facilities and public improvement projects. In order to assure the completion of projects, the City will provide multi-year funding to public facilities and public improvement projects, which are needed to meet the demands of growing communities, and address the needs for persons with disabilities and the City's growing aging population.

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

## Geographic Area

1	<b>Area Name:</b>	Citywide
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target area
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	Citywide
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	<p>The needs are great and vary from affordable rental housing to essential needs, including homeless and health care services.</p> <p>The development of new and preservation of existing affordable rental housing for extremely low-income households is significantly needed.</p>
<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	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.	
<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	The main barrier is the lack of financial resources.	
2	<b>Area Name:</b>	Downtown Region
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target area
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Other
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	Housing First
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	

	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	The development of new and preservation of existing affordable rental housing for extremely low-income households is significantly needed.
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Area Name:</b>	Waianae Region
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target area
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Other
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	Housing First
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	The development of new and preservation of existing affordable rental housing for extremely low-income households is significantly needed.
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Area Name:</b>	Waikiki Region
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Local Target area
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	

	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	Other
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	Housing First
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	The development of new and preservation of existing affordable rental housing for extremely low-income households is significantly needed.
	<b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b>	
	<b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b>	
5	<b>Area Name:</b>	Wahiawa
	<b>Area Type:</b>	Strategy area
	<b>Other Target Area Description:</b>	
	<b>HUD Approval Date:</b>	8/31/2009
	<b>% of Low/ Mod:</b>	
	<b>Revital Type:</b>	
	<b>Other Revital Description:</b>	
	<b>Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.</b>	The WAHIAWA NRSA includes Wahiawa, Whitmore, Poamoho, Helemano and Schofield.
	<b>Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.</b>	The area has single family, multifamily rental and homeowner occupied units and there is one commercial/retail corridor.
	<b>How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?</b>	
	<b>Identify the needs in this target area.</b>	The needs identified for this target area are: rehabilitation of public facilities and public improvements.  The development of new and preservation of existing affordable rental housing for extremely low-income households is significantly needed.

<p><b>What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?</b></p>	<p>The opportunities for improvement are: park rehabilitation, public facilities construction and rehabilitation, public improvements, and construction and/or rehabilitation of housing units.</p>
<p><b>Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?</b></p>	<p>The main barrier is the lack of financial resources.</p>

**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 three (3) categories of geographic priority areas:

- Qualified low and moderate income areas. The City will focus a majority of its CDBG funds to infrastructure and facility projects that are located in neighborhoods where at least 51 percent (51%) of the residents are low- and moderate-income persons.
- *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

<b>1</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Homeless
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	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
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Citywide
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Housing First - Housing Housing First - Services Homeless Services Homeless Prevention Homeless Shelter

	<b>Description</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Development of housing to support the City's Housing First approach to ending homelessness.</p> <p>Acquisition or renovation of a building or units to support the City's Housing First approach to ending homelessness.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
2	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Affordable Housing
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

<p><b>Population</b></p>	<p>Extremely Low  Low  Moderate  Individuals  Elderly  Families with Children  Large Families  Chronic Homelessness  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</p>
<p><b>Geographic Areas Affected</b></p>	<p>Citywide</p>
<p><b>Associated Goals</b></p>	<p>Housing</p>
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Development of new and preservation of existing affordable and special needs rental housing.</p> <p>Development of new and preservation of existing affordable rental housing for extremely low-income households.</p> <p>Provide low-interest down payment loans and closing costs to low- and moderate-income homebuyers.</p> <p>Provide low-interest rehabilitation or reconstruction loans to low- and moderate-income homeowners, landlords that are renting to low- and moderate-income households, or non-profit agencies to correct conditions that directly affect the safety, habitability, energy efficiency and accessibility.</p> <p>Provide low-interest rehabilitation or reconstruction loans to low- and moderate-income homeowners or landlords that are renting to low- and moderate-income households for the construction of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) to increase the number of affordable rental units.</p>

	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13 percent (13%) of all households (40,233) are extremely low income (0-30% HAMFI), (table 7).</li> <li>• 44 percent (44%) of all households (134,164) have income ranging from zero to 80 percent (80%) HAMFI.</li> <li>• Renter households experience overcrowding and housing cost burden in greater numbers than owner occupied housing units.</li> <li>• 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 that directly affect safety, habitability, energy efficiency and accessibility.</li> <li>• The existing housing inventory needs to be maintained to prevent unsafe housing for habitation. Without rehabilitation that directly affect the safety, habitability,</li> </ul>
3	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public Services
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High

<p><b>Population</b></p>	<p>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</p>
<p><b>Geographic Areas Affected</b></p>	<p>Citywide</p>
<p><b>Associated Goals</b></p>	<p>Senior Services  Youth Services  Domestic Violence Services  Services to LMI Population</p>
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Provide services to seniors or persons with a disability to maintain independent living in the community.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Provide services to benefit victims of domestic violence.</p> <p>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.</p>

	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senior Services;</li> <li>• Youth Services;</li> <li>• Services to LMI Population; and</li> <li>• Domestic Violence Services.</li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Public Facilities and Improvements
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	<p>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</p>
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Citywide
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Public Facilities and Improvements - Non-Homeless

	<b>Description</b>	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.  Acquire, construct, replace, or renovate city-owned facilities and infrastructure to benefit LMI communities.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilities to assist LMI Population</li> <li>• Senior Centers;</li> <li>• Youth Centers; and</li> <li>• Health Care Facilities.</li> </ul> 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.
5	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	Administration, Planning, and Monitoring
	<b>Priority Level</b>	High
	<b>Population</b>	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Other
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Citywide
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	Administration
	<b>Description</b>	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.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	Program Administration, Planning, Compliance, and Oversight of HUD Programs, ensures timely implementation in compliance with HUD rules, regulations, policies, and guidelines.

6	<b>Priority Need Name</b>	NRSA Development; Economic Development
	<b>Priority Level</b>	Low
	<b>Population</b>	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
	<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Wahiawa Citywide
	<b>Associated Goals</b>	
	<b>Description</b>	Support the development of Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas in eligible areas. Provide microenterprise assistance.
	<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	While there is a need for the creation of jobs, it was determined to be a low priority based on comments received.

**Table 65 – Priority Needs Summary**

**Narrative (Optional)**

None.

## 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. Need for the development of existing affordable rental housing for extremely low-income households.
Rehabilitation	Need for more housing of all types including special needs; high cost of housing; aging housing stock. Need for the preservation of existing affordable rental housing for extremely low-income households.
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 person	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](http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/bg_chas.html)

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

**Introduction**

The Consolidated Plan for the City and County of Honolulu (City) represents a blueprint for the planning and application aspects of HUD's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) formula programs. The purpose of the Consolidated Plan is to ensure that jurisdictions receiving federal assistance plan for the housing and related needs of low- and moderate-income families in a way that improves the availability and affordability of decent, safe and sanitary housing and a suitable living environment.

**Anticipated Resources**

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of Consolidated Plan \$	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.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Consolidated Plan \$	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.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of Consolidated Plan \$	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.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Consolidated Plan \$	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.
HTF	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Multifamily rental new construction New construction for ownership	0	0	0	0	2,850,000	HTF funds will be utilized for the following activities: development of affordable housing and Home Ownership programs. Funds will also be used for administrative costs and other eligible activities as needs arise.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of Consolidated Plan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG-CV1	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	4,872,982	0	0	0	4,872,982	CARES Act funding to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus disease (COVID-19).
CDBG-CV2	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	3,081,677	0	0	0	3,081.677	CARES Act funding to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus disease (COVID-19).

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of Consolidated Plan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG-CV	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	2,429,569	0	0	0	2,429,569	CARES Act funding to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus disease (COVID-19).

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Consolidated Plan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOPWA-CV	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	95,143	0	0	0	95,143	CARES Act funding to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus disease (COVID-19).

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.

**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 Consolidated Plan 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.

<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
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

<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
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

<b>Responsible Entity</b>	<b>Responsible Entity Type</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Geographic Area Served</b>
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.

- 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
<b>Homelessness Prevention Services</b>			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance	X	X	X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
<b>Street Outreach Services</b>			
Law Enforcement	X	X	X
Mobile Clinics	X	X	X
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X
<b>Supportive Services</b>			
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
<b>Other</b>			
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	HOME: \$4,700,000	Housing for Homeless added: 250 Household Housing Unit
2	Housing First - Services	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless	CDBG: \$1,150,000	Other: 250 Other
3	Homeless Services	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless	CDBG: \$2,321,661	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3750 Persons Assisted
4	Homeless Prevention	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless	ESG: \$75,000	Homelessness Prevention: 30 Persons Assisted
5	Homeless Shelter	2015	2019	Homeless	Citywide	Homeless	General Fund: \$2,966,000	Other: 5 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Housing - Development	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$4,882,895 HTF: \$2,850,000	Other: 400 Other
7	Housing - Down Payment Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$1,000,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 50 Households Assisted
8	Housing - Rehabilitation Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$2,200,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit
9	Senior Services	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Services	CDBG: \$500,000	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	CDBG: \$500,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Persons Assisted

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	CDBG: \$500,000	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	CDBG: \$1,000,000 HOPWA: \$2,070,578	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Persons Assisted
13	Public Facilities and Improvements - Non-Homeless	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Facilities and Improvements	CDBG: \$14,191,620	Other: 15 Other
14	Administration	2015	2019	Administration	Citywide	Administration, Planning, and Monitoring	CDBG: \$7,962,214 HOPWA: \$64,038 HOME: \$1,425,324 ESG: \$206,821 General Fund: \$210,821	Other: 20 Other

Table 71 – Goals Summary

### Goal Descriptions

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	Housing First - Housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	250 persons will receive Housing First Housing
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Housing First - Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	250 persons will receive Housing First Services
3	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeless Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	3,750 persons experiencing homelessness will receive services to stabilize their condition.
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeless Prevention
	<b>Goal Description</b>	30 low and moderate-income families will be prevented from becoming homeless or be assisted in securing rental unit.
5	<b>Goal Name</b>	Homeless Shelter
	<b>Goal Description</b>	5 shelters serving persons experiencing homelessness will be renovated and replaced to remain in service.
6	<b>Goal Name</b>	Housing - Development
	<b>Goal Description</b>	400 Low and moderate income families will have increased opportunities to live in affordable rental housing.
7	<b>Goal Name</b>	Housing - Down Payment Assistance
	<b>Goal Description</b>	50 low interest down payment loans and closing costs to low and moderate income homebuyers.
8	<b>Goal Name</b>	Housing - Rehabilitation Assistance
	<b>Goal Description</b>	50 low interest rehabilitation or reconstruction loans to low- and moderate-income homeowners, landlords that are renting to low- and moderate-income households, or non-profit agencies to correct conditions that directly affect the safety, habitability, energy efficiency and accessibility of their homes or for the construction of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) to increase the number of affordable rental units.

9	<b>Goal Name</b>	Senior Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	50 senior or persons with a disability will benefit from new and expanded services.
10	<b>Goal Name</b>	Youth Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	50 predominantly low and moderate income youth will benefit from new or expanded services.
11	<b>Goal Name</b>	Domestic Violence Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	50 persons will be served through these services.
12	<b>Goal Name</b>	Services to LMI Population
	<b>Goal Description</b>	50 persons and other communities will be served through these services.
13	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Facilities and Improvements - Non-Homeless
	<b>Goal Description</b>	15 public facilities or infrastructure projects to be improved.
14	<b>Goal Name</b>	Administration
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Administer the CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA programs.

**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 Consolidated Plan 2010-2014:

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

## **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.

## **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.

## **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.

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.

## **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.

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.

