HONOLULU CITY COUNCIL

KE KANIHELA O KE KALANA O HONOLULU

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

No. 25-62

RESOLUTION

APPROVING THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU'S 2026 – 2030 CONSOLIDATED PLAN, INCLUDING THE THIRTY-FIRST (31ST) YEAR ACTION PLAN, FOR THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT, HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS, EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANTS, HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS, AND HOUSING TRUST FUND PROGRAMS AND AUTHORIZING ITS SUBMITTAL TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

WHEREAS, Section 1-8.3 of the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu 2021, as amended (ROH), requires prior City Council review and approval of any Consolidated Plan/Action Plan, or amendments thereto, relating to Community Planning and Development (CPD) programs of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); and

WHEREAS, the City and County of Honolulu (City) must submit a 2026 – 2030 Consolidated Plan/Action Plan to HUD as a requirement to continue receiving funds under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA), and Housing Trust Fund (HTF) programs; and

WHEREAS, the City has followed HUD requirements and guidelines for the preparation of said Consolidated Plan/Action Plan; and

WHEREAS, a copy of the draft Consolidated Plan/Action Plan is attached hereto; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to ROH Section 1-8.3(a), the City Council may approve the Consolidated Plan/Action Plan by resolution; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has reviewed the Consolidated Plan/Action Plan; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City and County of Honolulu that the Consolidated Plan/Action Plan is hereby approved; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Mayor, or his designee, is authorized to:

1. Execute and submit the Consolidated Plan/Action Plan to HUD;

2. Execute such assurances, representations, or certifications as are required by HUD; and

3. Furnish such additional information, data, and reports as may be required by HUD.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Mayor is hereby directed to advise the City Council in writing of any changes to the Consolidated Plan/Action Plan and the approval or denial of the Consolidated Plan/Action Plan by HUD, and further, to forward to the City Council a copy of HUD's letter of approval or denial; and

HONOLULU CITY COUNCIL

KE KANIHELA O KE KALANA O HONOLULU

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

No. 25-62

RESOLUTION

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the Managing Director, Department of Budget and Fiscal Services and Department of Community Services.

INTRODUCED BY:

Tommy Waters (br)

DATE OF INTRODUCTION:

FEB 18 2025

Honolulu, Hawai'i

Councilmembers

Report Title:
Approving the City and County of Honolulu's 2026-2030 Consolidated Plan, Including the Thirty-First (31st) Year Action Plan, for the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnerships, Emergency Solutions Grants, Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS, and Housing Trust Fund Programs and Authorizing its Submittal to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.

DRAFT
CONSOLIDATED PLAN
and
31st YEAR ACTION PLAN

July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2030

Prepared By
Department of Budget & Fiscal Services
In Cooperation with
Department of Community Services
City and County of Honolulu
February 2025

Presented By
Rick Blangiardi, Mayor
City and County of Honolulu

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Appendix 2. Citizen Participation Plan (Amended and Restated)
URL: NOT APPLICABLE.

Appendix 3. 2024 Honolulu Homeless PIT Count Report
URL: https://acrobat.adobe.com/id/urn:aaid:sc:US:929e372f-132d-4f02-b0a3-36c5b4e43eb0

Appendix 4. Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Report
URL: NOT APPLICABLE.

Appendix 5. Written Testimonies
URL: NOT APPLICABLE.

Appendix 6. Oahu General Plan (Amended 11/2021)
URL: https://www8.honolulu.gov/dpp/wp-content/uploads/sites/56/2024/07/General_Plan_RESO_21-23_CD1_For_DISTRIBUTION.pdf

Appendix 7. 2024 Hawaii Housing Planning Study
URL: NOT APPLICABLE

Appendix 8. Racial and Ethnic Group Data in CHAS and Census Tables
URL: https://www.census.gov/topics/population/race/about.html

Appendix 9. Census Thematic Maps by Detailed Race Categories
URL: http://planning.hawaii.gov/gis/various-maps/2010-census-thematic-maps/

Appendix 10. Hawaii Public Housing Authority 2023 Annual Report
URL: https://cdn.prod.website-files.com/61d64d5f9d24da33de8c58ab/6594c4e12daf492ccb05d9b0HPHA%20FY%202023%20Annual%20Report.pdf

Appendix 11. HUD 2024 CoC Homeless Assistance Programs HIC Report
URL: https://files.hudexchange.info/reports/published/CoC_HIC_State_HI_2024.pdf

Appendix 12. Oahu Homeless Help Card
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Appendix 13: Hawaii Housing Planning Study: Broadband Connectivity
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Appendix 15: Down Payment Loan Program Policies and Procedures
URL: NOT APPLICABLE.

Appendix 16: HOME Recapture Agreements
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Appendix 17: Housing Trust Fund Allocation Plan
URL: NOT APPLICABLE.

Appendix 18. Acronyms
URL: NOT APPLICABLE.

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City and County of Honolulu (City) along with other state and local governments are required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to submit a five-year Consolidated Plan (ConPlan) and an Annual Action Plan (AP) in order to receive funds from the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons With acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) (HOPWA) programs.

In addition, the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC) is designated as the Housing Trust Fund (HTF) program grantee for the State of Hawaii. In PY25, Kauai County will be receiving the full allocation from HHFDC. HTF funds may be used statewide and the City may be allocated funds in the future.

The ConPlan is a comprehensive planning document identifying the housing and community development needs and priorities and sets the City's goals and objectives for the next five-year period. It provides a framework for the annual AP which details the specific projects, activities, and funding sources that the City will undertake in the coming year to carry out the ConPlan.

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. 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 provides direct rental assistance to low-income persons.

ESG. The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009, enacted into law on May 20, 2009, consolidated three (3) separate homeless assistance programs administered by HUD under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act into a single grant program, named the HEARTH Act ESG program, commonly referred to as the 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.

HOPWA. Authorized under the AIDS Housing Opportunity Act, 42 U.S.C. (§§ 12901-12912), the HOPWA program is managed by HUD's Office of HIV/AIDS Housing. The HOPWA program was established to provide housing assistance and related supportive services for low-income persons living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and AIDS and their families.

HTF. The HTF was created by Title I of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA), Section 1131 (Public Law 110-289), and is administered by HUD. The regulations which govern the HTF are contained in 24 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 93, HTF. HUD provides grants to State or State-designated entities to produce or preserve housing through the acquisition, new construction, reconstruction, and/or rehabilitation of non-luxury housing with suitable amenities for extremely low-income (ELI) and very low-income households (with incomes at or below 30 percent (30%) and 50 percent (50%) of the area median income (AMI), respectively), including homeless 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.

PRIMARY OBJECTIVES & OUTCOMES	HUD OUTCOME 1: AVAILABILITY or ACCESSIBILITY	HUD OUTCOME 2: AFFORDABILITY	HUD OUTCOME 3: SUSTAINABILITY
HUD OBJECTIVE 1: SUITABLE LIVING (SL) 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: DECENT HOUSING (DH)	DH1: Provide Decent Housing/Address Availability or Accessibility	DH2: Provide Decent Housing/Address Affordability	DH3: Provide Decent Housing/ Address Sustainability
HUD OBJECTIVE 3: ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY (EO)	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

Annual AP 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, HOME, HTF, and ESG projects and for HOPWA, considering historic HOPWA funding data for the past ten (10) years, funding may continue to 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, State of Hawaii agencies, and/or City Staff. City staff will provide oversight of the NOFA process. 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;

- 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. and/or

- Other Projects which have previously completed a Competitive Selection process within the last two (2) years, conducted by the City that meet the eligibility criteria of the Emergency

Solutions Grant (ESG) program, and ready to expend ESG funds within twelve (12) months upon contract execution.

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

The ConPlan priorities are based on the results of conducting needs assessments and market analyses, public consultation meetings with City departments and non-profit agencies, and an on-line survey, as well as 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 City-Sponsored initiatives will receive funding during the five-year ConPlan period and other priority needs may be funded, based on the availability of funds. The following are the City's priority needs including, but not limited to:

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.
- Rental Assistance.

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, such as case management, work readiness, housing placement, and outreach programs to persons/families experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness.
- Operating costs to existing transitional housing facilities.
- Homelessness prevention services.
- Rapid re-housing services.
- Rental assistance.

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 DV.
- Services to benefit low- and moderate-income persons with literacy, financial literacy, employment training, limited English proficiency (LEP), parenting, family services, transportation, micro-enterprise assistance, legal counseling, fair housing, home counseling, and others.

Public Facilities and Improvements

- Acquisition, construction or renovation of City-owned facilities to benefit low- and moderate-income persons or presumed low-income persons other than homeless (e.g., elderly, victims of domestic violence (DV), neglected children, and others).
- Acquisition of equipment for fire, police, and emergency medical services (EMS) and traffic safety measures in low- and moderate-income communities.
- Construction or renovation of City-owned facilities (e.g., Building improvements to comply with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements).
- Infrastructure improvements related to the production or preservation of affordable housing.
- Acquisition, construction, replacement or renovation of City-owned infrastructure in low- and moderate-income communities.

Community and Economic/Development

- Support neighborhood Slum/Blight area designation.
- Support Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs).
- Support micro-enterprise assistance.

The City's geographic area priorities for the ConPlan are:

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

- *Housing First Model*. Various locations namely the Waianae Coast, Downtown/Chinatown Honolulu, and East Honolulu (Waikiki). These regions are local priority areas based on the City's strategic development scheme and assessment.

- *Eligible NRSAs*. 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 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. The City is committed to supporting eligible NRSAs and the creation of new NRSAs.

3. Evaluation of past performance

During the past ConPlan 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 ConPlan.

Housing: The City provided funding to preserve and increase the supply of affordable housing throughout various communities within the City. Development and acquisition projects included rental housing for low-and moderate-income households for families, elderly, and those with special needs. Also, the City provided low-interest down payment home loans to first-time homebuyers, and rehabilitation loans to homeowners to address repairs needed to meet basic housing standards related

to health, safety, and energy efficiency.

Homelessness: Funding was provided to renovate emergency and transitional shelters that service homeless individuals, families, and persons at-risk. These populations include U.S. veterans and youth. Projects also funded were essential and stabilizing services such as work readiness, housing placement, legal services, emergency rent and utility assistance, and tenant- based rental assistance (TBRA).

Special Needs (Other than Homeless): The City provided funding to renovate or construct facilities that provided health care and addressed persons with special health needs, services for the elderly, persons with disabilities in need of improvements to comply with accessibility requirements, DV survivors, severely mentally ill adults, and individuals coping with substance abuse.

Community Development (Other than Housing): The City funded projects in low- and moderate-income areas, including the removal of architectural barriers at various parks, storm hardening in Waimanalo and the installation of a waterline in Ewa.

Public Facilities – Non-Homeless: Funding was provided for the design, planning, engineering and construction at various City parks for the removal of architectural barriers that restrict the accessibility or mobility of elderly or severely disabled persons. Improvements include accessible ramps, walkways and comfort stations.

The City also provided funding for emergency services through the acquisition of fire protection equipment.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

During the ConPlan planning process, the City held two (2) public consultation meetings, one (1) in Honolulu (Hybrid) and the other in Kapolei. The City also administered a Housing and Community Needs online survey (See Appendix 1 – Fiscal Year (FY) 21-25 ConPlan Housing and Community Needs Survey Results).

The public was informed of the consultation meetings and the survey through the City's website and a public notice published in a newspaper of general circulation. The information was also shared with the Honolulu City Council (Council), City departments and Neighborhood Commission Boards and Members who were asked to inform their constituents and agency staff, as applicable.

The ConPlan priority needs and goals for the next five (5) years were developed based on the results of public consultation meetings with City departments and non-profit agencies, feedback received from survey participants on-line, discussions with other stakeholders, written testimonies, and results of needs assessments and market analyses. The initial Draft ConPlan and Draft ConPlan will be made available to the public for thirty (30) day comment periods. The City followed its Amended and Restated Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) which is attached as Appendix 2.

To obtain further public input, the City utilized several Honolulu City Council (City Council) and Budget Committee meetings for the AP resolution during the months of February through March 2025 as public hearings.

In order to broaden participation, the City uses its website to facilitate providing information to the public. The current, and several prior year APs, as well as the Draft ConPlan for Program Year 2021-2025, are available at https://www8.honolulu.gov/bfs/federal-grants. The Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) documents, along with Project Proposal applications for the HOME, HOPWA, and ESG programs were available through the Hawaii Awards and Notices Data System (HANDS). The City also maintains an e-mail subscription list where interested parties may sign up to receive notification of future funding announcements.

A public notice will be published in February 2025 inviting the public to review and comment on the Draft 26th Year AP, which outlines how the City will be implementing the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs. A final notice reflecting actual program plans will be published in the Honolulu Star Advertiser in June/July 2025 upon HUD approval.

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.

5. Summary of public comments

The initial Draft ConPlan will be made available to the public in February 2025 to further solicit input and comments. Copies will be available at the BFS and posted online at:
https://www8.honolulu.gov/bfs/federal-grants.

A Public Notice will be published in the Honolulu Star Advertiser in February 2025 inviting interested parties to review the Plan and to submit written comments by March 31, 2025.

During the initial Draft ConPlan comment period, the City received comments from the Office of Economic Revitalization (OER) to prioritize economic development initiatives that address persistent disparities and foster inclusive growth.

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

OER's comment to include economic development been accepted and the City has included economic development as a need for this ConPlan period.

7. Summary

All four areas of need in the new consolidated planning framework – affordable housing, homelessness, public services, and public facilities are consistent with the priority need areas of the City. The objectives and outcomes reflect the City's highest priorities. The objectives are relatively the same as the ones that were identified in the previous ConPlan. Consultation and comments were conducted in accordance with the City's CPP 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
ConPlan Preparer (Primary)	HONOLULU	BFS
ConPlan Preparer (Secondary)	HONOLULU	DCS
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
HTF Subgrantee	HONOLULU	Office of the Managing Director

Table 2 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City's MDO is the overall lead department/agency that directs and performs project/activity oversight of all HUD's Community Planning and Development (CPD) entitlement funds (i.e., CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG), and HHFDC is responsible for the allocation of HTF funding.

BFS and DCS are the entities responsible for the preparation of the ConPlan. BFS administers and provides oversight of all City-Sponsored activities funded by the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs. DCS is responsible for oversight of all Subrecipient/Developer activities funded by CPD programs.

HHFDC is designated as the HTF program grantee for the State. HTF funds may be used statewide.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

NAME/POSITION	Ms. Holly Kawano, Federal Grants Coordinator
DEPARTMENT	BFS
ADDRESS	City – Kapalama Hale 925 Dillingham Boulevard, Suite 240 Honolulu, Hawaii 96817
PHONE NUMBER	(808) 768-3930
FAX NUMBER	(808) 768-3294

EMAIL ADDRESS	bfscdbgmail@honolulu.gov

Table 3 – BFS Contact Information

NAME/POSITION	Mr. Anton Krucky, Director
DEPARTMENT	DCS
ADDRESS	City – Kapalama Hale 925 Dillingham Boulevard, Suite 200 Honolulu, Hawaii 96817
PHONE NUMBER	(808) 768-7759
FAX NUMBER	(808) 768-1266
EMAIL ADDRESS	anton.krucky@honolulu.gov

Table 4 – DCS Contact Information

PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(l) and 91.315(l)

1. Introduction

Two (2) public consultation meetings were conducted for the consolidated planning process. The first was held in Kapolei (West) and the second in Honolulu (East) to encourage citizen participation. The participants were engaged in affordable housing development or continuum of services, community development, social services for low-income and presumed low-income groups.

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

The Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness (HICH) was established in July 2011 through executive order by former Governor Neil Abercrombie. Composed of state department directors, federal agency representatives, and community leaders, the HICH was tasked with providing solutions to end homelessness and strengthen the continuity of efforts to end homelessness across future State of Hawaii administrations.

On May 16, 2022 the HICH adopted a plan consisting of five (5) focus areas and 45 strategies. This plan builds from lessons learned from the implementation from the 2012 Ten-Year Strategic Plan, as well as findings from evaluation of the Ohana Zones pilot program. The focus of the plan is to strengthen Hawaii's system to address homelessness by focusing on implementation drivers to accelerate change and the development of a robust housing-focused system. In addition, the plan emphasizes prevention and diversion strategies to minimize the number of new individuals entering the homeless system, as well as housing-focused strategies, including housing development and scaling of permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing programs. The focus areas are:

1) Building System Capacity and Strengthening Core Competencies;
2) Strengthening System Leadership and Stakeholder Alignment;
3) Invest in Organizational Supports and Infrastructure;
4) Sustaining and Scaling Housing-Focused Approaches;
5) Diversion and Prevention to Address Households at Imminent Risk of Homelessness and connections to treatment for the most vulnerable;

Hawaii was the first state in the union to create a state interagency council patterned after the USICH. The work of the HICH has been further informed by its members, knowledgeable volunteers, service providers, and community members, and by best practices to address homelessness in Hawaii and across the United States.

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 continues to work closely with "Partners In Care - Oahu's Continuum of Care" (PIC) to address the needs of Hawaii's homeless population. PIC holds monthly meetings in which members participate in lively discussions that touch upon concerns regarding shelter operations, funding allocations, as well as any upcoming changes that may directly affect homeless initiatives. These meetings are beneficial as they encourage agencies across the island to come together to collaborate and provide support and feedback to one another in support of improving Hawaii's homeless population. PIC members provide years of experience working with homeless individuals, families, and veterans, and continue to work collaboratively with the City every day to improve current conditions.

PIC has six (6) primary objectives:

1) Build and maintain a community-based process that supports Oahu's Continuum of Care (CoC) for homeless persons;
2) Develop a full continuum of services;
3) Ensure that individuals experiencing homelessness are treated with dignity and care;
4) Engage in planning and evaluation to maximize the use of existing resources;
5) Advocate for policies that promote a comprehensive, long-term approach to solving homelessness; and
6) Work collaboratively with other agencies and groups throughout the State of Hawaii.

Furthermore, a requirement of HUD for the CoC is the PIT Count Report which is a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night in January. Under 24 CFR 578.7 of the CoC Program interim rule, CoCs must plan and conduct, at least biennially, a PIT Count of homeless persons within the geographic area. The PIT Count provides the community and homeless assistance providers with data needed to understand the number and characteristics of persons who are homeless at one PIT. In addition, the PIT Count also provides policy makers with data needed to effectively allocate resources aimed at ending and preventing homelessness. Refer to Appendix 3 – 2024 Honolulu Homeless PIT Count Report.

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

As required by the ESG regulations, the City consults with the PIC on several matters to ensure optimum results. Such matters include determining how to allocate ESG funds each program year, developing standard performance measures for ESG funded projects and activities, evaluating the outcomes of ESG-

funded projects and activities, as well as ensuring that policies and procedures for the administration and operation of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) are in place.

The City consults and refers to the recommendations of the PIC Planning Committee to determine the amount of funding that should be allocated to each ESG component. Allocation is also based on assessments of past performance and current needs that determine if existing performance standards and outcomes need to be modified.

Pursuant to PIC's Governance Charter, PIC collaborates with the City to develop performance standards to monitor both recipient and subrecipient performance and outcomes. PIC also establishes performance targets and conducts evaluations to ensure optimum performance of the recipients, subrecipients, and contractors. Such performance standards are mentioned in the City's AP per ESG component. PIC is also responsible for establishing and operating the Centralized/Coordinated Entry System (CES) that is used to initially record and document homeless individuals and families seeking assistance. This strategic tool helps subrecipients target homeless populations by promoting consistency and decreasing duplicative services to clients.

PIC's Governance Charter formalized PIC's role in developing funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS. With help from HUD's Priority Community Initiative, PIC was able to develop a strategic HMIS plan to ensure that it remains in compliance with HUD's CoC program rules, data standards, and requirements. Furthermore, all subrecipients receiving ESG funds are required to enter all client data, with the exception of those clients receiving victim or legal services, into HMIS.

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	**Agency/Group/Organization**	City and County of Honolulu Department of Community Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Other government - County Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
2	**Agency/Group/Organization**	City Department of Emergency Management
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Agency - Emergency Management Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Resiliency
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
3	**Agency/Group/Organization**	City Department of Planning and Permitting
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County Planning organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
4	**Agency/Group/Organization**	City Mayor's Office of Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
5	**Agency/Group/Organization**	City Office of Climate Change. Sustainability and Resiliency
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Resiliency
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
6	**Agency/Group/Organization**	City Office of Economic Revitalization
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County Planning organization

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
7	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Gregory House Programs
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Nonprofit
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
8	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Hawaii Housing Finance Development Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Other government - State Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
9	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Hawaii Public Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.

10	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Hawaiian Telcom
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Broadband
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
11	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Honolulu City Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Outreach
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
12	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Neighborhood Board Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Outreach
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
13	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Partners in Care Oahu (PIC)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless CoC
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
14	**Agency/Group/Organization**	State Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
15	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Hawaii State Department of Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
16	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Responsive Caregivers Of Hawaii
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Nonprofit
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.
17	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Fuller Lives
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with Disabilities Nonprofit
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Public consultation meetings were held and emails sent to various stakeholders requesting their participation and input to develop a coordinated plan.

Table 5 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

None.

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

Continuum of Care	**PIC**	**This plan provides key information regarding the current state of homelessness on Oahu.**
Annual Public Housing Agency (PHA) Plan (2024)	**HPHA**	**This plan provides strategic goals and overlaps with community development/ self-sufficiency related-goals.**
Hawaii Housing Planning Study (HHPS) 2024	**HHFDC**	**This plan provides key information for affordable housing.**
Hawaii Statewide Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy	**State Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT) - Office of Planning**	**This plan overlaps with NRSA economic development directions.**
Homeless Point-In-Time Count Report	**PIC**	**This plan provides key information regarding current state of homelessness in jurisdiction.**
Island-wide Housing Strategy Draft	**DPP**	**This plan provides strategic action goals and overlaps with supporting goals under all priorities especially affordable housing and homelessness**
PH Authority Plans, Admin Plans & Rules	**DCS - Community Assistance Division**	**The various plans and rules provide the agency's policies for administering Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Programs.**

Table 6 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City and its collaborative partnerships with the State, other Counties, and community stakeholders coordinated the framework for several sections of the ConPlan through numerous studies and reports such as the PIT Count and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI) in the State of Hawaii.

The City, together with the neighbor island counties and various State agencies, contracted with a consultant for the preparation of the AI in the State of Hawaii, a copy of which is attached as Appendix 4.

Furthermore, research and data obtained from various organizations such as PIC, HICH, HPHA, State DOH and DHS, other City departments, and other non-profit service providers were utilized in the development of the ConPlan.

Public consultation meetings and notifications were also sent about the availability of the online survey and requesting input from the general public to identify their community's greatest needs to determine how HUD entitlement and HTF funds should be spent during the next five-year ConPlan period to address those priority needs.

Narrative (optional):

The Mayor's Office of Housing plays a central role in the coordination of City activities that address affordable housing and homelessness, including:

- Overseeing, coordinating, and directing the development, preparation, and implementation of plans and programs relating to affordable housing, senior housing, special needs housing, and homelessness, for the benefit of the people of the City.
- Overseeing, coordinating, and directing the activities and functions of the City relating to affordable housing, senior housing, homelessness, and special needs housing.
- Coordinating City activities and programs relating to affordable housing, senior housing, homelessness, and special needs housing with those of the State and Federal governments and those of the public or private housing organizations within the State.

The City's Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP) is responsible for long-range planning, community planning efforts and comprehensive planning process that addresses physical, social, economic and environmental concerns affecting residents of the City. The DPP develops land use forecasting models to prepare forecasts of population, housing and employment based on adopted land use plans and market trends.

The City developed the Housing and Community Needs Survey through a coordinated effort of various City departments such as DCS and the Mayor's Office of Housing. The survey was distributed on-line via Google Forms, through the Neighborhood Commission Office (NCO), Council, PIC, and posted on the City's website. The survey solicited community input regarding the priority housing and community needs for the ConPlan.

Various agencies/organizations were also consulted throughout the ConPlan process.

- Public and private agencies that provide health services, social and fair housing services, including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless persons (i.e., Mayor's Office of Housing).

- State or local health and child welfare agencies that oversee lead-based paint (LBP) hazards (i.e., State Department of Health (DOH)).
- State and City departments regarding priority non-housing community development needs and local government agencies with metropolitan-wide planning responsibilities regarding problems and solutions that go beyond a single jurisdiction, for example transit oriented development (TOD) (i.e., City's DPP).
- Nonprofit and State agencies that address the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families (i.e., Gregory House Programs (GHP)).
- State of Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA) concerning the public housing needs, planned programs, and activities.

In addition, for the sections that address homelessness, the City also consulted with the following:

- Each CoC that serves the jurisdiction's geographic area. For ESG grantees, these consultations must address the allocation of ESG among eligible activities, the development of policies, performance standards and program evaluation (i.e., PIC).
- Public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, victim services, employment, and education needs of low-income, homeless, and special needs populations (i.e., City's DCS).
- Publicly funded institutions and systems of care that may discharge persons into homelessness, such as health-care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care, and corrections programs (i.e., HHFDC).

PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation
Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

The City strongly encouraged citizen participation in the development of the ConPlan. The citizen participation process was guided by the City's CPP. The CPP provides details on how the public is notified of upcoming meetings, hearings and other opportunities to provide comments regarding the City's Consolidated and Annual APs development and updates. The City's 2019 Amended and Restated CPP is attached as Appendix 2

The City published a public notice in a newspaper of general circulation, conducted public meetings, and sent out notifications to several City departments and other external partners.

The public notice and online survey noted below were also posted on the City's website at: https://www8.honolulu.gov/bfs/federal-grants/

In addition to the standard City's citizen participation process to broaden community engagement, the City administered an online Housing and Community Needs Survey to collect data to assist in identifying the community's priority needs. The comments received at the various public meetings held and survey data support the City's top priorities.

The survey including comments received are attached as Appendix 1. During the ConPlan planning process, the City held two (2) public consultation meetings, one (1) in Honolulu (Hybrid) and the other in Kapolei. The City received one (1) written testimony, requesting the inclusion of economic development initiatives (Appendix 5).

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	Stakeholders; General Public	N/A	Of those surveyed: Top three (3) priorities out of six (6) options are: 1) Affordable Housing 2) Homelessness 3) Public Services Top three (3) special needs populations out of eight (8) are: 1) Persons with Mental Illness 2) Abused Children 3) Persons with Functional Disabilities	None	https://forms.gle/GcgmVzc6YWp1CqDn8
2	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/ broad community Stakeholders; General Public	N/A	N/A	None	N/A

3	**Public Meeting**	**Non-targeted/ broad community** **Stakeholder Meeting; General Public, City Agencies**	**N/A**	**-Support of economic development initiatives that address persistent disparities and foster inclusive growth.**	**None**	**N/A**
4	**Newspaper Ad**	**Non-targeted/ broad community**	**A Public Notice was published in the October 30, 2024 edition of the Honolulu Star Advertiser, to obtain the views and comments of the public with regards to the Citys performance, and the housing and community development needs for the upcoming Consolidated Plan.**	**None**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Table 7 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The entire State of Hawaii is in a housing crisis, with the majority of the States' population residing on the island of Oahu. The City faces significant challenges such as a high-priced housing market, the need for affordable housing across different levels of income, household sizes, and special needs populations. The results of the City's ConPlan Housing and Community Needs Survey disclosed that Affordable Housing and Homelessness continue to be the top City priorities.

The HUD's annual grant application for CoC homeless assistance funding requires PIC to produce an unduplicated count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless on a single night in January.

The 2024 PIT Count Report, which represents a snapshot of the homeless population on Oahu, was conducted on January 23, 2024 in order to count the number of unsheltered individuals on Oahu. During this time, PIC had over 300 volunteers join them in canvassing neighborhoods, beaches, and urban centers to find and survey individuals who identified themselves as being homeless on the night of January 22, 2024.

The purpose of the 2024 PIT Count was to collect demographic data, information about the nature of individuals' homelessness, and data that could be used to provide outreach and services to these individuals at a later date.

Hawaii's HMIS was utilized to extract the sheltered data needed for this report. The HMIS is a centralized database used to record services rendered to homeless individuals throughout the State of Hawaii. All service providers who receive federal, state, or county funding are required to participate in the HMIS. Other agencies voluntarily use the HMIS due to their connection with the CES and extensive reporting capabilities.

The Oahu PIT Count Summary for 2020-2024 is as follows:

- In 2020, there were a sub-total of 2,102 sheltered and 2,346 unsheltered; for a total of 4,448 homeless individuals.
- In 2021, there were a total of 1,853 sheltered homeless individuals. The unsheltered count was cancelled due to COVID-19.
- In 2022, there were a sub-total of 1,596 sheltered and 2,355 unsheltered; for a total of 3,951 homeless individuals.
- In 2023, there were a sub-total of 1,663 sheltered and 2,365 unsheltered; for a total of 4,028 homeless individuals.

- In 2024, there were a sub-total of 1,728 sheltered and 2,766 unsheltered; for a total of 4,494 homeless individuals

Figure 1 below presents the information summarized above.

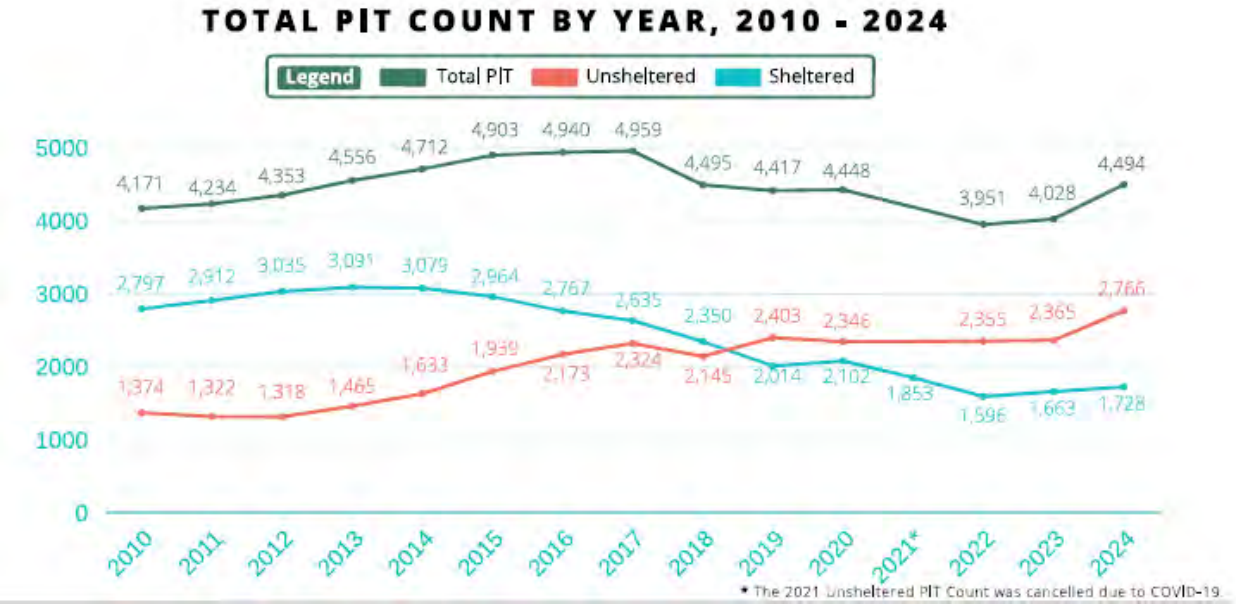


Figure 1: Oahu PIT Summary, 2010-2024

According to the American Society of Civil Engineers Report Card for America's Infrastructure, Hawaii's 2019 Report Card GPA is a D+. The majority of Hawaii's infrastructure has been operating beyond its useful life, and some components of systems are over 100 years old. Due to a lack of funding, it has been difficult to effectively maintain and improve the existing infrastructure systems to keep up with increasing usage and rapidly changing lifestyles. As a population, economic growth, and development increase, the strain on Hawaii's infrastructure will continue to escalate with many of its infrastructure systems struggling to stay in operable condition. Water main breaks, floodwater damage, loss of property from coastal erosion and beach and park closures due to brown water advisories are all results of deteriorating infrastructure. The following are the findings:

- Roads in poor condition: 69 percent (69%%) of roads are in poor or fair condition
- Deficient bridges: 7.5 percent (7.5%) are structurally deficient.
- Dams at high hazard risk: 123 of 132 or 93 percent (93%) are classified as high-hazard potential.
- State highway spending per driver: $818 per year

More information about the ASCE infrastructure report card can be found at:
https://infrastructurereportcard.org/hawaii/

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Each year, HUD receives custom tabulations of American Community Survey (ACS) data from the U.S. Census Bureau known as CHAS (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) data. CHAS data demonstrates the extent of housing problems and housing needs.

The following definitions are used in CHAS or Census data:

- **HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI)** – HUD Area Median Family Income (MFI). This is the MFI 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 (For full documentation of these adjustments, consult the HUD Income Limit Briefing Materials). If you see the terms AMI or MFI used in the CHAS, assume it refers to HAMFI.
- **Household** – All people living in a housing unit. Members of a household can be related (see family) or unrelated.
- **Household Income** – Adjusted household income, which includes the income of all members of the household at the time of the survey, adjusted for inflation to reflectthe most recent year of the data release (e.g., 2013 dollars in the 2009-2013 CHASdata).
- **Family** – 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 they have any 1 or more of these 4 problems.
- **Severe Housing Problems** – Four severe housing problems are: 1) incomplete kitchen facilities; 2) incomplete plumbing facilities; 3) more than 1.5 persons per room; and 4) cost burden greater than 50%.
- **Overcrowding** – More than one (1) person per room.
- **Severe overcrowding** – More than 1.5 persons per room.
- **Cost burden** – Monthly housing costs (including utilities) exceeding 30% of monthly income. The ratio of housing costs to household income. For renters, housing cost is gross rent (contract rent plus utilities). For owners, housing cost is “select monthly owner costs,” which includes mortgage payment, utilities, association fees, insurance, and real estate taxes.
- **Severe cost burden** – Monthly housing costs (including utilities) exceeding 50% of monthly income.
- **Elderly** – People aged 62 years and older. Individuals age 75 and up are generally recognized as a population with different needs than those 62-74, so the CHAS data separates these groups. "Elderly" refers to individuals 62-74, while those 75 and up may be referred to as "extra elderly" or "frail elderly."
- **Disabled** – In 2008, Census modified the ACS questions related to disability. Beginning with the 2008-2010 and 2008-2012 CHAS data, HUD has separately identified four

different physical or cognitive limitations: hearing or vision impairment, ambulatory limitation, cognitive limitation, and independent living limitation.

Some highlights of the City's assessment of housing related issues based on the latest CHAS data for the 2016-2020 period, are as follows:

- Income Distribution Overview: A total of 40,925 households (12,380 Owners and 28,545 Renters) had household incomes less than or equal to 30 percent (30%) of HAMFI; a total of 38,600 households (15,010 Owners and 23,590 Renters) had household incomes greater than 30 percent (30%) to less than or equal to 50 percent (50%) HAMFI; a total of 61,145 households (30,020 Owners and 31,125 Renters) had household incomes greater than 50 percent (50%) to less than 80 percent (80%) HAMFI.
- Housing Problems Overview: A total of 140,050 households (60,555 Owners and 79,495 Renters) has at least one (1) of four (4) housing problems.
- Severe Housing Problems Overview: A total of 82,705 households (32,535 Owners and 50,170 Renters) has at least one (1) of four (4) severe housing problems.
- Housing Cost Burden Overview: A total of 195,175 households (131,370 Owners and 63,805 Renters) experienced a cost burden less than or equal to 30 percent (30%); a total of 63,415 households (29,700 Owners and 33,715 Renters) experienced a cost burden greater than 30 percent (30%) to less than or equal to 50 percent (50%); a total of 54,940 households (20,205 Owners and 34,735 Renters) experienced a cost burden greater than 50 percent (50%).

Relief from the extreme cost burden of housing has become an overwhelming need. Hence implementing affordable housing requirements will be key. The City's 2023 Housing Plan (revised 2024) reaffirms the City's commitment to addressing Oahu's housing shortage while providing expanded strategies to facilitate production effectively. Key strategies to increase housing inventory include: investment in affordable housing, Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) and infrastructure investment, and improving real estate and asset management.

The housing demand that the City faces is impacted by population growth, high cost of housing, the military presence, domestic migration and immigration, and foreign investment in Hawaii's real estate. The City's DPP General Plan – Housing and Communities (Amended November 2021) attached as Appendix 6, lists three (3) objectives noted below along with thirty (30) policies to obtain these objectives.

OBJECTIVE A: *To ensure a balanced mix of housing opportunities and choices for all residents at prices they can afford.*

OBJECTIVE B: *To minimize speculation in land and housing.*

OBJECTIVE C: *To provide residents with a choice of living environments that are reasonably close to employment, schools, recreation, and commercial centers and that are adequately served by transportation networks and public utilities*.

Table 8 illustrates that the City's population has decreased minimally but the number of households has increased by 2 percent (2%) between 2009 and 2020. During that same period, overall median income increased by eighteen percent (18%) with cost burden continuing to be the dominant issue.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Population	984,180	979,685	-0%
Households	309,629	316,925	2%
Median Income	$74,460.00	$87,722.00	18%

Table 8 – Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2016-2020 ACS (Most Recent Year)

The City suffers from a lack of affordable housing inventory. As of 2017, the City was short approximately 24,000 housing units overall, of which 75 percent (75%) of the housing units were needed in the "affordable" housing category. The Oahu Resilience Strategy, addresses the challenges of long-term affordability and the climate crisis that impacts the people of the City. Pillar I of the Oahu Resilience Strategy is "Remaining Rooted, Ensuring an Affordable Future for Our Island" that aims to stop the outmigration of local families and the City's struggle with homelessness, both of which are directly tied to affordability and opportunity. The Oahu Resilience Strategy set the following goals and actions to in response to the affordability challenge:

GOAL 1: Supporting Affordable Housing Development

Action 1: Reduce Empty Homes and Increase Affordable Housing Funding Action 2: Return Illegal Vacation Rental Units to Local Housing
Action 3: Develop Alternative, Affordable Housing Options for Oahu Residents
Action 4: Expand Affordable Housing Funding by Implementing Progressive Property Taxes
Action 5: Implement a Guaranteed Security Program to Support Local Home Ownership

GOAL 2: Reducing Additional Cost Burdens

Action 6: Expand Housing and Energy Transformation by Accelerating the Permitting Process Action 7: Reduce Utility Costs for Residents through Transparency and Disclosure
Action 8: Increase Housing Affordability by Reducing Parking Requirements

GOAL 3: Improving Economic Opportunity

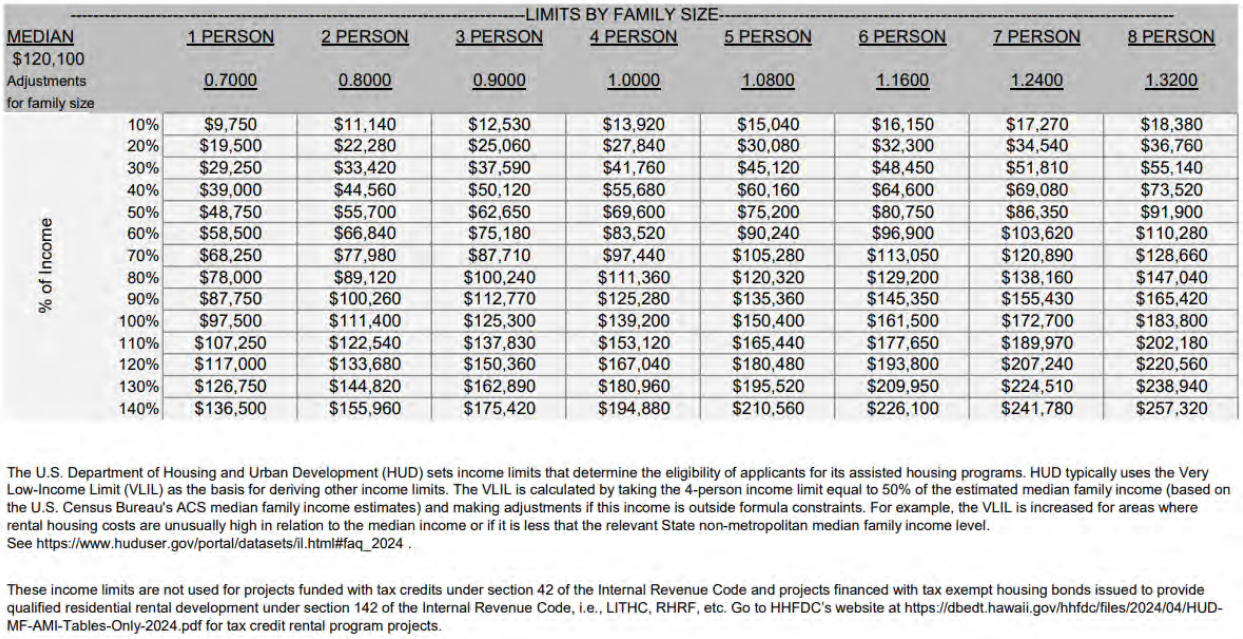
Action 9: Foster an Innovation Economy through the City's Office of Economic Development Action 10: Promote New Agricultural Models for Economic and Food Security

The Oahu Resilience Strategy can be found at the City's Office of Climate Change, Sustainability and Resiliency website: https://www.resilientoahu.org/.

In the upcoming sections of the ConPlan, tables will be populated with data referring to AMI. As an additional reference, the 2024 definitions of AMI for Honolulu County are provided by the HHFDC, an

agency that is administratively attached to the State's DBEDT.

Figure 2 presents income limits by family size and by percentages of the Very Low-income Limits (VLIL) established by HUD. These income limits serve as guidelines to establish sales/rental preferences.



	LIMITS BY FAMILY SIZE							
MEDIAN $120,100 Adjustments for family size	1 PERSON 0.7000	2 PERSON 0.8000	3 PERSON 0.9000	4 PERSON 1.0000	5 PERSON 1.0800	6 PERSON 1.1600	7 PERSON 1.2400	8 PERSON 1.3200
% of Income 10%	$9,750	$11,140	$12,530	$13,920	$15,040	$16,150	$17,270	$18,380
20%	$19,500	$22,280	$25,060	$27,840	$30,080	$32,300	$34,540	$36,760
30%	$29,250	$33,420	$37,590	$41,760	$45,120	$48,450	$51,810	$55,140
40%	$39,000	$44,560	$50,120	$55,680	$60,160	$64,600	$69,080	$73,520
50%	$48,750	$55,700	$62,650	$69,600	$75,200	$80,750	$86,350	$91,900
60%	$58,500	$66,840	$75,180	$83,520	$90,240	$96,900	$103,620	$110,280
70%	$68,250	$77,980	$87,710	$97,440	$105,280	$113,050	$120,890	$128,660
80%	$78,000	$89,120	$100,240	$111,360	$120,320	$129,200	$138,160	$147,040
90%	$87,750	$100,260	$112,770	$125,280	$135,360	$145,350	$155,430	$165,420
100%	$97,500	$111,400	$125,300	$139,200	$150,400	$161,500	$172,700	$183,800
110%	$107,250	$122,540	$137,830	$153,120	$165,440	$177,650	$189,970	$202,180
120%	$117,000	$133,680	$150,360	$167,040	$180,480	$193,800	$207,240	$220,560
130%	$126,750	$144,820	$162,890	$180,960	$195,520	$209,950	$224,510	$238,940
140%	$136,500	$155,960	$175,420	$194,880	$210,560	$226,100	$241,780	$257,320

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) sets income limits that determine the eligibility of applicants for its assisted housing programs. HUD typically uses the Very Low-Income Limit (VLIL) as the basis for deriving other income limits. The VLIL is calculated by taking the 4-person income limit equal to 50% of the estimated median family income (based on the U.S. Census Bureau's ACS median family income estimates) and making adjustments if this income is outside formula constraints. For example, the VLIL is increased for areas where rental housing costs are unusually high in relation to the median income or if it is less that the relevant State non-metropolitan median family income level.
See https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il.html#faq_2024 .

These income limits are not used for projects funded with tax credits under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code and projects financed with tax exempt housing bonds issued to provide qualified residential rental development under section 142 of the Internal Revenue Code, i.e., LITHC, RHRF, etc. Go to HHFDC's website at https://dbedt.hawaii.gov/hhfdc/files/2024/04/HUD-MF-AMI-Tables-Only-2024.pdf for tax credit rental program projects.

Figure 2: HUD Income Limits by Family Size (Honolulu County)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	40,914	38,585	61,154	39,735	136,494
Small Family Households	9,991	13,858	23,783	17,373	68,129
Large Family Households	2,914	4,107	7,631	5,520	20,641
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	10,228	9,180	14,556	9,742	40,096
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	9,437	6,948	9,672	5,679	19,237
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	5,943	6,981	10,970	6,554	13,746

Table 9 – Total Households Table

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	1,181	869	1,068	409	3,527	325	207	235	169	936
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	1,233	1,685	1,758	924	5,600	82	379	687	741	1,889
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	1,765	1,809	2,252	1,210	7,036	176	410	1,471	1,105	3,162
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	14,579	9,991	5,732	346	30,648	6,659	4,799	5,328	1,472	18,258

	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
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,803	6,224	10,732	5,391	25,150	1,903	2,666	7,267	6,127	17,963
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	2,101	0	0	0	2,101	996	0	0	0	996

Table 10 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2016-2020 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
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	18,747	14,365	10,793	2,882	46,787	7,236	5,811	7,703	3,464	24,214

	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
Having none of four housing problems	9,780	9,216	20,318	13,665	52,979	5,127	9,240	22,308	19,728	56,403
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 11 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	6,248	8,816	9,083	24,147	1,662	2,359	4,833	8,854
Large Related	1,930	2,299	2,134	6,363	247	735	1,734	2,716
Elderly	6,530	3,222	2,122	11,874	5,618	3,724	4,280	13,622
Other	5,931	5,152	4,667	15,750	1,476	1,250	2,664	5,390
Total need by income	20,639	19,489	18,006	58,134	9,003	8,068	13,511	30,582

Table 12 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	0	0	5,664	5,664	1,437	1,544	0	2,981
Large Related	0	0	1,148	1,148	209	426	410	1,045
Elderly	5,020	1,413	562	6,995	4,032	2,207	1,690	7,929
Other	0	5,378	2,910	8,288	1,339	0	0	1,339
Total need by income	5,020	6,791	10,284	22,095	7,017	4,177	2,100	13,294

Table 13 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	2,437	2,814	3,209	1,625	10,085	189	596	1,227	1,128	3,140
Multiple, unrelated family households	438	662	784	418	2,302	62	221	898	733	1,914
Other, non-family households	149	187	205	205	746	15	55	64	10	144
Total need by income	3,024	3,663	4,198	2,248	13,133	266	872	2,189	1,871	5,198

Table 14 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2016-2020 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 15 – Crowding Information – 2/2

The 2024 HHPS, prepared for the City by SMS Research and Marketing Services, Inc., is a comprehensive set of housing data prepared for a consortium of state and county housing agencies (HAs). The study identifies current housing conditions including demand, supply, and pricing of residential units over time. It also provides an update on the housing inventory and rental housing data. The 2024 HHPS includes current housing issues, including of access to transportation, sustainable affordability, tourism, homelessness, and housing for persons with special needs (See Appendix 7 – 2024 HHPS).

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

According to the Self-Sufficiency Income Standard Estimates prepared in December 2023 by DBEDT, in 2022, a single adult living in Honolulu needed to earn an hourly wage of $19.84 to be able to meet his/her basic needs and to be economically self-sufficient. Although Honolulu had the second lowest self-sufficiency income requirements for single adults, it had the highest self- sufficiency income requirements for a single adult with children. In addition, Honolulu has the highest housing and childcare costs among the counties.

The figure below provides the monthly budgets for selected family types living in Honolulu.

Category	Family Type				
	One Adult	Two Adult Family	One Adult + One Preschooler	One Adult + One Preschooler + One School-age	Two Adult + One Preschooler + One School-age
Housing	$1,705	$1,705	$2,240	$2,240	$2,240
Childcare	$0	$0	$926	$1,468	$1,468
Food	$436	$873	$702	$1,147	$1,606
Transportation	$182	$293	$182	$197	$303
Health Care	$144	$367	$376	$520	$545
Miscellaneous	$247	$324	$443	$557	$616
Taxes	$777	$843	$1,135	$1,541	$1,422
Total	$3,491	$4,405	$6,004	$7,672	$8,201
Self-Sufficiency Income Requirement					
Hourly	$19.84	$12.51	$34.12	$43.59	$23.30
Monthly	$3,491	$4,405	$6,004	$7,672	$8,201
Annual	$41,896	$52,861	$72,053	$92,061	$98,407
Percent by Which Self-Sufficiency Budget Is Above or Below (-) Selected Income Benchmarks					
Poverty Threshold	168.0%	151.0%	242.1%	247.5%	208.3%
Minimum Wage	67.9%	5.9%	188.7%	268.8%	97.1%

Figure 3: Monthly Self-Sufficiency Family Budgets for Selected Family Types, Honolulu County, 2022

Comparing the 2022 family incomes with the self-sufficiency income standards, 42.9 percent (42.9%) of single person households had incomes below the relevant self-sufficiency standard statewide.

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.

According to the 2024 PIT Count there were 246 sheltered DV victims and 284 unsheltered DV victims on Oahu. Oahu DV victims are hampered by the state's high rate of homelessness, coupled with the general lack of affordable housing, high cost of living, and limited options for stable housing.

In 2011, the HHPS started to identify housing-related issues among persons belonging to seven (7) special needs populations in Hawaii. The following are the populations with special needs:

1) The elderly (age 62 and older) and frail elderly (elderly with physical or mental limitations that may interfere with their ability to independently perform activities of daily living)
2) Persons with alcohol and/or other drug addiction
3) Disabled persons
4) Persons living with HIV or AIDS

5) Persons with severe mental illness
6) Victims of DV
7) Emancipated foster youth

Estimating the number of persons in special needs populations who need housing is challenging for a variety of reasons. First, even if we have a population estimate for a special needs category, there is rarely any count of persons in that category who need housing.

Although there are challenges in estimating the number of special needs persons who need housing, attempting to estimate the size of this population is critical to ensuring the availability of adequate funding for special needs housing support. The following are some estimates of the number of persons in each special needs population. Please note that the counts are duplicated across categories and not every person with a special need requires housing.

- According to the 2023 ACS, there are 196,331 elderly (65+).
- According to the 2023 ACS, there are 61,641 elderly (65+) with any disability (non-institutionalized).
- According to the 2023 ACS, there are 35,652 elderly (65+) living alone.
- According to the Substance Abuse & Mental Health Svcs. Admin. Behavioral Health Barometer, Hawai'i Volume 6, Released 2020, data from 2019 Survey, there are 5,217 substance abuse offenders in treatment programs.
- According to the Substance Abuse & Mental Health Svcs. Admin. Behavioral Health Barometer, Hawai'i Volume 6, Released 2020, data from 2019 Survey, there are 97,000 persons with substance abuse.
- According to the National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV) 17th Annual Domestic Violence Counts Report, there were 847 DV victims/survivors served on on September 7, 2022.
- According to the NNEDV 17th Annual Domestic Violence Counts Report, 316 DV victims/survivors provided shelter on September 7, 2022.
- According to the NNEDV 17th Annual Domestic Violence Counts Report, 51 DV requests were unmet due to lack of resources on September 7, 2022.
- According to the Hawaii HIV/AIDS Surveillance 2022 Annual Report, there are 5,040 persons living with HIV/AIDS.
- According to the Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration Behavioral Health Barometer, Hawaii Volume 6, Released 2020, based on data from 2019, there are 45,000 persons with severe mental illness, adults 18+ (2017-2019 annual average).
- According to the Hawaii DHS Data Book 2021, there are 88 foster care children exiting because of emancipation.
- According to the 2023 Hawaii Paroling Authority Annual Statistical Report, there were 447 parolees and 345 exiting offenders in FY 2023.

What are the most common housing problems?

Based on the data in CHAS Table 10, there are six (6) common housing problems:

1) Substandard Housing – Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities
2) Severely Overcrowded – With > 1.5 people per room (and complete with kitchen and plumbing)
3) Overcrowded with 1.0 – 1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)
4) Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)
5) Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)
6) Zero/negative income (and none of the above problems)

According to the 2016-2020 CHAS data, the housing cost burden greater than 50 percent (50%) of income with 48,906 households who were either renters or homeowners was the leading most common housing problem followed by housing cost burden greater than 30 percent (30%) of income with 43,113 households who were either renters or homeowners. The next issue was overcrowding with 10,198 households who were either renters or homeowners.

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

Cost burden was most intense among households where renters' AMI was zero percent (0%) to thirty percent (30%). These households 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

Low-income individuals and families with children (especially ELI) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered participate or become tenants under Federal & State Public Housing Programs. According to the HPHA Annual Report Fiscal Year 2023, tenants' characteristics are as follows:

- HPHA houses "Low Income" families earning 80% AMI or less
    - Honolulu Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) AMI, family of four (4) for FY23 =

$90,640

- At least 40 percent (40%) of Federal family public housing units are restricted to "ELI" families earning 30% AMI or less

In 2016, the HPHA successfully exhausted the Section 8 HCV waitlist, after ten (10) years of being closed due to the amount of applicants requesting vouchers. The HPHA is now working toward assisting new residents suffering hardship with their housing needs.

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 Mayor's Office of Housing has defined At-Risk Homeless as: Families or individuals who are being evicted within forty-five (45) days from private dwelling units or are being discharged within forty-five (45) days from institutions in which they have been residents for more than thirty (30) consecutive days; and 1) no subsequent residences have been identified, and 2) they lack the resources and support networks needed to obtain access to housing.

HUD requires areas that receive HUD CoC funding to conduct annual PIT Count. On Oahu, these counts are conducted by PIC, the City's DCS, and the State DHS. PIT Count is a count of the number of people experiencing homelessness on a single day.

According to Section 401 of the HEARTH Act, "At Risk of Homelessness" is defined as:

> ''(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 (30%) 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

The following housing characteristics have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness: housing cost burdens of greater than 50%, overcrowding from sharing housing with other individuals and/or families, and poor housing history that includes evictions. In addition, a lack

of supportive services can increase the risk of homelessness, especially for special needs populations.

Discussion

Honolulu, as well as other counties, has been experiencing the affordable housing crisis for a long while. The City's DPP General Plan – Housing and Communities (Amended 11/2021) stated three (3) objectives that are even more relevant today: 1) To ensure a balanced mix of housing opportunities and choices for all residents at prices they can afford.; 2) To minimize speculation in land and housing.; and 3) To provide residents with a choice of living environments that are reasonably close to employment, schools, recreation, and commercial centers, and that are adequately served by transportation networks and public utilities.. The General Plan's first objective in providing "housing opportunities and choices for all residents" should pertain not only to new housing but also to that of retaining existing housing.

As previously stated in the 2016-2020 CHAS data of housing-related issues, many households reside in dwellings that are fraught with issues such as substandard housing and severe overcrowding. The cost burdens only add to a decrease in quality of life. The City's 2023 Housing Plan, Revised Edition details the city's strategies to increase housing inventory. The 2023 Housing Plan – Revised Edition can be found at: https://www8.honolulu.gov/housing/plan/

The challenge of obtaining an accurate count is universal. The most utilized methods are data through the HMIS database and the PIT Count. Both have their strengths and collectively, provide information on our homeless population.

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

Specifically according to 24 CFR 91.305 - Housing and homeless needs assessment:

> "…to the extent that any racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole, assessment of that specific need shall be included. For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group in a category of need is at least ten (10) percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole."

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	30,710	10,195	0
White	6,087	1,771	0
Black / African American	850	149	0
Asian	13,173	5,389	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	184	45	0
Pacific Islander	3,551	943	0
Hispanic	2,862	895	0

Table 16 – Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	29,026	9,571	0
White	6,814	1,351	0
Black / African American	1,442	75	0
Asian	9,811	5,573	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	0	0
Pacific Islander	3,219	762	0
Hispanic	3,499	448	0

Table 17 – Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	36,559	24,628	0
White	10,228	4,158	0
Black / African American	1,383	236	0
Asian	13,255	13,365	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	73	4	0
Pacific Islander	3,261	1,997	0
Hispanic	3,108	1,121	0

Table 18 – Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	17,858	21,891	0
White	4,672	3,790	0
Black / African American	934	497	0
Asian	7,059	11,250	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	25	0
Pacific Islander	1,195	1,619	0
Hispanic	1,762	1,337	0

Table 19 – Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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

Based on the 2016 - 2020 CHAS for Disproportionally Greater Need 0 percent (0%) to 30 percent (30%) AMI – Asians (13,173) experienced one (1) or more of the four (4) housing problems (e.g., lacks complete kitchen facilities, lacks complete plumbing facilities, more than one (1) person per room, cost burden greater than 30%), followed by Whites (6,087), Pacific Islanders (3,551), Hispanics (2,862), Blacks/African Americans (850), and lastly by American Indians, Alaska Natives (184). Similarly those who experienced Disproportionally Greater Need 30 percent (30%) to 50 percent (50%) AMI – Asians (9,811), followed by Whites (6,814), Hispanics (3,219), Pacific Islanders (3,219), Blacks/African Americans (1,442), and lastly by American Indians, Alaska Natives (35). Both tables show that more Asians have one or more of the four housing problems than any other ethnic group listed in the tables above.

Moreover, those who experienced Disproportionally Greater Need 50 percent (50%) to 80 percent (80%) AMI – Asians (13,255) experienced one (1) or more of the four (4) housing problems (e.g., lacks complete kitchen facilities, lacks complete plumbing facilities, more than one (1) person per room, cost burden greater than 30 percent (30%), followed by Whites (10,228), Pacific Islanders (3,261), Hispanics (3,108), Blacks/African Americans (1,383), and lastly by American Indians, Alaska Natives (73). Those who experienced Disproportionally Greater Need 80 percent (80%) to 100 percent (100%) AMI – Asians (7,059), followed by Whites (4,672), Hispanics (1,762), Pacific Islanders (1,195), Blacks/African Americans (934), and lastly by American Indians, Alaska Natives (15).

The demographic composition of Hawaii is very diverse in comparison to the contiguous U.S. The traditional broad ethnic/racial categories do not accurately portray the various ethnic groups found

within the State. Moreover, the diversity of cultures and historical circumstances are not factored into the standard occupancy person-to-space ratio. The standard recognizes a situation as an overcrowding problem while others may not.

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

In addition to 24 CFR 91.305 – Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment, HUD also 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%) higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

In the CHAS tables below, severe housing problems covered 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 (50%) 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	25,983	14,907	0
White	5,319	2,543	0
Black / African American	751	254	0
Asian	10,726	7,822	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	184	45	0
Pacific Islander	3,011	1,493	0
Hispanic	2,599	1,161	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	20,176	18,456	0
White	5,088	3,076	0
Black / African American	1,242	275	0
Asian	6,120	9,267	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	0	0
Pacific Islander	2,365	1,633	0
Hispanic	2,494	1,458	0

Table 21 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	18,496	42,626	0
White	5,103	9,306	0
Black / African American	617	1,001	0
Asian	6,609	20,033	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	44	33	0
Pacific Islander	1,955	3,316	0
Hispanic	1,738	2,506	0

Table 22 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	6,346	33,393	0
White	1,179	7,271	0
Black / African American	140	1,287	0
Asian	3,005	15,277	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	25	0
Pacific Islander	615	2,199	0
Hispanic	532	2,567	0

Table 23 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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

According to the 2016 - 2020 CHAS data for Disproportionally Greater Need 0 percent (0%) to 30 percent (30%) AMI – Asians (10,726) experienced one (1) or more of the four (4) severe housing problems (e.g., lacks complete kitchen facilities, lacks complete plumbing facilities, more than 1.5 persons per room, cost burden greater than 50 percent (50%), followed by Whites (5,319), Pacific Islanders (3,011), Hispanics (2,599), Blacks/African Americans (751), and lastly by American Indians, Alaska Natives (184). Similarly those that experienced Disproportionally Greater Need 30 percent (30%) to 50 percent (50%) AMI – Asians (6,120), followed by Whites (5,088), Hispanics (2,494), Pacific Islanders (2,365), Blacks/African Americans (1,242), and lastly by American Indians, Alaska Natives (35).

Moreover, among those who experienced Disproportionally Greater Need 50 percent (50%) to 80 percent (80%) AMI – Asians (6,609) experienced one (1) or more of the four (4) severe housing problems (e.g., lacks complete kitchen facilities, lacks complete plumbing facilities, more than one (1) person per room, cost burden greater than 50 percent (50%), followed by Whites (5,103), Pacific Islanders (1,955), Hispanics (1,738), Blacks/African Americans (617), and lastly by American Indians, Alaska Natives (44). Among those who experienced Disproportionally Greater Need 80 percent (80%) to 100 percent (100%) AMI – Asians (3,005) were followed by Whites (1,179), Pacific Islanders (615), Hispanics (532), Blacks/African Americans (140), and American Indians, Alaska Natives (15).

As mentioned in the previous section, the demographic composition of Hawaii is very diverse in comparison to the contiguous U.S. The traditional broad ethnic/racial categories do not accurately portray the various ethnic groups found within the State. Moreover, within the State and Honolulu County, the ethnic/racial breakdown is typically Asians, Whites, followed by Pacific Islanders, Hispanics, Blacks/African Americans, and/or American Indians, Alaska Natives. The diversity of cultures as well as historical backgrounds are also not considered which may affect the standard occupancy person-to-space ratio. For example, some may not consider a situation as an overcrowding problem (e.g., multi-generational living environment), whereas others consider it to be an issue.

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:

As mentioned in the previous section, 24 CFR 91.305 – Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment and HUD consider 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%) higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

In the CHAS table below, the housing cost burdens are categorized into: 1. Less than and/or equal to 30 percent (30%), 2. Thirty percent (30%) to 50 percent (50%), 3. Greater than 50 percent (50%), and 4. No / negative income (not computed).

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	195,181	63,400	54,912	3,391
White	40,838	17,433	15,297	823
Black / African American	3,618	2,367	2,576	25
Asian	97,287	24,094	19,616	1,527
American Indian, Alaska Native	189	89	228	10
Pacific Islander	13,616	4,732	4,161	275
Hispanic	10,870	5,806	6,086	381

Table 24 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Discussion:

Based on the 2016-2020 CHAS data, Table 24 indicates that as a jurisdiction as a whole, 61 percent (61%) of Honolulu's households experienced a housing cost burden less than and/or equal to 30 percent (30%) or spent more than 30 percent (30%) of their gross household income on housing. About 20 percent (20%) of households experienced a housing cost burden of 30 percent (30%) to 50 percent (50%), or spent more than 30 percent (30%) to 50 percent (50%) of their gross household income on housing; and approximately 17 percent (17%) of households experienced a housing cost burden greater

than 50 percent (50%), or spent more than 50 percent (50%) of their gross household income on housing.

The data illustrates that although considered a “paradise,” Honolulu households have a great housing cost burden. In addition to soaring housing costs, other factors include high rental and steep utility costs, above average transportation/gasoline expenses, and expensive grocery costs as the majority of the food products are from the U.S. mainland.

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

Further analysis of the racial and ethnicity data to determine if there is a disproportionately greater need should be conducted, in particular, the Asian, White, and Pacific Islander categories within Honolulu County.
For further information, please see Appendix 8 for Racial and Ethnic Group Data in CHAS and Census tables.

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?

Please see earlier discussions presented in sections NA-15, NA-20, and NA-25.

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?

The CHAS data presented is not specific enough to account for the City's Asian, White, and Pacific Island ethnic groups.

For further information, please see Appendix 9 for the State of Hawaii, Office of Planning – Census Thematic Maps by Detailed Race Categories.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The State DHS – HPHA is the sole statewide PHA which provides Hawaii residents with affordable housing and shelter without discrimination. Furthermore, HPHA does not discriminate in admission or access to, or treatment or employment in its programs and activities. HPHA efforts focus on developing affordable rental and supportive housing, public housing and the efficient and fair delivery of housing services to the people of Hawaii. HPHA also does not discriminate against any person on the basis of disability/handicap, race, color, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, familial status, marital status, national or ethnic origin, religion, age, or HIV infection.

HPHA was created by the Territorial Legislature in 1935 to provide safe and sanitary housing for low-income residents of Hawaii. Two (2) years later, the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 made federal construction funds available. Currently, HPHA is governed by a Board of eleven (11) directors representing a cross section of public and private entities. The members meet monthly to oversee the Authority and to provide guidance concerning policy matters. Their mission is as follows: The HPHA is committed to promoting adequate and affordable housing, economic opportunity and a suitable living environment, for low-income families and individuals, free from discrimination.

According to the HPHA's 2023 Annual Report (see Appendix 10), the HPHA Federal and State Low-Income Public Housing programs combine to serve over 5,200 families or approximately 13,000 individuals. HPHA's portfolio includes 85 properties which consist of 6,270 units of public housing:

- 5,406 units are HUD subsidized.
- 864 units are State (non-subsidy).
- Units on Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Maui, and Hawaii (Note: Unit sizes range from studio to five (5) bedrooms).

In order to qualify for a federal housing program, the applicant must meet the following requirements:

- Must be 18 years old or older, single, or a family of two (2) or more individuals who intend to live together as a family unit and whose income and resources are available to meet their needs.
- Meets income limits set forth by HUD (Annual Gross Income):

# of Persons	Oahu	Hawaii	Kauai	Maui
1	$77,950	$62,100	$74,350	$69,850
2	$89,100	$70,950	$84,950	$79,800
3	$100,250	$79,800	$95,550	$89,800

4	$111,350	$88,650	$106,200	$99,750
5	$120,300	$95,750	$114,700	$107,750
6	$129,200	$102,850	$123,200	$115,750
7	$138,100	$109,950	$131,700	$123,700
8	$147,000	$117,050	$140,150	$131,700
9	$155,900	$124,100	$148,700	$139,650
10	$164,800	$131,200	$157,200	$147,650

Figure 4: 2024 HUD Yearly Gross Income Limits

- No outstanding balance due to HPHA.
- Personal conduct will not be detrimental to the project or its residents.
- Not been a former tenant evicted since 1985.
- Meet the occupancy requirements set forth by HPHA.

Additionally, HPHA manages seven (7) different types of rental assistance or subsidy programs. The Section 8 HCV Program, commonly known as "Section 8," is a HUD program established to provide Tenant-Based voucher rental subsidies for units that are chosen by the tenant in the private market. 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, Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers, Performance-Based Contract Administration (project- based) vouchers, Tenant Protection vouchers, Foster Youth Initiative Vouchers and Section 8 Project-Based vouchers. The State of Hawaii provides the HPHA with limited funding for a Rent Supplement program that is similar to the federal program providing shallow rent subsidies for units statewide.

The Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH) is an agency of HUD. Its mission is to ensure safe, decent, and affordable housing, create opportunities for residents' self-sufficiency and economic independence, and assure the fiscal integrity of all program participants. The PIH Information Center (or also known as PIC) utilized data (e.g., PIH's inventories, etc.) from various entities such as HAs and HUD Offices, etc.

The latest PIC data shows that approximately 3,396 Tenant-Based vouchers and a total of 186 special purpose vouchers for a family reunification program and for people with disabilities were issued. The average annual income among those that were issued Tenant-Based vouchers was $17,296. With regards to race and ethnic backgrounds of the residents, a total of 1,514 Tenant-Based vouchers were issued to Asians, followed by Pacific Islanders (1,091), Whites (640), Blacks/African Americans (113), and American Indians/Alaska Natives (38). Overall, Not Hispanics and Hispanics were issued 2,959 and 437 Tenant-Based vouchers, respectively.

Tables 25 through 28 represent public housing data for Honolulu only. Additional information on HPHA's activities, reports and studies can be found by going to their website homepage at: http://www.hpha.hawaii.gov/index.html.

Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	38	0	3,593	0	3,396	0	8	178

Table 25 – Public Housing by Program Type

***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	9,755	0	17,074	0	17,296	0	5,010
Average length of stay	0	6	0	9	0	9	0	0
Average Household size	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	9	0	822	0	765	0	0

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# 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 26 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

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

Table 27 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

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

Table 28 – 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:

HPHA's Compliance Office provides oversight to ensure that programs and activities operate according to Federal and State requirements, agency policies, fair housing laws and regulations. Specifically, the Compliance Office covers fair housing, accessibility, reasonable accommodations (R.A.), language access, the Violence Against Women's Act (VAWA), Declarations of Trust, and Uniform Relocation Act.

The Compliance Office worked with EMG Corporation to address barriers to accessibility at HPHA properties. Site assessments for mobility and visual/hearing accessibility were completed at all HPHA federal and state public housing properties, management offices and administrative offices. A Needs Assessment report was created with input from advocacy groups and the public, and a Transition Plan was drafted.

As of June 30, 2023, out of a total of 5,595 units, 380 units or 6.79% were accessible for mobility and 195 units or 3.49% were accessible for the visual/hearing impaired. With another 12 units for mobility and 16 units for the visual/hearing impaired currently under construction.

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

The HPHA's 2025-2029 Five-Year Plan identified the following goals and specific objectives, relative to the immediate needs of Public Housing and HCV holders:

GOAL 1: Increase the Availability and Accessibility of Housing Assistance

Objective 1.a - Maximize the amount of assistance the agency can provide with the resources currently available to it.

Objective 1.b - Provide targeted assistance to families at or below 30% of the applicable area median income (AMI) within each county.

GOAL 2: Improve the quality of Existing Housing Programs

Objective 2.a - Meet or exceed HUD's standards for overall program performance.

Objective 2.b - Improve living environments and quality of life for public housing participants

Objective 2.c - Improve general administrative proficiency and reduce administrative burden.

Objective 2.d - Increase customer satisfaction for program participants and landlords.

GOAL 3: Promote Greater Economic Self-Sufficiency for Program Particpants

Objective 3.a - Increase access to employment opportunities for program participants.

Objective 3.b - Explore partnerships with other state/local agencies and community-based organizations to provide additional services and/or housing assistance.

Goal 4: Develop and Increase Affordable Housing Opportunities

Objective 4.a - Increase the number of affordable housing units statewide by pursuing opportunities for public-private partnerships and mixed-finance redevelopment, where feasible.

Objective 4.b - Explore opportunities to utilize the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program, where feasible.

Objective 4.c - Explore opportunities to project-base HCV assistance at state-owned public housing projects, HPHA owned or privately owned development projects, demonstration projects.

Objective 4.d - Apply for additional tenant-based rental assistance and competitive grant funding as opportunities arise and if the administrative capacity exists.

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

Overall, the aforementioned is 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

The City continues to collaborate and coordinate among city, state, and federal governments, community groups, non-profits, faith-based organizations, businesses, and concerned citizens toward providing relief to the homeless and those at-risk of homelessness, as well as to the residents and visitors who share Oahu's public spaces. In particular, the following are general City initiatives that are currently underway to address the various populations in need:

Developing and Preserving Affordable Housing. Through partnerships with non-profit housing developers to promote the development and preservation of affordable housing, as well as coordinating with other City departments to develop a comprehensive housing policy which includes housing developments inside and outside the TOD areas.

Stimulating Jobs and Workforce Development. Through the City's DCS WorkHawaii Division which provides extensive services to job seekers and prospective employers. The Mayor's Office of Economic Development is also working in partnership with Oahu's businesses, non-profit groups, and communities to support economic growth and enhance the quality of life in the City.

Maximizing Federal Funds. Through various federally funded programs such as CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA, CoC Programs, Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Programs, Loans for Homeowners, and Rental Assistance.

Recognizing Veterans. The City gives a priority of services to veterans and some spouses, consistent with federal law, through programs such as Employment Counseling and Career Guidance, Job Bank Services, and Occupation Skills Training.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Affordable Housing and Homelessness were identified as the top two (2) priorities for those who participated in this year's ConPlan Housing and Community Needs Survey.

The City utilizes the PIT Count to provide essential data on the state of homelessness within the City and State. The PIT Count is a requirement of HUD for PIC, and is a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night in January. "Under Section 578.7 of the CoC Program interim rule, CoCs must plan and conduct, at least biennially, a PIT Count of homeless persons within the geographic area." The PIT Count provides the community and homeless assistance providers with data needed to understand the number and characteristics of persons who are homeless at one PIT. The PIT Count also provides policy makers with data needed to effectively allocate resources aimed at ending and preventing homelessness.

The 2024 Hawaii Statewide PIT Count Report (See Appendix 3) which was conducted on January 22, 2024, disclosed the following:

- A 12 percent (12%) increase in the numbers of homeless individuals on Oahu to 4,494 from 4,028 persons in 2023.
- A 4 percent (4%) increase in the number of sheltered population to 1,728 from 1,663 persons in 2023.
- A 17 percent (17%) increase in the number of unsheltered population to 2,766 from 2,365 persons in 2023.
- A 5 percent (5%) decrease in the number of homeless veterans to 247 from 261 in 2023. Since 2015 the homeless veteran population decreased by 45 percent (45%) coinciding with the Oahu Veterans initiative.
- A 18 percent (18%) increase in the number of people in homeless families to 1,123 from 947 in 2023.
- A 15 percent (15%) increase in the number of homeless children (under 18 years of age) to 647 from 559 in 2023.
- The highest number of unsheltered homeless persons live in the Waianae Coast followed by Downtown Honolulu.

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):

Veteran individuals experiencing homelessness have seen a steady and significant decrease since 2015, with both sheltered and unsheltered populations decreasing by at least 45% from 2015 to 2024. Over the last few years, there has been added attention to the veteran subpopulation through the Oahu Veterans Initiative to end veteran homelessness. Veteran homelessness remained relatively stable from 2023 to 2024, with the number of total veterans decreasing by 5% from 261 in 2023 to 247 in 2024.



Figure 5: PIT Count Veteran Population 2015-2024

Of the 647 children in the 2024 PIT count, 12 were unaccompanied minors and 635 were children in families. The number of children experiencing homelessness on Oahu has decreased by 52 percent (52%) since 2015. Sheltered children decreased by 55 percent (55%) from 1,174 in 2015 to 532 in 2024. Both sheltered and unsheltered have experienced and increase since 2022.



Figure 6: PIT Count Keiki (Child) Population 2015-2024

The number of individuals in families (households with adults and children) steadily decreased from 2,340 in 2015 to 933 in 2022, with a slight increase to 1,123 in 2024. Overall the number of individuals in families has decreased by more than half since 2015.

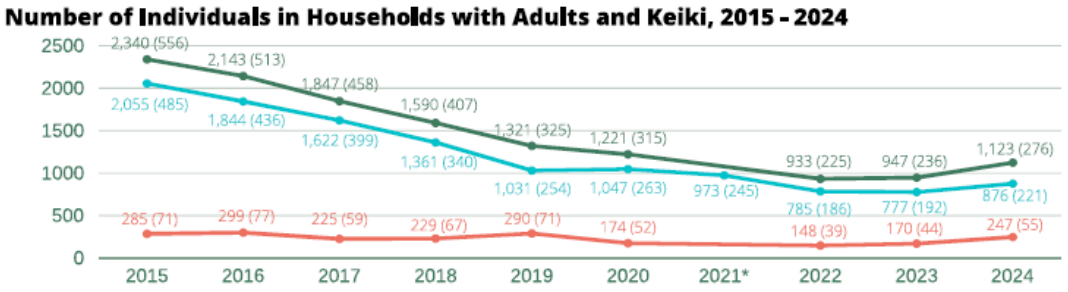


Figure 7: PIT Count Number of Individuals in Household with Adults and Keiki (Child), 2015-2024

The 2024 PIT Report includes a report on homeless residential housing programs and tracked the average number of days enrolled for its clients. A shorter length of stay in shelter programs denotes a briefer period of homelessness, and reflects the extent to which our homeless service system can quickly respond to homelessness when it occurs. In 2024, the overall average length of stay for all household types was 190 days for Emergency Shelter, 265 days for Transitional Housing, and 160 for Vet Safe Haven. Compared to the 2023 PIT count, Emergency Shelter decreased by 23 percent (23%), Transitional Housing decreased by 23 percent (23%), and Vet Safe Haven decreased by 18 percent (18%). All program types experienced a decrease in average length of stay as compared to the 2023 Point in Time Count.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race	Sheltered	Unsheltered (optional)
White	145	438
Black or African-American	91	81
Asian	208	120
American Indian or Alaska Native	11	10
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	703	795
Multiple Races	526	-
Unknown	2	796
Ethnicity	Total	
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	3,325	
Hispanic/Latino	309	

Alternate Data Source Name: 2024 PIC Point-in-Time Count

Children and the families of veterans.

According to the 2024 Point-in-Time count, there were 221 families with children in shelters, which is less than the amount of 441 in 2023. For unsheltered families with children, the count was 134 individuals, which is less than the count of 170 in 2023.

The 2024 count for veterans in shelters was 123. The prior year's count was 153. For unsheltered veterans, the latest count was 124. This is up from 2023 count of 108. The Point-in-Time count does not cover families of veterans.

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

According to the 2024 PIT count, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) and multi-racial individuals made up the largest percentages of the PIT Count population. 51% of the overall PIT Count identified NHPI as either their only race or part of their multiracial identity. 79% of multi-racial individuals indicated having NHPI racial background. 22% of the 2024 PIT count population identified as more than one race.

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 increasing. The 2024 Point-in-Time Count Report established the profile of homelessness in the City, which is provided in Table 29 below.

	2022		2023		2024	
Region	**Total**	**Percent**	**Total**	**Percent**	**Total**	**Percent**
1. Downtown Honolulu	622	26%	530	22%	659	24%
2. East Honolulu	575	24%	528	22%	548	20%
3. Ewa	318	14%	301	13%	428	15%
4. Kaneohe to Waimanalo	152	7%	170	7%	173	6%
5. Wahiawa to North Shore	166	7%	152	6%	130	5%
6. Upper Windward	98	4%	54	2%	45	2%
7. Waianae Coast	424	18%	630	27%	783	28%
TOTAL	2355	100%	2365	100%	2766	100%

Table 29 – Regional Distribution of Unsheltered Homeless, 2022-2024

Alternate Data Source Name: 2024 PIC PIT Count

Discussion:

The 2024 PIT Count Report, which represents a snapshot of the homeless population on Oahu, was conducted on January 23, 2024, from 6:00 – 10:00 p.m. in order to count the number of unsheltered

individuals on Oahu. During this time, PIC had over 300 volunteers join them in canvassing neighborhoods, beaches, and urban centers to find and survey individuals who identified themselves as being homeless on the night of January 22, 2024. The objective of the 2024 PIT Count was to collect demographic data, information about the nature of individuals' homelessness, and data that could be used to provide outreach and services to these individuals at a later date.

The total homeless count on Oahu continues to increase from 4,028 in 2023 to 4,494 in 2024. In 2013, Oahu also saw a slight increase in individuals in families experiencing homelessness, from 947 in 2023 to 1,123 in 2024. The number of children in homeless families increased from 559 in 2023 to 647 in 2024. The number of veterans experiencing homelessness on Oahu registered a five percent (5%) decrease from 261 in 2023 to 247 in 2024. Since 2015 the homeless veteran population decreased by 45 percent (45%) coinciding with the Oahu Veterans Initiate to end veteran homelessness. The total unsheltered population increased by seventeen percent (17%) from 2,365 in 2023 to 2,766 in 2024. The sheltered population increased twelve percent (12%) from 1,663 in 2023 to 1,728 in 2024. There are 969 chronically homeless persons, of whom 72% are unsheltered. The majority of the chronically homeless live in the Downtown to East Honolulu areas, due most likely to the high availability of services, e.g., mental health services, doctors, and shelters. Recent trends indicate that Oahu shelters are housing an increasing number of homeless individuals who report a physical, developmental or other disability, with 244 identified in 2023, compared with 426 in 2024.

From 2015-2024 there has been a fifty-two percent (52%) decrease in homeless family individuals, coinciding with the City’s focus on affordable housing targeting homeless and formerly homeless persons, and the public-private partnership Kahauiki Village, targeting homeless families. Furthermore, service providers on Oahu also implemented a CES for single adults, families, youth, Veterans, and DV sub-populations. The CES has prioritized housing resources for homeless individuals based on vulnerability and severity of service needs to ensure that people who need assistance the most can receive it in a timely manner.

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

Introduction:

According to HUD, the following are key definitions with regard to special needs populations:

- **Adults with HIV/AIDS** – Adults who have been diagnosed with AIDS and/or have tested positive for HIV.
- **Adults with SMI** – Adults with severe and persistent mental illness or emotional impairment that seriously limits a person's ability to live independently. Adults with SMI must also meet the qualifications identified in the term for "disability" (e.g., "is expected to be long-continuing or indefinite duration").
- **Adults with Substance Use Disorder** – Adults with substance abuse problem (e.g., alcohol abuse, drug abuse, or both). Adults with a substance use disorder must also meet the qualifications identified in the term for "disability" (e.g., "is expected to be long-continuing or indefinite duration").
- **Disability** – An individual with one (1) or more of the following conditions: A physical, mental, or emotional impairment, including an impairment caused by alcohol or drug abuse, post-traumatic stress disorder, or brain injury that is expected to be long-continuing or of indefinite duration; Substantially impedes the individual's ability to live independently; and could be improved by the provision of more suitable housing conditions. A developmental disability, as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002); or Diagnosed with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or any condition arising from the etiologic agency for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV).
- **Elderly** – A person at least 62 years of age.
- **Frail Elderly** – An elderly person who is unable to perform at least three (3) "activities of daily living" comprising of eating, bathing, grooming, dressing, or home management activities.
- **Survivors of DV** – Adults who are currently experiencing homelessness because they are fleeing DV, dating violence, sexual assaults, or stalking.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	3,602
Area incidence of AIDS	20
Rate per population	1.2
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	22
Rate per population (3 years of data)	1.4
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIC (PLWH)	5,040
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	5.3
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	76

Table 30 – HOPWA Data

Data Source: The annual HIV Surveillance Report provides an overview on the current epidemiology of HIV disease in the United States and dependent areas. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) funds state and territorial health departments to collect surveillance data on persons diagnosed with HIV infection; all personal identifiers are removed from these data before being transmitted to CDC via a secure data network. Data are analyzed by CDC and then displayed by age, race, sex, transmission category, and jurisdiction (where appropriate). Specifically, the data for the State of Hawaii came from the HIV Surveillance Annual Report 2022 by the State DOH.

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	0
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	0
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	0

Table 31 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

“Elderly” are people aged 62 and up. Individuals 75 and up are recognized as a population with different needs than those 62-74. The elderly are individuals 62-74, while those 75 and up may be referred to as frail elderly.

“Frail Elderly” are elderly who are afflicted with physical or mental disabilities that may interfere with the ability to independently perform activities of daily living (i.e., bathing, dressing, toileting, and meal preparation).

“Persons with alcohol or other drug addictions” are persons whose impairment or disability is due to alcoholism or other drug addiction.

“Persons with disabilities” is any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; has a record of such impairment; or is regarded as having such an impairment. A physical or mental impairment includes hearing, mobility and visual impairments, chronic alcoholism, chronic mental illness, AIDS, AIDS Related Complex, and mental retardation that substantially limits one or more major life activities. Major life activities include walking, talking, hearing, seeing, breathing, learning, performing manual tasks, and caring for oneself.

“Persons with HIV/AIDS” is a person with the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or related diseases, or any conditions arising from the etiologic agent for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, including infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

“Persons with severe mental illness” are persons with a severe and persistent mental or emotional impairment that seriously limits his or her ability to live independently, and which impairment could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

“Victims of domestic violence” are victims of felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person s acts under the domestic violence or family violence laws of the jurisdiction

“Youth exiting foster care” are youth who are aging out of the foster care system.

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

Based on the draft 2024 HHPS Report, there are challenges in trying to assess the system capacity for housing persons with special needs. The report includes the data on type of facilities available and the vacancies on record.

“DV shelters” provide temporary shelter for survivors of DV. As of September 2022, there are sixteen (16) facilities statewide. The capacity of these shelters vary because they have a “no turn away” policy, meaning they will accommodate as many survivors and family members as necessary. Stays at these facilities can last as long as 120 days. During their stays, staff members work with survivors to find an appropriate longer-term residence.

A “Special Treatment Facility" is a facility that provides a therapeutic residential program for care, diagnoses, treatment or rehabilitation services for socially or emotionally distressed persons, mentally ill persons, developmentally disabled persons, and persons suffering from substance abuse. There are twenty-seven (27) facilities in the State: six (6) on Hawaii Island, three (3) on the island of Maui, and eighteen (18) on Oahu. The number of beds or vacancy levels for each facility is unclear.

“Developmental Disabilities Domiciliary Homes" are described under Chapter 333F of Hawaii Revised Statutes-Services for Persons with Developmental Disabilities or Mental Retardation. These homes provide twenty-four (24) hour supervision or care, excluding licensed nursing care, for a fee, to not more than five (5) adults with mental retardation or developmental disabilities. There are forty-seven (47) of these facilities statewide: one (1) on Hawaii Island, four (4) on Maui and forty-two (42) on Oahu. The number of beds and the occupancy rates for these facilities are unknown.

“Community Care Foster Families” serve aged and disabled persons by providing housing, supervision, direct care, and management of resident's non-medical and medical service needs. There are 1,240 homes with 3,145 beds statewide. These homes serve a mix of Medicaid and private pay patients.

"Adult Residential Care Homes (ARCH)" serve adults with minimal service needs, and assist with activities of daily living. Expanded Services Programs (EXP) and ARCH II-EXP provide 24-hour assistance with activities of daily living. These two (2) programs also provide skilled nursing services, if needed. There are 761 licensed ARCH homes providing 4,591 beds statewide.

"Assisted Living Facilities" provide a combination of housing, meal services, health care services, and personalized support services designed to respond to individual needs. There are fourteen (14) facilities providing 2,683 beds statewide.

"Hawaii's Skilled Nursing and Intermediate Care Facilities (ICF)" provide the type of care similar to those provided by ARCH homes but are housed in larger facilities. ICF provides 24-hour assistance with activities of daily living and care provided by licensed nursing and paramedical personnel on a regular long-term basis.

"Skilled nursing facilities" provide skilled nursing and related services to residents who require 24-hour medical or nursing care or rehabilitation services. There are forty-five (45) facilities providing 4,323 beds statewide.

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

The information listed below is based on the 2020 Hawaii HIV/AIDS Integrated Epidemiologic Profile & Impact of COVID-19 on HIV Testing, Diagnosis, and Medical Care Report issued in January 2023 from the Hawaii State DOH, Communicable Disease and Public Health Nursing Division, Harm Reduction Services Branch. For the full report, please visit: https://health.hawaii.gov/harmreduction/files/2023/01/Hawaii_2020-HIVAIDS-Epidemiologic-Profile_final-version_20230112.pdf

The Hawaii 2020 HIV/AIDS epidemiologic profile describes the epidemiology of HIV infections in Hawaii in 2020. The following significant findings were noted:

- Racial/ethnic distribution of 2020 general population in Hawaii
    - In 2020, 11% of Hawaii's population were of Hispanic/Latino origin. Among non-Hispanic/non-Latinos, the racial distribution was 35.7% for Asian, 21.4% for White, 20% for persons of multiple races, 9.7% for Native Hawaiian /other Pacific Islander (NHPI), 2.0% for Black/African American, and 0.2% for American Indian/Alaskan Native (AIAN). Hawaii's ethnic/racial makeup is quite different from the US general population, which consists of a much higher proportions of White (59.7%) and Black/African American (12.6%). Proportions of Hispanic/Latino (18.6%) and AIAN (1.2%) in the US general population are also higher than that of the Hawaii population (11.0% and 0.2%, respectively). In contrast, proportions of Asian (5.9%), NHPI (0.2%), and persons of multiple races (2.3%) in the US general population are much lower than that of the

Hawaii population (35.7% for Asian, 20.0% for persons of multiple races, and 9.7% for NHPI).

- Age and sex distribution of 2020 population
    - The 2020 population estimate for the State of Hawaii based on the Blended Base of Vintage 2021 was 1,455,271. Persons <13 years accounted for 15.8% while persons ≥years accounted for 31.6% of the total population. Males accounted for 50.4% while females counted for 49.6% of the total population. Females accounted for a slightly lower percentage than males among persons younger than 55 years old but accounted for a slightly higher percentage than males among persons 55 years or older (15.0% for males and 16.6% for females).
- Socioeconomic status of 2020 population
    - Socioeconomic status varied among counties. Hawaii County had the lowest median household income at $ 65,401 and the highest proportion of individuals living in poverty (19.2%), which is higher than the national average (12.8%). It also had the highest percentage of persons aged 19- 64 years living without health insurance (7.4%). Honolulu County has the lowest proportion of individuals living in poverty (8.4%) or living without health insurance (3.7%), and the highest median income ($87,772). The percentages of persons living without health insurance in Kauai County (4.9%) and Maui County (5.1%) were slightly higher than the state average (3.9%).

If the PJ will establish a preference for a HOME TBRA activity for persons with a specific category of disabilities (e.g., persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness), describe their unmet need for housing and services needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2) (ii))

Discussion:

Although public housing, Section 8, and other similar housing support programs help to mitigate the economic barriers to access housing, many special needs persons may need support or treatment services delivered to or near their residence.

Frail elderly, persons with advanced terminal illness, severe mental illness, or with a severe physical disability may be unable to live alone due to an inability to perform activities associated with daily living. The inability of some persons to live independently results in the need for shelter in group quarters or facilities that provide daily living support and that can provide or facilitate access to necessary medical treatment.

Similarly, persons with substance dependency will often enter residential facilities where treatment and counseling are integrated into the residential context. During long-term residential treatment, a substance dependent person will go through the course of treatment for addiction as well as receive counseling, job training, and other support services. Upon completion of residential treatment, persons recovering from substance addiction may move into clean and sober houses, many of which are expected to be transitional in nature.

In addition, victims of DV require shelter that provides protection from abusers and facilitates access to childcare services, financial and employment support services, and counseling. Adults with HIV/AIDS who are homeless or lack stable housing are more likely to delay HIV care, have poorer access to regular care, and are less likely to adhere to their HIV treatment. Securing stable housing is a key part of achieving successful HIV outcomes. In conclusion, if a person with special needs is able to secure affordable housing with access to needed support services, the challenge shifts from becoming sheltered to staying sheltered.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City conducted an on-line Housing and Community Needs Survey from October 31th through December 31th, 2024. The public was notified of the availability of the survey through a public notices, the NCO, CCL, various City departments, and PIC. The information was also posted on the City's website.

Of those polled, the need for Public Facilities ranked number four (4) of the top six (6) housing and community needs. The following are the various Public Facility activities listed as most critical in priority:

- Acquisition, construction or renovation of homeless facilities.
- Acquisition, construction, or renovation of childcare facilities.
- Acquisition, construction or renovation of senior centers.

Other comments received with regard to Public Facilities were:

- Service centers to provide assistance, guidance, or advice to seniors, medically fragile, people with disabilities, those who can't read or speak English well…these populations risk being seriously "left behind."
- Multiple/flexible use and disaster management and response/resiliency hubs.
- Resiliency Hubs in disparate geographic areas and underserved communities.

How were these needs determined?

The range of needs for Public Facilities was determined primarily through discussions with other key City departments, survey results and public consultation meetings.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Of those polled, the need for Public Improvements and Infrastructure ranked number three (3) of the top six (6) housing and community needs. The following are the various Public Improvement and Infrastructure activities listed as most critical in priority:

- Infrastructure improvements related to the production or preservation of affordable housing.
- Infrastructure improvements in low- and moderate-income communities.
- Construction or renovation of City-owned facilities (e.g., ADA compliance, etc.)

Other comments received with regard to Public Improvement and Infrastructure were:

- Invest in lowest income areas.

- Police, fire, and medical teams need to be properly equipped in order to do their jobs.
- Improved maintenance and staffing for City open spaces, parks and beach areas, including the Natatorium.

How were these needs determined?

The range of needs for Public Improvement and Infrastructure was determined primarily through discussions with other key City departments, survey results and public consultation meetings.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Of those polled, the need for Public Services ranked number three (3) of the top six (6) housing and community needs. The following are the various Public Service activities listed as most critical in priority:

- Mental health services
- Affordable childcare
- Addiction treatment services
- Services to address food insecurity
- Workforce development programs

Other comments received with regard to Public Services were:

- Outreach/mobile services
- More free activities for the keiki (children)
- Housing placement services should be made more readily available
- Financial and homeowner education

How were these needs determined?

The range of needs for Public Services was determined primarily through discussions with other key City departments, survey results and public consultation meetings.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The HHPS series began in 1992, where studies were conducted as comprehensive assessments summarizing Hawaii's housing market conditions. Since 1997, HHPS has included housing projections to determine the number of units needed to satisfy demand and support planning for housing agencies that produce housing. Over the years, HHPS studies have investigated a rotating list of housing issues. Some issues have remained part of the study, and others have been replaced with new topics of greater interest. New topics in the 2024 HHPS include the influence of access to public transportation on preferred housing locations, special finance options for homebuyers, a new viewpoint on homelessness, and housing for special needs groups.

Based on the draft 2024 HHPS prepared by SMS Research and Marketing Services, Inc. for the City, the following are the statistics for the needed housing units by income classification and rental units for single-family and multi-family for Honolulu County.

Needed Housing Units by Income Classification – Insert when final								
HUD Income Classification (% of AMI)								
	Less Than 30 (<30)	30% to 50%	50% to 60%	60% to 80%	80% to 120%	120% to 140%	140%to 180%	180%+
Honolulu								
Ownership Units								
Single-Family								

Multi-Family								
Rental Units								
Single-Family								
Multi-Family								

Table 32 – Needed Housing Units by Income Classification

The HHPS's ultimate objective in modeling housing supply and demand was to estimate the number of new housing units needed in Hawaii in the near future. The HHPS accomplished this in two (2) steps by 1) measuring the housing surplus or shortage and 2) estimating the number of housing units needed to balance supply and demand. The number of needed units HHPS reports is the number of additional units required to house new households after the housing markets respond with supply. It is a measure of the gap between expected demand and supply.

The process of estimating needed units is crucial to housing planning because it identifies housing units other than those that will be produced by the local market under normal conditions. Not surprisingly, in a very high-priced housing market like Hawaii's, the number of needed units is relatively high – as many as 3,500 to 6,000 units per year in recent decades.
Most of the needed units, however, are concentrated at the lowest HUD income levels. This finding suggests that the market is more effective in producing high-end units than low-end units.

The draft 2024 HHPS continues to support the major conclusions of every housing study and blue-ribbon housing task force conducted in Hawaii for the last twenty (20) years – what we need in general is more affordable housing. This conclusion is also consistent with the number one (1) priority of those polled in this ConPlan's Housing and Community Needs Survey.

Broadband and Resiliency Introduction

According to the CDBG Program Update 18-04 – Broadband and Resiliency Requirements are now required for all consolidated plans submitted on or after January 1, 2018. Therefore, discussions need to occur and partnerships must be developed to meet these requirements.

For broadband, involvement should include public and private organizations, including broadband internet service providers, and organizations engaged in narrowing the digital divide. For the critical issue of resiliency, agencies whose primary responsibilities include the management of flood prone areas, public land, or water resources and emergency management can provide expertise in raising public awareness.

The first concept is how to address the need for broadband access for low- and moderate- income residents in the communities they serve. Broadband is the common term used to refer to a high-

speed, always-on connection to the Internet. Such connection is also referred to as high-speed broadband or high-speed Internet. Specifically, the rule requires that States and localities that submit a ConPlan describe the broadband access in housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households. If low-income residents in the communities do not have such access, States and jurisdictions must consider providing broadband access to these residents in their decisions on how to invest HUD funds.

The second concept added to the ConPlan process requires jurisdictions to consider incorporating resilience to natural hazard risks, taking care to anticipate how risks will increase due to climate change, into development of the plan in order to begin addressing impacts of climate change on low- and moderate-income residents. The purpose of this rule is to require States and local governments to evaluate the availability of broadband access and the vulnerability of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households to natural hazard risks, many of which may be increasing due to climate change, in their consolidated planning efforts.

Further, where low- and moderate-income communities are at-risk of natural hazards, including those that are expected to increase due to climate change, States and local governments must consider ways to incorporate appropriate hazard mitigation and resilience into their CPD goals, codes, and standards, including the use of HUD funds to accomplish these objectives. These two (2) planning considerations reflect emerging needs of communities in this changing world. Broadband provides access to a wide range of resources, services, and products, which assist not only individuals, but also communities, in their efforts to improve their economic outlooks. Analysis of natural hazards, including the anticipated effects of climate change on those hazards, is important to help ensure that jurisdictions are aware of existing and developing vulnerabilities in the geographic areas that they serve that can threaten the health and safety of the populations they serve.

Broadband Needs Overview

Why does broadband matter? Broadband is the link that ties a community together and connects it to the world. It doesn't matter if the community is in an urban center or remote plain; high-speed Internet access is the tool that will help community members and institutions thrive.

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), part of the U.S. Department of Commerce, is the Executive Branch agency that is principally responsible for advising the President on telecommunications and information policy issues. Broadband USA is a NTIA Broadband USA program which promotes innovation and economic growth by supporting efforts to expand broadband connectivity and meaningful use across America.

The following is based on information from Broadband USA:

Government. Without an online presence, governments are slower to distribute information, address critical issues and receive feedback. Broadband reinvents the concept of "business hours," connecting citizens to government anytime and anywhere.

Community. Communities with adoption rates below 80 percent (80%) have 2,000 fewer businesses than their counterparts. Broadband access can increase home values by an average of 3.1 percent (3.1%).

Public Safety. Communities without access to real-time data experience 25 percent (25%) higher rates of lost lives, injuries and crime. Broadband enables emergency services to utilize one integrated network for coordinated response time.

Education. K-12 schools spend more than $7 billion a year on textbooks. Going digital can save schools as much as $600 per student per year.

Telehealth. Hospitals without electronic health records will spend $37 billion more over 15 years than their counterparts. Telehealth reduces hospital admissions by 25 percent (25%) and overall length of stay by 59 percent (59%).

Local Business. 97 percent (97%) of Americans search online for local products and services, but just half of small businesses have websites. Small business owners report that using broadband increases sales and costs savings, creates jobs and retains sales and jobs.

In addition to regulatory oversight of the franchised wireline cable operators, the State DCCA – Cable Television (CATV) Division works to promote and facilitate access to affordable, broadband-level telecommunications service across the State so that all residents may benefit from the many online applications, programs, and resources available, including telework, e-learning programs, and online job, health, and government services.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is the federal agency responsible for implementing and enforcing the nation's communications law and regulations. The FCC also promotes competition and investment in broadband services and facilities. As part of this work, the FCC collects and publishes data and reports on broadband availability across the nation based upon deployment data reported by facilities-based providers of broadband service on its Form 477.

Two (2) FCC resources that rely primarily upon the Form 477 deployment data are the FCC's (1) annual broadband deployment reports; and (2) broadband deployment maps. The broadband deployment reports and maps include available data for the State of Hawaii.

The figure below displays data showing the number of providers reporting residential fixed broadband service for Honolulu County. Specifically, it shows the percent of units covered at different download/upload speeds.

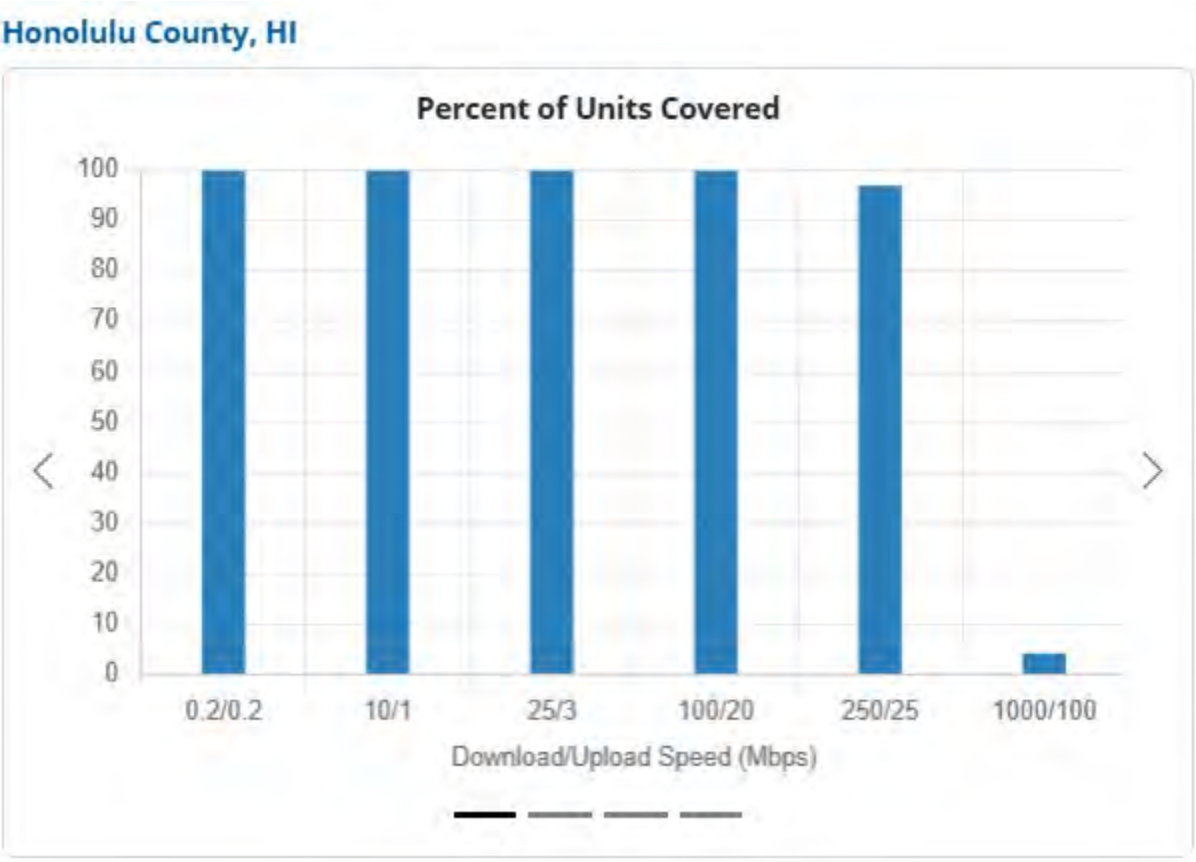


Figure 8: FCC Broadband Coverage Maps, Honolulu County by Percent of Units Covered

Additionally, the ACS S2801 provides data regarding the types of computers and Internet subscriptions. The latest report available is the 2023 ACS 1-Year Estimates. Specifically, the following data are estimates for Honolulu County:

- Types of Computer:
  - An estimated 328,323 have one or more types of computing devices
  - An estimated 281,718 have a desktop or laptop
  - An estimated 6,106 have a desktop or laptop with no other type of computing device
  - An estimated 317,387 have a smartphone
  - An estimated 28,842 have a smartphone with no other type of computing device
  - An estimated 235,782 have a tablet or other portable wireless computer
  - An estimated 1,901 have a tablet or other portable wireless computer with no other type of computing device
  - An estimated 10,268 have another computer

- Type of Internet Subscriptions:
    - An estimated 314,720 have an Internet subscription
    - An estimated 153 have dial-up with no other type of Internet subscription
    - An estimated 314,567 have broadband of any type
    - An estimated 301,460 have a cellular data plan
    - An estimated 37,780 have a cellular data plan with no other type of Internet subscription
    - An estimated 269,946 have broadband such as cable, fiber optic or DSL
    - An estimated 17,436 have satellite Internet service
    - An estimated 23,776 are without an Internet subscription

- Household Income in the past 12 months (In 2023 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)
    - An estimated 29,250 with less than $20,000:
        - An estimated 23,551 with a broadband Internet subscription
        - An estimated 5,699 without an Internet subscription
    - An estimated 93,746 with $20,000 to $74,999:
        - An estimated 100 with dial-up Internet subscription alone
        - An estimated 83,318 with a broadband internet subscription
        - An estimated 10,328 without an Internet subscription
    - An estimated 215,500 with $75,000 or more:
        - An estimated 53 with dial-up Internet subscription alone
        - An estimated 207,698 with a broadband Internet subscription
        - An estimated 7,749 without an Internet subscription

Based on the FCC's recent report, "Internet Access Services: Status as of December 31, 2023," which was published in September 2024 there are actually a total ofsixteen (16) wired broadband providers within the State of Hawaii. The full report, is available on the link provided below: https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/DOC-405488A1.pdf

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

Introduction

A housing unit, as defined by the U.S. Census, is a unit that is available for occupancy as an owned or long-term rental unit. Some other types of housing units that have traditionally been excluded from total housing units include group quarters (prisons, dormitories, nursing homes, shelters, etc.) and commercial residential properties (hotels, condominium hotels, hostels, timeshare units, etc.), which are available only on a short-term rental basis. Total housing units are further defined as either occupied or vacant. By Census convention, the number of occupied housing units is always equal to the number of households in the State. The total housing stock includes all occupied housing units plus vacant housing units available to the market. The total housing unit growth rate slowed until the middle of the last decade. Between 2003 and 2007, Hawai'i added 31,639 housing units to its total housing stock. Then, between 2007 and 2011, less than half that number was added (14,895), and from 2011 to 2014, even fewer units were added (8,749) to the state's total housing units. However, the slowing trend reversed between 2014 and 2017 when approximately 10,852 new housing units were added and more than three times that number were added between 2017 and 2022 (35,178).

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	159,065	45%
1-unit, attached structure	39,494	11%
2-4 units	21,923	6%
5-19 units	41,805	12%
20 or more units	89,660	25%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	756	0%
Total	***352,703***	***100%***

Table 33 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	3,706	2%	14,479	11%
1 bedroom	9,347	5%	26,134	19%
2 bedrooms	37,472	21%	45,434	34%
3 or more bedrooms	131,809	72%	48,467	36%
Total	***182,334***	***100%***	***134,514***	***100%***

Table 34 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

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

The HHPS is a collaboration of data on all housing types and across all price levels. The draft 2024 HHPS continues the finding that housing need is greatest at the lower end of the market. Supply, demand and needed unit estimates show that housing shortages are more prominent among lower income families seeking lower priced units.

Nationally, most housing funds spent by local government have been federal money. States generally do not contribute large sums to housing development. In Hawaii, State allocations to housing have been substantial throughout the last decade. Between 2000 and 2011, the total State allocation to housing amounted to about $271.5 million or $25 million per year. The allocation pattern reflected changes in State revenues from year to year. The prosperity of the first two (2) years of the last decade produced large allocations to housing. The post 9/11 economy saw cutbacks and the housing boom years brought larger legislative allocations to housing and homelessness. The Great Recession of 2008-2009 brought back lower allocations. In 2022 the Hawaii State Legislature appropriated $300 million to the state's Rental Housing Revolving Fund, which makes low-interest loans to housing developers.

In 2025, the City, in partnership with the Economic Research Organization at the University of Hawaii (UHERO), released the Subsidized Housing Explorer. This tool contains an inventory of all housing units on the island of Oahu that are in some way price restricted. Of 35,386 units, 4,332 have funding from the city, 26,643 have state funding, and 18,121 have federal funding. Units may be funded by more than one government program. Figure 9 shows the location of subsidized housing on Oahu. More information about the Subsidized Housing Explorer can be found at: https://analytics.uhero.hawaii.edu/housing/subsidized-housing?_gl=1*1ve1ee8*_ga*MzY1OTUxNzQ5LjE3MzU2OTQ5NzA.*_ga_ZBKYD51L5N*MTczODA5NzI0NS4zLjEuMTczODA5NzI0OS4wLjAuMA.

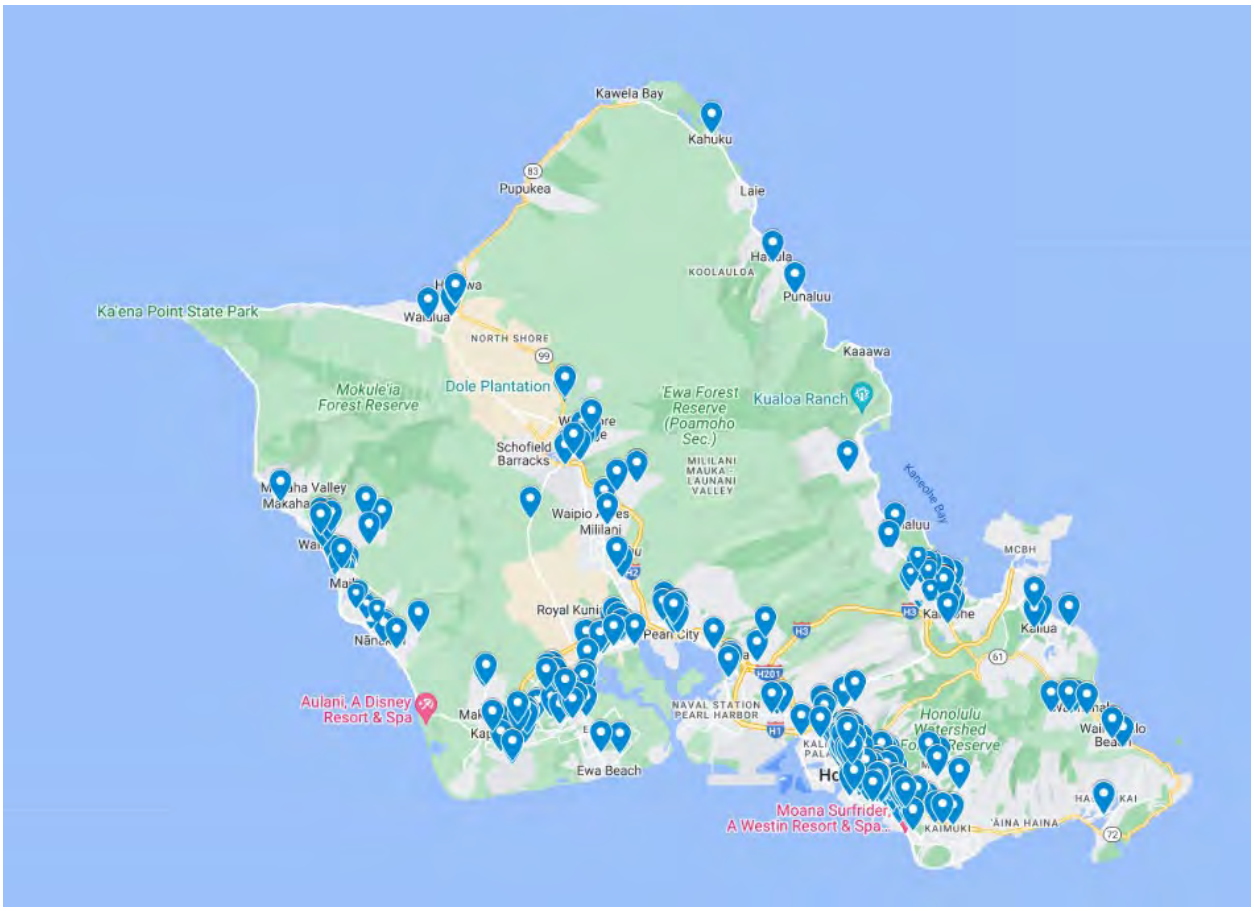


Figure 9: Map of Subsidized Housing on Oahu

At the local level, two (2) ordinances incentivizing affordable rental housing development, Ordinance 19-8, and Ordinance 21-12, collectively known as Chapter 32 of the ROH became law. Ordinance 19-8 is an innovative program designed to incentivize affordable rental housing development for households at or below 100% of the AMI. In an effort to promote the production and revitalization of affordable housing on small land parcels mostly located in the urban core with existing infrastructure, Ordinance 19-8 provides a variety of exemptions from zoning and building code regulations and expedited permit processing. Ordinance 19-8 was further enhanced by Ordinance 21-12, to provide post-construction grant funding for units completed under the program. Ordinance 19-8 and Ordinance 21-12 have the potential to provide significant incentives for privately developed affordable housing projects with minimal public funding across hundreds of parcels on Oahu.

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 include units whose required affordability period expires within the ConPlan period. However, the units may remain in the affordable housing inventory as some projects may become permanent supportive housing under the Housing First Initiative.

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

The bottom line answer is unfortunately, no. The demand for affordable housing far exceeds the supply available. Based on the draft 2024 HHPS report, over 55 percent (55%) of the housing stock statewide (57.0%) was affordable to households earning 120 percent (120%) of HUD AMI. A notably greater proportion of the units affordable to households earning up to 120 percent (120%) of the AMI were suited to the higher-income households within this range. 46 percent (46.2%) of the units were affordable to households earning between 80 percent (80%) and 120 percent (120%) AMI. Only about ten percent (10.1%) of the units, however, were priced such that they would be affordable to households earning less than 30 percent (30%) AMI.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

In particular, while it may appear that sufficient housing exists for special populations, the demand always outweighs the supply.

Elderly. Analysis was conducted to identify the subset of total needed units that would be required to accommodate elderly households, that is, households with one (1) or more persons sixty-years of age or older, no children under the age of eighteen, and no persons other than immediate family. Hawaii will require 17,598 beds by 2030, an increase of almost 4,300 beds from 2021

Homeless. HHPS first included homelessness in its list of housing issues in 2003. Originally intended to gather descriptive information, the homelessness component is now a major part of the study.

According to 2023 estimates from HUD, there are 6,223 people experiencing homelessness in the state. The per capita rate of homelessness in Hawai‘i is the fourth highest in the nation, ranking behind only California, Vermont, and Oregon. The rate of homelessness in the state has been remarkably stable going back to 2007, which is the earliest that data is available. However, the share of unhoused people living on the street rather than in shelters has increased.

In Hawaii, homelessness is affected first by our high-priced, volatile, housing market with its very high demand and inelastic housing supply. HHPS continues to adopt the position that housing is the primary driver of homelessness and that poverty and pathology are secondary issues.

Special Needs. Beginning in 2011, the HHPS identified housing-related issues among persons belonging to eight (8) special needs populations in Hawai‘i. Many members of special needs populations live in existing households and are cared for by family members. They may receive some public services in the process, while others are housed in residential service programs or other group quarters. These persons usually require substantial levels of service delivered onsite. As such, persons with special needs may create demand for housing that is separate from, and in addition to, the rest of the residential housing market.

Estimating the number of persons in special needs populations who need housing is challenging for a variety of reasons. Even if we have a population estimate for a special needs category, there is rarely any count of persons in that category who need housing.

Inventory of Special Needs Facilities. Previously mentioned are facilities throughout the State that offer temporary shelter for survivors of DV, as well as Special Treatment Facilities, TLPs, Developmental Disabilities Domiciliary Homes, and Community Care Foster Families.

As the population of Hawaii continues to grow and age, an identification of the demand for, and inventory of, special needs housing will become more important. Even as we recognize that not every individual that has a special need will require a specific housing option, over time a better tool for forecasting and tracking this population will be in order.

Discussion

Of concern is the number of rental properties being used for short-term rentals to transient parties. Short-term means rental contracts for 30 days or less. Transient parties include visitors from out of state and interisland visitors. These types of rental units are often referred to as Vacation Rental Units (VRU). VRUs include single-family detached and multi-family dwelling units. As used here, VRUs include single-family rentals, multifamily condominium rentals, and bed and breakfast properties. Some VRUs started as visitor accommodations units and others may be transformed residential housing units.

Housing and Transportation. Housing and transportation are considered two of the largest components of household costs in the U.S. Both are integral factors in the affordability equation that has become increasingly central to budgets of individuals and families.

In June 2023, the City's Skyline (rail transit system) commenced passenger service operations. Skyline advocates anticipate the mass transit system will help reduce traffic congestion, support housing and commercial property development through transit-oriented development, and offer an alternative mode of travel cutting commute time and enhancing time available for commuters to their families and other socio-economic and cultural activities. According to the Demand Survey, 22 percent of respondents said they would want to move closer to a rail station. Given that the survey responses were gathered before the train began its service, this percentage is still higher than the 17 percent who responded positively in 2019 and can reasonably be expected to have been even higher after service commenced.

The City is working to ensure that growth in the rail corridor proceeds in concert with the vision and goals of each rail station community. Neighborhood TOD plans have been created and planned for orderly growth and improved accessibility around the stations. The TOD Plans and the various projects have been developed through extensive community engagement, including public workshops, stakeholder meetings, community surveys, business and student outreach, etc.

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

Introduction

In the draft 2024 HHPS, the wage and salary income needed to rent a median-priced, two-bedroom apartment was used to measure housing affordability. According to the report, Hawaii's rent wage was $41.83/hr with the average wage of a renter in the State was $24.37/hr. While Hawaii's rate is second in the nation only to California ($42.25/hr), the shortfall (-$17.46/hr) between the average renter wage (amount renters earn) and the two-bedroom housing wage (amount required to afford an average two-bedroom rental unit) was the highest in the nation at $17.46/hr.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Median Home Value	580,200	702,300	21%
Median Contract Rent	1,415	1,638	16%

Table 35 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2016-2020 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	14,696	10.9%
$500-999	15,990	11.9%
$1,000-1,499	32,441	24.1%
$1,500-1,999	25,897	19.2%
$2,000 or more	45,535	33.8%
Total	***134,559***	***100.0%***

Table 36 – Rent Paid

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	9,469	No Data
50% HAMFI	22,358	1,889
80% HAMFI	62,377	6,663
100% HAMFI	No Data	15,307
Total	***94,204***	***23,859***

Table 37 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	1,563	1,716	2,247	3,193	3,827
High HOME Rent	1,351	1,449	1,742	2,004	2,215
Low HOME Rent	1,055	1,130	1,356	1,566	1,747

Table 38 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is insufficient housing for households at all income levels. As mentioned earlier in this report, a total of 195,175 households (131,370 Owners and 63,805 Renters) experienced a cost burden less than or equal to 30 percent (30%); a total of 63,415 households (29,700 Owners and 33,715 Renters) experienced a cost burden greater than 30 percent (30%) to less than or equal to 50 percent (50%); a total of 54,940 households (20,205 Owners and 34,735 Renters) experienced a cost burden greater than 50 percent (50%).

More than X,XXX (awaiting FINAL 2024 HHPS) housing units are needed to meet current demand as we face a housing crisis. The City is tackling this enormous issue through several possibilities, one being the City's 2023 Housing Plan. The plans key strategies include investment in affordable housing, process improvements, addressing regulatory barriers, transit-oriented development and infrastructure investment, and improving real estate and asset management.

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

The pandemic generated increased demand and slowed production, causing rapidly increasing housing prices and rents. Housing stock rose 6.4 percent, and occupied housing units rose 8 percent between 2017 and 2022. Homeownership rose by 5.7 points over the same period. In response, the median price for single-family homes rose 36.7 percent (2019 through 2022), and rents went up 18.5 percent for single-family and 11.5 percent for condominiums. All that ensued in the face of increasing numbers of units transformed for use by visitors, sales to persons outside of Hawai'i, and a rise in empty homes.

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

The FMR is determined each fiscal year by HUD and is used to set payment standards for federal housing assistance programs (e.g., HCV Program "Section 8") in Hawaii. FMR is the 40th percentile of typical rentals in a given region. Moreover, FMR is the rent amount, including utilities (except telephone), to

rent privately-owned, existing, decent, safe and sanitary rental housing of modest (non-luxury) nature with suitable amenities.

Table 38 provides a comparison between Fair Market Rent (FMR) and HOME rent allowances in Honolulu. The data suggests that the High HOME rent rates in Honolulu are lower than the area FMR. This demonstrates the need for additional subsidies or incentives to produce or preserve affordable housing.

Discussion

According to the Hawaii Housing Factbook 2002, published by UHERO, in 2023, a household needed to earn 183% of the median household income in order to afford the median single-family home, where "afford" means to spend less than 30% of income on mortgage payments. Only one in five households in Hawai'i meet this criteria. Over the past three years, the share of households who can afford the median single-family home has continuously declined, falling from 44% to 30% and now 20%. This downward trajectory is the result of both high home prices and the surge in interest rates during this period.

With some of the highest rents in the country, it is not surprising that households in Hawai'i struggle to pay rent. Across the state, 52% of households are rent-burdened (spending more than 30% of their income on rent) while 26% are severely rent-burdened (spending more than half their income on rent).

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

Introduction

According to the latest Comprehensive Housing Market Analysis for Urban Honolulu by HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research, the Urban Honolulu Housing Market Area (HMA) comprising the island of Oahu and most of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands in Hawaii, is coterminous with the Urban Honolulu, HI MSA. The military, agriculture, health care, trade, and tourism provide a strong economic base for the HMA.

Describe the jurisdiction's definition of "standard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation":

Based on the ACS, the variable "Selected Conditions" is defined for owner- and renter-occupied housing units as having at least one of the following conditions: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities, 3) with 1.01 or more occupants per room, 4) selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent (30%), and 5) gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent (30%).

The following tables contain data on the condition, age, and the risk of LBP hazard of housing units for the City.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	57,664	32%	70,535	52%
With two selected Conditions	2,717	1%	8,454	6%
With three selected Conditions	148	0%	444	0%
With four selected Conditions	15	0%	45	0%
No selected Conditions	121,818	67%	55,065	41%
Total	***182,362***	***100%***	***134,543***	***99%***

Table 39 – Condition of Units

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	27,323	15%	22,119	16%
1980-1999	45,619	25%	33,245	25%
1950-1979	96,191	53%	69,382	52%

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Before 1950	13,226	7%	9,805	7%
Total	***182,359***	***100%***	***134,551***	***100%***

Table 40 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	109,417	60%	79,187	59%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	26,083	14%	11,201	8%

Table 41 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS (Total Units) 2016-2020 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units			35,860
Abandoned Vacant Units			
REO Properties			
Abandoned REO Properties			

Table 42 – Vacant Units

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS (Vacancy Status)

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Based on the 2016-2020 ACS data presented in Table 39 there are approximately 57,664 owner-occupied units and 70,535 renter-occupied with one (1) selected condition. As mentioned previously, selected conditions include the following: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities, 3) with 1.01 or more occupants per room, 4) selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent (30%), and 5) gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent (30%).

Furthermore, approximately 2,717 owner-occupied units and 8,454 renter-occupied with two (2) selected conditions; and approximately 148 owner-occupied units and 444 renter-occupied with three (3) selected conditions.

In Table 40, there were approximately 13,226 owner-occupied and 9,805 renter-occupied housing units that were built prior to 1950; approximately 96,191 owner-occupied and 69,382 renter-occupied

housing units built between the years of 1950–1979; between years 1980–1999 approximately 45,619 owner-occupied and 33,245 renter-occupied housing units were built; and approximately 27,323 owner-occupied and 22,119 renter-occupied housing units were built in the year 2000 or later.

The State offers a Rental Housing Revolving Fund (RHRF), which provides "equity gap" low interest loans or grants to qualified owners and developers constructing affordable housing units. (Note: The RHRF was formerly known as the Rental Housing Trust Fund.) The RHRF was established to provide loans or grants for the development, predevelopment, construction, acquisition, preservation, and substantial rehabilitation of rental housing units. Permitted uses of the fund may include, but are not limited to, planning, design, land acquisition, costs of options, agreements of sale, down payments, equity financing, capacity building of non-profit housing developers, or other housing development services or activities as provided in rules adopted by HHFDC.

The City's DCS CAD offers a Housing Rehabilitation Loan program for owner-occupant homeowners with incomes up to 80 percent (80%) of median income. The loans can be used to repair and correct deteriorated/hazardous conditions on the property, make accessibility improvements and install energy star compliant appliances.

Many of Honolulu's older homeowners have significant equity in their homes, yet live on limited fixed incomes and often hesitate in making needed repairs. The City's program offers 0% interest and reduced minimum monthly payment for qualified borrowers to ensure that even those with very limited resources can qualify for assistance.

Hawaii's older population is growing at a rate faster than most other states. Previous surveys clearly indicate that most older adults would prefer to live at home, "aging in place," as opposed to moving to an institution. Improvements to the home such as grab bars, widened doorways, non-skid floors and proper lighting provide more options and make aging in place possible.

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

According to HUD, 74 percent (74%) of all homes built before 1980 contain LBP. Although lead has been banned from house paint since 1978, many Hawaii homes and apartment buildings were built before then. Buildings painted before 1950 commonly have lead paint levels as high as 25–50 percent by weight. If you are renting a building that was built before 1978, Federal law requires that the landlord disclose the presence of any known LBP, include a lead warning statement in the lease, and provide you with a federally-approved pamphlet on lead poisoning prevention.

The total number of units that were built before 1980 that have the risk of LBP hazard were 109,417 (owner-occupied) and 79,187 (renter-occupied). The housing units built before 1980 with children

present that have the risk of LBP hazard were 26,083 and 11,201 for owner-occupied and renter-occupied, respectively.

The most common sources of lead in homes are: LBP, household dust containing lead dust from deteriorating LBP or remodeling, soils contaminated by leaded gasoline exhaust and disintegrating LBP.

Lead poisoning is a serious health problem. Many public health experts consider it the number one (1) environmental health problem in the U.S. As many as one (1) in twenty (20) U.S. children has a high blood lead level, most likely from LBP from older homes. Families can also be exposed to lead from their drinking water and other sources. Children six-years old and younger are more likely to get lead into their bodies because they put things in their mouths. Children are at greatest risk from lead because they absorb up to 50 percent (50%) of the lead that gets into their bodies. Adults absorb only about 10 percent (10%). Most children with high blood lead levels do not show symptoms. A blood test is the only way to detect the problem. The lowest levels of lead poisoning can damage the brain. At higher levels, symptoms may include tiredness, a short attention span, restlessness, poor appetite, constipation, headache, sudden behavior change, vomiting, and hearing loss. Many of these symptoms may be mistaken for other illnesses.

Discussion

Housing planners must take into consideration both the age and overall condition of units in the residential housing stock. As compared to other cities in the United States, Hawaii's housing stock is relatively young and in good condition overall, suggesting that housing planning should focus on matters other than the age and condition of existing residential units. However, increasing energy-efficient efforts and rehabilitating current housing stocks should also be evaluated.

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

Introduction

The HHPS provides data on housing of all types and across all price levels. The data has been most frequently and successfully applied to public sector housing issues, in part because the HHPS is primarily funded by the public sector and published by government agencies. The study has consistently found that housing need is greatest at the lower end of the market. Supply, demand and needed unit estimates show that housing shortages are more prominent among lower income families seeking lower priced units. It seems appropriate then that HHPS ends up supporting planning efforts for public sector housing.

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 43 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Federal Public Housing is a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) program first established in 1937 to provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. The Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA) is the sole provider of Federal Public Housing statewide. The HPHA also administers State Public Housing which operates similar to, but independent of the federal program. Both programs combine to serve over 5,200 families, or approximately 13,000 individuals.

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:

According to the HPHA 2024-2025 Annual Plan there were a total of 4,731 public housing units and 4,397 of HCV's for a total of 9,128 combined units/vouchers. Further information on the PHA Plan and all supporting documents it is available at: https://hpha.hawaii.gov/about-the-hpha/plans-reports.

The following definitions are used by the HPHA:

- High-Performer PHA – A PHA that owns or manages more than 550 combined public housing units and HCVs, and was designated as a high performer on both of the most recent Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS) and Section Eight Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) assessments, if administering both programs, or PHAS, if only administering public housing.
- Small PHA – A PHA that is not designated as PHAS or SEMAP troubled, or at-risk of being designated as troubled, that owns or manages less than 250 public housing units and any number of vouchers where the total combined units exceeds 550.
- HCV Only PHA – A PHA that administers more than 550 HCVs, was not designated as troubled in its most recent SEMAP assessment and does not own or manage public housing.
- Standard PHA – A PHA that owns or manages 250 or more public housing units and any number of vouchers where the total combined units exceeds 550, and that was designated as a standard performer in the most recent PHAS or SEMAP assessments.
- Troubled PHA – A PHA that achieves an overall PHAS or SEMAP score of less than 60 percent (60%).
- Qualified PHA - A PHA with 550 or fewer public housing dwelling units and/or HCVs combined, and is not PHAS or SEMAP troubled.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Information will be populated in IDIS when info submitted by PHA to HUD	

Table 44 – Public Housing Condition

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

According to the HPHA's 5-year PHA Plan, the State of Hawaii continues to face a severe affordable housing crisis. With thousands of people struggling to remain housed, the HPHA can help to addresses this problem by expanding its housing portfolio and the amount of assistance it can provide. The HPHA will accomplish this goal by constructing new affordable units, rehabilitating obsolete properties, and applying for other funding sources.

The HPHA plans on doing through four (4) objectives: a) Increasing the number of affordable housing units statewide by pursuing opportunities for public-private partnerships and mixed-finance redevelopment, where feasible. b) Explore opportunities to utilize the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program, where feasible. c) Explore opportunities to project-base HCV assistance at state-owned public housing projects, HPHA owned or privately owned development projects, demonstration projects. D) Apply for additional tenant-based rental assistance and competitive grant funding as opportunities arise and if the administrative capacity exists.

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

The HPHA plans to undertake the following activities to improve the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing by:

- Maximizing the amount of assistance the agency can provide with the resources currently available to it.
- Provide targeted assistance to families to families at or below 30% of the applicable area median income (AMI) within each county.

- Meet or exceed HUD's standards for overall program performance.
- Improve living environments and quality of life for public housing participants.
- Improve general administrative proficiency and reduce administrative burden. Increase customer satisfaction for program participants and landlords.
- Increase access to employment opportunities for program participants.
- Explore partnerships with other state/local agencies and community based organizations to provide additional services and/or housing assistance.

Discussion:

The HPHA's 2025 AP discusses several ways to assist the public and assisted housing for the entire State of Hawaii. The following are a few examples:

- Increase the availability and accessibility of housing assistance
    - The HPHA assisted 846 families through a "lease in place" preference meant to eliminate the need for applicants to risk COVID-19 exposure when searching for housing. After establishing Emergency Administrative Rules, Housing Choice Vouchers were provided to eligible applicants who were already in an existing lease agreement.
    - The HPHA's Compliance Office worked with the EMG Corporation to address barriers to accessibility at HPHA properties. Site assessments for mobility and visual/hearing accessibility were completed at all federal and state public housing properties, management offices, and administrative offices. The Title II Transition Plan was approved by the HPHA Board of Directors in October 2019. Trainings on ADA-compliance standards were provided to all HPHA staff.
    - The HPHA completed the construction/rehabilitation of 44 units for mobility-impaired households and 17 units for sensory-impaired households. As of June 30, 2024, the HPHA's public housing inventory includes 382 accessible units (8.73%) for mobility-impaired households and 195 accessible units (4.46%) for sensory-impaired households.
- Improve the Quality of Existing Housing Programs:
    - The HPHA established a multi-skilled worker program to promptly repair and maintain public housing dwelling units. This program allows the HPHA to address damaged, vacant units quicker and more efficiently.

- The HPHA completed lead risk assessments, with XFR testing, at all public housing properties built before 1978. Work to abate or encapsulate all lead paint hazards is ongoing. In 2022, the HPHA drafted Lead Based Paint Hazards Plan which contains internal guidance and procedures for staff to follow upon the discovery of a lead paint hazard.
- The HPHA implemented an online HCV application and waitlist portal. The portal allows applicants to check on the status of their applications and update personal information electronically.

- Promote Greater Economic Self-Sufficiency for Program Participants
  - The HPHA established a Tenant Hire Program which allows residents to apply for designated positions within the agency. Program participants obtain on-the-job training, acquire new skill sets pertinent to office work, and can apply for other state civil service positions. HPHA continues its on-going efforts to educate and provide information to the general population and to landlords.
  - The HPHA entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the State Department of Human Services, Child Welfare Services Branch to administer Foster Youth to Independence Vouchers.
  - The HPHA collaborated with the State Department of Health, State Executive Office on Aging, City and County of Honolulu Department of Community Services Elderly Affairs Division, American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), Hawaii Public Health Institute, Project Vision, Hawaii Pacific Health Medical Group, Kaiser Permanente, Queens Medical Center, 5 Minute Pharmacy, Pharmacare, Times Pharmacy, Papa Ola Lokahi, Kamehameha Schools, and other non-profit health groups to conduct safe and convenient COVID-19 vaccination and booster shot clinics at public housing properties. Approximately 4,000 vaccinations and booster shots were administered.

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

Introduction

The CoC Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count (HIC) reports provide a snapshot of a CoC's HIC, an inventory of housing conducted annually during the last ten (10) days in January, and are available at the national and state level, as well as for each CoC. The reports tally the number of beds and units available on the night designated for the county by program type, and include beds dedicated to serve persons who are homeless as well as persons in Permanent Supportive Housing. The reports also include data on beds dedicated to serve specific sub-populations of persons.

The data presented below is from the 2024 CoC Housing Inventory Count Report for the City and County CoC (See Appendix 11 – HUD 2024 CoC Homeless Assistance Programs HIC Report).

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)	681	0	639	622	0
Households with Only Adults	886	0	249	1,681	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	378	0
Veterans	92	0	71	1,040	0
Unaccompanied Youth	52	0	16	25	0

Table 45 – Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Data Source: 2024 CoC Housing Inventory Count Report - Honolulu

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

Stable health is critical to a homeless person's ability to achieve goals of housing and employment. Homeless health care resources include Federally Qualified Health Care Clinics (FQHCs) that are funded by the federal government. FQHCs are community-based organizations that provide comprehensive primary care and preventive care, including health, oral, and mental health/substance abuse services to persons of all ages, regardless of their ability to pay or health insurance status.

In Honolulu, the Waikiki Health Clinic provides comprehensive medical and social services for everyone experiencing or at-risk for homelessness. Services are provided at the Waikiki and McCully-Moiliili neighborhoods and homeless youth at Youth Outreach.

Another FQHC serving the Kalilhi-Palama and Downtown neighborhoods is Kalihi-Palama Health Center (KPHC), which provides services in the Downtown/Chinatown/Iwilei areas. The KPHC provides quality integrated health and social services to the community and all others in need of health care, including those experiencing homelessness or who are at-risk for homelessness. The distinguishing features of KPHC as a FQHC are its culturally appropriate services for the most vulnerable populations. Enabling services include, but are not limited to case management, referrals for specialty care, cultural proficiency of seventeen (17) distinct cultures, arrangement for transportation, eligibility for health coverage assistance, health education, and outreach.

There are also resources for people with mental and/or substance use disorders who are particularly vulnerable to becoming homeless or being precariously housed. In Honolulu, Mental Health Kokua (MHK) is a non-profit, Hawaii corporation that assists people recovering from mental illness. The organization serves a broad range of behavioral health needs with 40 locations throughout Oahu, Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii counties. MHK's Safe Haven is a permanent supported housing for single, homeless adults with mental illnesses. Many homeless people are vulnerable, disoriented and fearful, and can be victims of robbery, rape or attack. Many are overwhelmed by the expectations of traditional programs, and lack insight into their mental illness and decline available services and treatment. Safe Haven serves as a "portal of entry" to housing and treatment. There are no barriers to receiving services at Safe Haven.

To address the growing need to provide medical, mental and supportive services to those experiencing or at-risk of homelessness, the City has supported and opened several facilities to address this population. The Behavioral Health Crisis Center at the Iwilei Resource Center provides care, diagnosis, treatment and supportive services to those suffering from mental illness or substance abuse. The A'ala Respite, Punawai medical respite and Leahi Hospital respite programs provides care diagnosis, treatment and supportive housing for those with medical and mental disorders.

There are various employment services for the homeless population. The City's DCS, WorkHawaii Division – embodies the mission to develop a quality workforce for Honolulu's businesses and to

empower individuals to meet the current and future needs of employers so that our economy continues to grow. Some of their programs include:

- Job Readiness Preparation Program. Teaches life skills and job readiness skills to participants in the State DHS's First To Work and Vocational Rehabilitation programs. Job club activities reinforce the learning of job search skills.
- Rent To Work (RTW) Program. Provides short-term rental subsidy assistance for up to 24-months to people experiencing homelessness who are willing to increase income primarily through employment. Participants follow an individualized employment and training plan toward maintaining employment; increasing savings; sustaining a fair market rental unit; and transitioning to affordable housing. The program is funded under the HOME Program.

The Oahu Homeless Help Card (Appendix 12) is also a great resource which list the various agencies offering numerous services for the homeless. Information is provided by PIC and produced as a service of the City.

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.

Through federal, state and city funding, there have been a number of facilities and programs that were implemented to meet the housing and supportive service needs for those who are chronically homeless, and homeless individuals and families. The facilities and programs include shelter facilities, medical and mental respite facilities, transitional and permanent supportive housing.

With the closing of the Family Assessment Center and Next Step Shelters in Honolulu, hundreds of shelter beds disappeared and the burden to support the unsheltered homeless households was on the existing shelters in the Honolulu area. This included the Sumner and Kaaahi Shelters in Iwilei. In 2018, the Hale Mauliola Shelter was built near Sand Island to support up to 106 homeless individuals. In 2019, the Honolulu Police Department and The Department of Community Services operated and provided temporary shelter and navigation services through the Homeless and Outreach Navigation for Unsheltered Persons (HONU) program. HONU is a mobile temporary shelter that is located in a particular city or state owned park or parcel for 3-5 months and will provide a temporary shelter environment until a longer term living situation is found for each house hold. Depending on the size of the property HONU is providing shelter and services, the facility can accommodate between 40-60 individuals including males, females, couples, and families.

There has been an effort to acquire properties and these properties would be used as a non-congregate shelter facilities to support individuals and families. Waikiki Vista provides 11 shelter units with the opportunity for the families to "graduate" to one of 33 transitional housing units. Properties in Hauula and Wahiawa were acquired and is used as Family Assessment Centers which provides 39 shelter units.

In Iwilei, 100 shelter beds will be opened in 2025 to support homeless individuals, including those with mental disorders. Of the 100 shelter beds, 25 beds will be used for "Compassionate Housing", a pilot program which will include the neurological healing within a non-congregate shelter setting.

In Iwilei, Hale Punawai was opened in 2019 to provide a hygiene center, medical clinic and respite and permanent supportive housing for those experiencing homelessness. The hygiene center provides restroom and shower facilities, laundry, mail access, case management, and other supportive services. The medical clinic and respite floors will provide medical care, diagnosis, and treatment and respite beds for patients who need to heal over a longer period of time.

With the growing demand to support those with medical and mental disorders, the A 'ala respite was opened to provide healthcare services and from there patients could move into one of thirty kauhale units on the property. A similar program opened in Leahi Hospital.

The Healthcare and Housing (H2) Systems Integration Initiative for Honolulu is another resource listing Homeless Housing Resources available at: https://www.hudexchange.info/onecpd/assets/File/HI-H2-Current-Housing-Assistance-Resources.pdf

The entities listed in SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure Table 67 offer various services and facilities that assist the homeless population. Through numerous initiatives such as Housing First or participating in the State Interagency Council on Homelessness – all are committed to address this public health and humanitarian concern of homelessness.

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

Introduction

The HHPS started identifying housing-related issues among persons belonging to eight (8) special needs populations in Hawaii in the year 2011. Many members of special needs populations live in existing households and are cared for by family members. They may receive some public services in the process. Others are housed in residential service programs or other group quarters. These persons usually require substantial levels of service delivered onsite. As such, persons with special needs may create demand for housing that is separate from, and in addition to, the rest of the residential housing market. Populations with special needs include:

- The elderly (age 62 and older) and frail elderly (elderly with physical or mental limitations that may interfere with their ability to independently perform activities of daily living);
- Exiting offenders;
- Persons with alcohol and/or other drug addiction;
- Disabled persons;
- Persons living with HIV or AIDS;
- Persons with severe mental illness;
- Victims of DV; and
- Emancipated foster youth.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	0
PH in facilities	0
STRMU	0
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	0

Table 46 – HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

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

Although public housing, Section 8, and other similar housing support programs help to mitigate the economic-barriers to accessing housing, many special needs persons may need access to support or

treatment services delivered at or near their residence. Frail elderly, persons with advanced terminal illness, severe mental illness, or severe physical disability may be unable to live alone due to an inability to perform activities associated with daily living. The inability for some persons to live independently results in the need for shelter in group quarters or facilities that provide daily living support and that can provide or facilitate access to necessary medical treatment. Similarly, persons with substance addiction will often enter residential facilities where treatment and counseling are integrated into the residential context. During long-term residential treatment, an addicted person will go through the course of treatment for addiction as well as receive counseling, job training, and other support services. Upon the completion of residential treatment, persons recovering from substance addiction may move into sober houses, many of which are expected to be transitional in nature. Victims of DV require shelter that provides protection from abusers and that facilitates access to childcare services, financial and employment support services, and counseling.

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

The following programs and/or facilities offer various forms of supportive housing:

Special Treatment Facility. A facility that provides a therapeutic residential program for care, diagnoses, treatment or rehabilitation services for socially or emotionally distressed persons, mentally ill persons, persons suffering from substance abuse, and developmentally disabled persons. There are twenty (20) special treatment facilities on Oahu.

Therapeutic Living Program (TLP). A long-term (up to 6 months) residential program for adults with severe and persistent mental illness, who do not need the care of a specialized treatment facility. The primary goal of the program is to assist clients in meeting their basic needs until they are able to transition to a more independent living option of their choice. Support is flexible, focused, and based on recovery. There are four (4) TLPs on Oahu.

Developmental Disabilities Domiciliary Homes. Provide 24-hour supervision or care, excluding licensed nursing care, for a fee, to not more than five (5) adults with mental or developmental disabilities. There are thirty-seven (37) of these facilities on Oahu.

ARCH. ARCH I and ARCH II are intended to serve adults with minimal service needs, providing assistance with activities of daily living. EXP and ARCH II-EXP provide 24-hour assistance with activities of daily living. These two (2) programs also provide skilled nursing services, if needed.

Assisted Living Facilities. Provide a combination of housing, meal services, health care services, and personalized support services designed to respond to individual needs. On Oahu, there are fourteen (14) facilities with over a 1,935 bed capacity.

Skilled Nursing and Intermediate Care Facilities (ICF). Provide types of care similar to those provided by ARCH homes, but are housed in larger facilities. ICF provides 24-hour assistance with activities of daily living and care provided by licensed nursing and paramedical personnel on a regular long-term basis. Skilled nursing facilities provide skilled nursing and related services to residents who require 24-hour medical or nursing care or rehabilitation services. On Oahu, twenty-nine (29) facilities offer this level of care with 2,763 beds. There are fourteen (11) ICFs for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities with a 52-bed capacity.

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 shortage of affordable housing on O'ahu is a long-standing complex issue that the City has faced for decades. In order to address this housing crisis, it is a goal to increase the number of affordable housing units through acquisition and rehabilitation of properties. With this initiative to increase affordable housing units, a number of these units will be to support those with special needs and conditions. City funds will be leveraged with Federal and State dollars to acquire and/or operate these properties.

HTF funds will be utilized for the following activities – development of affordable housing, administrative costs, and other eligible activities as needs arises. The City plans on focusing its allocation of HTF funds on the following geographic priority areas:

- Housing First Model. Scattered sites namely the Waikiki, Downtown, and Waianae Regions. These regions are local priority areas based on the City's strategic development scheme and assessment. The regions have broader coverage than their names suggest. For example, the Downtown region includes the Iwilei area.
- Eligible NRSAs. The City will continue to support the strategic plan of its existing eligible NRSA. The CDBG regulation 24 CFR 570.208(a)(1)(vii) requires that NRSAs contain a percentage of low- and moderate-income 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 will continue to oversee the operations of the 20 special needs properties that support those with severe mental disabilities and who are developmental disabled. These properties provide 212 housing units with supportive services. The City will continue to look at opportunities to acquire and operate additional properties in order to provide additional housing units and supportive services to those who with special needs.

Through the collaboration with the State of Hawai'i, the City has initiated several projects that will service those with mental and developmental disabilities. These programs include diagnosis, treatment and 32 housing units at Iwilei Resource Center, 50 beds at Iwilei Center to support those who are

mentally disabled, 20 medical respite units at Leahi Hospital and 30 Kauhale units for the medically frail at the A‘ala Respite facility.

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))

This section is not applicable to the City.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

According to the draft 2024 HHPS, Hawaii's housing prices are high in part because the lack of major off-site infrastructure and government regulations.

Lack of Major Off-Site Infrastructure: Lack of off-site infrastructure to support new housing development has been mentioned by developers, affordable housing advocates, and government housing officials. Public infrastructure like roads, sewers, water, drainage, and schools has historically been developed by local government. In Hawaii, as the cost of infrastructure increased and development requirements grew, the responsibility for off-site infrastructure was passed to developers. Housing developers and those who support affordable housing production agree that this increases the cost of housing. Government policymakers respond that the costs are passed to the owners and renters of the new development, who are the primary beneficiaries of the housing units developed. The alternative is that the county provides the infrastructure, which is equivalent to asking all taxpayers to fund the new development. As a result, in 2006, a Joint Legislative Housing and Homeless Task Force encouraged creative, innovative, and cost-effective ways such as tax increment financing or the establishment of improvement districts to finance the construction of offsite infrastructure, as well as appropriating capital improvement project funds. Similar provisions have been incorporated in the most recent update of the Hawai'i State Functional Housing Plan.

Government Regulations: The purpose of government regulation is the development of cities and towns, protection of people against arbitrary development practices, and, more recently, to protect the character of neighborhoods as they exist. However, as the proliferation of housing regulations continues, some have come to see housing regulations as a barrier to production, a cause of housing supply inelasticity, and a pathway to higher housing costs.

Hawaii's housing markets are more regulated than most others in the nation. Honolulu's score on the Wharton Residential Land Use Regulatory Index, a series of indexes that capture the stringency of local regulatory environments, is the highest in the country. Government regulations and review processes are frequently identified as major impediments to housing production, and the 2024 HHPS shows many people see regulations as a significant obstacle to housing production.

In 2019, there was a shift in policy. Nearly all housing market observers recognized local regulation as the major impediment to housing production, and efforts to reduce regulation began. The federal government (HUD), the state government (HHFDC), and the county governments all had programs to bypass regulations and smooth the way for what was usually called workforce housing. At the local level, the basic policy was still inclusionary zoning, which some have identified as a barrier to new housing production, while others have argued it is the primary way to ensure that the new units developed actually go towards addressing the local demand identified. Ultimately, regulations were reduced, and funding for housing continued to increase. The result was increased production and an increase in

demand-adjusted supply. Unfortunately, the pandemic generated increased demand and slowed production, causing rapidly increasing housing prices and rent.

It is widely accepted that stringent government regulation of housing production will result in high housing prices, decreasing elasticity of supply, especially in high-priced, volatile markets like Hawaii. However, the adverse effects of stringent government regulations and onerous review processes on affordable housing development extend beyond supply shortages and high prices. Markets are expected to sort supply and demand such that specific household needs are matched with appropriate unit characteristics. In highly regulated situations like Hawaii, the market seems unable to cope with that task. Some lower-income households placed in units beyond their means and some higher-income families are placed in units that would better serve poorer households.

Another effect of stringent government regulation in markets with heavy regulation and low supply elasticity, affordable units tend to filter up and become unaffordable. Thus, regulation reduces the affordable housing stock, making regulation counterproductive.

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

Introduction

The State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR) – Research and Statistics Office provides labor-related research, statistical services, technical assistance, and consultative services in research matters that are either required by law or initiated by the department to administratively support the DLIR.

The Research and Statistics Office also provides industry and occupational employment projections in a long-term projections (10- year) report titled Honolulu County Employment Projections for Industries and Occupations 2018-2028. The report contains information about employment projections by industry as well as employment projections by occupation.

It is projected within this timeframe that the total job gains among all industries will push Honolulu's job count by approximately 2.4 percent (2.4%) rising from 512,390 to 524,520. All industries, except five (5), are projected to grow. Furthermore, the industry with the most promising outlook will be healthcare and social assistance as it is expected to post a 16.1 percent (16.1%) growth rate while creating 8,710 new jobs. It is poised to become the largest industry on Oahu by 2028. Food services and drinking places is anticipated to generate 2,910 jobs as consumer spending and tourism rebounds. The construction industry will rank third in job creation with 1,940 new jobs for a 7.5 percent (7.5%) increase. Figure 10 depicts the Industry Employment and Growth, 2018-2028.

Industry	2028 Employment	New Jobs Created	Growth Rate
Health Care and Social Assistance	63,000	8,710	16.1%
Food Services and Drinking Places	49,910	2,910	6.2%
Construction	27,960	1,940	7.5%
Transportation and Warehousing	22,440	1,120	5.2%
Educational Services	49,710	820	1.7%
Finance and Insurance	13,890	780	5.9%
Other Services	20,730	730	3.7%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,510	670	8.5%
Professional, Scientific, Technical Services	21,580	610	2.9%
Self Employed Workers	35,450	600	1.7%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	8,650	490	6.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	8,800	430	5.2%
Wholesale Trade	14,300	380	2.7%
Government	61,230	300	0.5%
Accommodation	19,020	60	0.3%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2,380	20	0.8%
Utilities	2,470	-80	-3.1%
Manufacturing	10,980	-260	-2.3%
Information	7,210	-340	-4.6%
Retail Trade	47,390	-610	-1.3%
Admin, Support, Waste Mgmt, Remediation	28,730	-7,140	-19.9%

Figure 10: Industry Employment and Growth, 2018-2028 (sorted by new jobs created)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 09/30/2021)

For additional information contained in this report, please visit Hawaii Workforce Infonet at: https://www.hirenethawaii.com/vosnet/gsipub/documentView.aspx?docid=729

Economic Development Market Analysis

Tables 56 through 62 present information on business activity, labor force, travel time, and education. This information is used to answer the questions presented in the section below.

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	2,339	2,093	1	1	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	71,960	74,507	20	19	0
Construction	25,207	27,033	7	7	0
Education and Health Care Services	60,804	63,657	17	17	0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	20,928	22,210	6	6	0
Information	8,800	9,116	2	2	0
Manufacturing	10,644	11,258	3	3	0
Other Services	19,072	20,245	5	5	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	28,543	30,644	8	8	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	46,288	49,523	13	13	0
Transportation and Warehousing	18,851	20,431	5	5	0
Wholesale Trade	13,447	14,658	4	4	0
Total	326,883	345,375	--	--	--

Table 47 – Business Activity

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS (Workers), 2020 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	484,285
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	464,037
Unemployment Rate	4.4
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	10.3
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.4

Table 48 – Labor Force

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	115,623
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	16,587
Service	49,472
Sales and office	109,007
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	38,460
Production, transportation and material moving	23,389

Table 49 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	257,303	54.9
30-59 Minutes	161,857	34.5
60 or More Minutes	49,567	10.6
Total	**468,727**	**100**

Table 50 – Travel Time

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	16,994	975	9,735

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	85,148	4,586	30,704
Some college or Associate's degree	121,575	4,444	28,529
Bachelor's degree or higher	152,565	3,354	22,637

Table 51 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	651	1,891	1,558	7,358	13,953
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4,996	3,787	3,720	9,468	9,807
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	36,366	37,182	27,101	60,829	50,315
Some college, no degree	33,775	35,899	23,876	46,350	30,905
Associate’s degree	6,402	18,009	15,274	26,446	14,487
Bachelor’s degree	8,248	38,477	33,441	53,735	31,978
Graduate or professional degree	499	13,981	19,673	29,402	22,795

Table 52 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	27,509
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	35,338
Some college or Associate’s degree	42,591
Bachelor’s degree	54,244
Graduate or professional degree	75,194

Table 53 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

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

According to the ACS Workers Data for Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Jobs, the following are the major employment sectors:

- Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations with approximately 71,960 workers and 20 percent (20%) share of workers.
- Education and Health Care Services with approximately 60,804 workers and 17 percent (17%) share of workers.
- Retail Trade with approximately 46,288 workers and 13 percent (13%) share of workers.
- Professional, Scientific, Management Services with approximately 28,543 workers and 8 percent (8%) share of workers.
- Construction with approximately 25,207 workers and 7 percent (7%) share of workers.

Based on the information above the major employment sectors are centered around tourism-related industries, education and health care workers.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The following are key take away points that describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community.

- There are approximately 464,037 civilians employed who are 16 years and over.
- Sales and Office occupations constituting the majority with 115,623 persons.
- Approximately 49,567 persons travel 60 minutes or more for work.
- Civilian employed persons with educational attainment less than high school graduation is approximately 16,994, with 975 unemployed, and 9,735 not in labor force.
- The vast majority between 18-24 years (33,775) and 25-34 years (35,899) had some college, however no degree was obtained.
- There is a correlation between the educational attainment and median earnings as follows:
    - Less than high school graduate: $27,509
    - High school graduate (includes equivalency): $35,338
    - Some college or Associate's degree: $42,591
    - Bachelor's degree: $54,244
    - Graduate or professional degree: $75,194

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.

The University of Hawaii Economic Research Organization (commonly known as UHERO) conducts rigorous, independent economic research on issues that are both central to Hawaii and globally relevant. UHERO distributes their analysis widely to promote research driven dialogue

and inform public- and private-sector decision making in Hawaii.

Based on UHERO State Forecast Update in September 2023, “Wildfires Deliver Heavy Blow to Maui Economy”, the tragic Maui wildfires have inflicted deep pain and loss on the affected communities, and sorrow among all of Hawaii’s residents. There are also economic costs for the county and the state as a whole, many of which will last well into the future.

While the devastating Maui wildfires will lead to sharp and persistent economic losses on the Valley Isle, there will be limited spillovers to the broader Hawaii economy. Because Maui represents a significant share of Hawaii tourism, aggregate visitor industry measures will of course fall, but we also expect that some would-be Maui visitors will substitute a vacation on another island, predominantly Kauai and the Big Island. Construction in the other counties will have to compete with fierce Maui recovery demand. This may delay some planned public and private sector projects, and will certainly put upward pressure on costs. In most other sectors, we do not expect significant changes from the forecast path we were developing before the fires hit. For the state overall, job growth will dip below 2% this year, because of the current direct loss of Maui economic activity. Measured job growth thereafter will be a bit above our previous forecast as rebuilding kicks into gear. But at the state level these are not large effects

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

The Hawaii State Workforce Development United Plan (WIOA) was created by Workforce Development Council (WDC). The Plan combines both federal and state planning mandates into a single document.

Based on the Unified State Plan 2024-2027, in 2022, Honolulu County's educational attainment showcased notable trends. For the 18-24 age group, 42.7% were high school graduates, with 36.2% having some college or associate's degree, and 13.9% holding a bachelor's degree or higher.

Among those 25 and older, high school graduates comprised the largest portion at 25.7%, followed by bachelor's degree holders at 23.5% and those with some college, no degree at 18.5%. Graduate or professional degree holders made up 14.2%.

For specific age categories over 25, a high percentage, over 89.6%, were high school graduates or higher, with bachelor's degree or higher ranging from 33.9% to 41.1%. These figures demonstrate a significant inclination towards higher education in Honolulu County's adult demographic.

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 City’s DCS under the WorkHawaii Division has several programs that support workforce

training initiatives. The following are:

- American Job Center Hawaii. American Job Center Hawaii is an employment network that provides assistance to persons with disabilities who are receiving Social Security benefits with the intent to obtain employment through our supportive services, which includes career and benefits planning; job development through work readiness and skills workshops; resume building and cover letter writing; and job search assistance to return to work.

- Job Readiness Preparation Program. Teaches life skills and job readiness skills to participants in the State DHS First-To-Work and Vocational Rehabilitation programs. Job club activities reinforce the learning of job search skills.

- RTW Program. Provides short-term rental subsidy assistance for up to 24 months to people experiencing homelessness who are willing to increase income primarily through employment. Participants follow an individualized employment and training plan toward maintaining employment; increasing savings; sustaining a fair market rental unit; and transitioning to affordable housing. The program is funded under the HOME Program.

- TEAM WorkHawaii. Teach, Encourage Advocate, Motivate. TEAM WorkHawaii's mission is to prevent homelessness and prolonged unemployment of: the underemployed; early release detainees; individuals in clean & sober environments and treatment facilities; and low to moderate low income persons, by providing: Resume building/Basic interview skills; Assistance with employment search; Assistance acquiring monthly bus passes; Computer Resource Center access; Wrap-around case management; Dual enrollment with other WorkHawaii programs for employment and housing services.

- Vocational Rehabilitation Employment Program. Working with Hawaii State DHS's Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, they identify job candidates who match companies' employment needs. Ninety (90) days of post-employment follow up services are provided. Employers participating in this program may be eligible to receive federal and state tax credits; on-the-job training funds to subsidize salary/wage costs; no cost ADA compliance consultation and related employment services. In addition, by participating in this program federal contractors and subcontractors may meet the requirements of the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Section 503.

- Youth Services Center. Help Oahu's young people access programs and services that put them on the path to economic, educational, and social well-being. They provide a Hawaii Adult Community School Diploma and vocational training; job readiness training and placement services; and supportive services, including intensive case management, anger management, substance abuse counseling, leadership development and other needed services.

In particular, DCS's WorkHawaii Division supports the ConPlan through CDBG and HOME funds to support the RTW Program which is the only City program that provides a comprehensive housing placement program for people experiencing homelessness. The RTW Program has successfully utilized the CDBG and HOME funds to implement a comprehensive housing placement program that includes case management, financial literacy education, a savings program, employment services include job readiness training and placement, job training, landlord/tenant mediation and contract negotiations, rental search assistance, and unit inspections. Individuals and families involved in the RTW Program are being prepared to transition to a fair market rental or affordable housing.

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

The State Office of Planning 2023-2027 Hawaii Statewide CEDS was approved by the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA). The CEDS is a blueprint for economic development throughout the State. The State CEDS covers broad themes that cut across the Hawaiian Islands, and the CEDS from each of the State's four counties: Hawaii County, Kauai County, Maui County, and the City.

According to the 2023-2027 report, Oahu CEDS focuses on eight (8) economic clusters (industries) identified by the Oahu Economic Development Board. The following clusters are:

1) Housing and Critical Infrastructure
2) Agriculture and Food Systems
3) Education and Innovation
4) Environment and Natural Systems
5) Health and Wellness
6) Safety and Peace
7) Art and Creativity
8) Hospitality and Reciprocity

The 2022 CEDS Action Plans build on the U.S. Economic Development Administration's guidance for identifying measures that reflect regional impact: "More than just jobs and income, regional wealth is represented by intellectual, individual, social, natural, built environment, political, financial, and cultural assets. These assets, when invested in, nurtured, and leveraged appropriately, can reflect the true level of a region's economic (and social) well-being." These 33 action plans are designed to foster an economy of relationships and exchanges with multiple forms of prosperous capital, 66 including but not limited to financial capital. The 2022 CEDS Action Plans and Implementation Matrix include traditional and non-traditional financial metrics (e.g., jobs and businesses created/retained, investment, revenue, wages, household income) and metrics that reflect multiple forms of capital, including: financial, material, natural, human, political, social, individual, intellectual, experiential, cultural, and spiritual capital.

For additional information on Oahu's CEDS please click on the following: https://files.hawaii.gov /dbedt/op/spb/2023_Honolulu_County_CEDS.pdf.

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 City continues to look for neighborhoods and to encourage community organizations to explore NRSA eligibility to undertake economic development initiatives in their communities.

In addition, the City provides general funds to nonprofit organizations and projects that support economic growth.

Discussion

Oahu is the most populated island within the State of Hawaii. A variety of factors contribute to this high density such as business and commerce, the seat of State government, Daniel K. Inouye International Airport (formerly known as Honolulu International Airport), the principal tourism lodging infrastructure, the largest proportion of higher education and K-12 institutions, as well as the biggest retail infrastructure.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Figure 11 illustrates the areas of ELI, low- and moderate-income households with any of four (4) Severe Housing Problems. The four (4) severe housing problems are: 1) incomplete kitchen facilities, 2) incomplete plumbing facilities, 3) more than 1.5 persons per room, and 4) cost burden greater than 50%. The areas highlighted in green under the map legend below, further display which areas are highly concentrated with severe housing problems.

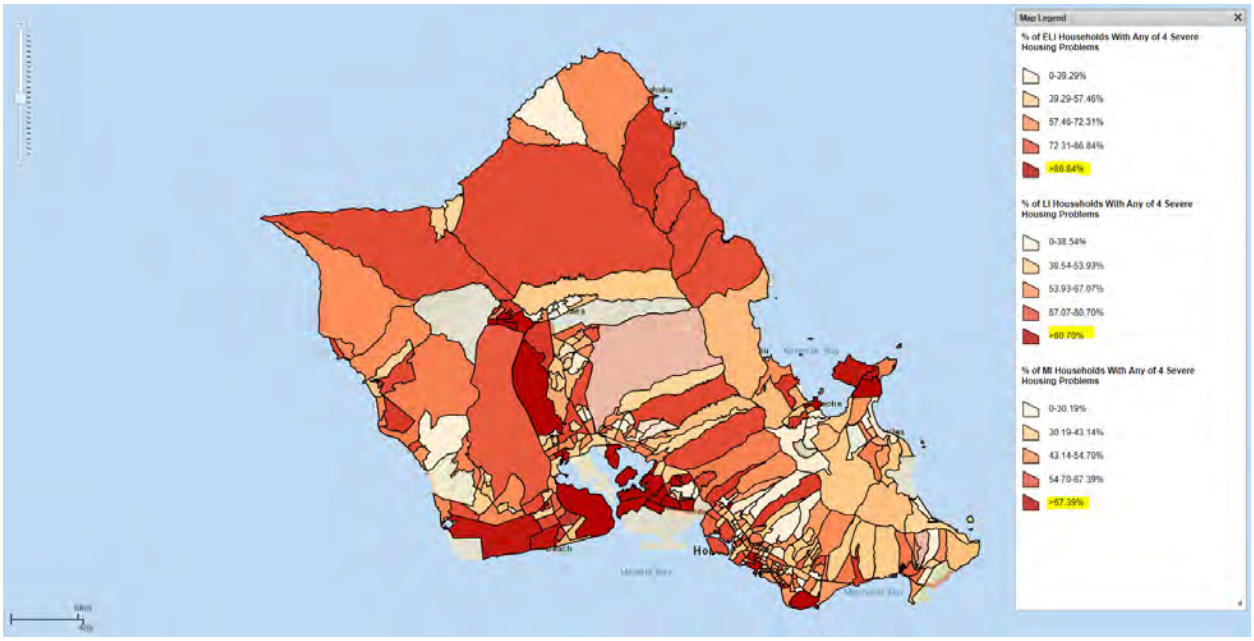


Figure 11: CPD Map of Honolulu County by % of ELI Households With Any of 4 Severe Housing Problems, % of LI Households With Any of 4 Severe Housing Problems, and % of MI Households With Any of 4 Severe Housing Problems

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

The State of Hawaii's Office of Planning is responsible for the planning and coordination of activities that are critical to the State's enterprise geographic information systems (GIS). The GIS Program leads a multi-agency effort to establish, promote, and coordinate the use of GIS technology among Hawaii State Government agencies. The primary goal of the Statewide GIS Program is to improve overall efficiency and effectiveness in government decision-making.

For further information regarding the areas on Oahu where racial and ethnic minorities are concentrated refer to Appendix 9 for the State's Office of Planning – Census Thematic Maps by Detailed Race Categories.

The figure below displays the percentage of low-income households. The areas highlighted in green under the map legend below further illustrates which areas are highly concentrated with low-income (LI) households.

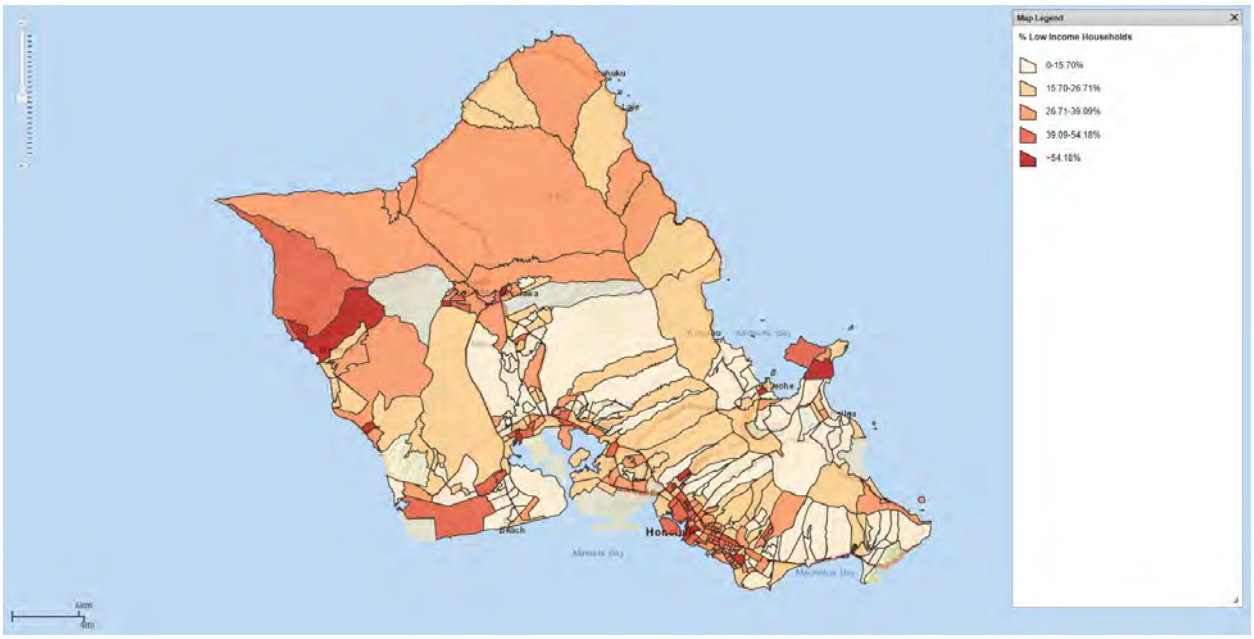


Figure 12: CPD Map of Honolulu County by % of Low-income Households

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

In general the areas highlighted above are not excluded from Oahu's highly priced housing market. As stated previously, the island of Oahu is in a housing crisis and needs to build more than X,XXX (awaiting HHPS Final) housing units to meet current demand. Over three quarters of the demand is for households earning less than 80 percent (80%) of the AMI. The current City administration, in its Housing Plan addresses these needs with new and revised policies, incentives, regulations, and investments in partnership with developers, builders, and other stakeholders.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The State of Hawaii has a list of affordable housing projects. The list includes various assets throughout the State, including assets owned by private, non-profit or governmental entities and developed with funding or support from federal, state or county resources. It also includes the type of housing such as

elderly, family, public housing, special needs housing, and market priced units. For more information, click on the following: https://dbedt.hawaii.gov/hhfdc/files/2025/01/Affordable-Housing-Inventory-01-15-2025.pdf

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

In addition to those assets mentioned above, the HHFDC also has a list of affordable housing projects in development. The list includes affordable housing projects owned by private, non-profit or governmental entities, developed with funding or support from federal, state or county resources. For additional information, please visit: http://dbedt.hawaii.gov/hhfdc/projects-in-development/.

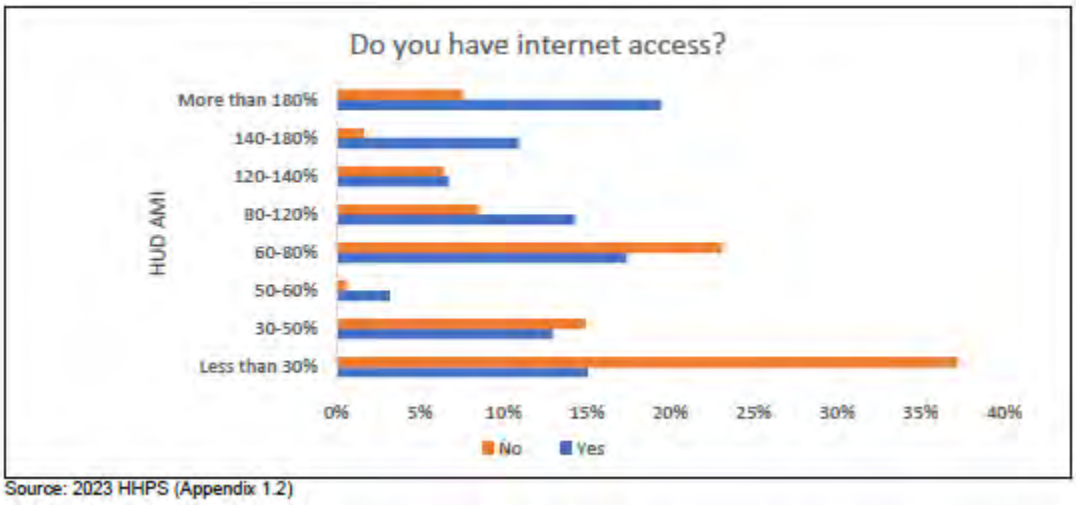
Furthermore, the City's Department of Land Management (DLM) was created when the electorate of Honolulu voted to pass Charter Amendment 8 during the 2016 General Election. This charter amendment established a department to manage all of the City's real estate interests and to negotiate real property transactions for the City. The City currently has various asset development projects, which are provided on the link below: https://www8.honolulu.gov/dlm/asset-development-projects/.

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

As part of the HHPS, a broadband study was included to provide an overview of broadband infrastructure and connectivity options available to households across Hawai‘i that can be used for more targeted planning efforts to improve accessibility. It includes various types of connections that households utilize, identification of the primary service providers in the region, and an assessment of whether residents in different geographical areas have to choose from a selection of internet service providers. In addition, this study distinguishes the features of households that lack an internet connection, considering factors such as geographic location and income levels to better comprehend the demographics of households without internet access. The 2024 HHPS Broadband Connectivity Study can be found as Appendix 13.

In the City and County of Honolulu (City), individuals without internet access predominantly reside within Primary Urban Center (50%), typically in single-family homes (43%). The majority of these respondents report monthly rents in the range of $500 to $1,699 (72%). A higher percentage of those without internet access (65%) receive some type of rental housing assistance compared to individuals with internet access (27%). Approximately twenty-three percent benefit from Public Housing assistance and eighteen percent receive Section 8 support.



Source: 2023 HHPS (Appendix 1.2)

Figure 13: Internet Accessibility by HUD AMI Level

Individuals lacking internet access are more likely to be age 60 or older (54%), live alone (50%), possess lower levels of education (often limited to high school graduation or a GED) (35%), pay monthly rent less than $1,099 (47%), and over half of this demographic are below 50% of the Area Median Income (AMI)

(52%). As shown in Figure 13, households with internet connections are more likely to be classified within the higher range of HUD AMI.

Across all counties, households without internet access predominantly face financial hardships. The variation appears not to be due to geographical factors but is attributed largely to financial difficulty. Given the higher percentage of respondents receiving Section 8 and Public Housing, especially in the City and Maui County, it is essential to consider providing financial assistance to enhance internet access for these individuals.

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

Hawai'i has six major Internet Service Providers (ISP): AT&T, Hawaiian Telcom, T-Mobile, Spectrum, Verizon, and Sandwich Isles. Eighty-four percent of households primarily access the internet through fixed connection; of these, Spectrum stands out as the most widely used provider (74%), followed by Hawaiian Telcom (19%). Some respondents may have confused the meaning of a fixed connection because they considered AT&T, T-Mobile, and Verizon as their fixed connection providers even though those ISPs do not offer fixed connections in Hawai‘i.

Among households with internet access, 213,431 households in Honolulu (78%) have a multiple choice of providers. The Primary Urban Center stands out with the highest proportion of respondents (28%), indicating that they have the option of multiple internet service providers. Central Oahu (16%) and East Honolulu (15%) follow closely behind. Of the 62,415 households in Honolulu with only one ISP, the Primary Urban Center has the highest percentage of respondents claiming they have only one provider in their neighborhood (34%), with East Honolulu (12%) and Waianae (11%) coming next. Note that this may be due to apartment buildings offering one internet option.

Given the contrasting data within the Primary Urban Center, specific zip codes were examined to understand neighborhood variations. In Kaimuki, a majority of respondents reported having multiple internet service providers with Spectrum being the most popular choice (57%), followed by Hawaiian Telcom (21%) and Verizon (18%). On the other hand, most Salt Lake residents reported having a single internet service provider, with an overwhelming 95% relying on Spectrum.

In summary, Spectrum dominates the broadband market in Hawai‘i, particularly in regions where residents report having only one provider choice. Even in areas where multiple providers are available, Spectrum is still the most popular choice, with Hawaiian Telcom following as a distant second. This concentration of market usage highlights the need for fostering competition and diversifying options to ensure fair pricing, improved service quality, and enhanced accessibility for households.

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

The 2024 Hawai'i Housing Planning Study includes an additive white paper: "Natural hazard risks within low-to-moderate income communities". Each year, Hawai'i faces more significant risks of natural hazards due to climate change. Many impacts result from climate change, including rising sea levels, temperatures, and changes in rainfall. Within these variables, a wide range of natural disasters is increasing, putting islands at risk with rising vulnerabilities.

Over time, Hawai'i is growing more susceptible to climate-related disasters. Hawai'i offers several distinctive limitations that are not seen in other jurisdictions. These limits include geographical location, management and planning difficulties, and cultural challenges, including social, political, and economic development. With these limitations, natural hazards associated with climate change have become more identifiable and have increased risk. Some of the risks are as follows.

Temperature increases in response to climate change significantly impact Hawai'i. According to observations, the rate of temperature rise is estimated to be 170 times greater than what was naturally expected, and the frequency of maritime heat waves has doubled since 1982. Furthermore, when temperatures rise, the terrain gets dryer and hotter, which raises the chance of wildfires. The typical area burned by wildfires in Hawai'i has increased in recent decades, almost quadrupling. Experts have blamed the increase on the spread of non-native vegetation and hotter, drier weather due to climate change. A disastrous example of the impact of wildfires was the August 2023 destruction of Lahaina. In addition, climate change also increases Hawai'i's risk for hurricanes and tropical storms as ocean temperatures increase. Historically, Hawai'i has been known for tropical storms and hurricanes; however, with warmer ocean water, these storms will become much stronger and more frequent, putting many communities and residents at risk.

Over the years, rainfall patterns have changed and are becoming more unpredictable. Certain parts of the islands are flooding, while other parts are experiencing drought. Evidence states that the average yearly rainfall has been declining across all islands. From this, drought in certain areas occurs, negatively impacting the agriculture industry that Hawai'i depends on. Droughts in Hawai'i not only impact agriculture but also affect feed for livestock and reduce the quality and quantity of drinking water supplies, leading to water restrictions for residents, contributing to damages from pests, and increasing wildfire risks (Hawai'i Drought, 2024). Drought duration and severity have been increasing over the years, and many organizations have tried to take part in advanced planning and implementing stages of adapting actions to improve resilience to future droughts. At the same time as droughts, Hawai'i has experienced increased floods over the years, creating economic and public health risks. Flooding caused by heavy rainfall results in water contamination, infrastructure damage, and loss of housing and property.

Over the years, the rise of sea level continues to threaten Hawai‘i. Ultimately, this rise will continue contributing to natural disasters including coastal flooding and erosion. This issue is expanding beyond beachside communities towards inland communities. Flooding that is expanding inland is resulting in seawater affecting the potable water where residents live. Residents’ health and safety become at risk from this hazard as saltwater contaminates specific agricultural fields and crops. In addition, the islands' aquifers constructed to supply more than 90% of Hawai‘i's freshwater are beginning to see increases in brackish water, thereby jeopardizing Hawai‘i's primary source of drinking water for residents.

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

Communities with a large percentage of households with low-to-moderate incomes are more affected by the risks linked with natural hazards than others. For example, low-to-moderate income communities are more likely to have location constraints, limited access to financial resources, inadequate insurance coverage, and inadequate infrastructure. The Hawai’i Climate Change Mitigation and Adaption Commission is an organization that has begun coordinating statewide efforts to identify and address the impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations and communities.

A major factor contributing to low and moderate-income households' increasing susceptibility to natural hazard risks is insufficient financial and economic resources. One indicator is that 70% of low-income renter households, according to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, have a significant financial burden, with housing payments accounting for more than 50% of their total income. Residents of these communities are more susceptible to risks of any kind because of their inability to allocate funds for disaster preparedness or recovery. An Institute for Sustainability and Resilience report provides an example of this vulnerability. It states that the risk of not having social security or insurance would lead to a severe shock in the event of severe weather, heat waves, or landslides brought on by natural disasters. The research further discusses that insufficient disaster preparedness and adaptation measures might lead to natural disaster shocks, worsening recovery compared to other communities with access to the necessary resources. Therefore, a small hazard risk for others becomes a significant disaster for these lower-income communities.

Low-to-moderate-income communities are more vulnerable to natural hazards due to their housing quality. The housing quality of low-to-moderate-income households is often more susceptible to natural hazard risks as it is built on aging infrastructure, inadequate construction, and an overall lack of mitigation measures. Many of these communities are either not prioritized for updating or lack the resources and insurance coverage necessary to improve infrastructure before a natural disaster.

Based on address information and household income data from the Hawai‘i Housing Planning Study, the following maps of Hawai'i County, Maui County, and the City & County of Honolulu were developed to show the HUD Area Median Income (AMI) income levels of households within districts and along the shoreline. Dots represent households that currently fall within the 3.2-foot possible sea level rise. Note that the dots do not represent the population as a whole but those who completed the survey.

Most of the communities along the coastlines have households at different income levels. High-income households can move or, in some cases, have found ways to minimize the impact of sea level rise. Low-

to-moderate-income households may face more challenges preparing for or responding to rising sea levels and may need assistance to address these changes.

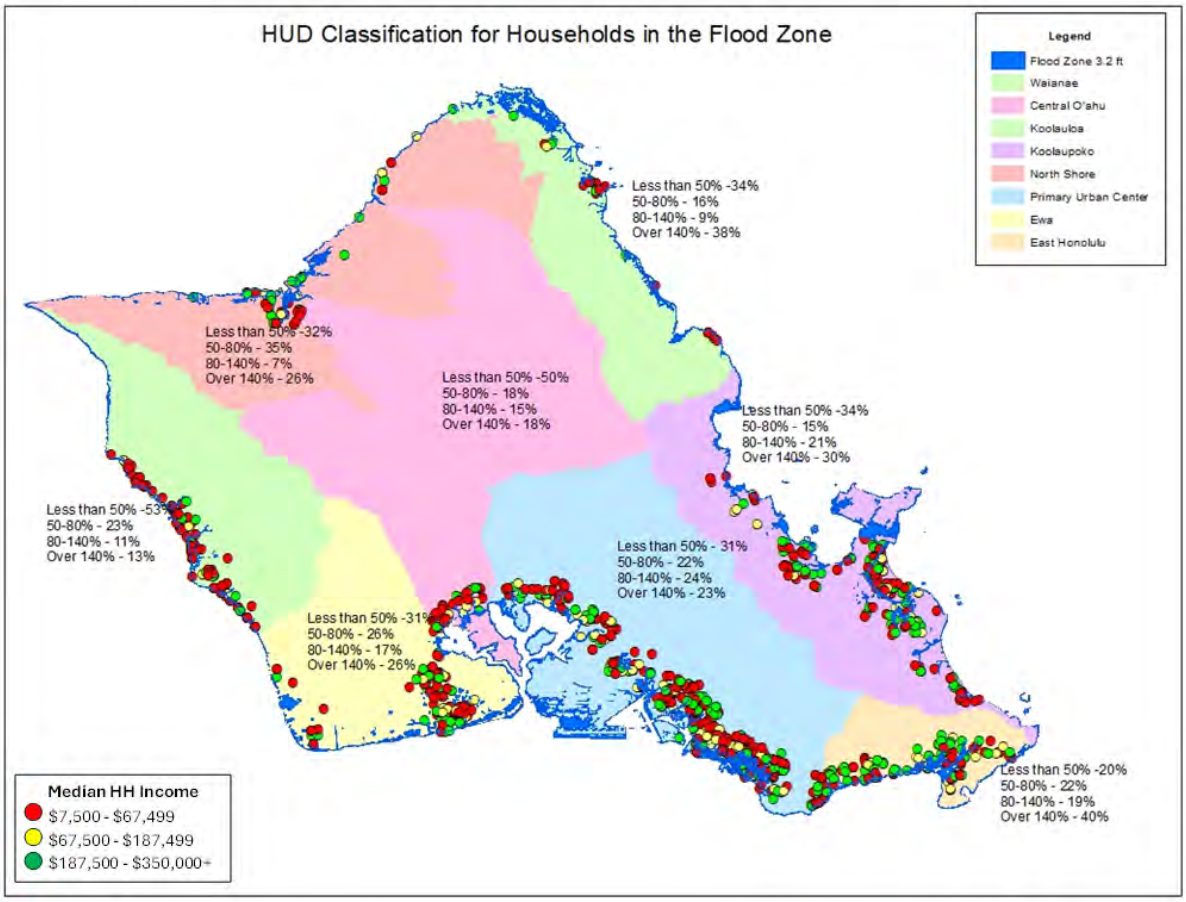


Figure 14: Oahu Map Highlighting Housing by HUD Classification Within the 3.2 Feet Potential Flood Zone.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The ConPlan priorities are typically 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 priority needs. It is anticipated that City CIP and public services (City-Sponsored Initiatives in low- and moderate-income communities) will receive funding during the five-year ConPlan period, and other priority needs may be funded, based on the availability of funds.

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 funds from HUD entitlement programs (i.e., CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA, HTF). The City will identify and reserve portions of funding for City 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 NOFA process for CDBG, HOME, HTF, and ESG projects and for HOPWA projects, considering historic HOPWA funding data for the past ten (10) years, funding may continue to be distributed 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 current 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 MDO, wherein projects are selected for funding.

All funding recommendations are presented to the public for comments and the 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 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 subrecipients 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 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.

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

Geographic Area

Table 54 – Geographic Priority Areas (not applicable)

General Allocation Priorities

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

There are three (3) categories of geographic priority areas for City-Sponsored Initiatives as well as other potential projects:

- *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.
- *Qualified low- and moderate-income areas*. The City will focus CDBG funds on projects that are located in neighborhoods where at least 51 percent (51%) of the residents are low- and moderate-income persons.
- *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. The City is committed to supporting eligible NRSAs and the creation of new NRSAs.

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

Priority Needs

1	**Priority Need Name**	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Waikiki Region Waianae Region Downtown Region Citywide

	Associated Goals	AH1 - Affordable Housing HO1 - Down Payment Assistance HO2 - Rehabilitation Assistance RH1 - Rental Housing for LMI Households RH2 - Rental Housing for ELI Households SN1 - Special Needs Housing
	Description	• 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. • Provide low-interest down payment loans and closing costs to low- and moderate-income homebuyers. • 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.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Based on several reports and studies, Oahu is experiencing a housing crisis. The Housing Cost Burden relative to Household Income is a significant issue in Honolulu. Housing needs are determined by reviewing the demographics: population, AMI, housing inventory, their affordability and condition. In Section NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens, it was previously mentioned that: • Approximately 195,181 households experience less than or equal to 30 percent (30%) housing cost burden. • Approximately 63,400 households experience 30 percent (30%) to 50 percent (50%) housing cost burden. • Approximately 54,912 households experience greater than 50 percent (50%) housing cost burden. Other justifications: • A rapid growth among the senior/elderly population requires immediate and specific attention to address increasing needs. Affordable housing needs include: more affordable rental units and home repairs or rehabilitation for accessibility. • The existing housing inventory needs to be maintained to prevent unsafe housing for habitation. Without rehabilitation of the existing inventory, affordable housing is decreasing and not replaced at the same rate.

2	**Priority Need Name**	Homelessness and Homeless Prevention
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Waikiki Region Waianae Region Downtown Region Citywide
	Associated Goals	SN2 - Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS SN3 - Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS HP1 - Homeless Services HP2 - Homeless Operations HP3 - Homeless Prevention Services HP4 - Re-Housing Services HP5 - Rental Assistance

	Description	• Acquire, construct, or renovate emergency and transitional shelters to allow continued shelter for persons and/or families experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness. • Acquisition, development or renovation of a building or units to support the City's Housing First approach to ending homelessness. • Provide services and outreach programs to persons and/or families experiencing homelessness or at-risk of 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. • Provide operating costs to existing transitional housing and supportive housing facilities for persons and/or families experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness. • Provide homeless prevention services including, but not limited to, emergency rental and utility assistance to persons and/or families at-risk of homelessness. • Provide Re-housing services including, but not limited to, rental assistance to persons and/or families experiencing homelessness. • Provide Rental Assistance to persons and/or families experiencing homelessness and/or persons and/or families at risk of homelessness.

	Basis for Relative Priority	According to the 2024 PIT Count, there was a total of 1,728 sheltered and 2,766 unsheltered, for a total of 4,494 homeless individuals on Oahu. Hawaii continues to have rates far higher than the national average of homeless individuals. The City plans on addressing homelessness by: • Collaborating and coordinating with other State and Federal governments, community groups, non-profits, faith-based organizations, businesses, and concerned citizens by working toward providing relief to homeless and those at-risk of homelessness. • Developing and preserving affordable housing. The Mayor's Office of Housing is working in coordination with many City departments to develop a comprehensive housing policy which includes housing developments inside and outside the TOD. • Increasing access to Permanent Supportive Housing, the most successful intervention for ending chronic homelessness. • Maximizing federal funds (CDBG, HOME, CoC, ESG, HOPWA, etc.) to improve quality of life on Oahu. • Recognizing Veterans. The City gives priority of services to veterans and some spouses through several programs such as Employment Counseling and Career Guidance and Occupation Skills Training. • Stimulating jobs and workforce development. Through City's DCS WorkHawaii Division provides extensive services to job seekers and prospective employers. • Providing loan assistance to prospective homeowners and actual homeowners. Through City's DCS CAD provides the Rehabilitation Loan Program and Down Payment Loan program. • Providing residential solutions such as group homes or apartments for special needs populations (e.g., adult children with intellectual and/or developmental disabilities) at-risk of becoming homeless.
3	**Priority Need Name**	Public Facilities Improvements and Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	PF1 - Public Improvements PF2 - Emergency Facilities

	Description	• Acquisition, construction or renovation of City-owned facilities to benefit low- and moderate-income persons or presumed low-income persons other than homeless (e.g., elderly, victims of DV, neglected children, and others). • Acquisition of equipment for fire, police, and EMS and traffic safety measures in low- and moderate-income communities. • Construction or renovation of City-owned facilities (e.g., Building improvements to comply with ADA requirements). • 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.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Honolulu's low- and moderate-income households and special needs populations have a variety of public facility needs. Consultation with the public and other interested parties, and suggestions received through public input were incorporated into the ConPlan. The needs for public facilities identified through the ConPlan process include, but are not limited to: • Acquisition, construction, or renovation of City-owned facilities to benefit low- and moderate-income persons or presumed low-income persons other than homeless (e.g., elderly, victims of DV, neglected children, and others) • Acquisition of facilities and equipment for fire, police, and EMS and traffic safety measures in low- and moderate-income communities. • Acquisition, construction, and/or renovation of City-owned facilities (e.g., parks) in low- and moderate-income communities. • Construction and/or renovation of City-owned facilities to comply with accessibility requirements. • Public Improvements and Infrastructure activities, particularly street improvements and water and sewer projects, which are consistently needed throughout Honolulu in both the urban and rural areas.
4	**Priority Need Name**	Administration, Planning, and Monitoring
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	AD1 - Administration
	Description	Administer the CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA, and HTF Programs. Complete AI to Fair Housing; Hawaii Housing Policy Study; Homeless PIT; Homeless Needs Assessment Study.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Program Administration, Planning, Compliance, and Oversight of HUD Programs, ensures timely implementation in compliance with HUD rules, regulations, policies, and guidelines.
5	**Priority Need Name**	Public Services
	Priority Level	Low

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	
	Description	• Provide various types of public services to address the needs of special needs populations such as senior, persons with disabilities, victims of DV, troubled youths, and low- and moderate-income populations.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Honolulu's low- and moderate-income households and special needs populations have a variety of public service needs. Consultation with the public and other interested parties, and suggestions received through public input were incorporated into the ConPlan. The public service needs identified through the ConPlan process include, but are not limited to: • 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 for older youth, development of life and occupational skills, and remedial education for adults. • Provide services to victims of DV. • Provide services to low- and moderate-income persons, other than the homeless, in the following areas: literacy, financial literacy, employment training, LEP, parenting, family services, transportation, micro-enterprise assistance, legal counseling, fair housing, home counseling, and others.
6	**Priority Need Name**	Community/Economic Development
	Priority Level	Low

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	
	Description	• Support the development of NRSAs in eligible areas. • Provide microenterprise assistance

	Basis for Relative Priority	While there is a need for the creation of jobs, it was determined to be a low priority based on comments received. The community and economic/development needs identified through the ConPlan process include, but are not limited to: • Support Slum/Blight area designation for one's neighborhood. • Support NRSAs. • Support micro-enterprise assistance.

Table 55 – Priority Needs Summary

Narrative (Optional)

The ConPlan's priority needs are based on the results of conducting needs assessments and market analyses, public consultation meetings with City departments and non-profit agencies, and an on-line survey, as well as collaborations with other agencies. Through the consultation process, the City has identified a range of housing and community development priority needs as listed above.

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	Same comment as above.
New Unit Production	Need for more housing of all types including special needs, high cost of housing, and aging housing stock. Need for the development of existing affordable rental housing for ELI households.
Rehabilitation	Same comment as above.
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 56 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	7,929,895	1,115,000	0	9,044,895	36,000,000	CDBG funds will be utilized for the following activities: Homeless Services and Public Facilities and improvements - Non-Homeless. Funds will also be used for administrative costs and other eligible activities as needs arise.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	2,732,215	550,000	0	3,282,215	13,000,000	HOME funds will be utilized for the following activities: Development of affordable housing, TBRA, including Housing First, and Home Ownership programs. Funds will also be used for administrative costs and other eligible activities as needs arise.

HOPWA	public - federal	Admin and Planning Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	732,613	0	0	732,613	0	HOPWA funds will be utilized for the following activities: TBRA; 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. HOPWA funds are anticipated to be allocated to the State in PY26.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	688,305	0	0	688,305	2,750,000	ESG funds will be utilized for the following activities: emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, and rapid re-housing. Grant funds will also be used for administrative costs and other eligible activities as needs arise.

General Fund	public - local	Admin and Planning Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Supportive services Other	688,305	0	0	688,305	2,750,000	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, and rapid re-housing. Grant funds will also be used for administrative costs and other eligible activities as needs arise.
Housing Trust Fund	public - federal	Acquisition Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab	0	0	0	0	1,750,000	HTF funds will be utilized for the following activities: Development/Preservation of affordable housing, administrative costs and other eligible activities as needs arise.

Table 57 – 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 anticipated HUD CPD resources which will be administered by the City. The ESG match is expected to be satisfied through the use of other City funds. The matching requirements for the HOME program will be satisfied with carryover HOME match contributions from previous years and foregone real property tax on previous years HOME projects that are still within the City's Affordability period. The City currently has HOME match in the amount of $1,342,383.28, which will be carried over to PY25.

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 HUD CPD funds, the City may require that units remain affordable and obtain concurrence from HUD prior to completing the sale or lease. City funds have also been used to acquire various properties for housing. In addition, the City's CDBG and HOME funded affordable housing projects include 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.

Finally, the City often owns the roadways, water, sewerage and other infrastructure, which may abut proposed project sites. This adjacency precludes the need for such projects to engineer and fund the development of such necessary service infrastructure, thus reducing such projects' time schedules and total budgets.

Discussion

The City will continue to pursue other available federal, state and private funding sources to leverage funding for the proposed community development initiatives in the Consolidated Plan.

In addition, the City will exercise its Pre-Award option for the CDBG and HOME funded projects pursuant to CPD Notice 24-01.

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.

The table below lists the entities that will be involved in carrying out the City's FY26-30 ConPlan. The following include but are not limited to:

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City's BFS (Federal Grants Unit (FGU), Accounting and Fiscal Services)	Local Government	Overall Grant Administration; Project and Project Activities Oversight; Monitoring; Fiscal Related Services	Island-wide
City's DCS (Community Based Development Division (CBDD), CAD, Work Hawaii, Fair Housing Office)	Local Government	Plan Implementation; Overall Project and Project Activities Implementation of Rehab Loan; RTW; Section 8 Rental Assistance; Down Payment Loan Programs; Housing First Implementation	Island-wide
Mayor's Office of Housing; Corporation Counsel; Council; Department of Facility Maintenance (DFM); DLM; DIT; DPP	Local Government	Overall leadership; Legal services; Plan and budget approval; City Rental Housing Project Maintenance; Technology-related assistance; Plan and permitting assistance	Island-wide
HPHA	State Affiliated Authority	Public Housing; Section 8 Voucher Implementation	Island-wide
HHFDC	State Affiliated Authority	HOME Finance and Development of Housing projects; TOD Catalytic projects	Island-wide
CoC (Multiple Stakeholders)	Multi-sector, multi-level	ESG	Island-wide
Service Providers	Non-profit	Project Implementers	Island-wide
Housing Developers (Non-Profit and For-Profit)	Private Sector/Non-Profit and For-Profit	Project Implementers	Island-wide
Public Service Providers (Non-Profit, Public Sector)	Private Sector/Non-Profit	Various	Island-wide
DHHL	State Affiliated Authority	Native Hawaiian Housing and Others	Island-wide
HUD Office – Honolulu	Federal	Various	Island-wide
USDA	Federal	Various	Island-wide

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Hawaii Civil Rights Commission	State-Affiliated Commission	Fair Housing Standards	Island-wide

Table 58 – 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 five (5) programs in the context of the City's evolving conditions.
- Collaborations that have analyzed issues, evolved leaders, set shared goals and connected APs.
- Implementing partners that are familiar with compliance requirements of Federal, State, and Local government and of the pace of releasing funds.

The gaps of the Institutional Delivery System include:

- Limited resources regarding level of needs and time required. 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 meet HOME, HTF, and CDBG compliance requirements and pace of releasing funds.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance	X	X	X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	X
Mobile Clinics	X	X	X
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	X

Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	X
Child Care	X	X	X
Education	X	X	X
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	X
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	X
Other			
Other			

Table 59 – 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 service delivery system consists of numerous shelter operators, service providers from various levels of government, and private organizations and non-profit organizations. The delivery system uses reliable practices for meeting the multitude of needs and also attempts to make improvements with limited resources.

These limited resources force service providers to be "creative," forming partnerships in an effort to assist as many individuals and families with varying needs. At one time, some providers may have considered each other as competitors for funding, but now they regard each other as community collaborators. And through these collaborations, more individuals and families can be assisted. These service providers are not duplicating efforts, but rather, working together to enhance the quality of life for a multitude of individuals and families.

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:

- Multi-level stakeholders who address solutions collaboratively.
- Non-profit partners that are familiar with the relatively more stringent compliance requirements.

The gaps include:

- Inadequate resources given the overwhelming needs or cost of delivering solutions. This includes the difference in the 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.
- Lack of capacity to accommodate special needs population.

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

Although there is a general lack of resources relative to the need, PIC, the Mayor's Office of Housing and the HICH are working to identify areas of need and relative capacity. Cross-communication and cross-collaboration at multiple levels among multiple stakeholders, and emphasis on strategic development are essential. Working together in partnership are agencies and representatives of non-profit homeless services, government stakeholders, private businesses, community advocates, affordable housing developers, law enforcement, etc., who are making a concerted effort to address priority needs, which will benefit the City as well as the State.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

1	AH1 - Affordable Housing	2025	2029	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing	CDBG: $27,500,000 HOME: $2,000,000	Homeowner Housing Added: 70 Household Housing Unit
2	HO1 - Down Payment Assistance	2025	2029	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing	HOME: $1,250,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 35 Households Assisted
3	HO2 - Rehabilitation Assistance	2025	2029	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing	CDBG: $500,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit
4	RH1 - Rental Housing for LMI Households	2025	2029	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing	HOME: $300,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 1 Household Housing Unit
5	RH2 - Rental Housing for ELI Households	2025	2029	Affordable Housing	Citywide	Affordable Housing	Housing Trust Fund: $1,350,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 2 Household Housing Unit
6	SN1 - Special Needs Housing	2025	2029	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Affordable Housing	CDBG: $1,000,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 15 Household Housing Unit
7	SN2 - Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS	2025	2029	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Homelessness and Homeless Prevention	HOPWA: $426,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 50 Households Assisted
8	SN3 - Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS	2025	2029	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Citywide	Homelessness and Homeless Prevention	HOPWA: $284,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 9,150 Persons Assisted

9	HP1 - Homeless Services	2025	2029	Homeless	Citywide	Homelessness and Homeless Prevention	CDBG: $6,750,000 ESG: $1,250,000 General Fund: $1,500,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4,675 Persons Assisted
10	HP2 - Homeless Operations	2025	2029	Homeless	Citywide	Homelessness and Homeless Prevention	General Fund: $600,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 2,000 Persons Assisted
11	HP3 - Homeless Prevention Services	2025	2029	Homeless	Citywide	Homelessness and Homeless Prevention	ESG: $1,500,000	Homelessness Prevention: 125 Persons Assisted
12	HP4 - Re-Housing Services	2025	2029	Homeless	Citywide	Homelessness and Homeless Prevention	ESG: $250,000 General Fund: $1,000,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 300 Households Assisted
13	HP5 - Rental Assistance	2025	2029	Homeless	Waikiki Region Waianae Region Downtown Region Citywide	Homelessness and Homeless Prevention	HOME: $11,500,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 1,050 Households Assisted
14	PF1 - Public Facilities	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Facilities Improvements and Infrastructure	CDBG: $250,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100,000 Persons Assisted

15	PF2 - Emergency Facilities	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development	Citywide	Public Facilities Improvements and Infrastructure	CDBG: $250,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100,000 Persons Assisted
16	AD1 - Administration	2025	2029	Administration	Citywide	Administration, Planning, and Monitoring	CDBG: $9,000,000 HOPWA: $22,000 HOME: $1,650,000 ESG: $260,000 General Fund: $260,000 Housing Trust Fund: $75,000	Other: 40 Other

Table 60 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	AH1 - Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Development of new and preservation of existing affordable and special needs rental housing.
2	**Goal Name**	HO1 - Down Payment Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide low-interest down payment loans and closing costs to low- and moderate-income homebuyers.

3	**Goal Name**	HO2 - Rehabilitation Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide low-interest loans to LMI homeowners to correct conditions in deteriorated homes.
4	**Goal Name**	RH1 - Rental Housing for LMI Households
	Goal Description	Low and moderate income families will have increased opportunities to live in affordable rental housing.
5	**Goal Name**	RH2 - Rental Housing for ELI Households
	Goal Description	Extremely low income families will have increased opportunities to live in affordable rental housing.
6	**Goal Name**	SN1 - Special Needs Housing
	Goal Description	Persons with special needs will have increased opportunities to live in affordable rental housing.
7	**Goal Name**	SN2 - Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Goal Description	Provide rental assistance or emergency rent, mortgage, and utility payment to persons with HIV/AIDS.
8	**Goal Name**	SN3 - Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Goal Description	Provide integrated case management services to assist persons with HIV/AIDS access the goods and services necessary to maintain their health, and live as independently as possible.
9	**Goal Name**	HP1 - Homeless Services
	Goal Description	Provide services and/or outreach programs to persons and/or families experiencing homelessness or at-risk of 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.

10	**Goal Name**	HP2 - Homeless Operations
	Goal Description	Provide operating costs to existing transitional housing and supportive housing facilities for persons and/or families experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness.
11	**Goal Name**	HP3 - Homeless Prevention Services
	Goal Description	Provide homelessness prevention services including, but not limited to, emergency rental and utility assistance to persons and/or families at-risk of homelessness.
12	**Goal Name**	HP4 - Re-Housing Services
	Goal Description	Provide Re-housing services including, but not limited to, rental assistance to persons and/or families experiencing homelessness.
13	**Goal Name**	HP5 - Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide Rental Assistance to persons and/or families experiencing homelessness and/or persons and/or families at risk of homelessness.
14	**Goal Name**	PF1 - Public Facilities
	Goal Description	Acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation or installation of public facilities and improvements.
15	**Goal Name**	PF2 - Emergency Facilities
	Goal Description	Acquisition of equipment for fire, police, and emergency medical services (EMS) and traffic safety measures in low- and moderate-income communities.
16	**Goal Name**	AD1 - Administration
	Goal Description	Administer the CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA, and HTF 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:

- ELI Families: 390
- Low-Income Families: 607
- MI Families: 0

Based on the PR23 Reports, Summary of HOME Accomplishments via HUD's Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) the following are the recorded accomplishments for program years 2020 through 2023.

Program Year: 2020
Start Date 01-Jul-2020 - End Date 30-Jun-2021
HONOLULU

Home Unit Completions by Percent of Area Median Income

Activity Type	Units Completed				
	0% - 30%	51% - 60%	61% - 80%	Total 0% - 60%	Total 0% - 80%
Rentals	9	0	0	9	9
TBRA Families	67	119	0	186	186
First Time Homebuyers	0	3	5	3	8
Total, Rentals and TBRA	76	119	0	195	195
Total, Homebuyers and Homeowners	0	3	5	3	8
Grand Total	76	122	5	198	203

Figure 15: PR23 HOME Summary of Accomplishments PY2020

Program Year: 2021
Start Date 01-Jul-2021 - End Date 30-Jun-2022
HONOLULU

Home Unit Completions by Percent of Area Median Income

Activity Type	Units Completed					
	0% - 30%	31% - 50%	51% - 60%	61% - 80%	Total 0% - 60%	Total 0% - 80%
Rentals	0	1	0	0	1	1
TBRA Families	153	0	188	0	341	341
First Time Homebuyers	0	2	1	5	3	8
Total, Rentals and TBRA	153	1	188	0	342	342
Total, Homebuyers and Homeowners	0	2	1	5	3	8
Grand Total	153	3	189	5	345	350

Figure 16: PR23 HOME Summary of Accomplishments PY2021

Program Year: 2022
Start Date 01-Jul-2022 - End Date 30-Jun-2023
HONOLULU

Home Unit Completions by Percent of Area Median Income

Activity Type	Units Completed					
	0% - 30%	31% - 50%	51% - 60%	61% - 80%	Total 0% - 60%	Total 0% - 80%
TBRA Families	83	3	109	0	195	195
First Time Homebuyers	0	2	1	8	3	11
Total, Rentals and TBRA	83	3	109	0	195	195
Total, Homebuyers and Homeowners	0	2	1	8	3	11
Grand Total	83	5	110	8	198	206

Figure 17: PR23 HOME Summary of Accomplishments PY2022

Program Year: 2023

Start Date 01-Jul-2023 - End Date 30-Jun-2024

HONOLULU

Home Unit Completions by Percent of Area Median Income

Activity Type	Units Completed					
	0% - 30%	31% - 50%	51% - 60%	61% - 80%	Total 0% - 60%	Total 0% - 80%
TBRA Families	78	3	154	2	235	237
First Time Homebuyers	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total, Rentals and TBRA	78	3	154	2	235	237
Total, Homebuyers and Homeowners	0	0	0	2	0	2
Grand Total	78	3	154	4	235	239

Figure 18: PR23 HOME Summary of Accomplishments PY2023

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 HPHA is primarily 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?

Not Applicable

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not Applicable

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Based on the draft 2024 HHPS, affordable housing developers and advocates were asked to identify barriers to expanding affordable housing.

- Limited Funding Sources. Affordable housing developers' capacity is often limited by funding availability. They said that construction costs have increased in recent years, and they are facing increased competition for funding with offshore developers.
- Permitting Delays. Some developers reported that delays and redundancies in the state's permitting process can impede development.
- Community Opposition. New affordable developments often face community opposition, sometimes referred to as "NIMBY-ism" from the phrase "Not in My Backyard."

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The Analysis of Systemic Barriers to Housing Production in Hawaii, prepared by HHFDC for the 2025 Hawaii State Legislature, includes recommendations for barriers identified in the HHPS.

- Limited Funding Sources – Increase government funding and capacity for infrastructure development and maintenance, particularly for projects that support affordable housing and TOD.

  The City's Affordable Housing Fund (AHF) mandates one-half of one percent of each year's real property tax revenues to be deposited into the AHF. This program provides flexible gap financing for affordable housing developments serving residents earning at or below 60% or the AMI provided that the units remain affordable for at least 60 years. In 2021, the City revived its Private Activity Bond program after a 23-year hiatus. The bonds are used in conjunction with four percent (4%) LIHTC, administered by HHFDC, which reduces the senior debt required to finance affordable housing projects.

- Permitting Delays – Streamline the permitting process by increasing the resources and capacity of permitting agencies, simplifying and standardizing the requirements and procedures, coordinating and consolidating the reviews and approvals, expediting and limiting the grounds and scope for legal appeals.

  The City has taken steps in improving the permitting process by moving away from outdated technology to an electronic system, which has decreased approval times. While the City still suffers from a severe backlog, it is a step in the right direction.

- Community Opposition. Address community opposition through a multifaceted approach that includes educating the public about the benefits of affordable housing and Transit-Oriented

Development, engaging stakeholders in the planning and design processes, providing incentives for community support, such as infrastructure improvements or public amenities, and ensuring strong policy support from government officials and agencies.

Since 2022, the City has been a member of the State's Act 305 YIMBY (Yes in My Backyard) working group on affordable housing. The group's objectives are: 1) Foster increased inter-agency coordination on housing and zoning issues; 2) Raise public awareness of the ongoing efforts by the State and counties to reduce barriers to affordable housing development; and 3) Propose legislation.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City is continuing to address the issue of homelessness through the Housing First Initiative which has been in existence since 2015. The Housing First model places people experiencing homelessness directly into permanent housing and provides supportive services necessary to help each individual remain housed. There are low barriers to entry, and sobriety is not required in order to obtain housing, but clients must follow house rules in their apartments like any other tenant. Case managers are available 24/7 to help clients and landlords resolve any issues. Households participating in the City's Housing First program were all experiencing chronic homelessness prior to placement, which means they were experiencing homelessness for a year or more and have a disability.

In addition, the City's DCS, Community Based Development Division (CBDD) works in partnership with PIC as well as other government stakeholders and non-governmental agencies to address the need for affordable housing solutions and services for the homeless and those at-risk of homelessness.

Moreover, there are several nonprofit programs that make an effort to increase the availability and utilization of community services by operating outreach programs across the island, such as IHS, Hawai'i Health and Harm Reduction Center, Kealahou West O'ahu, Waikiki Community Health Center, Mental Health Kokua, U.S. Veterans Initiative, and Projects for Assistance to Transition from Homelessness (PATH), to name a few.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City will continue to utilize the ESG to fund individuals and families to quickly regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis or homelessness. ESG funds are available for the following program components:

- Street Outreach. Funds may cover costs related to essential services for unsheltered persons (including emergency health or mental health care, engagement, case management, and services for special populations.
- Emergency Shelter. Funds may be used for renovation of emergency shelter facilities and the operation of those facilities, as well as services for the residents (including case management, child care, education, employment assistance and job training, legal, mental health, substance abuse treatment, transportation, and services for special populations).
- Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing. Both components fund housing relocation and stabilization services (including rental application fees, security deposits, utility deposits or payments, last month's rent, and housing search and placement activities). Funds may also be used for short- or medium-term rental assistance for those who are at-risk of becoming homeless or transitioning to stable housing.

- HMIS. Funds may be used to pay the costs for contributing data to the HMIS designated by the CoC for the area. Eligible activities include computer hardware, software, or equipment, technical support, office space, salaries of operators, staff training costs, and participation fees.

With the closing of the Family Assessment and Next Step shelters over the last 5 years, the City has invested funding to address the need for additional shelter beds and facilities. These facilities include Hale Maulioa, Iwilei Center, Waikiki Vista, and a Family Assessment Center in Hauula and Wahiawa. The City also operates and manages the Homeless Outreach and Navigation for Unsheltered Program (HONU) which is a temporary shelter and navigation program that services up to 60 clients at a time. This program is mobile and travels to different City or State owned parcels to provide shelter and supportive services to those who are experiencing homelessness.

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.

Along with the City, the State of Hawaii have both adopted Housing First as a model of homeless service provision. This approach provides for moving homeless people directly into permanent housing. Chronically homeless people are prioritized for housing and entered into the HMIS and CES. From lists generated from the latter, homeless people are transitioned into permanent housing that best fits their needs. In addition, the City will continue to collaborate and coordinate with key organizations such as PIC to identify priorities for allocating ESG funds.

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

The Honolulu CoC organization is PIC. PIC's protocols are aligned with the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness' Opening Doors: The Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness. Those strategies have an emphasis on identification, engagement, and effective services for all persons experiencing homelessness – including adults and children affected by DV, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. In addition, the City's DCS-CBDD works in partnership with PIC, as well as other government stakeholders and non-governmental agencies, to address the need for affordable housing solutions and services for the homeless and those at-risk of homelessness. The PIC organization continuously works toward assembling organizations to become active members thus improving their outreach, assessment with hospital discharge planning, pre and post-arrest diversion,

and community resources. PIC encourages homeless and formerly homeless persons to join and participate in the CoC.

The CoC administers a pre-screening tool to assess immediate safety needs, gather basic information regarding the client, and obtain housing preferences. The CoC uses the Vulnerability Index and Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) to assist in identifying a "match" to an appropriate housing intervention program based on a person's acuity in several core areas. The CoC uses a CES assessment process which prioritizes people based on level of need and ensures that they receive assistance in a timely manner through implementation of a comprehensive workflow. One of the entry points to the CES, "Aloha United Way 211" is Hawai'i's only comprehensive, statewide community information and referral service. The CES also reaches the people who are least likely to apply for homelessness assistance through partnership and collaboration with various community stakeholders including emergency rooms, health plans, law enforcement, and other key partners.

The CoC strives for outreach strategies to identify persons made vulnerable or homeless by domestic violence, and for engagement strategies that are responsive, yet attentive to victim and survivor confidentiality and safety. CoC partner agencies conduct regular outreach focused on housing navigation, which most often begins with establishing identification and the collection of vital documents. CoC agencies work to ensure that all persons engaged are: assessed using the appropriate assessment tool; ready and able to be located; motivated to pursue housing; in possession of the appropriate documentation required for potential housing options; and successfully engaged by CoC providers seeking to resolve their housing crisis.

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

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

The City's DCS, operates the Rehabilitation Loan program to preserve Oahu's housing stock. Eligible homeowners and landlords may apply for loans of CDBG 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 LBP, 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 actions listed above ensure that potential LBP hazards are identified in any housing units, buildings, and other dwellings that are assisted with HUD funding.

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

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

As mentioned earlier in the report, HPHA is the sole statewide PHA which provides Hawaii residents with affordable housing and shelter without discrimination. According to their FY2023 Annual Report, the HPHA Federal and State Low-income Public Housing programs combine to serve over 5,200 families or approximately 13,000 individuals.

The City also has numerous Section 8 HAP Programs. Section 8 offers federally funded programs that provide rental subsidies paid directly to landlords on behalf of income eligible families and primarily the elderly, disabled, or handicapped individuals. The following are some of the City's Section 8 programs:

- HCV. Vouchers are tenant-based assistance which means the subsidies travel with the family as they move to various locations (portability) within the U.S. and its territories.
- Enhanced Voucher Assistance. Enhanced vouchers are generally issued to provide continued assistance for a family upon termination of project-based rental assistance. If the family stays in the same project, the voucher payment standard covers the full market rent.
- Family Unification Program (FUP). This program provides HCV to youth aged 18 to 24 who left foster care at age 16 or older and are homeless or at-risk of homelessness. This program requires a referral from Hale Kipa and is limited to 36 months of housing assistance, enabling youth to lease a decent, safe, and sanitary housing in the private housing market.
- Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) and FUP Demonstration. This program increases opportunities for self-sufficiency among eligible youth receiving youth housing assistance and support under the FUP program.

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

The City's DCS and the Mayor's Office of Housing are two (2) essential agencies addressing the jurisdiction's poverty through their respective programs and policies. Their efforts, along with collaborative partnerships with other government stakeholders and private/non-profit organizations, are vital for a comprehensive affordable housing plan that will benefit the City and the State as a whole.

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 City's BFS administers the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs. Throughout all aspects of the administration of these programs, the FGU staff review and monitor 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.)

BFS 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.

BFS is responsible for monitoring open ongoing projects as of July 1, 2017. Previously, the responsibility was held by the City's DCS. At the start of each program year, BFS conducts a risk analysis to determine which projects require on-site monitoring. Factors considered and included in the risk analysis: 1) experience of subgrantee, 2) staff turnover, 3) previous compliance problems, 4) size of award, and 5) nature of activity.

In addition to open ongoing project monitorings, BFS continues to be responsible for the monitoring of completed projects to ensure long-term compliance. This includes on-site unit and file inspections, impromptu monitorings, and remote reviews of subrecipients.

DCS 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, 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 at DCS reviews and approves all Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plans to ensure an effective minority outreach process. The FGU staff also monitors Federal legislation to identify regulatory changes affecting CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA programs, ensuring the timely implementation (including program cost analyses) of such changes.

Policies and procedures have been developed, adopted, and recently updated based on HUD guidelines and with HUD concurrence as recent as 2018. Worksheets used as part of the information-gathering interview process with the subrecipient, along with the required annual audit, are used to flag potential problems and issues that need to be resolved. More frequent monitoring will be undertaken where there is sufficient cause to justify additional action.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The 31st Year AP for the City represents a blueprint for the planning and application aspects of HUD's CDBG, ESG, HOME, HOPWA and HTF programs. The purpose of the AP is to ensure that jurisdictions receiving federal assistance plan for the housing and related needs of LMI 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 Remainder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	Public-federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Housing Public Improvements Public Services	7,929,895	1,115,000	0	9,044,895	36,000,000	CDBG funds will be utilized for the following activities: Homeless Services and Public Facilities and improvements - Non-Homeless. Funds will also be used for administrative costs and other eligible activities as needs arise.
HOME	Public-federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	2,732,215	550,000	0	3,282,215	13,000,000	HOME funds will be utilized for the following activities: Development of affordable housing, TBRA, including Housing First, and Home Ownership programs. Funds will also be used for administrative costs and other eligible activities as needs arise.

HOPWA	Public-federal	Admin and Planning Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing Facilities Short Term Rent, Mortgage and Utilities (STRMU) Supportive services TBRA	732,613	0	0	732,613	0	HOPWA funds will be utilized for the following activities: TBRA; 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.
ESG	Public-federal	Admin and Planning Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid rehousing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Street Outreach	688,305	0	0	688,305	2,750,000	ESG funds will be utilized for the following activities: emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, and rapid re-housing. Grant funds will also be used for administrative costs and other eligible activities as needs arise.

General Fund	Public-local	Admin and Planning Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid rehousing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Street Outreach	688,305	0	0	688,305	2,750,000	ESG funds will be utilized for the following activities: emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, and rapid re-housing. Grant funds will also be used for administrative costs and other eligible activities as needs arise.

Table 61 – Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The table above reflects anticipated HUD CPD resources which will be administered by the City. The ESG match is expected to be satisfied through the use of other City funds. The matching requirements for the HOME program will be satisfied with carryover HOME match contributions from previous years and foregone real property tax on previous years HOME projects that are still within the City's Affordability period. The City currently has HOME match in the amount of $1,342,383.28, which will be carried over to PY25.

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 HUD CPD funds, the City may require that units remain affordable and obtain concurrence from HUD prior to completing the sale or lease.

City funds have also been used to acquire various properties for housing. In addition, the City's CDBG and HOME funded affordable housing projects include 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.

Finally, the City often owns the roadways, water, sewerage and other infrastructure, which may abut proposed project sites. This adjacency precludes the need for such projects to engineer and fund the development of such necessary service infrastructure, thus reducing such projects' time schedules and total budgets.

Discussion

The City will continue to pursue other available federal, state and private funding sources to leverage funding for the proposed community development initiatives in the Consolidated Plan.

In addition, the City will exercise its Pre-Award option for the CDBG and HOME funded projects pursuant to CPD Notice 24-01.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Table 62 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	AH1 - Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Development of new and preservation of existing affordable and special needs rental housing.
2	**Goal Name**	HO1 - Down Payment Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide low-interest down payment loans and closing costs to low- and moderate-income homebuyers.
3	**Goal Name**	HO2 - Rehabilitation Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide low-interest loans to LMI homeowners to correct conditions in deteriorated homes.
4	**Goal Name**	RH1 - Rental Housing for LMI Households
	Goal Description	Low and moderate income families will have increased opportunities to live in affordable rental housing.
5	**Goal Name**	RH2 - Rental Housing for ELI Households
	Goal Description	Extremely low income families will have increased opportunities to live in affordable rental housing.

6	**Goal Name**	SN1 - Special Needs Housing
	Goal Description	Persons with special needs will have increased opportunities to live in affordable rental housing.
7	**Goal Name**	SN2 - Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Goal Description	Provide rental assistance or emergency rent, mortgage, and utility payment to persons with HIV/AIDS.
8	**Goal Name**	SN3 - Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Goal Description	Provide integrated case management services to assist persons with HIV/AIDS access the goods and services necessary to maintain their health, and live as independently as possible.
9	**Goal Name**	HP1 - Homeless Services
	Goal Description	Provide services and/or outreach programs to persons and/or families experiencing homelessness or at-risk of 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.
10	**Goal Name**	HP2 - Homeless Operations
	Goal Description	Provide operating costs to existing transitional housing and supportive housing facilities for persons and/or families experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness.
11	**Goal Name**	HP3 - Homeless Prevention Services
	Goal Description	Provide homelessness prevention services including, but not limited to, emergency rental and utility assistance to persons and/or families at-risk of homelessness.
12	**Goal Name**	HP4 - Re-Housing Services
	Goal Description	Provide Re-housing services including, but not limited to, rental assistance to persons and/or families experiencing homelessness.

13	**Goal Name**	HP5 - Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide Rental Assistance to persons and/or families experiencing homelessness and/or persons and/or families at risk of homelessness.
14	**Goal Name**	PF1 - Public Facilities
	Goal Description	Acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation or installation of public facilities and improvements.
15	**Goal Name**	PF2 - Emergency Facilities
	Goal Description	Acquisition of equipment for fire, police, and emergency medical services (EMS) and traffic safety measures in low- and moderate-income communities.
16	**Goal Name**	AD1 - Administration
	Goal Description	Administer the CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA, and HTF Programs.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Projects

The following tables list the projects the City's CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA programs will carry out and/or fund during the City's FY 24-25.

Projects

#	CDBG - Project Name
1	BFS – Program Administration and Fiscal Support
2	DCS – CAD Administration
3	DCS – CBDD Administration
4	DCS – Work Readiness Program
5	DCS – TEAM WorkHawaii
6	Family Promise of Hawaii – Lusitania Acquisition
#	**CDBG – Alternate Project Name**
1	Family Promise of Hawaii – Lusitania Acquisition
2	Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement – Makiki Acquisition
3	He Ala Hou O Ke Ola Inc. – Kinalau Home for Women
4	Honolulu Police Department – HPD Headquarters ADA Door Replacement/Renovation
5	Honolulu Fire Department – Fire Protection Equipment
6	DCS – Rehabilitation of Special Needs Housing Portfolio
7	City and County of Honolulu/Non-Profit Organization – Property Acquisition(s) within the Waianae Sustainable Communities Plan (SCP)
8	City and County of Honolulu/Non-Profit Organization – Property Acquisition(s) within Honolulu

Table 63 – CDBG Project Information

#	HOME - Project Name
1	BFS – Program Administration
2	DCS – CBDD Administration
3	DCS – TBRA Administration
4	DCS – TBRA Program
5	DCS – Down Payment Loan Program
6	CHDO Project
7	Housing First Rental Assistance Program
#	**HOME – Alternate Project Name**
1	DCS – Down Payment Loan Program

Table 64 – HOME Project Information

#	ESG - Project Name
1	DCS – Program Administration
2	Parents and Children Together – Essential Services
3	Child and Family Services – Shelter Operations
4	Parents and Children Together – Rapid Rehousing
5	Residential Youth Services & Empowerment – Street Outreach
6	IHS, The Institute for Human Services, Inc. – Street Outreach
7	City & County of Honolulu, Department of Community Services, WorkHawaii Division – Homelessness Prevention Program
8	Partners in Care, Oahu's Continuum of Care (PIC) – HMIS
#	ESG – Alternate Project Name
1	Parents and Children Together – Essential Services
2	Child and Family Services – Essential Services
3	United States Veterans – Shelter Operations
4	Residential Youth Services & Empowerment – Essential Services
5	IHS, The Institute for Human Services, Inc. – Essential Services
6	IHS, The Institute for Human Services, Inc. – Street Outreach
7	IHS, The Institute for Human Services, Inc. – Shelter Operations

Table 65 – ESG Project Information

#	HOPWA - Project Name
1	DCS – Program Administration
2	HOPWA Project for Persons with HIV/AIDS

Table 66 – HOPWA Project Information

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

As a requirement to continuing to receive funds from HUD, the City must submit annually a one-year AP which details the housing and community development activities that it intends to carry out using monies from HUD CPD programs (i.e. CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA, HTF). The City will identify and reserve portions of funding for City capital improvement and public service projects (City Sponsored Initiatives) and may reserve portions of the funding for delayed projects carried forward from prior-year APs. Subject to the availability of funds, proposals from qualified non-profits are solicited annually through a NOFA process for CDBG, HOME, HTF, and ESG projects and every five (5) years for HOPWA projects.

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, State of Hawaii agencies, and/or City Staff. City staff will provide oversight of the NOFA process. All eligible CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA, and HTF proposals will be forwarded to the 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;

- 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. and/or

- Other Projects which have previously completed a Competitive Selection process within the last two (2) years, conducted by the City that meet the eligibility criteria of the Emergency

Solutions Grant (ESG) program, and ready to expend ESG funds within twelve (12) months upon contract execution.

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

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

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

	Project Name	BFS - Program Administration and Fiscal Support
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	AD1 - Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration, Planning and Monitoring
	Funding	CDBG - $1,378,195
	Description	Provision of grant funds for administration and fiscal support of City HUD-funded programs. This is a continuation project. CDBG funds will be used for General Program Administration, eligible under 24 CFR § 570.206(a).
	Target Date of Completion	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project is administration only.
	Location Description	925 Dillingham Boulevard, Suite 240, Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96817 650 South King Street, Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96813
	Planned Activities	Partial Funding for 13 positions = 12 Full Time Equivalent (FTE). Federal Grants Coordinator (1), Planners (11), and an Office Assistant (1). Partial Funding for 6 positions = 2 FTE. Account Clerk (1),

		Accountant II (1), Accountant III (2), Accountant IV (1), and Accountant V (1). Time sheets are submitted to accurately reflect staff time being charged to the program.
	Project Name	DCS - CAD Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	AD1 - Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration, Planning and Monitoring
	Funding	CDBG - $193,332
	Description	Provision of grant funds for administrative support of the DCS CAD. This is a continuation project. CDBG funds will be used for General Program Administration, eligible under 24 CFR § 570.206(a).
	Target Date of Completion	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project is administration only.
	Location Description	51 Merchant Street, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813
	Planned Activities	Partial Funding for 9 positions = 3 FTE. Branch Chief (1), Rehab Loan Specialists (2), Urban Rehab Inspectors (3), Rehab Loan Clerk (1), and Office Assistants (2). Time sheets are submitted to accurately reflect staff time being charged to the program.

	Project Name	DCS – CBDD Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	AD1 - Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration, Planning and Monitoring
	Funding	CDBG - $237,452
	Description	Provision of grant funds for administrative support of the DCS CBDD. The City certifies that CDBG administrative funds will not be used to pay for staff time administering the ESG, HOPWA, and CoC programs. This is a continuation project. CDBG funds will be used for General Program Administration, eligible under 24 CFR § 570.206(a).
	Target Date of Completion	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project is administration only.
	Location Description	925 Dillingham Boulevard, Suite 200, Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96817
	Planned Activities	Partial Funding for 20 positions = 16 FTE. Administrator (1), Planners (16), Standards and Specifications Clerk (1), Office Assistant (1) and an Engineer (1). Time sheets are submitted to accurately reflect staff time being charged to the program. Funding may be assigned to a position in the Department of Design and Construction, which will assist with the administration of City funded projects.

	Project Name	DCS - Work Readiness Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HP1 – Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness and Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	CDBG - $693,429
	Description	Provision of grant funds for an employment and work readiness program for persons experiencing homelessness. Services include work readiness and life skills training, financial management, vocational training in a classroom or worksite setting, and job search skills training. This is a continuation project. CDBG funds will be used to provide employment services, eligible under 24 CFR § 570.201(e), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in 24 CFR § 570.208(a)(2)(i)(A), an activity that benefits a clientele (homeless persons) who are generally presumed to be principally LMI persons.
	Target Date of Completion	9/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 185 persons/families experiencing homelessness will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	680 Iwilei Road, Suite 700, Honolulu Hawai'i 96817
	Planned Activities	Approximately 185 persons experiencing homelessness will be provided services including, but not limited to, work readiness and life skills training, financial management, vocational training in a classroom or worksite setting, and job search skills training.

	Project Name	DCS – TEAM WorkHawai‘i
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HP1 – Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness and Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	CDBG - $663,305
	Description	Provision of grant funds for employment services, skills development, and wrap-around case management services to support vulnerable populations (i.e. individuals experiencing homelessness, recently released from incarceration, currently incarcerated and pending release, etc.). CDBG funds will be used to manage a direct public services program that provides LMI client referrals for health care services, drug abuse services, education, training, fair housing counseling, and welfare services, eligible under 24 CFR § 570.201(e), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in 24 CFR § 570.208(a)(2)(i)(B), as an activity that require information on family size and income so that it is evident that at least 51 percent of the clientele are persons whose family income does not exceed the low and moderate income limit.
	Target Date of Completion	9/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 200 low to moderate income individuals will benefit from the activities/services supported under this project.
	Location Description	680 Iwilei Road, Suite 700, Honolulu Hawai‘i 96817

	Planned Activities	Approximately 200 LMI individuals will be provided services to improve and stabilize their employment, education and housing situations to lead to community reintegration and financial self-sufficiency.

	Project Name	Family Promise of Hawaii – Lusitana Acquisition (including CDBG Alternate status for balance of funds)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	AH1 – Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG - $5,879,182 $2,120,818 (CDBG Alternate)
	Description	Acquisition of a 20-unit property (18 units with 2 bedrooms, 1 bath and 2 units with I bedroom, 1 bath) located on Lusitana Street.
	Target Date of Completion	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately twenty (20) low- and moderate-income households will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	1463 Lusitana Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
	Planned Activities	Acquisition of affordable rental units for low- and moderate-income households.

	Project Name	Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement – Makiki Acquisition (CDBG Alternate)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	AH1 – Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG - $3,750,000
	Description	Acquisition of a 9-unit property (2 bedrooms, 1 bath units) located on Makiki Street.
	Target Date of Completion	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately nine (9) low- and moderate-income households will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	1737 Makiki Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
	Planned Activities	Acquisition of affordable rental units for low- and moderate-income households.

	Project Name	He Ala Hou 0 Ke Ola Inc - Kinalau Home for Women (CDBG Alternate)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	AH1 – Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG - $1,531,511
	Description	Acquisition of a 6 bedroom, 4 bath property located on Kinalau Street to provide housing and services for women previously homeless and/or exiting incarceration.
	Target Date of Completion	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately six (6) low- and moderate-income households will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	739 Kinalau Place, Unit A & B, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
	Planned Activities	Acquisition of affordable rental units for low- and moderate-income households.

	Project Name	Honolulu Police Department - HPD Headquarters ADA Door Replacement/Renovation (CDBG Alternate)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	PF1- Public Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities Improvements and Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG - $220,000
	Description	Installation of Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant automated doors at the Records and Identification Division and the Firearms Registration entry points to meet the accessibility standards mandated by the ADA.
	Target Date of Completion	6/30/2028
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 100,000 public visitors of the station will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	801 South Beretania Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
	Planned Activities	Rehabilitation will be limited to the removal of material architectural barriers that restrict the accessibility or mobility of elderly or handicapped persons at HPD HQ.

	Project Name	Honolulu Fire Department - Fire Protection Equipment (CDBG Alternate)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	PF2 – Emergency Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities Improvements and Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG - $8,000,000
	Description	Provision of grant funds for the acquisition of fire protection equipment. This is a new project. CDBG funds will be used to acquire fire protection equipment, eligible under 24 CFR § 570.201(c), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in 24 CFR § 570.208(a)(1), the benefits of which are available to all the residents in a particular area, where at least 51 percent (51%) of the residents are LMI persons.
	Target Date of Completion	9/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 100,000 residents of LMI neighborhoods will benefit from the acquisition of new fire protection equipment.
	Location Description	Various LMI neighborhoods currently being serviced by the Honolulu Fire Department.
	Planned Activities	Acquisition of fire protection equipment for LMI neighborhoods currently being serviced by the Honolulu Fire Department.

	Project Name	DCS – Rehabilitation of Special Needs Housing Portfolio (CDBG Alternate)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	SN1 – Special Needs Housing
	Needs Addressed	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Funding	CDBG - $8,000,000
	Description	Provision of grant funds for the rehabilitation of the City's Special Needs Housing inventory to ensure structural integrity and housing quality standards are maintained. This is a new project. CDBG funds will be used to rehabilitate special needs housing, eligible under 24 CFR § 570.201(c), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in in 24 CFR § 570.208(a)(2)(i)(C), an activity that has income eligibility requirements which limits the activity exclusively to low- and moderate-income persons
	Target Date of Completion	9/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Rehabilitation of approximately fifteen (15) group homes.
	Location Description	Various locations
	Planned Activities	Rehabilitate the City's special needs housing portfolio.

	Project Name	City and County of Honolulu / Non-Profit Organizations - Property Acquisition(s) within the Waianae Sustainable Communities Plan (SCP) (CDBG Alternate)
	Target Area	Waianae SCP
	Goals Supported	PF1- Public Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities Improvements and Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: $8,000,000
	Description	Acquisition of one or more properties, which would provide essential public services, shelter or affordable housing. The Waianae SCP covers the area from Nānākuli to Keawa‘ula and is a long-range (20 year) guide for physical development and policy implementation. Provision of grant funds for the acquisition of one or more properties to provide services to the public. CDBG funds will be used to acquire one or more properties, eligible under 24 CFR § 570.201(a), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in 24 CFR § 570.208(a)(2)(i)(B), as an activity which requires information on family size and income so that it is evident that at least 51 percent (51%) of the clientele are low- and moderate-income persons.
	Target Date of Completion	9/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Acquisition of one or more properties to provide services to clients at or below 80% AMI.
	Location Description	Waianae SCP

	Planned Activities	Acquisition of one or more properties to provide services to the public.

	Project Name	City and County of Honolulu / Non-Profit Organizations - Property Acquisition(s) within Honolulu (CDBG Alternate)
	Target Area	Urban Honolulu Census Designated Places (CDP)
	Goals Supported	PF1- Public Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Public Facilities and Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: $8,000,000
	Description	Acquisition of one or more properties, which would provide essential public services, shelter or affordable housing. The Urban Honolulu CDP covers the area from Kāhala to Pearl City and is a long-range (20 year) guide for physical development and policy implementation Provision of grant funds for the acquisition of one or more properties to provide services to the public. CDBG funds will be used to acquire one or more properties, eligible under 24 CFR § 570.201(a), and will meet the CDBG national objective described in 24 CFR § 570.208(a)(2)(i)(B), as an activity which requires information on family size and income so that it is evident that at least 51 percent (51%) of the clientele are low- and moderate-income persons.
	Target Date of Completion	9/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Acquisition of one or more properties to provide services to clients at or below 80% AMI.
	Location Description	Urban Honolulu CDP

	Planned Activities	Acquisition of one or more properties to provide services to the public.

	Project Name	BFS - Program Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	AD1 - Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration, Planning and Monitoring
	Funding	HOME - $24,986
	Description	Provision of grant funds for the administration and coordination of the HOME program. This is a continuation project. HOME funds will be utilized to provide administrative costs, eligible under 24 CFR § 92.207(a)(1).
	Target Date of Completion	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project is administration only.
	Location Description	925 Dillingham Boulevard, Suite 240, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96817
	Planned Activities	Partial funding for 13 positions = 1 FTE. Federal Grants Coordinator (1), Planners (11), and an Office Assistant (1). Time sheets are submitted to accurately reflect staff time being charged to the program.

	Project Name	DCS – CBDD Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	AD1 - Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration, Planning and Monitoring
	Funding	HOME - $28,235
	Description	Provision of grant funds for administrative support of the DCS CBDD. The City certifies that HOME administrative funds will not be used to pay for staff time administering the ESG, HOPWA, and CoC programs. This is a continuation project. HOME funds will be utilized to provide administrative costs, eligible under 24 CFR § 92.207(a)(1).
	Target Date of Completion	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project is administration only.
	Location Description	925 Dillingham Boulevard, Suite 200, Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96817
	Planned Activities	Partial Funding for 3 positions = 2.0 FTE. Planners (3). Time sheets are submitted to accurately reflect staff time being charged to the program.

	Project Name	DCS - TBRA Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	AD1 - Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration, Planning and Monitoring
	Funding	HOME - $275,000
	Description	Provision of grant funds for the administration and coordination of the TBRA program. This is a continuation project. HOME funds will be utilized to provide administrative costs, eligible under 24 CFR § 92.207(a)(1).
	Target Date of Completion	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project is administration only.
	Location Description	680 Iwilei Road, Suite 700, Honolulu Hawai'i 96817
	Planned Activities	Partial funding for 8 positions = 3 FTE. Administrator, Community Services Specialists (2), Planner (2), Office Assistant, Accountant and Housing Assistant Specialist. Time sheets are submitted to accurately reflect staff time being charged to the program.

	Project Name	DCS - TBRA Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HP5 – Rental Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness and Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	HOME - $659,002; HOME Program Income - $550,000
	Description	Provision of grant funds to expand rental assistance services to eligible low-income persons. This is a continuation project. HOME funds will be utilized to provide TBRA, including security deposits, eligible under 24 CFR § 92.209.
	Target Date of Completion	9/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 110 low-income households will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	680 Iwilei Road, Suite 700, Honolulu Hawai‘i 96817
	Planned Activities	Approximately 110 low-income households will be provided rental assistance.

	Project Name	DCS - Down Payment Loan Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HO1- Downpayment Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME - $283,852
	Description	Provision of grant funds to assist low-income, first-time homebuyers. This is a continuation project. HOME funds will be utilized to provide assistance to home buyers, eligible under 24 CFR § 92.206(c).
	Target Date of Completion	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 7 low-income first-time homebuyers will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	51 Merchant Street, Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96813
	Planned Activities	Approximately 7 low-income first-time homebuyers will be provided zero interest down payment loans.

	Project Name	CHDO Project
	Target Area	Primary Urban Center (Honolulu); Waiʻanae Coast; Windward Oʻahu; and Kapolei
	Goals Supported	AH1-Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME - $409,833
	Description	Provision of grant funds to develop approximately four (4) affordable rental housing units for households at or below 60% Area Median Income (AMI). This is a new project. HOME funds will be utilized to develop and support affordable rental housing, through new construction, eligible under 24 CFR § 92.206.
	Target Date of Completion	9/30/2027
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately four (4) low-income households will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	925 Dillingham Boulevard, Suite 200, Honolulu, Hawaiʻi 96817
	Planned Activities	Construction of four (4) affordable rental housing units to be occupied by households at or below 60% AMI.

	Project Name	Housing First Rental Assistance Program
	Target Area	Waikīkī Region Waiʻanae Region Downtown Region Citywide
	Goals Supported	HP5- Rental Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness and Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	HOME - $1,051,306
	Description	Provision of grant funds to provide Housing First rental assistance services to eligible low income persons. The City will procure and execute a contract for services. Rental assistance under this project will not be provided without HUD approved written policies and procedures. HOME funds will not supplant other funding. HOME funds will be utilized to provide TBRA, including security deposits, eligible under 24 CFR § 92.209.
	Target Date of Completion	9/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will	Approximately 100 low-income households will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.

	benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	925 Dillingham Boulevard, Suite 200, Honolulu Hawai‘i 96817
	Planned Activities	Approximately 100 low-income households will be provided rental assistance.

	Project Name	DCS - Down Payment Loan Program (HOME Alternate #1)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HO1- Down Payment Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOME - $250,000
	Description	Provision of grant funds to assist low-income, first-time homebuyers. This is a continuation project. HOME funds will be utilized to provide assistance to home buyers, eligible under 24 CFR § 92.206(c).
	Target Date of Completion	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 6 low-income first-time homebuyers will benefit from the activities that will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	51 Merchant Street, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813
	Planned Activities	Approximately 6 low-income first-time homebuyers will be provided zero interest down payment loans.

	Project Name	DCS - Program Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	AD1 – Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration, Planning, and Monitoring
	Funding	ESG and City Funds - $103,244.00 ESG Funds - $51,622.00 City General Funds - $51,622.00
	Description	Grant funds for administrative costs related to the ESG program. ESG and City general funds will be utilized to provide administrative costs, eligible under 24 CFR 576.108. The City recognizes that City general funded administrative work must meet all requirements that apply to ESG funds.
	Target Date of Completion	8/31/2027
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project is administration only.
	Location Description	925 Dillingham Boulevard, Suite 200, Honolulu Hawai'i 96817
	Planned Activities	Partial funding for 2 positions = 1.5 FTE. Two (2) Planners. Time sheets are submitted to accurately reflect staff time being charged to the program.

	Project Name	Parents and Children Together – Essential Services
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HP1 – Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness and Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	ESG Funds - $206,275.64
	Description	Grant funds for essential services for individuals experiencing homelessness. ESG funds will be utilized to provide essential services, eligible under 24 CFR 576.102.
	Target Date of Completion	8/31/2027
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 72 individuals experiencing homelessness will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	Confidential
	Planned Activities	Approximately 72 individuals experiencing homelessness will be supported under this project.

	Project Name	Child and Family Services – Shelter Operations
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HP2 – Homeless Operations
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness and Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	ESG Funds - $124,800.00
	Description	Grant funds for operating costs for individuals experiencing homelessness. ESG funds will be utilized to provide shelter operations, eligible under 24 CFR 576.102.
	Target Date of Completion	8/31/2027
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 428 individuals experiencing homelessness will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	Confidential
	Planned Activities	Approximately 428 individuals experiencing homelessness will be supported under this project.

	Project Name	Parents and Children Together – Rapid Re-Housing
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HP4 – Re-Housing Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness and Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	ESG Funds: $254,672.80
	Description	Grant funds for a rapid re-housing program, which includes short-term or medium-term rental assistance, financial assistance, and housing relocation and stabilization services, excluding moving costs. ESG funds will be utilized to provide rapid re-housing assistance, eligible under 24 CFR §576.104, 576.105, and 576.106.
	Target Date of Completion	8/31/2027
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 60 unduplicated individuals experiencing homelessness will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	Confidential
	Planned Activities	Approximately 60 unduplicated individuals experiencing homelessness will be supported under this project.

	Project Name	Residential Youth Services & Empowerment – Street Outreach
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HP1 – Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness and Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	City Funds - $100,000.00
	Description	Grant funds for a street outreach program to unsheltered individuals and families. City general funds will be utilized to provide street outreach activities, eligible under 24 CFR 576.101. The City recognizes that City general funded street outreach programs must meet all requirements that apply to ESG funds.
	Target Date of Completion	8/31/2027
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 400 unsheltered individuals will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	42-470 Kalaniana‘ole Highway Bldg 6, Kailua, Hawai‘i 96734
	Planned Activities	Approximately 400 unsheltered individuals will be supported under this project.

	Project Name	IHS, The Institute for Human Services, Inc. – Street Outreach
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HP1 – Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness and Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	City Funds - $141,940.16
	Description	Grant funds for a street outreach program to unsheltered individuals and families. City general funds will be utilized to provide street outreach activities, eligible under 24 CFR 576.101. The City recognizes that City general funded street outreach programs must meet all requirements that apply to ESG funds.
	Target Date of Completion	8/31/2027
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 113 unsheltered individuals will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	546 Kaʻaahi Street, Honolulu, Hawaiʻi 96817
	Planned Activities	Approximately 113 unsheltered individuals will be supported under this project.

	Project Name	City & County of Honolulu, Department of Community Services, WorkHawai'i Division – Homelessness Prevention Program
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HP3 – Homeless Prevention Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness and Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	City Funds: $318,341.00
	Description	Grant funds for a homelessness prevention program, which includes short-term or medium-term rental assistance, financial assistance, and housing relocation and stabilization services, excluding moving costs. City general funds will be utilized to provide homelessness prevention assistance, eligible under 24 CFR §576.103, 576.105, and 576.106. The City recognizes that City general funded homelessness prevention programs must meet all requirements that apply to ESG funds.
	Target Date of Completion	8/31/2027
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 25 unduplicated individuals at-risk of becoming homeless will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	680 Iwilei Road, Suite 700, Honolulu, Hawai'i, 96817
	Planned Activities	Approximately 25 unduplicated individuals at-risk of becoming homeless will be supported under this project.

	Project Name	Partners In Care, Oahu's Continuum of Care (PIC) - HMIS
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HP1 – Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness and Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	ESG and City Funds - $127,336.40 ESG Funds - $50,934.56 City Funds - $ 76,401.84
	Description	Grant funds for the maintenance and management of HMIS. ESG and City funds will be utilized for the HMIS component, eligible under 24 CFR 576.107. The City recognizes that City general funded HMIS programs must meet all requirements that apply to ESG funds.
	Target Date of Completion	8/31/2027
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project is data collection only.
	Location Description	200 North Vineyard Boulevard, Suite A-210, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96817
	Planned Activities	HMIS is designated as the homeless Continuum of Care data collection, management and reporting system and is used to collect and maintain client-level data as well as data on the provision of housing and services in the region. Data is pulled from the system for HUD reporting.

	Project Name	Parents and Children Together – Essential Services (Alternate)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HP1 – Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness and Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	ESG Funds - $7,449.36
	Description	Grant funds for essential services for individuals experiencing homelessness. ESG funds will be utilized to provide essential services, eligible under 24 CFR 576.102.
	Target Date of Completion	8/31/2027
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 5 individuals experiencing homelessness will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	Confidential
	Planned Activities	Approximately 5 individuals experiencing homelessness will be supported under this project.

	Project Name	Child and Family Services – Essential Services (Alternate)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HP1 – Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness and Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	ESG Funds - $127,616.00
	Description	Grant funds for essential services for individuals experiencing homelessness. ESG funds will be utilized to provide essential services, eligible under 24 CFR 576.102.
	Target Date of Completion	8/31/2027
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 428 individuals experiencing homelessness will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	Confidential
	Planned Activities	Approximately 428 individuals experiencing homelessness will be supported under this project.

	Project Name	United States Veterans – Shelter Operations (Alternate)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HP2 – Homeless Operations
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness and Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	ESG Funds - $149,500.00
	Description	Grant funds for shelter operations for individuals experiencing homelessness. ESG funds will be utilized to provide essential services, eligible under 24 CFR 576.102.
	Target Date of Completion	8/31/2027
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 450 individuals experiencing homelessness will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	91-1039 Shangrila Street, Building 37, Kapolei, Hawai‘i 96707 and 85-638 Farrington Hwy, Wai‘anae, Hawai‘i 96792
	Planned Activities	Approximately 450 individuals experiencing homelessness will be supported under this project.

	Project Name	Residential Youth Services & Empowerment – Essential Services (Alternate)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HP1 – Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness and Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	ESG Funds - $250,000.00
	Description	Grant funds for essential services for individuals experiencing homelessness. ESG funds will be utilized to provide essential services, eligible under 24 CFR 576.102.
	Target Date of Completion	8/31/2027
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 200 individuals experiencing homelessness will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	42-470 Kalaniana‘ole Highway, Building 6, Kailua, Hawai‘i 96734
	Planned Activities	Approximately 200 individuals experiencing homelessness will be supported under this project.

	Project Name	IHS, The Institute for Human Services, Inc. – Essential Services (Alternate)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HP1 – Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness and Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	ESG Funds - $224,189.00
	Description	Grant funds for essential services for individuals experiencing homelessness. ESG funds will be utilized to provide essential services, eligible under 24 CFR 576.102.
	Target Date of Completion	8/31/2027
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 1,255 individuals experiencing homelessness will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	350 Sumner Street, Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96817 and 546 Ka‘aahi Street, Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96817
	Planned Activities	Approximately 1,255 individuals experiencing homelessness will be supported under this project.

	Project Name	IHS, The Institute for Human Services, Inc. – Street Outreach (Alternate)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HP1 – Homeless Services
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness and Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	ESG Funds - $77,436.84
	Description	Grant funds for a street outreach program to unsheltered individuals and families. City funds will be utilized to provide street outreach activities, eligible under 24 CFR 576.101. The City recognizes that City general funded street outreach programs must meet all requirements that apply to ESG funds.
	Target Date of Completion	8/31/2027
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 62 unsheltered individuals will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	546 Kaʻaahi Street, Honolulu, Hawaiʻi 96817
	Planned Activities	Approximately 62 unsheltered individuals will be supported under this project.

	Project Name	IHS, The Institute for Human Services, Inc. – Shelter Operations (Alternate)
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	HP2 – Homeless Operations
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness and Homelessness Prevention
	Funding	ESG Funds - $106,884.00
	Description	Grant funds for essential services for individuals experiencing homelessness. ESG funds will be utilized to provide essential services, eligible under 24 CFR 576.102.
	Target Date of Completion	8/31/2027
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 1,255 individuals experiencing homelessness will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	350 Sumner Street, Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96817 and 546 Ka‘aahi Street, Honolulu Hawai‘i 96817
	Planned Activities	Approximately 1,255 individuals experiencing homelessness will be supported under this project.

	Project Name	DCS - Program Administration
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	AD1 – Administration
	Needs Addressed	Administration, Planning, and Monitoring
	Funding	HOPWA – $21,978.00
	Description	Provision of funds for administrative support of the HOPWA program. HOPWA funds will be utilized to provide payment of reasonable administrative expense, eligible under 24 CFR § 574.300(b)(10)(i).
	Target Date of Completion	6/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This project is administration only.
	Location Description	925 Dillingham Boulevard, Suite 200, Honolulu Hawai‘i 96817
	Planned Activities	Partial Funding for 1 position = .5 FTE. Planner (1). Time sheets are submitted to accurately reflect staff time being charged to the program.

	Project Name	HOPWA Project for Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Target Area	Citywide
	Goals Supported	SN2 – Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS SN3 – Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	HOPWA – $710,635.00
	Description	Provision of funds for TBRA, STRMU assistance, supportive services, and administrative expenses to support persons with HIV/AIDS. HOPWA funds will be utilized to provide the following: Project- or tenant-based rental assistance, eligible under 24 CFR § 574.300(b)(5); STRMU eligible under 24 CFR § 574.300(b)(6); Supportive services , eligible under 24 CFR § 574.300(b)(7); and/or Payment of reasonable administrative expense, eligible under 24 CFR § 574.300(b)(10)(ii).
	Target Date of Completion	9/30/2027
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately XX persons with HIV/AIDS and their families will be supported under this project.
	Location Description	925 Dillingham Boulevard, Suite 200, Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96817
	Planned Activities	Approximately XXX persons with HIV/AIDS and their families will be provided TBRA, STRMU assistance, and/or supportive services.

Table 67 – Project Tables

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

The City generally does not target the use of EN funds in any particular area, however we prioritize projects in low- and moderate income areas. Instead, the City uses entitlement funds where its impact will be greatest and where opportunities arise. However, the City's Housing First Model to end homelessness will target the Waianae Coast, Downtown Honolulu, and East Honolulu areas.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Citywide	100%

Table 68 – Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Allocations to specific geographic areas within the City are dependent on the projects proposed for funding, and the selections made by the Managing Director. No area of the City is excluded from the use of such funds; therefore, agencies serving qualifying LMI populations have an equal footing to receive funding. However, the City's Housing First Model to end homelessness is a local priority based on the City's strategic development scheme and assessment.

Discussion

All HUD funded programs are either targeted directly to LMI persons/households or to geographic areas with a majority of LMI persons/households.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The Consolidated Plan priorities are based on the results of conducting needs assessments and market analyses, consultations with community groups, an on-line survey and collaborations with other agencies. Through the consultation process the City has identified the lack of affordable housing to be one of the highest priority needs for the next five (5) year period and anticipates funding the following affordable housing priorities:

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	485
Non-Homeless	117
Special-Needs	20
Total	622

Table 69 – One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	270
The Production of New Units	4
Rehab of Existing Units	0
Acquisition of Existing Units	20
Total	294

Table 70 – One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

See above.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The HPHA owns and operates public housing for the State of Hawaii The City and the four (4) other Hawaii counties work with the HPHA on public and assisted housing.

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

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

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

Discussion

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

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

Introduction

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

Homelessness is one of the Mayor's top priorities because it affects the quality of life of all of Honolulu's residents and visitors. It is a complex and challenging problem that has grown over the decades. Through collaboration and coordination among the City, state and federal governments, community groups, nonprofits, faith-based organizations, businesses, and concerned citizens, the City is working towards providing relief to the homeless and those at risk of homelessness, as well as the residents and visitors who share Oahu's public spaces.

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

After consultation with PIC, the City allocated ten percent (10%) of ESG funds for street outreach, seventy percent (70%) for Emergency Shelter, and twenty percent (20%) to support the HMIS.

The City also uses additional City general funds for programs focused on outreach including the Outreach Navigation program that targets service resistant homeless and builds upon the lessons learned from the City's Community Assistance Program, targeting unsheltered homeless living in urban Honolulu and the Leeward Coast. The City also conducts the Crisis Outreach Response and Engagement (C.O.R.E.) Program. Through close collaboration and coordination, with an array of City programs and community partners, C.O.R.E. provides services to O'ahu's unsheltered population. C.O.R.E. responds to crisis calls, from within the community, that are non-violent and do not require emergency medical assistance.

In addition, the City opened the Punawai Rest Stop in Iwilei that includes showers, laundry facilities, mail service, and supportive services to everyone and that serves as a potential starting point for additional services.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City expects to expend 24.1% of its ESG funds for shelter operations and essential services. PY25 ESG awardees included emergency shelters for individuals and families.

The City also uses City funds to run the Hale Mauli Ola Housing Navigation Center which provides shelter and supportive services to approximately 106 persons. The City also provides greater outreach and housing assistance in rural and outlying communities through the use of State Ohana Zone funds. The City continues to implement and staff the Homeless Outreach and Navagation for Unsheltered Persons (HONU) program, also known as the Lift Mobile Navigation Center, which acts as a temporary navigation center for those experiencing homelessness by connecting them with shelter, treatment facilities or housing. The goal of the program is to provide 24/7 short-term shelter services, and navigation to

connect homeless individuals and families to longer-term shelter and other housing options. HONU also provides a critical tool for law enforcement officers to divert homeless individuals from citation and arrest, and provide the option of short-term shelter and services.

Each HONU site includes beds and hygiene facilities, as well as the access to one meal per day. HONU also provides a space for social service partner organizations to provide on-site services, including assistance with identification, housing navigation, as well as legal and medical services. Social service partners have included the John A. Burns School of Medicine HOME Project, Project Vision Hawaii Revive + Refresh, the Institute for Human Services, Achieve Zero, Kealahou West Oahu, Helping Hands Hawaii, and the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii.

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 City has taken a multi-pronged approach to moving homeless persons into permanent housing. The short-term solution is to provide financial assistance and supportive services to move homeless persons into permanent housing. Using a combination of federal and City funds, programs provide short-term rental assistance (approximately 3 months) through its ESG rapid re-housing program; medium-term rental assistance (up to 24 months) for the working homeless through its Rent-to-Work program (CDBG and HOME funds) and long-term rental assistance to the chronically homeless through its Housing First Initiative (City and HOME funds). The City recognizes that the long-term solution to homelessness is affordable housing and continues to develop affordable housing projects which target the homeless. The City recently funded projects in Aiea, Ewa, Iwilei, Kapolei, and Waikiki.

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

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

can be found as Appendix 12.

The DOH AMHD implements discharge planning for all State Hospital patients 90 days prior to discharge and assigns case managers. It tracks individuals at-risk of losing housing after initial discharge and mandates that case managers include a plan for transitioning the individual into permanent living arrangements. It also provides an AMHD Crisis Line of Hawaii 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 the Project for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness project, funded by the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Services Administration, 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, and 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's Oahu WorkLinks Program implements a work readiness and Rent-To-Work program that targets homeless individuals, older and young adults. The City's Rent-To-Work program provides temporary rental assistance with HOME funds to eligible individuals experiencing homelessness and provides case management, financial literacy and work readiness training, and employment services with CDBG funds to enhance these individuals' self-sufficiency.

Discussion

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

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

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

To be completed once HOPWA subgrantees are selected.

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

Introduction:

The City is considered to have one of the strictest land use laws in the United States with the government having an unprecedented degree of control over land development. Regulations which were implemented to address environmental concerns and to establish systematic land use review procedures include regulations that protect sensitive environmental and cultural resources, facilitate connectivity, and maintain public health and safety. The City's Affordable Housing Rules for Unilateral Agreements pertaining to the production of affordable housing is not generating enough housing to meet the needs of households earning 80 percent (80%) or less of the AMI of the City. The City's Land Use Ordinance to allow accessory dwelling units (ADU) was amended to encourage and accommodate the construction of ADUs to increase the number of affordable rental units.

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

On April 21, 2021, Ordinance 21-12, formerly Bill 1 (2021), CD1, FD1, Relating to Grants Incentivizing the Construction of Affordable Rental Housing was passed by the City Council and signed into law by Mayor Rick Blangiardi. The Ordinance enacted legislation to provide up to $10 million in grants, through May 2024, to eligible developers and property owners as an incentive to build more affordable rental units in the City.

Furthermore, Ordinance 23-12, passed on May 17, 2023, delays the automatic repeal of Ordinance 19-8 and adds a date by which the Director of Planning and Permitting is directed to provide an updated report to the City Council with recommendations on whether the program established by Ordinance 19-8 should be repealed, modified, or extended.

In addition, on January 3, 2025, Ordinance 25-2 was signed into law. This permits multi-family residential use in business zones (B-1 and B-2) within the Primary Urban Center, Ewa, and Central Oahu development plan areas. This ordinance also enables residential lots to host both an Accessory Dwelling Unit and an Ohana unit, provided infrastructure capacity is sufficient to support them.

Discussion:

See above.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

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

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

- The City has identified the following actions to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs: Housing First approach to end homelessness, which reverses the existing practice of "stabilizing" conditions first before helping a client find housing.
- Collaboration with other agencies to address funding shortfalls.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

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

- Down Payment Assistance Program, which provides low-interest down payment loans and closing costs to LMI homebuyers.
- Rehabilitation Loan Program, which provides low-interest loans to LMI homeowners to correct conditions in deteriorated homes.
- TBRA, which provides rental assistance to families experiencing homelessness.
- Creation and maintenance of affordable housing.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City has identified the following actions to reduce LBP hazards:

- Provide each family receiving federal assistance information regarding LBP hazards.
- Increase access to housing without LBP hazards through the development of new housing stock.
- Require projects that involve children to plan for reduction of LBP hazards related to the extent of LBP poisoning and hazards by testing for the presence of lead, mitigating or removing potential hazards, increasing safer environments, and requiring third-party certified clearances.
- LBP hazard reduction is integrated into housing policies and programs by incorporating clauses requiring contractors to use safe work practices; and, in cases of LBP removal, to follow Federal and State regulations.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

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

- Continuation of the City's Housing First approach to end homelessness.
- Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program rental subsidies to extremely lowand low-income

families that are primarily elderly, disabled and those with special needs.

- Family Self-Sufficiency program to help families obtain employment that will lead to economic independence and self-sufficiency.
- Home Ownership Program, which allows eligible Section 8 families to apply their Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program assistance towards a homeownership subsidy rather than rent. Eligible families receive case management services, credit repair counseling, money management education, and referrals to community homebuyer education classes.
- Provide employment training to economically disadvantaged adults and youth, including case management, occupational skills training, educational remediation, motivation and life skills training, job development and placement, and support services such as child care and transportation.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

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

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

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

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

- Collaborate with public and private housing advocates, housing developers, and social service agencies to identify opportunities to work together to produce affordable and supportive housing.
- Collaborate with agencies providing supportive services to the homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless to avoid duplication of services.
- Support the HICH as it continues its collaborative efforts to develop strategies to address homeless issues.

Discussion:

See above.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	$0

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(2)

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

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

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

   The procedure used for the City's Down Payment Loan Program is a recapture procedure. DCS enforces the recapture provisions, which requires homebuyers to occupy the units for a minimum of ten (10) years or repay the prorated portion of the loan. The recapture requirement is written in the Down Payment Loan Program Procedures (Appendix 14), as well as in the Use Restriction Agreement (Appendix 15) drafted for homebuyer closings.

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

   The City utilizes the recapture provision for the two (2) homebuyer projects (Down Payment Loan Program and Honolulu Habitat for Humanity) to ensure long-term affordability of homeownership housing assisted with HOME funds. Beginning after project completion, the HOME-assisted housing shall meet the affordability requirements for no less than the affordability period. If the HOME assisted housing does not continue to be the principal residence of the family for the duration of the affordability period, or if the HOME-assisted housing is sold during the affordability period, the City will recapture the amount available from the net proceeds from the sale of the HOME-assisted housing.

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

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

5. **If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of the preference for persons with special needs or disabilities. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(i) and CFR 91.220(l)(2)(vii)).**

   Not applicable.

6. **If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of how the preference for a specific category of individuals with disabilities (e.g. persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness) will narrow the gap in benefits and the preference is needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(ii) and 91.220(l)(2)(vii)).**

   Not applicable.

7. **If applicable, a description of any preference or limitation for rental housing projects. (See 24 CFR**

92.253(d)(3) and CFR 91.220(l)(2)(vii)). Note: Preferences cannot be administered in a manner that limits the opportunities of persons on any basis prohibited by the laws listed under 24 CFR 5.105(a).

Not applicable.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
Reference 91.220(l)(4)

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

The written standards for providing ESG assistance are attached as Appendix 16.

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

The primary mission of PIC's CES is "to match the most vulnerable members of Oahu's homeless community to resources that will effectively end their homelessness." CES aims to build a complete and comprehensive system of care by striving toward the following goals:

1) CES will collaborate with multiple community stakeholders in order to increase the availability, diversity and efficacy of the resources and wraparound services required to successfully house participants.
2) Assistance with housing resources will be transparent, fair and accessible across CES partner agencies.
3) The intake, assessment, and referral process will be easily understood, trauma-informed, and will seek to alleviate burden on the household, providing quick and seamless entry into homeless services.
4) Households will be referred to the most appropriate resource(s) for their unique situation whenever possible and available.
5) CES will streamline coordination and communication in order to improve resource utilization and prevent duplication of services.
6) CES will aim to place households as quickly as possible and reduce the average length of homelessness for the most vulnerable members of the homeless population as determined by the CoC.
7) CES will aim to effectively end the homelessness of our most vulnerable households and reduce rates of recidivism over time by matching them to the most appropriate housing resources.
8) CES will be data driven and data responsive.

PIC's updated CoC CES Policies and Procedures is available at: https://acrobat.adobe.com/id/urn:aaid:sc:US:567eb39c-90db-4904-b0fc-2f140773b36d

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

The City through the DCS, requested consultation from PIC by requesting a) a description of PIC's plan to evaluate the outcomes of ESG-funded projects and activities; b) the policies and procedures for the administration and operation of the HMIS; c) scoring priorities; and d) a list of potential Evaluation Committee members. DCS reviewed the information provided by PIC and incorporated

portions into the ESG PY26 NOFA.

The BFS Purchasing Division released the NOFA on October 11, 2024. Potential applicants were informed of the NOFA through:

- Public notice in the Star-Advertiser;
- Email to those who had registered to receive notifications related to HUD funding opportunities with BFS's Purchasing notification system; and;
- Email notifications sent through PIC's Google Group email list.

There was one (1) addendum to the NOFA that covered schedule of events and questions and answers.

Seventeen (17) applications were submitted to Purchasing by Wednesday, November 12, 2024, at 10:00 a.m. Hawaii Standard Time.

Recommendations were made by a three-member selection committee of outside industry experts provided by PIC. Staff provided technical and subject matter support to the committee.

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

In developing ESG policies and funding allocations, the City works with PIC which actively works to engage homeless and formerly homeless persons and has reserved a position on its Executive Committee for a homeless or formerly homeless person.

5. **Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.**

Performance Standards are included with the ESG Written Standards attached as Appendix 16.

Housing Trust Fund (HTF)
Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(5)

1. Distribution of Funds

a. Describe the eligibility requirements for recipients of HTF funds (as defined in 24 CFR § 93.2).

As background, the National HTF is administered by HUD. The regulations which govern the HTF are contained in 24 CFR Part 93, HTF. The purpose of the HTF program is to provide grants to State governments to increase and preserve the supply of decent, safe, and sanitary affordable housing primarily for extremely low-income (30% AMI) households, including homeless families. HHFDC is designated as the HTF Grantee for the State of Hawaii. HHFDC, through its Allocation Plan, makes HTF funding available on a statewide basis. HHFDC funds projects through subgrantees - the City and the designated neighbor island county - selected to administer all or a portion of the State HTF program).

The City, solicits, selects, and awards its HTF allocation as grants to eligible and qualified non-profit agencies ("Recipients") who will provide affordable rental housing to extremely low-income households through a NOFA process.

To be eligible for HTF funding, Recipients must make assurances to the City that they will comply with the HTF program requirements, demonstrate the capacity to undertake HTF eligible activities, demonstrate its familiarity with other Federal, State, and/or local housing programs, and have experience in owning, constructing, managing, and operating an affordable multifamily rental housing development.

b. Describe the jurisdiction's application requirements for eligible recipients to apply for HTF funds.

Subject to availability of funds, each year the City solicits proposals from qualified non-profits for HTF projects ("Recipients). Proposals are reviewed for eligibility and rated using the selection criteria set forth in HHFDC's Allocation Plan. A Recipient's application must:

1) Describe the eligible activity in accordance with 24 CFR § 93.200;
2) Demonstrate the applicant's ability to obligate the HTF funds and undertake eligible activities in a timely manner;
3) Describe the knowledge and experience of the managers and staff; 92 Annual Action Plan 2024 OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 09/30/2023)
4) Specify the extent to which rents will be affordable to extremely low income families;
5) State the duration of the proposed affordability period for the HTF assisted units;
6) Explain how the project meets priority housing needs of the City, including those in its Consolidated Plan;
7) Explain how the proposed project relates to the location of existing affordable housing;
8) Contain performance goals and benchmarks, including schedules and expenditure schedules;
9) Provide updated financial information to include project budget, funding sources and their terms, construction as well as permanent financing;
10) Provide written financial commitments or letters of project support from all other funding

sources;
11) Include the assessments, reports, analyses, and pro forma to establish that "Minimum Threshold requirements" can be assured;
12) For projects involving new construction, explain how the proposed project site (1) provides housing that furthers compliance with civil rights laws, and promotes greater choice of housing opportunities, and (2) meets the site and as well as neighborhood requirements in 24 CFR § 983.57(e)(2); and
13) Provide a certification that units assisted with HTF will comply with all HTF requirements.

c. Describe the selection criteria that the jurisdiction will use to select applications submitted by eligible recipients.

Applicants must meet all of the following Minimum Threshold requirements to be eligible for an award of HTF funds. Failure to meet any Minimum Threshold shall result in the rejection of the application.

1) A Market Assessment of the housing needs of the extremely low income individuals to be served by the project must be submitted.
2) Site Control must be substantiated by providing evidence such as an executed lease or sales option agreement.
3) For acquisition of an existing property, a Capital Needs Assessment that assesses a property's current physical condition and identifies work that must be completed to address health and safety issues, and code violations.
4) A Debt Service Ratio of no less than 1.15 on all hard debt service for the first fifteen (15) years of operation or, if no hard debt service, a positive Net Operating Income over a 30-year pro forma period.
5) Phase 1 environmental site assessment.
6) Maximum Developer fee of 15% of the total development costs or $3,750,000, whichever is less. For new construction, a maximum developer fee of 10% of the acquisition costs and 15% of the rehabilitation cost, or $3,750,000, whichever is less.
7) Comply with Income limits for 30% AMI.
8) Comply with Rent limits.
9) Comply with Maximum per unit development subsidy limits.

The City strongly considers the following selection criteria:

1) Timeliness and Readiness to Proceed
2) Consolidated Plan Priorities
3) Developer Experience and Financial Capacity
4) Financial Feasibility
5) Use of Non-Federal Funding Sources

d. Describe the jurisdiction's required priority for funding based on geographic distribution, which is a description of the geographic areas of the State (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) in which it will direct assistance during the ensuing program year.

The City's, "Consolidated Plan" and "AP" refer to the following geographic priority areas:

1) Housing First Model - Scattered sites, in particular the Waianae Coast, Downtown Honolulu,

and East Honolulu
2) Eligible/ Approved Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas.

e. Describe the jurisdiction's required priority for funding based on the applicant's ability to obligate HTF funds and undertake eligible activities in a timely manner.

Under the presumption that the jurisdiction is the City, the City has elevated the applicant's ability to obligate HTF funds and undertake eligible activities in a timely manner is a significant priority as a selection criteria as well as a characteristic of one of the Minimum Threshold requirements.

f. Describe the jurisdiction's required priority for funding based on the extent to which rents for units in the rental project are affordable to extremely low-income families.

For the PY 25 AP, the City was not allocated HTF program funds.

g. Describe the jurisdiction's required priority for funding based on the financial feasibility of the project beyond the required 30-year period.

The City will use its underwriting tools to measure a project's viability beyond the thirty (30) year affordability requirement of the HTF. Projects are scored and ranked in order of priority based on financial feasibility (i.e., cash flow and debt service coverage) when multiple proposals are received.

h. Describe the jurisdiction's required priority for funding based on the merits of the application in meeting the priority housing needs of the jurisdiction (such as housing that is accessible to transit or employment centers, housing that includes green building and sustainable development features, or housing that serves special needs populations).

Pursuant to the City's HTF Allocation Plan, Section XI Selection Criteria, all proposals are reviewed and evaluated then measured against the rental housing objectives of the State and the priority housing needs of the City, such as:

1) development of housing to support the City's Housing First approach to ending homelessness,
2) acquisition or renovation of buildings to support Housing First, and
3) development of new and preservation of existing affordable and special-needs rental housing.

i. Describe the jurisdiction's required priority for funding based on the location of existing affordable housing.

Refer to above "d."

j. Describe the jurisdiction's required priority for funding based on the extent to which the application makes use of non-federal funding sources.
Refer to above "c."

2. Does the jurisdiction's application require the applicant to include a description of the eligible activities to be conducted with HTF funds?

Yes

3. Does the jurisdiction's application require that each eligible recipient certify that housing units assisted with HTF funds will comply with HTF requirements?

Yes

4. Performance Goals and Benchmarks. The jurisdiction has met the requirement to provide for performance goals, consistent with the jurisdiction's goals established under 24 CFR 91.215(b)(2), by including HTF in its housing goals in the housing table on the SP-45 Goals and AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives screens.

The City included HTF in the housing goals section of the housing table (SP-45 Goals) of the Consolidated Plan.

5. Rehabilitation Standards. The jurisdiction must establish rehabilitation standards for all HTF-assisted housing rehabilitation activities that set forth the requirements that the housing must meet upon project completion. The jurisdiction's description of its standards must be in sufficient detail to determine the required rehabilitation work including methods and materials. The standards may refer to applicable codes or they may establish requirements that exceed the minimum requirements of the codes. The jurisdiction must attach its rehabilitation standards below. If the jurisdiction will not use HTF funds for the rehabilitation of housing, enter "N/A".

See Attached Rehabilitation Standards included as part of Appendix 17.

In addition, the rehabilitation standards must address each of the following: health and safety; major systems; lead-based paint; accessibility; disaster mitigation (where relevant); state and local codes, ordinances, and zoning requirements; Uniform Physical Condition Standards; Capital Needs Assessments (if applicable); and broadband infrastructure (if applicable).

See above response.

6. Resale or Recapture Guidelines. Below, the jurisdiction must enter (or attach) a description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HTF funds when used to assist first-time homebuyers. If the jurisdiction will not use HTF funds to assist first-time homebuyers, enter "N/A".

Applications received to date are for rental housing, so resale or recapture of HTF are not applicable.

7. HTF Affordable Homeownership Limits. If the jurisdiction intends to use HTF funds for homebuyer assistance and does not use the HTF affordable homeownership limits for the area provided by HUD, it must determine 95 percent of the median area purchase price and set forth the information in accordance with §93.305. If the jurisdiction will not use HTF funds to assist first-time homebuyers, enter "N/A".

See response to Item 6 above.

8. Limited Beneficiaries or Preferences. Describe how the jurisdiction will limit the beneficiaries or give preferences to a particular segment of the extremely low- or very low-income population to serve unmet needs identified in its consolidated plan or annual action plan. If the jurisdiction will not limit the beneficiaries or give preferences to a particular segment of the extremely low- or very low-income population, enter "N/A."

Applicants for HTF funding must target 30% AMI households.

Any limitation or preference must not violate nondiscrimination requirements in § 93.350, and the jurisdiction must not limit or give preferences to students. The jurisdiction may permit rental housing owners to limit tenants or give a preference in accordance with § 93.303 only if such limitation or preference is described in the action plan.

Agreed.

9. Refinancing of Existing Debt. Enter or attach the jurisdiction's refinancing guidelines below. The guidelines describe the conditions under which the jurisdiction will refinance existing rental housing project debt. The jurisdiction's refinancing guidelines must, at minimum, demonstrate that rehabilitation is the primary eligible activity and ensure that this requirement is met by establishing a minimum level of rehabilitation per unit or a required ratio between rehabilitation and refinancing. If the jurisdiction will not refinance existing debt, enter "N/A."

N/A.

Discussion:

For selecting HOPWA project sponsors, the City utilizes a listing of approximately six (6) – eight (8) individuals in top management positions of non-profit organizations when soliciting selection committee members. Health and human service agencies who offer similar assistance, such as case management, are called upon first for availability. All selected committee members and alternates are submitted for approval by both the CBDD Administrator and the Director of DCS.

APPENDIX 1

CONSOLIDATED PLAN HOUSING AND COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY RESULTS

Housing and Community Development Needs Survey

The purpose of this survey is to gather feedback from stakeholders and partner organizations on the housing and community development needs in the City and County of Honolulu (City) for the next Consolidated Plan period (July 1, 2025 - June 30, 2030). Your feedback is essential to help determine the types of activities that may be funded through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) and National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) programs. The survey takes approximately five (5) to ten (10) minutes to complete. Thank you in advance for your assistance and participation.

BACKGROUND

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires State and local governments to submit a five-year Consolidated Plan (ConPlan) and an annual Action Plan in order to receive funds from the CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA and NHTF programs. The ConPlan is a comprehensive planning document identifying the housing and community development needs and priorities of the City and County of Honolulu (City) that covers a five (5) year period. It provides the framework for the annual Action Plan that details the specific projects and activities that the City will undertake during the year to carry out the needs and priorities in the ConPlan.

* Indicates required question

About You

1. Which type of organization below best describes the group with which you are affiliated? *

Mark only one oval.

- ◯ Civil Rights Organization
- ◯ Continuum of Care
- ◯ Developer
- ◯ Domestic Violence Service Provider
- ◯ Fair Housing Organization
- ◯ Government Agency
- ◯ Homeless Service Provider
- ◯ Organization Servicing Persons with Disabilities
- ◯ Public Housing Agency
- ◯ Resident
- ◯ Veterans Group
- ◯ Other: _____

2. What is the name of the organization that you represent, if any? If none, state "NONE". *

_____

3. What is your zip code? *

_____

NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Please share your thoughts below to help identify the highest priorities and gaps in the City and County of Honolulu.

Please note, in order to allow you to complete the survey quickly, text fields are limited to 1,000 characters.

4. Please rank the order in which the priorities below are most needed in the City and County of Honolulu, where 1 is "highest priority" and 6 is "lowest priority" . *

Mark only one oval per row.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Affordable Housing (e.g., Low-interest down payment loans and closing costs to low- and moderate-income homebuyers)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Community and Economic Development (e.g., Support micro-enterprise assistance)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Homelessness (e.g., Homelessness prevention services)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Public Facilities (e.g. Acquisition of facilities and equipment for fire, police, and emergency medical services and traffic safety measures in low- and moderate-income communities)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Public Improvements and Infrastructure (e.g., Construction or renovation of facilities to comply with ADA/accessibility requirements)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Public Services (e.g., Services to seniors or persons with disabilities to maintain independent living)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

5. For the following "AFFORDABLE HOUSING" activities, choose one of the following needs:

Check all that apply.

	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Critical Need
Development of new and preservation of existing affordable rental housing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Development of new and preservation of existing special needs rental housing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Development of new and preservation of existing senior rental housing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Development of new and preservation of existing affordable rental housing for persons experiencing or that have experienced domestic violence	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Low-interest down payment loans and closing costs to low- and moderate-income homebuyers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Low-interest rehabilitation loans to low- and moderate-income homeowners to correct conditions in deteriorated homes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

6. For "RENTAL HOUSING", identify the need for each population:

Check all that apply.

	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Critical Need
Extremely Low Income (Under 30% AMI)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Very Low Income (Between 31 – 50% AMI)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Low/Moderate Income (Between 51% – 80% AMI)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Large Families (5 or more persons)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Seniors	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Special Needs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

7. For "SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING", identify the need for each population:

Check all that apply.

	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Critical Need
Abused Children	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Illiterate Adults	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Migrant Farm Workers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Persons with Alcohol/Drug Addictions	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Persons with Developmental Disabilities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Persons with Functional Disabilities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Persons with HIV/AIDS	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Persons with Mental Illness	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

8. Are there any other "AFFORDABLE HOUSING" activities you feel are needed:

_____

9. For the following "COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC/DEVELOPMENT" activities, choose one of the following needs:

Check all that apply.

	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Critical Need
Support Slum/Blight area designation for your neighborhood	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Support Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Micro-enterprise assistance	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Grants for small businesses	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Low-cost loans for small/start-up businesses and non-profits	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

10. Are there any other "COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC/DEVELOPMENT" activities you feel are needed:

_____

11. For the following "HOMELESSNESS" activities, choose one of the following needs:

Check all that apply.

	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Critical Need
Acquisition, construction or renovation of emergency shelters	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Acquisition, construction or renovation of transitional housing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Acquisition, construction or renovation of Permanent Supportive Housing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Case Management/Life Skills	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Homelessness prevention services	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Housing placement	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legal services	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mental Health Care	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Operating costs for homeless facilities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Physical Health Care (Medical, Dental)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Rapid re-housing services	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Rental Assistance	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Substance Abuse Treatment/Detoxification	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Transportation services	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Work readiness	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

12. Are there any other "HOMELESSNESS" activities you feel are needed:

_____

13. For the following "PUBLIC FACILITIES" activities, choose one of the following needs:

Check all that apply.

	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Critical Need
Acquisition, construction or renovation of senior centers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Acquisition, construction or renovation of community centers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Acquisition, construction or renovation of child care facilities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Acquisition, construction or renovation of homeless facilities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

14. Are there any other "PUBLIC FACILITIES" activities you feel are needed:

_____

15. For the following "PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE" activities, choose one of the following needs:

Check all that apply.

	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Critical Need
Infrastructure improvements in low- and moderate-income communities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Infrastructure improvements related to the production or preservation of affordable housing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Construction or renovation of City-owned facilities (e.g., City parks projects - restroom improvements, ADA compliance, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Acquisition of facilities and equipment for fire, police, and emergency medical services and traffic safety measures in low- and moderate-income communities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

16. Are there any other "PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE" activities you feel are needed:

_____

17. For the following "PUBLIC SERVICES" activities, choose one of the following needs:

Check all that apply.

	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Critical Need
Affordable childcare	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Access to internet	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Services to address food insecurity	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Health and dental care services	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Mental health services	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Addiction treatment services	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Senior services	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
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	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Youth activities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Workforce development programs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

18. Are there any other "PUBLIC SERVICES" activities you feel are needed:

_____

Thank you for your interest and participation in this survey.

19. Is there anything else you would like to add?

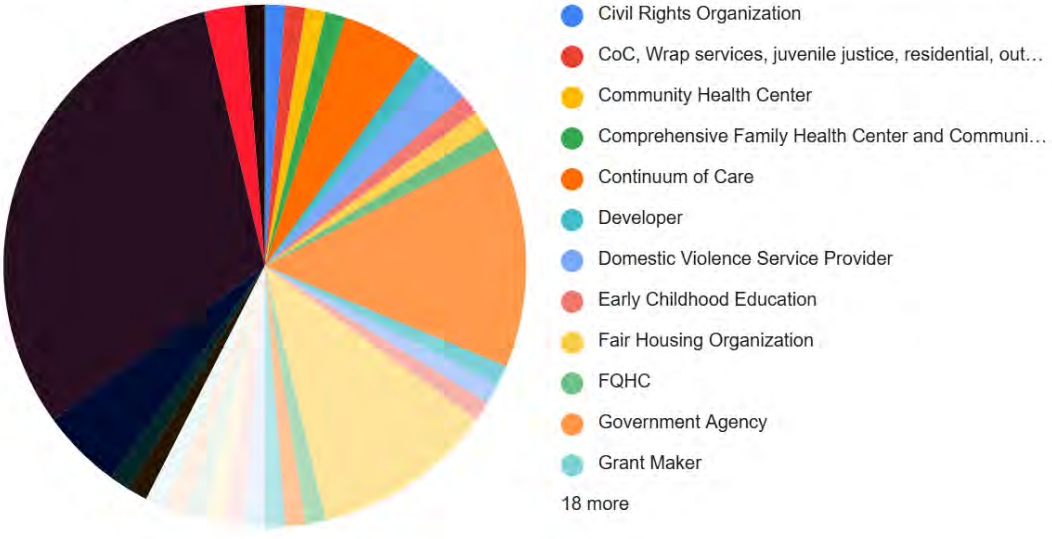
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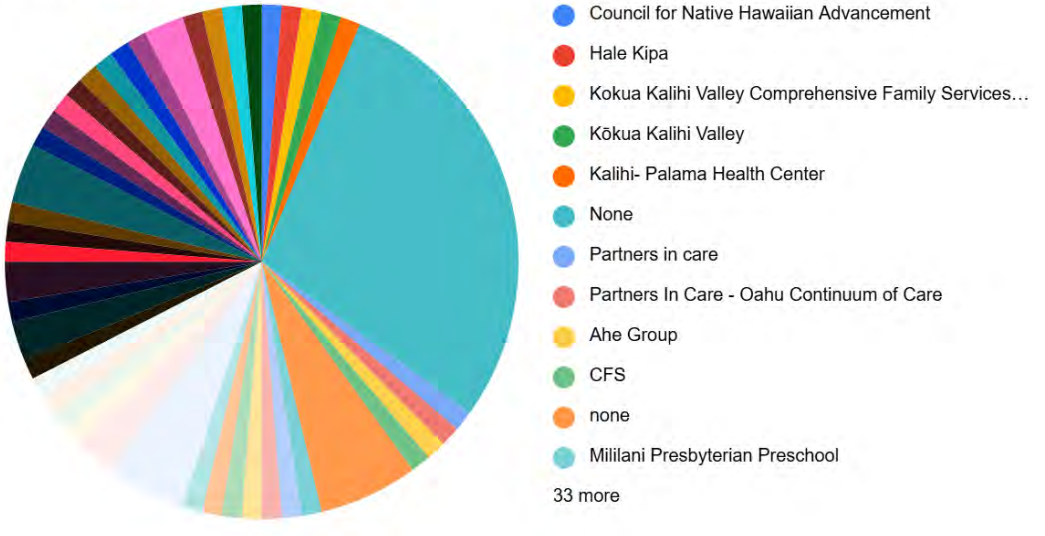
Google Forms

Housing and Community Development Needs Survey Results (Responses)

Which type of organization below best describes the group with which you are affiliated?



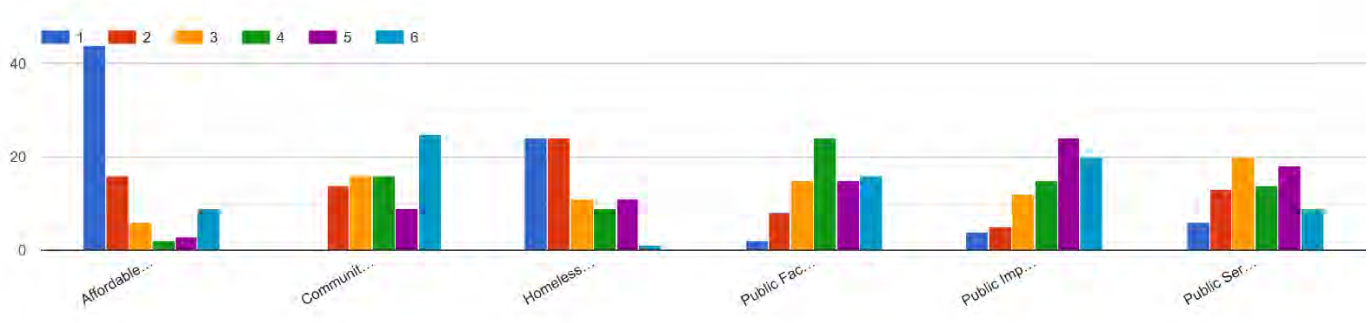
What is the name of the organization that you represent, if any? If none, state "NONE".



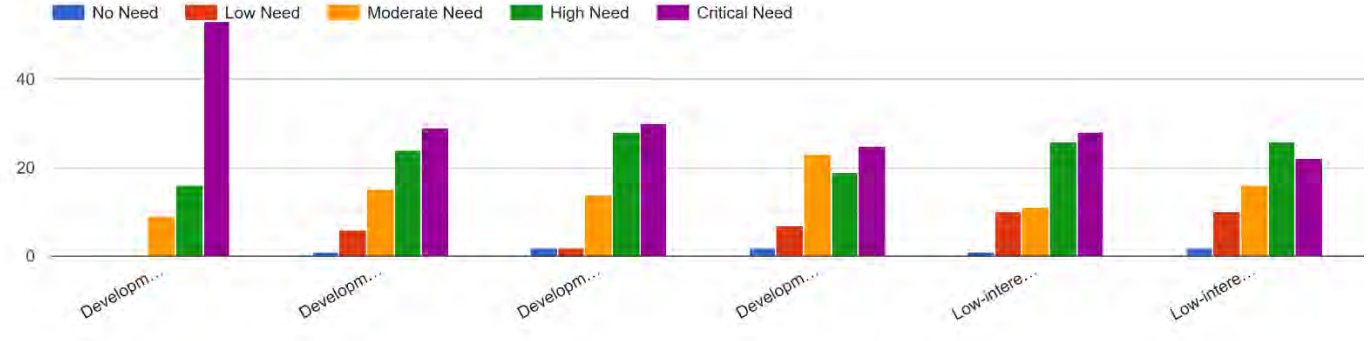
What is your zip code?

96701 – 3	96744	96793	96819 – 6
96706 – 3	96762	96795 – 2	96822 – 4
96707 – 11	96782 – 3	96797 – 2	96825
96717	96786	96813 – 7	96826 – 2
96734	96789 – 2	96814	96828
96740	96792 – 14	96817 - 10	96830

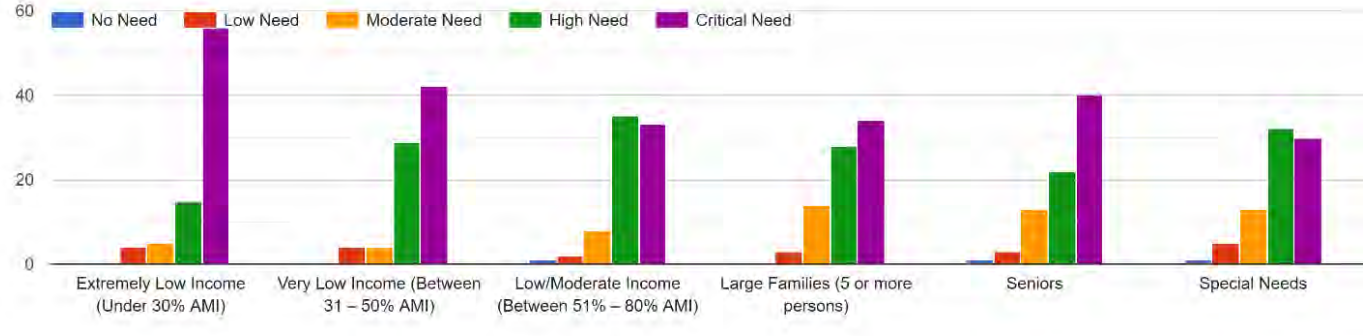
Please rank the order in which the priorities below are the most needed in the City and County of Honolulu, where 1 is "highest priority" and 6 is "lowest priority".



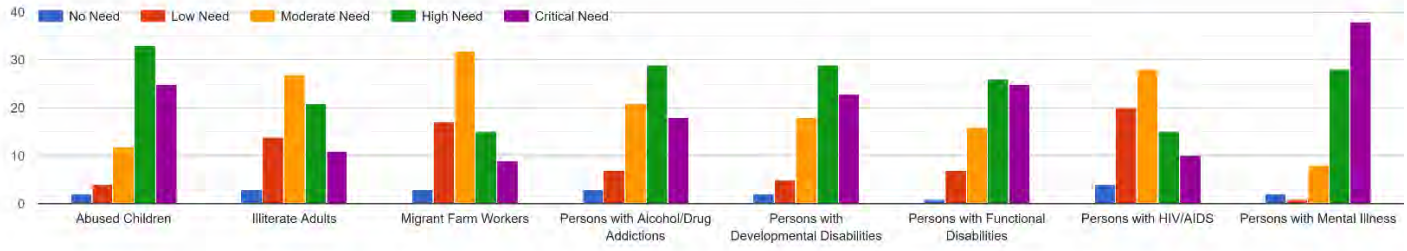
For the following "AFFORDABLE HOUSING" activities, choose one of the following needs:



For "RENTAL HOUSING", identify the need for each population



For “SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING”, identify the need for each population:

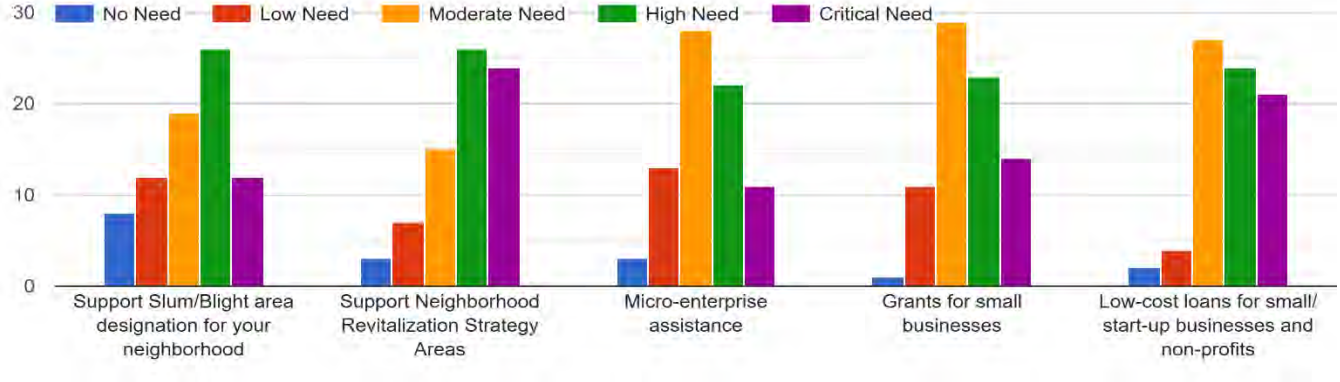


Are there any other "AFFORDABLE HOUSING" activities you feel are needed:

- Change the definition of "affordable housing" and change the income brackets to fit families that just make ends meet
- Low income homeownership support including DPA, operating grants to providers, and grants for critical repairs.
- Stop gentrification by privatizing public housing.
- Designated homeless shelters that are not located close to schools
- Transitory youth-youth turning 18-21 years of age
- Rent Relief and eviction mitigation programs
- People can't afford to rent nor buy, because the pay is so low for most workers... That needs to be adjusted against Hawaii's overall economic backdrop (which is currently grossly unbalanced, fragmented and broken). Pay workers what's economically balanced, and we won't have a housing problem, with so many dependent on state/federal assistance.
- Housing with employment training opportunities
- Young Adults. Pregnant and Parenting Females.
- All
- deposit, application, 1st months rent, landlord engagement, landlord incentives
- Help for Middle class people
- Housing first program for residents that are from the community; ways to support families with young children, working moms, and families struggling with chronic disease such as cancer
- Engagement with landlords to encourage & maintain Section 8 participation
- parenting youth and young families
- tax credits for developers of workforce housing; taxation on investment & nonprimary residences; more resources for permitting office.
- Disaster survivors
- Affordable housing is not always affordable. Families should not need to work 2-3 jobs just to pay the rent and utilities of the home.
- Veterans and Families
- More assistance for working families
- The Hawaii Public Housing Authority should make services more readily available to those seeking low income housing.
- Permanent Supportive Housing models are needed
- Financial education

- Require ALL publicly financed housing to be "visitable" for people with mobility impairments (especially all units must have no-step entrance and accessible bathroom, which can be done with virtually no additional construction cost)
- Case Management or training programs to teach individuals on how to care for their units. Such as cleaning, budgeting, and managing life skills
- Rental assistance programs
- Not use the Federal Government Guideline to determine "Affordable Housing." The cost of rent and purchasing a house in Hawaii is out of reach for the average citizen, let alone the low-income families. "Right now, "Affordable Housing is a myth for most citizens of Hawaii. Make "Affordable Housing" a reality for all Hawaii.
- Care homes that are affordable
- persons who have been recently released from incarceration or those with a criminal past
- Increased low barrier housing options for houseless that use drugs or alcohol and are not ready for treatment yet. We also need increased housing options for those with sex offender status
- Tax breaks for small scale affordable housing, not just larger scale
- Long-term case management
- For recent college graduates - affordable housing/loans to get started
- Case Management/Life Skills for those with mental illness and other disabilities
- need more affordable housing inventory
- Rent control and taxes on unoccupied properties
- Funding assistance to create Ohana rental unit when not low income but not millionaires
- rent control

For the following "COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC/DEVELOPMENT" activities, choose one of the following needs:

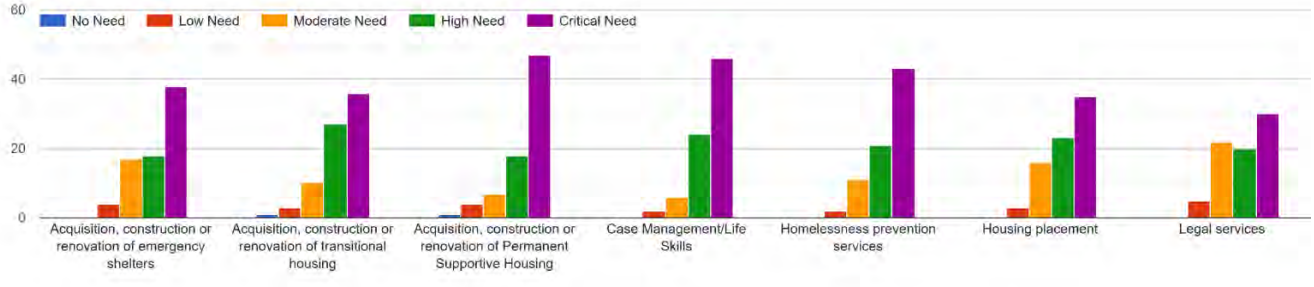


Are there any other "COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC/DEVELOPMENT" activities you feel are needed:

- Low interest loans for disadvantaged entrepreneurs, City sponsored spaces for co-working and business incubation/acceleration, creative industries and innovation centers in City facilities or building
- Financial education

- Support neighborhood parks, people living outside of ward would like to be able to utilize our neighborhood parks without worrying about safety or sanitation.
- Living in Chinatown, I want neighborhood revitalization but I don't want my neighborhood to turn in Kakaako and lose all its character due to gentrification. Thus, I am hesitant to call for revitalization.
- IT skills training, affordable housing, Micr or small business loan programs, Business classes, Counseling and technical assistance, Commercial development, Social enterprises,
- Incentivize people working and getting off benefit
- public/private partnerships for public space maintenance
- Community supportive organizations-grass roots organizations
- Activities that will redue the slum/blight after designation
- People don't know what they can do - offer seminars, workshops, classes on starting legal businesses
- Teach business classes to high school kids and hold regular continual education for small businesses. Budgeting, Personnel management, Grant writing g,
- Help keep existing business afloat. I see too much turnover

For the following "HOMELESSNESS" activities, choose one of the following needs:

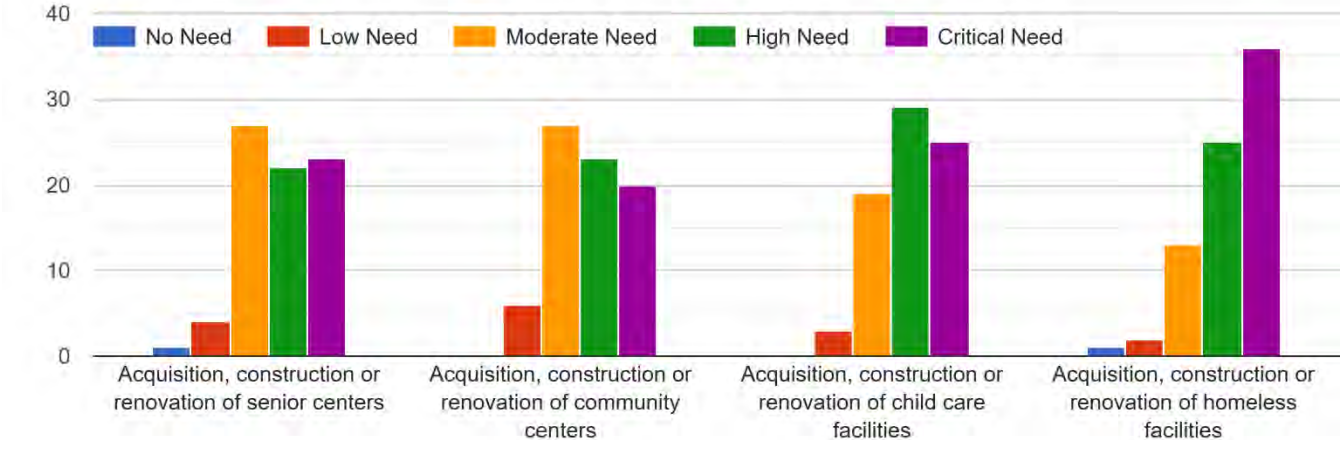


Are there any other "HOMELESSNESS" activities you feel are needed:

- Having issues with the word acquisition in the above statements
- Higher police presence around homeless shelters. Many have drug and mental issues which pose a risk to our children.
- More people working in this sector (i.e. More Case managers)
- What I would want: sincere understanding, compassion, and patient "healing" guidance.
- Employment training entry level plus readiness
- Medical Respite facilities
- Programs specifically for youth and young adults (18-25)
- operational costs for non profits, living wage for homeless service providers
- Yes yall keep spending money on those who don't want help
- We need to support existing homeless providers and help them succeed instead of trying to reinvent the wheels
- more kauhale and other deeply affordable units.

- remove incentives to park foreign assets in HI property (vancouver model); Study PSH effectiveness in very expensive areas--it works when land is cheap; exempt HI from Jones Act; allow for the creation of trailer parks
- Preventing court-involvement by providing adequate all around health care
- Youth support services for 0-18 years experiencing homelessness with their families, more family support services (build healthy families), young adult support services, vouchers for single parent households
- Resources for referrals and solutions
- More options in shelter arrangements should be made available.
- The Homeless communities are in desperate need for more services that come to them such as showers, free clothing, food, etc. Many have said walking to Iwilei for support can be tough. Also, housing that allows up to 1-3 pets have been requested.
- Financial education
- Homelessness housing for pregant women
- case management support through process and aftercare
- Mental Health housing services
- Increased low barrier housing
- Providers need support to increase staff wages in order to attract and maintain people to provide services
- Long-term case management
- I am not a practitioner, but I know that caseworkers are not paid very well. I think they should be compensated more fairly for the work they do and the abuse they endure in their jobs.
- Homeless facilities and support services should get peopleOff the streets and not allow homeless to go back out and build up tents and such in public areas. They need assistance, but for those that refuse assistance (there are many), there need to be consequences for refusing help and staying put in the parks and neighborhoods. It’s just dangerous for everyone.
- Outreach
- more monies allocated for staffing
- food banks & shower facilities
- Address the crime element (drug sales, human trafficking, chop shop, theft) that lives within the homeless camps
- actual affordable housing, based on minimum wage

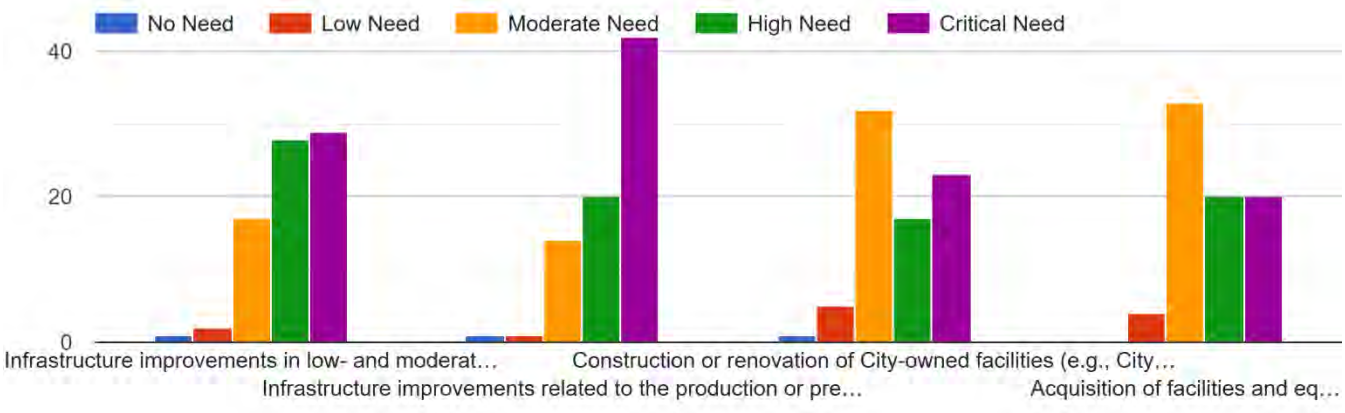
For the following "PUBLIC FACILITIES" activities, choose one of the following needs:



Are there any other "PUBLIC FACILITIES" activities you feel are needed:

- Please create more housing for survivors of domestic violence
- Having issues with the word acquisition in the above statements
- Service centers to provide assistance, guidance, or advice to seniors, medically fragile, people with disabilities, those who can't read or speak English well - the world is turning into a very complicated place even for the average person to navigate. These populations risk being seriously "left behind."
- Libraries improvement for services that help people
- Everything is for the homeless they deny help but my hard working money goes on them why
- We need public schools in Kakaako. With all the residents in Ward and Kakaako with young children and zero public schools, it is a problem
- Resiliency Hubs in disparate geographics areas and underserved communities
- equal distribution of resources to public facilities on Leeward Oahu
- tress (shade); public restrooms, public squares (public/private partnerships) for centralize gathering places
- multiple/flexible use & disaster management and response/ resiliency hubs
- Access to child care in Waimanalo for working families
- Construction of more facilities.
- Neighbor Island Parks and Rec Departments allow for family party gatherings at county owned community centers for a deposit (usually for birthdays, graduations, weddings, etc.) People have wondered why the City does not provide this as a community public facilities service. • closure of Public facilities between curtain hours
- More public facilities activites offered
- Feeding kitchen
- Mental Health housing services
- Funding for public programs like Parks and Rec, libraries, etc. They have services for children and seniors but are not solely for certain groups; they serve everyone.
- Subsidized after school care, subsidized vocational training
- The pool - hours are limited in certain area which it should be open on the weekends for all location

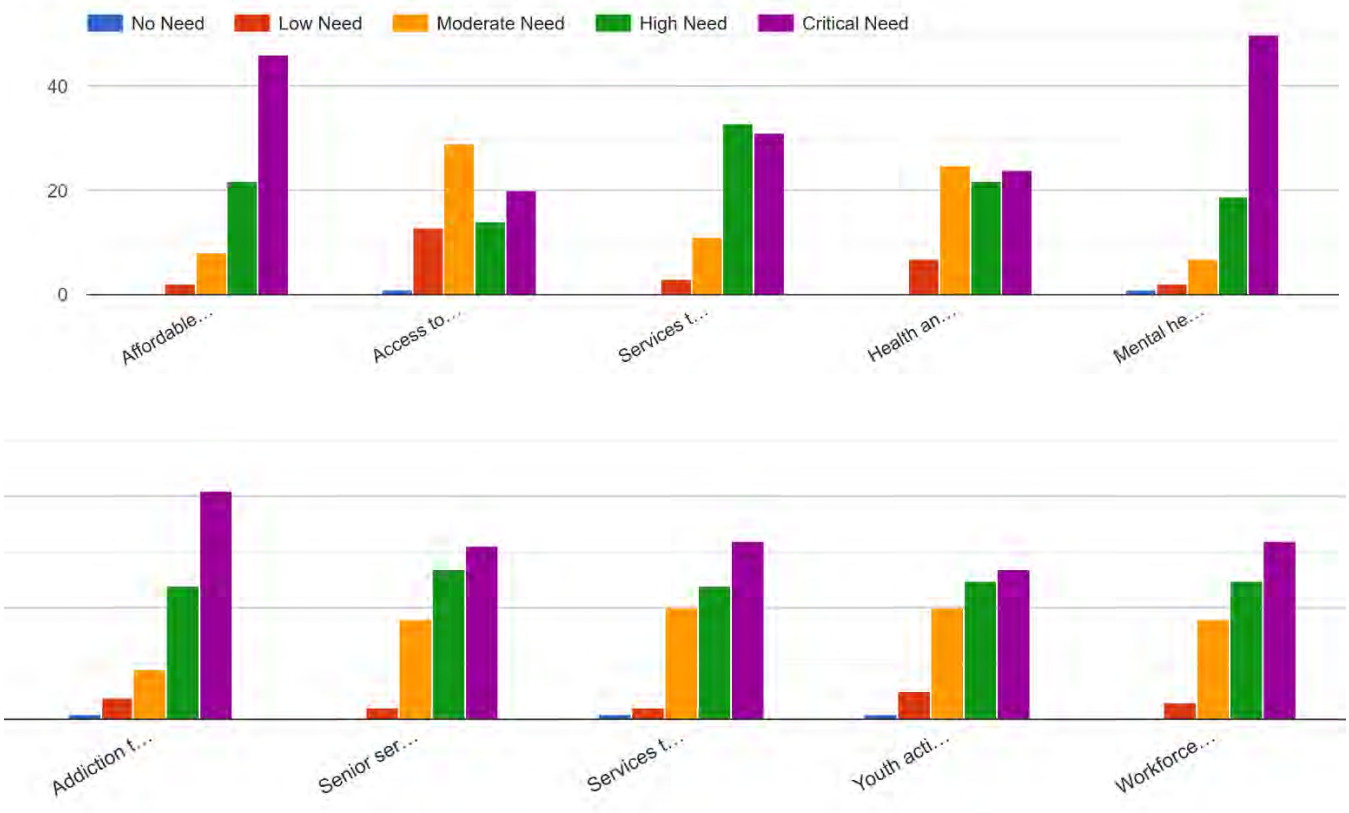
For the following "PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE" activities, choose one of the following needs:



Are there any other "PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AND INFRASTRUCTURE" activities you feel are needed:

- Improved maintenance and staffing for City open spaces, parks and beach areas, including the Natatorium
- Public parks restrooms
- Sidewalks that are shaded from the sun, and just more sidewalks period
- More emphasis on pedestrian safety and bike safety. I would put less emphasis on parks improvement, having seen fiascos like the million-dollar low-flow showers at Kaimana Beach. Any park facilities are likely to be destroyed very quickly anyway.
- City owned properties- historic preservation for community development/social services
- Police presence on the highways and throughout the community
- Invest in lowest income areas.
- Improved traffic conditions for Leeward residents
- production or preservation of affordable housing
- mixed use development; moving powerpoles--sidewalks not accessible with wheelchairs; get rid of speed humps and use more roundabouts
- Add turn lights and turn lanes to Farrington and do more enforcement
- Waianae needs help alot
- more hpd, had,etc
- Safe crosswalks aka bridges over roads
- Roller skating (not skateboard) facity in public parks
- Bathrooms
- Police, fire, and medical teams need to be properly equipped in order to do their jobs.
- Mental Health housing services

For the following "PUBLIC SERVICES' activities, choose one of the following needs:



Are there any other "PUBLIC SERVICES" activities you feel are needed:

- Public facilities to support entrepreneurs, technology access, and creative industries
- outreach/mobile services
- Youth programs at Kam IV housing
- Again. We need to support our public schools. The inequality between public school and private school is alarming.
- Job training like Good Jobs Hawaii (program can be expanded and improved)
- disaster preparedness, peer support development
- Police presence on the highway and throughout the community
- Mental health services
- TA to nonprofits; too much CDBG funds being used for underutilized city facilities (empty 2nd floor waianae substation)
- Housing
- County internet service would save a lot of money
- More free activities for the Keiki
- After school activities to improve our youth
- Financial and homeowner education

- Foster a business/cultural environment where honesty and genuine care for others are the norm. It feels like deception, cutting corners and cheating customers are widely accepted these days...Do people feel anything is OK to squeeze out a profit?
- Mental Health housing services
- Housing Placement services should be made more readily available.

Is there anything else you would like to add?

- Economic development opportunities should be further developed in coordination with large public works projects especially with affordable housing planning
- Top priority: more affordable housing inventory and permanent supportive housing programs that are long-term, especially for seniors and those with disabilities
- There is a huge need for state funded transitional housing programs for survivors of domestic violence and helping to pay a above living wage for domestic violence program workers
- It is a disgrace for our city to have people with no shoes sleeping on the same block where people pay 27 million dollars for an apartment. Something is very broken with that picture.
- Services that provide financial assistance need to require the recipients to take on weekly case management with services.
- Consider the most vulnerable as those with co-occurring conditions/vulnerabilities
- I've been working with Windward O'ahu families for almost 15 years, and I see many working families struggling and houseless individuals/families with no solutions. I'd like to see more affordable homes/units, affordable child care, affordable food/water, lower the eligibility for SNAP for working families with children, more Hawaiian Homes for families and affordable mortgage. People are literally a paycheck away from homelessness and there are no solutions I feel confident to refer people to anymore. After rent and childcare expenses families are struggling to decide what to pay for food, water, clothing, diapers, wipes, pads, etc. necessary things to survive. It is frustrating watching all of this while foreigners buy our land and homes and jack up the cost of living - what about our local families? Please consider them first! DHHL needs to develop more lands and less golf clubs. More homes and less sky rises, more Hawaiians on Hawaiian land and not on the continent. Lower the cost of living rent and utilities childcare etc. and make necessities affordable or we will continue to see our homeless crisis rise. The quality of life in Hawaii is not happy anymore, I see more families stressed and depressed living here and I'm struggling myself to help them as a social worker with no options for my clients, yes the struggle is real here!
- find ways to help mid range workers get help with rent or purchasing homes. Also work with individuals on not blocking public access ways.
- We need to create more housing inventory overall.
- Mental health services is a high priority
- No, thank you for our opportunity to provide input
- Thank you for the opportunity to give feedback.
- Invest in early education/childcare to allow parents, grandparents, older siblings to work an entire shift--not 4 hours of preschool/prevention/early intervention/court supervised treatment - upstream stuff; we are dealing with many downstream effects: chronic homeless--no savings, literacy, food/everything insecurity, education,work history, drug use, DV, serious mental illness. To "rehab" someone from 0 income to 100k at 35 with five kids to afford housing is too big a jump.

- Crime rate in hawaii
- Many of these issues are intertwined. By addressing housing affordability and inventory, you would be automatically reducing the homeless population.
- Thank you
- We need to connect makakilo drive back around the quarry to have more than one exit off the mountain. We lived in lahaina and everyone was trapped and couldn't escape the fires. Makakilo is the same situation waiting to happen and it's terrifying. There was a fire in the gulch last week and all we could do was pray. We would never make it out in an evacuation scenario. Also, homeless people and moving up into makakilo. We don't feel as safe as we did just 6 months ago. And the firework, bomb situation. Oh my gosh! It's every day of the year. We do love it here though! Aloha!
- hope that this plan will be actionable and have the city workers actually willing to make it happen
- More classes about doing the budget and how to spend public money correctly
- The island economy is out of whack. If the general economy, including pay ranges for workers, can be ironed out, as some countries manage to do well, that might help rectify some of the homeless and affordable rental issues. Also, people need to take responsibility for their own lives, such as staying competitive to acquire good-paying jobs, or family planning (avoiding having 5 children when you won't be able to afford to provide for them...) It's kind of basic, but it might help ease this constant downward spiral the island is facing.
- Thank you for the survey.
- Place value on exsisting contracts to produce, settle agreeable payment conditions and push quality planning and independent review.
- Would like to see more emphasis on affordable homeownership programming, not focusing solely on "rental" programs. Down payment assistance programs, critical home repair grants, and operational support grants for affordable homeownership programs can all help.
- More options for people experiencing homelessness should be made available. The current condition of Hawaii's homeless population is due to the lack of support and availability of services. Most of the homeless individuals I have encountered are willing to seek treatment and comply with required orders from professionals if they perceive that they are headed

APPENDIX 2

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

AMENDED AND RESTATED CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

(UPDATED FEBRUARY 2019)

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME)
Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG)
Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)
Housing Trust Fund (HTF)
Section 108 Loan Guarantee (Section 108)
Programs

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
AMENDED AND RESTATED CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

As a condition to receiving federal funds, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires the City and County of Honolulu (City) to develop a Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) to encourage the community's participation in the development, implementation and assessment of the following programs which are administered by HUD's Community Planning and Development (CPD) division:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) – a program developed to provide decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expand economic opportunities, principally for persons of low- and moderate-income.
- HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) – a program developed to fund activities to build, buy and/or rehabilitate affordable housing for rent or homeownership or provide direct rental assistance to low-income persons.
- Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) – a program developed to provide persons experiencing homelessness with basic shelter and essential supportive services.
- Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) – a program developed to provide housing and related supportive services to persons with HIV/AIDS.
- Housing Trust Fund (HTF) – a program developed to produce or preserve housing through the acquisition, new construction, reconstruction, and/or rehabilitation of non-luxury housing with suitable amenities for extremely low-income and very low-income households.

The administration of these programs is guided by the Consolidated Plan (ConPlan), a 5-year needs assessment and strategic plan; the annual Action Plan which details the activities to be undertaken for the upcoming year; and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), a year end performance review. The process under which these documents are developed will hereinafter be referred to as the CPD planning process.

In addition, this document also covers citizen participation requirements for a Section 108 Loan Guarantee (Section 108) program. Section 108 is a HUD program which provides funds for economic development, housing rehabilitation, and large-scale capital improvement projects. Section 108 loans are guaranteed by the City's current and future CDBG allocations. The Section 108 citizen participation requirements contained herein will only become applicable if the City implements a Section 108 program.

The first Plan was adopted by the City in 1995 and amended in 2005. In May 2011, the Plan was further amended to: 1) allow the thirty-day public review and comment period on the City's Action Plan to coincide with the City Council's consideration of the same matter; 2) include community participation guidelines for a Section 108 program; 3) clarify the actions that constitute a substantial amendment to the ConPlan; and 4) simplify the Plan to make it easier to understand and implement. The CPP was updated in February 2019 to: 1) change Emergency "Shelter" Grants to Emergency "Solutions" Grants; 2) include the Housing Trust Fund (HTF) Program; and 3) make other non-substantive or housekeeping amendments.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The City will encourage the involvement of all community members, but in particular low- and moderate-income persons, persons experiencing homelessness, minorities, non-English speaking persons, persons with disabilities, recipients of government housing assistance, and residents of low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs) and other targeted areas. For purposes of this Plan, the City defines low- and moderate-income neighborhoods as areas in which at least 51% of the households have incomes at or below 80% of the area median income.

In addition, the City will encourage the participation of local and regional community organizations, nonprofits, faith-based organizations and developers whose programs and projects focus on the needs of low- and moderate-income persons.

The City will use a variety of outreach techniques to encourage community involvement through all stages of the CPD and Section 108 planning processes. Depending on the target audience, the City may use newspaper advertisements, press releases, websites and/or mass distributions of regular and e-mail notices. In all situations, the City will focus on providing timely and appropriate information.

The City will provide assistance to allow individuals with disabilities and non-English speakers the opportunity to participate at all levels of planning and assessing the City's programs. Public hearings will be held at locations accessible to persons with disabilities and closed captioning will be provided for City Council hearings. The services of interpreters for non-English speaking persons or signers for the hearing-impaired will be made available upon request. Upon request, the City will also provide draft and final documents in a format accessible to those with visual impairments.

PRIMARY METHODS OF KEEPING PUBLIC INFORMED

1. PUBLIC NOTICES

Throughout the year, the City will publish, in a newspaper of general circulation, notices to alert the public to significant events in the CPD and Section 108 planning process and, if appropriate, solicit public comment.

TABLE 1 – LIST OF PUBLIC NOTICES

TITLE	CONTENTS	FREQUENCY	PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD
Draft ConPlan	• Summary of purpose and contents • Notice of availability for review and comment	Every 5 years	30 days
Final ConPlan	• Notice of acceptance • Notice of availability	Every 5 years	None
Info on Funding Opportunities / Application Process	• Program summary including fund objectives; amount of funds available; and range of eligible and ineligible activities • Information on application process	CDBG / HOME / ESG / HTF: Annual / As Needed HOPWA: Every 2 years Section 108: As needed	None
Draft Action Plan	• Summary of projects recommended for funding • Notice of availability for review and comment	Annual	30 days
Final Action Plan	• Notice of acceptance • Notice of availability	Annual	None
Draft Section 108 Application	• Summary of projects recommended for funding • Notice of availability for review and comment	As needed	30 days
Draft CAPER	• Summary of contents and purpose • Notice of availability for review and comment	Annual	15 days
Annual Community Assessment / Final CAPER	• Notice of availability	Annual	None
Substantial Amendments to the ConPlan / Action Plan / CPP / Section 108 Application	• Summary of proposed changes	As needed	30 days

TITLE	CONTENTS	FREQUENCY	PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD
Nonsubstantial Amendments to the ConPlan / Action Plan / CPP / Section 108 Application	• Summary of changes	As needed	None
Conversion / Demolition of Low-Income Dwellings	• Project summary – activity description, location, completion schedule • Replacement units summary – project description, funding source, completion schedule	As needed	7 days

The following changes are considered amendments that will require public and HUD notification, but no public comment period:

- change in purpose, location, scope, or beneficiary of an activity;
- reallocation of funds previously described in a public notice (i.e. lapsing of funds for one activity and the awarding of funds to an alternate);
- change in response to an urgent need, such as a disaster;
- non-substantive, stylistic or housekeeping amendments; and
- change to appendices or exhibits.

The following changes will be considered substantial amendments that will also require a public comment period:

- change in allocation priorities including changes to the Problems/Needs, Activities or Outcomes of the Logic Model (ConPlan);
- change in the method of distribution of funds (ConPlan);
- addition of an activity not previously described in the Action Plan or Section 108 application;
- increase or decrease in an activity's award amount by the greater of $75,000 or 30% of original award (Action Plan or Section 108 application); or
- change in the designated provider of an activity (Action Plan or Section 108 application).

2. PUBLIC HEARINGS / CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Throughout the year, the City will hold public hearings/consultation meetings to solicit citizens' comments and opinions on the City's housing and community development needs and the City's plans and progress towards meeting those needs.

Hearings/Meetings will be held at times and sites convenient and accessible to the public, including those with disabilities. Arrangements will be made for any individual requiring special services, including interpreters for non-English speakers, provided the City is notified of the need for special arrangements at least five working days prior to the scheduled event.

Notices for each hearing/meeting will be published in a newspaper of general circulation, approximately 10 working days before the meeting to allow the public ample time to prepare for the meeting. Those unable to attend the hearing/meeting, will be encouraged to submit written testimony prior to the meeting.

TABLE 2 – LIST OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

TITLE	TOPICS	# OF MEETINGS	FREQ.
ConPlan / Community Needs Consultation Meetings	• Overview of CPD programs and planning process • Community development and housing needs for next 5 years • Funding priorities	At least one, preferably two	Once every 5 years
Action Plan Hearings / City Council Meetings	• Activities proposed for funding for upcoming year • Current community needs	At least two: 1) budget committee; and 2) full Council	Annual
CAPER / Community Needs	• City's performance for the preceding year (including Section 108 projects, if applicable) • Current community development and housing needs	One	Annual
Orientation / Informational Meetings for Funding Opportunities	• Introduction to Section 108 or CPD funding program including objectives; amount of funds available; and range of eligible and ineligible activities • Technical assistance	As needed	As needed
Consultation Meetings	• Community Needs	As needed	As needed
Section 108 Hearing / City Council Meetings	• Projects included on a Section 108 application	At least two: 1) budget committee; and 2) full Council	As needed If possible, combine with Action Plan hearings

ADDRESSING COMMUNITY CONCERNS

1. PUBLIC ACCESS TO RESOURCE DOCUMENTS AND PROGRAM RECORDS

The City will make the following documents available to the public via hard copies available at the City's Department of Budget and Fiscal Services and electronically through the City's website:

- HUD Approved ConPlan (current)
- HUD Approved Action Plan (past five years)
- Final CAPER (most recent)
- Annual Community Assessment (most recent)
- Final Section 108 Applications (on-going projects)

The City will also provide free copies to interested parties upon request, although the City reserves the right to limit the number of free copies to a reasonable amount.

Upon written request, citizens will also be provided access to information and records regarding the City's preparation of the ConPlan and the use of CPD and Section 108 funds. The content and scope of the City's response to such requests may be restricted due to State and local laws regarding privacy and obligations of confidentiality.

2. COMMENTS AND COMPLAINTS

The City will provide responses to written questions, complaints and grievances within fifteen working days. An interim written response will be provided should the nature of the query, complaint or grievance not permit a definitive response within the specified fifteen days.

All comments or opinions received will be considered when preparing the ConPlan, the Action Plan, a Section 108 application, any substantial amendments, or performance report. A summary of comments, including those not acted upon with the reason for the non-action, will be attached to the appropriate document.

3. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

City staff is available year round to answer questions and provide technical assistance to any group or person interested in developing proposals and applying for funds under either Section 108 or a CPD program. The City will determine the type and level of help, but in no instance will assistance guarantee funding. All applicants will be expected to go through the City's regular application process. If appropriate and interest warrants it, the City will hold an orientation/informational meeting during the application process to provide help in a group setting.

4. DISPLACEMENT

It is City policy to minimize displacement of persons and entities as a result of activities assisted with CPD or Section 108 funds and to assist persons displaced as a result of such activities. Due to the City's criteria for evaluating projects for funding, it is rare for CPD funded projects to involve relocation or displacement. For those projects which do, the City has relocation specialists who work closely with the affected parties to ensure that the relocation requirements of 24 CFR Part 42 and 24 CFR 570.606(c) are met.

APPENDIX 3

2024 HONOLULU HOMELESS POINT-IN-TIME COUNT REPORT

Partners In Care
O'ahu's Continuum of Care

POINT IN TIME COUNT 2024

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT

Updated: 05-14-2024

WHAT IS THE POINT IN TIME COUNT (PIT)?

The Oʻahu Point In Time Count (PIT) is an annual street and shelter count that determines the number of people experiencing homelessness on Oʻahu on a single night in January. This project included a brief survey to identify the needs and characteristics of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Every Continuum of Care in the U.S. is required to submit PIT Count results to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as part of a national effort to identify the extent of homelessness across the country.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

The PIT Count is an important source of data on homelessness. It is reported to Congress and affects the flow of federal funding to the community. Additionally, the PIT Count is a primary source of unsheltered homeless numbers and helps to inform communities on the number of people who do not access services such as Emergency Shelters or Transitional Housing at any given point in time.

POINT IN TIME COUNT ON OʻAHU

Partners In Care - Oʻahu's Continuum of Care is the lead organization for the Oʻahu 2024 PIT Count. This responsibility included creating a digital survey to collect the data, soliciting volunteers and donations, and ensuring the health and safety of volunteers and community members, analysis of the collected information. The Oʻahu Continuum of Care is a membership organization that is made up of more than 70 agencies and other stakeholders that provide services throughout the island of Oʻahu to those experiencing homelessness. The Count was split among 7 regions across the island based on outreach territories.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

The PIT Count is a one-night snapshot of homelessness that is limited by weather conditions, number of volunteers and their training, self-reported survey responses, and other factors. There are more people who experience homelessness over the course of the year than on any given single night. Every year, the Continuum of Care works toward improving the Count's accuracy. The Oʻahu Continuum of Care is committed to using data from the PIT Count and the Oʻahu Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to understand more about the population experiencing homelessness on O'ahu and to provide solutions that will make homelessness rare, brief, and a one-time experience.

Partners In Care's mission is to eliminate homelessness through open and inclusive participation and the coordination of integrated responses.

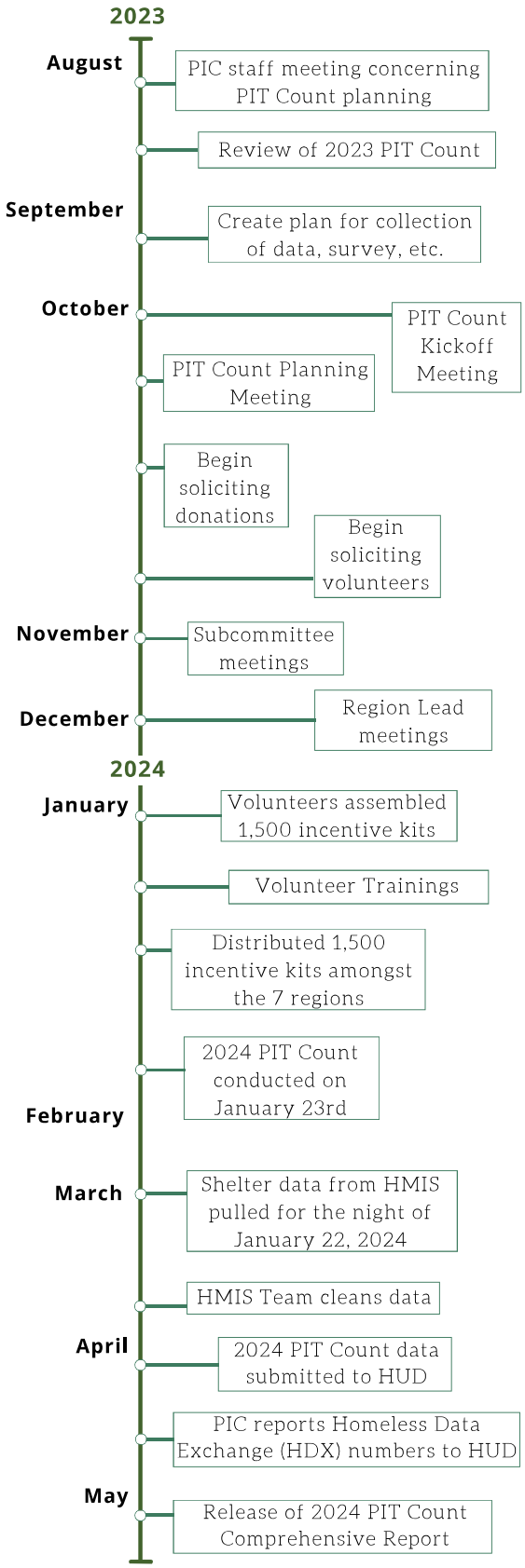
MAHALO

Mahalo to the 300+ volunteers and organizations who made the 2024 Point In Time Count a success. This collaborative effort shows that the Oʻahu community is committed to helping the most vulnerable in our society. We couldn't have done it without you!

Aloha State Outreach
AlohaCare
Alternative Structures International
Catholic Charities Hawaiʻi
City & County of Honolulu, CORE Program
Community Outreach Court
Department of Health – Public Health Nursing
DHS – Homeless Programs Office
DHS Med – QUEST
Dynamic Healing
EPIC 'Ohana
Gregory House Programs
Hale Kipa
Hawaiʻi Appleseed Center for Law & Economic Justice
Hawaiʻi Community Action Program (HCAP)
Hawaiʻi Health & Harm Reduction Center (HHHRC)
Hawaiʻi Medical Service Association (HMSA)
Hawai'i HOME project
Hawai'i Pacific Health
Hawai'ian Humane Society
Honolulu City Council
Honolulu EMS (CORE)
Honolulu Police Department
Hope Center Kailua
Hui Aloha
Hui O Hau'ula
JABSOM
Judiciary – Community Outreach Court
Ka Paʻalana – Partners in Development
Ka Po'e O Kaka'ako
Kaiser Permanente
Kamehameha Schools Community Learning Centers
Kealahou West Oʻahu
Legal Aid Society of Hawaiʻi
Liliʻuokalani Trust
Ma'i Movement
Mental Health Kokua
Moku Kitchen
Nānāikapono Protestant Church
Nanakuli – Maili Neighborhood Board
NDPTC – National Disaster Preparedness Training Center
ʻOhana Health Plan
Parents and Children Together
Partners In Care 501(c)(3) Board of Directors
Partners In Care Staff
Partners In Development Foundation
Project Vision Hawai'i
Queen's Care Coalition
Queen's Medical Center
Residential Youth Services & Empowerment (RYSE)
Saint Rita's Catholic Church
State of Hawaiʻi, Department of Education
State of Hawaiʻi, Department of Health
State of Hawaiʻi, Office of the Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness
State of Hawaii House of Representatives
Statewide Office on Homelessness and Housing Solutions
Steadfast Housing Development Corporation
Straub Medical Center
SWOP Hawaiʻi
Target
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
The Institute for Human Services (IHS)
The Radical Hale
The Salvation Army
Trinity United Methodist Church
U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development, Honolulu Office
U.S. Veterans Administration
U.S. Veterans Initiative Hawai'i
United Healthcare
University of Hawaiʻi at Mānoa – Department of Urban and Regional Planning (DURP)
Veterans Affairs Homeless Program
Waiʻanae Coast Comprehensive Health Center
Waikīkī Business Improvement District Association
Waimānalo Health Center
YMCA

... and so many more!!

METHODOLOGY



The Point In Time (PIT) Count was held on January 23, 2024, from 6:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m., asking individuals where they slept on the night of January 22, 2024.

- The unsheltered count relies on interviews and observations taken by volunteers.
- The sheltered count relies on data exports from the Homeless Management Information System.
- Capturing a snapshot of the Oʻahu population in a short period of time requires months of planning and organization with service providers, government partners, outreach workers, and volunteers. Volunteers included previous volunteers, staff from our partner service agencies, and community individuals recruited through news and social media.

2024 Methodology

- We utilized a mobile app—Survey123 for ArcGIS—to collect surveys of unsheltered individuals. The app went through several phases of customization, testing, editing, and user feedback.
- Each surveyed participant provided self-reported answers to all survey questions in Survey123 for ArcGIS.
- An observational tool was included on the Survey123 mobile app to capture individuals who refused to be surveyed, were sleeping, or were inaccessible due to safety reasons. The observational tool is based on HUD's observational tool that captures minimal but highly important demographic information.
- The O'ahu PIT Count continues to take place on one day based on HUD's best practices and guidelines.
- A review of the number of individuals who received any type of homelessness system service is included in the community report this year to further inform our community on the utilization of services over the course of an entire year.

MAIN FINDINGS

4,494

people experiencing homelessness
on O'ahu on the night of January 22, 2024

62%
Unsheltered
2,766 individuals were staying on the streets or other places not meant for human habitation

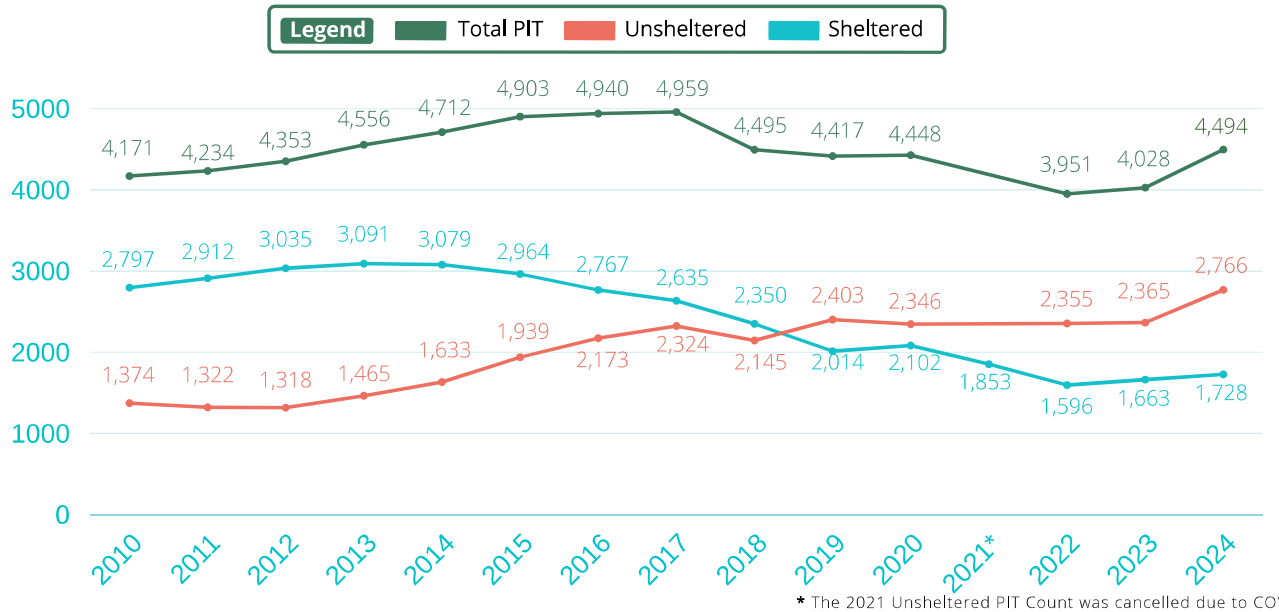
38%
Sheltered
1,728 individuals were staying in Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing or Vet Safe Haven

Change from 2023 - 2024

+12%	+17%	+4%
Total PIT Count	Unsheltered Count	Sheltered Count

From 2017 to 2022, the Point in Time Count showed a 26% decrease. However, all populations have seen increases since 2022. Examining the sheltered versus unsheltered populations, the sheltered count has ***decreased*** by 50% since 2010, and the unsheltered has ***increased*** by 62%, accounting for the bulk of the increase in the Point in Time count population

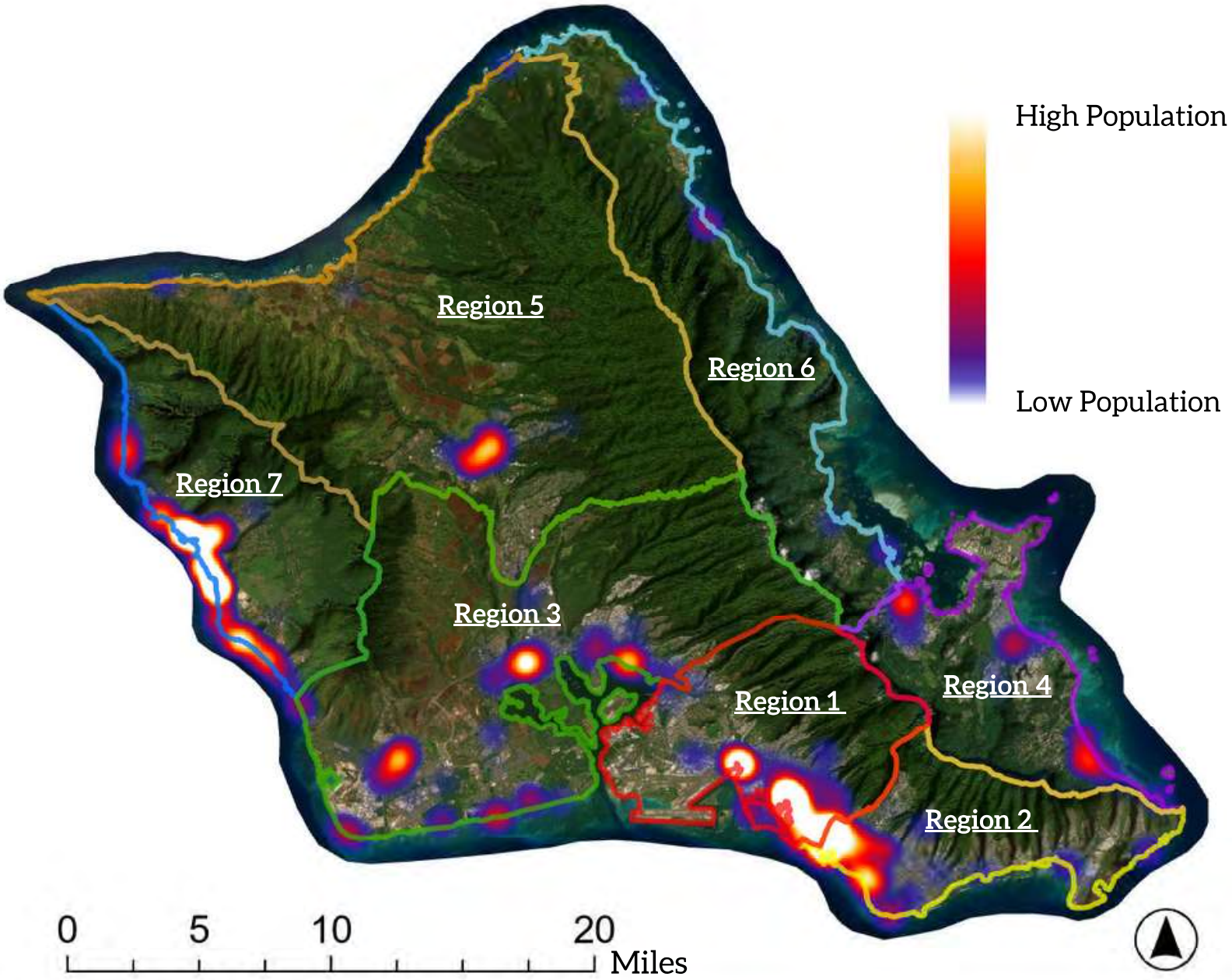
TOTAL PIT COUNT BY YEAR, 2010 - 2024



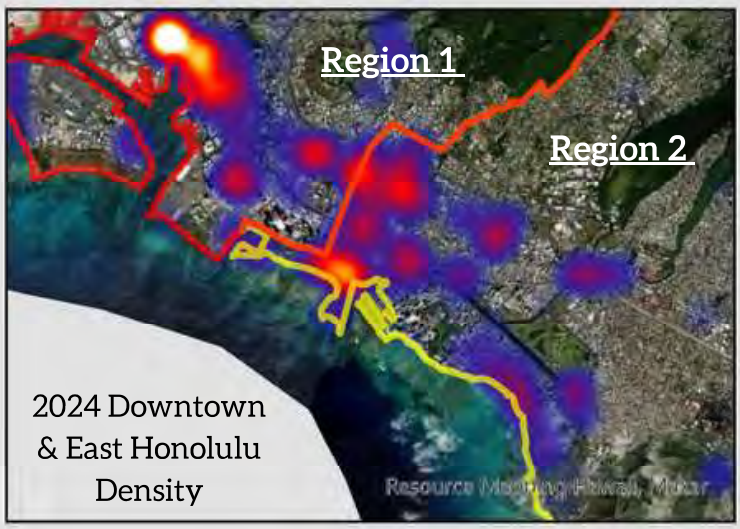
* The 2021 Unsheltered PIT Count was cancelled due to COVID-19.

Emergency Shelter (ES): Short-term accommodations providing shelter to individuals and families. **Transitional Housing (TH):** Mid-term accommodations, designed to provide housing and supportive services to clients to facilitate movement to independent living. **Safe Haven (SH):** A form of supportive housing that serves hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness (O'ahu does not currently have any HUD funded Safe Havens). Mental Health Kokua began a Safe Haven (Pu'uhonua) on O'ahu in 1995. In 2016, it was re-categorized as a Permanent Supportive Housing Program under HUD's definition. **Vet Safe Haven (Vet SH):** A VA funded program that serves hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness (this is separate to HUD funded Safe Havens).

2024 PITC DENSITY MAP

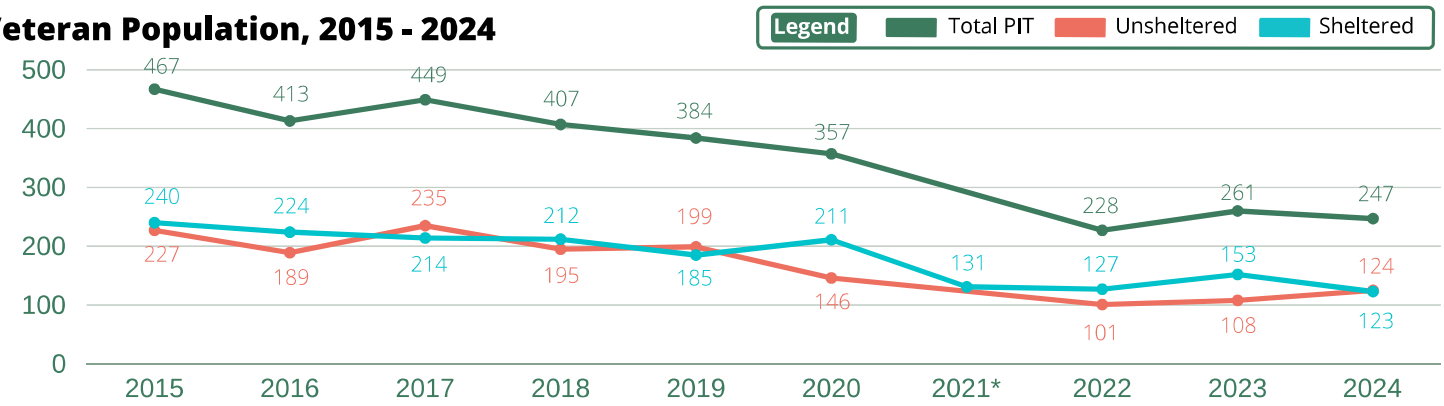


- Region 1: Downtown Honolulu
- Region 2: East Honolulu
- Region 3: Ewa / Kapolei
- Region 4: Kāneʻohe to Waimānalo
- Region 5: Wahiawā / North Shore
- Region 6: Upper Windward
- Region 7: Wai'anae Coast



SUB-POPULATIONS OVER TIME

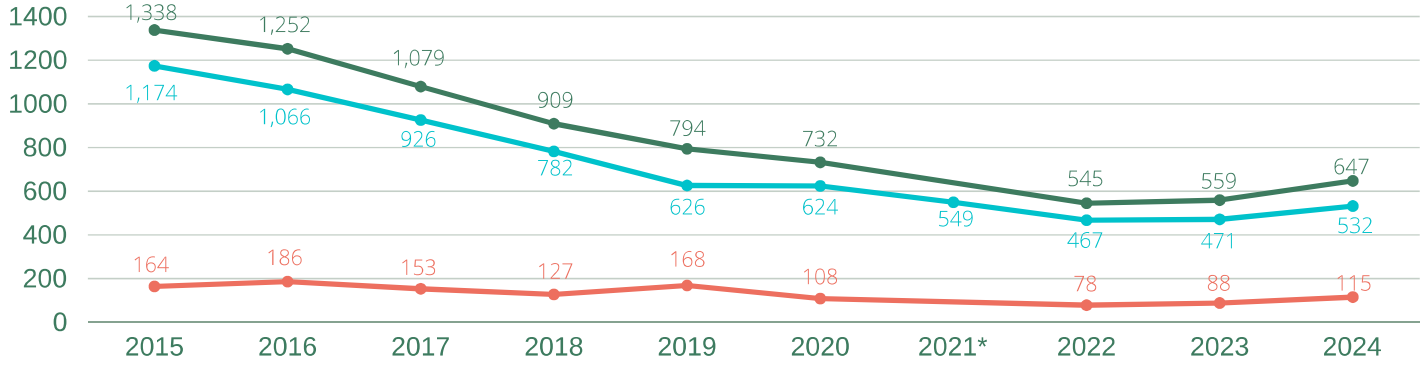
Veteran Population, 2015 - 2024



Veteran individuals experiencing homelessness have seen a steady and significant decrease since 2015, with both sheltered and unsheltered populations decreasing by at least 45% from 2015 to 2024. Over the last few years, there has been added attention to the veteran subpopulation through the Oahu Veterans Initiative (OVI) to end veteran homelessness. Veteran homelessness remained relatively stable from 2023 to 2024, with the number of total veterans decreasing by 5% from 2023 to 2024.

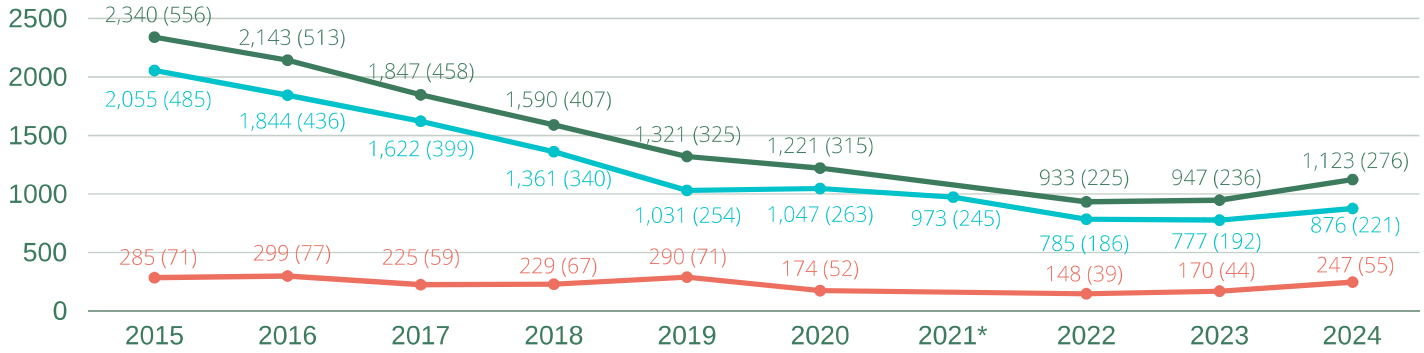
Veteran: A person who has served in the United States Armed Forces. For the purposes of this report we do not distinguish between active duty and non-active duty veterans. **Keiki:** Persons under 18 years old.

Keiki Population, 2015 - 2024



Of the 647 keiki in the 2024 PITC, 12 were unaccompanied minors and 635 were children in families. The number of keiki experiencing homelessness on O'ahu has decreased by 52% since 2015. Sheltered keiki decreased by 55%, from 1,174 in 2015 to 532 in 2024. Both sheltered and unsheltered have experienced an increase since 2022.

Number of Individuals in Households with Adults and Keiki, 2015 - 2024

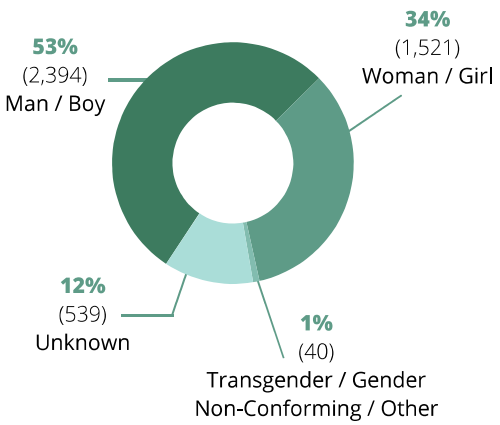


The number of individuals in families (households with Adults and Keiki) steadily decreased from 2015 (n=2,340) to 2022 (n=933), with a slight increase through 2024 (n=1,123). Overall, the number of individuals in families has decreased by more than half since 2015.

*The 2021 Unsheltered PIT Count was cancelled due to COVID-19. NOTE: All percentages are approximates.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Gender



Demographics on all 4,494 individuals are reported here. *All percentages are approximated. For exact numbers, please see the appendices.*

- The majority of the PIT Count population identified as Men/Boys (53%).
- 34% identified as Women/Girls
- 1% identified as Transgender, Gender Non-Conforming or other.
- 12% of the individuals counted were of unknown gender due to a high number of observations.

Adults: Persons 18 years and older.

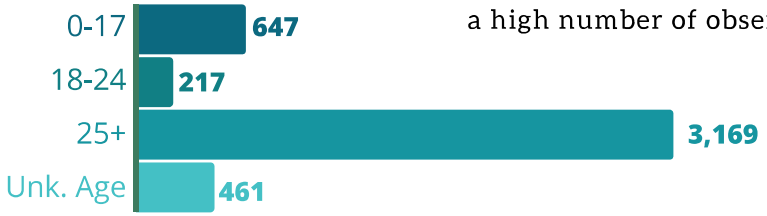
Keiki: Persons under 18 years old.

Youth: Persons aged 18-24.

Transgender: A general term used to describe people whose gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth.

Gender Non-Conforming: Refers to people who do not adhere to traditional gender roles or stereotypes about how they should look or act based on the sex they were assigned at birth.

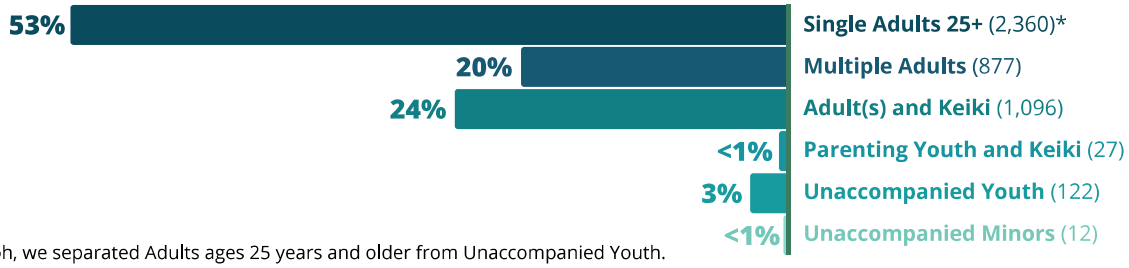
Age Groups



647 keiki were counted in the PIT Count, with 12 keiki as unaccompanied minors. 82% (n=532) of these keiki were sheltered. Of the 217 individuals ages 18-24, 122 were unaccompanied youth and 14 were parenting youth. The remaining 81 youth were in households with adults.

The vast majority (71%, n=3,169) of individuals in the PITC were 25 years or older. Adults in households without keiki accounted for 74% (n=3,359) of the PITC population, including 122 unaccompanied youth. 1,123 individuals were in households with both Adults and Keiki, with 27 of those being parenting youth households.

Individuals in Each Household Type



*For the purposes of this graph, we separated Adults ages 25 years and older from Unaccompanied Youth.
*For the remainder of the report any reference to Adult will be any persons 18 years old or older.

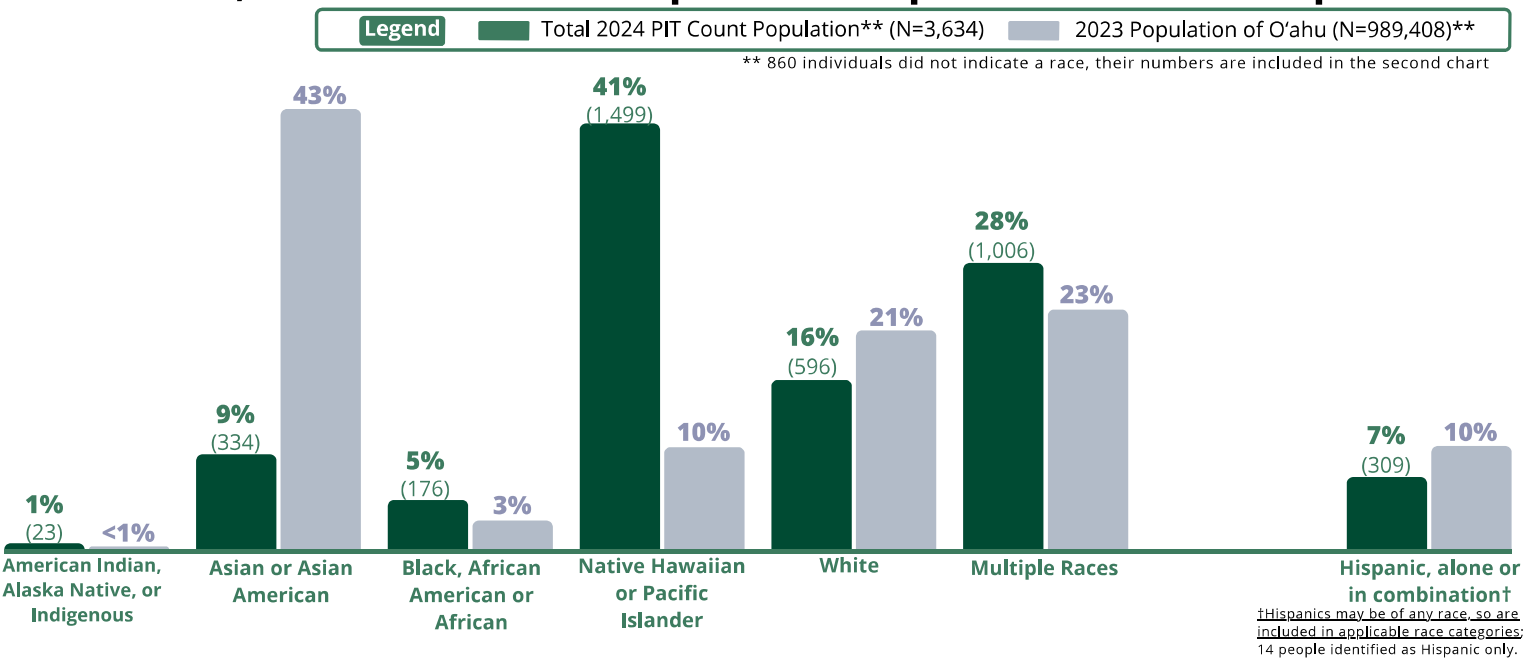
Household: Any group of individuals that presents together for assistance and self-identifies as a family/household. **Single Adults**: Person living alone who is 25 years old or older. **Adult Only Households:** Two or more adults living together with no one under the age of 18. **Adult(s) with Keiki:** One or more adults living with one or more keiki under the age of 18. **Parenting Youth (PY):** Persons age 24 and under living with one or more keiki under the age of 18. **Unaccompanied Youth (UY):** Persons age 24 and under who are not accompanied by a parent, guardian, or household member 25 or older and are not a parent. UY can include single youth, youth couples, and groups of youth together as a household. **Unaccompanied Minors (UM):** Persons under the age of 18 who are not accompanied by a parent, guardian, or household member 25 or older and are not a parent.

RACE & RACIAL EQUITY

Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) and multi-racial individuals made up the largest percentages of the PIT Count population. 51% (n=2,295) of the overall PIT Count identified NHPI as either their only race or part of their multiracial identity. 79% (n=793) of multi-racial individuals indicated having NHPI racial background.

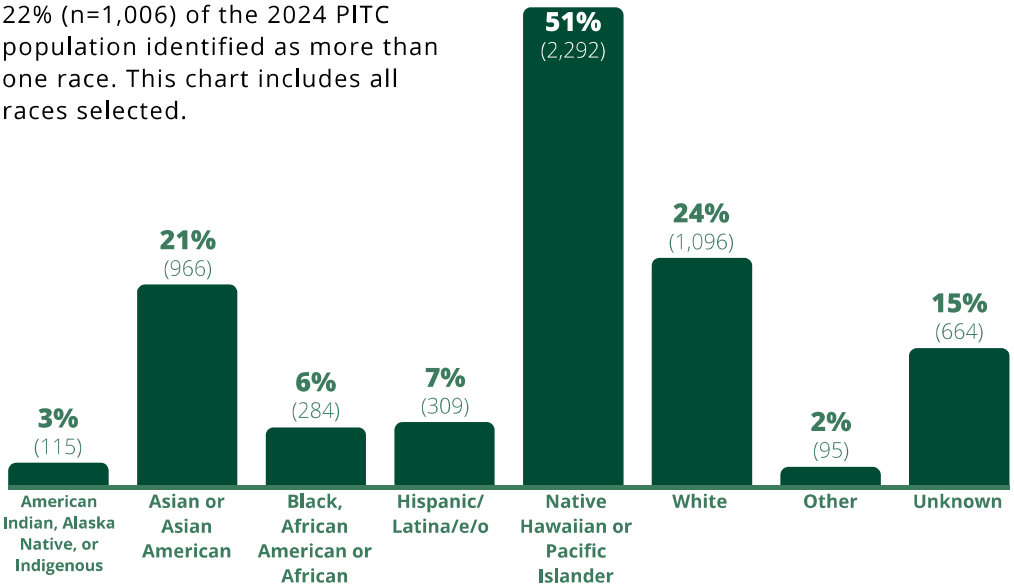
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI): Person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawai'i, Guam, Samoa, Tonga, Micronesia, or other Pacific Islands.

Race Alone, 2024 Total PIT Count Population Compared to 2024 O'ahu Population



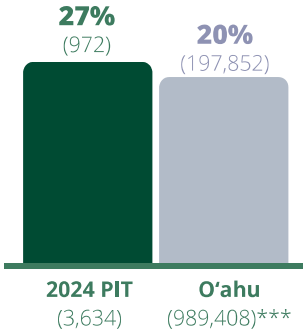
Race Alone or In Combination, Total 2024 PITC Population

22% (n=1,006) of the 2024 PITC population identified as more than one race. This chart includes all races selected.



Native Hawaiian Race

(Race Alone or in Combination), 2024 PIT Compared to O'ahu Population.



*All percentages are approximates. **O'ahu race/ethnicity population data obtained from most recent available U.S. Census data for July 1, 2023 (V 2023). ***O'ahu Native Hawaiian data obtained from 2022 US Census Bureau S0201 SELECTED POPULATION PROFILE IN THE UNITED STATES 2022: ACS 1-Year Estimates Selected Population Profiles. †Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

CHARACTERISTICS

This section examines (self-reported) characteristics of 1,308 unsheltered individuals who were surveyed and 1,728 individuals who were sheltered. It excludes the 1,458 unsheltered observations because these individuals were not asked about these conditions. Analyzed data includes 3,036 individuals in 2,030 households, including **2,422 adults**, **11 unaccompanied minors (UM)**, and **603 keiki (excluding UM)**. The bottom number shows the 2023 percentages derived from last year's numbers.

20%
(485)
of adults (2,422) were **60 years or older**
2023: 22% (516)

1%
(35)
of adults (2,422) were affected by the **2023 Maui Fires**

10%
(247)
of adults (2,422) were **Veterans**
2023: 11% (260)

81%
(2,463)
of all sheltered and unsheltered surveyed (3,036) were in **HMIS**
2023: 63% (737)

40%
(969)
of adults & UMs (2,433) were **Chronically Homeless Individuals**
2023: 36% (818)

8%
(204)
of adults & UMs (2,433) identified as a **Sexual & Gender Minority**
2023: 9% (197)

33%
(797)
of adults & UMs (2,433) reported a **Mental Illness**
2023: 39% (899)

55%
(1,329)
of adults & UMs (2,433) reported **One or More Disabling Conditions**
2023: 62% (1429)

36%
(876)
of adults & UMs (2,433) reported a **Physical, Developmental, or Other Disability**
2023: 28% (643)

26%
(636)
of adults & UMs (2,433) reported a **Substance Use Disorder**
2023: 31% (711)

22%
(530)
of adults & UMs (2,433) were survivors of **Domestic Violence**
2023: 23% (539)

2%
(37)
of adults & UMs (2,433) reported living with **HIV/AIDS**
2023: 2% (40)

20%
(483)
of adults & UMs (2,433) reported having **one or more pets**

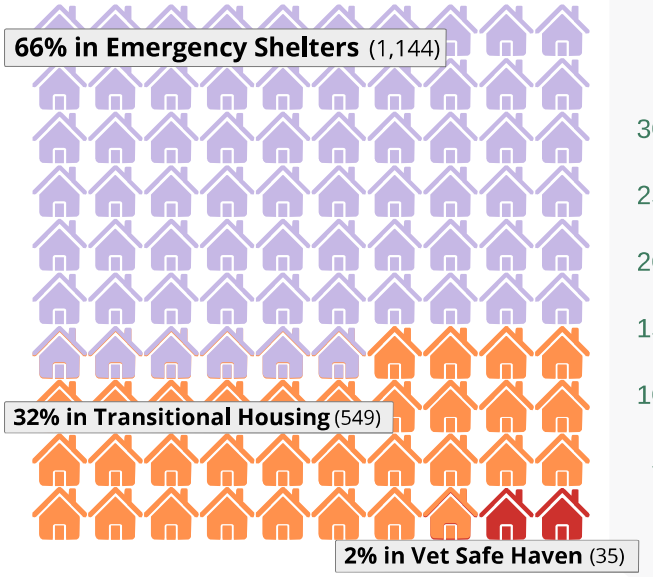
2%
(11)
of all keiki (603) were **Unaccompanied Minors**
2023: 2% (10)

HMIS: The O'ahu Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a countywide software program that is designed to capture client-level information over time on services used.
Chronically Homeless: A person who is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter AND has been homeless for a least 1 year continuously or on at least 4 or more occasions over the past 3 years that add up to at least 12 months AND has a long term disability.
Mental Health Illness, Substance Use, and Physical/Developmental or Other Disability are classified as conditions that substantially impair a person's day to day life.

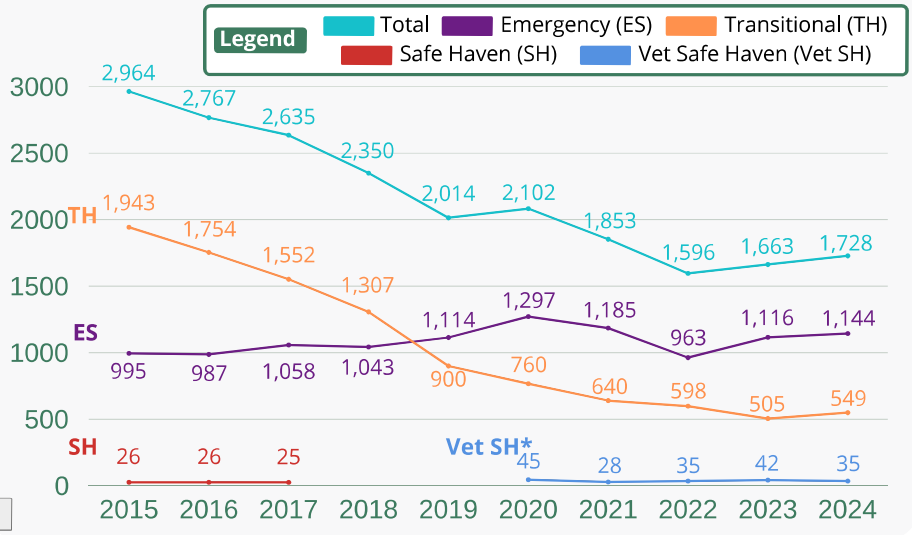
SHELTERED POPULATION

This section examines the characteristics of the 1,728 individuals in 1,018 households counted in the sheltered 2024 PIT Count, including 1,196 adults and 532 keiki, 10 of whom were unaccompanied minors.

2024 Shelter Type (1,728)



Sheltered Population Changes over Time by Type, 2015 - 2024



*Vet Safe Haven was previously labeled under Safe Haven. However, this is separate to HUD-funded Safe Havens and therefore has been separated.

Breaking down the sheltered population by type, the Transitional Housing population during the Point in Time count has decreased by 72% since 2015, from 1,943 in 2015 to 545 in 2024. The Emergency Shelter population increased by 15%. Overall, the total sheltered population in the Point in Time count has decreased by 42% since 2015, from 2,964 in 2015 to 1,728 in 2024.

Nearly half (47%) of all adults and UMs in shelters reported one or more disabling conditions (mental illness, substance use, physical, developmental or other disabilities, and/or HIV); 29% reported a mental illness.

22%
(271)
of adults & UMs (1,206) were
Chronically Homeless
2023: 22% (259)

20%
(246)
of adults and UMs (1,206) were survivors of
Domestic Violence
2023: 22% (263)

10%
(123)
of adults (1,196) were
Veterans
2023: 13% (153)

4%
(52)
of adults & UMs (1,206) identified as a
Sexual & Gender Minority
2023: 7% (89)

47%
(567)
of adults & UMs (1,206) reported
One or More Disabling Conditions
2023: 63% (757)

29%
(352)
of adults & UMs (1,206) reported a
Mental Illness
2023: 42% (503)

35%
(426)
of adults & UMs (1,206) reported a
Physical, Developmental, or Other Disability
2023: 20% (244)

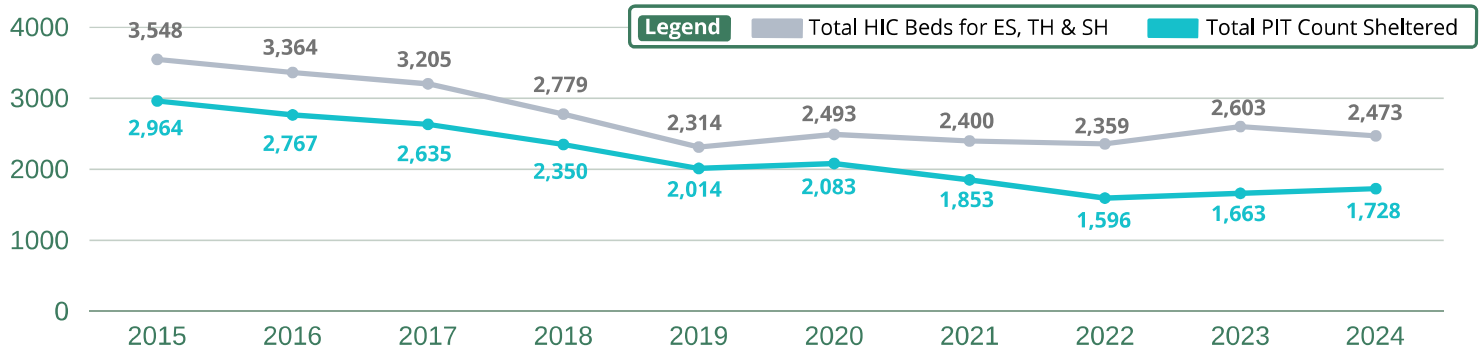
22%
(269)
of adults & UMs (1,206) reported a
Substance Use Disorder
2023: 33% (392)

*All percentages are approximates..

SHELTER AVAILABILITY OVER TIME

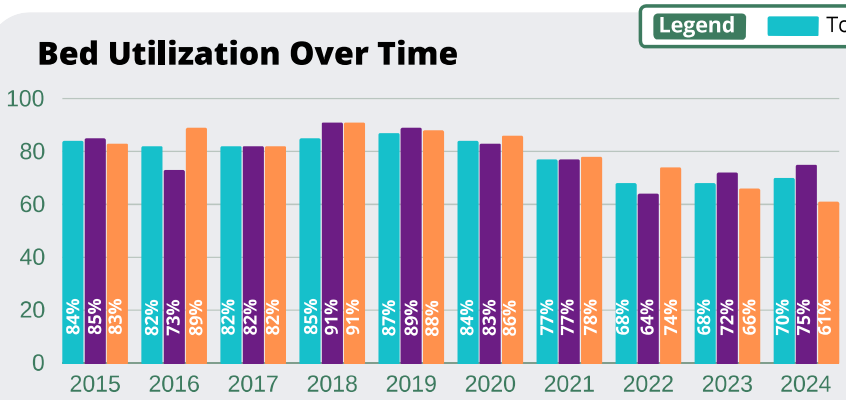
Housing Inventory Count (HIC): The Housing Inventory Count is a count of the number of beds available (in shelter) for individuals on the night of the PIT Count for that given year and the number of individuals served in permanent housing programs on a given day. This number represents the total possible number of individuals that could be staying in each shelter or be housed through permanent housing programs.

Total Shelter HIC Beds vs Total Sheltered Count Over Time



The total number of beds available across all shelters have decreased by 30% since 2015, most notably in Transitional Housing, which had decreased by 66% from 2,354 to 809 beds between 2015 and 2022. The following year saw an increase of 196 Transitional Housing beds and 48 Emergency Shelter beds. Total beds decreased by 5% between 2023 and 2024.

Bed Utilization Over Time

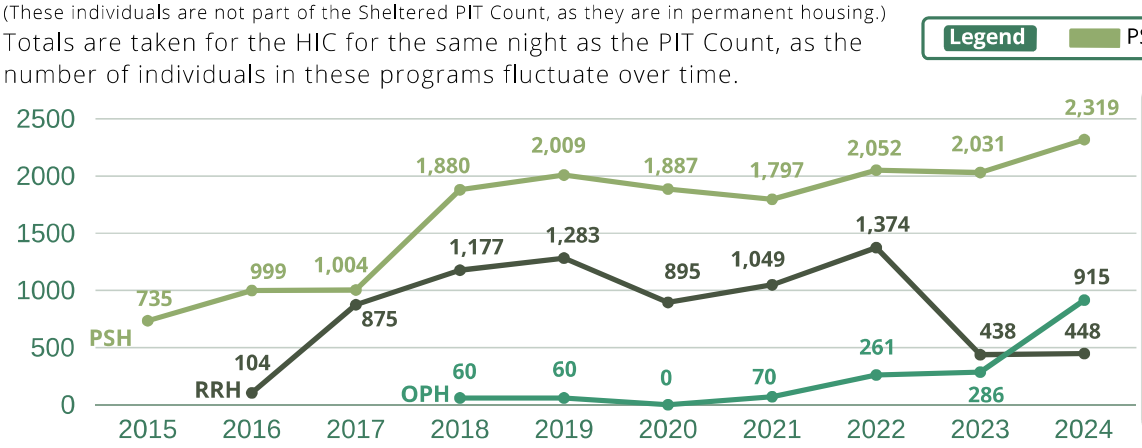


Total bed utilization rates remained steady from 2015 until 2021, with the decline most likely attributed to Covid-19, but is returning to previous rates since 2023. Given that shelter utilization remained steady until 2021, the decreasing number of individuals in shelters is most likely linked to the decrease in the number of beds over time.

*Bed utilization rates shown here are a snapshot of one night during the PIT Count. This is meant to show the overall trends of the system over time and may not accurately show year-round utilization rates. Later in the report we have detailed the utilization of beds over the course of one year.

Total Number of Individuals in Permanent Housing Over Time

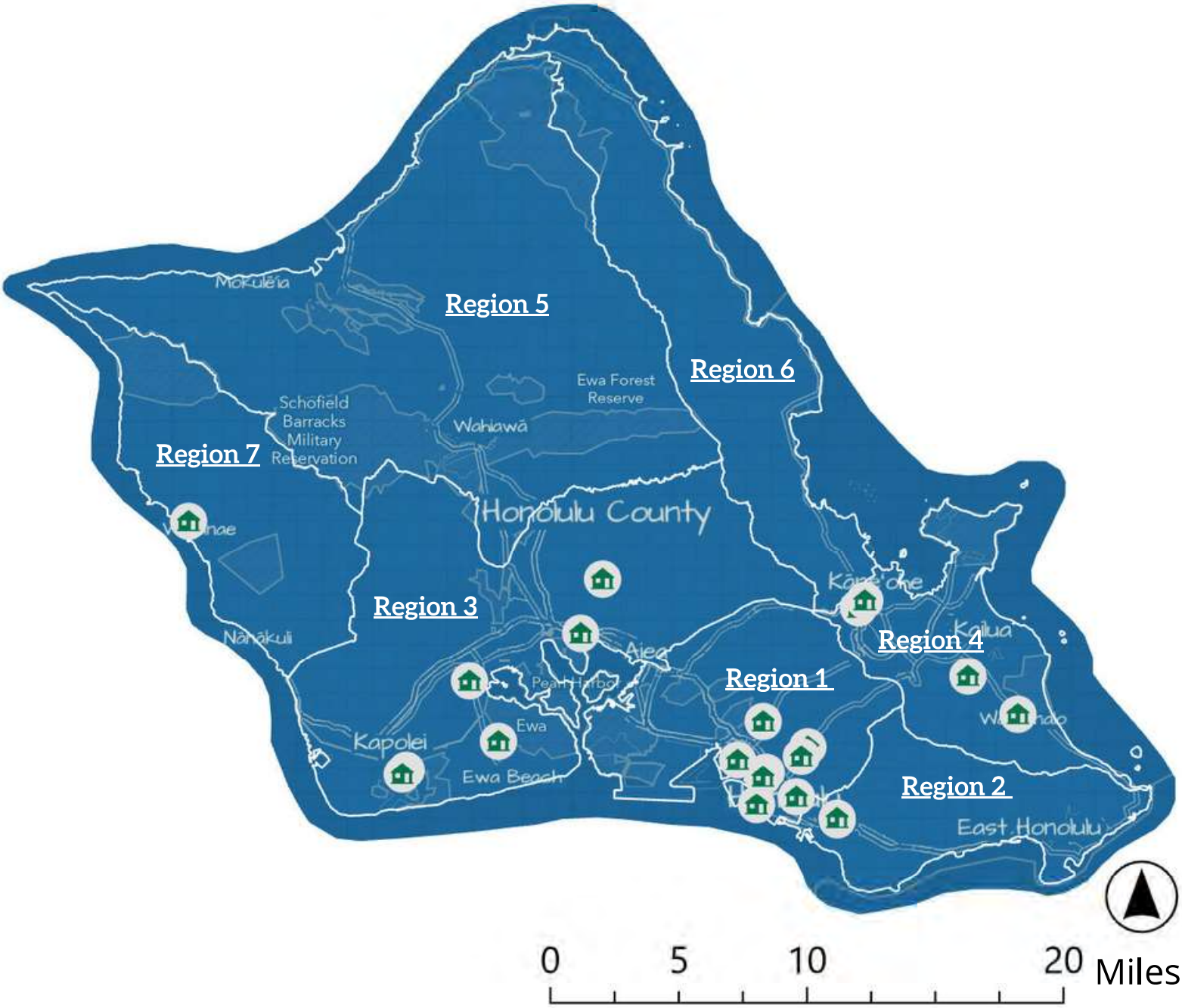
(These individuals are not part of the Sheltered PIT Count, as they are in permanent housing.)
Totals are taken for the HIC for the same night as the PIT Count, as the number of individuals in these programs fluctuate over time.



Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is long-term housing assistance and case management for chronically homeless individuals.
Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) is short/medium-term rental assistance.
Other Permanent Housing (OPH) is community based housing with no defined length of stay, including EHV.

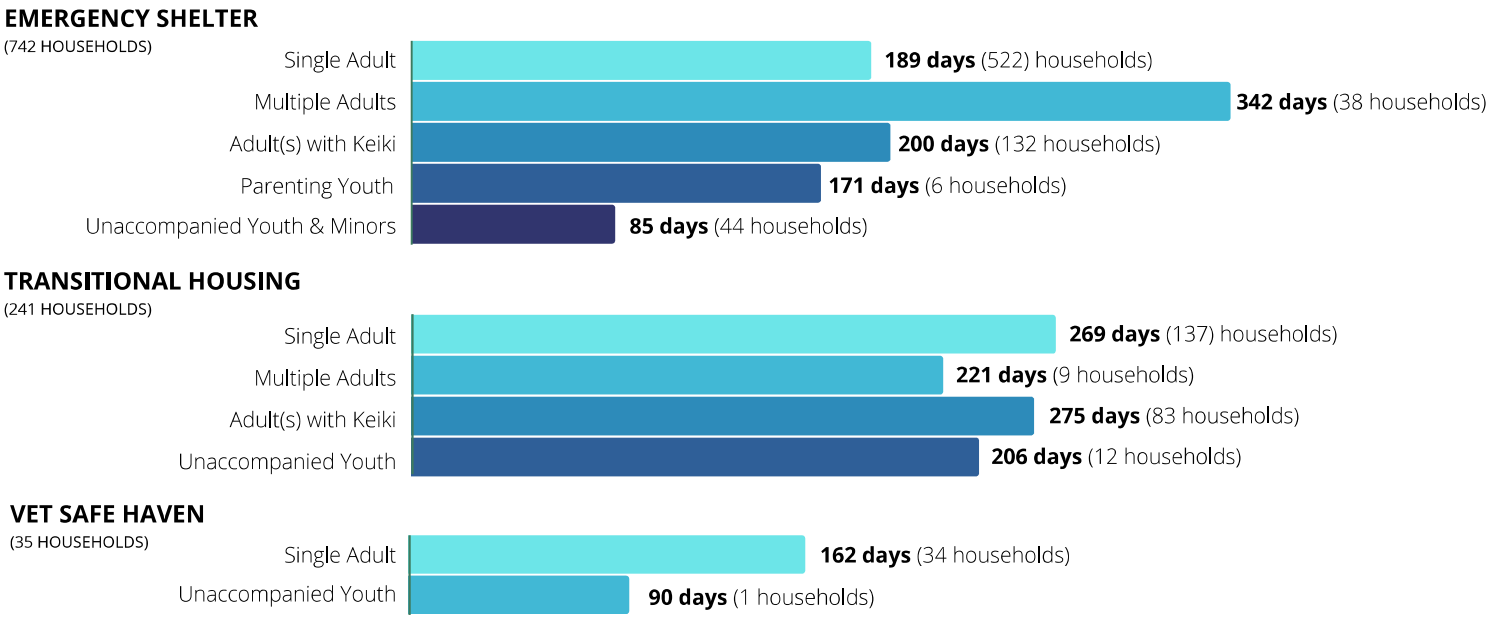
While the number of beds in shelters is decreasing, we see the number of individuals in Permanent Housing Programs (Rapid Re-Housing, Permanent Supportive Housing, and Other Permanent Housing) increasing over time. This may indicate that despite a lower number of shelter beds available, there has been an increase in permanent housing to meet the population.

2024 EMERGENCY SHELTER AVAILABILITY



Region	Shelters	Unsheltered
Region 1: Downtown Honolulu	12	659
Region 2: East Honolulu	2	548
Region 3: Ewa / Kapolei	9	428
Region 4: Kāne'ohe to Waimānalo	6	173
Region 5: Wahiawā / North Shore	0	130
Region 6: Upper Windward	0	45
Region 7: Wai'anae Coast	2	783

Average Length of Stay in Program* by Program Type and Household Structure



The overall average length of stay for all household types was 190 days for Emergency Shelter, 265 days for Transitional Housing, and 160 for Vet Safe Haven. All program types experienced a decrease in average length of stay as compared to the 2023 Point in Time Count. (ES 23% decrease; TH 23% decrease, VSH 18% decrease)

**Average Length of Stay through the date of the PITC*

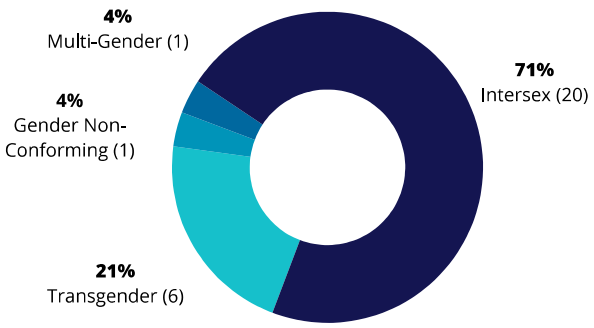
Sexual and Gender Minorities

4% of adults and unaccompanied minors (UM) in shelters in 2024 identify as a Sexual or Gender Minority, through gender, orientation, or being born intersex. In excluding missing data, that percentage rises to 9%.

Sexual & Gender Minorities (SGM): An umbrella term that encompasses populations included in the acronym "LGBTQIA+" (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning, intersex, asexual, and gender diverse individuals) and individuals whose sexual orientation or gender identity varies.

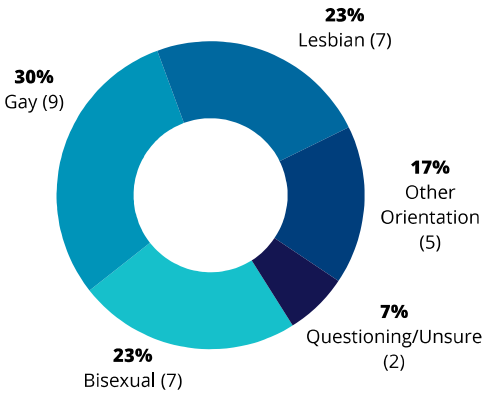
Gender Diverse

2% (n=28) of adults and UMs in shelters identify as Gender Diverse. This means that the individual identifies as a gender other than the sex they were assigned at birth.



Orientation Diverse

2% (n=30) of adults and UMs in shelters identify with a sexual orientation other than straight.



52

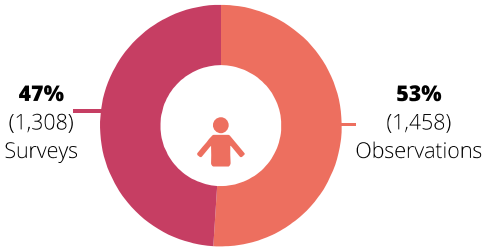
sheltered adults & UMs (4%), identified as being a **Sexual or Gender Minority**

30 orientation diverse only
28 gender diverse only
6 both gender & orientation diverse
21 intersex

UNSHELTERED POPULATION

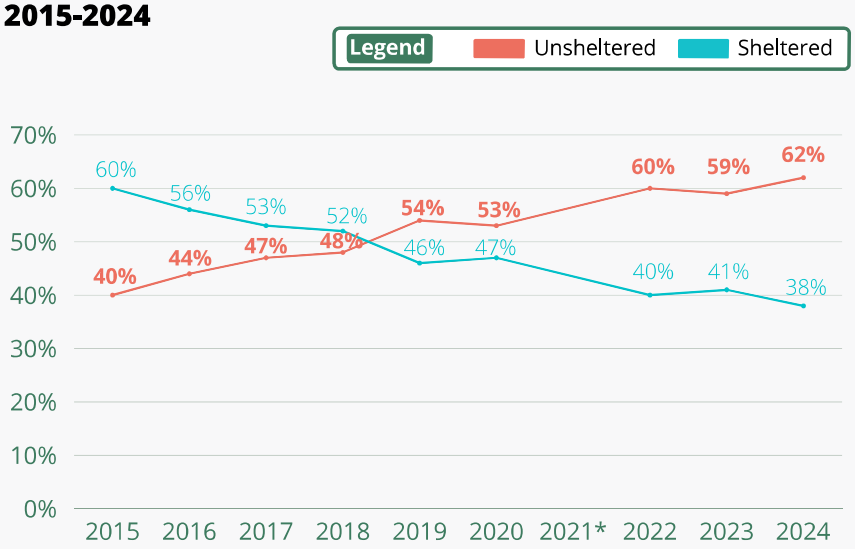
This section examines the characteristics of the 2,766 individuals in 2,103 households counted in the unsheltered 2024 PIT Count, including 2,654 adults, 2 unaccompanied minors, and 113 keiki.

2024 Unsheltered Population (2,766)



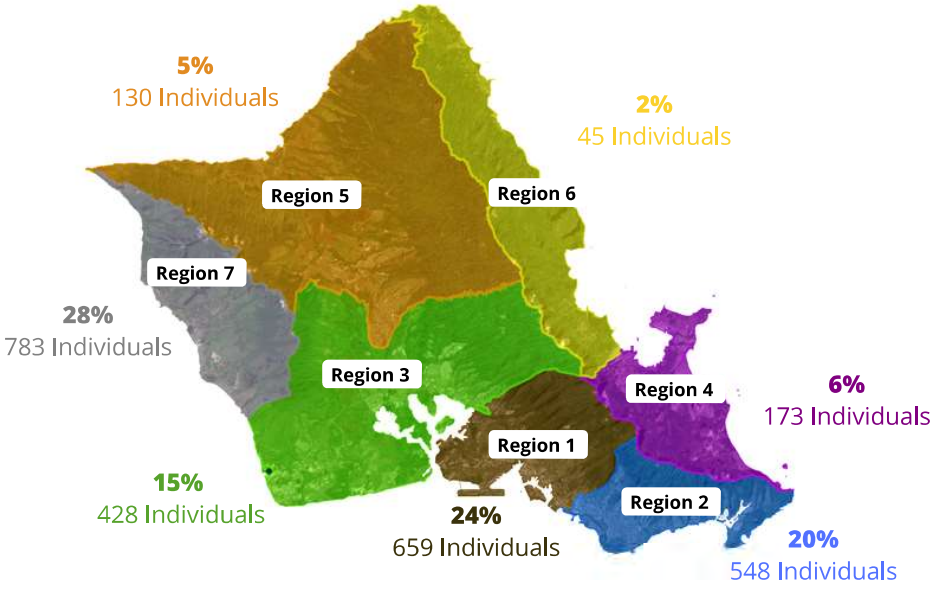
Since 2015, the percentage of the PITC population that is unsheltered has increased steadily, while the percentage of the PITC that is sheltered has decreased. 62% of the 2024 PITC was unsheltered, compared to just 40% in 2015.

Unsheltered Percent of Total PIT, Change over Time, 2015-2024



Prior to 2020, the unsheltered population was counted using a survey conducted over multiple days. Since 2020, the Unsheltered Count has included surveys and observations conducted on one day.

Percent of Total O'ahu Unsheltered Population by Region (2,766)



Region 7 (Wai'anae) has the largest percentage of the unsheltered population at 28%. This region saw a 24% increase in the number of unsheltered from the 2023 count, which rose from 630 to 783.

Region 1 (Downtown Honolulu, Kalihi, Nu'uanu) and Region 2 (East Honolulu) have the second largest percentages of the unsheltered population with 24% and 20% respectively.

Region 6 (Windward) has the island's smallest percentage of the unsheltered population at 2%; followed by Region 5 at 5% and Region 4 at 6%.

NOTE: All percentages are approximates.
*The 2021 Unsheltered PIT Count was canceled due to COVID-19.

REGION 1: DOWNTOWN HONOLULU, KALIHI, NU'UANU



659
(530 in 2023)
people experiencing unsheltered homelessness
384 Individuals Observed
275 Individuals Surveyed
642 adults, 1 unaccompanied minor, and 16 keiki

Most common self-reported **Primary Causes** of homelessness by surveyed adults & UMs were **Inability to pay rent** & **Loss of money**

57%
(148)
of surveyed adults & UMs (261) were **Chronically Homeless Individuals**

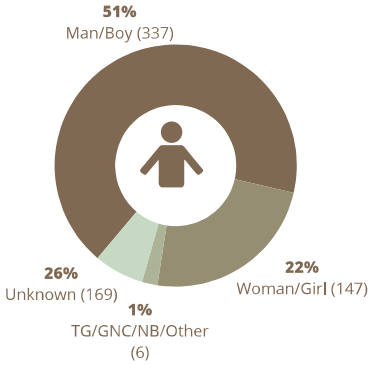
22%
(126)
of all **Chronically Homeless Households** (586) in the unsheltered count were in Region 1

12%
(31)
of surveyed adults (261) were **Veterans**

50
was the **Average Age** of surveyed adults (261)

Includes all surveyed and observed individuals in Region 1

Gender



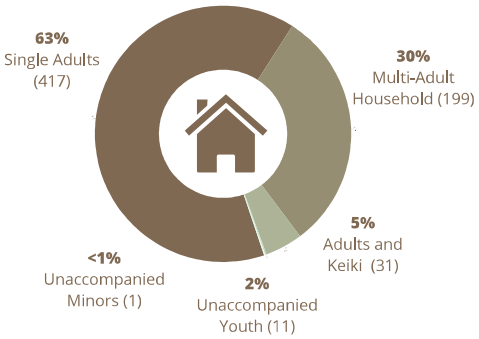
Race

Region 1 and Total PITC Unsheltered

AIANI*	<1%	<1%
Asian	8%	10%
Black	5%	3%
Hispanic	1%	1%
NHPI*	21%	30%
White	16%	14%
Multiple	16%	19%
Other*	32%	23%

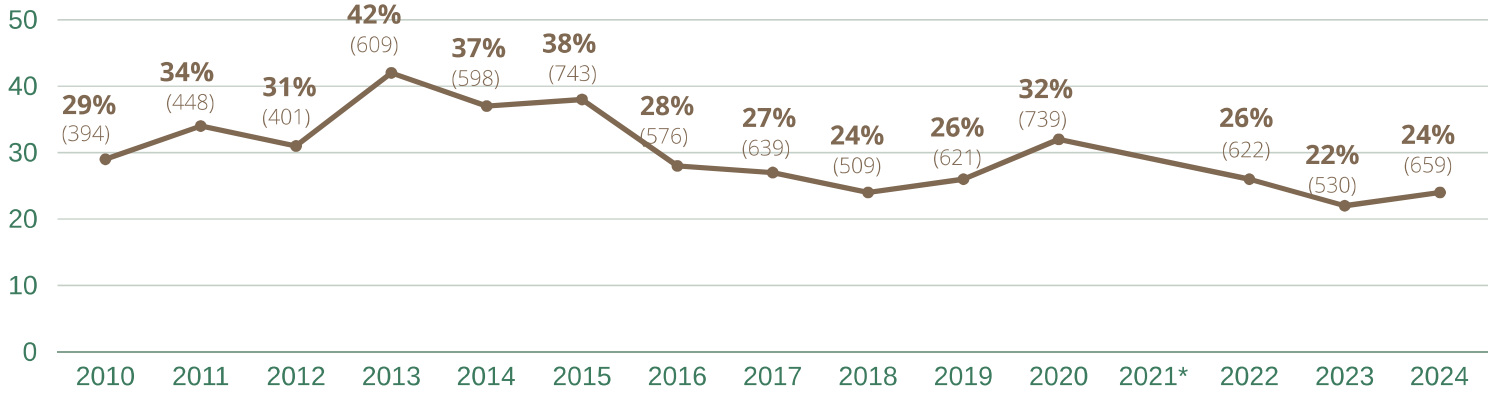
* American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous
* Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
* Other includes unknown race

Individuals by Household Type



24% of the unsheltered homeless population was counted in region 1--the 2nd largest percent of the 2024 unsheltered population. Between 2020 and 2023, Region 1's percentage of the unsheltered population decreased before increasing slightly from 2023 to 2024. Compared to the overall unsheltered population, Region 1 has a smaller percentage of individuals identifying as NHPI, Asian, and as multiple races.

Percent of Unsheltered Individuals in Region 1, 2010-2024



NOTE: All percentages are approximates.
*The 2021 Unsheltered PIT Count was canceled due to COVID-19.

REGION 2: EAST HONOLULU



548

(528 in 2023)

people experiencing unsheltered homelessness

290 individuals observed
258 individuals surveyed
546 adults and 2 keiki

Most common self-reported **Primary Causes** of homelessness by surveyed adults and UMs were **Substance Use** & **Job Loss**

63% (162) of surveyed adults and UMs (258) were **Chronically Homeless Individuals**

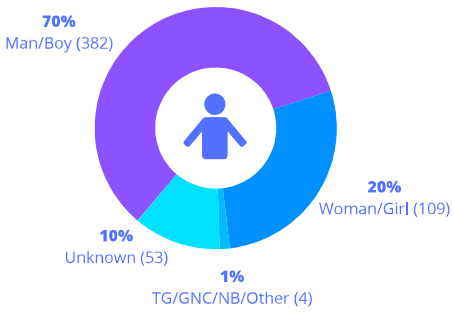
26% (153) of all **Chronically Homeless Households** (586) in the unsheltered count were in Region 2

14% (35) of surveyed adults (258) were **Veterans**

50 was the **Average Age** of surveyed adults (258)

Includes all surveyed and observed individuals in Region 2

Gender



TG/GNC/NB/Other: Transgender, Gender Non-Conforming, Non-Binary or Other Gender not specified

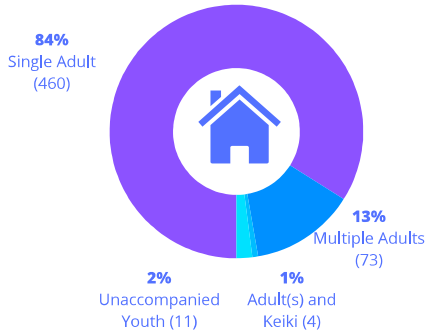
Race

Region 2 and **Total PITC Unsheltered**

AIANI*	1%	<1%
Asian	11%	10%
Black	5%	3%
Hispanic	2%	1%
NHPI*	23%	30%
White	23%	14%
Multiple	16%	19%
Other*	18%	23%

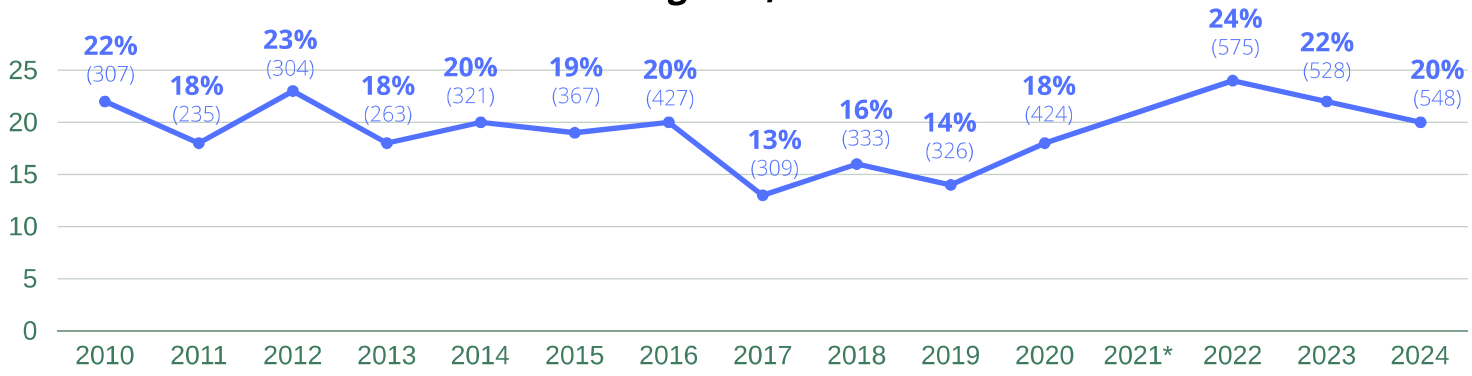
* American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous
* Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
* Other includes unknown race

Individuals by Household Type



Region 2 has the largest percentage of single adult households and individuals who identify as a man/boy compared to other regions. Since 2019, the number of people in this region has increased 68%; however, numbers have decreased slightly since 2022. Compared to the overall unsheltered population, Region 2 has a larger percentage of individuals identifying as White. It also has the largest percentage of unsheltered veterans.

Percent of Unsheltered Individuals in Region 2, 2010-2024



NOTE: All percentages are approximates.
*The 2021 Unsheltered PIT Count was canceled due to COVID-19.

REGION 3: EWA, KAPOLEI



428

(301 in 2023)

people experiencing unsheltered homelessness

256 individuals observed

172 individuals surveyed

414 adults, 1 unaccompanied minor, and 13 keiki

Most common self-reported **Primary Causes** of homelessness by surveyed adults and UMs was **Family Issues** & **Substance Abuse**

55% (93) of surveyed adults and UMs (169) were **Chronically Homeless Individuals**

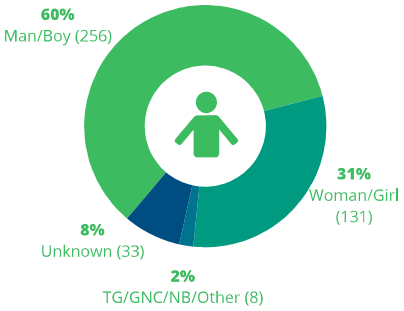
13% (77) of all **Chronically Homeless Households** in the unsheltered count (586) were in Region 3

13% (22) of surveyed adults (168) were **Veterans**

47 was the **Average Age** of surveyed adults (168)

Includes all surveyed and observed individuals in Region 3

Gender



TG/GNC/NB/Other: Transgender, Gender Non-Conforming, Non-Binary or Other Gender not specified

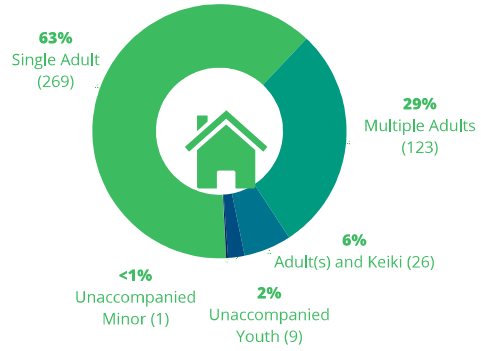
Race

Region 3 and Total PITC Unsheltered

AIANI*	0%	<1%
Asian	11%	10%
Black	2%	3%
Hispanic	1%	1%
NHPI*	30%	30%
White	12%	14%
Multiple	19%	19%
Other*	25%	23%

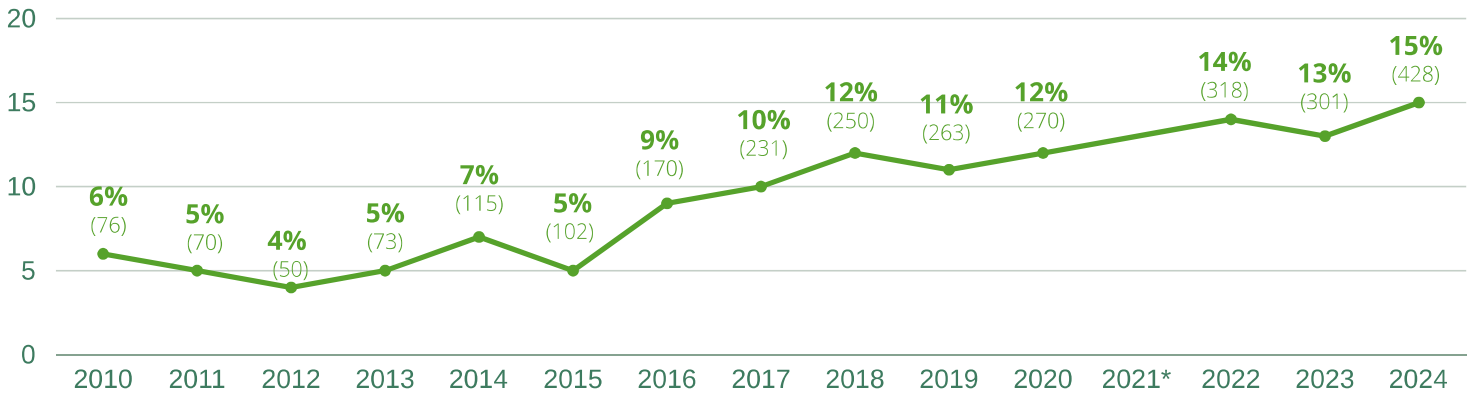
* American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous
* Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
* Other includes unknown race

Individuals by Household Type



Region 3's percent of the unsheltered population has increased steadily since 2015, and the number of individuals counted in the region has more than tripled from 2015 to 2024. Region 3 has a slightly smaller percentage of individuals identifying as White compared to the overall unsheltered population. It also has a large percentage of adults in multiple adult households.

Percent of Unsheltered Individuals in Region 3, 2010-2024



NOTE: All percentages are approximates.

*The 2021 Unsheltered PIT Count was canceled due to COVID-19.

REGION 4: KĀNE'OHE TO WAIMĀNALO



173
(170 in 2023)
people experiencing unsheltered homelessness
42 individuals observed
131 individuals surveyed
164 adults and 9 keiki

Most common self-reported **Primary Causes** of homelessness by surveyed adults and UMs were **Substance Use** & **Argument**

54%
(66)
of surveyed adults (123) were **Chronically Homeless Individuals**

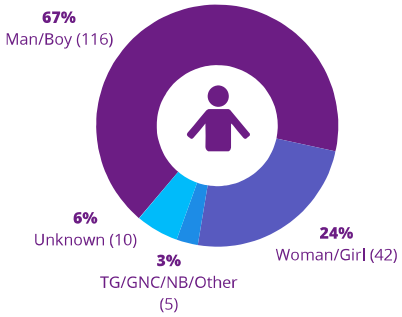
10%
(59)
of all **Chronically Homeless Households** (586) in the unsheltered count were in Region 4

11%
(13)
of surveyed adults (123) were **Veterans**

47
was the **Average Age** of surveyed adults (123)

Includes all surveyed and observed individuals in Region 4

Gender



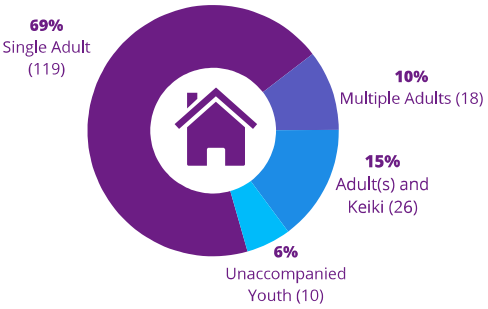
Race

Region 4 and Total PITC Unsheltered

AIANI*	1%	<1%
Asian	8%	10%
Black	2%	3%
Hispanic	2%	1%
NHPI*	36%	30%
White	17%	14%
Multiple	31%	19%
Other*	3%	23%

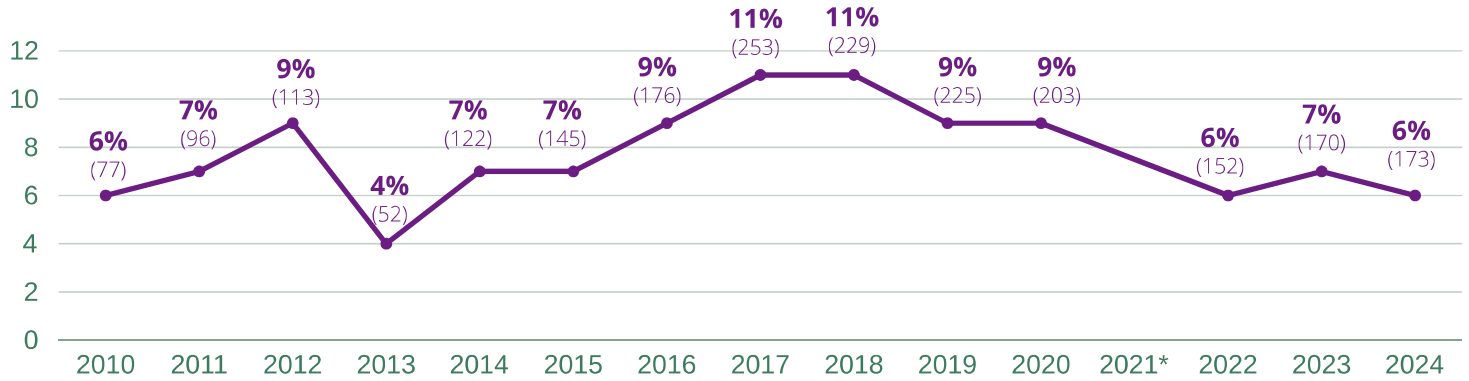
* American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous
* Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
* Other includes unknown race

Individuals by Household Type



Region 4's percent of the unsheltered population has decreased steadily since its peak in 2018. Region 4 has a larger percentage of individuals identifying as NHPI, White, and with multiple races compared to the overall unsheltered population. It also has the largest percentages of unaccompanied youth along with Region 5.

Percent of Unsheltered Individuals in Region 4, 2010-2024



NOTE: All percentages are approximates.
*The 2021 Unsheltered PIT Count was canceled due to COVID-19.

REGION 5: WAHIAWĀ TO NORTH SHORE



130
(152 in 2023)
people experiencing unsheltered homelessness
73 individuals observed
57 individuals surveyed
128 adults and 2 keiki

Most common self-reported **Primary Causes** of homelessness by surveyed adults were **Job Loss** & **Inability to Pay Rent**

71%
(39)
of surveyed adults (55) were **Chronically Homeless Individuals**

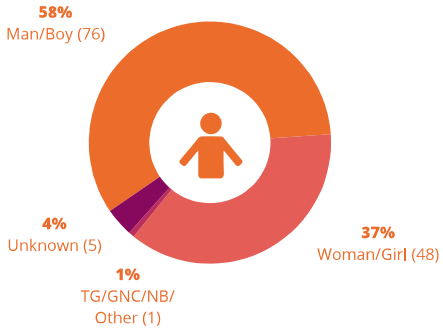
5%
(32)
of all **Chronically Homeless Households** (586) in the unsheltered count were in Region 5

9%
(5)
of surveyed adults (55) were **Veterans**

45
was the **Average Age** of surveyed adults (55)

Includes all surveyed and observed individuals in Region 5

Gender



TG/GNC/NB/Other: Transgender, Gender Non-Conforming, Non-Binary, or Other Gender not specified

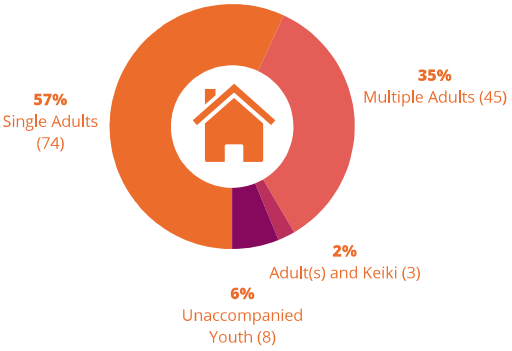
Race

Region 5 and Total PITC Unsheltered

AIANI*	0%	<1%
Asian	7%	10%
Black	5%	3%
Hispanic	0%	1%
NHPI*	27%	30%
White	14%	14%
Multiple	31%	19%
Other*	16%	23%

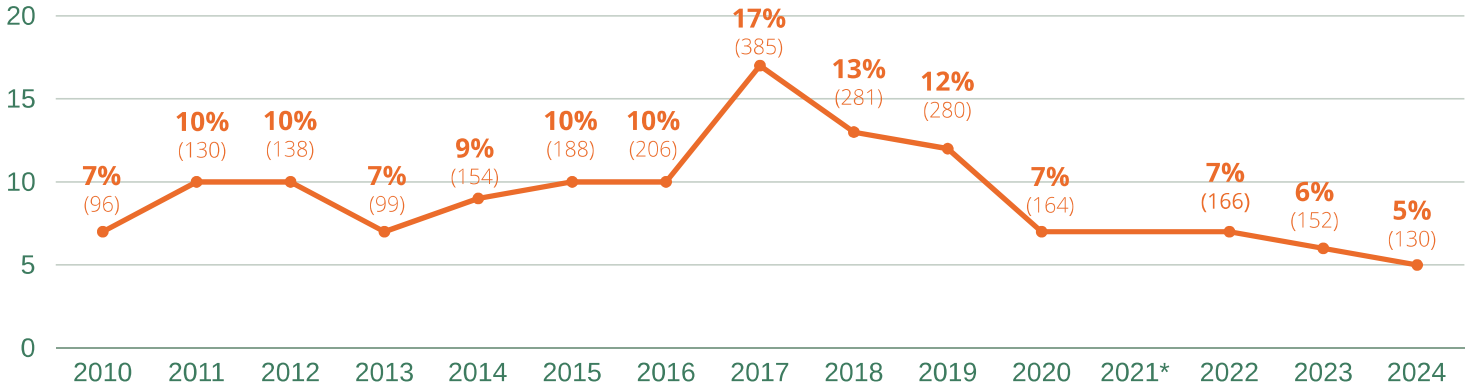
* American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous
* Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
* Other includes unknown race

Individuals by Household Type



Region 5 saw a sharp decrease from 2017 to 2020 in its percent of the unsheltered population and has stayed at or below 7% since 2020. While Region 5 has a small percentage of all the unsheltered chronically homeless households (5%), a large percentage of the individuals in Region 5 were chronically homeless (71%). This region also has the largest percentage of unsheltered unaccompanied youth, along with Region 4.

Percent of Unsheltered Individuals in Region 5, 2010-2024



NOTE: All percentages are approximates.
*The 2021 Unsheltered PIT Count was canceled due to COVID-19.

REGION 6: UPPER WINDWARD



45
(54 in 2023)
people experiencing unsheltered homelessness
25 individuals observed
20 individuals surveyed
44 adults and 1 keiki

Most common self-reported **Primary Cause** of homelessness by surveyed adults was **Job Loss**

27%
(12)
of surveyed adults (44) were **Chronically Homeless Individuals**

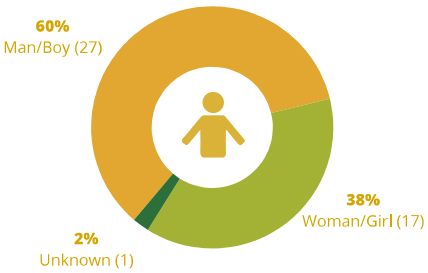
2%
(9)
of all **Chronically Homeless Households** (586) in the unsheltered count were in Region 6

2%
(1)
of surveyed adults (44) were **Veterans**

46
was the **Average Age** for surveyed adults (44)

Includes all surveyed and observed individuals in Region 6

Gender



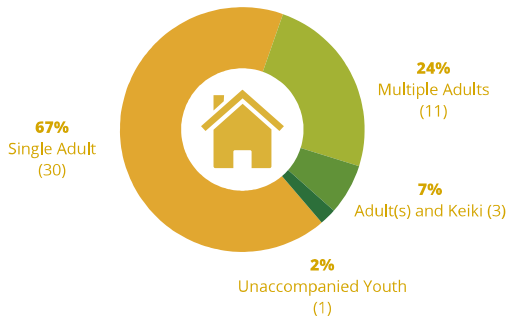
Race

Region 6 and Total PITC Unsheltered

AIANI*	0%	<1%
Asian	2%	10%
Black	2%	3%
Hispanic	2%	1%
NHPI*	44%	30%
White	20%	14%
Multiple	18%	19%
Other*	11%	23%

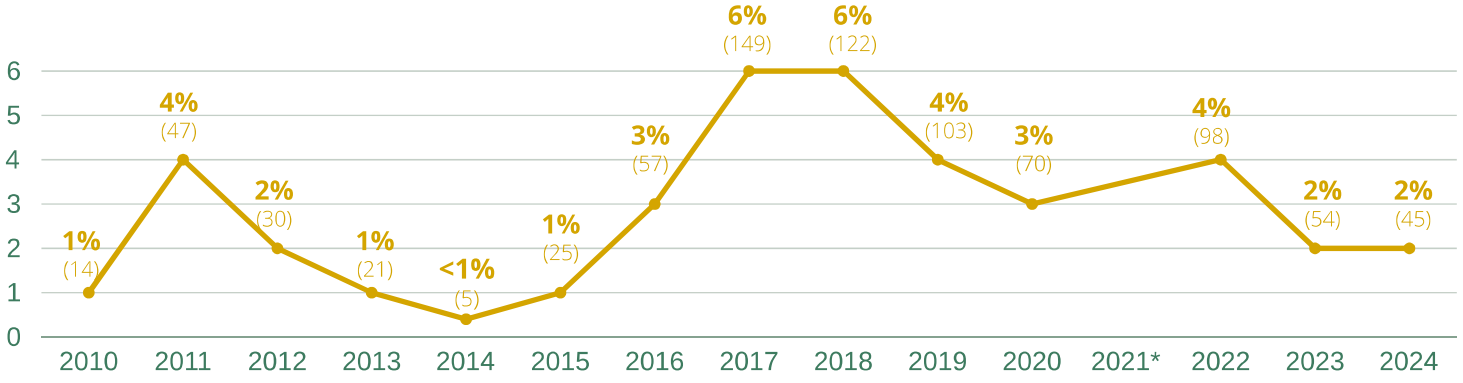
* American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous
* Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
* Other includes unknown race

Individuals by Household Type



2% of the unsheltered homeless population was counted in Region 6, the lowest percent of the 2024 PITC. Please note that due to the small number of people in Region 6, percentages can be highly affected by small changes in absolute numbers. Region 6 had a larger percentage of individuals identifying as NHPI and as a woman/girl compared to the overall unsheltered population.

Percent of Unsheltered Individuals in Region 6, 2010-2024



NOTE: All percentages are approximates.
*The 2021 Unsheltered PIT Count was canceled due to COVID-19.

REGION 7: WAI‘ANAE COAST



783
(630 in 2023)
people experiencing unsheltered homelessness
388 individuals observed
395 individuals surveyed
713 adults and 70 keiki

Most common self-reported **Primary Causes** of homelessness by surveyed adults and UMs were **Inability to Pay Rent** & **Loss of Money**

54%
(183)
of surveyed adults and UMs (342) were **Chronically Homeless Individuals**

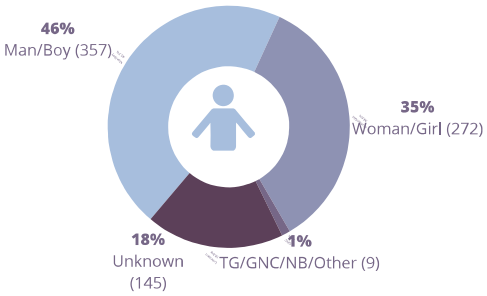
22%
(130)
of all **Chronically Homeless Households** (586) in the unsheltered count were in Region 7

5%
(17)
of surveyed adults (342) were **Veterans**

45
was the **Average Age** surveyed adults (342)

Includes all surveyed and observed individuals in Region 7

Gender



TG/GNC/Other: Transgender, Gender Non-Conforming, Non-Binary, or Other Gender not specified

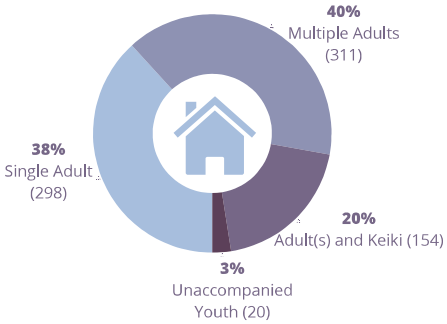
Race

Region 7 and Total PITC Unsheltered

AIANI*	1%	<1%
Asian	4%	10%
Black	2%	3%
Hispanic	<1%	1%
NHPI*	41%	30%
White	7%	14%
Multiple	21%	19%
Other*	25%	23%

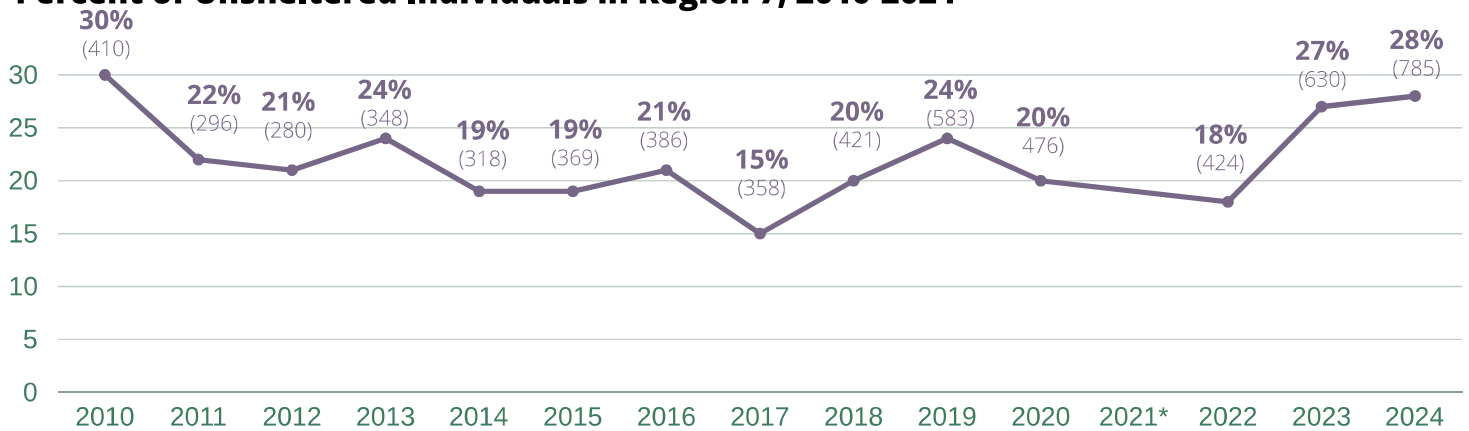
* American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous
* Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
* Other includes unknown race

Individuals by Household Type



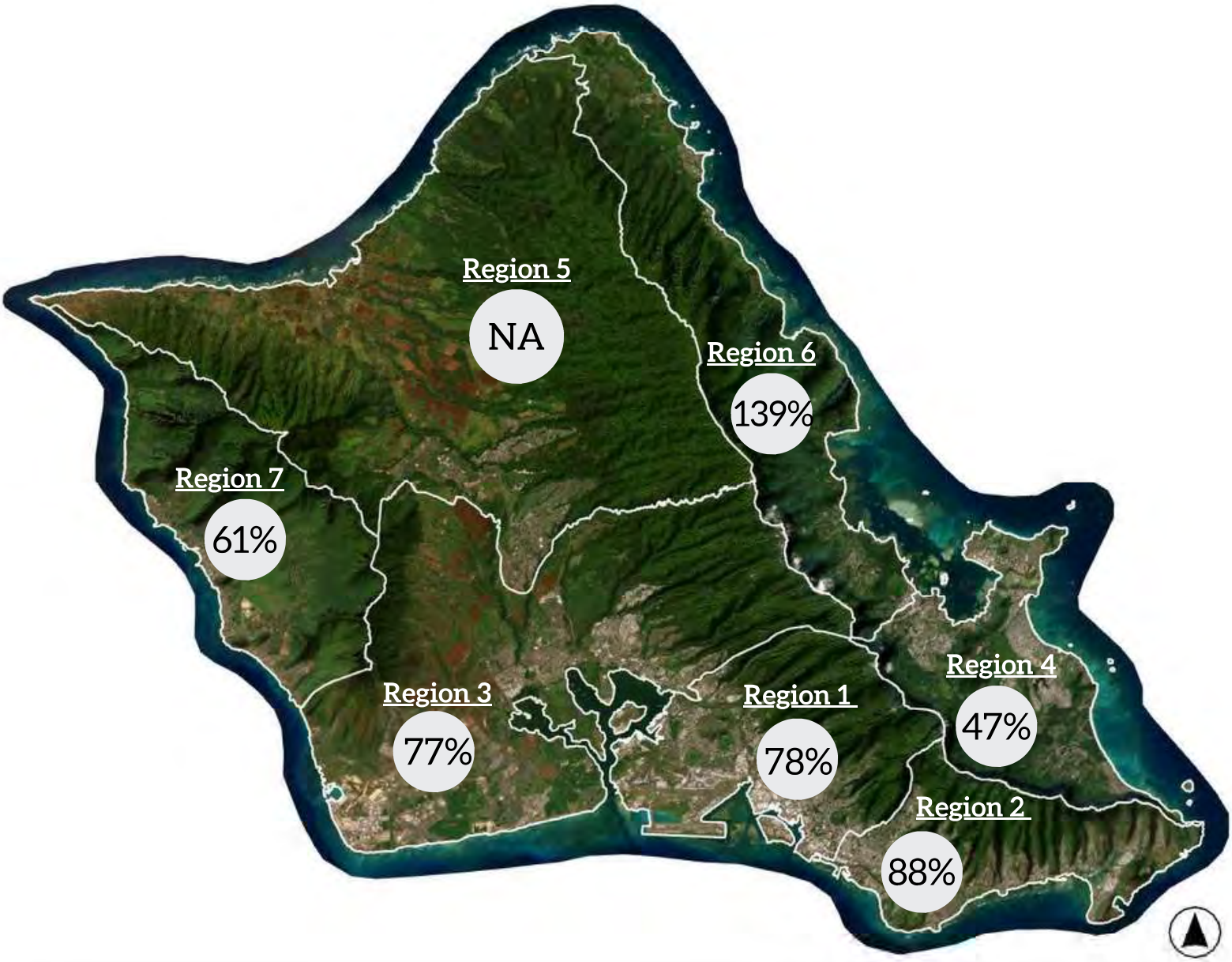
The largest percentage of the unsheltered population was counted in Region 7, which held 28% of all the unsheltered population. Compared to the overall unsheltered population, Region 7 had a larger percentage of people identifying as NHPI, multiple races, and as a woman/girl. Of all the regions, Region 7 had the smallest percentage of single adults in any region as well as the largest percentage of households that contain multiple adults (40%) and adults and keiki (20%).

Percent of Unsheltered Individuals in Region 7, 2010-2024



NOTE: All percentages are approximates.
*The 2021 Unsheltered PIT Count was canceled due to COVID-19.

2024 REGION SHELTER UTILIZATION MAP



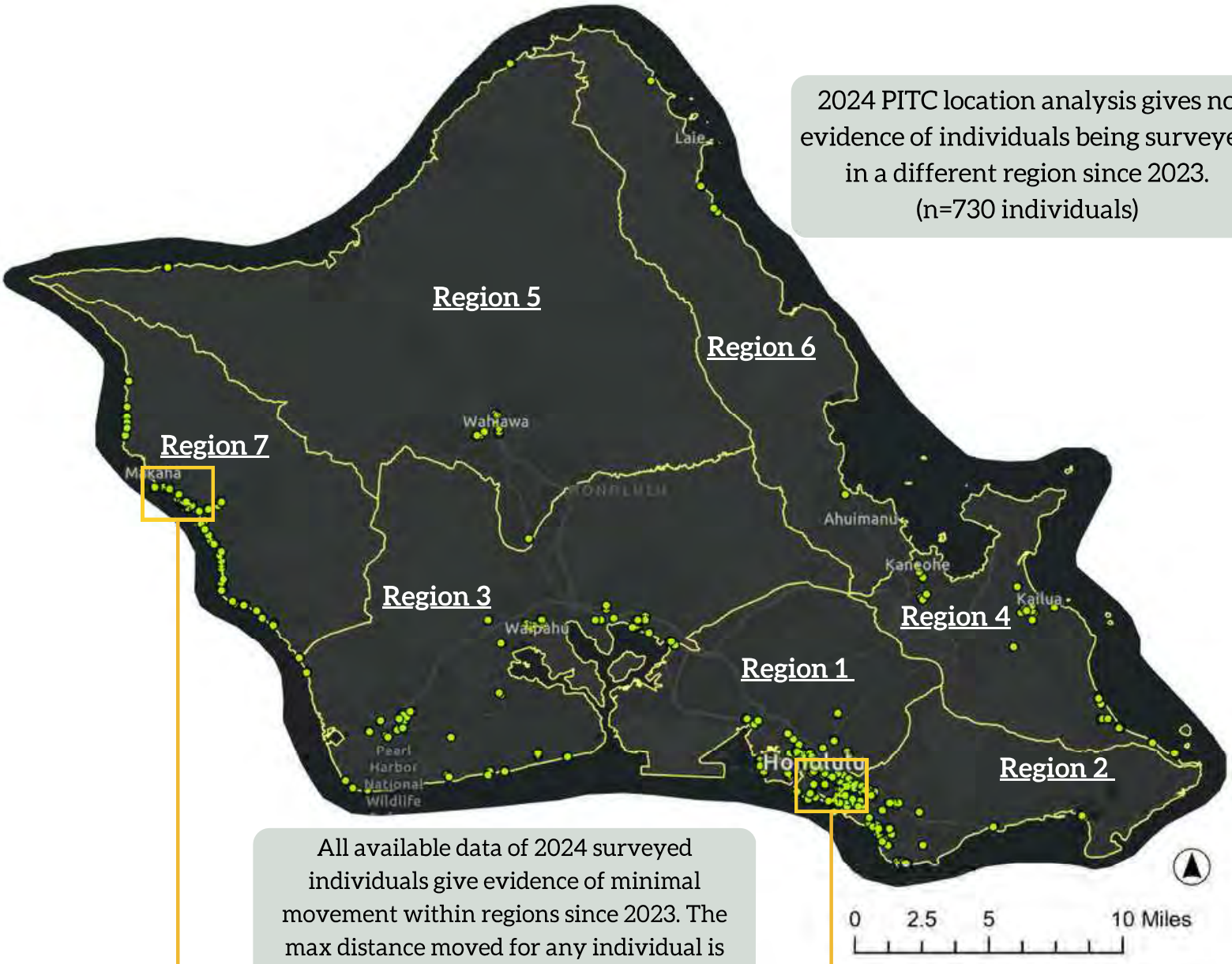
Shelter Programs in Region (*Excluding DV*)

0 2.5 5 10 Miles

Region	Programs	Total Beds	PITC	Utilization %
Region 1	19	632	492	78%
Region 2	3	150	132	88%
Region 3	20	619	476	77%
Region 4	5	243	114	47%
Region 5	0	0	0	NA
Region 6	1	18	25	139%
Region 7	6	573	352	61%

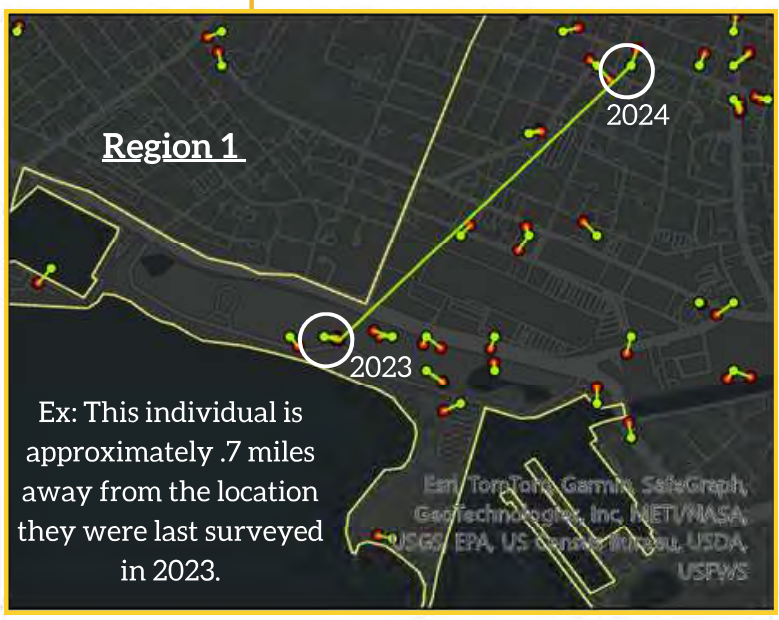
PITC MOVEMENT BETWEEN REGIONS MAP

2024 PITC location analysis gives no evidence of individuals being surveyed in a different region since 2023. (n=730 individuals)



All available data of 2024 surveyed individuals give evidence of minimal movement within regions since 2023. The max distance moved for any individual is less than one mile.





DEEPER DIVE: UNSHELTERED SURVEYED

This section examines data collected on 1,308 people in 1,016 households, including 1,226 adults, 1 unaccompanied minor, and 81 keiki that completed surveys. This data is not available for the 1,458 individuals who were observed. The in-depth surveys offer the chance to examine important individual and system data.

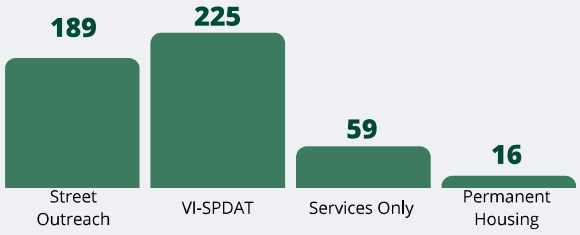
59% (n=767) of the unsheltered surveyed individuals had records in the Oʻahu HMIS. Of the unsheltered individuals with HMIS records, 41% (n=317) had at least one open enrollment in HMIS at the time of the PIT Count.

VI-SPDAT: The VI-SPDAT is an assessment used by our community, among many others, to measure vulnerability and housing needs. The assessment is comprised of a series of personal questions about an individual or family's history of housing and homelessness. The responses help to determine the order in which people may be contacted for housing units filled from our community's Housing Priority List.

59%
(63% in 2023)
in HMIS

41%
(24% in 2023)
with open enrollments

Number of Open Enrollments by Type (489)*
*An individual may have more than one enrollment.



57%
(698)
of adults & UMs (1,227) were
Chronically Homeless

21%
(253)
of adults (1,226) were
60 years or older

10%
(124)
of adults (1,226) were
Veterans

12%
(152)
of adults & UMs (1,227) identified as a
Sexual & Gender Minority

62%
(762)
of adults & UMs (1,227) reported
One or More Disabling Conditions

36%
(445)
of adults & UMs (1,227) reported a
Mental Illness

37%
(450)
of adults & UMs (1,227) reported a
Physical, Developmental, or Other Disability

30%
(367)
of adults & UMs (1,227) reported a
Substance Use Disorder

23%
(284)
of adults & UMs (1,227) were survivors of
Domestic Violence

73%
(898)
of adults & UMs (1,227) have been
Homeless 1 Year or Longer

32%
(398)
of adults & UMs (1,227) reported having
One or more Pets

22%
(269)
of adults (1,226) experienced
Homelessness Under the age of 18

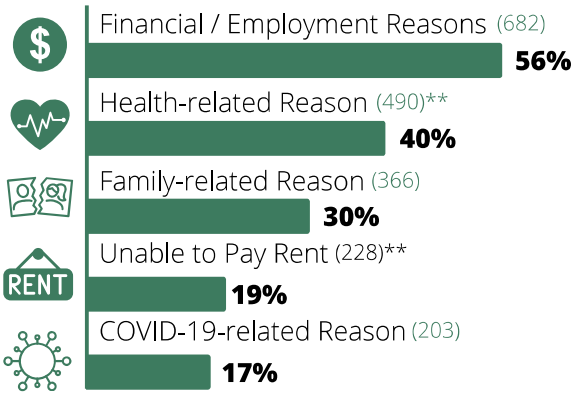
12%
(152)
of adults & UMs (1,227) were
Employed Full or Part Time

NOTE: All percentages are approximates.

DEEPER DIVE: UNSHELTERED SURVEYED

Self-Reported Factors Leading to Homelessness*

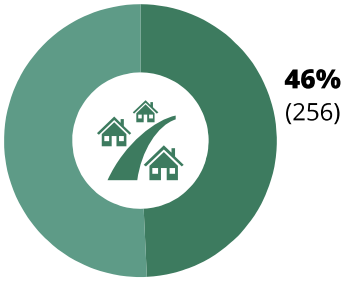
The most common self-reported causes of homelessness among surveyed adults and unaccompanied minors were financial and/or employment factors, the most common of which was inability to pay rent. These findings are in line with a recent study of unsheltered homeless in Atlanta that found loss of job and financial factors were the most frequently reported causes of homelessness (Barile, Pruitt, & Parker, 2018). Health-related causes were the second most frequently reported reason.



*Surveyed individuals may choose multiple reasons for why they are currently experiencing homelessness. **Unable to Pay Rent is included in Financial Reasons. COVID is included in Health Reasons.

Hawaiian Homelands

Of unsheltered surveyed adults, 555 identified as Native Hawaiian. Of these, 46% (n=256) indicated they were eligible for Hawaiian Homelands.



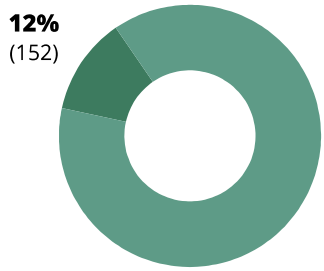
Percent of Native Hawaiian Adults (555)
Eligible for Hawaiian Homelands

Hawaiian Homelands Lease: In order to qualify for a new lease award on Hawaiian Homelands, you must be at least 50% Native Hawaiian and be 18 years of age or older.

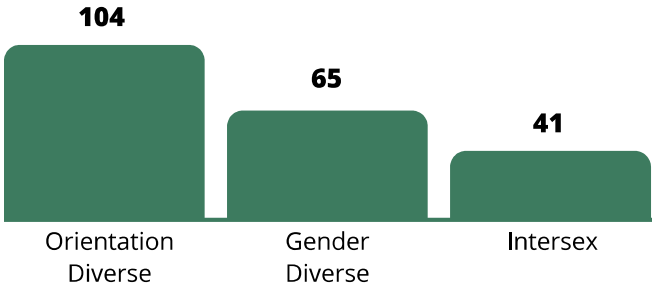
Sexual and Gender Minorities (SGM)

12% (152) of unsheltered surveyed adults and UM (1,227) identified as a SGM. Individuals who identify as SGM are at a higher risk of homelessness, exploitation, and violence than their cis-gendered peers. It is important to note that gender identity and sexual orientation may be fluid for some and therefore individuals may identify within multiple SGM types.

Percent of Unsheltered Adults & UMs who Identified as SGM



Number of SGM by Type (n=152)
NOTE: An individual may have more than one SGM type.



DEEPER DIVE: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS

530

(539 in 2023)

adults reported being survivors of domestic violence

in 503 households

53%

Unsheltered

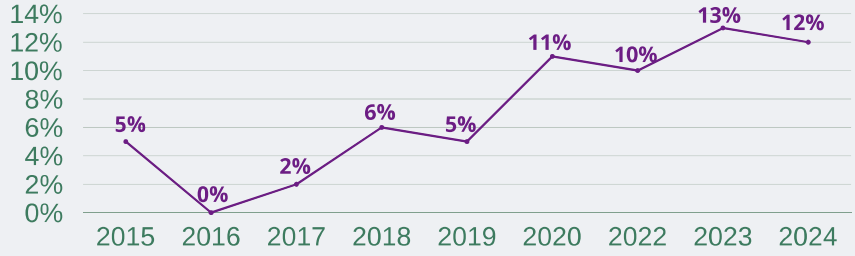
284 adults (268 households) were staying on the streets or other places not meant for human habitation

46%

Sheltered

246 adults (235 households) were staying in Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing, or Vet Safe Haven

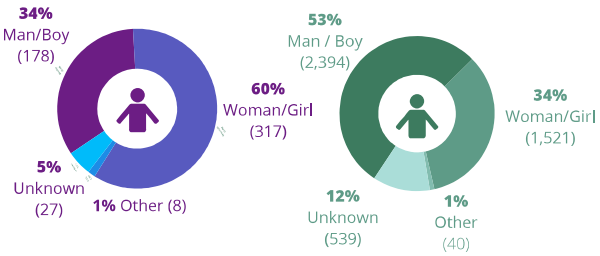
DV Survivor Percent of Total PIT, Change over Time, 2015-2024



DV Survivors: Sheltered & Unsheltered

Total PIT DV (530) Total PITC (4,494)

Gender*



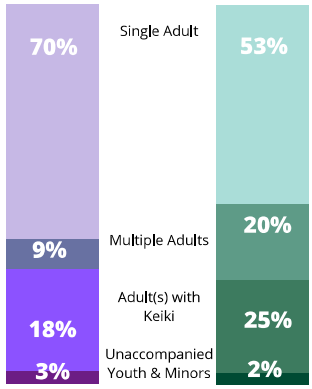
***Other:** Transgender, Gender Non-Conforming, Questioning, or Other Gender; <1% missing total.

Race

AIANI*	1%	1%
Asian	8%	7%
Black	2%	4%
Hispanic	1%	1%
NHPI*	21%	33%
White	14%	13%
Multiple	38%	22%
Other*	14%	18%

* American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous
* Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
* Other includes unknown race

Household Type



Domestic violence survivors account for 12% (530) of the total 2024 PIT population. However, keiki are not asked about domestic violence. Of adults, 22% reported being a domestic violence survivor.

The number of DV survivors and their percent of the total PIT population has been increasing since 2018, when this data began being reliably collected.

In 2024, the DV survivor population had higher rates of people who identify as Women/Girls (60%) compared to the overall PITC population (34%). The DV survivor population also had a higher percentage of single adult households and a higher percentage of survivors identifying as multiple races when compared to the total PITC population.

Additionally, the DV survivor population had higher rates of chronically homeless individuals (48%) compared to the overall PIT Count population (40%) and higher rates of all mental illness and substance use disorders.

48%
(255)
of DV adult survivors were **Chronically Homeless**

47%
(247)
of DV adult survivors reported a **Mental Illness**

37%
(198)
of DV adult survivors reported a **Substance Use Disorder**

40%
(211)
of DV survivors reported a **Physical, Developmental, or Other Disability**

NOTE: All percentages are approximates.

O'AHU HMIS INFLOW – OUTFLOW

While the PIT Count analyzes homelessness on one night of the year, the HMIS Inflow-Outflow section examines enrollment and exit data taken from the O'ahu CoC Homeless Management Information System, to identify trends in system engagement between February 2023 and January 2024. Not all individuals in HMIS are currently experiencing homelessness, some are housed. A client may be enrolled in multiple programs at one time and may have been enrolled in the same project type multiple times in one year.

12,441

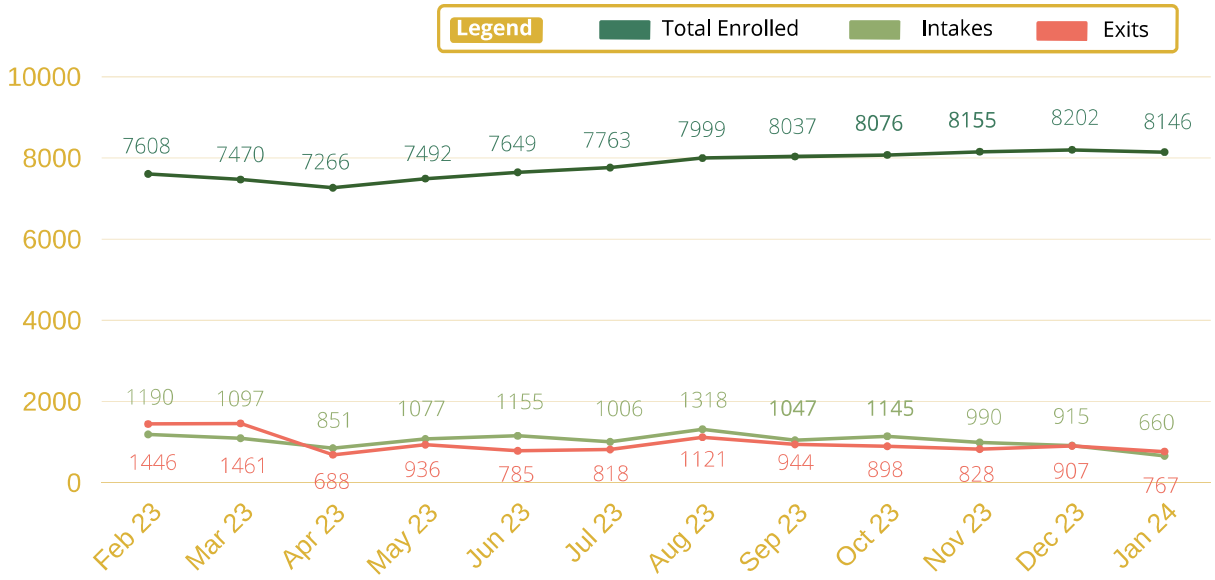
(12,855 in 2023)

people engaging in services between February 2023 - January 2024

23,740 enrollments

9,645 adults and 2,771 keiki

TOTAL INFLOW OUTFLOW BY MONTH, 2022 - 2024



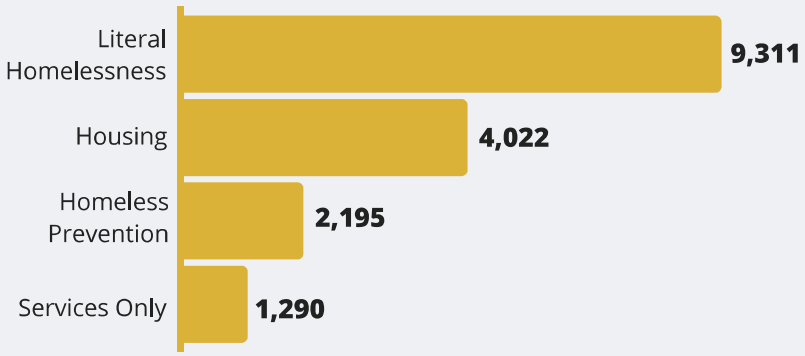
15,461 intakes

15,587 exits

The monthly counts of enrollments increased over 2023.

There was a total of 126 (0.1%) more exits than intakes between Feb 23 and Jan 24.

Enrollments by Project Type



Breakdowns of all 23,740 enrollments are reported here.

Literal homelessness programs include:

- Emergency Shelter (4,424), Street Outreach (3,526), Transitional Housing (1,227), and Safe Haven (134)

Permanent Housing programs include:

- Housing Only (67), Housing with Services (2,544), Permanent Supportive Housing (1,303), Rapid Rehousing (1,303)
- 88% (3,550) of Housing enrollments had a move-in date

O'AHU HMIS INFLOW – OUTFLOW

The O'ahu CoC Homeless Management Information System includes all program types, meaning not all individuals in HMIS are currently experiencing homelessness, some are housed or at risk of homelessness. This section looks specifically at programs that serve only those experiencing literal homelessness. These include Emergency Shelters, Save Havens, Transitional Housing, and Street Outreach programs.

6,438

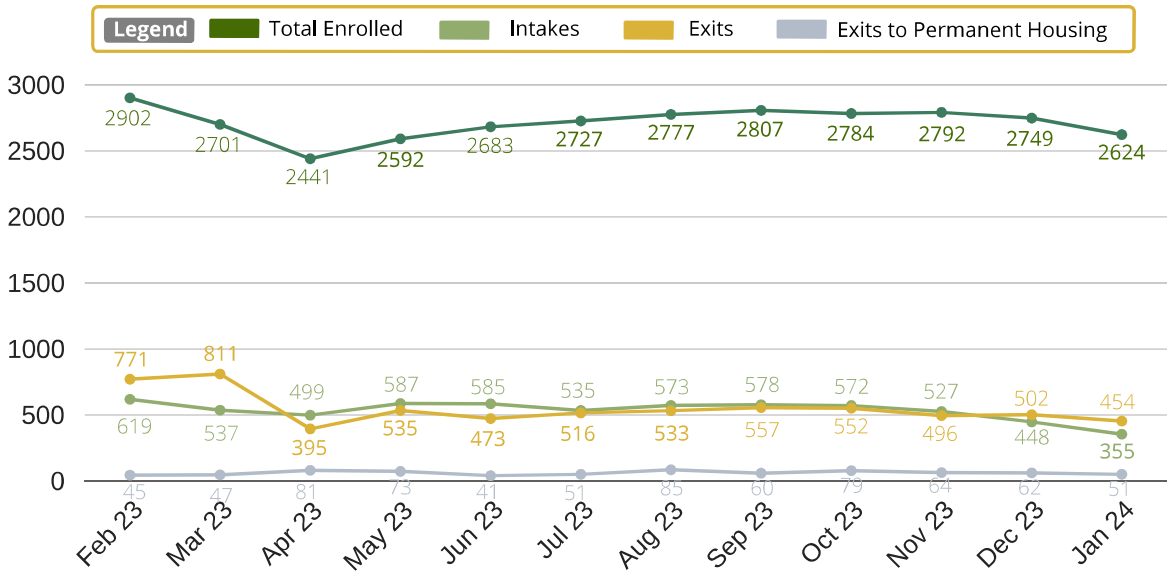
(6,618 in 2023)

people engaged in literal homelessness programs between Feb 2023 and Jan 2024

12,949 enrollments

5,290 adults and 1,134 keiki

LITERAL PROGRAM INFLOW OUTFLOW BY MONTH, 2023 - 2024



6,415 intakes

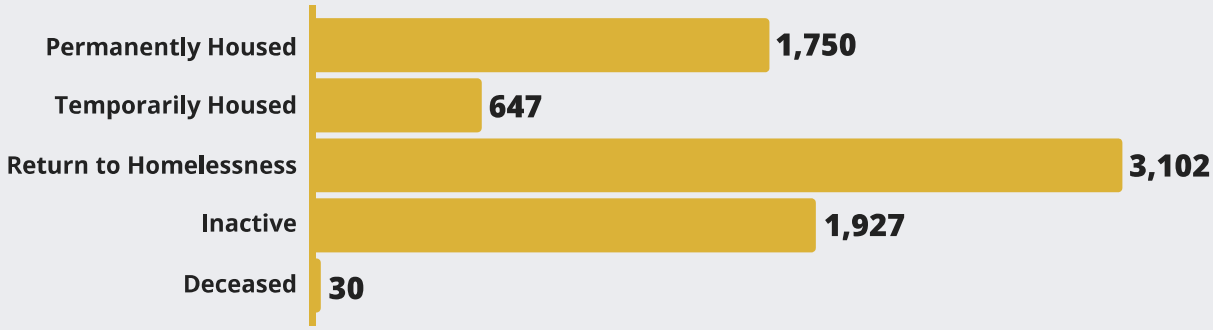
6,840 exits

Total enrollments in literal homelessness were steady after HMIS migration to Clarity, its new data platform.

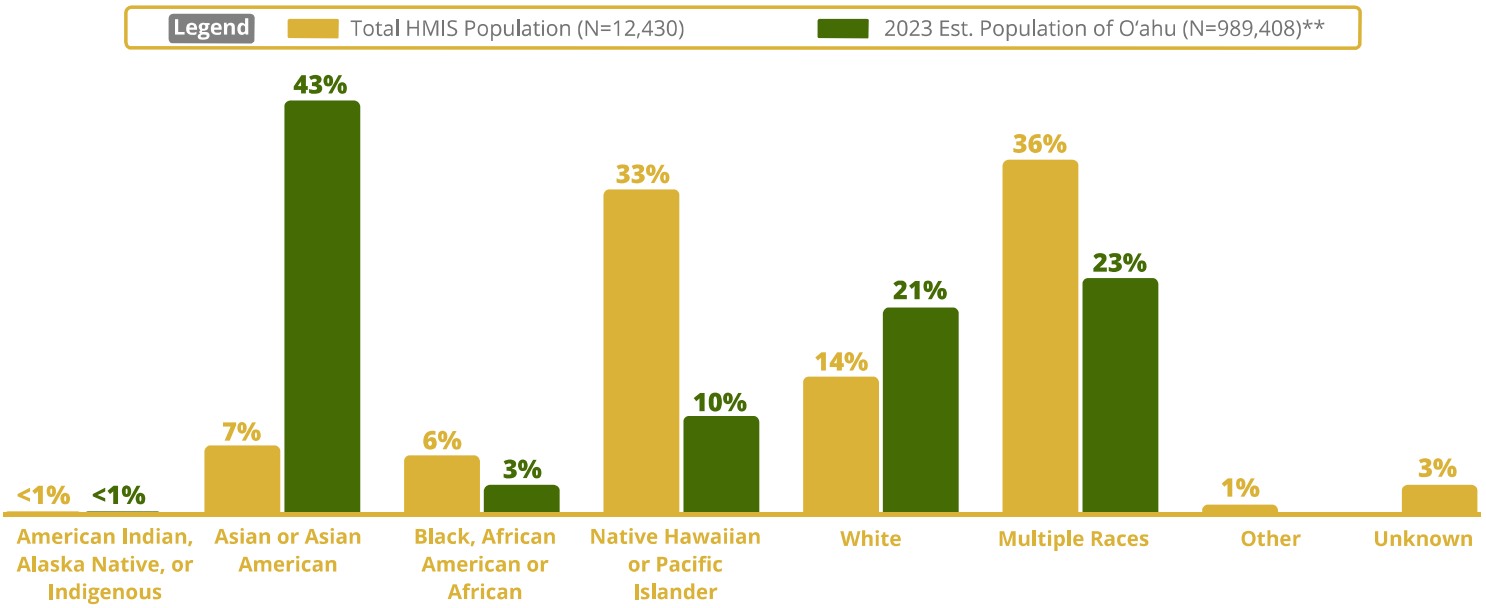
Intakes and exits were close in number, with exits slightly outpacing intakes at the end of 2023.

Exit Destination

There were 7,456 (8.633 in 2023) exits from Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, Transitional Housing, and Street Outreach programs with 23% (1,750) going to permanent housing and 9% (674) to temporary housing. 67% (5,029) of exits were to homelessness or an unknown destination assumed as inactivity.

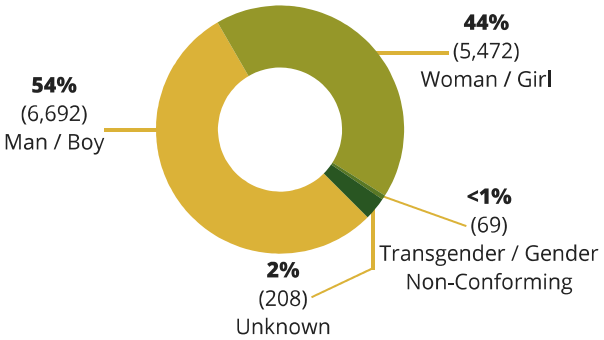


RACE ALONE IN TOTAL HMIS AND O'AHU POPULATIONS



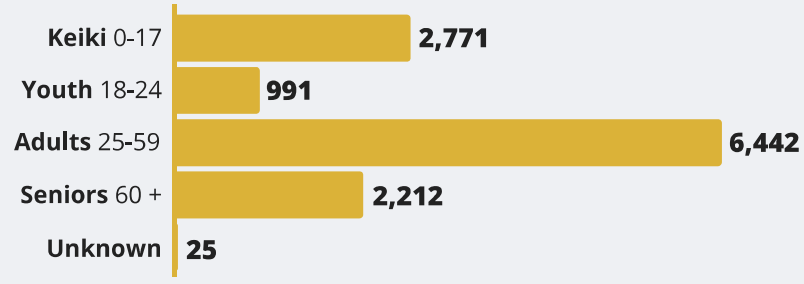
Comparing the percentage of each of the racial groups on O'ahu to the percentage of each of the racial groups included in the HMIS between 2023 and 2024: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous (AIANI), and Black, African American, or African individuals were all over-represented in the Homeless Population.

Gender



Just over half of HMIS participants identified as male (54%) with almost half female (44%) and a small number of transgender, questioning, or something other than male or female (<1%).

Age Groups



Almost one quarter of HMIS participants were under 18 (22%). 8% were Transitional Age Youth, just over half were adults between 18 and 59 (52%), and 18% were 60 years of age or older.

The average age was 37.

O'AHU HMIS INFLOW – OUTFLOW

This section examines characteristics of all 12,441 participants in the O'ahu CoC Homeless Management Information System. Most of this information is asked each time someone is enrolled into a program and therefore was filtered to the most recent information collected in the reporting time period.

59% (7,352) had a previous record in **HMIS**

26% (3,324) have been **Homeless 1 Year or Longer**

30% (2,820) were **Chronically Homeless Individuals**

8% (1,049) were **Veterans**

3% (78) of keiki were **Unaccompanied Minors**

33% (3,366) reported a long term **Mental Illness**

34% (3,405) reported a **Physical, Developmental, or Other Disability**

25% (2,463) reported a **Substance Use Disorder**

2% (171) reported living with **HIV/AIDS**

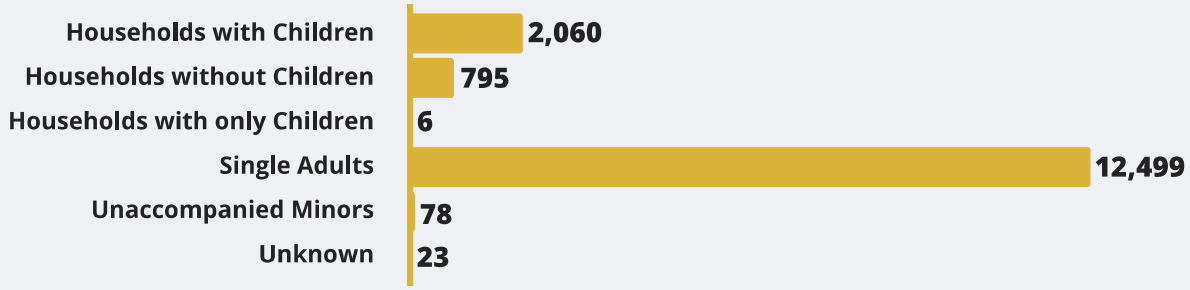
49% (5,235) reported **One or More Disabling Conditions**

15% (1,270) were survivors of **Domestic Violence**

18% (2,212) were **60 years or older**

Households by Type

A large majority of the 15,461 households enrolled in programs in HMIS were single adults or individuals (81%). 5% of households were multiple adults only. 13% were households with adults and children, and less than 1% were made up of only children or children on their own.



NEXT STEPS & CONCLUSION

Continued Research

Partners In Care plans to use the 2024 PIT Count data to explore relevant issues and populations in more depth and to disseminate these findings in a format that will be most useful for service providers and policy makers. These plans include:

- Releasing multiple **sub-reports** highlighting these findings.
- Developing online **dashboards** that provide easy access to numbers and breakdowns by region.

Partners In Care also plans to continue using PIT Count data from the past 6 years to help identify PIT Count "repeaters" and connect them to services.

Forthcoming Sub-Reports:

Native Hawaiians
Kupuna
Veterans
"Repeaters"
DV
Youth
Policy Affects on Interregional Movement amongst Houseless Individuals

Conclusion

This report was created in collaboration with all partner homeless service providers, volunteers, individuals with lived experience of homelessness, and the community.

We appreciate questions, suggestions, and new ideas based on the information within this report and any additional reports that follow. We hope that the information contained within the report will assist communities and policy makers in making effective, efficient decisions that will lead to the decrease and eventual elimination of homelessness on O'ahu.

For more information on Partners In Care and the work that we do, please go to our website at www.partnersincareoahu.org.

Mahalo to all our partners!

If you have questions about this report, please contact Laura Thielen at laurat@partnersincareoahu.org

2024 Shelter Locations & Type



Total Active - 55

- Emergency Shelters - 35
- Transitional Housing - 19
- Safe Haven - 1

2024 Point in Time Count Survey for Partners in Care

Surveyor Name:_____ *Are you able to complete a survey?* Yes/ No

If No: Please complete the observation section (last page.

Agency/Group: _____

Hello, my name is _____. Would you be willing to take a few minutes to answer some questions? I am helping our community learn more about people experiencing homelessness. Your privacy will be protected and respected. If questions make you feel uncomfortable, you do not have to answer them.

Are you living alone or with others?

Individual/Household**

**If Household: How many ADULTS are in your household _____

**If Household: How many CHILDREN under 18? _____

NOTE: Other Adults or Unaccompanied Youth in Household will also be asked all questions within the same survey, so keep household surveys together.

Where did you sleep on the night of January 22nd 2024? _____

First Name? _____

Last Name? _____

Date of Birth? _____ if unknown/refused, Age: _____

What is your race/ ethnicity (circle all that apply)?

- o American Indian or Alaska Native
- o Black or African American
- o Chinese
- o Filipino
- o Hispanic or Latino/a/x
- o Japanese
- o Korean
- o Marshallese
- o Micronesian
- o Middle Eastern or North African
- o Native Hawaiian **
- o Other Asian

  _____
- o Other Pacific Islander

  _____
- o Samoan
- o Tongan
- o Vietnamese
- o White
- o Refused
- o Unknown
- o Other race/ethnicity

  _____

**If Native Hawaiian: Are you on the wait-list for Hawaiian Home Lands? o Yes o No

Are you eligible to apply for Hawaiian Home Lands because you are at least 50% Hawaiian? o Yes o No

Do you consent to share your information with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands? o Yes o No

READ THIS SCRIPT BEFORE ASKING THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: *"I need to ask everyone the same set of questions with the same language. I will ask you questions you may think are obvious or sensitive. We ask these questions to gather important information. I don't want to assume anything, and you don't need to answer these questions if they make you feel uncomfortable."*

What was your sex assigned at birth? ○ Male ○ Female ○ Unknown ○ Refused

Do you identify as intersex? ○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown ○ Refused

What is your current gender identity? ○ Man/Boy ○ Woman/Girl ○ Transgender ○ Gender Non-conforming ○ Non-binary ○ Culturally Specific (e.g. Two-Spirit) ○ Unknown ○ Refused ○ Other gender _____

What is your sexual orientation? ○ Straight ○ Gay ○ Lesbian ○ Bisexual ○ Other Sexuality ○ Unknown ○ Refused

Have you ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces (military)? Yes**/ No

**If yes: Were you ever on active duty? Yes/ No

Do you have any pets? Yes**/ No

**If yes: Is your pet registered as an emotional support or service animal?

**If yes: Has having a pet prevented you from entering a shelter and/or permanent housing?

How long have you CURRENTLY been homeless?

○ 1 night or less* ○ 1 to 3 nights * ○ 2 to 6 nights * ○ Less than 1 month *
○ 1 to 3 months * ○ 3 to 11 months* ○ 1 to 2 years ○ More than 2 years (how many years) _____
○ Other ○ Refused

*If less than one year ○ 1 time ○ 2 times ○ 3 times ○ 4 times**
○ Unknown ○ Refused

** If 4 times: If you add all those times together would they equal 1 year or longer?
○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown ○ Refused

Did you ever experience homelessness as a youth under the age of 18?

○ Yes** ○ No ○ Unknown ○ Refused

**If yes, please check all that apply:

○ By yourself ○ With family ○ Refused

Are you currently:
○ Employed* -- if yes: ○ *Full-Time* ○ *Part-Time* ○ *Self-Employed*
○ Unemployed** -- if yes: ○ *For less than a year* ○ *For more than a year* ○ *Unable to work*
○ Refused

READ THIS SCRIPT BEFORE ASKING THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: *"The next questions are about health. Please remember I have to ask everyone the same set of questions. I don't want to assume anything. You don't need to answer these questions if they make you feel uncomfortable."*

Do you have a mental health disability that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily life?

- ○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown ○ Refused

Do you have a physical, developmental, or other disability that limits your ability to work or perform activities of daily life?

- ○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown ○ Refused

Does alcohol or drug use limit your ability to work or perform activities of daily life?

- ○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown ○ Refused

Are you currently living with HIV/AIDS?

- ○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown ○ Refused

READ THIS SCRIPT BEFORE ASKING THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: *The next questions are about violence in relationships with an intimate partner.*

Do you feel comfortable answering these questions?

- ○ Yes ○ No

Has an intimate partner ever hurt you; or controlled your freedom to work, spend money, or spend time with friends or family?

- ○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown ○ Refused

Are you experiencing homelessness because you are currently fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking?

- ○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown ○ Refused

Are you experiencing homelessness due to loss of income and/or housing due to COVID-19?

- ○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown ○ Refused

Are you experiencing homelessness due to loss of income and/or housing due to the 2023 fires in Maui?

- ○ Yes ○ No ○ Unknown ○ Refused

What are the primary factors that led you to become homeless (this time)? (circle all that apply)

- ○ Alcohol or drug use
- ○ Released from rehab
- ○ Job loss
- ○ Limited availability of jobs
- ○ Unable to pay rent
- ○ Loss of money
- ○ SSI or SSDI cut-off
- ○ Argument with a family/ friend
- ○ Domestic violence
- ○ Divorce
- ○ Death in family
- ○ Physical illness
- ○ Mental illness
- ○ Released from hospital
- ○ Disabled
- ○ Loss of Section 8
- ○ Foreclosure
- ○ Eviction
- ○ Release from Jail
- ○ Refused
- ○ Other

If other, please explain: _____

_____

Observation Tool (if unable to collect survey)

Surveyor Name:_____

Agency/Group: _____

Why are you unable to complete a survey:

- o You are unable to enter the site.
- o You are unable to complete the survey due top refusal, language, or other barrier.
- o The person(s) is sleeping.

How many adults? _____

How many children? _____

What is the person's age range: o 18 to 24 o 25+ o Not sure

What is the person's race/ ethnicity (circle all that apply)?

- o American Indian or Alaska Native
- o Black or African American
- o Chinese
- o Filipino
- o Hispanic or Latino/a/x
- o Japanese
- o Korean
- o Marshallese
- o Micronesian
- o Middle Eastern or North African
- o Native Hawaiian
- o Other Asian

  _____
- o Other Pacific Islander

  _____
- o Samoan
- o Tongan
- o Vietnamese
- o White
- o Refused
- o Unknown
- o Other race/ethnicity

  _____

Any other notes on your observation:

Definitions

Adult Only Households	Two or more adults living together with no one under the age of 18
Adult(s) with Keiki	One or more adults living with one or more keiki under the age of 18
Adults	Persons 18 years and older.
Chronically Homeless	A person who is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter AND has been homeless for a least 1 year continuously or on at least 4 or more occasions over the past 3 years that add up to at least 12 months AND has a long term disability.
Disability	Mental Health Illness, Substance Use, and Physical/Developmental or Other Disabilities that substantially impair a person's day to day life
Emergency Shelter (ES)	Short-term accommodations providing shelter to individuals and families.
Gender Non-Conforming	Refers to people who do not adhere to traditional gender roles or stereotypes about how they should look or act based on the sex they were assigned at birth.
Hawaiian Homelands Lease	In order to qualify for a new lease award on Hawaiian Homelands, you must be at least 50% Native Hawaiian and be 18 years of age or older.
HMIS	The Oʻahu Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a countywide software program that is designed to capture client-level information over time on services used.
Household	Any group of individuals that presents together for assistance and self-identifies as a family/household
Housing Inventory Count (HIC)	The Housing Inventory Count is a count of the number of beds available (in shelter) for individuals on the night of the PIT Count for that given year and the number of individuals served in permanent housing programs on a given day. This number represents the total possible number of individuals that could be staying in each shelter or be housed through permanent housing programs.
Keiki	Persons under 18 years old.
Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI)	Person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaiʻi, Guam, Samoa, Tonga, Micronesia, or other Pacific Islands.
Other Permanent Housing (OPH)	community based housing with no defined length of stay, including EHV.
Parenting Youth (PY)	Persons age 24 and under living with one or more keiki under the age of 18
Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)	long-term housing assistance and case management for chronically homeless individuals
Rapid Re-Housing (RRH)	short/medium-term rental assistance.
Safe Haven (SH)	A form of supportive housing that serves hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness (Oʻahu does not currently have any HUD funded Safe Havens). Mental Health Kokua began a Safe Haven (Puʻuhonua) on O'ahu in 1995. In 2016, it was re-categorized as a Permanent Supportive Housing Program under HUD's definition.

Sexual & Gender Minorities (SGM)	An umbrella term that encompasses populations included in the acronym "LGBTQIA+" (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning, intersex, asexual, and gender diverse individuals) and individuals whose sexual orientation or gender identity varies.
Single Adults	Person living alone who is 25 years old or older
Transgender	A general term used to describe people whose gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth.
Transitional Housing (TH)	Mid-term accommodations, designed to provide housing and supportive services to clients to facilitate movement to independent living.
Unaccompanied Minors (UM)	Persons under the age of 18 who are not accompanied by a parent, guardian, or household member 25 or older and are not a parent
Unaccompanied Youth (UY)	Persons age 24 and under who are not accompanied by a parent, guardian, or household member 25 or older and are not a parent. UY can include single youth, youth couples, and groups of youth together as a household
Vet Safe Haven (Vet SH)	A VA funded program that serves hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness (this is separate to HUD funded Safe Havens).
Veteran	A person who has served in the United States Armed Forces. For the purposes of this report we do not distinguish between active duty and non-active duty veterans.
VI-SPDAT	The VI-SPDAT is an assessment used by our community, among many others, to measure vulnerability and housing needs. The assessment is comprised of a series of personal questions about an individual or family's history of housing and homelessness. The responses help to determine the order in which people may be contacted for housing units filled from our community's Housing Priority List.
Youth	Persons aged 18-24.

Total PIT Count

645 childen (12 Unaccompanied Minors) & 3847 adults

Sheltered or Unsheltered	Number	Percent
Sheltered	1728	38.45%
Unsheltered	2766	61.55%
Total PIT Count	**4494**	**100.00%**

Page 4 - 2024 PITC Unsheltered Density

Sheltered or Unsheltered	Number	Percent
Region 1	659	23.83%
Region 2	548	19.81%
Region 3	428	15.47%
Region 4	173	6.25%
Region 5	130	4.70%
Region 6	45	1.63%
Region 7	783	28.31%
Total Unsheltered Count	**2766**	**100.00%**

Page 5 - Sub-Populations Over Time

Veteran	Number	Percent
Yes	*247*	*100.00%*
Sheltered	123	49.80%
Unsheltered	124	50.20%
Total Veterans	**247**	**100.00%**

Keiki Population	Number	Percent
0 - 17 years	**647**	**100.00%**
Sheltered	532	82.23%
Unsheltered	115	17.77%
Total Keiki	**647**	**100.00%**

Indiv. In Households with Adults + Keki	Number	Percent
Households with at least one adult and one child	**1123**	**100.00%**
Sheltered	876	78.01%
Unsheltered	247	21.99%
Total in Adult+Keiki Household	**1123**	**100.00%**

Page 6 - Demographics

Gender Identity	Number	Percent
Culturally Specific Identity	1	0.02%
Man (Boy, if child)	2394	53.27%
More than one gender	5	0.11%
Non-Binary	10	0.22%
Transgender	24	0.53%
Unknown	539	11.99%
Woman (Girl, if child)	1521	33.85%
Total PIT Count	**4494**	**100.00%**

Age Categories	Number	Percent
0 - 17 years	647	14.40%
18 - 24 years	217	4.83%
25 - 34 years	409	9.10%
35 - 44 years	536	11.93%
45 - 54 years	470	10.46%
55 - 64 years	511	11.37%
65 and older	245	5.45%
Adult Unknown	1459	32.47%
Total PIT Count	**4494**	**100.00%**

Household Type	Number	Percent
Households with at least one adult and one child	1123	24.99%
Households with only children	12	0.27%
Households without children	3359	74.74%
Total PIT Count	**4494**	**100.00%**

Page 7 - Race & Racial Equity

Race and Ethnicity - Alone	Number	Percent
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	**23**	**0.51%**
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	21	0.47%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous & Hispanic/Latino	2	0.04%
Asian or Asian American	**334**	**7.43%**
Asian or Asian American	328	7.30%
Asian or Asian American & Hispanic/Latino	6	0.13%
Black, African, or African American	**176**	**3.92%**
Black, African, or African American	172	3.83%
Black, African, or African American & Hispanic/Latino	4	0.09%
MiddleEasternNorthAfrican	**2**	**0.04%**
Middle Eastern or North African	2	0.04%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	**1499**	**33.36%**
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1478	32.89%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander & Hispanic/Latino	21	0.47%
Other	**16**	**0.36%**
Unknown	**801**	**17.82%**
White	**596**	**13.26%**
White	583	12.97%
White & Hispanic/Latino	13	0.29%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	**41**	**0.91%**
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	41	0.91%
Multi-Racial	**1006**	**22.39%**
Multi-Racial	784	17.45%
Multi-racial & Hispanic/Latino	222	4.94%
Total PIT Count	**4494**	**100.00%**

Race & Ethnicity - In Combination	Number	Percent
AIANI	115	2.56%
Asian	966	21.50%
Black	284	6.32%
Hispanic	309	6.88%
Mid_East	10	0.22%
NHPI	2292	51.00%
White	1096	24.39%
Other	85	1.89%
Unknown	801	17.82%

**Respondants can select multiple races. Race Alone is their primary race. Race in combination is all selected races.*

In a Chronically Homeless Household?	Number	Percent
No	1609	35.80%
Unknown	1836	40.85%
Yes	***1049***	***23.34%***
Total PIT Count	**4494**	**100.00%**

Page 8 - Characteristics

Kupuna	Number	Percent
No	2435	80.20%
Unknown	116	3.82%
Yes	***485***	***15.97%***
Total Adults	**3036**	**100.00%**

Maui Fires	Number	Percent
No	1072	35.31%
Unknown	120	3.95%
Yes	***35***	***1.15%***
(blank)	1809	59.58%
Total Adults	**3036**	**100.00%**

Veteran	Number	Percent
N/A	612	20.16%
No	1986	65.42%
Unknown	191	6.29%
Yes	***247***	***8.14%***
Total Adults	**3036**	**100.00%**

HMIS	Number	Percent
No	169	5.57%
Yes	***2335***	***76.91%***
(blank)	532	17.52%
Total Adults	**3036**	**100.00%**

Chronically Homeless?	Number	Percent
No	1196	49.16%
Unknown	268	11.02%
Yes	*969*	*39.83%*
Total Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**2433**	**100.00%**

SGM	Number	Percent
No	970	39.87%
Unknown	106	4.36%
Yes	*204*	*8.38%*
(blank)	1153	47.39%
Total Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**2433**	**100.00%**

Mental Illness?	Number	Percent
Data not collected	3	0.12%
No	1399	57.50%
Refused	57	2.34%
Unknown	177	7.27%
Yes	*797*	*32.76%*
Total Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**2433**	**100.00%**

Any Disabling Conditions?	Number	Percent
No	875	35.96%
Unknown	229	9.41%
Yes	*1329*	*54.62%*
Total Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**2433**	**100.00%**

Physical, Developlmental or Other Disability?	Number	Percent
No	1327	54.54%
Refused	56	2.30%
Unknown	174	7.15%
Yes	*876*	*36.00%*
Total Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**2433**	**100.00%**

Substance Use Disorder?	Number	Percent
No	1573	64.65%
Refused	63	2.59%
Unknown	161	6.62%
Yes	*636*	*26.14%*
Total Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**2433**	**100.00%**

DV Survivor	Number	Percent
Client doesn't know	3	0.12%
Client prefers not to answer	2	0.08%
Data not collected	6	0.25%
No	1339	55.03%
Unknown	553	22.73%
Yes	*530*	*21.78%*
Total Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**2433**	**100.00%**

HIV	Number	Percent
No	2157	88.66%
Refused	60	2.47%
Unknown	179	7.36%
Yes	*37*	*1.52%*
Total Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**2433**	**100.00%**

Pet	Number	Percent
No	758	31.15%
Refused	40	1.64%
Unknown	1223	50.27%
Yes	*398*	*16.36%*
(blank)	14	0.58%
Total Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**2433**	**100.00%**

Keiki Household Type	Number	Percent
Child with Adults	594	96.74%
Child with Parenting Youth	9	1.47%
Unaccompanied Minor	11	1.79%
Total Keiki	**614**	**100.00%**

Page 9 - Sheltered Population

Shelter Type	Number	Percent
Emergency Shelter	1144	66.20%
Safe Haven	35	2.03%
Transitional Housing	549	31.77%
Total Sheltered PIT	**1728**	**100.00%**

Chronically Homeless?	Number	Percent
No	833	69.07%
Unknown	102	8.46%
Yes	*271*	*22.47%*
Total Sheltered Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**1206**	**100.00%**

DV	Number	Percent
Client doesn't know	3	0.25%
Client prefers not to answer	2	0.17%
Data not collected	6	0.50%
No	883	73.22%
Unknown	66	5.47%
Yes	*246*	*20.40%*
Total Sheltered Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**1206**	**100.00%**

Veteran	Number	Percent
No	964	80.60%
Unknown	109	9.11%
Yes	*123*	*10.28%*
Total Sheltered Adults	**1196**	**100.00%**

SGM	Number	Percent
Unknown	1	0.08%
Yes	*52*	*4.31%*
(blank)	1153	95.61%
Total Sheltered Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**1206**	**100.00%**

Any Disabling Conditions?	Number	Percent
No	525	43.53%
Unknown	114	9.45%
Yes	*567*	*47.01%*
Total Sheltered Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**1206**	**100.00%**

Mental Illness?	Number	Percent
Data not collected	3	0.25%
No	733	60.78%
Unknown	118	9.78%
Yes	*352*	*29.19%*
Total Sheltered Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**1206**	**100.00%**

Physical, Developlmental or Other Disability?	Number	Percent
No	661	54.81%
Unknown	119	9.87%
Yes	*426*	*35.32%*
Total Sheltered Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**1206**	**100.00%**

Substance Use Disorder?	Number	Percent
No	822	68.16%
Unknown	115	9.54%
Yes	*269*	*22.31%*
Total Sheltered Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**1206**	**100.00%**

Page 10 - Shelter Availability Over Time

HIC Beds	# of Beds	Utilization
Total ES Beds	1538	75%
Total TH Beds	887	61%
Total SH Beds	48	73%
Total Sheltered Beds	**2473**	**70%**

Total Number of Individuals in Permanent Housing	
Total RRH Beds	448
Total PSH Beds	2319
Total OPH	915
Total	3682

Page 11 - Deeper Dive: Sheltered Population

Emergency Shelter	Houshold Count	Average LOS
Adult Only Household	**560**	**200**
Multiple Adults	38	342
Single Adult	522	189
Adult(s) with Minor Child(ren)	**132**	**200**
Parenting Youth Household	**6**	**171**
Unaccompanied Minor*	**10**	
Unaccompanied Youth	**34**	**85**
Total Sheltered ES	**742**	**194**

**protected data*

Transitional Housing	Houshold Count	Average LOS
Adult Only Household	**146**	**266**
Multiple Adults	9	221
Single Adult	137	269
Adult(s) with Minor Child(ren)	**83**	**275**
Unaccompanied Youth	**12**	**206**
Total Sheltered TH	**241**	**265**

Safe Haven	Houshold Count	Average LOS
Adult Only Household	**34**	**162**
Single Adult	34	162
Unaccompanied Youth	**1**	**90**
Total Sheltered SH	**35**	**160**

Gender Diverse	Number	Percent
Man (Boy, if child)	8	28.57%
Non-Binary	1	3.57%
Transgender	6	21.43%
Woman (Girl, if child)	13	46.43%
Total Sheltered SGM	**28**	**100.00%**

Non Conforming	Number	Percent
No	27	96.43%
Gender Non Conforming	1	3.57%
Total Sheltered SGM	**28**	**100.00%**

Intersex	Number	Percent
No	7	25.00%
Intersex	21	75.00%
Total Sheltered SGM	**28**	**100.00%**

* Clients may select multiple genders

Orientation Diverse	Number	Percent
Bisexual	7	23.33%
Gay	9	30.00%
Lesbian	7	23.33%
Other	5	16.67%
Questioning / Unsure	2	6.67%
Total Sheltered SGM	**30**	**100.00%**

Page 12 - Unsheltered Population

Observation or Survey	Number	Percent
Observation	1458	52.71%
Survey	1308	47.29%
Total Unsheltered PIT Count	**2766**	**100.00%**

Region	Number	Percent
Region 1	659	23.83%
Region 2	548	19.81%
Region 3	428	15.47%
Region 4	173	6.25%
Region 5	130	4.70%
Region 6	45	1.63%
Region 7	783	28.31%
Total Unsheltered PIT Count	**2766**	**100.00%**

Chronically Homeless Households per Region	Number	Percent
Region 1	126	21.50%
Region 2	153	26.11%
Region 3	77	13.14%
Region 4	59	10.07%
Region 5	32	5.46%
Region 6	9	1.54%
Region 7	130	22.18%
Total Unsheltered PIT Households	**586**	**100.00%**

Page 13 - Region 1

Chronically Homeless Adult + UM	Number	Percent
No	80	29.09%
Unknown	47	17.09%
Yes	*148*	*53.82%*
Total Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**275**	**100.00%**

Veterans	Number	Percent
No	215	82.38%
Unknown	15	5.75%
Yes	*31*	*11.88%*
Total Adults	**261**	**100.00%**

Adult Average Age	50

Gender	Number	Percent
Man (Boy, if child)	337	51.14%
Non-Binary	1	0.15%
Transgender	5	0.76%
Unknown	169	25.64%
Woman (Girl, if child)	147	22.31%
Total Region Unsheltered	**659**	**100.00%**

Race	Number	Percent
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	1	0.15%
Asian or Asian American	55	8.35%
Black, African, or African American	35	5.31%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	6	0.91%
Multi-Racial	104	15.78%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	139	21.09%
Other	3	0.46%
Unknown	211	32.02%
White	105	15.93%
Total Region Unsheltered	**659**	**100.00%**

Individuals by Household Type	Number	Percent
Adult Only Household	**616**	**616**
Multiple Adults	199	199
Single Adult	417	417
Adult(s) with Minor Child(ren)	**15**	**15**
Unaccompanied Youth	**11**	**11**
Total Region Unsheltered	**642**	**642**

Page 14 - Region 2

Chronically Homeless Adult + UM	Number	Percent
No	83	32.17%
Unknown	13	5.04%
Yes	*162*	*62.79%*
Total Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**258**	**100.00%**

Veterans	Number	Percent
No	214	82.95%
Unknown	9	3.49%
Yes	*35*	*13.57%*
Total Adults	**258**	**100.00%**

Adult Average Age	50

Gender	Number	Percent
Culturally Specific Identity	1	0.18%
Man (Boy, if child)	382	69.71%
More than one gender	1	0.18%
Transgender	2	0.36%
Unknown	53	9.67%
Woman (Girl, if child)	109	19.89%
Total Region Unsheltered	**548**	**100.00%**

Race	Number	Percent
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	7	1.28%
Asian or Asian American	62	11.31%
Black, African, or African American	27	4.93%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	10	1.82%
MiddleEasternNorthAfrican	1	0.18%
Multi-Racial	90	16.42%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	127	23.18%
Other	4	0.73%
Unknown	93	16.97%
White	127	23.18%
Total Region Unsheltered	**548**	**100.00%**

Individuals by Household Type	Number	Percent
Adult Only Household	**533**	**533**
Multiple Adults	73	73
Single Adult	460	460
Parenting Youth Household	**2**	**2**
Adults and Children	2	2
Unaccompanied Youth	**11**	**11**
Total Region Unsheltered	**546**	**546**

Page 15 - Region 3

Chronically Homeless Adult + UM	Number	Percent
No	68	39.53%
Unknown	9	5.23%
Yes	*95*	*55.23%*
Total Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**172**	**100.00%**

Veterans	Number	Percent
No	146	86.90%
Yes	*22*	*13.10%*
Total Adults	**168**	**100.00%**

Adult Average Age	47

Gender	Number	Percent
Man (Boy, if child)	256	59.81%
Non-Binary	4	0.93%
Transgender	4	0.93%
Unknown	33	7.71%
Woman (Girl, if child)	131	30.61%
Total Region Unsheltered	**428**	**100.00%**

Race	Number	Percent
Asian or Asian American	48	11.21%
Black, African, or African American	8	1.87%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	5	1.17%
MiddleEasternNorthAfrican	1	0.23%
Multi-Racial	80	18.69%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	128	29.91%
Other	4	0.93%
Unknown	102	23.83%
White	52	12.15%
Total Region Unsheltered	**428**	**100.00%**

Individuals by Household Type	Number	Percent
Adult Only Household	**392**	**392**
Multiple Adults	123	123
Single Adult	269	269
Adult(s) with Minor Child(ren)	**13**	**13**
Unaccompanied Youth	**9**	**9**
Total Region Unsheltered	**414**	**414**

Page 16 - Region 4

Chronically Homeless Adult + UM	Number	Percent
No	40	30.53%
Unknown	21	16.03%
Yes	*70*	*53.44%*
Total Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**131**	**100.00%**

Veterans	Number	Percent
No	102	82.93%
Unknown	8	6.50%
Yes	*13*	*10.57%*
Total Adults	**123**	**100.00%**

Adult Average Age	47

Gender	Number	Percent
Man (Boy, if child)	116	67.05%
Non-Binary	1	0.58%
Transgender	4	2.31%
Unknown	10	5.78%
Woman (Girl, if child)	42	24.28%
Total Region Unsheltered	**173**	**100.00%**

Race	Number	Percent
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	1	0.58%
Asian or Asian American	13	7.51%
Black, African, or African American	4	2.31%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	3	1.73%
Multi-Racial	54	31.21%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	63	36.42%
Unknown	5	2.89%
White	30	17.34%
Total Region Unsheltered	**173**	**100.00%**

Individuals by Household Type	Number	Percent
Adult Only Household	**137**	**137**
Multiple Adults	18	18
Single Adult	119	119
Adult(s) with Minor Child(ren)	**17**	**17**
Unaccompanied Youth	**10**	**10**
Total Region Unsheltered	**164**	**164**

Page 17 - Region 5

Chronically Homeless Adult + UM	Number	Percent
No	13	23.64%
Unknown	3	5.45%
Yes	*39*	*70.91%*
Total Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**55**	**100.00%**

Veterans	Number	Percent
No	49	89.09%
Unknown	1	1.82%
Yes	*5*	*9.09%*
Total Adults	**55**	**100.00%**

Adult Average Age	45

Gender	Number	Percent
Man (Boy, if child)	76	58.46%
Transgender	1	0.77%
Unknown	5	3.85%
Woman (Girl, if child)	48	36.92%
Total Region Unsheltered	**130**	**100.00%**

Race	Number	Percent
Asian or Asian American	9	6.92%
Black, African, or African American	7	5.38%
Multi-Racial	40	30.77%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	35	26.92%
Other	1	0.77%
Unknown	20	15.38%
White	18	13.85%
Total Region Unsheltered	**130**	**100.00%**

Individuals by Household Type	Number	Percent
Adult Only Household	**119**	**119**
Multiple Adults	45	45
Single Adult	74	74
Adult(s) with Minor Child(ren)	**1**	**1**
Unaccompanied Youth	**8**	**8**
Total Region Unsheltered	**128**	**128**

Page 18 - Region 6

Chronically Homeless Adult + UM	Number	Percent
No	5	25.00%
Unknown	3	15.00%
Yes	*12*	*60.00%*
Total Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**20**	**100.00%**

Veterans	Number	Percent
No	18	94.74%
Yes	*1*	*5.26%*
Total Adults	**19**	**100.00%**

Adult Average Age	46

Gender	Number	Percent
Man (Boy, if child)	27	60.00%
Unknown	1	2.22%
Woman (Girl, if child)	17	37.78%
Total Region Unsheltered	**45**	**100.00%**

Race	Number	Percent
Asian or Asian American	1	2.22%
Black, African, or African American	1	2.22%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	1	2.22%
Multi-Racial	8	17.78%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	20	44.44%
Unknown	5	11.11%
White	9	20.00%
Total Region Unsheltered	**45**	**100.00%**

Individuals by Household Type	Number	Percent
Adult Only Household	**41**	**41**
Multiple Adults	11	11
Single Adult	30	30
Adult(s) with Minor Child(ren)	**2**	**2**
Unaccompanied Youth	**1**	**1**
Total Region Unsheltered	**44**	**44**

Page 19 - Region 7

Chronically Homeless Adult + UM	Number	Percent
No	74	18.73%
Unknown	113	28.61%
Yes	*208*	*52.66%*
Total Adults & Unaccompanied Minors	**395**	**100.00%**

Veterans	Number	Percent
No	277	80.99%
Unknown	48	14.04%
Yes	*17*	*4.97%*
Total Adults	**342**	**100.00%**

Adult Average Age	45

Gender	Number	Percent
Man (Boy, if child)	357	45.59%
More than one gender	4	0.51%
Non-Binary	3	0.38%
Transgender	2	0.26%
Unknown	145	18.52%
Woman (Girl, if child)	272	34.74%
Total Region Unsheltered	**783**	**100.00%**

Race	Number	Percent
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	4	0.51%
Asian or Asian American	34	4.34%
Black, African, or African American	14	1.79%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	2	0.26%
Multi-Racial	163	20.82%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	323	41.25%
Other	4	0.51%
Unknown	188	24.01%
White	51	6.51%
Total Region Unsheltered	**783**	**100.00%**

Individuals by Household Type	Number	Percent
Adult Only Household	**609**	**85.41%**
Multiple Adults	311	43.62%
Single Adult	298	41.80%
Adult(s) with Minor Child(ren)	**81**	**11.36%**
Parenting Youth Household	**3**	**0.42%**
Adults and Children	3	0.42%
Unaccompanied Youth	**20**	**2.81%**
Total Region Unsheltered	**713**	**100.00%**

Self-Reported Factors Leading to Homelessness categories broken down

- **Health-related Reasons included:** Alcohol or drug use, Physical illness, Mental illness, Released from hospital, Disabled
- **Financial / Employment Reasons included**: Job Loss, Limited availability of jobs, Unable to pay rent, Loss of money, SSI or SSDI cut-off
- **Family-Related Reasons included**: Argument with a family / friend, Domestic violence, Divorce, Death in Death in family

Alcohol or Drug use	217	4.83%
Argument with Family/Friend	140	3.12%
Death in Family	55	1.22%
Disabled	80	1.78%
Divorce	45	1.00%
Domestic Violence	81	1.80%
Eviction	106	2.36%
Foreclosure	6	0.13%
Inability to Pay Rent	228	5.07%
Job Loss	211	4.70%
Limited availability of jobs	68	1.51%
Loss of Money	175	3.89%
Loss of Section 8	15	0.33%
Loss of SSI/SSDI	24	0.53%
Mental Illness	152	3.38%
Maui Fire	35	0.78%
Other	258	5.74%
Physical Illness	91	2.02%
Refused	66	1.47%
Released from Hopsital	7	0.16%
Released from Jail	62	1.38%
Released from Rehab	15	0.33%

Are you eligible to apply for Hawaiian Home Lands because you are at least 50% Hawaiian

HHL Eligible	Number	Percent
No	204	36.69%
Refused	10	1.80%
Unknown	86	15.47%
Yes	256	46.04%
Total Unsheltered Native Hawaiian	**556**	**100.00%**

SGM	Number	Percent
No	969	79.04%
Unknown	105	8.56%
Yes	152	12.40%
Total Unsheltered PIT Count	**1226**	**100.00%**

Orientation Diverse	Number	Percent
Bisexual	52	34.21%
Gay	24	15.79%
Heterosexual (Straight)	43	28.29%
Lesbian	19	12.50%
Other	9	5.92%
Refused	3	1.97%
Unknown	2	1.32%
Gender Diverse	65	42.76%
Intersex	41	26.97%
Total Unsheltered SGM	**152**	**100.00%**

Page 22 - Domestic Violence Survivors

DV Survivor	Number	Percent
Sheltered	246	46.42%
Unsheltered	284	53.58%
Total DV Adult Survivors	**530**	**100.00%**

Gender Identity	Number	Percent
Man (Boy, if child)	178	33.58%
More than one gender	1	0.19%
Non-Binary	2	0.38%
Transgender	5	0.94%
Unknown	27	5.09%
Woman (Girl, if child)	317	59.81%
Total DV Adult Survivors	**530**	**100.00%**

Race and Ethnicity - Alone	Number	Percent
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	5	0.94%
Asian or Asian American	41	7.74%
Black, African, or African American	13	2.45%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	7	1.32%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	113	21.32%
White	75	14.15%
Multi-Racial	200	37.74%
Other	2	0.38%
Unknown	74	13.96%
Total DV Adult Survivors	**530**	**100.00%**

Household Type	Number	Percent
Adults and Children	84	17%
Multiple Adults	35	7%
Single Adult	369	73%
Unaccompanied Youth and Unaccompanied Minors	15	3%
Total DV Households	**503**	**100%**

Chronically Homeless?	Number	Percent
No	190	35.85%
Unknown	85	16.04%
Yes	255	48.11%
Total DV Adult Survivors	**530**	**100.00%**

Mental Illness?	Number	Percent
No	201	37.92%
Refused	2	0.38%
Unknown	80	15.09%
Yes	247	46.60%
Total DV Adult Survivors	**530**	**100.00%**

Substance Use Disorder?	Number	Percent
No	259	48.87%
Refused	1	0.19%
Unknown	72	13.58%
Yes	198	37.36%
Total DV Adult Survivors	**530**	**100.00%**

Physical, Developlmental or Other Disability?	Number	Percent
No	241	45.47%
Refused	1	0.19%
Unknown	77	14.53%
Yes	211	39.81%
Total DV Adult Survivors	**530**	**100.00%**

APPENDIX 4

ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING REPORT

APPENDIX 5

WRITTEN TESTIMONY

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION
KE KE'ENA HO'OMOHALA WAIWAI
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
711 Kapi'olani Boulevard, FLOOR 12 • HONOLULU, HAWAI'I 96813
PHONE: (808) 768-5764 • FAX: (808) 768-4242 • WEBSITE: revitalizeoahu.org

RICK BLANGIARDI
MAYOR
MEIA

AMY ASSELBAYE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
PO'O HO'OKŌ

KYMBERLY SPARLIN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
HOPE PO'O

November 19, 2024

Federal Grants Unit
City and County of Honolulu
Department of Budget and Fiscal Services
925 Dillingham Boulevard, Room 240
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

To the Federal Grants Unit:

RE: Proposal to Include Economic Development Initiatives in the City's CDBG 5-Year Consolidated Plan

The City and County of Honolulu can strengthen its Five-Year Consolidated Plan (ConPlan) by prioritizing **economic development** initiatives that address persistent disparities and foster inclusive growth. Many low- and moderate-income communities on O'ahu, including Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders, and Asian Americans, face systemic barriers to accessing resources and opportunities. These disparities hinder economic mobility and undermine the resilience of the local economy. Emphasizing economic development aligns with the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program's mission to expand opportunities for disadvantaged populations.

Building on the City's past successes with CDBG-funded projects, future initiatives could address these inequities through targeted programs. Examples include:

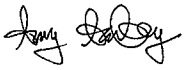
- **O'ahu Small Business Loan Initiative (OSBL)**: Providing low-interest loans and flexible financial assistance to help small businesses thrive, particularly in underserved areas.
- **Small Business Startup Incubator and Accelerator Programs**: Offering mentorship, resources, and funding to support entrepreneurs from distressed communities in launching and scaling their businesses.
- **Workforce Development Programs**: Creating training and certification opportunities for in-demand fields such as technology, healthcare, and green energy to increase employability and job access.

- **Community-Based Economic Projects**: Supporting cooperatives, community gardens, and local food distribution initiatives that bolster economic self-sufficiency in disadvantaged areas.
- **Infrastructure Improvements for Economic Access**: Investing in transportation, broadband, and energy systems that connect low-income communities to job markets and essential services.

Local financial institutions, including Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs), are instrumental in driving these economic development efforts. Financial institutions provide critical coaching, technical assistance, and customized financial products to disadvantaged entrepreneurs and small businesses. However, Hawai'i faces a significant gap in the availability of CDFIs to meet the growing needs of its underserved communities. Strengthening partnerships with local financial institutions and fostering collaboration with agencies like HUD and the Economic Development Administration (EDA) can support initiatives such as small business loan programs, workforce development training, and startup incubator programs. These efforts will enable equitable access to resources and opportunities, empowering O'ahu's communities to thrive.

By incorporating these initiatives into the ConPlan, the City can deliver significant impacts over the next five years, addressing economic inequities and making O'ahu a more affordable place to live for all residents.

Sincerely,



Digitally signed by
Asselbaye, Amy
Date: 2024.11.18 18:53:14
-10'00'

Amy Asselbaye
Executive Director

APPENDIX 6

OAHU GENERAL PLAN

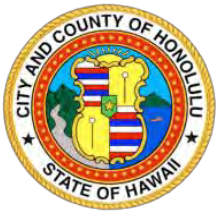
O‘AHU GENERAL PLAN

Our Island, Our Future



Department of Planning and Permitting
City and County of Honolulu

O‘AHU GENERAL PLAN



Department of Planning and Permitting
City and County of Honolulu
November 2021

CITY COUNCIL

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
HONOLULU, HAWAI'I

No. 21-23, CD1

RESOLUTION

TO ADOPT THE REVISED GENERAL PLAN FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU.

WHEREAS, Section 6-1508 of the Revised Charter of the City and County of Honolulu 1973 (Amended 2017 Edition), as amended (the "Charter"), requires that the General Plan contain statements of the general social, economic, environmental, and design objectives to be achieved for the general welfare and prosperity of the people of the City, and the most desirable population distribution and regional development pattern for the City; and

WHEREAS, the current General Plan was adopted in 1977 by Resolution 77-238 as the successor to two previous general plans, and new editions incorporating adopted amendments were published in 1979, 1982, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1991, and 2002; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Planning and Permitting ("DPP") concluded an eight-year comprehensive review of the existing General Plan, which included topic research and reports, community dialogue, interviews, topic specific focus groups, and informal surveys, in accordance with Charter Section 6-1510, which requires input from executive branch agencies and the general public, and consultation with persons responsible for development activities of other governmental and private organizations operating within the City; and

WHEREAS, the DPP released two public review drafts of the revised General Plan, resulting in two public comment periods in 2012 and 2017; the 1,488 comments received were carefully considered by the DPP in preparing a recommended revised General Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Council wishes to approve the revised General Plan, as further revised by the Council; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City and County of Honolulu that, pursuant to Charter Section 6-1511, the Council hereby approves the General Plan for the City and County of Honolulu (November 2021), attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by this reference; which General Plan supersedes all previous editions and amendments thereto; and

CITY COUNCIL
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
HONOLULU, HAWAI'I

No. 21-23, CD1

RESOLUTION

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Mayor, the Managing Director, and the Director of Planning and Permitting.

INTRODUCED BY:

Brandon Elefante (br)

DATE OF INTRODUCTION:

January 8, 2021
Honolulu, Hawai'i

Councilmembers

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

Deputy Corporation Counsel
DUANE W.H. PANG

APPROVED this 14th day of JANUARY, 2022.

RICK BLANGIARDI, Mayor
City and County of Honolulu

EXHIBIT A

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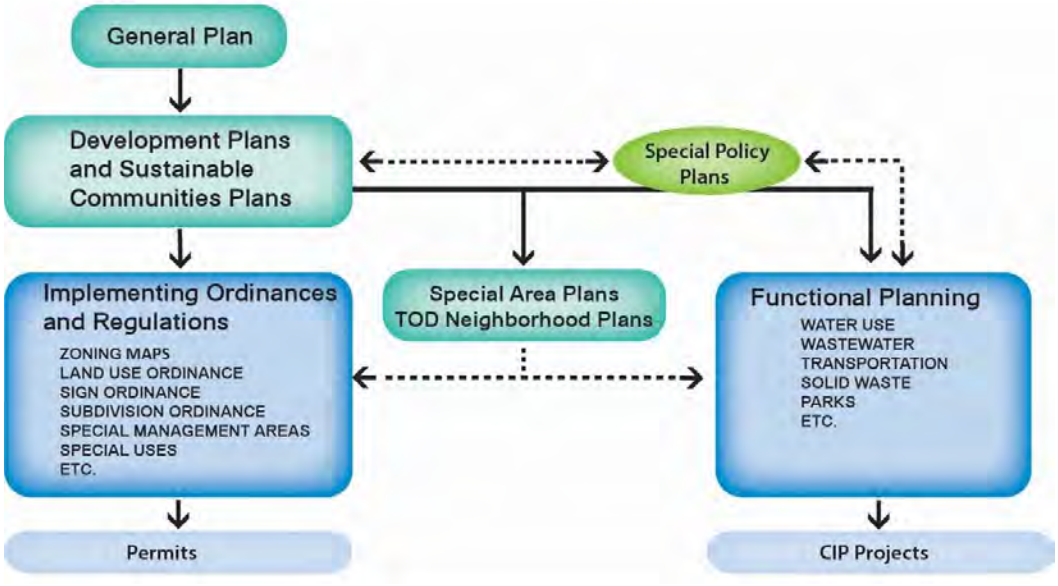
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INTRODUCTION

The General Plan for the City and County of Honolulu is a comprehensive statement of objectives and policies that sets forth the long-range aspirations of O‘ahu’s residents and the strategies to achieve them. It is the first tier of and lays the foundation for a comprehensive planning process that addresses physical, social, cultural, economic and environmental concerns affecting the City and County of Honolulu. This planning process serves as the coordinative means by which the City government provides direction to the population projected for O‘ahu.

The City’s planning process is comprised of three distinct tiers. As the first tier of planning, the General Plan establishes policy guidance for O‘ahu as a whole, with all subsequent community development plans, policy plans, and implementing regulations of the City and County of Honolulu required to be consistent with the General Plan. The second tier consists of the eight regional Development Plans (DPs) and Sustainable Communities Plans (SCPs). These plans relate to specific regions of the island, and (1) conceptually describe the pattern of land use desired for the region, (2) provide guidance for functional infrastructure planning, and (3) identify areas within the DP/SCP boundary that might benefit from more detailed planning. The third tier is comprised of the specific mechanisms to implement the two higher levels of the planning hierarchy. These include the implementing ordinances and regulations (i.e., the Land Use Ordinance and Zoning Maps, the Subdivision Rules and Regulations, and the City's Capital Improvement Program), public facilities and infrastructure functional plans, and special area plans that give specific guidance for specific portions of a DP or SCP area.

Figure 1. Diagram of the Planning Process for the City and County of Honolulu



Since the adoption of the General Plan in 1977, various plan amendments have been made over the years, including this update. However, the basic themes and directions for growth remain, and require continued pursuit. This revised edition of the General Plan reinforces this planning concept. It supersedes all previous editions.[1]

The City and County of Honolulu was incorporated as a city in 1907, and today encompasses the entire island of Oʻahu and also the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. The city of Honolulu, which is the largest city in the State, is also the State capital.

Oʻahu is the third largest of the eight main Hawaiian islands, with a total land area of approximately 600 square miles and nearly 230 miles of shoreline. Nicknamed the "Gathering Place," Oʻahu is the most populous and developed island, and is the island that has experienced the greatest population growth and development transformation since western contact. With a resident population that increased from about 60,000 in 1900, to 1,013,500 in 2020, Oʻahu accounts for approximately 70% of the state's total population. In addition, Oʻahu reports the highest number of visitors per year.

No other Hawaiian island offers the contrast and diversity in urban, rural, and natural landscapes as Oʻahu. Oʻahu's urban core, stretching from Waiʻalae-Kāhala to Pearl City, is home to the State's financial center (downtown Honolulu), the State's most well-known visitor destination (Waikīkī), and the State's main commercial harbor and international airport. Beyond the urban core, suburban and rural communities are surrounded by scenic vistas and open spaces, including active farmlands. The Koʻolau and Waiʻanae Mountain Ranges, other geological landmarks such as Diamond Head, and the island's shorelines and beaches contribute significantly to Oʻahu's natural beauty, recreational opportunities, and cultural heritage. Although future population projections indicate a slower rate of growth in the future due to an aging population and mature economy, Oʻahu will continue to maintain its prominence as the State's economic, political, and population center.

[1] The General Plan was previously amended in 1979, 1982, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, and 2002.

PREAMBLE

Purpose of the General Plan

The General Plan for the City and County of Honolulu, a requirement of the City Charter, is a written commitment by the City government to a future for the island of O‘ahu which it considers desirable and attainable. The Charter assigns the responsibility for the preparation of the General Plan and its revisions to the Department of Planning and Permitting. The General Plan and revisions are adopted by the Honolulu City Council as a resolution.

Under the Revised Charter of the City and County of Honolulu, Chapter 15, Section 6-1508, the General Plan shall set forth the City’s objectives and broad policies for the long-range development of the island. It shall contain statements of the general social, economic, environmental and design objectives to be achieved for the general welfare and prosperity of the people of O‘ahu and the most desirable population distribution and regional development pattern.

The General Plan is a two-fold document. First, it is a statement of the long-range physical, social, cultural, economic, environmental, and design objectives for the general welfare and prosperity of the people of O‘ahu. These objectives contain both statements of desirable conditions to be sought over the long run and statements of desirable conditions which can be achieved within an approximate 20-year time horizon. Second, the General Plan is a statement of broad policies which facilitate the attainment of the objectives therein.

The General Plan is a guide for all levels of government, private enterprise, neighborhood and citizen groups, organizations, and individual citizens. It is intended to guide land use and development decisions and to influence actions in 11 key areas:

(1) Population;
(2) Balanced economy;
(3) The natural environment and resource stewardship;
(4) Housing and communities;
(5) Transportation and utilities;
(6) Energy systems;
(7) Physical development and urban design;
(8) Public safety and community resilience;

(9) Health and education;

(10) Culture and recreation;

(11) Government operations and fiscal management.

Content of the General Plan

The 11 subject areas provide the framework for the City's expression of public policy concerning the needs of the people and the functions of government. The objectives and policies reflect the comprehensive planning process of the City addressing all aspects of the health, safety, and welfare of the people of O‘ahu.

In preparing the statement of objectives and policies, the equitable distribution of social benefits was held to be of paramount importance. It shall continue to be of paramount importance in the pursuit and implementation of these objectives and policies.

A future which is sustainable is also of great importance for an island community interested in the current and future well-being of its people. The principles of sustainability recognize that there are limits to the complex network of systems (environmental, economic and social) that define our lifestyles and overall well-being. A sustainable Honolulu means having the capacity to support the current generation’s basic resource needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. To do this, the City shall seek to find the appropriate balance and synthesis of the major elements of sustainability that are essential to the creation of a sustainable[2] place:

- Environmental protection;
- Economic health;
- Social equity.

As the 21st century continues to unfold, the necessary movement to foster sustainability will influence decisions about future land use, growth, and economic development on O‘ahu. Achieving sustainability requires recognizing the relationships and linkages between all resources within defined boundaries similar to the values of the traditional Native Hawaiian ahupua‘a land use management system that encourages stewardship, and compatible principles from contemporary watershed management. Sustainability in this context requires active conservation of the island’s limited natural resources and other basic resources, and consideration for the health of the environment and the

[2] See HRS § 226-108 Priority guidelines and principles to promote sustainability.

economy, in relation to the community's overall well-being. It also requires resilience in the face of the climate crisis, and forward-looking strategies to adapt and thrive, despite the challenges we encounter now and into the future. Objectives and policies that support the major elements of sustainability are interwoven into each of the 11 key areas of the General Plan.

Examples of what sustainability means in practice are:

- Direct action to adapt, mitigate, and respond to an ongoing climate crisis with resilience;
- Compact and mixed-use development patterns that encourage higher densities to conserve energy, resources, and prevent urban sprawl;
- Preservation and protection of agricultural, natural, cultural, and open space resources;
- Multi-modal transportation networks and rail transit-oriented developments to reduce automobile use;
- Efficient building design and technology to reduce water and energy consumption and pollution of all types;
- Greater public awareness of and participation in actions to reduce waste and excessive consumption;
- Increased participation and a broader scope of on-island recycling and waste stream reduction;
- Use of renewable energy sources to end dependence on imported fossil fuels to align with State and City climate and energy goals;
- Greater production and consumption of locally-grown food and locally produced products;
- Economic diversification that emphasizes the well-being of O'ahu's residents and is resilient to changes in global conditions;
- Awareness that the collective "social capital" and the aloha spirit within O'ahu's communities is vital to maintaining a strong and healthy society.

The 11 key areas designed to address these challenges and directly improve the quality of life for O'ahu residents are summarized in the following section.

POPULATION

The population objectives and policies encompass two distinct thrusts. The first is to provide for our existing and anticipated population in a manner that respects the limits of O'ahu's natural resources, protects the environment, and minimizes social, cultural, economic, and environmental disruptions. This includes the active management of tourism to prevent visitor impacts from overwhelming the quality of life for our island community. The second is to maintain a pattern of population distribution that will allow people to live, work, and play in harmony. To achieve these two aims, the City and County of Honolulu employs a policy of directed growth (See Chapter I. Objective B, Policy

4). A map at the end of Chapter I conceptually shows the development pattern on O‘ahu in relation to this policy. The distribution of residential population percentages in Objective B, Policy 4 and the associated map are not regulatory, but are guides to population growth for each DP and SCP area.

BALANCED ECONOMY

The objectives and policies for balanced economic activity attempt to address the needs for an adequate standard of living, an improved quality of life for residents and future generations, and a diversified economy that advances O‘ahu’s long-term sustainability. Critical issues include varied employment and advancement opportunities, living wage jobs, viability of both major industries and small businesses, the location of jobs, inclusion of flexible and remote work, and diversification of the economic base to ensure its resiliency to changes in global conditions. Policies address what government can do to provide, encourage, and promote economic opportunities, and reduce economic inequity for our residents. An innovative, sustainable, and technologically savvy economy that respects our unique traditions and cultural values will advance an equitable economic future.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP

The natural environment, next to the island’s people, is O‘ahu’s greatest asset. Protecting the island’s natural resources and environmental quality is essential to ensuring the long-term health and well-being of the community. O‘ahu’s array of biologically rich and diverse ecosystems, year-round temperate climate, beautiful mountains, beaches, scenic vistas, and freshwater and marine environments are enjoyed by all. However, these precious resources that are fundamental to O‘ahu’s lifestyle and economy are also adversely impacted by climate change, and in some cases the ill-effects of overuse. The City's policies seek to protect and enhance O‘ahu’s natural beauty and environment by increasing public awareness and appreciation, and by mitigating against the degradation of these assets. The objectives and policies recognize the importance of protecting the natural environment for current and future generations.

HOUSING AND COMMUNITIES

Obtaining decent, reasonably priced housing in safe and attractive neighborhoods has been a persistent problem for the residents of O‘ahu, and is a primary concern of the General Plan. This section recognizes the importance of diverse communities that are well-integrated with transportation, the surrounding land uses, and the natural environment, and that include housing and access to schools, services, amenities, and job opportunities.

The objectives and policies for housing seek to ensure a wide range of housing opportunities and choices and to increase the availability of affordable housing, including at the lowest income levels, and meet City and State affordability goals; to encourage higher-density housing via mixed-use and transit-oriented developments in rail station areas; to encourage infill housing where permitted; to increase the use of sustainable building designs and techniques; to reduce speculation in land and housing; and to address issues associated with homelessness so that all people have decent and stable housing options.

TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES

Moving quickly toward a safe, efficient, and cost-effective multi-modal transportation system that is not dependent on fossil fuels and generates far less greenhouse gas emissions is essential to the environment, economic prosperity, and quality of life. The cost of building and maintaining the various elements of a comprehensive transportation system to service the island is a major public investment. Coordinated planning of accessibility and circulation requirements and integration of the island's transportation network within existing and planned developments is important in the effective management of urban growth and in meeting the community's daily needs. The transportation objectives and policies address the need for a balanced ground transportation system that allows safe, comfortable and convenient travel for all users, including pedestrians, micro-mobility users, bicyclists, public transit riders, and motorists.

The airports and harbors are State facilities and are under State jurisdiction. The City's role is limited to align and regulate surrounding land uses, provide connectivity to these key facilities, and process certain needed permits.

Population growth results in increased demands for water, sewerage, recycling, and solid waste disposal services provided by government, as well as the communication, electricity, and other utility systems provided by the private sector. When meeting such needs, the social, economic, and environmental consequences must be carefully considered at all decision points.

Reliability, cost-effectiveness, and capacity are necessary attributes of a highly functioning utility system. In addition to emphasizing the importance of these attributes, the objectives and policies for utilities emphasize the need for efficient and dependable transmission and service, adequate supplies of water, and environmentally sound waste disposal systems. As Oahu toward a resource constrained future to be met with carbon-

neutral and zero waste goals, utilities will be critical partners in adopting sustainable practices.

ENERGY SYSTEMS

There is no more salient example of the direct impact of changing global conditions on an island community than the provision of energy and the attendant dangers of escalating global warming and the volatility of global energy supply chains. With more than 90 percent of O'ahu's electrical and transportation needs powered by imported fossil fuels, achieving energy self-sufficiency is a critical component of achieving sustainability. Our health and livability, even in the most urban area, directly depend on the health and integrity of natural ecosystems. Our island's achievement of 100 percent renewable energy and renewable transportation must include increasing the resilience of our energy grid, protecting agricultural productivity, enhancing community trust, and guarding against the most hazardous impacts of climate change. Policies have been revised to support net zero to net positive performance in the areas of energy, low carbon emissions, waste streams, all utilities, and food security.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN DESIGN

Physical development and urban design are concerned with the management of growth and the quality of life that occur within the various parts of the island. The objectives and policies in this area are concerned with the coordination of public facilities and land development, compatibility of land uses, and specification of certain land uses at particular locations. It also deals with creating active, vibrant communities linked not only physically but digitally, and through social media and other forms of technology to promote public participation in the planning process in ways that engage our increasingly digital society. New policies also emphasize the need to recognize and prepare for the current and even greater long-term impacts of climate change.

Urban design emphasis is contained in objectives to create and maintain attractive, meaningful, and stimulating environments, and to promote and enhance the social and physical character of O'ahu's older towns and neighborhoods. Given the population distribution reflected in the General Plan, it is intended that rural centers be allowed incremental growth over time, providing for generations to remain in their hometowns and maintain the economic viability of our rural and suburban communities.

The General Plan now also contains an objectives on climate change and sea level rise, and the continued need to plan for and mitigate associated impacts. It calls for all public and private organizations to prepare for problems caused by rises in sea level, rises in

groundwater levels, more frequent and severe storms, shifts in local rainfall patterns, increased flooding, and higher urban temperatures. The State and the City have adopted strategies and plans that guide the response to climate change.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Many of the City's services derive from the concern for the safety of the people. The prevention and control of crime and maintenance of public order are one aspect of public safety. The City's policies reflect the roles of the citizen, and the City, State, and federal governments in providing for the safety of residents and visitors. Another aspect deals with the protection of people and property from natural disasters and other emergencies, traffic and fire hazards, and other unsafe conditions. This includes creating resilient, disaster-ready communities that are mentally and physically prepared for disasters and environmental stressors including those driven by climate change.

HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Public health and health care services are a joint State, City, and private sector responsibility. The City provides ambulance services, regulates hospital structures, helps to enforce the State health code, and promotes healthy lifestyles. New policies promote active lifestyles, enhance personal health, and support age-friendly cities so that people of all ages and abilities can thrive.

Objectives and policies for education call for a wide range of educational opportunities, development of employable skills, efficient use of facilities and appropriate facility location, and the promotion of Honolulu as a center for higher education in the Pacific. A new education policy also calls for recognizing Honolulu's status as an international Pacific crossroads, and another encourages outdoor learning opportunities and venues that reflect Oʻahu's unique natural environment and Native Hawaiian culture.

CULTURE AND RECREATION

Preservation and enhancement of Hawaiʻi's multiethnic culture will be achieved through policies that encourage and respect the Native Hawaiian culture and its vital influence on the way of life on Oʻahu; recognize unique local cultures, values and traditions; prioritize equity for historically marginalized groups; protect and enhance cultural, historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and artifacts; and promote the living arts and culture of our multi-cultural heritage. The City also recognizes the importance of providing adequate park space and facilities to meet changing demand.

Objectives and policies encourage visual and performing arts and the provision of a wide range of recreational facilities and services that are readily available to residents and visitors. New policies also call for using our unique natural environment in a responsible way for cultural events and activities, and for creating and promoting recreational venues for all to enjoy from kūpuna to keiki, and kama‘āina to malihini.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT

The objectives and policies in the first ten key areas rely on a well-run, transparent, and resourceful City government. Increased efficiency, effectiveness, responsiveness, and fiscal responsibility in carrying out the functions of City government are crucial to the City's ability to successfully fulfill its many duties. In an age of increased technology, automation, and citizen engagement, government operations must evolve to become more open and transparent, embrace crowd-sourcing, and collaborate with communities while also delivering services quickly and ensuring integrity. Increasing challenges require more nimble systems that are able to quickly adapt and adjust. Revenue mechanisms to support these operations should ensure social and economic equity, encourage sustainability, and be aligned to support the first ten key areas.

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands

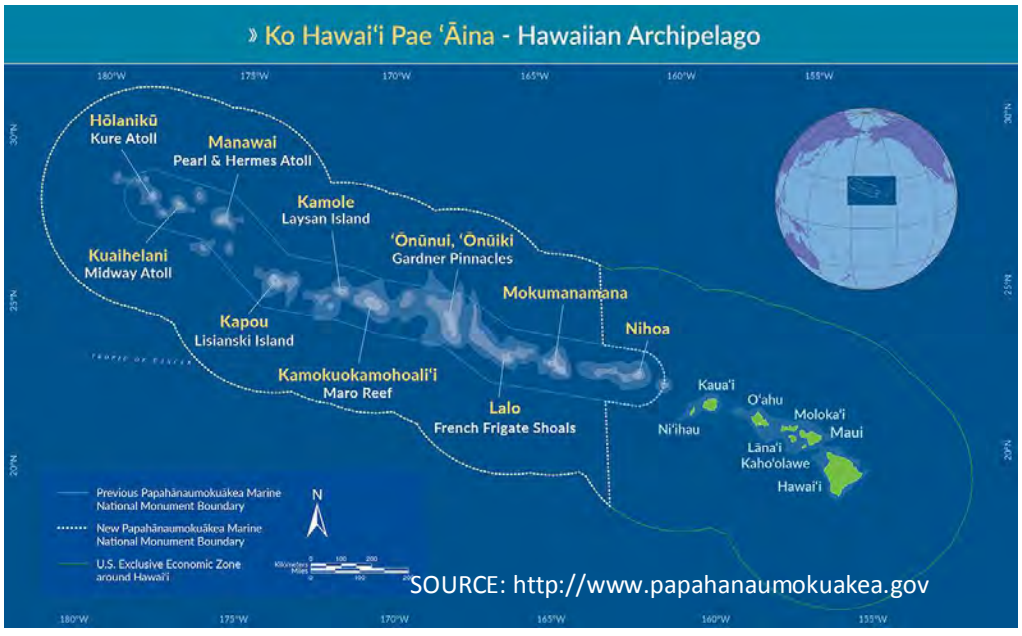
The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are a chain of small islands, atolls, reefs and shoals stretching for more than 1,000 miles northwest beyond the main Hawaiian Islands. This group begins approximately 130 miles (about 110 nautical miles) northwest of Ni‘ihau, the westernmost island of the main Hawaiian Islands. According to the Hawai‘i Revised Statutes, those islands extending northwest from Nīhoa to Kure Atoll, except for the Midway Islands, are part of the City and County of Honolulu. The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are largely uninhabited and are valued for an abundance of ecological and cultural resources, including approximately 5,000 square miles of healthy coral reefs, habitats for a variety of federally protected species, Native Hawaiian archaeological artifacts and cultural sites, and World War II-related military sites.

The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands were designated a Marine National monument in 2006 (Presidential Proclamation 8031, June 15, 2006). Expressly created to protect an exceptional array of natural and cultural resources, the monument was officially given its Hawaiian name—Papahānaumokuākea, meaning "a sacred area from which all life springs"—in 2007 (Presidential Proclamation 8112, February 28, 2007). The monument was inscribed as a mixed natural and cultural World Heritage site in 2010 by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

Expansion of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument was approved in 2016, extending the protected conservation area from 139,797 square miles to 582,578 square miles. Encompassing an area nearly the size of the Gulf of Mexico, the monument is recognized as one of the largest contiguous, fully protected conservation areas under the U.S. flag, and one of the largest conservation areas in the world.

Both the federal government and the State of Hawai'i exercise management jurisdiction over the islands and waters of Papahānaumokuākea. Papahānaumokuākea incorporates the Federal Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve, the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge, the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, the State Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine Refuge, and the Kure Atoll State Wildlife Sanctuary. All of the subject islands and archipelagic waters within the State of Hawai'i are also included in the State Land Use Conservation District and, thus, are subject to State regulation and management in the absence of federal jurisdiction.

Figure 2. Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument



In the event that any jurisdictional responsibilities relating to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are transferred to the City and County of Honolulu, the City will need to review and, if necessary, amend the objectives and policies of the General Plan, as well as other pertinent plans and programs, in terms of their adequacy in addressing these responsibilities.

Other Offshore Islands and Marine Waters

All offshore islands and marine waters within three nautical miles of the Oʻahu coastline are considered part of the City and County of Honolulu in terms of the applicability of the objectives and policies in this General Plan. Although most of these islands, as well as Oʻahu's coastal marine waters, are included in the State Land Use Conservation District and, thus, are beyond the effective jurisdiction of the City and County of Honolulu, they may be included in DPs and SCPs as appropriate.

Role of the City Government

The City government will implement the policies contained in the General Plan through ordinances and resolutions as well as through rules and regulations. Also essential to policy implementation are the City's annual budget and six-year capital-improvement program, both of which should be consistent with the objectives and policies of the General Plan, especially with regard to long-term commitments of funding.

The City government is not alone in determining the general welfare of the people of Oʻahu. The State and federal governments, too, have an important influence on the quality of life of the community. The City recognizes the need for close cooperation among the various levels of government and promoting the objectives of the General Plan when acting in concert with State and federal partners.

Citizen Participation

Individual citizens and community groups should participate freely to help bring about the success of the General Plan. Indeed, in a democratic society they have a responsibility to express their concerns to the City government and to work constantly for more effective government action. Residents of the City are encouraged to democratically and meaningfully participate in the determination of the direction and quality of future growth on Oʻahu through the City's Neighborhood Board system, community organizations, and associations.

The Neighborhood Board system established by the City provides a forum for community oversight and recommendations on government actions affecting the individual Neighborhood Board area, the region, or the island. The Neighborhood Boards represent a valuable means of encouraging and formally maintaining strong citizen participation in all parts of the island. The boards participate in the City planning process, solicit the input of other neighborhood groups and residents, and identify the concerns of the areas they represent, based on the powers, duties, and functions outlined in the Neighborhood Plan filed with the City Clerk. As set forth in the Neighborhood Plan (Section 1-7.1), the boards maintain various duties to support the General Plan, such as reviewing and making recommendations on the General Plan, monitoring and evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of the government's delivery of services to citizens, and assisting in advocating residents' interests to the local government. As community representatives, the boards can help monitor the progress being made towards achieving General Plan objectives and policies. The government also needs to engage its citizens in new, evolving ways to maximize participation, including social media and other digital platforms.

Most planning issues have impacts which extend beyond the boundaries of neighborhoods. Regular planning forums for the discussion of regional and islandwide issues are an important part of the citizen participation process.

Implementation

By itself, the General Plan cannot bring about all of the changes and improvements that the City government considers to be desirable and attainable. It is, by design, a broad policy document to establish a comprehensive vision for the City and County of Honolulu and to identify a coherent set of guidelines, values, and principles that may be used in developing more specialized plans, programs, and legislation for guiding O'ahu's future.

The Development Plans (DPs) and Sustainable Community Plans (SCPs), according to the City Charter, are "conceptual schemes" that describe "the desired urban character and the significant natural, scenic and cultural resources" within a region (Revised Charter of Honolulu Sec. 6-1509). They are a tool for implementing the objectives and policies of the General Plan, serving as a policy guide for the City's more detailed zoning regulations, and public and private sector investment decisions. The DPs and SCPs provide for land use and public facilities planning as well as indicate the sequence in which development will occur. They must implement and accomplish the objectives and policies of the General Plan.

The DPs and SCPs contain standards and principles with respect to land uses, statements of urban design principles and controls, and priorities for coordination of development. The City Council adopts DPs and SCPs and amendments thereto by ordinance. These plans should not, however, be confused with zoning ordinances, which will continue to regulate the use of land within clearly demarcated zones and set detailed standards for the height, bulk, and location of buildings.

In addition to zoning ordinances, the functional plans and programs of the City agencies must conform to the General Plan and implement the DPs and SCPs. This will ensure that the provision of City services is in accord with the General Plan's objectives, policies, and provisions contained in the lower tiers of plans. Similarly, State Functional Plans and the General Plan are to be mutually consistent, as per the Hawai‘i State Planning Act.

Implementation of the General Plan also occurs through the budgetary responsibilities of government. The budget process or function is closely intertwined with the planning process of the City. It involves developing the yearly operating budget and the projected capital improvement program budget. Both documents represent the final step in the comprehensive planning process relating the long-range objectives and policies of the City's General Plan to the specific uses of public revenues. To ensure the implementation of the General Plan, the City budget and programs must comply with the purposes of the General Plan and implement applicable provisions of the DPs and SCPs.

The City government is not the only entity responsible for the general welfare of the residents of O‘ahu. The State and federal governments also have an important influence on the life of the community, with responsibilities that include the freeway system, public health and education, criminal justice, natural and cultural resource management, environmental protection, and disaster preparedness. In addition, the private sector contributes significantly to O‘ahu’s economy as the primary leaders in development, construction, and health care industries, thereby providing goods, services, and employment for many residents. The City recognizes the need for close collaboration among the public and private sectors in order to meet the objectives of the General Plan.

Amendments

For the General Plan to fulfill its purpose of providing overall guidance to the actions of government, private enterprise, and individual citizens across a broad spectrum of concerns, it must become neither a rigid nor an obsolete document. To keep the General Plan flexible and up-to-date, its objectives and policies must be subject to change over time in response to changes in residents’ concerns, new approaches, opportunities for

addressing those concerns, and changes in the basic assumptions underlying the objectives and policies. One means of accomplishing this is provided by the City Charter which directs the Director of Planning and Permitting to undertake a comprehensive review of the General Plan at least once every ten years for Council consideration. More importantly, however, the City Council may amend or revise the General Plan whenever it deems necessary to ensure relevance and address changing conditions.

Emphasis should be placed on reevaluating and amending selected General Plan objectives and policies as problems and issues arise. The City government should develop means for identifying emerging problems and issues and evaluating their effect on the concerns of the people of O‘ahu as expressed in the General Plan. Such an ongoing process would provide a basis for the Director of Planning and Permitting to initiate timely proposals to amend the General Plan in response to changing public concerns.

One of the key assumptions underlying many of the General Plan objectives and policies is anticipated future population growth for O‘ahu as projected by the State Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT). Consequently, whenever DBEDT revises its population projections for O‘ahu, the objectives and policies of the General Plan will be re-evaluated in light of the new projections, and amendments will be proposed as may be appropriate.

Interpretation

Conflicts which may arise regarding the interpretation or prioritization of any of the objectives and policies of the General Plan will be resolved by the City Council.

The City’s directed growth policy is stated in Chapter I (Population), Objective B. Policies 1 through 3 define the growth policy, and Policy 4 illustrates it. Policy 4 is intended to guide the preparation and amendment of development plans by providing a population distribution outcome that is consistent with the directed growth policy.

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I.POPULATION



Objective A

To plan for anticipated population in a manner that acknowledges the limits of O‘ahu’s natural resources, protects the environment, and minimizes social, cultural, and economic disruptions.

Policy 1

Allocate efficiently the money and resources of the City in order to meet the needs of O‘ahu's current and future population.

Policy 2

Provide adequate support facilities to accommodate future numbers of visitors to O‘ahu while seeking to minimize disruption to residents and protect the natural environment.

Policy 3

Seek a balanced pace of physical development in harmony with the City's environmental, social, cultural, and economic goals by effecting and enforcing City regulations.

Policy 4

Establish geographic growth boundaries to accommodate future population growth while at the same time protecting valuable agricultural lands, environmental resources, and open space.

Policy 5

Support family planning and social equity.

Objective B

To establish a pattern of population distribution that will allow the people of O‘ahu to live, work and play in harmony.

Policy 1

Facilitate the full development of the primary urban center through higher-density redevelopment and the provision of adequate infrastructure.

Policy 2

Encourage development within the secondary urban center at Kapolei and the ‘Ewa and Central O‘ahu urban-fringe areas to relieve developmental pressures in the remaining urban-fringe and rural areas and to meet housing needs not readily provided in the primary urban center.

Policy 3

Manage land use and development in the urban-fringe and rural areas so that:

a. Development is contained within growth boundaries; and
b. Population densities in all areas remain consistent with the character, culture, and environmental qualities desired for each community.

Policy 4

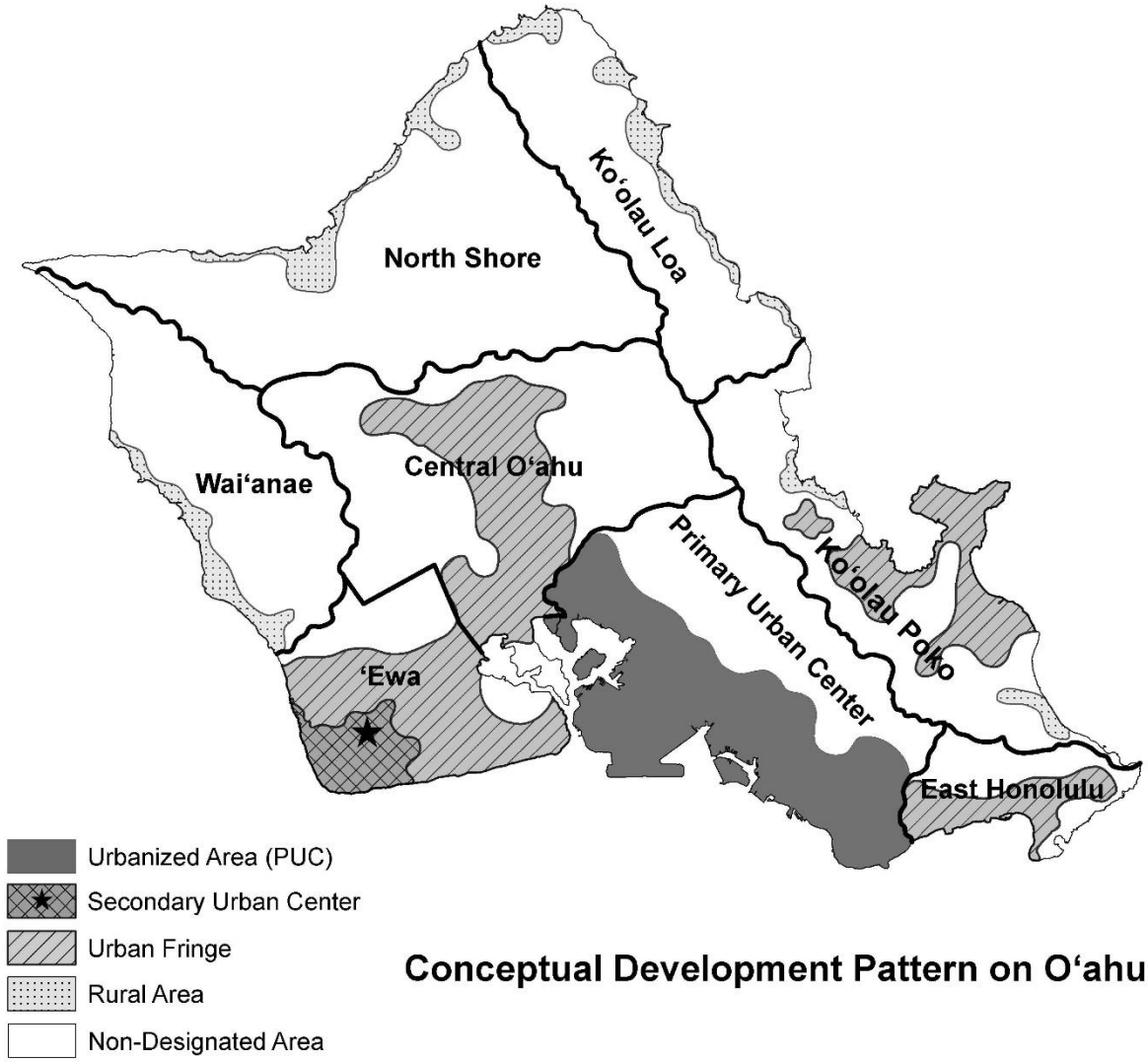
Direct growth according to Policies 1, 2, and 3 above by providing development capacity and needed infrastructure to support a distribution of O‘ahu's resident population that is consistent with the following table:

Table 1. Distribution of Residential Population

Location	*% Distribution of 2040 Oahu Population**
Policy 1 Area:	
Primary Urban Center	43%
Policy 2 Areas:	
‘Ewa	16%
Central O‘ahu	18%
Policy 3 Areas:	
East Honolulu	5%
Ko‘olau Poko	10%
Ko‘olau Loa	1%
North Shore	2%
Wai‘anae	5%
	100.0%

* O‘ahu’s population is based on DBEDT’s latest population projections. The percent share for each DP area is an approximation derived through rounding.

Figure 3. Conceptual Development Pattern on O‘ahu



The diagram above is for illustrative purposes only.

**Revised, November 2021*

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II. BALANCED ECONOMY



Objective A

To promote diversified economic opportunities that enable all the people of O‘ahu to attain meaningful employment and a decent standard of living.

Policy 1

Support a strong, diverse, and dynamic economic base that protects the natural environment and is resilient to changes in global conditions.

Policy 2

Encourage the viability of businesses and industries, including support for small businesses, which contribute to the economic and social well-being of O‘ahu residents.

Policy 3

Pursue opportunities to grow and strategically develop non-polluting industries such as healthcare, agriculture, renewable energy, and technology in appropriate locations that contribute to O‘ahu’s long-term environmental, economic, and social sustainability.

Policy 4

Support entrepreneurship and innovation through creative efforts such as partnerships with businesses and non-profit organizations, and by encouraging complementary policies that support access to capital markets.

Policy 5

Foster a healthy business climate by streamlining regulatory processes to be transparent, predictable, and efficient.

Policy 6
Encourage the development of local, national, and world markets for the products of O‘ahu-based industries.

Policy 7
Explore and encourage alternate economic models that reflect traditional cultural values and improve economic resilience, i.e., subsistence, barter and a culture of reciprocity and sharing.

Objective B
To maintain a successful visitor industry that creates living wage employment, enhances quality of life, and actively supports our unique sense of place, natural beauty, Native Hawaiian culture, and multi-cultural heritage.

Policy 1
Encourage the visitor industry to support the quality of the visitor experience, the economic and social well-being of communities, the environment, and the quality of life of residents.

Policy 2
Respect and emphasize the value that Native Hawaiian culture, its cultural practitioners, and other established ethnic traditions bring to enrich the visitor experience and appreciation for island heritage, culture, and values.

Policy 3
Guide the development and operation of visitor accommodations and attractions in a manner that avoids unsustainable increases in the cost of providing public services and infrastructure, and that respects existing lifestyles, cultural practices, and natural, cultural, and historic resources.

Policy 4
Partner with the private sector to support the long-term viability of Waikīkī as a world-class visitor destination and as O‘ahu's primary resort area, and to support adequate adaptation strategies against climate change impacts.

Policy 5
Provide related public expenditures for rural and urban-fringe areas that are highly impacted by the visitor industry.

Policy 6
Provide for a high-quality, livable, and safe environment for visitors and residents in Waikīkī, and support measures to ensure visitors’ and residents’ safety in all areas of O‘ahu.

Policy 7
Concentrate on the quality of the visitor experience in Waikīkī, rather than on development densities.

Policy 8
Facilitate the development of the following secondary resort areas: Ko ʻOlina, Turtle Bay, Hoakalei, and Mākaha Valley in a manner that respects existing lifestyles and the natural environment.

Policy 9
Preserve scenic qualities of Oʻahu for residents and visitors alike.

Policy 10
Encourage physical improvements, social services, and cultural programs that contribute to a high-quality visitor experience, while seeking financial support of these improvements from the visitor industry.

Objective C
To ensure the long-term viability, continued productivity, and sustainability of agriculture on Oʻahu.

Policy 1
Foster a positive business climate for agricultural enterprises of all sizes, as well as innovative approaches to farming as a business, to ensure the continuation of agriculture as an important component of Oʻahu's economy.

Policy 2
Support agricultural diversification to strengthen the agricultural industry and make more locally grown food available for local consumption.

Policy 3
Foster market opportunities and increased consumer demand for safe, locally grown, fresh, processed, and value-added agricultural products.

Policy 4
Streamline the implementation of regulations to enhance a producer's ability to develop, market, and distribute locally grown food and products.

Policy 5
Identify the economic benefits of local food production for local markets. Provide economic incentives to encourage local food production and sustainability, and encourage agricultural and aquaculture occupations.

Policy 6
Promote small-scale farming activities and other operations, such as truck farming, flower growing, aquaculture, livestock production, taro growing, subsistence farms, and community gardens.

Policy 7
Encourage landowners to actively use agricultural lands for agricultural purposes, and to pursue the long-term preservation of agricultural land with high productivity potential for agricultural production.

Policy 8
Encourage sustainable agricultural production to coexist on lands with renewable energy generation.

Policy 9
Prohibit the urbanization of agricultural land located outside the City's growth boundaries.

Policy 10
Support and encourage technologies and agricultural practices that conserve and protect water, soil, air quality, and drainage areas, reduce carbon emissions, and promote public health and safety.

Policy 11
Support and encourage the availability and use of non-potable water for irrigation, where feasible.

Policy 12
Provide plans, incentives, and strategies to ensure the affordability of agricultural land for farmers.

Policy 13
Encourage both public and private investments to improve and expand agricultural infrastructure, such as irrigation systems, agricultural processing centers, and distribution networks.

Policy 14
Promote farming as a desirable and fulfilling occupation by encouraging agricultural education and training programs and by raising public awareness and appreciation for agriculture.

Policy 15
Protect the right to farm by enforcing right-to-farm laws, enacting policies to protect agricultural operations, and imposing meaningful buffer zones.

Policy 16
Seek ways to discourage agricultural theft and vandalism.

Policy 17
Recognize the scenic value of agricultural lands as an open-space resource and amenity.

Objective D

To use the economic resources of the sea in a sustainable manner.

Policy 1

Encourage the fishing industry to maintain its viability at a level that does not degrade or damage marine ecosystems.

Policy 2

Encourage the ongoing development of aquaculture, ocean research, and other ocean-related industries.

Policy 3

Encourage the expansion of ocean recreation activities for residents and visitors that are operated in a sustainable manner.

Objective E

To ensure meaningful employment and economic equity.

Policy 1

Support public and private training and employment programs to prepare residents for existing and future jobs, including those for historically marginalized communities.

Policy 2

Make full use of State and federal employment and training programs.

Policy 3

Encourage the provision of retraining programs for workers in industries with planned reductions in their labor force.

Policy 4

Identify emerging industries, encourage investments needed to support the industries, and develop a skilled workforce in these fields.

Objective F

To maintain federal programs and economic activity on O‘ahu consistent with the City’s infrastructure and environmental goals.

Policy 1

Take full advantage of federal programs and grants that contribute to the economic, social, cultural, and environmental well-being of O‘ahu's residents.

Policy 2

Encourage the federal government to pay for the cost of public services used by federal agencies.

Policy 3
Encourage the federal government to lease new facilities rather than construct them on tax-exempt public land.

Policy 4
Encourage the federal government to purchase locally all needed services and supplies which are available on O‘ahu.

Policy 5
Encourage the continuation of a high level of military-related employment both on and off base in the Hickam-Pearl Harbor, Wahiawā, Kailua-Kāne‘ohe, and ‘Ewa areas.

Objective G
To bring about orderly economic growth on O‘ahu.

Policy 1
Concentrate economic activity and government services in the primary urban center and in the secondary urban center at Kapolei.

Policy 2
Advance the equitable distribution of City capital spending, employment opportunities, infrastructure investments, and other benefits throughout communities based on need and regardless of income level. Allow infrastructure and business activity in urban fringe areas appropriate to population needs.

Policy 3
Maintain sufficient land in appropriately located commercial and industrial areas to support a favorable business climate on O‘ahu.

III. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP



Objective A

To protect and preserve the natural environment.

Policy 1

Protect O‘ahu's natural environment, especially the shoreline, valleys, ridges, watershed areas, and wetlands from incompatible development.

Policy 2

Seek the restoration of environmentally damaged areas and natural resources.

Policy 3

Preserve, protect, and restore stream flows and stream habitats to support aquatic and environmental processes and riparian, scenic, recreational, and Native Hawaiian cultural resources.

Policy 4

Require development projects to give due consideration to natural features and hazards such as slope, inland and coastal erosion, flood hazards, water-recharge areas, and existing vegetation, as well as to plan for coastal hazards that threaten life and property.

Policy 5

Require sufficient setbacks from O‘ahu’s shorelines to protect life and property, preserve natural shoreline areas and sandy beaches, and minimize the future need for protective structures or relocation of structures.

Policy 6
Design and maintain surface drainage and flood-control systems in a manner which will help preserve natural and cultural resources.

Policy 7
Protect the natural environment from damaging levels of air, water, carbon, and noise pollution.

Policy 8
Protect plants, birds, and other animals that are unique to the State of Hawai‘i and O‘ahu, and protect their habitats.

Policy 9
Increase tree canopy and ensure its integration into new developments, and protect significant trees on public and private lands.

Policy 10
Increase public awareness, appreciation, and protection of O‘ahu's land, air, and water resources.

Policy 11
Support the State and federal governments in the protection of the unique environmental, marine, cultural and wildlife assets of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

Policy 12
Plan, prepare for, and mitigate the impacts of climate change on the natural environment, including strategies of adaptation.

Objective B
To preserve and enhance natural landmarks and scenic views of O‘ahu for the benefit of both residents and visitors as well as future generations.

Policy 1
Protect the Island's significant natural resources: its mountains and craters; forests and watershed areas; wetlands, rivers, and streams; shorelines, fishponds, and bays; and reefs and offshore islands.

Policy 2
Protect O‘ahu's scenic views, especially those seen from highly developed and heavily traveled areas.

Policy 3
Locate and design public facilities, infrastructure and utilities to minimize the obstruction of scenic views.

Policy 4

Protect and expand public access to the natural and coastal environment for recreational, educational, and cultural purposes, and maintain access in a way that does not damage natural, historic, or cultural resources.

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IV. HOUSING AND COMMUNITIES



Objective A

To ensure a balanced mix of housing opportunities and choices for all residents at prices they can afford.

Policy 1

Support programs, policies, and strategies that will provide decent and affordable homes for local residents, especially those in the lowest income brackets.

Policy 2

Streamline approval and permit procedures, in a transparent manner, for housing and other development projects.

Policy 3

Encourage innovative residential developments that result in lower costs, sustainable use of resources, more efficient use of land and infrastructure, greater convenience and privacy, and a distinct community identity.

Policy 4

Support and encourage programs to maintain and improve the condition of existing housing.

Policy 5

Make full use of government programs that provide assistance for low- and moderate-income renters and homebuyers.

Policy 6

Maximize local funding programs available for affordable housing.

Policy 7
Provide financial and other incentives to encourage the private sector to build homes for low- and moderate-income residents.

Policy 8
Encourage and participate in joint public-private development of low- and moderate-income housing.

Policy 9
Encourage the replacement of low- and moderate-income housing in areas which are being redeveloped at higher densities.

Policy 10
Promote the design and construction of dwellings which take advantage of O‘ahu's year-round moderate climate and use other sustainable design techniques.

Policy 11
Encourage the construction of affordable homes within established low-density and rural communities by such means as ‘ohana units, duplex dwellings, and cluster development that embraces the ‘ohana concept by maintaining multi-generational proximity for local families.

Policy 12
Promote higher-density, mixed-use development where appropriate, including rail transit-oriented development, to increase the supply of affordable and market housing in convenient proximity to jobs, schools, shops, and public transit.

Policy 13
Encourage the production and maintenance of affordable rental housing.

Policy 14
Encourage the provision of affordable housing designed for the elderly and people with disabilities in locations convenient to critical services and to public transit.

Policy 15
Encourage equitable relationships between landowners and leaseholders, between landlords and tenants, and between condominium developers and owners.

Policy 16
Support collaborative partnerships that work toward immediate solutions to house and service homeless populations and also toward long-term strategies to prevent and eliminate homelessness.

Policy 17
Support programs to address all facets of homelessness, so that every homeless person has a place to stay, along with the infrastructure and support services that are needed.

Objective B

To minimize speculation in land and housing.

Policy 1

Encourage the State government to coordinate its urban-area designations with the developmental policies of the City.

Policy 2

Discourage speculation in lands outside of areas planned for urban use, reduce the prevalence of vacant dwelling units, and reduce the use of residential dwelling units for short-term vacation rentals.

Policy 3

Seek public benefits from increases in the value of land owing to City and State developmental policies and decisions.

Policy 4

Require government-assisted housing to be delivered to qualified purchasers and renters.

Policy 5

Ensure that owners of housing properties, including government-subsidized housing, maintain housing affordability over the long term.

Objective C

To provide residents with a choice of living environments that are reasonably close to employment, schools, recreation, and commercial centers, and that are adequately served by transportation networks and public utilities.

Policy 1

Ensure that residential developments offer affordable housing to people of different income levels and to families of various sizes to alleviate the existing condition of overcrowding.

Policy 2

Encourage the fair distribution of low- and moderate-income housing throughout the island.

Policy 3

Encourage the co-location of residential development and employment centers with commercial, educational, social, and recreational amenities in the development of desirable communities.

Policy 4

Encourage residential development in suburban areas where existing roads, utilities, and other community facilities are not being used to capacity, and in urban areas where higher densities may be readily accommodated.

Policy 5
Support mixed-use development and higher-density redevelopment in areas surrounding rail transit stations.

Policy 6
Discourage residential development in areas where the topography makes construction difficult or hazardous, where sea level rise and flooding are a hazard, and where providing and maintaining roads, utilities, and other facilities would be extremely costly or environmentally damaging.

Policy 7
Encourage public and private investments in older communities as needed to keep the communities vibrant and livable.

Policy 8
Encourage the military to provide housing for active duty personnel and their families on military bases and in areas turned over to military housing contractors.

V. TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES



Photo: HART

Objective A

To create a multi-modal transportation system that moves people and goods safely, efficiently, and at a reasonable cost and minimizes fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions; serves all users, including limited income, elderly, and disabled populations; and is integrated with existing and planned development.

Policy 1

Develop a comprehensive, well-connected and integrated ground transportation system that reduces carbon emissions and enables safe, comfortable and convenient travel for all users, including motorists, pedestrians, bicyclists, and public transportation users of all ages and abilities.

Policy 2

Provide multi-modal transportation services to people living within the ʻEwa, Central Oʻahu, and Pearl City-Hawaiʻi Kai corridors primarily through a mass transit system including exclusive right-of-way rail transit and feeder-bus components as well as through the existing highway system.

Policy 3

Provide multi-modal transportation services outside the ʻEwa, Central Oʻahu, and Pearl City-Hawaiʻi Kai corridors primarily through a system of express- and feeder-buses as well as through the highway system with limited to moderate improvements sufficient to meet the needs of the communities being served.

Policy 4
Work with the State to ensure adequate and safe access for communities served by O‘ahu's coastal highway system, and to plan for the relocation of highways and roads subject to sea level rise away from coastlines.

Policy 5
Support the rail transit system as the transportation spine for the urban core, with links to the airport and maritime terminals, which will work together with other alternative modes of transit and transit-oriented development to reduce automobile dependency and increase multi-modal travel.

Policy 6
Support the development of transportation plans, programs, and facilities that are based on Complete Streets features. Maintain and improve road, bicycle, pedestrian, and micro-mobility facilities in existing communities to eliminate unsafe conditions.

Policy 7
Design street networks to incorporate greater roadway and pathway connectivity.

Policy 8
Make transportation services safe and accessible to people with limited mobility: the young, elderly, disabled, and those with limited incomes.

Policy 9
Consider environmental, social, cultural, and climate change and natural hazard impacts, as well as construction and operating costs, as important factors in planning transportation system improvements.

Policy 10
Reduce traffic congestion and maximize the efficient use of transportation resources by pursuing transportation demand management strategies such as carpooling, telecommuting, flexible work schedules, and incentives to use alternative travel modes.

Policy 11
Enhance pedestrian-friendly and bicycle-friendly travel via public and private programs and improvements.

Policy 12
Maintain separate aviation facilities for general aviation operations to supplement the capacity of the Daniel K. Inouye International Airport.

Policy 13
Support improvements to Kalaeloa Barbers Point Harbor as O‘ahu’s second deep-water harbor.

Policy 14
Support the operation, maintenance and improvement of Honolulu Harbor as O‘ahu’s primary cargo and ocean transportation hub.

Policy 15
Advance the transition to electric and alternative fuel infrastructure to provide adequate and accessible charging spaces and renewal fueling stations for ground transportation on O‘ahu.

Objective B
Provide an adequate supply of water and environmentally sound systems of waste disposal for O‘ahu’s existing population and for future generations, and support a one water approach that uses and manages freshwater, wastewater, and stormwater resources in an integrated manner.

Policy 1
Develop and maintain an adequate, safe, and reliable supply of fresh water in a cost-effective way that supports the long-term sustainability of the resource and considers the impacts of climate change.

Policy 2
Help to develop and maintain an adequate, safe, and reliable supply of water for agricultural and industrial needs in a resource-integrated and cost-effective way that supports the long-term health of the resource.

Policy 3
Use technologies that provide water, waste disposal, and recycling services at a reasonable cost and in a manner that addresses environmental and community impacts.

Policy 4
Encourage the increased availability and use of recycled or brackish water to meet non-potable demands.

Policy 5
Pursue strategies and programs to reduce the per capita consumption of water and the per capita production of waste.

Policy 6
Provide safe, reliable, efficient, and environmentally sound waste-collection, waste-disposal, and recycling services that consider the near- and long-term impacts of climate change during the siting and construction of new facilities.

Policy 7
Pursue programs to expand on-island recycling and resource recovery from O‘ahu’s solid-waste and wastewater streams.

Policy 8
Support initiatives that educate the community about the importance of conserving resources and reducing waste streams through reduction, reuse, and recycling.

Policy 9
Require the safe use and disposal of hazardous materials.

Objective C
To ensure reliable, cost-effective, and responsive service for all utilities with equitable access for residents.

Policy 1
Maintain and upgrade utility systems in order to avoid major breakdowns and service interruptions.

Policy 2
Provide improvements to utilities in existing neighborhoods to reduce substandard conditions, and increase resilience to use fluctuations, natural hazards, extreme weather, and other climate impacts.

Policy 3
Facilitate timely and orderly upgrades and expansions of utility systems.

Policy 4
Increase the efficiency of public-serving utilities by encouraging a mixture of uses with peak periods of demand aligning with the availability of resources.

Objective D
To maintain transportation and utility systems which support O‘ahu as a desirable place to live and visit.

Policy 1
Provide adequate resources to ensure the maintenance and improvement of transportation systems and utilities.

Policy 2
Evaluate the social, cultural, economic, and environmental impact of additions to the transportation and utility systems before they are constructed.

Policy 3
Require the installation of underground utility lines wherever feasible.

Policy 4
Seek improved taxing powers for the City in order to provide a more equitable means of financing transportation and utility services.

Policy 5

Evaluate impacts of sea level rise on existing public infrastructure, especially sewage treatment plants, roads, and other public and private utilities located along or near O‘ahu’s coastal areas, and avoid the placement of future public infrastructure in threatened areas.

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VI. ENERGY SYSTEMS



Objective A

To increase energy self-sufficiency through renewable energy and maintain an efficient, reliable, resilient, and cost-efficient energy system.

Policy 1

Encourage the implementation of a comprehensive plan to guide and coordinate energy conservation and renewable energy development and utilization programs.

Policy 2

Support and encourage programs and projects, including economic incentives, regulatory measures, and educational efforts, and seek to eliminate O‘ahu's dependence on fossil fuels.

Policy 3

Ensure access to an adequate reserve of fuel and energy supplies to aid disaster response and recovery.

Policy 4

Support the increased use of solid waste energy recovery and other biomass energy conversion systems.

Policy 5

Support and participate in research, development, demonstration, commercialization, and optimization programs aimed at developing cost-effective and environmentally sound renewable energy supplies.

Policy 6
Support State and federal initiatives to utilize renewable energy sources.

Policy 7
Manage resources and development of communities in line with long-term efficiency and sustainability goals and targets in the areas of energy, carbon emissions, waste streams, all utilities, and food security.

Policy 8
Encourage and equitably incentivize the use of commercially available renewable energy systems in public facilities, institutions, residences, and business developments.

Policy 9
Consider health, safety, environmental, cultural, and aesthetic impacts, as well as resource limitations, land use patterns, and relative costs in all major decisions on renewable energy.

Policy 10
Work closely with the State and federal governments in the formulation and implementation of all City energy-related programs and regulations, including updating building energy codes.

Objective B
To conserve energy through the more efficient management of its use and through more energy-efficient technologies.

Policy 1
Ensure that the efficient use of energy is a primary factor in the preparation and administration of land use plans and regulations.

Policy 2
Provide incentives and, where appropriate, mandatory controls to achieve energy-efficient and sustainable siting and design of new developments. Support the increased use of nationally recognized energy efficiency and resource conservation rating and certification systems.

Policy 3
Provide incentives and, where appropriate, mandatory controls to reduce energy consumption in existing buildings and outdoor facilities, and in design and construction practices.

Policy 4
Promote the development of a multi-modal transportation system that minimizes and seeks to eliminate fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

Policy 5
Encourage the implementation of an adaptable and reliable electrical grid, energy transmission, energy storage, microgrids, and energy generation technologies.

Policy 6
Support the availability and use of energy efficient vehicles, especially hybrid, fuel cell, and pure electrical vehicles.

Objective C
To foster an ethic of energy conservation that inspires residents to engage in sustainable practices.

Policy 1
Provide citizens with the information they need to fully understand severe climate change, supply chain issues, costs, security, and other issues associated with O‘ahu's dependence on imported fossil fuels.

Policy 2
Increase consumer awareness of available renewable energy sources and their costs and benefits.

Policy 3
Provide information concerning the impact of public and private decisions on future energy generation, transmission, storage, and use.

Policy 4
Provide communities with timely, relevant, and accurate information concerning renewable energy facilities proposed in their area, and ensure adequate buffer zones required for health or safety.

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VII. PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN DESIGN



Objective A

To coordinate changes in the physical environment of O‘ahu to ensure that all new developments are timely, well-designed, and appropriate for the areas in which they will be located.

Policy 1

Provide infrastructure improvements to serve new growth areas, redevelopment areas, and areas with badly deteriorating infrastructure.

Policy 2

Coordinate the location and timing of new development with the availability of adequate water supply, sewage treatment, drainage, transportation, and other public facilities and services.

Policy 3

Require new developments to provide or pay the cost of all essential community services, including roads, utilities, schools, parks, and emergency facilities that are intended to directly serve the development.

Policy 4

Facilitate and encourage compact, higher-density development in urban areas designated for such uses.

Policy 5
Encourage the establishment of mixed-use town centers that are compatible with the physical and social character of their community.

Policy 6
Facilitate transit-oriented development in rail transit station areas to create live/work/play multi-modal communities that reduce travel and traffic congestion.

Policy 7
Encourage the clustering of development to reduce the cost of providing utilities and other public services.

Policy 8
Locate new industries and new commercial areas so that they will be well-related to their markets and suppliers, and to residential areas and transportation facilities.

Policy 9
Locate community facilities on sites that will be convenient to the people they are intended to serve.

Policy 10
Discourage uses which are major sources of noise, air, and light pollution

Policy 11
Implement siting and design solutions that seek to reduce exposure to natural hazards, including those related to climate change, flooding, and sea level rise.

Policy 12
Prohibit new airfields, high-powered electromagnetic-radiation sources, and storage places for fuel and explosives from locating on sites where they will endanger or disrupt nearby communities.

Policy 13
Promote opportunities for the community to participate meaningfully in planning and development processes, including new forms of communication and social media.

Objective B
To plan and prepare for the long-term physical impacts of climate change.

Policy 1
Integrate climate change adaptation into the planning, design, and construction of all significant improvements to and development of the built environment.

Policy 2
Coordinate plans in the private and public sectors that support research, monitoring, and educational programs on climate change.

Policy 3
Prepare for the anticipated impacts of climate change and sea level rise on existing communities and facilities through mitigation, adaptation, managed retreat, or other measures in exposed areas.

Objective C
To develop the urban corridor stretching from Waiʻalae-Kāhala to Pearl City as the island's primary urban center.

Policy 1
Provide downtown Honolulu and other major business centers with a well-balanced mixture of uses.

Policy 2
Encourage the development of attractive residential communities in downtown and other business centers.

Policy 3
Maintain and improve downtown as the financial and office center of the island, and as a major retail center.

Policy 4
Provide for the continued viability of the Hawaiʻi Capital District as a center of government activities and as an attractive park-like setting in the heart of the city.

Policy 5
Foster the development of Honolulu's waterfront as the State's major port and maritime center, as a people-oriented mixed-use area, and as a major recreation area with accommodation for sea level rise.

Objective D
To develop a secondary urban center in ʻEwa with its nucleus in the Kapolei area.

Policy 1
Support public projects that are needed to facilitate development of the secondary urban center at Kapolei.

Policy 2
Encourage the development of a major residential, commercial, and employment center within the secondary urban center at Kapolei.

Policy 3
Encourage the continuing development of the area encompassing Campbell Industrial Park, Kalaeloa Barbers Point Harbor, and West Kapolei as a major industrial center.

Policy 4
Coordinate plans for the development of the secondary urban center at Kapolei with the State and federal governments, major landowners and developers, and the community.

Policy 5
Cooperate with the State and federal governments in the improvements to the deep-water harbor at Kalaeloa Barbers Point.

Policy 6
Encourage the development of the Ocean Pointe/Hoakalei Communities as a major residential and recreation area emphasizing recreational activities and a waterfront commercial center containing light-industrial, commercial, and visitor accommodation uses.

Objective E
To maintain those development characteristics in the urban-fringe and rural areas which make them desirable places to live.

Policy 1
Develop and maintain urban-fringe areas as predominantly residential areas characterized by generally lower-rise, lower-density development which may include significant levels of retail and service commercial uses as well as satellite institutional and public uses geared to serving the needs of households.

Policy 2
Coordinate plans for developments within the ʻEwa and Central Oʻahu urban-fringe areas with the State and federal governments, major landowners and developers, agricultural industries, and the community.

Policy 3
Maintain a "green belt" of open space and agricultural land around developed communities in the ʻEwa and Central Oʻahu areas of Oʻahu.

Policy 4
Maintain rural areas that reflect an open and scenic setting, dominated by small to moderate size agricultural pursuits, with small towns of low-density and low-rise character, and which allows modest growth opportunities tailored to address area residents' future needs.

Policy 5
Encourage the development of a variety of housing choices including affordable housing in rural communities, to give people the choice to continue to live in the community that they were raised in.

Policy 6
Ensure the social and economic vitality of rural communities by supporting infill development and modest increases in heights and densities around existing rural town areas where feasible to maintain an adequate supply of housing for future generations.

Objective F
To create and maintain attractive, meaningful, and stimulating environments throughout O‘ahu.

Policy 1
Encourage distinctive community identities for both new and existing communities and neighborhoods.

Policy 2
Require the consideration of urban design principles in all development projects.

Policy 3
Require developments in stable, established communities and rural areas to be compatible with the existing communities and areas.

Policy 4
Provide design guidelines and controls that will allow more compact development and intensive use of lands in the primary urban center and along the rail transit corridor.

Policy 5
Seek to protect residents’ quality of life and to maintain the integrity of neighborhoods by strengthening regulatory and enforcement strategies that address the presence of inappropriate non-residential activities.

Policy 6
Promote public and private programs to beautify the urban and rural environments.

Policy 7
Design public structures to meet high aesthetic and functional standards and to complement the physical character of the communities they will serve.

Policy 8
Design public street networks to be safe and accessible for users of all ages and abilities, to accommodate multiple modes of travel to be visually attractive and to support sustainable ecological processes, such as stormwater infiltration.

Policy 9
Recognize the importance of using Native Hawaiian plants in landscaping to further the traditional Hawaiian concept of *mālama ‘āina* and to create a more Hawaiian sense of place.

Objective G

To promote and enhance the social and physical character of O‘ahu's older towns and neighborhoods.

Policy 1

Encourage new construction in established areas to be compatible with the character and cultural values of the surrounding community.

Policy 2

Encourage, wherever desirable, the rehabilitation of existing substandard structures.

Policy 3

Provide and maintain roads, public facilities, and utilities without damaging the character of older communities.

Policy 4

Seek the satisfactory relocation of residents before permitting their displacement by new development, redevelopment, or neighborhood rehabilitation.

Policy 5

Acknowledge the cultural and historical significance of *kuleana* lands, the ancestral ownership of *kuleana* lands, and promote policies that preserve and protect *kuleana* lands.

Policy 6

Support and encourage cohesive neighborhoods which foster interactions among neighbors, promote vibrant community life, and enhance livability.

VIII. PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE



Objective A

To prevent and control crime and maintain public order.

Policy 1

Provide a safe environment for residents and visitors on O‘ahu.

Policy 2

Provide adequate, safe, and secure criminal justice facilities.

Policy 3

Provide adequate training, staffing, and support for City public safety agencies.

Policy 4

Emphasize improvements to police and prosecution operations which will result in a higher proportion of wrongdoers who are arrested, convicted, and punished for their crimes.

Policy 5

Support policies and programs that expand access to treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry programs for adult and juvenile offenders.

Policy 6

Keep the public informed of the nature and extent of criminal activity on O‘ahu.

Policy 7

Establish and maintain programs to encourage public cooperation in the prevention and solution of crimes, and promote strong community-police relationships.

Policy 8
Seek the help of State and federal law-enforcement agencies to curtail the activities of organized crime syndicates on O‘ahu.

Policy 9
Conduct periodic reviews of criminal laws to ensure their relevance to the community's needs and values.

Policy 10
Cooperate with other law-enforcement agencies to develop new methods of addressing crime. Support communication and coordination across federal, State and City law enforcement and corrections agencies.

Policy 11
Encourage the improvement of rehabilitation programs and facilities for criminals and juvenile offenders.

Objective B
To protect residents and visitors and their property against natural disasters and other emergencies, traffic and fire hazards, and unsafe conditions.

Policy 1
Keep up-to-date and enforce all City and County safety regulations.

Policy 2
Require all developments in areas subject to floods and tsunamis, and coastal erosion to be located and constructed in a manner that will not create any health or safety hazards or cause harm to natural and public resources.

Policy 3
Participate with State and federal agencies in the funding and construction of flood-control projects, and prioritize the use of ecologically sensitive flood-control strategies whenever feasible.

Policy 4
Collaborate with State and federal agencies to provide emergency warnings, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery, during and after major emergencies such as tsunamis, hurricanes, and other high-hazard events.

Policy 5
Cooperate with State and federal agencies to provide protection from war, civil disruptions, pandemics, and other major disturbances.

Policy 6
Reduce hazardous traffic conditions.

Policy 7
Provide adequate resources to effectively prepare for and respond to natural and manmade threats to public safety, property, and the environment.

Policy 8
Foster disaster-ready communities and households through implementation of resilience hubs and other resiliency strategies.

Policy 9
Plan for the impacts of climate change and sea level rise on public safety, in order to minimize potential future hazards.

Policy 10
Develop emergency management plans, policies, programs, and procedures to protect and promote public health, safety, and welfare of the people.

Policy 11
Provide educational materials on emergency management preparedness, fire protection, traffic hazards, and other unsafe conditions.

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IX. HEALTH AND EDUCATION



Objective A

To protect the health and well-being of residents and visitors.

Policy 1

Encourage the provision of health-care facilities that are accessible to both employment and residential centers.

Policy 2

Provide prompt and adequate ambulance and first-aid services in all areas of O‘ahu.

Policy 3

Coordinate City health codes and other regulations with State and federal health codes to facilitate the enforcement of air-, water-, and noise-pollution controls.

Policy 4

Integrate public health concerns such as air and water pollution as a consideration in land use planning decisions.

Policy 5

Encourage healthy lifestyles by supporting opportunities that increase access to and promote consumption of fresh, locally grown foods.

Policy 6

Encourage healthy lifestyles through walkable and livable communities, safe street crossings, safe routes to schools, and parks and pathways for pedestrians and bicyclists.

Policy 7

Support efforts to make healthcare accessible and affordable for everyone.

Policy 8
Support efforts to improve and expand access to mental health, drug treatment, community-based programs, and other similar programs for those requiring such services.

Policy 9
Support becoming an age-friendly city that provides people of all ages with user-friendly parks and other public gathering places, that offers safe streets and multi-modal transportation options, that provides an adequate supply of affordable housing, that encourages growth in needed and desirable jobs, that provides quality health-care and support services, and that encourages civic participation, social inclusion, and respect between interest groups.

Policy 10
Plan for our aging population's growing health-care, personal service, and diverse daily activity needs, and encourage these services to be provided in a timely manner, including age-specific social activities.

Objective B
To provide a wide range of educational opportunities for the people of O'ahu.

Policy 1
Support education programs that encourage the development of employable skills.

Policy 2
Encourage the provision of informal educational programs for people of all age groups.

Policy 3
Encourage the after-hours use of school buildings, grounds, and facilities.

Policy 4
Encourage the construction of school facilities that are designed for flexibility and high levels of use.

Policy 5
Facilitate the appropriate location of childcare facilities as well as learning institutions from the preschool through the university levels.

Policy 6
Encourage outdoor learning opportunities and venues that reflect our unique natural environment and Native Hawaiian culture.

Objective C

To make Honolulu the center of higher education in the Pacific.

Policy 1

Encourage continuing improvement in the quality of higher education in Hawai‘i, as well as ways to make higher education more affordable.

Policy 2

Encourage the development of diverse opportunities in higher education.

Policy 3

Encourage research institutions to establish branches on O‘ahu.

Policy 4

Establish Honolulu as a knowledge center and international Pacific crossroads hub.

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X. CULTURE AND RECREATION



Objective A

To foster the multiethnic culture of Hawai‘i and respect the host culture of the Native Hawaiian people.

Policy 1

Recognize the Native Hawaiian host culture, including its customs, language, history, and close connection to the natural environment, as a dynamic, living culture and as an integral part of O‘ahu’s way of life.

Policy 2

Promote the preservation and enhancement of local cultures, values and traditions.

Policy 3

Encourage greater public awareness, understanding, and appreciation of the cultural heritage and contributions to Hawai‘i made by O‘ahu’s various ethnic groups.

Policy 4

Foster equity and increased opportunities for positive interaction among people with different ethnic, social, and cultural backgrounds.

Policy 5

Preserve the identities of the historical communities of O‘ahu.

Objective B

To protect, preserve and enhance O‘ahu’s cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.

Policy 1

Promote the restoration and preservation of early Hawaiian structures, artifacts, and landmarks.

Policy 2

Identify and, to the extent possible, preserve and restore buildings, sites, and areas of social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological significance.

Policy 3

Cooperate with the State and federal governments in developing and implementing a comprehensive preservation program for social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.

Policy 4

Promote the interpretive and educational use of cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological sites, buildings, and artifacts.

Policy 5

Seek public and private funds, and encourage public participation and support, to protect, preserve and enhance social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.

Policy 6

Provide incentives for the restoration, preservation, maintenance, and enhancement of social, cultural, historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.

Policy 7

Encourage the protection of areas that are historically important to Native Hawaiian cultural practices and to the cultural practices of other ethnicities, in order to further preserve and continue these practices for future generations.

Objective C

To foster the visual and performing arts.

Policy 1

Encourage and support programs and activities for the visual and performing arts.

Policy 2

Encourage creative expression and access to the arts by all segments of the population.

Policy 3

Provide permanent art in appropriate City public buildings and places.

Objective D

To provide a wide range of recreational facilities and services that are readily available to residents and visitors alike, and to balance access to natural areas with the protection of those areas.

Policy 1

Develop, maintain, and expand a community-based park system to meet the needs of the diverse communities on O'ahu.

Policy 2

Develop, maintain, and expand a system of regional parks and specialized recreation facilities, based on the cumulative demand of residents and visitors.

Policy 3

Develop, maintain, and improve urban parks, squares, and beautification areas in high-density urban places.

Policy 4

Encourage public and private natural reserves and botanical and zoological parks to foster greater awareness and appreciation of the natural environment.

Policy 5

Encourage the State to develop, improve, and maintain a system of natural resource-based parks, such as beach, shoreline, and mountain parks.

Policy 6

Ensure that public recreational facilities balance the demand for facilities against capital and operating cost constraints so that they are adequately sized and properly maintained.

Policy 7

Ensure and maintain convenient and safe access to beaches, ocean environments and mauka recreation areas in a manner that protects natural and cultural resources.

Policy 8

Encourage ocean and water-oriented recreation activities that do not adversely impact the natural environment and cultural assets, or result in overcrowding or overuse of beaches, shoreline areas and the ocean.

Policy 9

Require all new developments to provide their residents with adequate recreation space.

Policy 10

Utilize our unique natural environment in a responsible way to promote cultural events and activities, and maintain cultural practices.

Policy 11
Encourage the after-hours, weekend, and summertime use of public school facilities for recreation.

Policy 12
Provide for safe and secure use of public parks, beaches, and recreation facilities.

Policy 13
Create and promote recreational venues for kūpuna and keiki and for kamaʻāina and malihini.

Policy 14
Encourage the State and federal governments to transfer excess and underutilized land to the City for public recreation use.

XI. GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT



Objective A

To promote increased efficiency, effectiveness, and responsiveness in the provision of government services by the City and County of Honolulu.

Policy 1

Maintain and adequately fund City government services at the level necessary to be effective.

Policy 2

Promote alignment and consolidation of State and City functions whenever more efficient and effective delivery of government programs and services may be achieved.

Policy 3

Ensure that government attitudes, actions, and services are sensitive to community needs and concerns, and held accountable to the public trust.

Policy 4

Sufficiently fund and staff the timely preparation, maintenance, and update of public policies and plans to guide and coordinate City programs and regulatory responsibilities.

Policy 5

Expand the adoption of technology across all City agencies to achieve greater transparency, efficiency, and accountability to the general public throughout government operations.

Objective B

To ensure fiscal integrity, responsibility, and efficiency by the City government in carrying out its responsibilities.

Policy 1

Provide for a balanced budget.

Policy 2

Allocate fiscal resources of the City to efficiently implement the policies of the General Plan and the DPs and SCPs.

Policy 3

Ensure accountability and transparency in government operations.

Objective C

To achieve equitable outcomes for City programs, policies, and allocation of resources throughout the O'ahu community.

Policy 1

Promote policies that actively address and eliminate disparate outcomes for historically underserved communities.

Policy 2

Seek equitable distribution of City investments towards promoting employment opportunities, infrastructure, and other community benefits appropriate to the community needs and proportionate to the population size.

Policy 3

Promote adherence to processes that advance procedural, distributional, structural, intergenerational, and cultural equity within the City.

Policy 4

Provide resources for City employees to understand and actively advance equity solutions within all agencies of City government.

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APPENDIX 7

2024 HAWAII HOUSING PLANNING STUDY

APPENDIX 8

RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUP DATA IN CHAS AND CENSUS TABLES

About the Topic of Race

census.gov/topics/population/race/about.html

December 20, 2024

NOTE: On March 28, 2024, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) published the results of its review of Statistical Policy Directive No. 15 (SPD 15) and issued updated standards for maintaining, collecting, and presenting race/ethnicity data across federal agencies. The Census Bureau is working to implement the updates in all its programs as expeditiously as possible. The information on this page references the 1997 SPD 15.

View more information about the 2024 SPD 15

The U.S. Census Bureau must adhere to the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards on race and ethnicity which guide the Census Bureau in classifying written responses to the race question:

White – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

Black or African American – A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa.

American Indian or Alaska Native – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Asian – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

The 1997 OMB standards permit the reporting of more than one race. An individual's response to the race question is based upon self-identification.

An individual's response to the race question is based upon self-identification. The Census Bureau does not tell individuals which boxes to mark or what heritage to write in. For the first time in Census 2000, individuals were presented with the option to self-identify with more than one race and this continued with the 2010 Census. People who identify with more than one race may choose to provide multiple races in response to the race question. For example, if a respondent identifies as "Asian" and "White," they may respond to the question on race by checking the appropriate boxes that describe their racial identities and/or writing in these identities on the spaces provided.

What is Race?

The data on race were derived from answers to the question on race that was asked of individuals in the United States. The Census Bureau collects racial data in accordance with guidelines provided by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and these data are based on self-identification.

The racial categories included in the census questionnaire generally reflect a social definition of race recognized in this country and not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or genetically. In addition, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include racial and national origin or sociocultural groups. People may choose to report more than one race to indicate their racial mixture, such as "American Indian" and "White." People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be of any race.

OMB requires five minimum categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

Reasons for Collecting Information on Race

Information on race is required for many Federal programs and is critical in making policy decisions, particularly for civil rights. States use these data to meet legislative redistricting principles. Race data also are used to promote equal employment

opportunities and to assess racial disparities in health and environmental risks.

Race and Ethnicity Research

The Census Bureau has a long history of conducting research to improve questions and data on race and ethnicity. Since the 1970s, the Census Bureau has conducted content tests to research and improve the design and function of different questions, including questions on race and ethnicity.

For the latest information on Race and Ethnicity Research visit:

> Research to Improve Data on Race and Ethnicity
>
> Learn more about Census Bureau's ongoing history of conducting research to improve questions and data on race and ethnicity.

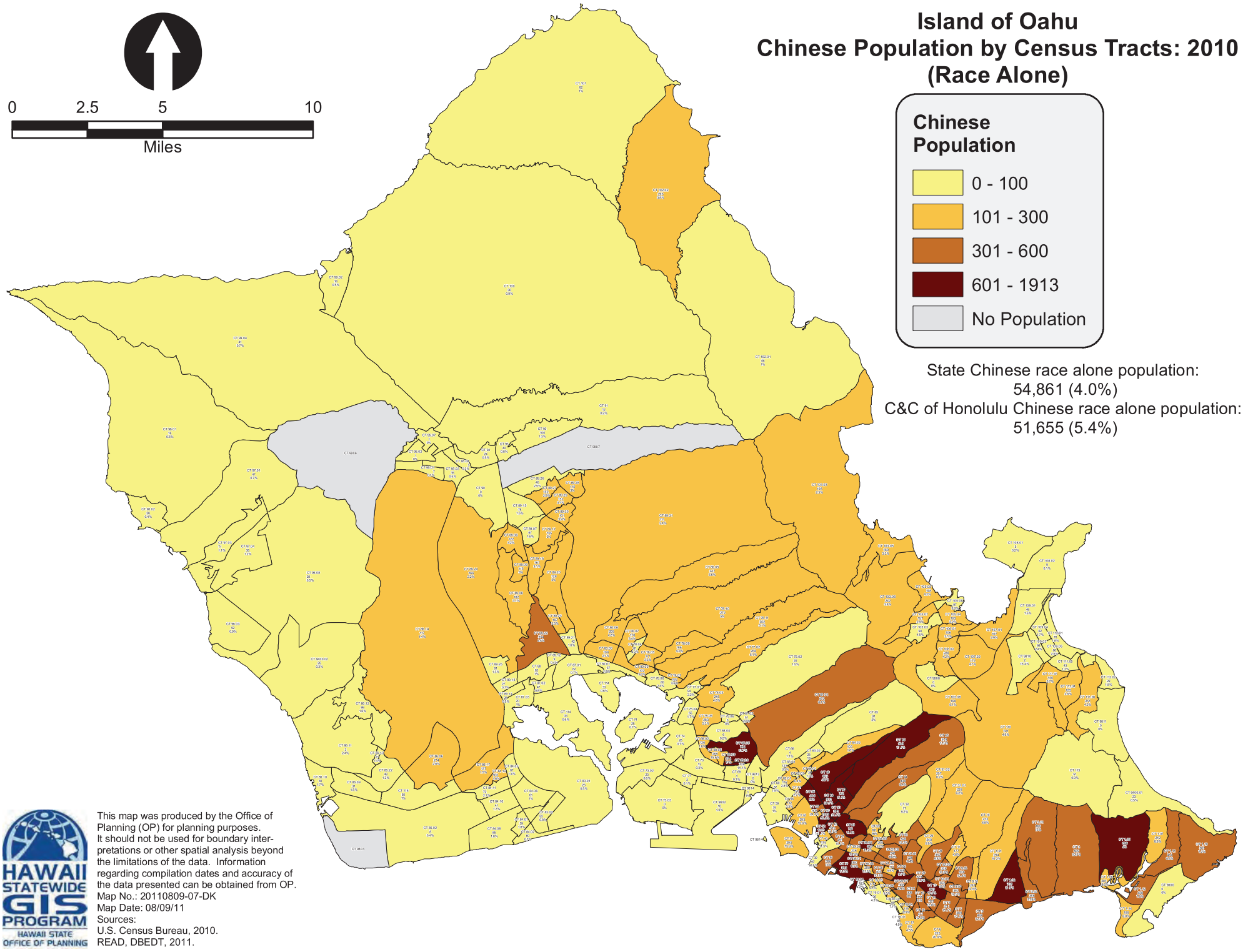
Contact Us

For assistance, please contact the Census Call Center at 1-800-923-8282 (toll free) or visit ask.census.gov for further information.

APPENDIX 9

CENSUS THEMATIC MAPS BY DETAILED RACE CATEGORIES

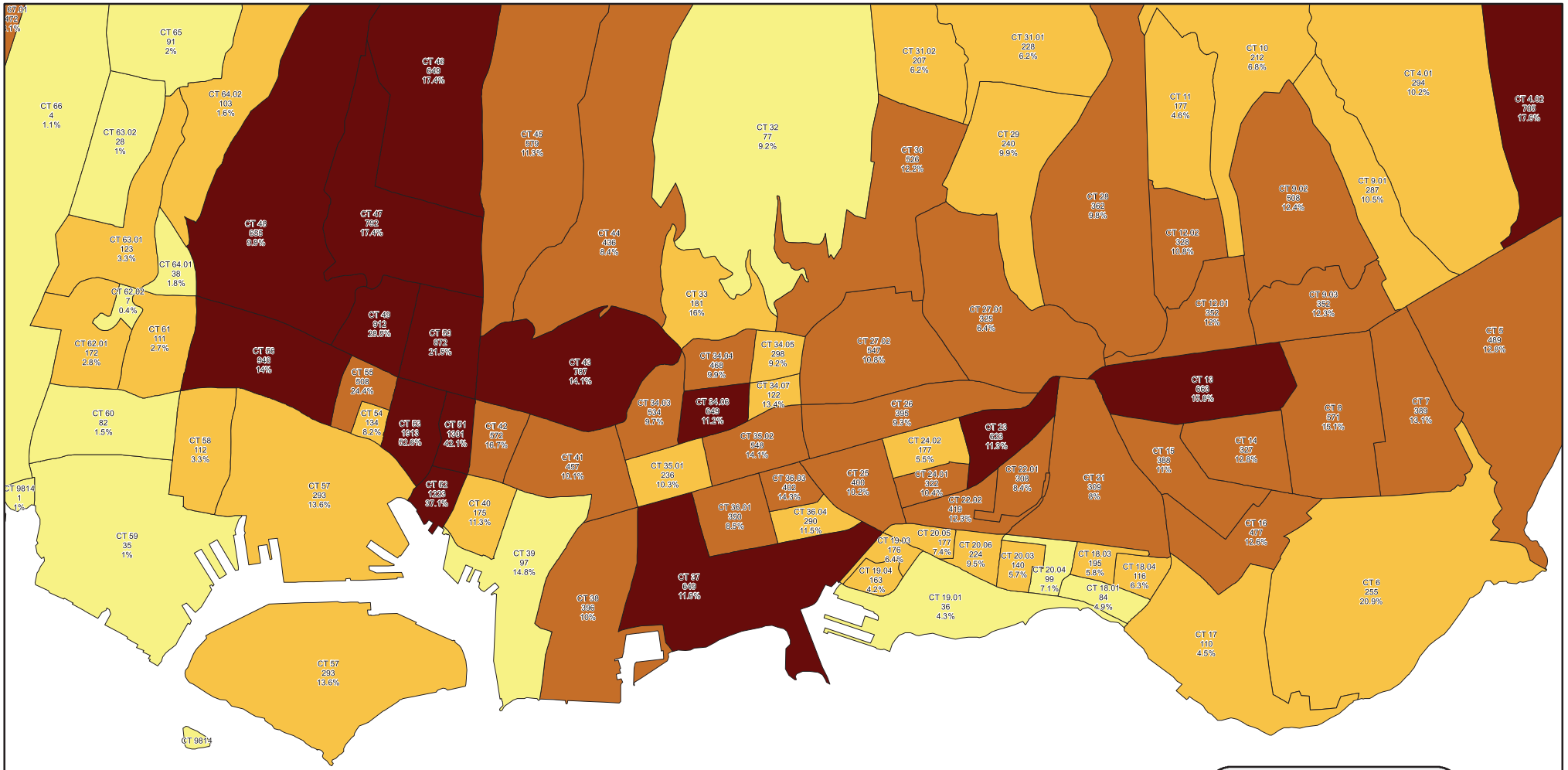
Island of Oahu
Chinese Population by Census Tracts: 2010 (Race Alone)



State Chinese race alone population:
54,861 (4.0%)
C&C of Honolulu Chinese race alone population:
51,655 (5.4%)

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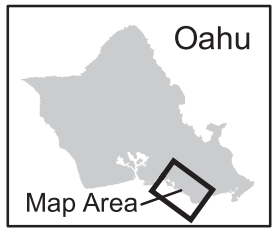
This map was produced by the Office of Planning (OP) for planning purposes. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data. Information regarding compilation dates and accuracy of the data presented can be obtained from OP.
Map No.: 20110809-07-DK
Map Date: 08/09/11
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.



Honolulu
Chinese Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone)

Chinese Population

- 0 - 100
- 101 - 300
- 301 - 600
- 601 - 1913
- No Population



0 0.5 1 2

Miles

State Chinese race alone population: 54,861 (4.0%)

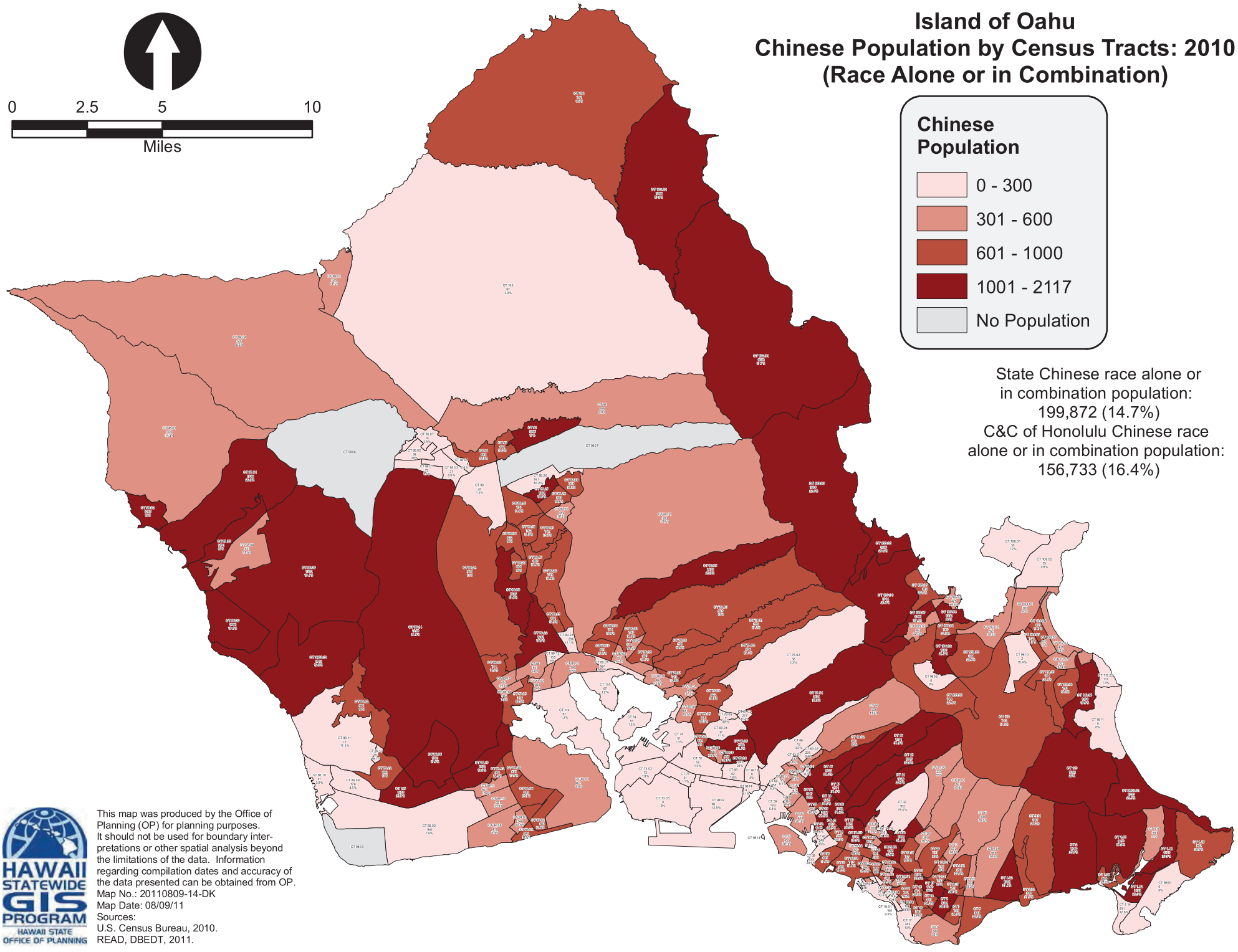
C&C of Honolulu Chinese race alone population: 51,655 (5.4%)

Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.

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Map Date: 02/13/12
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

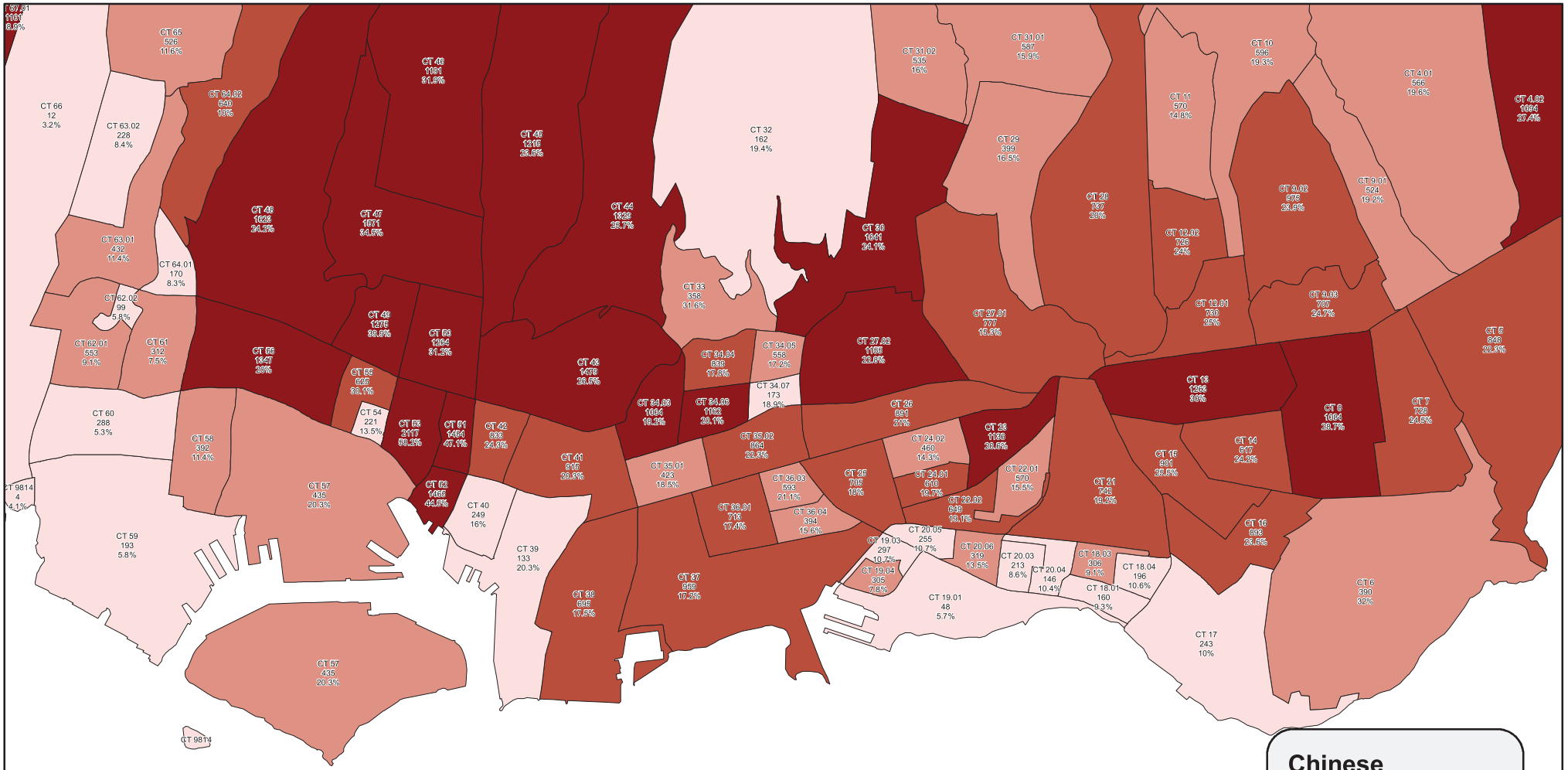
Island of Oahu
Chinese Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone or in Combination)



State Chinese race alone or in combination population: 199,872 (14.7%)
C&C of Honolulu Chinese race alone or in combination population: 156,733 (16.4%)

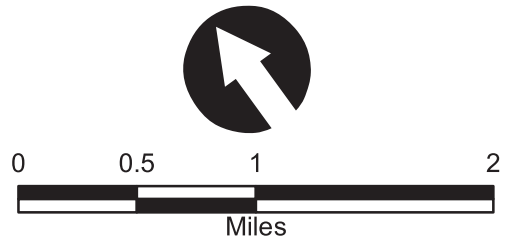
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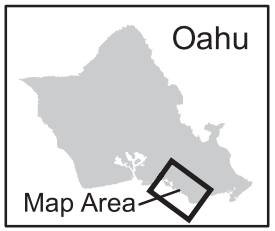
This map was produced by the Office of Planning (OP) for planning purposes. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data. Information regarding compilation dates and accuracy of the data presented can be obtained from OP.
Map No.: 20110809-14-DK
Map Date: 08/09/11
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.



Honolulu
Chinese Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone or in Combination)







Chinese Population

- 0 - 300
- 301 - 600
- 601 - 1000
- 1001 - 2117
- No Population

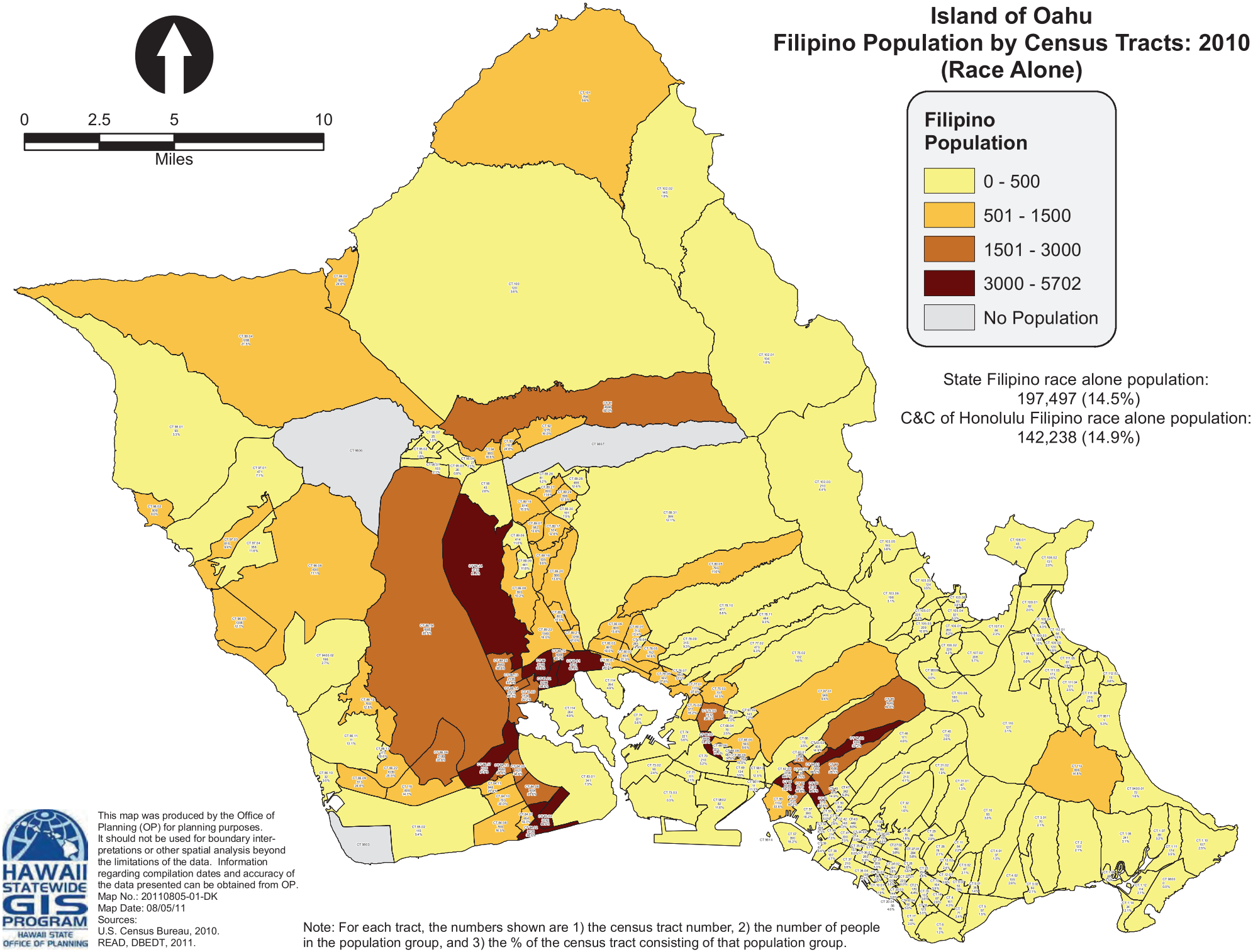
State Chinese race alone or in combination population: 199,872 (14.7%)
C&C of Honolulu Chinese race alone or in combination population: 156,733 (16.4%)

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Map No.: 20120213-03-DK
Map Date: 02/13/12
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.

Island of Oahu
Filipino Population by Census Tracts: 2010 (Race Alone)

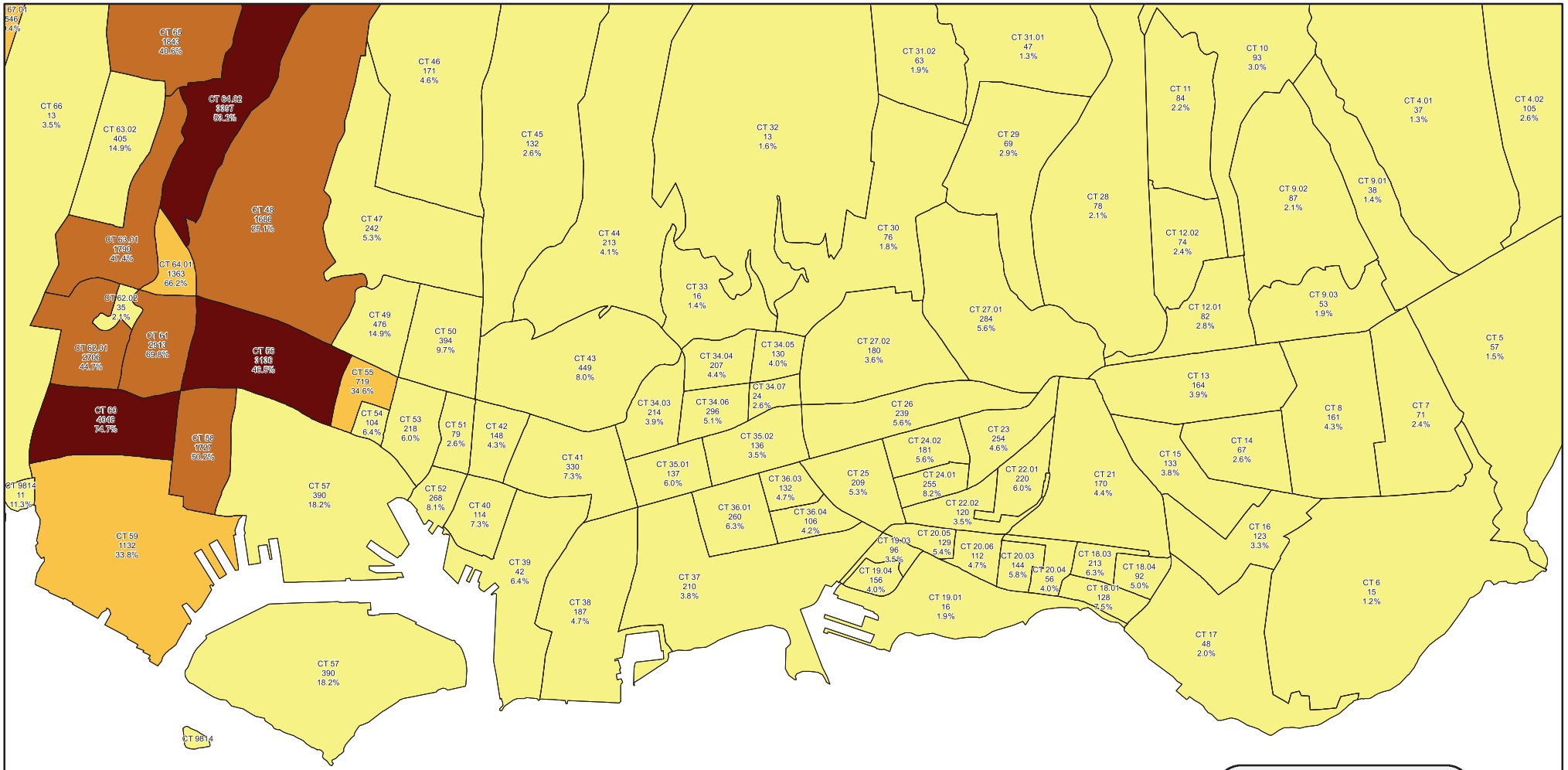


State Filipino race alone population:
197,497 (14.5%)
C&C of Honolulu Filipino race alone population:
142,238 (14.9%)

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Map Date: 08/05/11
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

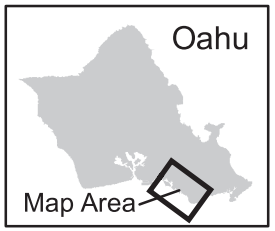
Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.

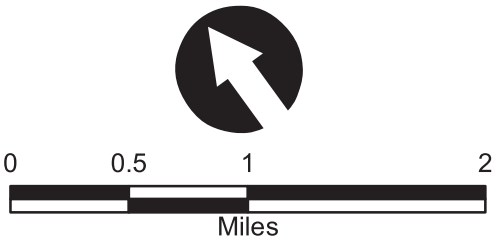


Honolulu
Filipino Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone)

Filipino Population

- 0 - 500
- 501 - 1500
- 1501 - 3000
- 3000 - 5702
- No Population





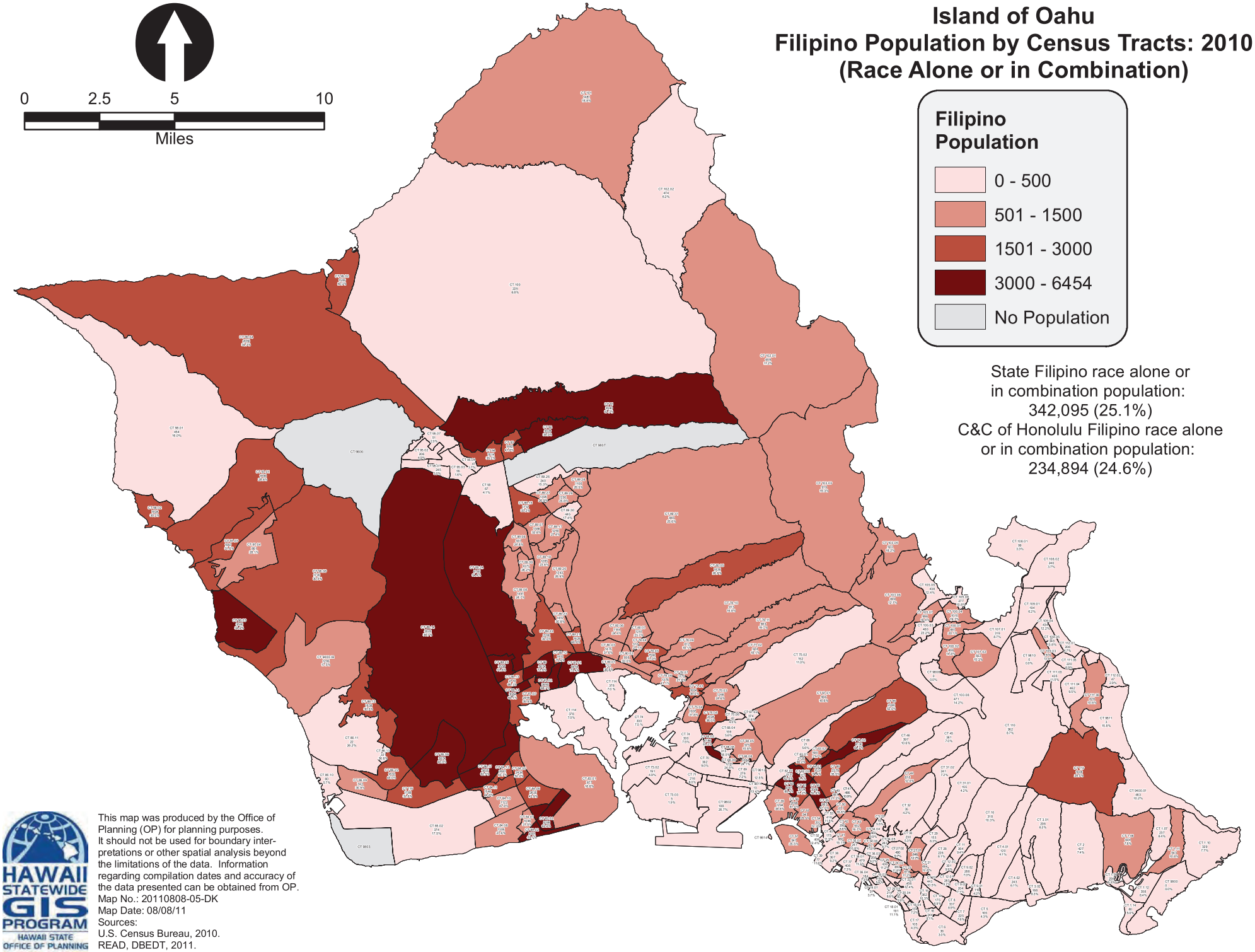
State Filipino race alone population:
197,497 (14.5%)
C&C of Honolulu Filipino race alone population:
142,238 (14.9%)

Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.

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Map Date: 02/08/12
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

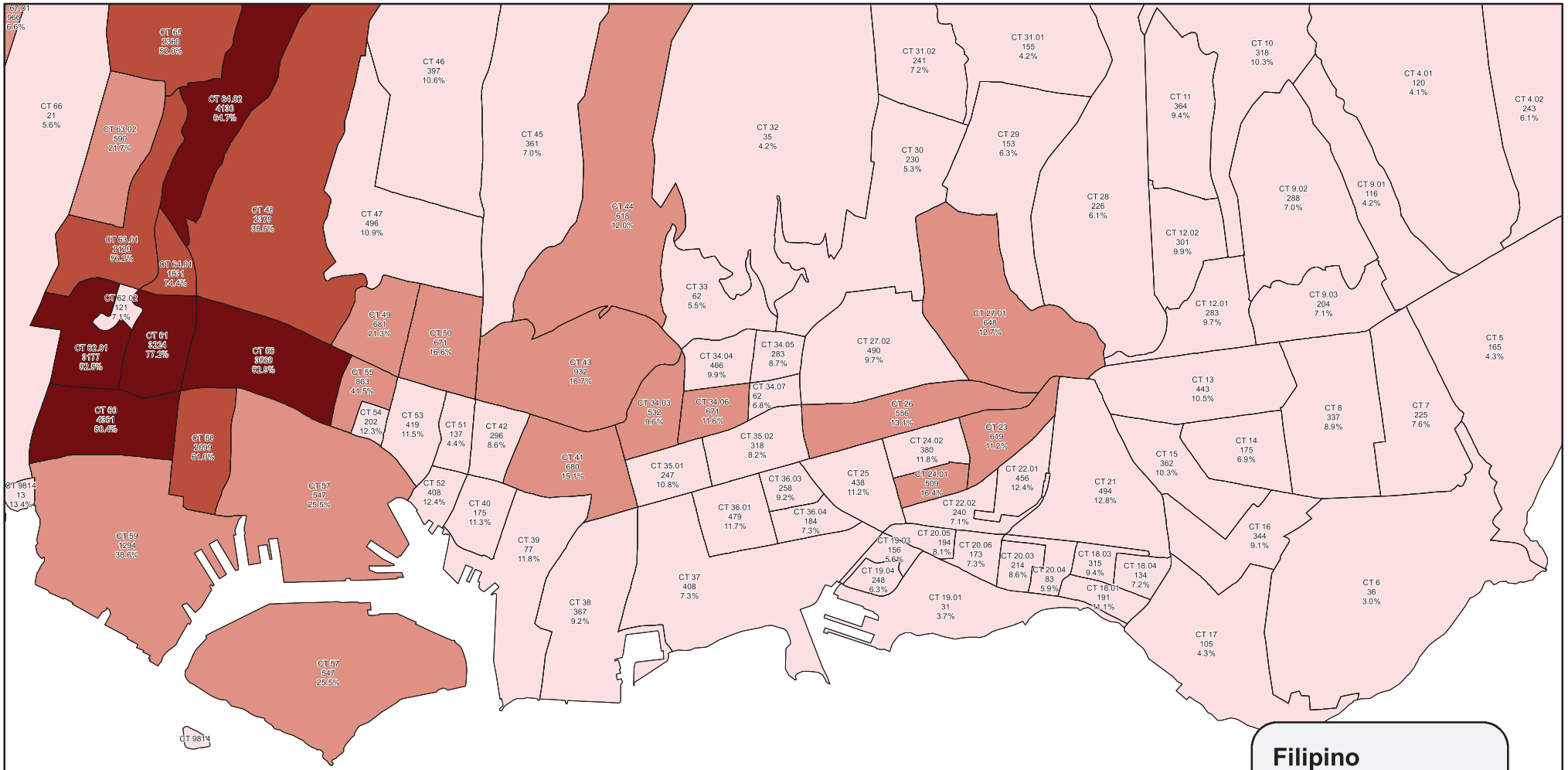
Island of Oahu
Filipino Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone or in Combination)



State Filipino race alone or in combination population: 342,095 (25.1%)
C&C of Honolulu Filipino race alone or in combination population: 234,894 (24.6%)

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Map No.: 20110808-05-DK
Map Date: 08/08/11
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.



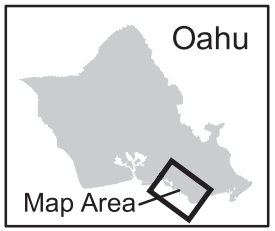
Honolulu
Filipino Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone or in Combination)

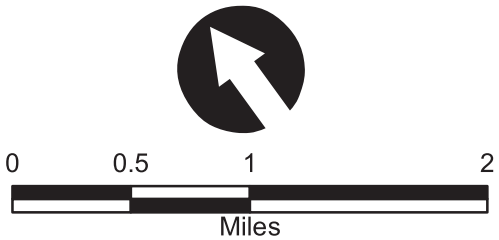
Filipino Population

- 0 - 500
- 501 - 1500
- 1501 - 3000
- 3000 - 6454
- No Population

State Filipino race alone or in combination population: 342,095 (25.1%)

C&C of Honolulu Filipino race alone or in combination population: 234,894 (24.6%)



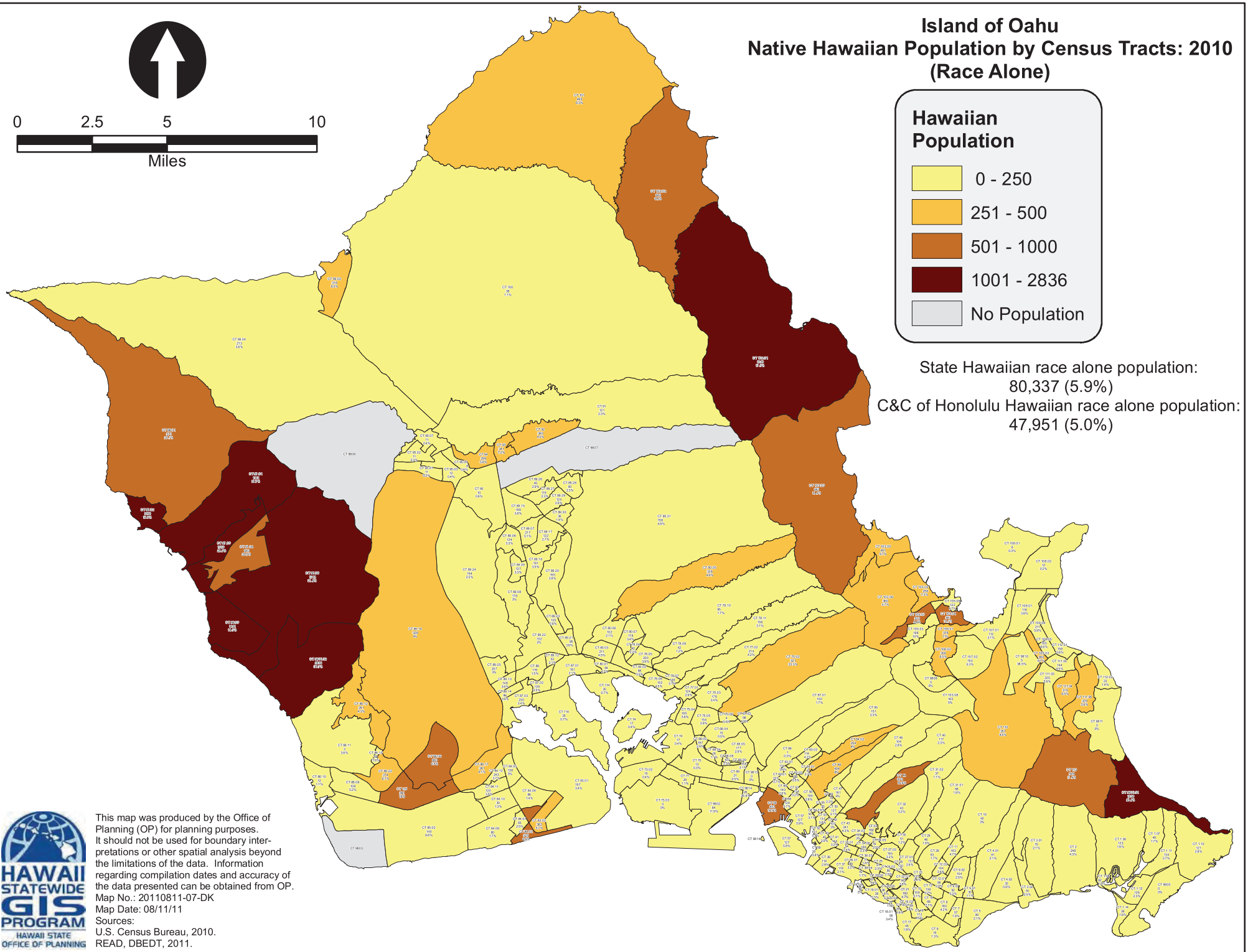


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Map No.: 20120210-01-DK
Map Date: 02/10/12
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.

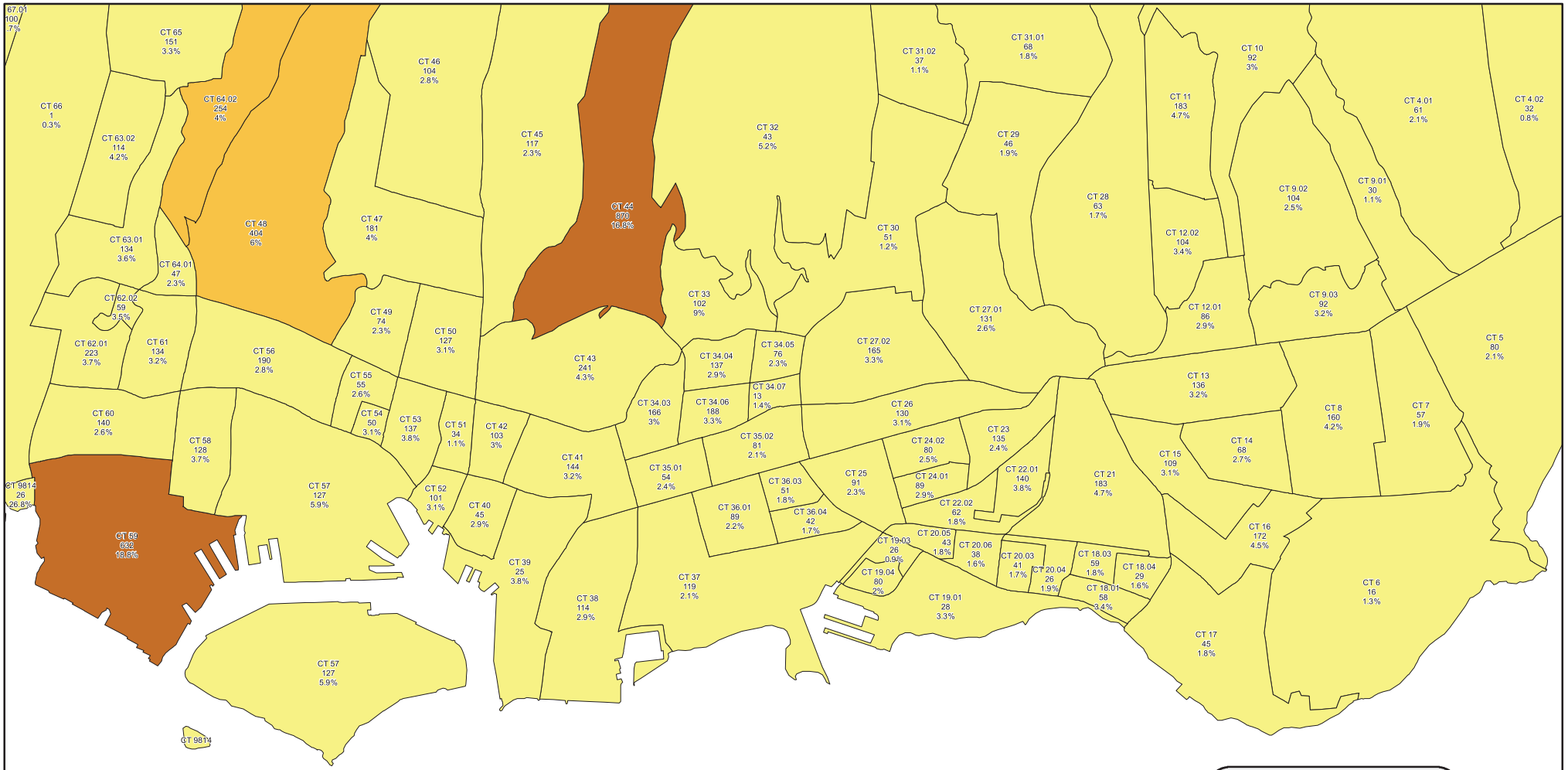
Island of Oahu
Native Hawaiian Population by Census Tracts: 2010 (Race Alone)



State Hawaiian race alone population:
80,337 (5.9%)
C&C of Honolulu Hawaiian race alone population:
47,951 (5.0%)

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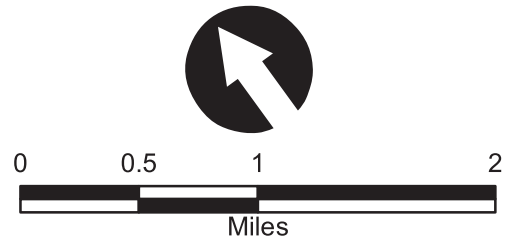
This map was produced by the Office of Planning (OP) for planning purposes. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data. Information regarding compilation dates and accuracy of the data presented can be obtained from OP.
Map No.: 20110811-07-DK
Map Date: 08/11/11
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

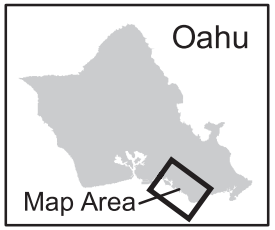


Honolulu
Native Hawaiian Population by Census Tracts: 2010 (Race Alone)

Hawaiian Population

- 0 - 250
- 251 - 500
- 501 - 1000
- 1001 - 2836
- No Population





State Hawaiian race alone population: 80,337 (5.9%)

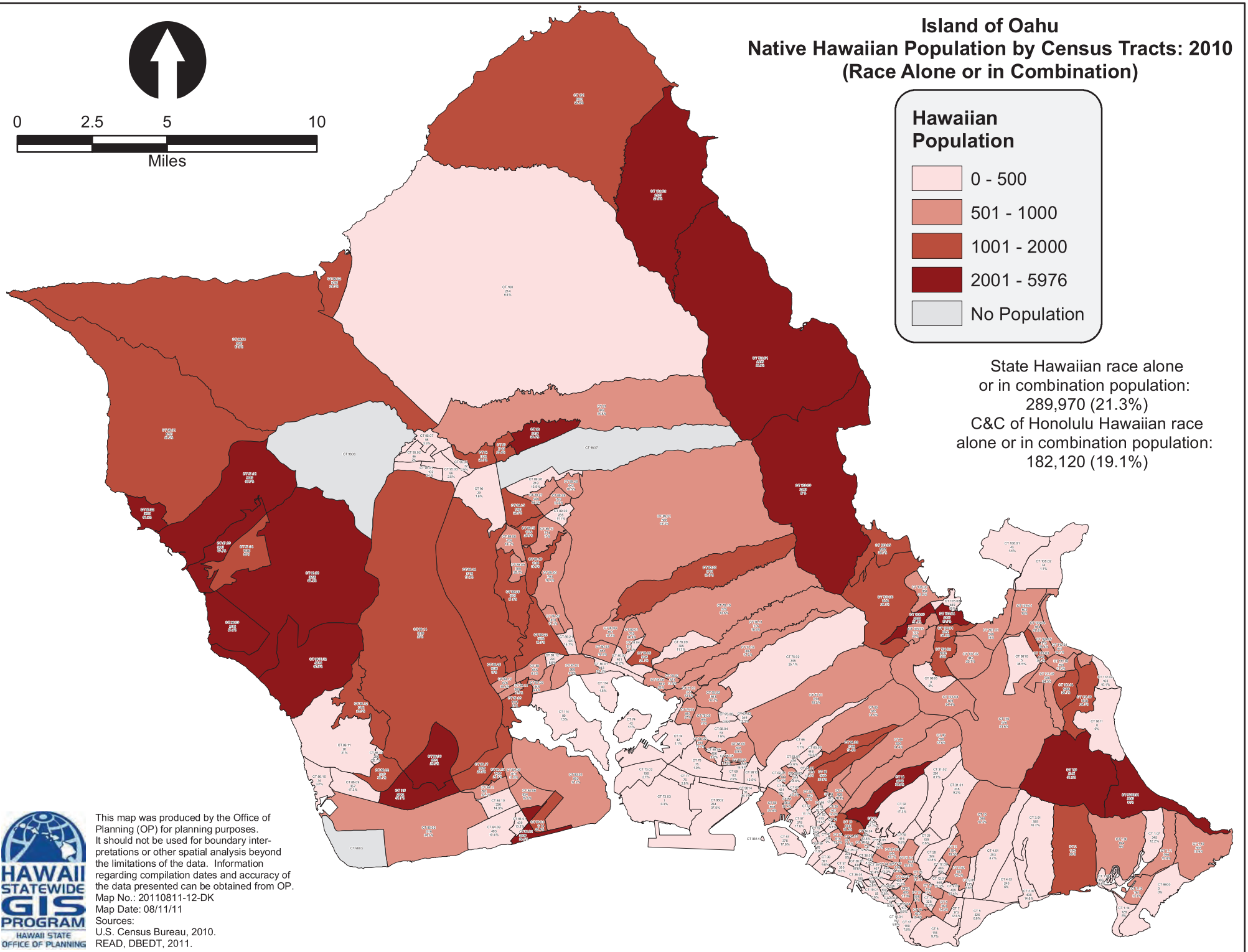
C&C of Honolulu Hawaiian race alone population: 47,951 (5.0%)

HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM
HAWAII STATE OFFICE OF PLANNING

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Map No.: 20120213-02-DK
Map Date: 02/13/12
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.

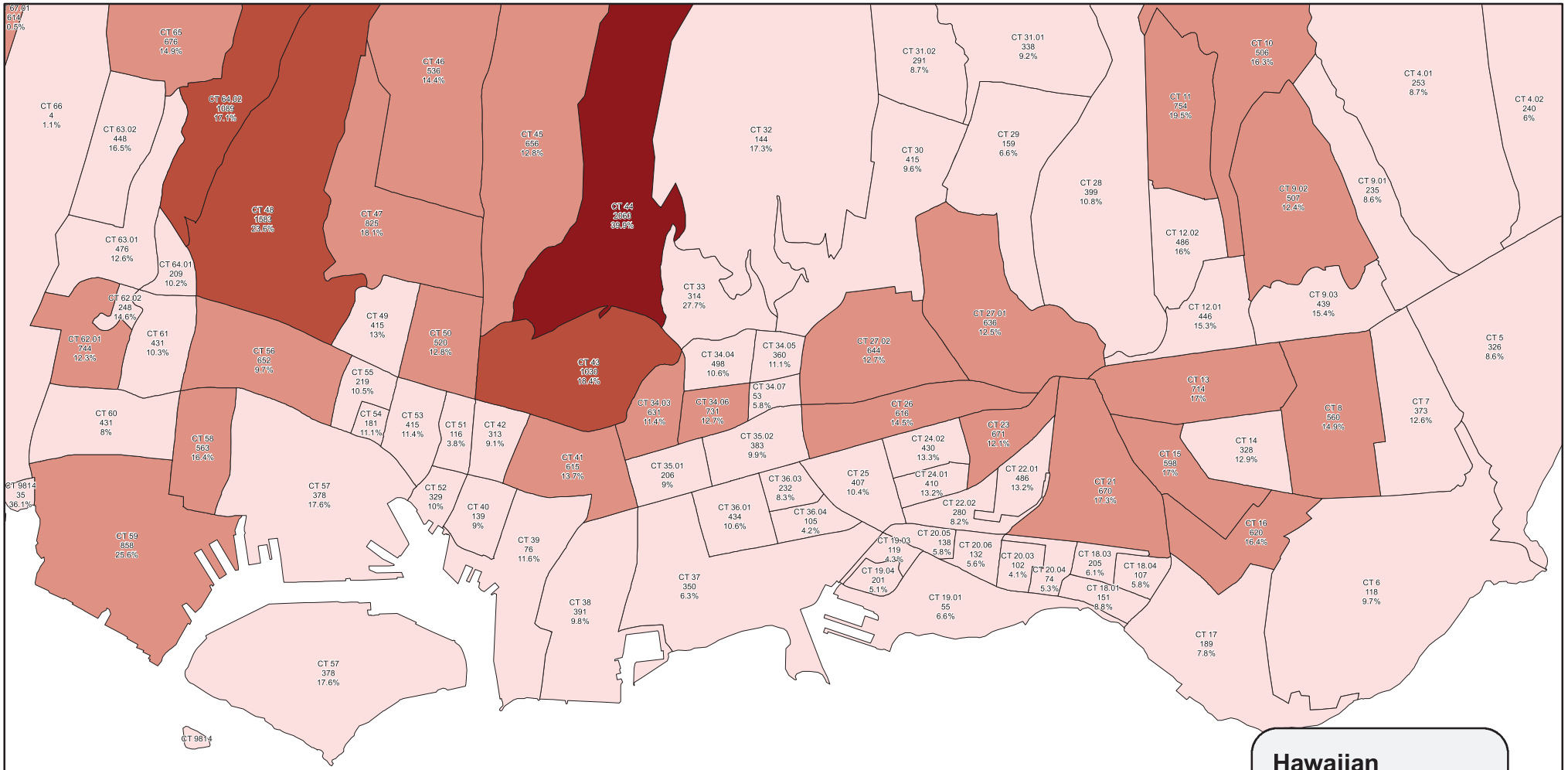
Island of Oahu
Native Hawaiian Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone or in Combination)



State Hawaiian race alone or in combination population: 289,970 (21.3%)
C&C of Honolulu Hawaiian race alone or in combination population: 182,120 (19.1%)

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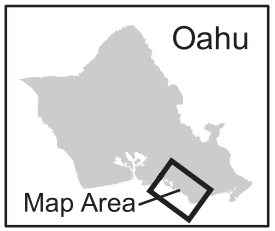
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U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

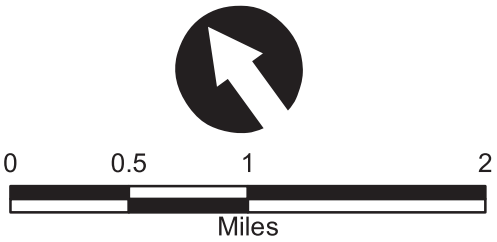


Honolulu
Native Hawaiian Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone or in Combination)

Hawaiian Population

- 0 - 500
- 501 - 1000
- 1001 - 2000
- 2001 - 5976
- No Population





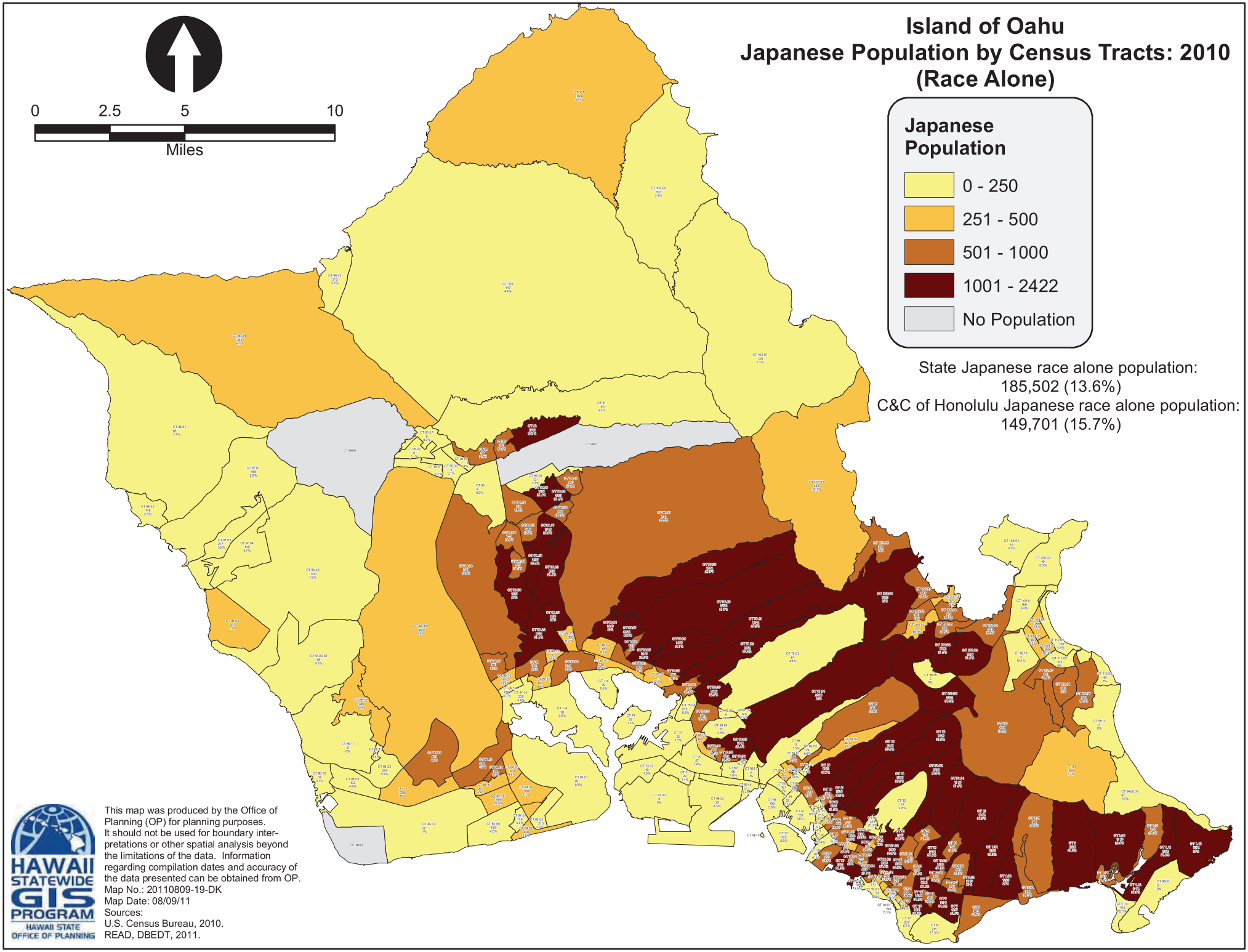
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C&C of Honolulu Hawaiian race alone or in combination population: 182,120 (19.1%)

HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM
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Map Date: 02/13/12
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.

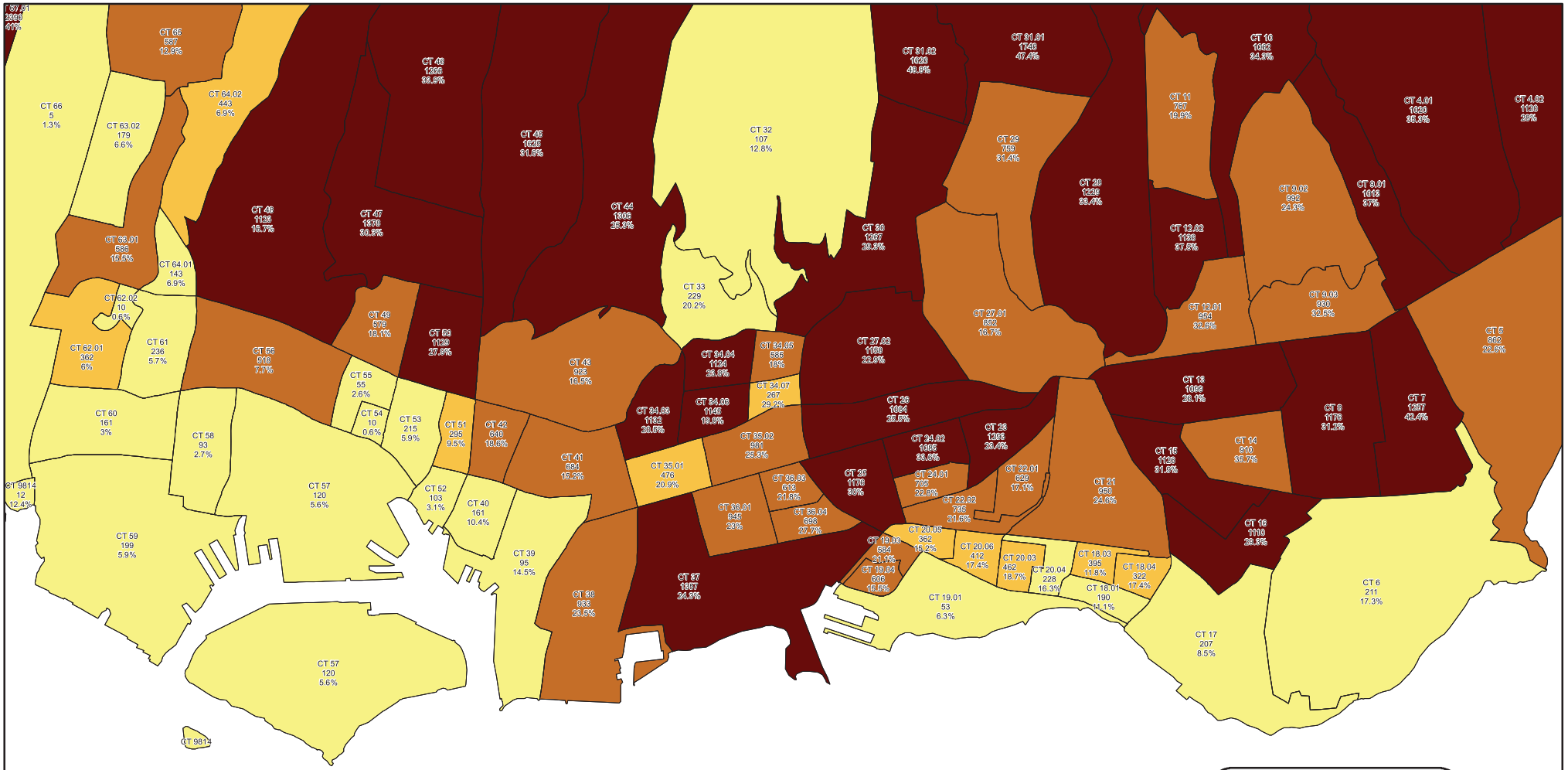
Island of Oahu
Japanese Population by Census Tracts: 2010 (Race Alone)



State Japanese race alone population:
185,502 (13.6%)
C&C of Honolulu Japanese race alone population:
149,701 (15.7%)

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Map Date: 08/09/11
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

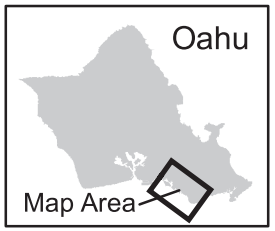


Honolulu
Japanese Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone)

Japanese Population

- 0 - 250
- 251 - 500
- 501 - 1000
- 1001 - 2422
- No Population

0 0.5 1 2
Miles



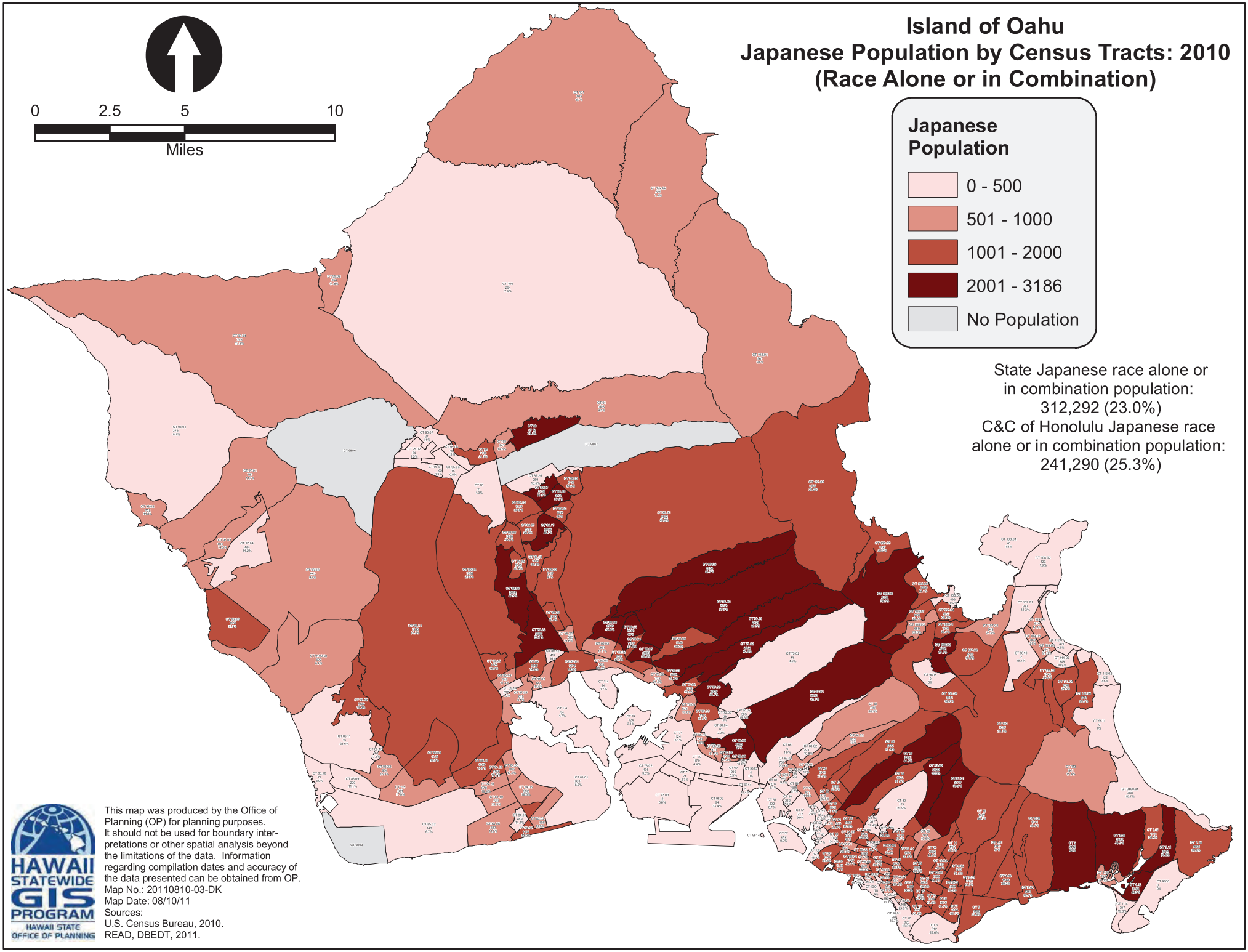
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185,502 (13.6%)
C&C of Honolulu Japanese race alone population:
149,701 (15.7%)

HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM
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Map No.: 20120210-03-DK
Map Date: 02/10/12
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.

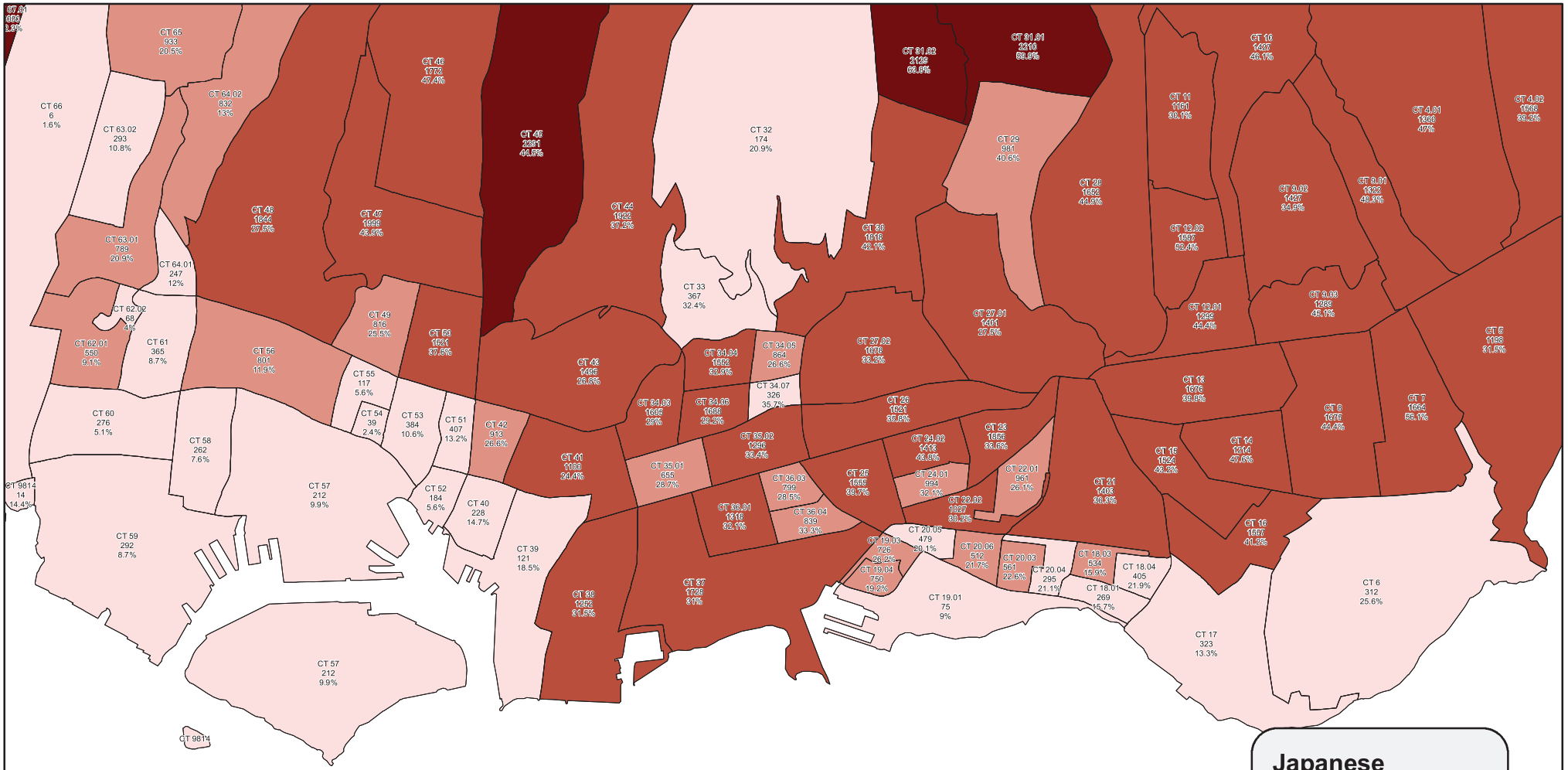
Island of Oahu
Japanese Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone or in Combination)



State Japanese race alone or in combination population: 312,292 (23.0%)
C&C of Honolulu Japanese race alone or in combination population: 241,290 (25.3%)

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HAWAII STATE OFFICE OF PLANNING

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Map Date: 08/10/11
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

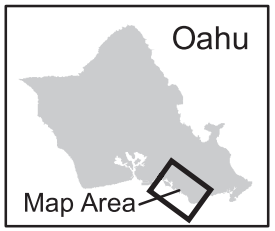


Honolulu
Japanese Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone or in Combination)

Japanese Population

- 0 - 500
- 501 - 1000
- 1001 - 2000
- 2001 - 3186
- No Population

0 0.5 1 2
Miles



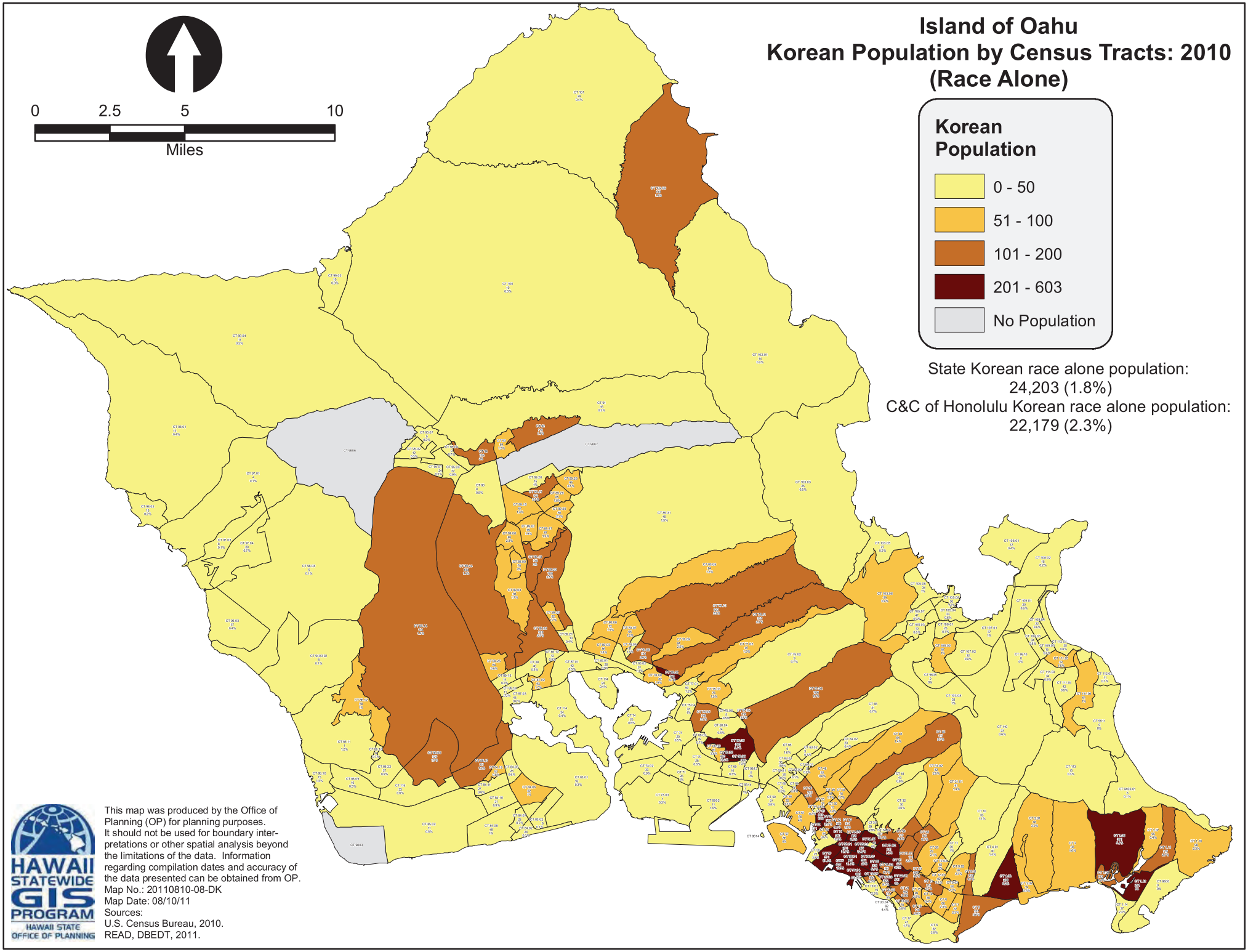
State Japanese race alone or in combination population: 312,292 (23.0%)
C&C of Honolulu Japanese race alone or in combination population: 241,290 (25.3%)

HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM
HAWAII STATE OFFICE OF PLANNING

This map was produced by the Office of Planning (OP) for planning purposes. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data. Information regarding compilation dates and accuracy of the data presented can be obtained from OP.
Map No.: 20120210-02-DK
Map Date: 02/10/12
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.

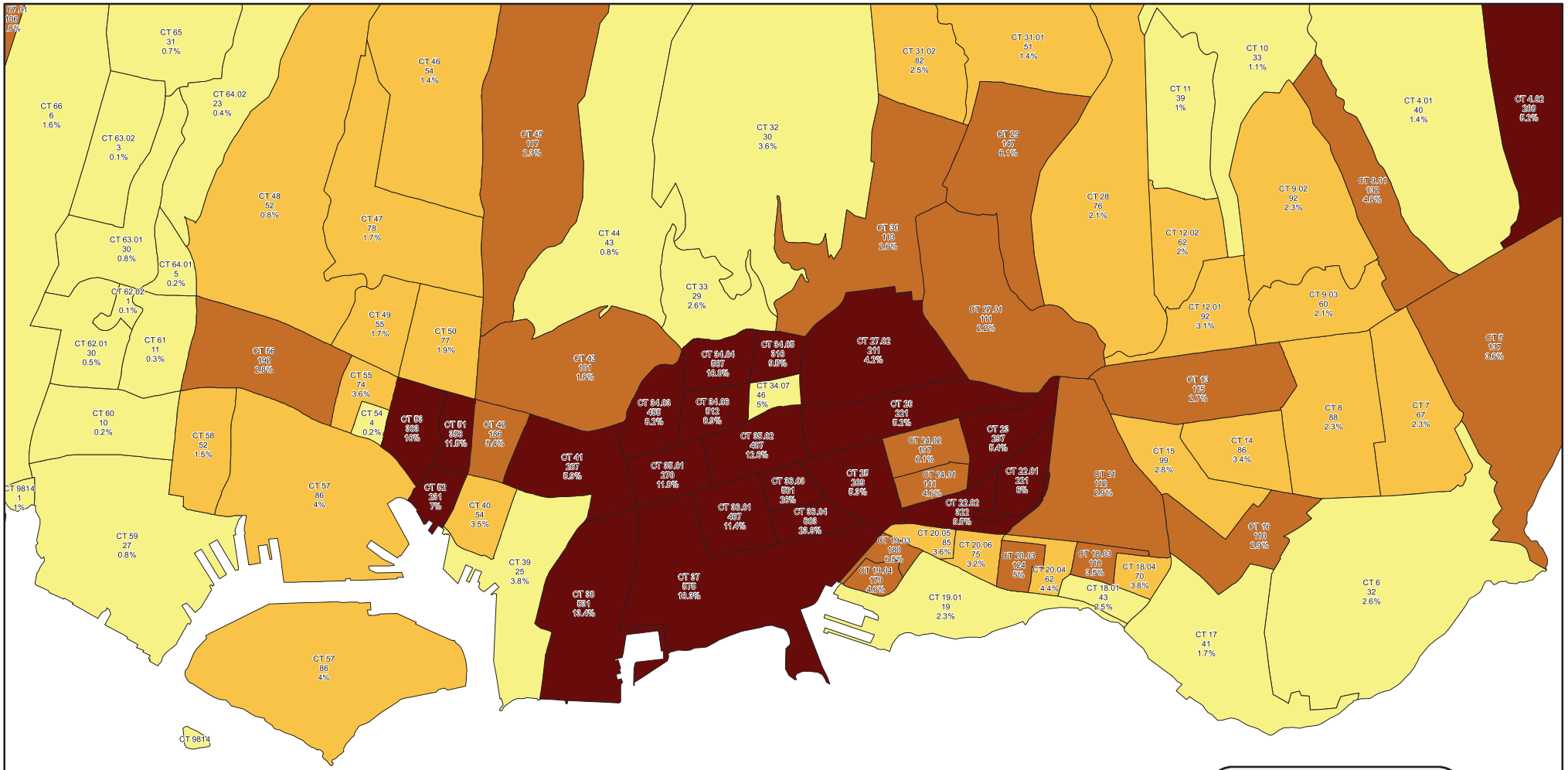
Island of Oahu
Korean Population by Census Tracts: 2010 (Race Alone)



State Korean race alone population:
24,203 (1.8%)
C&C of Honolulu Korean race alone population:
22,179 (2.3%)

HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM
HAWAII STATE OFFICE OF PLANNING

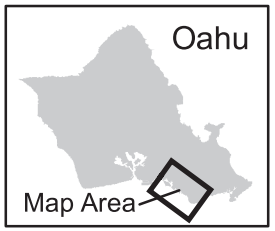
This map was produced by the Office of Planning (OP) for planning purposes.
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Map No.: 20110810-08-DK
Map Date: 08/10/11
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

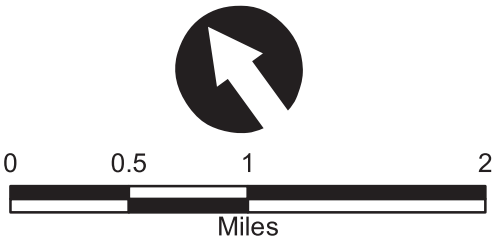


Honolulu
Korean Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone)

Korean Population

- 0 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 200
- 201 - 603
- No Population





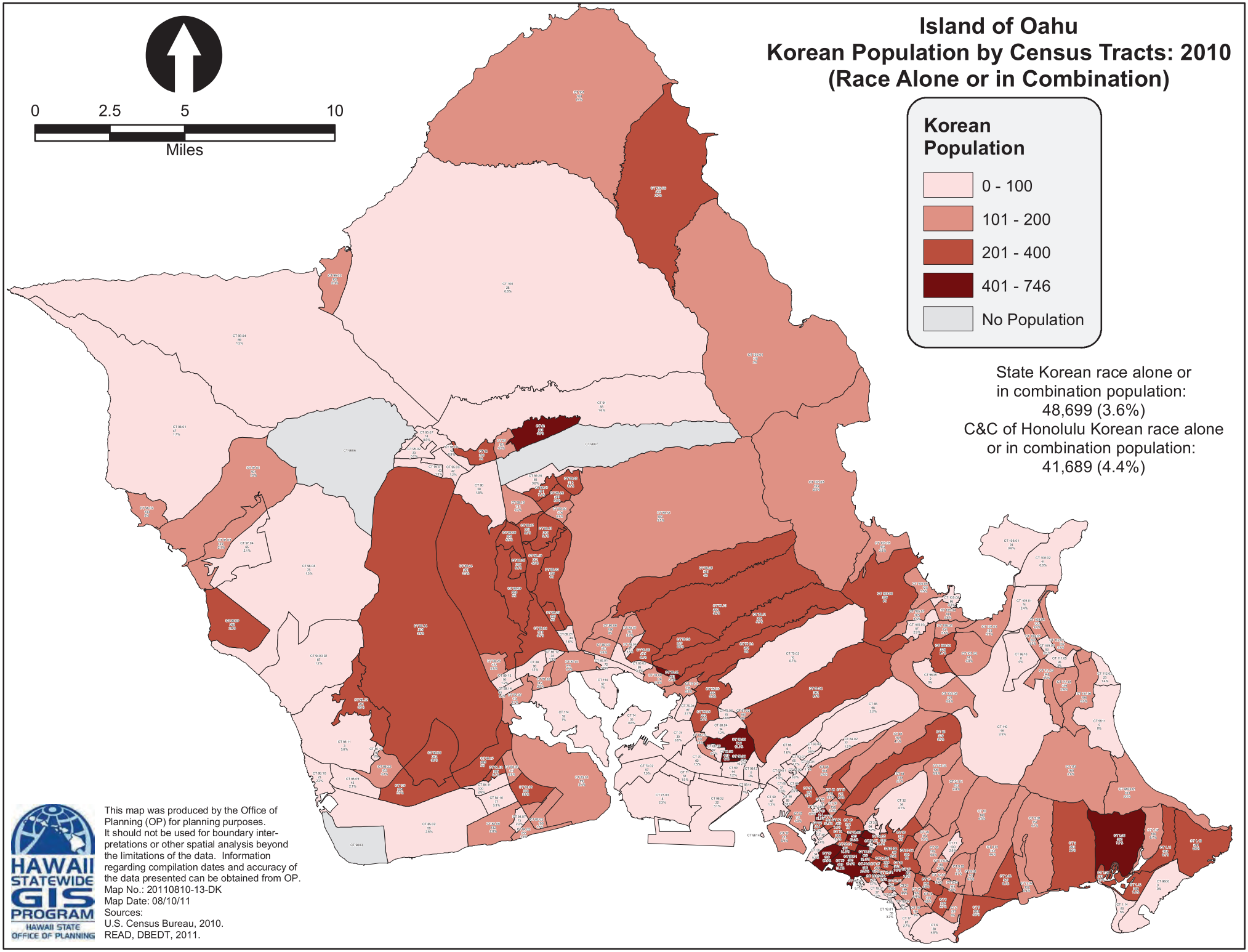
State Korean race alone population:
24,203 (1.8%)
C&C of Honolulu Korean race alone population:
22,179 (2.3%)

Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.

HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM
HAWAII STATE OFFICE OF PLANNING

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Map No.: 20120213-05-DK
Map Date: 02/13/12
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

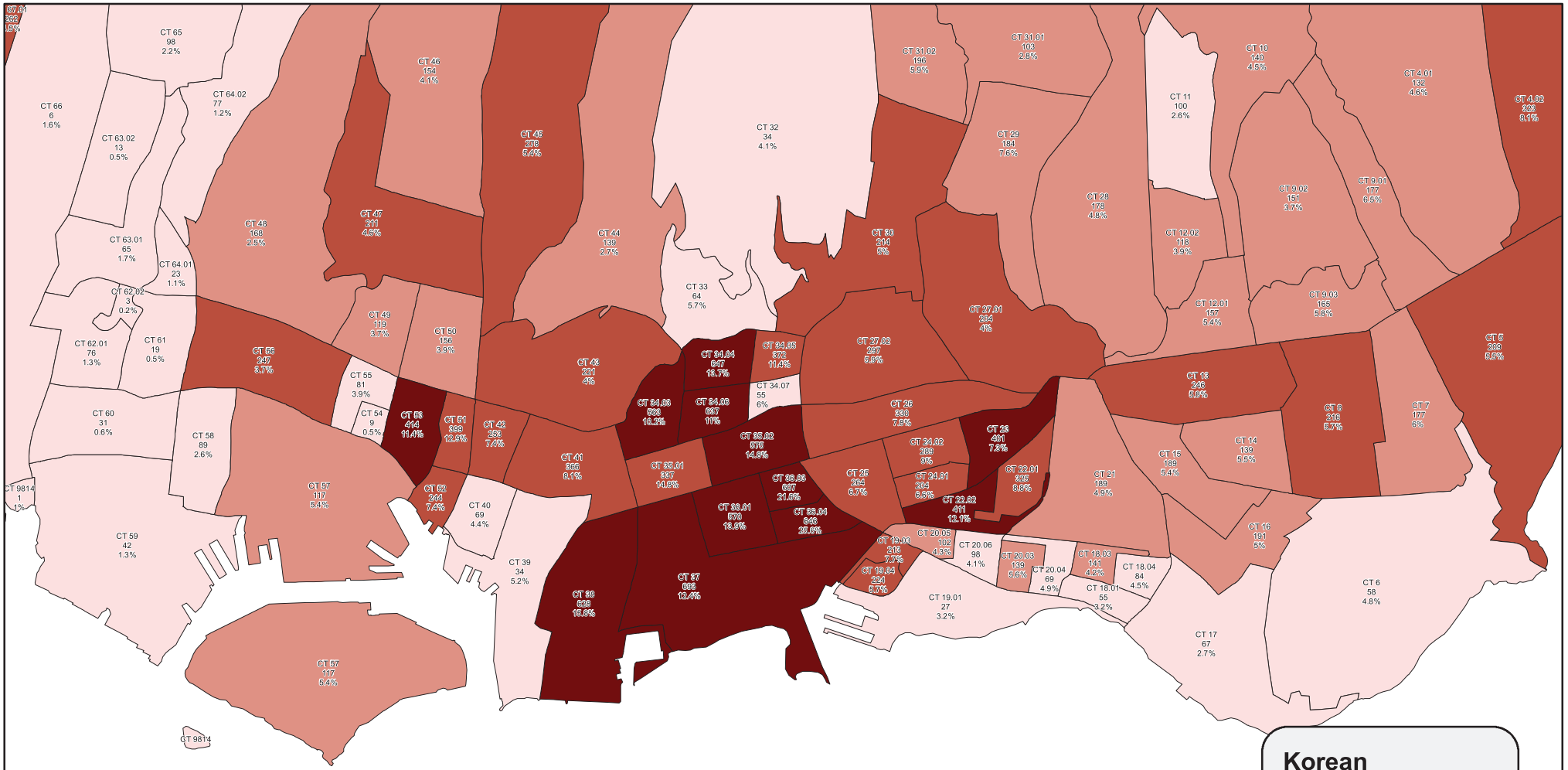
Island of Oahu
Korean Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone or in Combination)



State Korean race alone or in combination population: 48,699 (3.6%)
C&C of Honolulu Korean race alone or in combination population: 41,689 (4.4%)

HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM
HAWAII STATE OFFICE OF PLANNING

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Map No.: 20110810-13-DK
Map Date: 08/10/11
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.



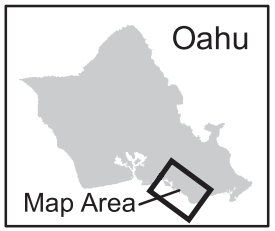
Honolulu
Korean Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone or in Combination)

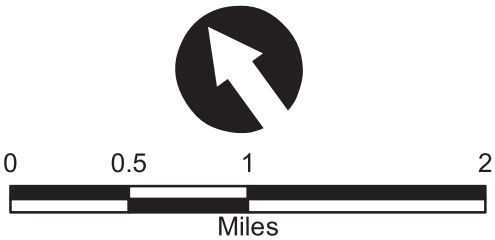
Korean Population

- 0 - 100
- 101 - 200
- 201 - 400
- 401 - 746
- No Population

State Korean race alone or in combination population: 48,699 (3.6%)

C&C of Honolulu Korean race alone or in combination population: 41,689 (4.4%)



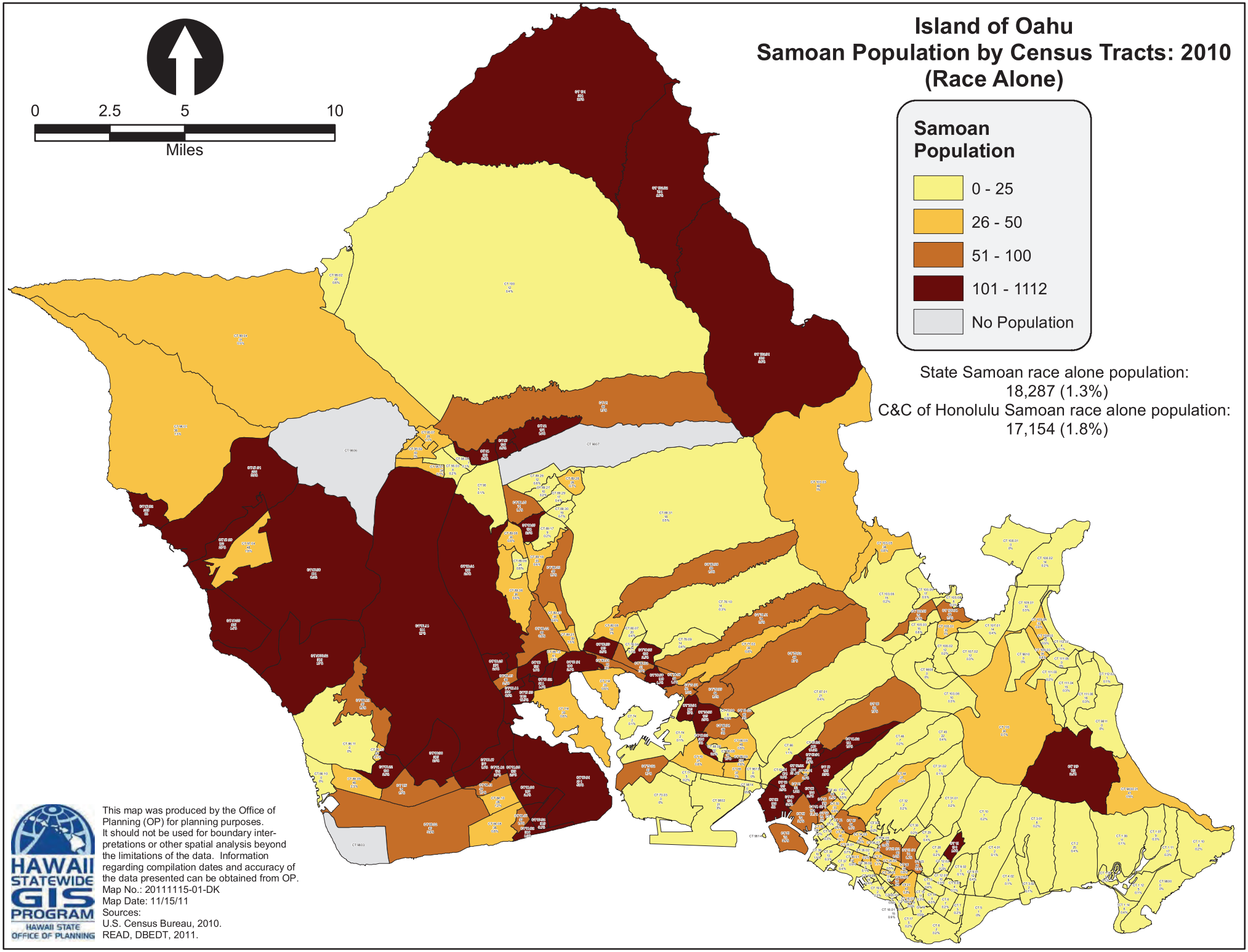


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HAWAII STATE OFFICE OF PLANNING

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Map No.: 20120213-06-DK
Map Date: 02/13/12
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.

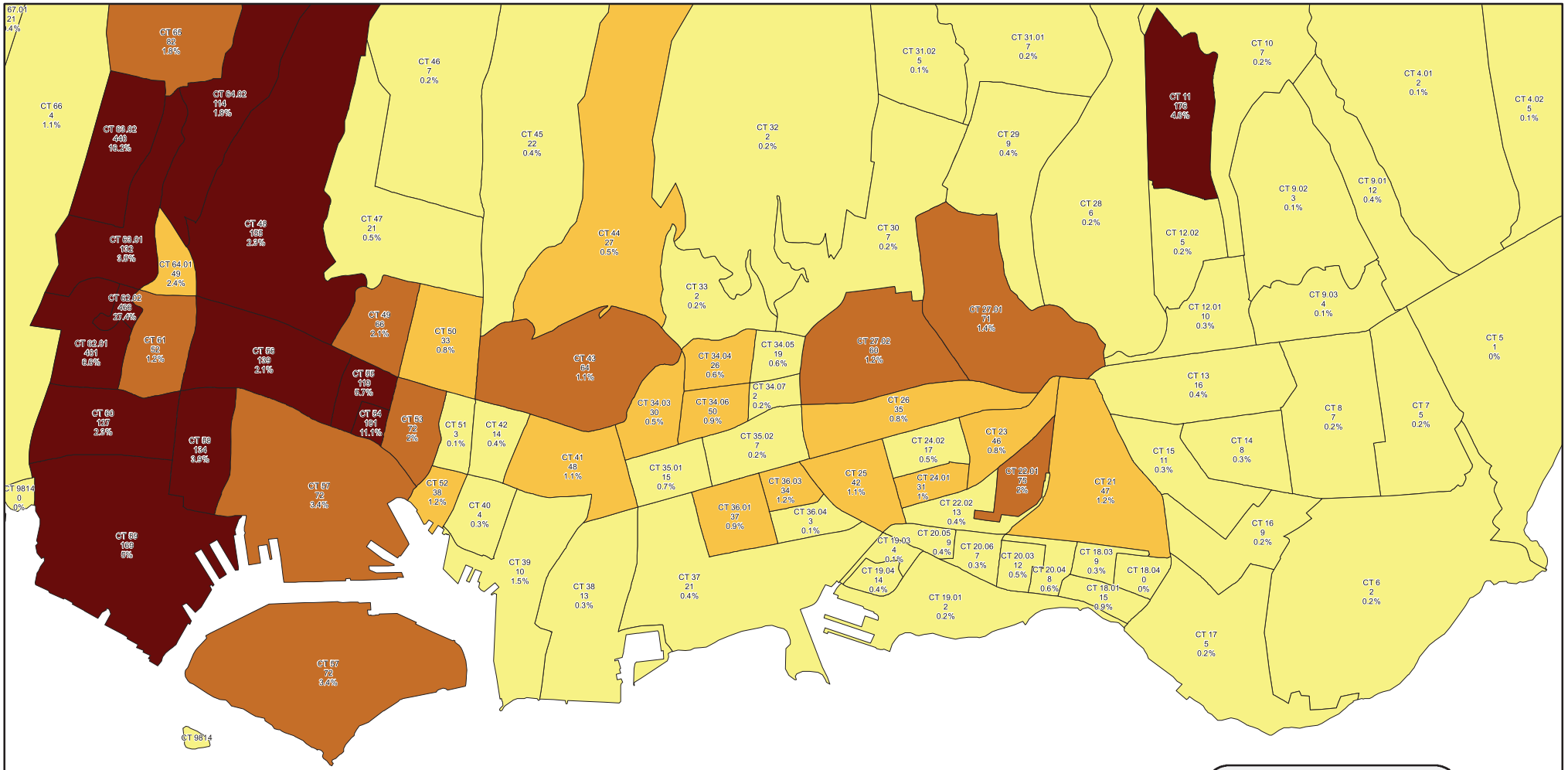
Island of Oahu
Samoan Population by Census Tracts: 2010 (Race Alone)



State Samoan race alone population: 18,287 (1.3%)
C&C of Honolulu Samoan race alone population: 17,154 (1.8%)

HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM
HAWAII STATE OFFICE OF PLANNING

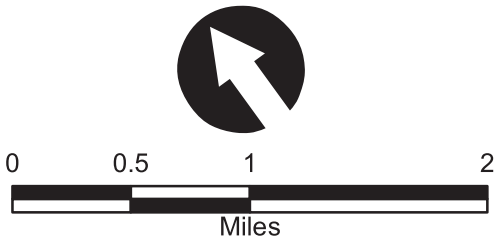
This map was produced by the Office of Planning (OP) for planning purposes. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data. Information regarding compilation dates and accuracy of the data presented can be obtained from OP.
Map No.: 20111115-01-DK
Map Date: 11/15/11
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

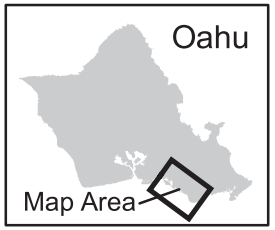


Honolulu
Samoan Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone)

Samoan Population

- 0 - 25
- 26 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 1112
- No Population





State Samoan race alone population: 18,287 (1.3%)

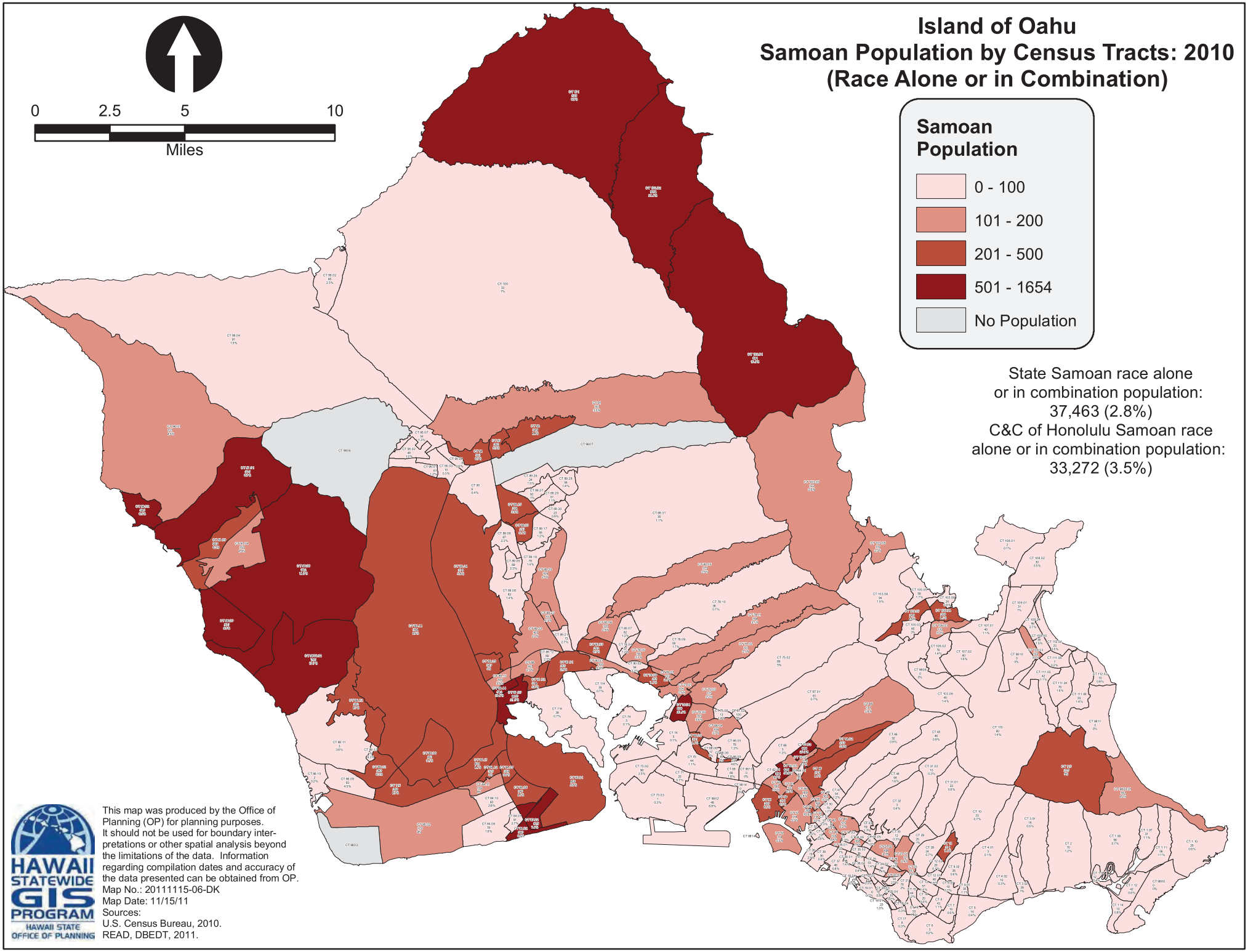
C&C of Honolulu Samoan race alone population: 17,154 (1.8%)

HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM
HAWAII STATE OFFICE OF PLANNING

This map was produced by the Office of Planning (OP) for planning purposes. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data. Information regarding compilation dates and accuracy of the data presented can be obtained from OP.
Map No.: 20120214-02-DK
Map Date: 02/14/12
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.

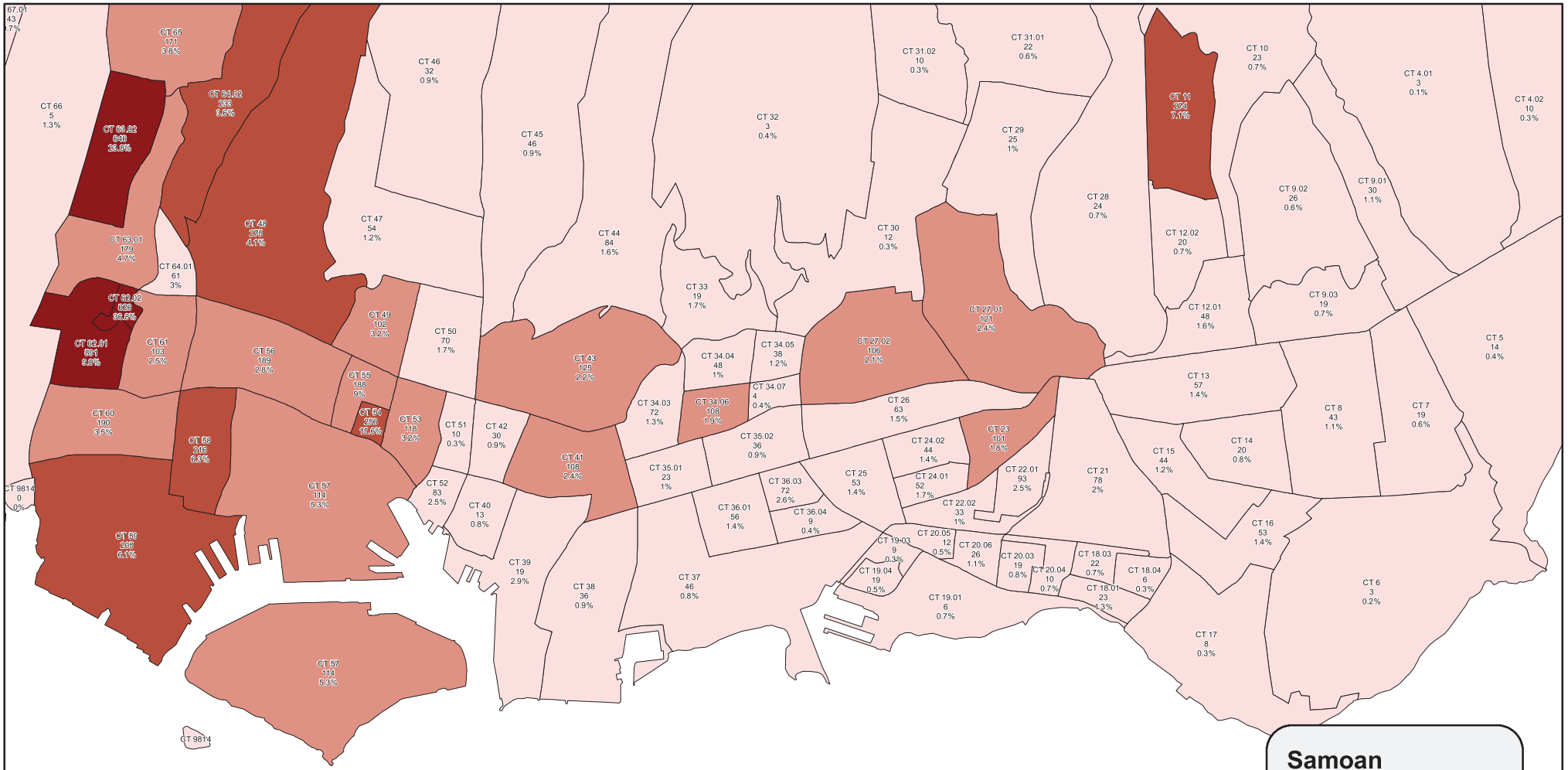
Island of Oahu
Samoan Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone or in Combination)



State Samoan race alone or in combination population: 37,463 (2.8%)
C&C of Honolulu Samoan race alone or in combination population: 33,272 (3.5%)

HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM
HAWAII STATE OFFICE OF PLANNING

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Map No.: 20111115-06-DK
Map Date: 11/15/11
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

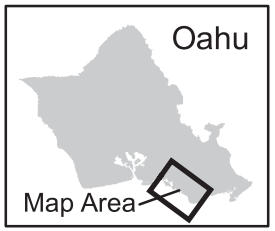


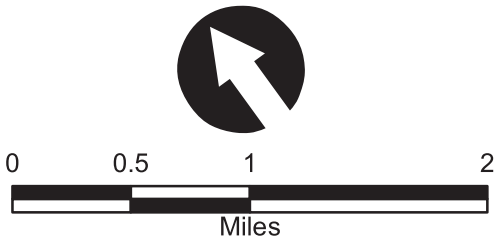
Honolulu
Samoan Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone or in Combination)

Samoan Population

- 0 - 100
- 101 - 200
- 201 - 500
- 501 - 1654
- No Population

State Samoan race alone or in combination population: 37,463 (2.8%)
C&C of Honolulu Samoan race alone or in combination population: 33,272 (3.5%)



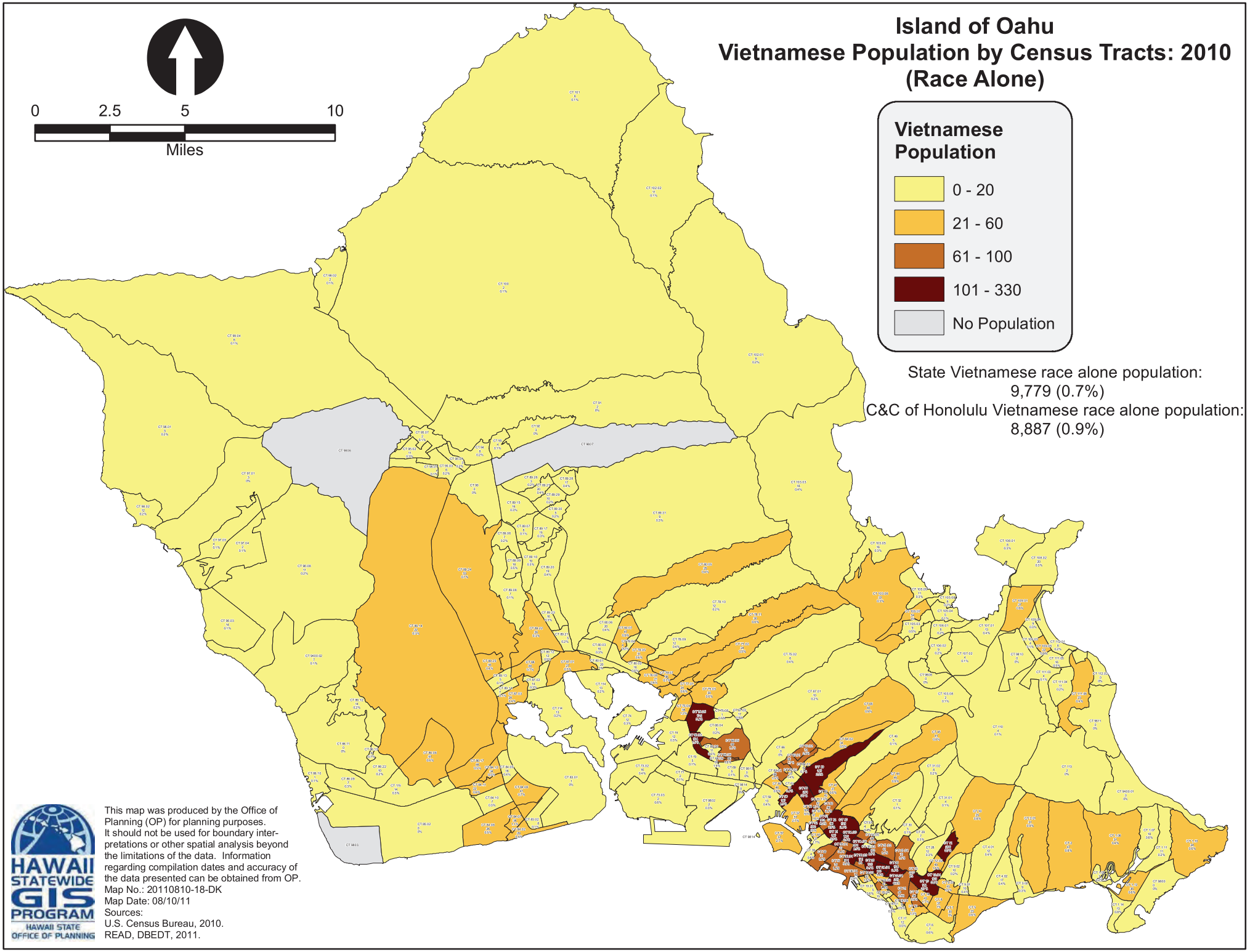


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HAWAII STATE OFFICE OF PLANNING

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Map No.: 20120214-01-DK
Map Date: 02/14/12
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.

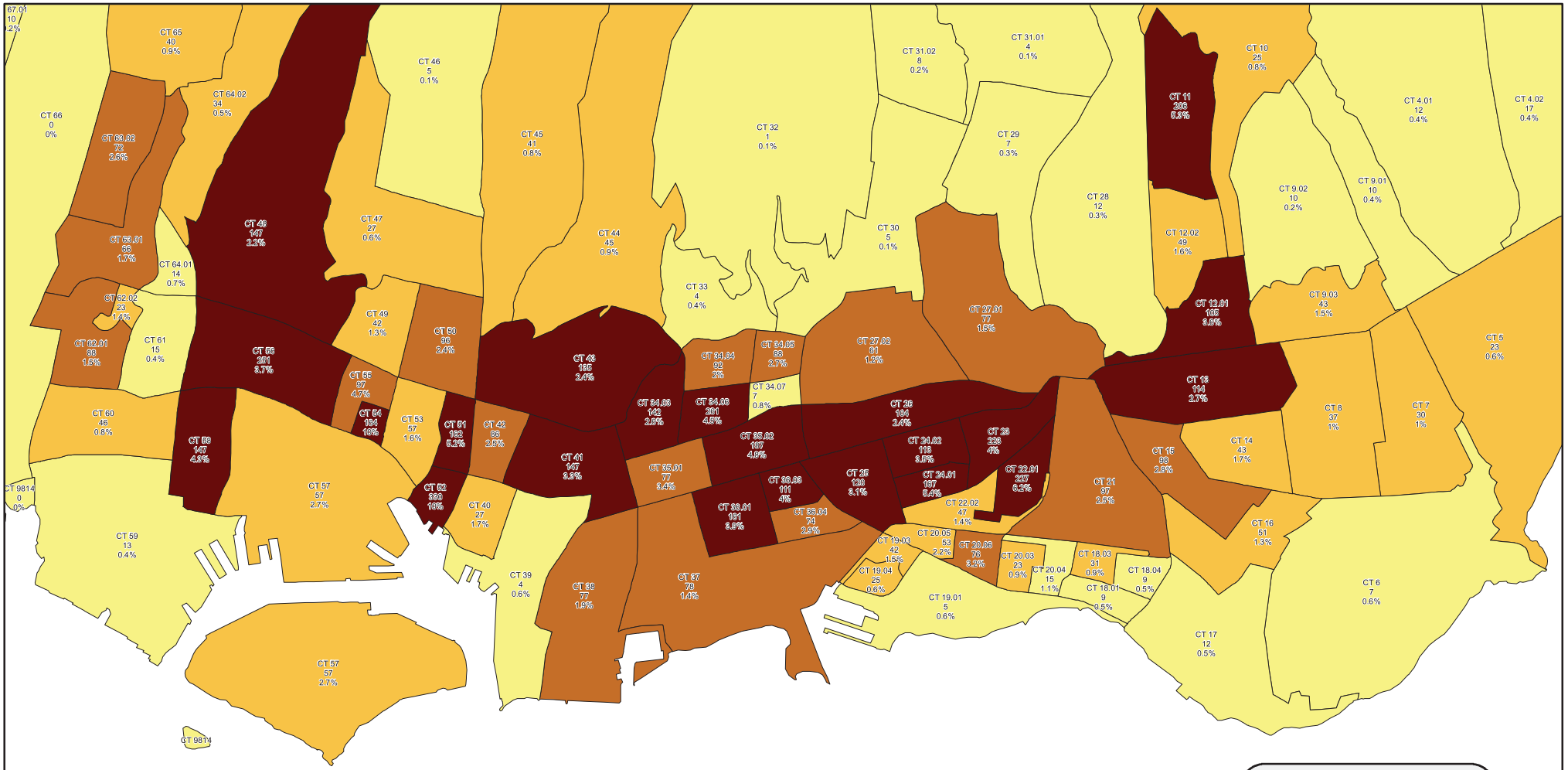
Island of Oahu
Vietnamese Population by Census Tracts: 2010 (Race Alone)



State Vietnamese race alone population: 9,779 (0.7%)
C&C of Honolulu Vietnamese race alone population: 8,887 (0.9%)

HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM
HAWAII STATE OFFICE OF PLANNING

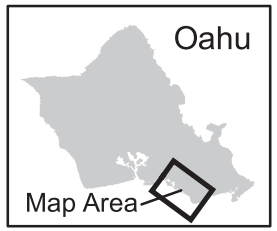
This map was produced by the Office of Planning (OP) for planning purposes. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data. Information regarding compilation dates and accuracy of the data presented can be obtained from OP.
Map No.: 20110810-18-DK
Map Date: 08/10/11
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

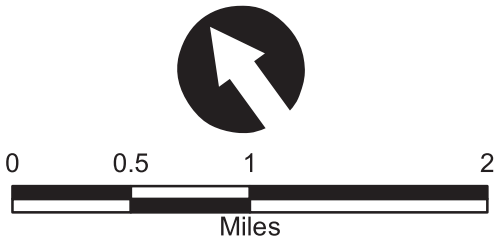


Honolulu
Vietnamese Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone)

Vietnamese Population

- 0 - 20
- 21 - 60
- 61 - 100
- 101 - 330
- No Population





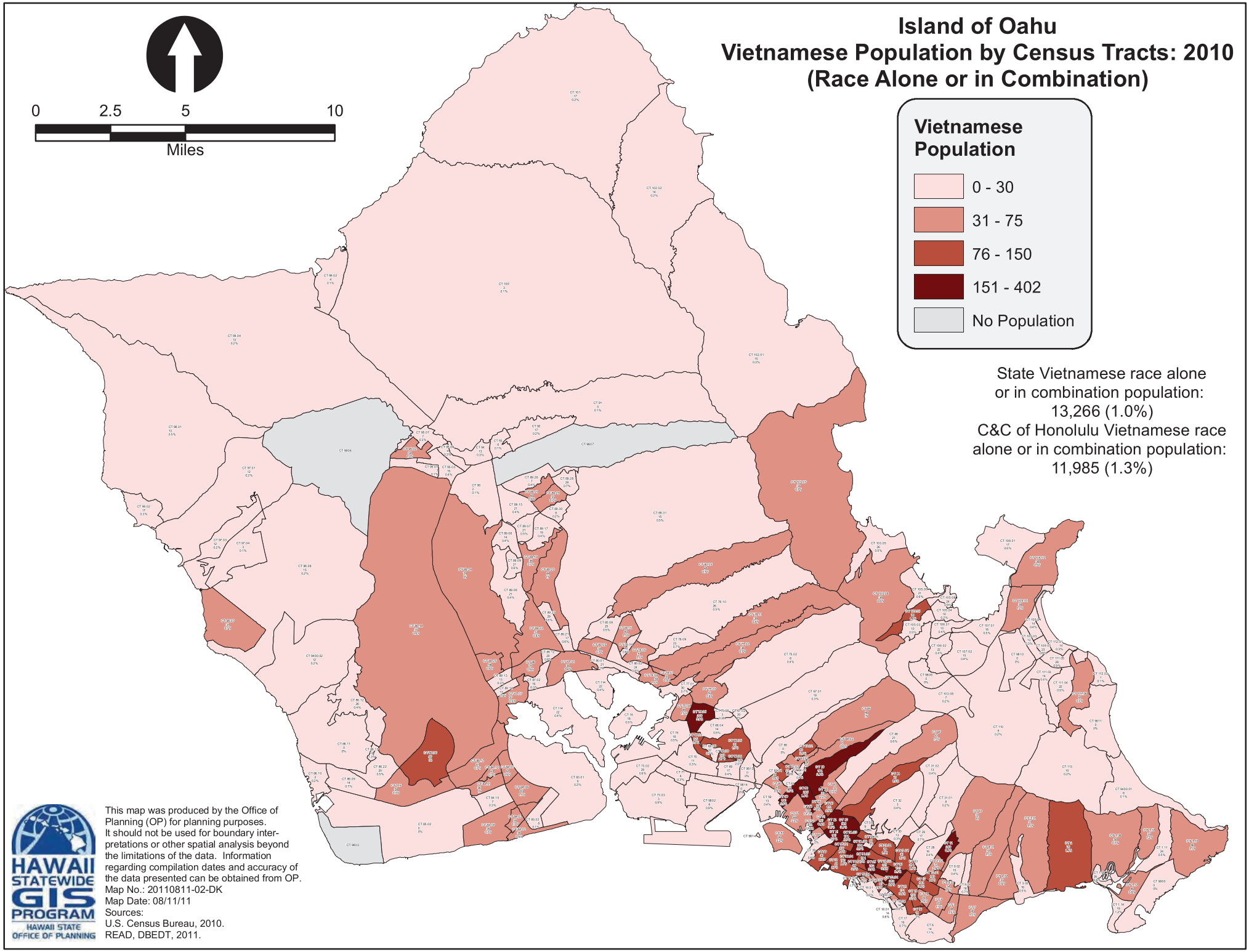
State Vietnamese race alone population: 9,779 (0.7%)
C&C of Honolulu Vietnamese race alone population: 8,887 (0.9%)

Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.

HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM
HAWAII STATE OFFICE OF PLANNING

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Map No.: 20120214-03-DK
Map Date: 02/14/12
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

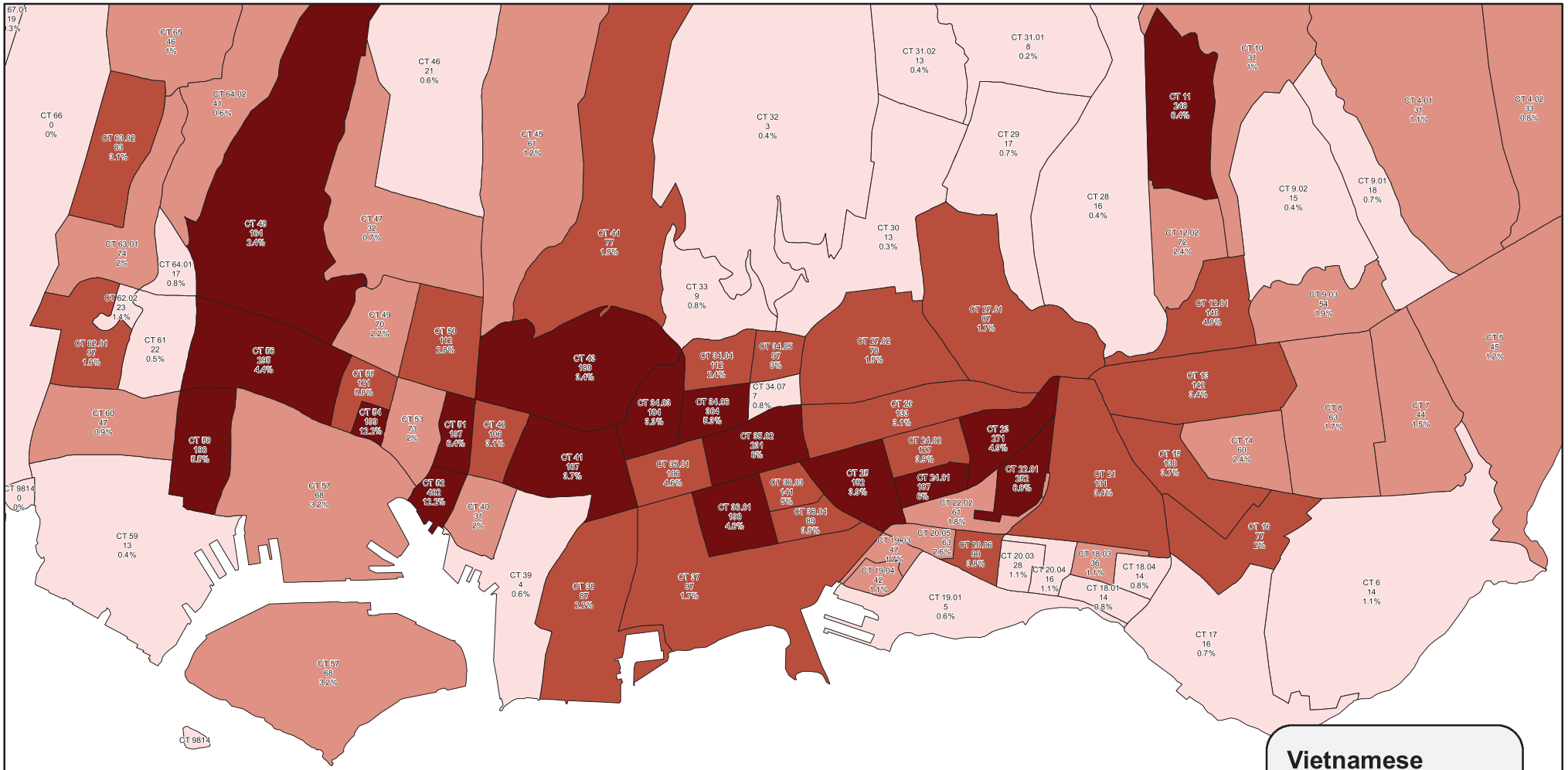
Island of Oahu
Vietnamese Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone or in Combination)



State Vietnamese race alone or in combination population: 13,266 (1.0%)
C&C of Honolulu Vietnamese race alone or in combination population: 11,985 (1.3%)

HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM
HAWAII STATE OFFICE OF PLANNING

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Map No.: 20110811-02-DK
Map Date: 08/11/11
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

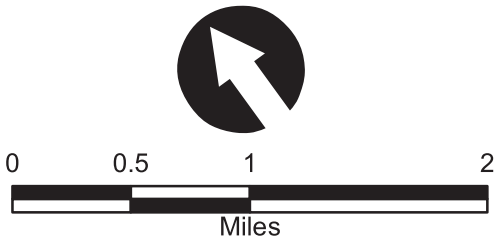


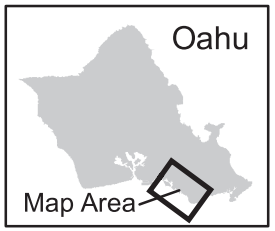
Honolulu
Vietnamese Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone or in Combination)

Vietnamese Population

- 0 - 30
- 31 - 75
- 76 - 150
- 151 - 402
- No Population

State Vietnamese race alone or in combination population: 13,266 (1.0%)
C&C of Honolulu Vietnamese race alone or in combination population: 11,985 (1.3%)



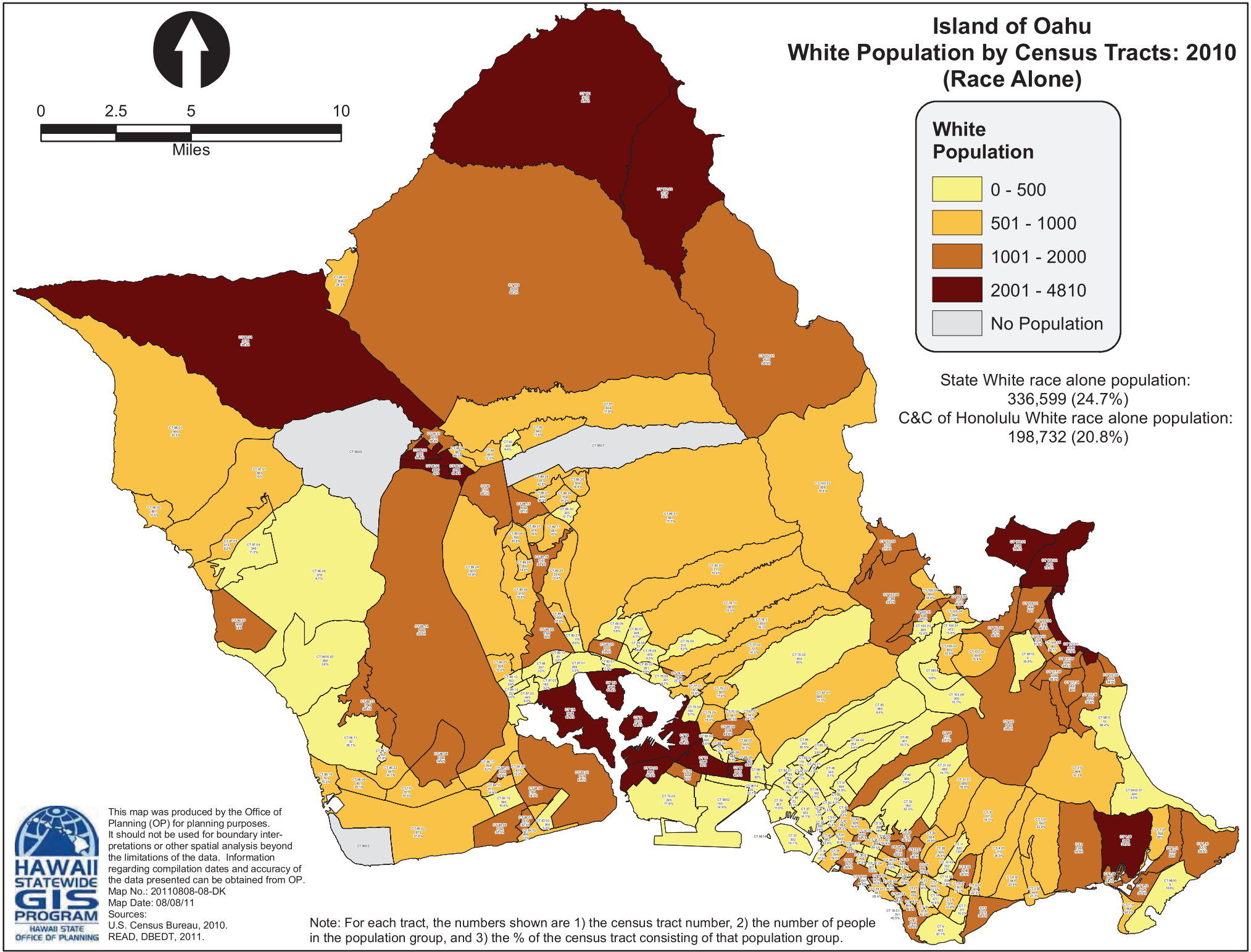


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Map No.: 20120214-02-DK
Map Date: 02/14/12
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.

Island of Oahu
White Population by Census Tracts: 2010 (Race Alone)

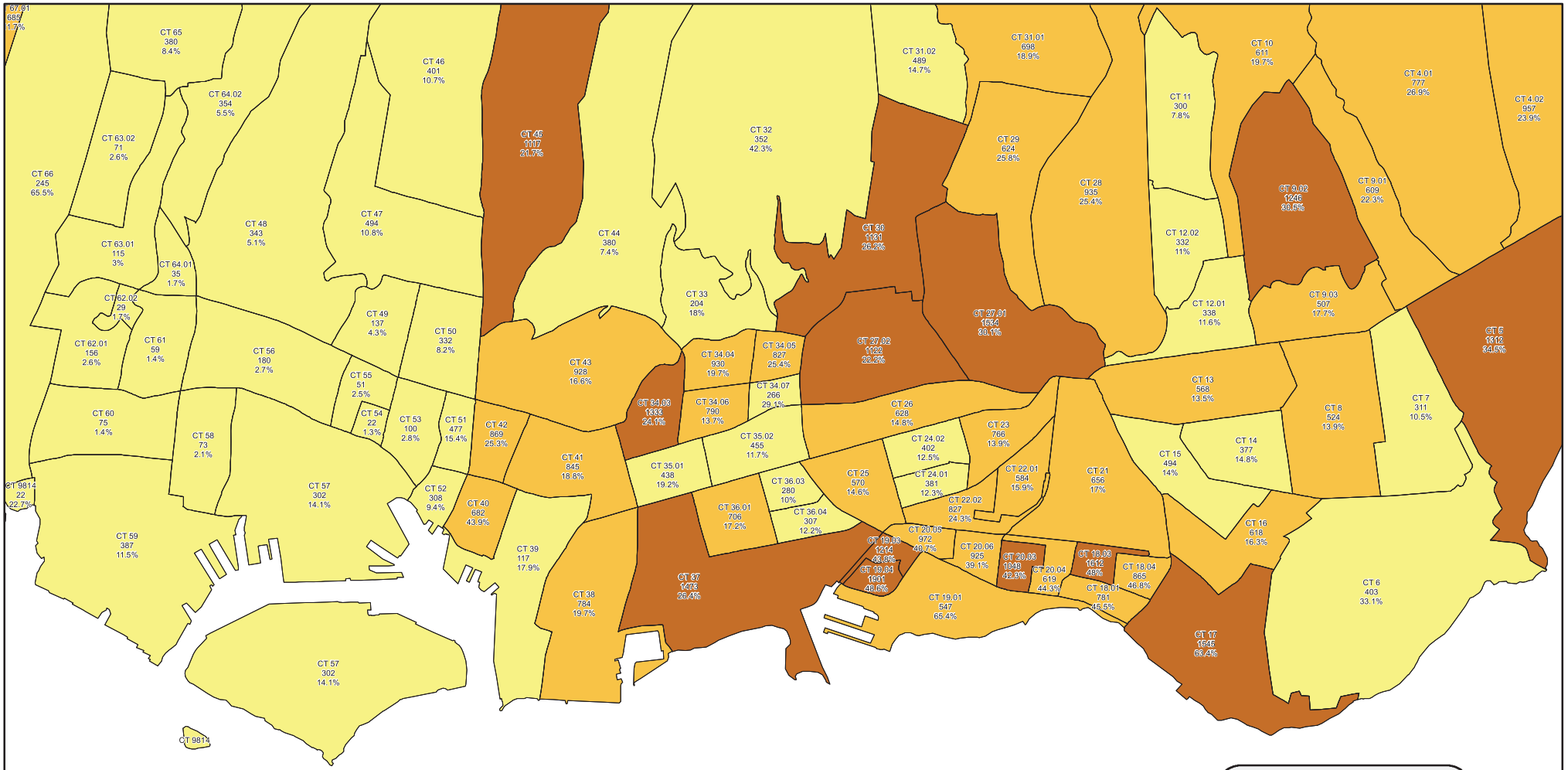


State White race alone population:
336,599 (24.7%)
C&C of Honolulu White race alone population:
198,732 (20.8%)

HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM
HAWAII STATE OFFICE OF PLANNING

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Map No.: 20110808-08-DK
Map Date: 08/08/11
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.



Honolulu
White Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone)

White Population

- 0 - 500
- 501 - 1000
- 1001 - 2000
- 2001 - 4810
- No Population

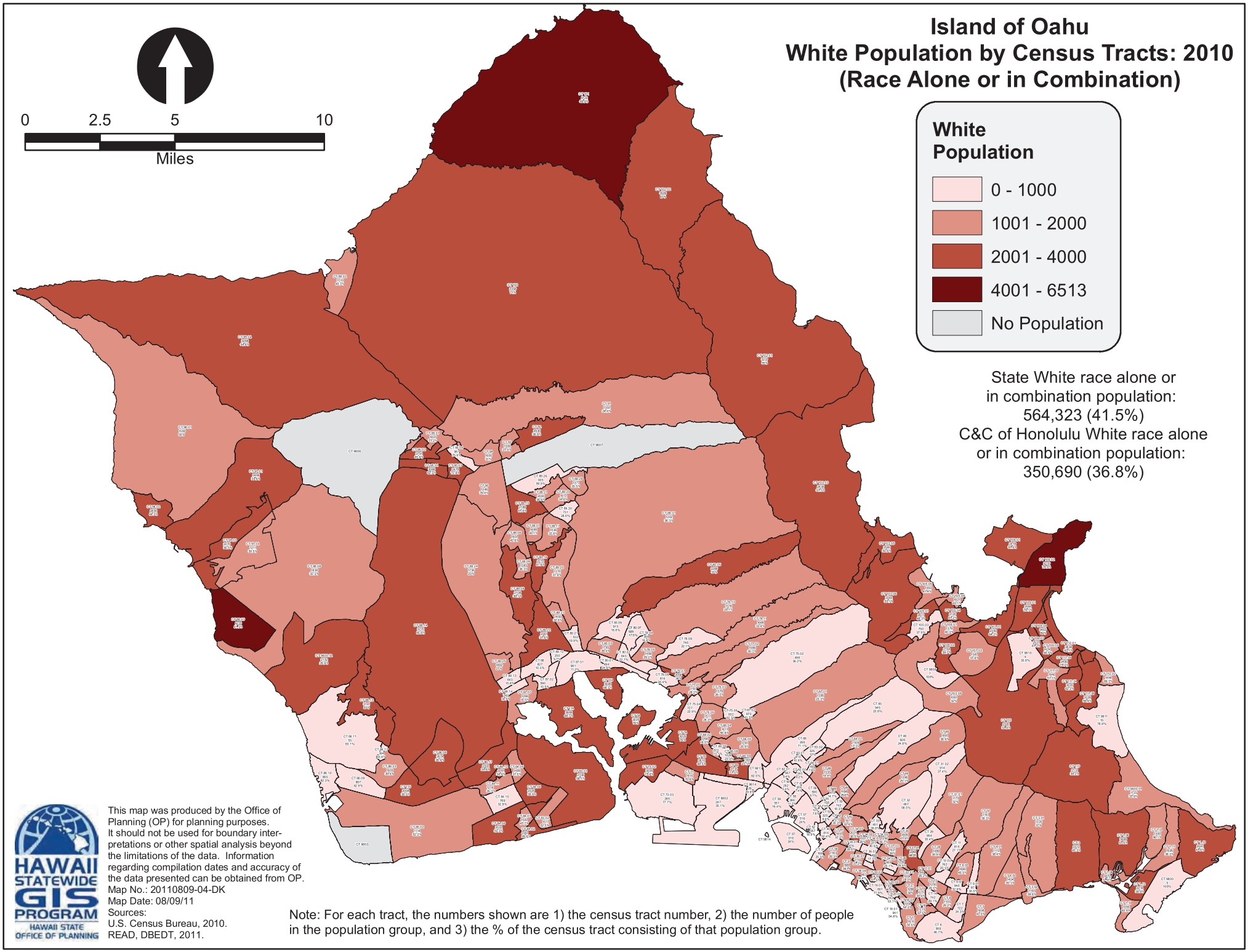
State White race alone population:
336,599 (24.7%)
C&C of Honolulu White race alone population:
198,732 (20.8%)

HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM
HAWAII STATE OFFICE OF PLANNING

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Map No.: 20120203-01-DK
Map Date: 02/03/12
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.

Island of Oahu
White Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone or in Combination)

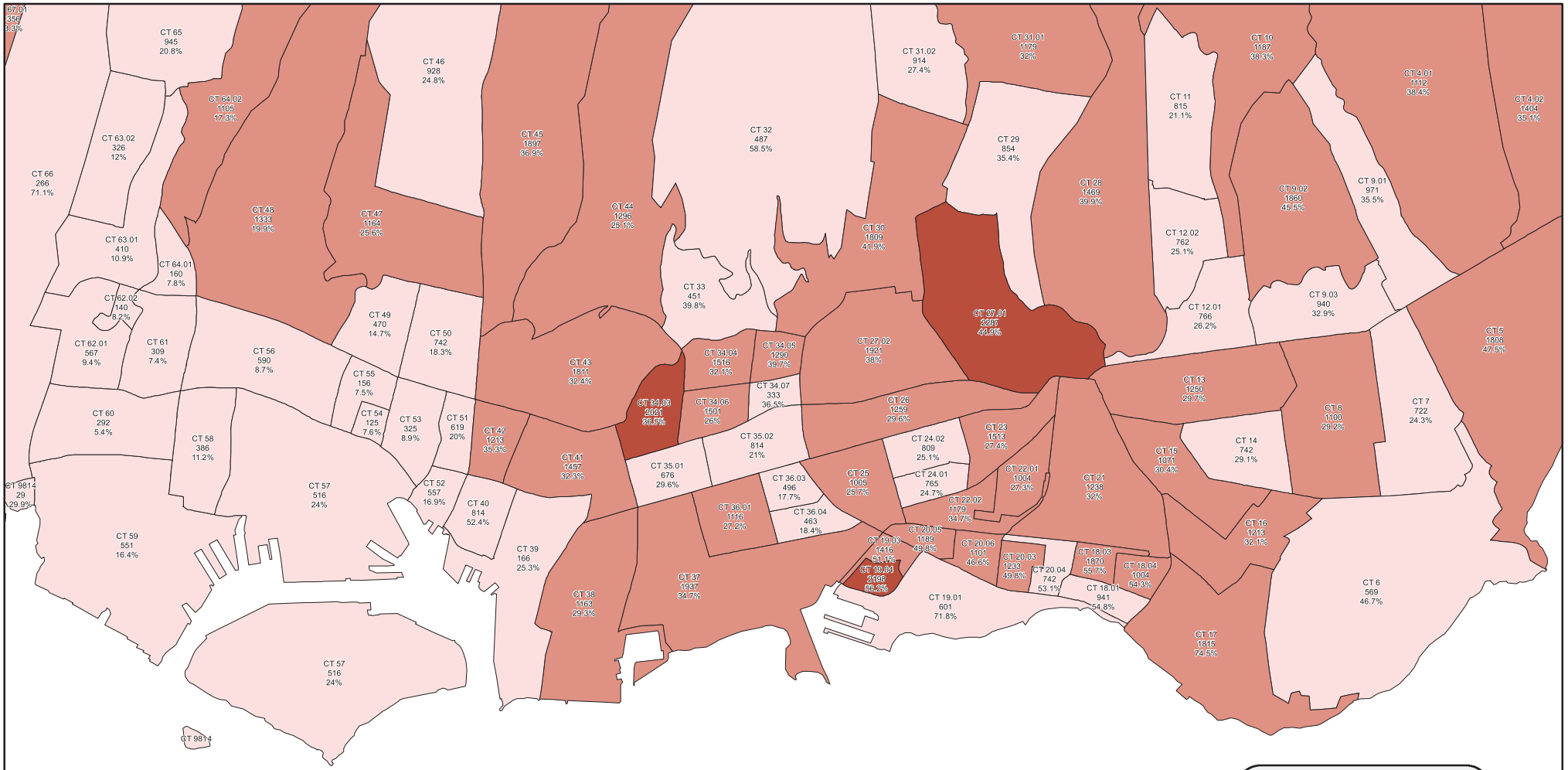


State White race alone or in combination population: 564,323 (41.5%)
C&C of Honolulu White race alone or in combination population: 350,690 (36.8%)

HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM
HAWAII STATE OFFICE OF PLANNING

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Map No.: 20110809-04-DK
Map Date: 08/09/11
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.



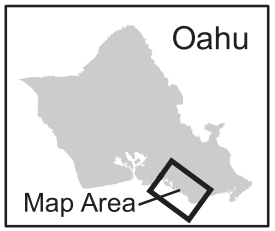
Honolulu
White Population by Census Tracts: 2010
(Race Alone or in Combination)

White Population

- 0 - 1000
- 1001 - 2000
- 2001 - 4000
- 4001 - 6513
- No Population

0 0.5 1 2

Miles



HAWAII STATEWIDE GIS PROGRAM
HAWAII STATE OFFICE OF PLANNING

This map was produced by the Office of Planning (OP) for planning purposes. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data. Information regarding compilation dates and accuracy of the data presented can be obtained from OP.
Map No.: 20120208-01-DK
Map Date: 02/08/12
Sources:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
READ, DBEDT, 2011.

Note: For each tract, the numbers shown are 1) the census tract number, 2) the number of people in the population group, and 3) the % of the census tract consisting of that population group.

State White race alone or in combination population: 564,323 (41.5%)
C&C of Honolulu White race alone or in combination population: 350,690 (36.8%)

APPENDIX 10

HAWAII PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY 2023
ANNUAL REPORT

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR
KE KIA'ĀINA

HAKIM OUANSAFI
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BARBARA E. ARASHIRO
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

STATE OF HAWAII
KA MOKU'ĀINA O HAWAI'I
HAWAII PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY
1002 NORTH SCHOOL STREET
POST OFFICE BOX 17907
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96817

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO:

23:OED/

December 28, 2023

The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi,
President and Members
of the Senate
Thirtieth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 409
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable Scott K. Saiki,
Speaker and Members
of the House of Representatives
Thirtieth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 431
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear President Kouchi, Speaker Saiki, and Members of the Legislature:

For your information and consideration, I am transmitting a copy of the Hawaii Public Housing Authority Annual Report (2023), as required by Section 356D-20, Hawaii Revised Statutes. In accordance with Section 93-16, Hawaii Revised Statutes, I am also informing you that the report may be viewed electronically at: https://hpha.hawaii.gov/plans-reports#hphas-annual-reports.

Sincerely,

Hakim Ouansafi
Executive Director

Enclosures

2023 Annual Report

Hawai'i Public Housing Authority







Hawaii Public Housing Authority
1002 North School Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Purpose and Introduction

This report is being submitted in accordance with section 93-16, Hawaii Revised Statutes. This report fulfills the reporting requirements and duties assigned to the Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA) under Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Section 356D-20(3), which states:

The authority shall submit an annual report to the Legislature on all program areas no later than twenty days prior to the convening of each regular session, that shall provide the following information on the status of its programs and finances:

(A) A financial audit and report conducted on an annual basis by a certified public accounting firm; and

(B) Recommendations with reference to any additional legislation or other action that may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Chapter.

In compliance with HRS Section 356D-20(3), this Report provides the status of its major programs: Federal and State Low Income Public Housing, Section 8 Subsidy Programs, and Construction Management. Additionally, this Report includes the activities and accomplishments of the administrative offices—Property Management and Maintenance Services, Section 8 Subsidy Programs, Contract & Procurement, Development, Planning & Evaluation, Compliance, Hearings, Information Technology, and Human Resources—that work to support the HPHA's three major programs.

This Report includes financial data on the HPHA's funds, including non-general funds required under section 37-52.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, and an auditor's report, and summarizes legislation proposed by the HPHA for the 2024 Legislative Session that will allow the HPHA to better serve its tenants, voucher holders, the communities they live in, and the State's very low-income populations.

Hawai'i Public Housing Authority



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Message from the Chair

Aloha Mai Kākou,

On behalf of the Hawaii Public Housing Authority's (HPHA) Board of Directors, I am pleased to join Executive Director Hakim Ouansafi in presenting the Hawaii State Legislature with our Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2023.

Over the past fiscal year, the Board continued to provide the agency with policy guidance, with a focus on improving the living conditions of the families and communities we serve.

The HPHA has a long and proud history as a provider of affordable housing and supportive services for low-income families. As we continue to carryout our mission, it is our sincerest hope that the work we do today increases and preserves affordable housing options for generations to come.

The Board would like to thank the Legislature for its continued support of the HPHA. Your investment in our programs and services has and continues to make a real difference to the lives of our residents and communities.

Respectfully,

Robert Hall

Chair of the Board



Message from the Executive Director

Aloha Legislators,

On behalf of our dedicated public servants statewide, I am proud to present to you the Hawaii Public Housing Authority's (HPHA) Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2023. Over the last fiscal year, the HPHA made significant progress in advancing its mission of providing affordable housing and housing services to low-income families and approximately 45,000 people in Hawaii.

This year marked a significant milestone in our agency's goal to rehabilitate and redevelop its aging public housing inventory. In early 2023, the HPHA issued a Request for Qualifications for its Ka Lei Momi Project, to develop creation more than 10,000 affordable housing units at nine properties throughout the state. In June, the Highridge Costa Development Company was selected as the master developer for this project. We are excited to work in partnership with Highridge Costa, the Green Administration and the Legislature, to transform our existing, low-density public housing properties into modern, mixed-use, mixed-income communities. With Mayor Wright Homes and Kapaa Homes identified as priorities to be the first two Ka Lei Momi sites to begin redevelopment, proposed master plans are being developed with input from residents, community leaders and stakeholders, elected officials, government agencies, and service providers.

I would be remiss not to mention the deep sorrow all of us felt following the loss and tragedy that occurred in Lahaina earlier this year. Two HPHA properties, David Malo Circle and Piilani Homes, were destroyed by the wildfire. The unfortunate outcome led to two tenants passing away. Our heartfelt condolences and prayers go out to their loved ones and anyone else affected by this tragedy. We also partnered with other federal, State, and local agencies and various community organizations to identify and secure permanent housing for those tenants. In the coming months and years, the HPHA stands ready to support the people of Maui in any way it can.

As we look to the future, please know that the HPHA remains as committed as ever to providing safe and affordable housing opportunities to the people of Hawaii. We are grateful for the support of the Governor, Legislature, and collaboration with the counties, and partners, to empower our agency in accomplishing this mission.

Respectfully,

Hakim Ouansafi

Executive Director



Historical Overview:

87 Years of Service to the Peeople

1935

- **The Hawaii Housing Authority was established by the Territorial Legislature to offer safe and sanitary housing for low-income residents of Hawaii. Federal construction funds for public housing were later made available by the U.S. Housing Act of 1937.**

1941

- **Following World War II, Hawaii experienced a surge in population and defense building programs. Post-war, the state faced a severe housing shortage, with affordable options being rare. In 1945, the average monthly rent of an HHA unit was $14.03.**

1951

- **In the 1950s, Hawaii's largest rental agency, HHA, completed eight new developments that added 1,752 units for families due to the increasing urban development of Windward and Leeward neighborhoods and economic growth on Oahu.**



The site of the former Territorial Normal School and Stevenson Intermediate was redeveloped in 1959 as Punchbowl Homes.



Aerial photo of Mayor Wright Homes shortly after construction was completed in 1952.

1960

- **In the 1960s, the Hawaiian Housing Authority (HHA) was placed under the Department of Social Services due to an executive order by Governor William Quinn. The HHA adapted to the changing demands of the housing market by opening housing projects for the special needs of Hawaii's senior and disabled citizens.**

1970

- **In 1970, the HHA's duties were expanded through Act 105, which allowed the State to raise $100 million to develop properties for low- and moderate-income households.**

1988

- **In 1988, the HHA built 10,132 housing units under Act 105, including single-family homes, townhomes, duplexes, and apartments. The HFDC was also created in the same year to streamline affordable housing development programs, allowing the HHA to focus on Section 8 and Public Housing program management.**

Historical Overview:

87 Years of Service to the Peeople

1900's

- During the 1990s, the HHA expanded its role by adding the State's Homeless Programs and implementing initiatives for crime and drug prevention, education, and job readiness to improve resident self-sufficiency. The Family Investment Center was opened to provide a computer lab, classrooms, GED classes, and employment training.

1998

- Act 350 merged the Hawaii Housing Authority (HHA) and the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HFDC) into one housing agency, the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii (HCDCH).

2005

- In 2005, Governor Linda Lingle signed Act 196, dividing the Hawaii Community Development Corporation into two agencies: the Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA) and the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC). The HPHA was responsible for managing federal and state public housing, Section 8, and senior housing programs.

2010

- The Homeless Programs Section was moved from HPHA to the BESSD division of DHS due to Act 89.

2012

- The HPHA enters into the first Public-Private-Partnership (P3) to redevelop the two towers at Kuhio Park Terrace with future plans to redevelop the Kuhio Homes and Kuhio Park Terrace Low-Rise properties.

2014

- The HPHA achieved a 98% occupancy rate in its public housing programs and received a "High Performer" rating for its Section 8 Program. It was managing around $150M in federal and state funds for the redevelopment of its aging housing inventory by 2014.

2016

- The HPHA had closed the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher waitlist after ten years due to the overwhelming number of applicants. The waitlist was re-opened and new residents are being assisted with their housing needs.

Historical Overview:

87 Years of Service to the Peeople

2017

- **In 2017, the HPHA's independent auditors reported no financial or compliance issues related to internal controls over the HPHA's major programs. This was a significant accomplishment for the HPHA, who had made progress since 2012 in reducing and removing all audit findings of errors, noncompliance, and programmatic deficiencies.**

2019

- **The HPHA has signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the University of Hawaii System to conduct research on its public housing programs. They have collaborated with various departments such as the Community Design Center, School of Architecture, and Department of Urban and Regional Planning, among others.**

2020

- **In 2020, HPHA took significant steps to address the pandemic and provide assistance to those in need. They organized outreach events, offered testing, and introduced an online Section 8 application and lottery system. Direct deposit was implemented for rent payment, and new public housing units were constructed while vacant units were repaired. HPHA played a crucial role in providing housing security and aid during a challenging year.**

2021

- **Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, the agency partnered with stakeholders to coordinate various programs such as vaccination clinics, housing, and emergency feeding. Other achievements include successful projects and a revenue of over $201M, with zero audit findings for four years in a row.**

2022

- **The HPHA has expanded affordable housing by opening Kamaoku Village, a Kauhale housing project with 37 tiny home structures for formerly unsheltered people. It has also applied and received the only Moving To Work designation from HUD to increase funding and policy flexibilities through various programs, helping to address Hawaii's affordable housing shortage and promote self-sufficiency for low-income families. Act 251 allows the HPHA to develop all forms of mixed-income and mixed-financed housing projects.**

2023

- **The Ka Lei Momi Redevelopment Project in Hawaii has chosen Highridge Costa Development Company as the developer to construct over 10,000 additional affordable housing units for sale and rental across nine properties in the state.**

Organizational Chart

§356D-2 Hawaii public housing authority; establishment, staff. (a) There is established the Hawaii public housing authority to be placed within the department of human services for administrative purposes only. The authority shall be a public body and a body corporate and politic.

HPHA Board of Directors

§356D-4 General powers of the authority.

Adopt bylaws and rules in accordance with chapter 91 for its organization, internal management, and to carry into effect its purposes, powers, and programs;

Office of the Excutive Director

Excutive Director
Executive Assistant

Major Programs

Property Management & Maintenance Services Branch
- Federal PH
- State PH

Section 8 Subsidy Programs Branch
- HCV
- PBCA
- VASH
- RSP

Construction Management Branch
- Federal CFP
- State CIP

Development Office
- KPT
- School Street
- MWH
- Pu'uwai Momi
- Ka'auhmahu Homes
- Kamehameha Homes
- Hale Laulima
- Nanakuli Homes
- Lanakila Homes
- Kahekili Terrance
- Kapa'a

Administrative Offices

- Fiscal Management Office
- Compliance Office
- Planning & Evaluation Office
- Contracts & Procurement Office
- Information Technology Office
- Human Resources Office
- Hearings Office

HPHA Board of Directors

THE HPHA IS GOVERNED BY AN ELEVEN MEMBER BOARD OF DIRECTORS. THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD REPRESENT A CROSS SECTION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENTITIES AND INTERESTS. THE BOARD PROVIDES THE AGENCY WITH GUIDANCE AND RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING POLICY MATTERS.



ROBERT HALL
CHAIR
OAHU MEMBER



GEORGE DEMELLO
VICE CHAIR
PUBLIC HOUSING
RESIDENT MEMBER



LEILANI PULMANO
SECRETARY
MAUI MEMBER



BETTY LOU LARSON
PERSONS WITH
DISABILITIES
ADVOCATE



CATHY BETTS
EX-OFFICIO,
DIRECTOR OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF
HUMAN SERVICES



CHRISTYL NAGAO
KAUAI MEMBER



JOSEPH CAMPO II
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF
HUMAN SERVICES



TODD TANIGUCHI
AT-LARGE MEMBER



ROY KATSUDA
SECRETARY
LOW-INCOME/
HOMELESS ADVOCATE



SCOTT GLENN
EX-OFFICIO,
OFFICE OF THE
GOVERNOR



SUSAN KUNZ
HAWAII MEMBER

Federal and State Public Housing Programs

Federal Public Housing is a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) program first established in 1937 to provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. The HPHA is the sole provider of Federal Public Housing statewide. The HPHA also administers State Public Housing which operates similar to, but independent of the federal program. Both programs combine to serve approximately 5,200 families, or approximately 13,000 individuals.

The HPHA's Public Housing Portfolio (as of June 30, 2023)

HPHA serves **Low-Income** families earning **80% Area Median Income (AMI) or less**:

- 80% of the AMI for the Honolulu Metropolitan Statistical Area in FY 23 was **$90,640**.
- **At least 40%** of Federal family public housing units are restricted to **Extremely Low-Income** families that earn **30% of the AMI or less**.

6,270 dwelling units across **85 properties**:

- **5,406 Federal Units** (HUD subsidized)
- **864 State Units** (no federal subsidy)

Properties are organized into **18 Asset Management Projects** (AMP):

- **9 AMPs** managed by State employees
- **9 AMPs** managed by private contractors

Number of Families in FY 23

Federal Elderly	**1087 families**
Federal Family	**3,336 families**
State Elderly	**528 families**
State Family	**249 families**
TOTAL	**5,200 families**

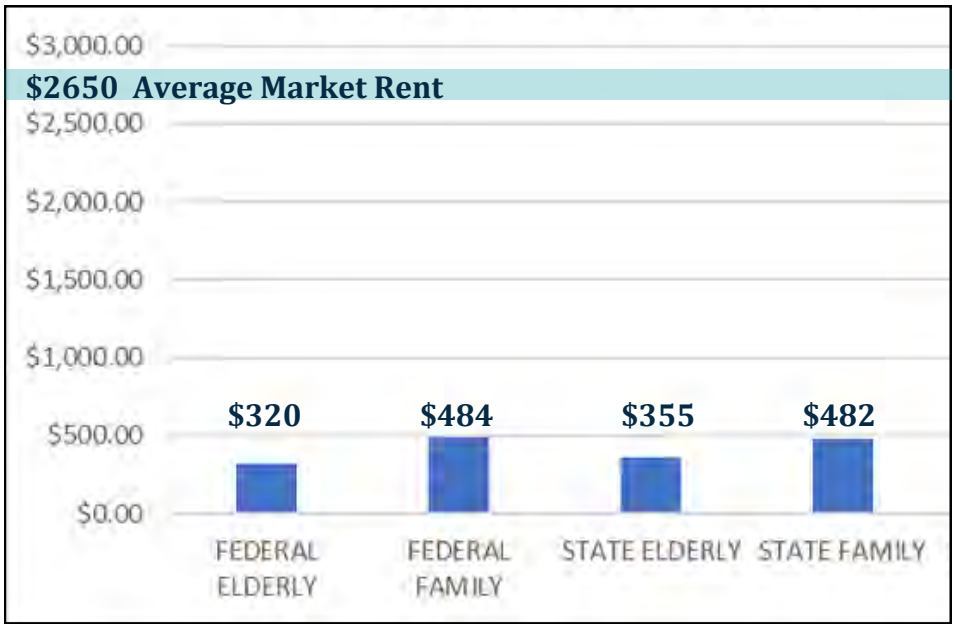
Number of Individuals in FY 23

Federal Elderly	**1,209 individuals**
Federal Family	**10,511 individuals**
State Elderly	**648 individuals**
State Family	**770 individuals**
TOTAL	**13,138 individuals**

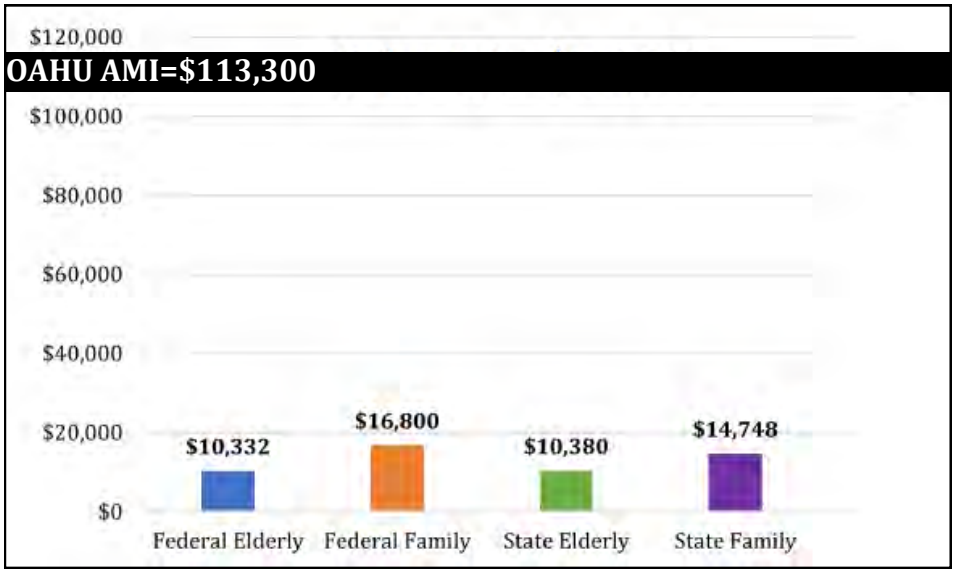
Federal and State Public Housing Programs

Federal and State Public Housing Statistics for FY 23

Average Monthly Rent Payments



Public Housing Median Income



Federal and State Public Housing Programs





Farm Fresh Fridays

The HPHA collaborated with Aloha Care, Hawaii Foodbank, Lanakila Pacific, CVS, Project Vision, Kapiolani Community College, and DHS to hold Farm Fresh Friday events at several elderly low-income public housing communities. These events provided elderly tenants with bags of fresh produce, COVID-19 vaccinations, SNAP, Med-Quest, digital literacy information, and vision screenings with the distribution of reading glasses.







Section 8 Subsidy Programs Branch

The Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program, commonly referred to as "Section 8", is a HUD program established to provide rental subsidies for units that are chosen by the tenant in the private market. Assistance is provided through a tenant-based voucher. The HCV program is the largest of the HPHA's rental subsidy programs and is only administered on Oahu.

The HPHA also administers several Special-Purpose Vouchers; specifically Non-Elderly Disabled Vouchers (NED), Veteran's Affairs Supportive Housing Vouchers (VASH), Performance Based Contract Administration (PBCA), Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPV), Foster Youth Initiative Vouchers (FYI), and Section 8 Project-Based Vouchers (PBV). The State of Hawaii also provides the HPHA with funding to operate the Rent Supplement Program (RSP). The RSP is administered similarly to the HCV program and provides shallow rent subsidies for rental units statewide.

The HPHA's Section 8 Portfolio (as of June 30, 2023)

2,799 HCVs and Project-Based Vouchers (PBV):

Average HCV Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) is **$1,456** per month

436 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) Vouchers:

Average HAP is **$1,056** per month

215 State Rent Supplement Program:

Average HAP of **$419** per month

146 Non-Elderly Disabled (NED) Vouchers:

Average HAP is **$1,315** per month)

173 Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV):

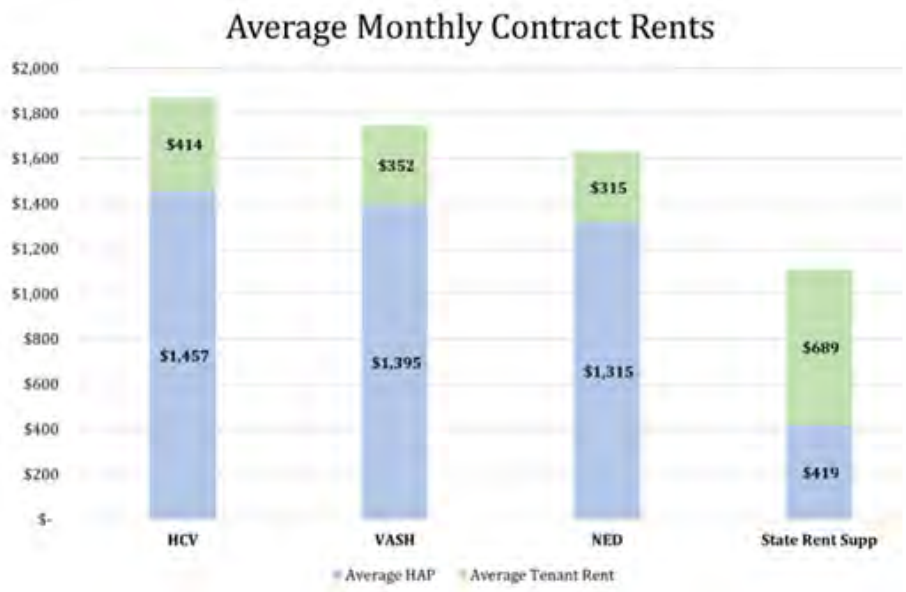
Average HAP is **$1,429** per month

14 Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPV):

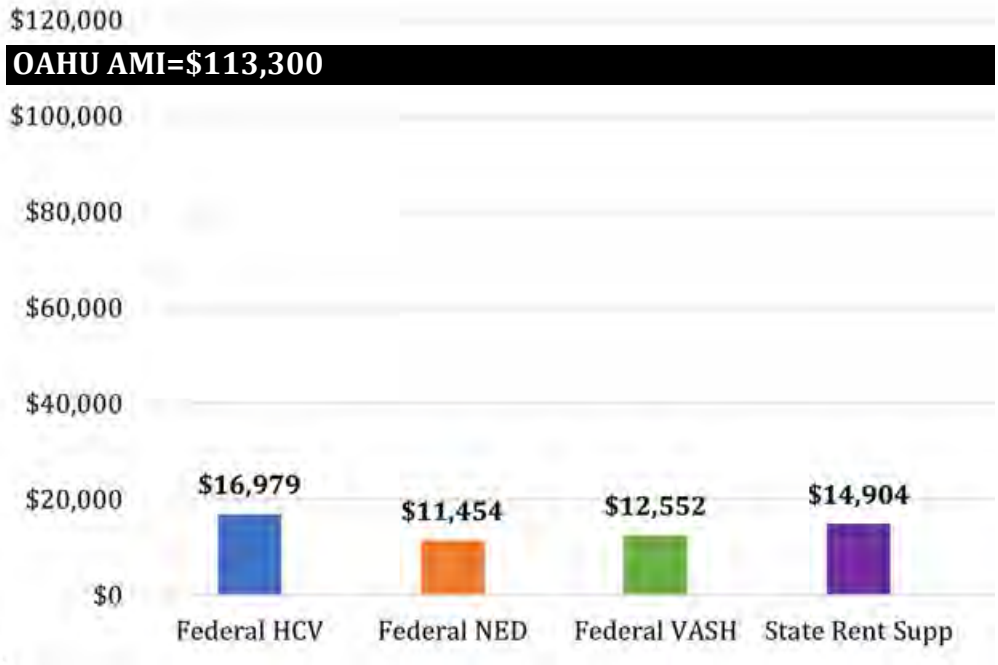
Average HAP is **$1,083** per month

Section 8 Subsidy Programs Branch

Section 8 Branch Statistics for FY 23



Section 8 Median Income



Section 8 Subsidy Programs Branch

FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAM

The HPHA administers a Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program which links participants to social services that help them gain economic independence from government assistance. Participants sign an FSS contract which sets goals to track their progress. The FSS Program also establishes an interest-bearing escrow account for each participating family. As a family's income grows, excess funds are deposited into their escrow account. A family is eligible to receive these funds at the completion of their FSS contract. In FY 23, the HPHA saw 12 participant families graduate from the FSS Program with over $160,000 in savings.



Dawn Merly



Bree Maumausolo



Macallen Quiban



Zaneta Milovale

Construction Management Branch

Funding Status as of June 30, 2023

As of June 30, 2023, the HPHA met State encumbrance and Federal obligation and expenditure funding deadlines. HPHA successfully reached 100% obligation of Federal CFP 2018 and 2019 funds, 81.5% of 2020 funds, and 99.83% of 2021 funds, but had no obligation for 2022 funds. In terms of expenditure, they reached 94.7% of 2018 funds, 45.8% of 2019 funds, 30.2% of 2020 funds, and 22.0% of 2021 funds, totaling 31.0% of all open Federal Capital Fund grants. Federal CFP 2021 funds were not yet released by June 30, 2023.

As of June 30, 2023, HPHA has encumbered $29.7M of all open State CIP funds, with a deadline of June 30, 2024, to encumber FY21-22 and FY22-23 appropriations. HPHA has expended $25.5M of all open State CIP funds, with varying percentages spent for each fiscal year.



FY 23 Funding (as of June 30, 2023)

Budgeted
(of all available funds for capital projects less associated costs):

$84,386,253	Federal CFP Funds (Appropriated and Budgeted) (CFP 728 – 733)
$90,491,188	State CIP Funds (Appropriated and Budgeted) (FY17-18 – FY22-23)
$174,877,441	**Total Budgeted**

In Contract as of June 30, 2022:

$51,987,745	Federal CFP Funds (Obligated) (CFP 728-733)
$29,665,800	State CIP Funds (Encumbered) (CIP FY17-18-FY22-23)
$81,644,545	**Total In Contract**

Expended (of all open funds):

$26,121,291	Federal Funds, Construction (CFP 728-733)
$25,464,495	State Funds, Operations (CIP FY17-18-FY22-23)
$51,585,786	**Total Expended**

Budget Balance

$58,264,962	Federal Funds, (CFP 728-733)
$65,026,693	State Funds, (CIP FY 17-28-FY22-23)
$123,291,655	**Total Budget Balance**

Construction Management Branch

Fiscal Year 2022 – 2023 Summary

The Construction Management Branch (CMB) manages capital improvement projects for the HPHA, ensures timely use of State and Federal program funds, and administers design and construction contracts. CMB also inspects construction projects for compliance and performs renovations and redevelopment of existing structures. Health, safety, accessibility, and occupancy are current priorities, with a focus on mitigating hazardous materials, ensuring structural integrity, improving accessibility, and providing safe housing for low-income individuals. COVID caused significant delays in material and equipment deliveries, resulting in no capital construction projects being completed in the past fiscal year. The Construction Management Branch focused on executing construction contracts and repairing vacant public housing units to prevent homelessness.



Lead-Based Paint (LBP) Testing & Abatement

HPHA is actively removing lead-based paint (LBP) from all properties and is conducting a second round of LBP risk assessments of the 19 sites that tested positive for LBP and testing all sites that have been cleared to confirm that they are lead-free. HPHA has received CIP funds for Puahala Homes to remove lead-based paint and has requested construction funds for Kalihi Valley Homes and Hau'iki Homes. Although construction funds have been awarded for Kalihi Valley Homes, no design funds were given, so HPHA is seeking federal funds to replace deteriorated roofs while waiting for design funds. HPHA plans to encapsulate lead-based paint in sites where design contracts have not been initiated to ensure safety until complete removal is possible.

Construction Management Branch

Infrastructure Upgrades

Several construction projects were initiated to upgrade the infrastructure of Public Housing sites. Gas lines, smoke and carbon monoxide detectors, and electrical upgrades were installed at Kahale Mua federal project on Molokai, while a similar upgrade is planned for the state project. The Lift Station at Wahiawa Terrace is under construction and expected to complete by fall 2024. Water heaters are being replaced at Ka'ahumanu Homes and Kamehameha Homes, and upgrades to generators at all towers have been awarded. Gas line replacement at Makani Kai Hale on Maui has gone out to bid, with the contract to be approximately awarded by the end of the year and construction to start next year.

Structural Assessments and Repairs

Many public housing buildings managed by HPHA are aging and in need of structural assessments and repairs to ensure safety, particularly for the tower buildings. Several buildings underwent repairs in the past fiscal year, with some projects taking several years to complete due to size and relocation needs. Waipahu I and II's structural repairs and LBP removal has a consultant that is working on addressing these issues to minimize cost increases.

Fire Alarms and Sprinklers

HPHA is upgrading fire alarms at several of its sites, including federal towers, Punchbowl Homes, Lai`ola, Pu'uwai Momi, and Waimaha-Sunflower. Consultants are being selected to address fire alarm upgrades and fire sprinklers at Pumehana and its 139 elderly units, which will require a major modernization and vacating units for installation in response to recent changes in the Fire Code.

Security upgrades

Includes the installation of security cameras and monitoring systems, upgrading keyed doors to electronic FOB-based technology, installing or strengthening fences, trimming vegetation for visibility, and upgrading site lighting, were completed at Kalanihuia and Pumehana this past fiscal year. Security upgrades are also in design and building permits have been submitted at Makua Ali`i, Paoakalani, and Kalakaua Homes, and will go out to bid once permits are secured.

Planning & Evaluation Office

The Planning & Evaluation Office (PEO) performs planning, policy evaluation, and research activities for all HPHA programs and policies. PEO is also responsible for developing legislative proposals and reports, administering rule-making procedures, assisting with development efforts, and revising the agency's rules and bylaws.

COLLABORATION AND LONG-RANGE PLANNING

The HPHA works closely with its partnering agencies at every level of government. PEO staff regularly attend Housing Directors' meetings, Hawaii Interagency Council for Transit Oriented Development meetings, Neighborhood Board meetings, and policy meetings with legislators. PEO also updates the HPHA's short– and long-range functional plans (i.e., the Annual PHA Plan and the 5-Year PHA Plan) which describe the agency's objectives and how it will achieve various HUD programmatic requirements. These plans can be viewed online at: http://www.hpha.hawaii.gov/housingplans/index.htm.

PARTNERSHIP WITH HAWAII LITERACY

The HPHA has partnered with Hawaii Literacy, a local nonprofit, to provide educational and literacy services for families at Mayor Wright Homes and the Kuhio Park properties. These services help disadvantaged children prepare for and succeed in school and give adults a second chance to read and write. Hawaii Literacy provides books, mentors, literacy promotion, and the skills needed to break cycles of poverty and under-education.

Total of 170 learners served; currently 75 active learners

- **450+ classes held**
- **29 learners received 1 on 1 tutoring**
- **39 volunteers donated 1,250 hours of their time**
- **Learners from 30 different countries**
- **Learners speaking 24 different languages**

FLL Program:

- **761 people (591 were children)**
- **8456 visits**
- **377 days of service**
- **2150 summer meals**
- **70 community events**
- **1512 tutoring sessions**
- **98 assessments (children)**



Pictured:
Participants learning how to read with our instructors.

Planning & Evaluation Office

BROADBAND PILOT PROJECT WITH UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

The HPHA has been working, and continues to work with federal and state departments and agencies, broadband internet service providers, and non-profit groups to provide free or low-cost broadband opportunities for federal and state low-income public housing tenants.

On April 27, 2023, the U.S. Department of the Treasury announced the approval of the University of Hawaii's grant application to obtain $115.5 million dollars for high-speed internet projects in Hawaii under the American Rescue Plan's Capital Projects Fund to implement two broadband infrastructure programs that aim to provide reliable internet access to households across the state., with $8 million dollars going towards the HPHA Connections Program to upgrade public housing facilities and broadband infrastructure to provide residents with access to affordable, high-speed internet in the near future.

MOVING TO WORK DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

The HPHA accepted into the MTW Demonstration Program Expansion in January 2022 as part of HUD's Landlord Incentive Cohort. As part of Phase 1 of the HPHA's MTW designation, the agency has implemented three new incentives as part of the Section 8 Program to increase landlord participation:

1. Vacancy Loss Payments

- **The HPHA will pay a landlord up to one month of contract rent as reimbursement for the time a unit spent vacant in between Section 8 participants.**

2. Initial Inspection Flexibilities

- **The HPHA will waive the requirement for an initial inspection prior to the start of tenancy if the dwelling unit (1) is less than five years old, (2) passed an HQS or equivalent inspection in the last three years, or (3) is in a census tract with a poverty rate of ten percent or less.**

3. Signing Bonus Payments

- **The HPHA will provide a "signing bonus" of up to one month of contract rent to incentivize new landlords to join the Section 8 program.**

As of November 1, 2023, the HPHA has offered 22 signing bonuses to newly recruited landlords, for a total of $55,716. The HPHA has received no vacancy-loss claims. For more information on these and other upcoming Moving to Work initiatives, please visit: http://www.hpha.hawaii.gov/mtw.

Development Office



Kuhio Park Low-Rises and Homes

The HPHA is partnering with the Michaels Development Corporation (MDC), an affordable housing developer, to redevelop Kuhio Park Low-Rise and Homes (KPLR) located between Linapuni and Ahonui Streets in the Kalihi neighborhood of Honolulu. The three-phase redevelopment will provide approximately 650 affordable housing units, including the one-for-one replacement of 174 public housing units, within eight new buildings. This first phase of development will provide 304 affordable housing units in four mid-rise buildings.

Continuing the community engagement approach taken in 2022, HPHA in coordination with MDC has had extensive communication with various community members throughout the year. In January 2023, the relocation consultant, Nelrod, completed its resident survey, which was a result of listening to existing residents who will be relocated during the initial phase of the KPLR redevelopment. In May, Nelrod hosted an event focused on providing information on the future relocation effort. In 2023 alone, there have been four different meetings held with the Department of Education to help determine and improve the redevelopment's impacts to the adjacent schools and the children who live in the KPLR community who attend those schools. MDC continues to provide periodic updates to the Kalihi-Palama Neighborhood Board and has helped facilitate several talk story sessions and community town hall meetings this year. The most recent town hall meeting, held on August 31st, 2023, offered the residents and surrounding community the opportunity to listen to updates from and ask questions of HPHA, area state and city legislators, the current property manager, and MDC.

The HPHA has finalized the environmental assessment needed to comply with historical preservation requirements set forth under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and related federal environmental review processes (i.e., NEPA). The HPHA is coordinating with the Governor's Office as they complete the finalize their review and acceptance.

Development Office



Kuhio Park Low-Rises and Homes(cont'd)

MDC, in coordination with the HPHA, applied for LIHTC, HMMF Bonds, and RHRF financing to the HHFDC in February 2023. At the time of writing this report, the LIHTC and RHRF award is still pending. However, on October 12, 2023 the HHFDC Board of Directors approved it's agency to enter into an agreement that will provide MDC with a large portion of the City's allocation of private activity bonds specifically for KPLR. This approval is a major milestone toward financing the redevelopment.

We were awarded financing for this project, and MDC is actively preparing a relocation plan for residents who will be impacted by the first phase of construction. In addition, MDC is drafting a request for HUD's approval for the demolition and disposition of the existing public housing units, under Section 18 of the Housing Act of 1937. In November 2022, the City approved MDC's 201H application for entitlement, zoning and waivers. The permit drawings were submitted to the DPP and are currently going through a third-party approval process to help expedite the permit. The KPLR redevelopment is expected to break ground sometime in mid-to-late 2024, subject to financing, resident relocation, and building permit approval.

Development Office



School Street Elderly Affordable Housing Project

The HPHA has partnered with Retirement Housing Foundation (RHF), a non-profit affordable housing developer, to redevelop its administrative campus located at 1002 N School Street. The project will deliver 800 affordable housing units for our kupuna over the course of three development phases. The HPHA anticipates the project will be completed over an 8 to 10-year development horizon.

On October 14, 2021, the HHFDC approved the financing application with the intent to issue $71,500,000 in Hula Mae Multi-Family (HHMF) Tax-Exempt Revenue Bonds; reserve $5,257,493 in annual Federal Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) over a 10-year period, and $5,257,493 in annual State LIHTC over a five-year period. The Rental Housing Revolving Fund (RHRF) Loan of $40,000,000 was also approved by the HHFDC's Board of Directors under a separate For Action. Due to unforeseen delays resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and other factors, RHF sought and later received approval from the HHFDC to extend the deadline to commence construction to August 25, 2023. On August 10, 2023, RHF was granted another financing extension allowing a delay in construction commencement to as late as May 5, 2024.

The redevelopment plans continue to advance through the City & County of Honolulu's Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP). The HPHA and RHF received a site subdivision approval creating a separate lot to accommodate Phase 1A. Applications for a super-structure permit and building permit were submitted to the DPP and have completed several rounds of comments and revisions. RHF anticipate final approval of the building permit in early 2024.

Development Office

The Development Office leads all efforts related to the development and redevelopment of housing on properties within the HPHA's inventory.

The Ka Lei Momi Project

In January 2023, the HPHA issued a request for qualifications (RFQ) for a master developer to play a lead role in transforming a portion of the HPHA's portfolio of public housing properties. This effort includes master planning and redevelopment of several sites across the state, including Mayor Wright Homes. Through the RFQ process, HPHA selected a master developer, Highridge Costa Development Co., to begin evaluating and master planning the redevelopment of the following eight targeted sites: Mayor Wright Homes, Puuwai Momi, Kaahumanu Homes, Kamehameha Homes, Hale Laulima, Nanakuli Homes, Lanakila Homes, Kahekili Terrace, and Kapaa. All nine of these targeted sites, totaling nearly 80 acres of land, have significant potential to become mixed-income, mixed-use, transit-oriented developments. The redevelopment effort is targeting delivery of a minimum of 10,000 additional housing units in addition to the one-for-one replacement of public housing units.



Pictured:
On July 3, 2023, the HPHA alongside Governor Josh Green, M.D. announced the selection of Highridge Costa Development Co. as the master developer of the Ka Lei Momi Project.

Meetings have been held at Mayor Wright Homes and a townhall in the area thus far. Kapaa has also had their first resident meeting. If the state allocates all the 9% allocation, we can provide 100 units in a year. Obtaining 2/3 of the federal tax-exempt bond cap would yield 900 units per year. There would also be one 501c3 transaction of around 350 units every other year, but this only applies to Oahu. Some challenges in building 10,000 units are infrastructure, bond and credit allocation, and availability of RHRF funding. This vision would average 3-4 projects per year, which is realistic for HighRidge Costa. Partnering with HPHA contributes to achieving this vision.

Compliance Office

The Compliance Office performs activities to ensure the HPHA manages and operates programs in accordance with federal and state requirements, and agency policies and directives. Specifically, the Compliance Office covers fair housing, accessibility, reasonable accommodations, language access, the Violence Against Women's Act, Declarations of Trust, the Uniform Relocation Act, and responded to over 700 tenant requests for reasonable accommodation requests.



Section 504 Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan

The Compliance Office worked with EMG to address barriers to accessibility at HPHA properties. Site assessments for mobility and visual/hearing accessibility were completed at all HPHA federal and state public housing properties, management offices and administrative offices. HPHA's DRAFT Title II Transition Plan was approved by the HPHA Board of Directors, and a public hearing was held; on-site staff training re: ADA-compliance is temporarily on hold due to COVID-19 concerns, and we continue to work with consultant EMG to update the estimated costs and finalize the Section 504 Transition Plans. As of June 30, 2023, out of a total of 5,595 units, 380 units or 6.79% are accessible for mobility and 195 units or 3.49% are accessible for the visual/hearing impaired. With another 12 units for mobility and 16 units for the visual/hearing impaired currently under construction. With continued legislative support, HPHA will be achieve its goals of expanding housing accessibility for the most disadvantaged members of our community.

Hearings Office

The Hearings Office manages the Federal Low Income Public Housing Evictions pursuant to Chapter 356D, HRS, and Chapter 17-2020, HAR. There are seven (7) Federal eviction boards, three (3) boards for the island of Oahu and one (1) board each for Kona, Hilo, Maui/Molokai and Kauai. There is one (1) State eviction board to hear and resolve State project lease violations.

For Fiscal Year 2023, the Hearings Office received 15 case referrals, 10 for cases relating to criminal activities, drug use, or misconduct. For this period, a total of 10 families were evicted statewide, no families were placed on conditions, no families were offered voluntary departure, and no cases are currently pending.

Contract & Procurement Office

The HPHA receives federal and state funds for the procurement of a variety of goods, services, professional services and construction such as capital improvement projects, repair and maintenance services, security services, refuse collection and architectural/engineering services. The Contracts and Procurement Office is responsible to oversee all HPHA procurement activities. The Contract and Procurement Office's objective is to (1) provide a procurement system of quality and integrity; (2) provide for the fair and equitable treatment of all persons or firms involved in purchasing by the HPHA; (3) assure that all purchases of goods, services and construction are procured efficiently, effectively, and at the best value to the HPHA; (4) promote competition in contracting; and (5) assure that HPHA purchasing actions are in full compliance with applicable Federal standards, HUD regulations, and State and local laws.

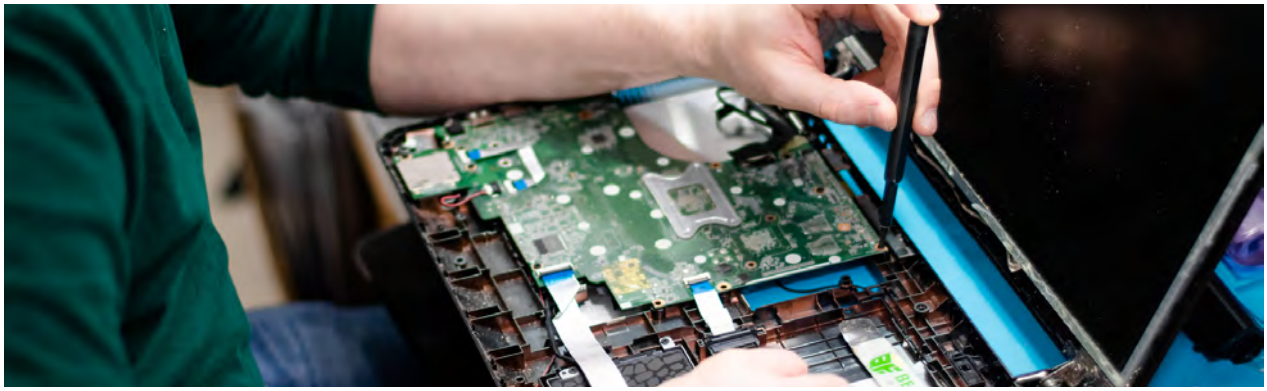
During the fiscal year, the HPHA processed 2,525 individual small purchases via state procurement card (pCard) or purchase order. While most managers have delegated procurement authority for micro purchases, the Contracts & Procurement Office processed a little under $6.0m in small purchases. Some of the major contracts include Ka Lei Momi Redevelopment Project, The Project Based Contract Administration (PBCA), and security.

Information Technology Office

The Information Technology Office (ITO) provides technology solutions to support efficient operations and ensure staff can communicate effectively with each other, the public, applicants, tenants, landlords, vendors, contractors, and other stakeholders. ITO staff oversee the use, implementation, and maintenance of technology, computer applications, and operating systems at the HPHA. By ensuring a stable, reliable, and secure technology infrastructure, ITO enables staff uninterrupted access by staff to perform business requirements.



ITO maintained the operational processes during FY 2023 despite many obstacles such as shipping lines, lack of inventory and competition against market participants who were (and still are) in need of supplies ranging from printers, auxiliary devices, phone instruments to software licenses



We successfully sustained and supported processes with minimal disruptions by creatively reusing and repairing equipment, and by switching to other less known alternatives that provided appropriate support to meet the business needs of HPHA's staff.

Human Resources Office

The Human Resources Office provides personnel staff support and advisory services to the Executive Director, managers and employees of the HPHA; and manages the personnel programs and activities for the agency. The HPHA currently employs over 300 Full-Time and Tenant Aides in various Civil Service and Exempt capacities statewide as of June 30, 2023. Pursuant to Section 356D-2 HRS, the HPHA provides the following on the employment of civil service positions.

STATE INCENTIVE AND SERVICE AWARD

The State Incentive and Service Awards Program, established by Section 78-29, Hawai`i Revised Statutes, is a statewide program that promotes the recognition of employees who contribute to the efficiency, economy, or other improvement of government operations or who perform exceptionally meritorious special acts or services in the public interest, and for their loyal and dedicated service.

The Sustained Superior Performance Award is recognizes a State employee for their (1) exceptional contributions to the attainment of program objectives; (2) significant improvements in the delivery of service or cost savings to the State; (3). sustained superior performance; (4) significant contributions to social, scientific or technological progress; (5) creative solutions to difficult government problems; and (6) distinctive participation in professional and community affairs.

This year, we are proud to announce that Barbara Arashiro, Executive Assistant was nominated and selected as the Sustained Superior Performance Awardee for her significant contributions to the HPHA's many successes over the past fiscal year.



From L to R: Karl Schiller, John Swift, Serena Deth, Emma De Leon, Barbara Arashiro, Farrant Kamahele, Sharon Zhou, Andrew Ramie-Loo

Human Resources Office

30 YEARS OF SERVICE

Barbara Arashiro
Office of the Executive Director

Jose Agosto
Application

Craig Chaves
AMP 39

Marie Onato
AMP 31

Paul Pasion
MSWPP

20 YEARS OF SERVICE

Shirley Befitel
Human Resources Office

Rory Camara
AMP 39

Jorge Garcia
AMP 39

Benjamin Park
Planning & Evaluation Office

Bernard Rabut
AMP 31

Vaoau Tuimalealiifano
Housing Information Office

Shio Vongsackda
AMP 30

Brian Bonga
AMP 34

Benjamin Chai
AMP 32/33

Andrew Medeiros
MSWPP

Ernesto Pasion
AMP 38

Francisco Santos
MSWPP

Brandon Viernes
MSWPP

Human Resources Office

10 YEARS OF SERVICE

Randy Albano
MSWPP

Norberto Apuya
MSWPP

Robert Dadis
MSWPP

Wilson Dela Cruz
AMP 32/33

Gerome Garcia
MSWPP

Gary Hashimoto
AMP 39

Betty Lee-Mara
MSWPP

Cirilo Martin
AMP 31

Eric Richards
Construction Management Branch

Kenneth Sasaki
AMP 34

Lance Shimamoto
AMP 37

George Stehlin
AMP 35

Cesar Tabula
AMP 30

Aaron Tolentino
AMP 37

Stacie Manivanh
AMP 30

Adam Quon
Section 8

Fiscal Management Office

The Fiscal Management Office (FMO) provides fiscal oversight for all budgeting and accounting needs of the Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA). The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires all Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) with 250 or more units to develop and maintain a system of budgeting and accounting for each asset management project (AMP) in a manner that allows for analysis of the actual revenues and expenses associated with each property. Project-based budgeting and accounting are applied to all programs and revenue sources including the Operating Fund and Capital Fund Programs (CFP) that directly and indirectly support the operations of the AMPs. Under the asset management model, a Central Office Cost Center is established to account for non-project specific costs. Those costs are funded from the property-management fees including asset management fees received from each property and program.

To comply with the requirements, the HPHA uses fund accounting to report its financial position and results of operation with each program and project. Each program and project are designated as a fund. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate the legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions.

During the Fiscal Year 2023, the HPHA accounted 42 funds in its accounting system. 25 out of the 42 funds were designated for major housing projects and programs. Operating budgets were developed for each major housing project and program and approved by the HPHA's Board of Directors before the beginning of the fiscal year.

All financial statements are generated in-house and are GAAP-compliant according to Federal and State Regulations. The HPHA has steadily improved in compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as well as federal and state requirements. The HPHA has had no audit findings for six consecutive fiscal years and has been qualified as a low-risk auditee since the Fiscal Year 2019. The FMO continues to improve, through staff training, strengthening quality control, and consistently implementing operational procedures to gain operational effectiveness and efficiency.

Fiscal Management Office

Financial Data and Audited Financial Reports

HAWAII PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY
Condensed Statements of Net Position
June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022
(In thousands of dollars)

	Governmental Activities		Business Activities		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Assets						
Current and other assets	86,079	81,351	108,241	99,552	194,320	180,903
Capital assets	3,786	3,651	358,752	363,636	362,538	367,287
Other assets	0	0	7,178	7,015	7,178	7,015
Total Assets	89,864	85,002	474,172	470,203	564,036	555,205
Deferred Outflows of Resources	467	399	6,532	5,979	6,999	6,378
Total Assets & Deferred Outflows of Resources	90,331	85,401	480,704	476,182	571,036	561,583
Liabilities						
Current and other liabilities	6,217	4,872	8,774	9,763	14,990	14,634
Long-term liabilities	5,094	4,960	68,312	67,611	73,406	72,571
Total Liabilities	11,310	9,831	77,086	77,374	88,396	87,205
Deferred Inflows of Resources	708	808	9,276	10,257	9,984	11,065
Net position						
Investment in capital assets	3,786	3,651	358,752	363,636	362,538	367,287
Restricted	1,537	1,294	0	0	1,537	1,294
Unrestricted	72,990	69,816	35,590	24,915	108,579	94,732
Total Net Position	78,313	74,762	394,342	388,551	472,655	463,313
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position	90,331	85,401	480,704	476,182	571,036	561,583

Fiscal Management Office

Financial Data and Audited Financial Reports

HAWAII PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY
Government-Wide Statements of Activities
June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022
(In thousands of dollars)

	Governmental Activities		Business Activities		Elimination		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Revenues								
Program Revenues:								
Charges for services	154	669	28,838	26,930	(1,545)	(1,304)	26,295	24,095
Operating grants and contributions	110,717	99,048	37,556	35,732			134,780	119,138
Capital grants and contributions	0	0	7,335	3,915			3,915	5,863
Other income	1	1	499	53			55	207
General Revenues:								
State allotted appropriations, net of lapsed funds	19,403	22,335	-	0			22,335	27,908
Total revenues	130,275	122,053	74,228	66,630	(1,545)	(1,304)	187,379	177,211
Expenses								
Governmental Activities								
Rental housing assistance program	108,042	98,261			(1,545)	(1,304)	96,957	90,003
Business-type activities								
Federal low rent housing program			73,737	71,365			71,365	79,783
State and other housing program			11,569	10,849			10,849	11,272
Other program			2,793	2,597			2,597	5,032
Total government-wide expenses	108,042	98,261	88,099	84,811	(1,545)	(1,304)	181,768	186,090
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenses	22,233	23,792	(13,871)	(18,181)	0	0	5,611	(8,879)
Capital contributions	(11,673)	(12,215)	11,673	12,215			0	0
Transfers	(7,091)	(3,717)	7,091	3,717			0	0
CHANGES IN NET POSITION	3,470	7,860	4,893	(2,249)	0	0	5,611	(8,879)
Net position, beginning of year	74,762	66,902	388,551	390,800			457,702	466,582
Prior fiscal year adjustment	0	0	-	0			0	0
Total net position, end of year	78,231	74,762	393,444	388,551	0	0	463,313	457,702

Fiscal Management Office

Pursuant to §37-52.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, the HPHA shall submit on an annual basis an audit report of all non-general funds it administers. This includes a statement of all revenues, expenditures, encumbrances, and balance of each fund or account.

Copies of the HPHA's audit reports and financial statements can be found at: http://hpha.hawaii.gov/.

List of HPHA Non-General Funds

Fund Name	Cite of Law	Intended Purpose	Current Activities
Equipment Rental Revolving Fund	Administratively Established	The fund purchases equipment by its administrative office and rents to various programs administered by the HPHA.	Purchasing and renting equipment
Housing for Elders Revolving Fund	356D-72, HRS	The fund supports the management, operation and maintenance of housing for the elderly and the disabled.	Serving the housing needs for the elderly and the disabled
Payroll Clearing Trust Account	Administratively Established	The account is used as overdraft account to support the payroll activities of the HPHA.	Whenever there is a balance due. HPHA clears it promptly
Public Housing Revolving Fund	356D-28, HRS	The fund supports developing and administering public housing for low-to-moderate income families.	Serving the housing needs for low-to-moderate income families
State Low-income Housing Revolving Fund	356D-45, HRS	The fund supports developing and administering public housing for low-income families	Serving the housing needs for low-income families
Vehicle Rental Revolving Fund	Administratively Established	The fund collects vehicle rental fees to purchase re- placement vehicles for HPHA administrative and area offices.	Purchasing and renting vehicles

Fiscal Management Office

The table below is an audited financial activity report for all administratively established funds or accounts. The report displays the revenues, expenditures, encumbrances, and ending balance for each fund or account.

Non-general Fund Report for FY Ended June 30, 2023 (in $1,000)

Fund Number	Fund Name	Beginning Balance	Expenditure	Revenue	Encumbrance	Ending Balance
		06/30/22	FY22 -23	FY22 -23	06/30/23	06/30/23
308	State Low-income Housing Revolving Fund	986	1,640	1,838	256	1,184
332	Public Housing Revolving Fund	5,118	31,395	31,533		5,256
335	Vehicle Rental Revolving Fund	125	0	107		232
336	Equipment Rental Revolving Fund	805	3	13		815
337	Housing for Elderly Revolving Fund	3,870	3,434	1,930	326	2,365
912	Payroll Clearing Trust Account	0	24,462	24,462		0

Legislative Proposals

2023 ACTS

During the 2023 legislative session, the following bills were enacted which will positively impact the HPHA and its residents:

Title	Description	Bill No.	Act No.
RELATING TO THE STATE BUDGET	Appropriates funds for the operating and capital improvement budget of the Executive Branch for fiscal years 2023-2024 and 2024-2025.	HB1600	Act 164
RELATING TO THE HAWAII PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY	Repeals the percentage requirements for the HPHA related to the admission of applicants, with or without preferences, into federal and state low-income public housing units.	HB674	Act 99
RELATING TO KUPUNA HOUSING	Temporarily expands the State Rent Supplement Program specifically for qualified persons who are sixty-two years of age or older and are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless. Requires the HPHA to submit annual reports to the Legislature. Appropriates funds. Sunsets 6/30/2026.	SB898	Act 98
RELATING TO SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	Establishes a supportive housing pilot program in the Statewide Office on Homelessness and Housing Solutions. Appropriates funds. Declares that appropriations exceed general fund expenditure ceiling. Effective 7/1/2023. Sunsets 6/30/2025.	HB1397	Act 95

2024 BILL PROPOSALS

The HPHA will seek the enactment of the following legislative proposals during 2024 legislative session. This section of the report is required under Section 356D-20(3)(B), Hawaii Revised Statutes.

Title	Description	DHS No.
RELATING TO THE HAWAII PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY	Establishes the position of a Housing Policy and Program Coordinator for the Hawaii Public Housing Authority, whose salary shall be set by the Executive Director.	HMS-08(24)
RELATING TO THE HAWAII PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY	Makes housekeeping amendments to sections 356D-8, 356D-10, 356D-21, 356D-22, 356D-23, and 356D-24, HRS, to incorporate the definition of "housing project" in section 356D-11, HRS, to align with previous amendments to chapter 356D, HRS, under Act 251, SLH 2022.	HMS-09(24)



Hawai'i Public Housing Authority

Hawaii Public Housing Authority

1002 North School Street

Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

(808) 832-4692

www.hpha.hawaii.gov



APPENDIX 11

HUD 2024 COC HOMELESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS HIC REPORT

HUD 2024 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs
Housing Inventory Count Report

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care in the 2024 Continuum of Care application and has not been independently verified by HUD. CoCs were instructed to collect data for a point-in-time during the last week of January 2024. The data presented in this report are limited to beds available for occupancy on the night of the count (beds under development are excluded). For inquiries about data reported by a specific Continuum of Care, please contact that jurisdiction directly. CoC contact information can be found on the HUD Exchange web site (https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/). In some cases, a community may have listed a program in the Housing Inventory Count but did not provide sufficient information/detail for HUD to understand the number of beds/units available and the target population served. Those programs have been removed for the purposes of this report.

State: Hawaii

Summary of all available beds reported, aggregated to the state level:

								Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Total Yr-Round Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	**414**	**1,666**	**1,489**	**9**	**3,164**	**0**	**5,245**	**n/a**	**178**	**74**
Emergency Shelter	291	1,005	1,159	9	2,173	0	5,245	n/a	59	52
Safe Haven	0	0	48	0	48	n/a	n/a	n/a	48	0
Transitional Housing	123	661	282	0	943	n/a	n/a	n/a	71	22
Permanent Housing	**643**	**2,183**	**2,561**	**0**	**4,744**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**1,420**	**54**
Permanent Supportive Housing*	244	741	2,136	0	2,877	n/a	n/a	718	1,241	25
Rapid Re-Housing	164	626	241	0	867	n/a	n/a	n/a	179	14
Other Permanent Housing**	235	816	184	0	1,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	15
Grand Total	**1,057**	**3,849**	**4,050**	**9**	**7,908**	**0**	**5,245**	**718**	**1,598**	**128**

Summary of all available beds reported by Continuum of Care:

CoC Number: HI-500

CoC Name: Hawaii Balance of State CoC

								Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
	Family Units[1]	Family Beds[1]	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Total Yr-Round Beds	Seasonal	Overflow / Voucher	Chronic Beds[2]	Veteran Beds[3]	Youth Beds[3]
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	**101**	**346**	**354**	**0**	**700**	**0**	**5,245**	**n/a**	**15**	**6**
Emergency Shelter	94	324	321	0	645	0	5,245	n/a	15	0
Transitional Housing	7	22	33	0	55	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	6
Permanent Housing	**138**	**553**	**496**	**0**	**1,049**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**227**	**0**
Permanent Supportive Housing*	36	119	455	0	574	n/a	n/a	340	201	0
Rapid Re-Housing	90	380	41	0	421	n/a	n/a	n/a	26	0
Other Permanent Housing**	12	54	0	0	54	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Grand Total	**239**	**899**	**850**	**0**	**1,749**	**0**	**5,245**	**340**	**242**	**6**

*HUD's point-in-time count does not include persons or beds in Permanent Supportive Housing as currently homeless.
**Other Permanent Housing (OPH) - consists of PH - Housing with Services (no disability required for entry) and PH - Housing Only, as identified in the 2024 HMIS Data Standards.
[1]Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.
[2]Chronic Beds include beds in Permanent Supportive Housing dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons.
[3]Veteran Beds and Youth Beds, respectively, include beds dedicated to serve homeless veterans and their families, and include beds dedicated to housing homeless youth age 24 and younger.

HUD 2024 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs
Housing Inventory Count Report

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care in the 2024 Continuum of Care application and has not been independently verified by HUD. CoCs were instructed to collect data for a point-in-time during the last week of January 2024. The data presented in this report are limited to beds available for occupancy on the night of the count (beds under development are excluded). For inquiries about data reported by a specific Continuum of Care, please contact that jurisdiction directly. CoC contact information can be found on the HUD Exchange web site (https://www.hudexchange.info/grantees/). In some cases, a community may have listed a program in the Housing Inventory Count but did not provide sufficient information/detail for HUD to understand the number of beds/units available and the target population served. Those programs have been removed for the purposes of this report.

CoC Number: HI-501

CoC Name: Honolulu City and County CoC

								Subset of Total Bed Inventory		
	Family Units[1]	**Family Beds[1]**	**Adult-Only Beds**	**Child-Only Beds**	**Total Yr-Round Beds**	**Seasonal**	**Overflow / Voucher**	**Chronic Beds[2]**	**Veteran Beds[3]**	**Youth Beds[3]**
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	**313**	**1,320**	**1,135**	**9**	**2,464**	**0**	**0**	**n/a**	**163**	**68**
Emergency Shelter	197	681	838	9	1,528	0	0	n/a	44	52
Safe Haven	0	0	48	0	48	n/a	n/a	n/a	48	0
Transitional Housing	116	639	249	0	888	n/a	n/a	n/a	71	16
Permanent Housing	**505**	**1,630**	**2,065**	**0**	**3,695**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**1,193**	**54**
Permanent Supportive Housing*	208	622	1,681	0	2,303	n/a	n/a	378	1,040	25
Rapid Re-Housing	74	246	200	0	446	n/a	n/a	n/a	153	14
Other Permanent Housing**	223	762	184	0	946	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	15
Grand Total	**818**	**2,950**	**3,200**	**9**	**6,159**	**0**	**0**	**378**	**1,356**	**122**

*HUD's point-in-time count does not include persons or beds in Permanent Supportive Housing as currently homeless.
**Other Permanent Housing (OPH) - consists of PH - Housing with Services (no disability required for entry) and PH - Housing Only, as identified in the 2024 HMIS Data Standards.
[1]Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.
[2]Chronic Beds include beds in Permanent Supportive Housing dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons.
[3]Veteran Beds and Youth Beds, respectively, include beds dedicated to serve homeless veterans and their families, and include beds dedicated to housing homeless youth age 24 and younger.

APPENDIX 12

OAHU HOMELESS HELP CARD

O'AHU HOMELESS HELP CARD

Information provided by Partners In Care O'ahu

GENERAL HELP

Access to Independence *(for those with a disability)*……..808-369-9521
Aloha United Way *(auw211.org)*……..211
Helping Hands Hawai'i, Community Clearing House……..……808-440-3800
Hui O Hau'ula (*social svs. Ko'olauloa Residents only*)……..……808-888-0045
Salvation Army *(Community Ctr.)*…..808-841-5565

CRISIS (24 HOURS)

Hawai'i CARES *(mental health, substance use crisis & support services)*……..…808-832-3100
Domestic Violence Crisis Line……..808-266-7233
National Veterans Crisis Hotline……..…800-273-8255 *(press 1)*
National Women Veterans Hotline...855-829-6636

ABUSE (CHILD/SPOUSE/ADULT)

Adult Protective Services *(weekdays)*……808-832-5115
Child Protective Services *(24 hr)*…….808-832-5300
Domestic Violence Action Ctr……..808-531-3771
Toll-Free *(all islands)*……..800-690-6200
Text *(24 hr)*……..605-956-5680
24/7 Chat Available……
…….www.domesticviolenceactioncenter.org

Domestic Violence Hotlines:

Town/Leeward *(CFS)*…..……..…808-841-0822
Ho'ola Na Pua Sex Trafficking Assistance and Prevention……808-445-3131
EPIC - 'Ohana Case Conferencing *(for CPS children)*……..…808-838-7752
Family Peace Center *(PACT)*…..…..808-832-0855
Sex Abuse Treatment *(24hr)*……808-535-7600
Trafficking Victim Assistance Program *(Susannah Wesley, text avail., 24hr)*…..808-721-9614

Domestic Violence Shelters:

Child & Family Service…….…….....808-841-0822
PACT 'Ōhi'a Shelter……808-585-7944
Trafficking Victim Assistance Program *(Susannah Wesley, text avail., 24hr)*…..808-721-9614

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Cloudbreak Communities *(affordable & service enriched permanent housing)*……..808-682-1949
Sea Winds *(Affordable housing company & transitional units)*……..…808-696-0061

ALCOHOL/DRUG

Alcoholics Anonymous……..…808-946-1438
Champ Clinic……808-426-4515
Dynamic Healing Center……808-425-4245
Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction Center……808-521-2437
Habilitat, Inc..……..…..……800-872-2525
Hawai'i CARES……808-832-3100
Hina Mauka Kāne'ohe……808-236-2600
Hina Mauka Waipahu *(outpatient)*……..808-671-6900
Ho'omau Ke Ola……808-696-3315
IHS 'Imi Ola Piha Homeless Triage and Treatment Center……808-782-8231
Salvation Army Detox *(ATS)*……..…808-595-5819
Salvation Army Family/Women *(FTS)*...808-732-2802
Salvation Army Adult Males *(ATS)*……..808-595-6371
Salvation Army *(ARC)*……..808-522-8400
Sand Island Treatment Center……808-841-3915
Women In Need *(intensive outpatient program for women & men)*……..…….808-486-1996

CASE MANAGEMENT

Hale Na'au Pono *(adult & children's programs, therapeutic care, family services)*……808-696-4211
Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction Center……808-521-2437
IHS……808-447-2865
Kealahou West O'ahu……808-364-5820
North Shore Mental Health……808-638-8700
Project Vision……..808-201-3937

DHS (STATE) BENEFITS

Hawai'i Public Housing Authority Applications Office……808-832-5961

TANF, GA/AABD, SNAP & Childcare Information:

Public Assistance Information System Line *(PAIS, toll free)*.....1-855-643-1643
Project Vision *(SNAP Svs.)*…….. 808-201-3937

Medicaid:

QUEST (Medicaid) Health Insurance……..1-800-316-8005
Project Vision…….. 808-201-3937

Med-QUEST Health Plan's After-Hours Advice Lines:

AlohaCare……1-877-225-8839
HMSA……1-800-440-0640
Kaiser Permanente……..1-833-833-3333
'Ohana Health Plan…..1-800-919-8807
UnitedHealthcare Plan……..1-888-980-8728

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

The Mediation Center of the Pacific…...808-521-6767

EDUCATION

DOE: COFA Care Navigation…….808-348-0308
DOE: Education for Homeless Children & Youth..... 808-348-0304
Hawai'i Vet2Vet *(Hawai'i Certified Peer Specialist Training)*…….. 808-462-3286
HawaiianHope.org *(inexpensive & free computers & tech)*……808-352-8800

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Alu Like *(employment & training)*……808-535-6700
American Job Center *(Dillingham)*……..808-768-5701
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation….808-586-5164
Economic Opportunity Center (PACT)..808-842-7093
Goodwill Industries of Hawai'i……808-483-7172
HCAP-Na Lima Hana & Senior Employment……808-521-4531
HI Disability Rights Center *(Ticket to Work)*……808-949-2922
HI State Unemployment Office……..808-586-8970
IHS Hele2Work……808-447-2844, 808-447-2912
Network Enterprises, Inc……808-521-7774
U.S.VETS *(employment assistance & veteran services)*……..……808-342-7493

FOOD

Helping Hands Hawai'i SNAP Outreach……..……808-440-3832
Hau'ula *(food pantry, Ko'olauloa Residents only)*……..……808-888-0045
Project Vision Hawai'i *(SNAP Svs.)*…. 808-201-3937
River of Life Mission……..……808-524-7656
Salvation Army (Community Asst. Ctr.)……..……808-841-5565

Call 211 to check with other outreach agencies or churches for food assistance.

HEPATITIS B&C

Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction Center……808-521-2437
Hep Free Hawai'i……..……808-436-5884

HIV/AIDS

Gregory House Programs……..……808-592-9022
Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction Center……808-521-2437
Waikīkī Health……..……808-922-4787

HOUSING SEARCH

Landlord Engagement Program……..…808-380-9354

HYGIENE SERVICES

HiEHiE *(Mobile Showers, Restrooms)*…..808-201-3937
Pūnāwai Rest Stop *(Laundry,Showers)*...808-599-9750
Revive+Refresh *(Mobile Showers & Laundry)*……..808-799-6738
River of Life Mission……..……808-524-7656
Salvation Army *(Community Asst. Ctr.)*..808-841-5565

INTERPRETATION/TRANSLATION SERVICES

Helping Hands Hawai'i, Bilingual Access Line*)*……..808-526-9724

LEGAL

Community Outreach Court……..…808-347-2551
Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i……..……808-536-4302
Volunteer Legal Services Hawai'i……..808-528-7046

LGBTQ+ SERVICES

Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction Center……808-521-2437

MEDICAL CARE

C.O.R.E. *(Crisis, Outreach, Response, Engagement)*……808-768-2673
Hawai'i HOME Project……808-223-8859
KPHC, Healthcare for the Homeless Project……808-791-6342
Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction Center……808-521-2437
IHS…… 808-447-2925
Kāne'ohe Joint Outreach Center…..808-234-5562
Kōkua Kalihi Valley……808-791-9400
Ko'olauloa Health Center……808-293-9231
MedQuest Information Low-Cost Insurance……1-800-316-8005
Project Vision Hawai'i……808-201-3937
Pūnāwai Medical Respite……808-784-3831
Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center……808-697-3300
Waikīkī Health……808-922-4787
Waimānalo Health Center……808-259-7948

Medicaid:

QUEST (Medicaid) Health Insurance…… 1-800-316-8005
Project Vision Hawai'i…….. 808-201-3937

Med-QUEST Health After Hours Nurse Advice Lines:

AlohaCare……1-877-225-8839
HMSA……1-800-440-0640
Kaiser Permanente……1-833-833-3333
'Ohana Health Plan……1-800-919-8807
UnitedHealthcare Plan……1-888-980-8728

MENTAL HEALTH

Hawai'i CARES *(mental health, substance use crisis & support services)*……808-832-3100
Catholic Charities Hawai'i Counseling Center……808-527-4470

Dept. of Health, Mental Health Clinics:

Adult MH Division Eligibility Line……808-643-2643
Central-Leeward O'ahu Treatment Services……808-453-5950
Central O'ahu Family Guidance Center……808-453-5900
East Honolulu Treatment Services Section……808-733-9260
Hale Na'au Pono……808-696-4211
Honolulu O'ahu Family Guidance Center……808-733-9393
Hope Treatment Services……808-638-4555, 808-638-4440
Leeward O'ahu Family Guidance Center……808-692-7700
West Honolulu Treatment Services Section *(adults)*……808-832-5800
Windward Family Guidance Center……808-233-3770

Windward O'ahu Treatment Services……808-233-3775
Kahi Mohala Behavioral Health……808-671-8511
North Shore Mental Health……808-638-8700

PET SERVICES

Hawaiian Humane Society *(animal emergency/stray pick-up)*……808-356-2250
Pet Kōkua *(surrender & cruelty prevention)*……808-356-2225
K9 Kōkua……808-284-4310
Poi Dogs & Pōpōkī *(wellness checks, immunizations, microchipping, spay/neuter)*……808-551-7915

RENTAL ASSISTANCE

Catholic Charities Hawai'i……808-521-4357
Family Promise of Hawai'i ……808-300-0560
Helping Hands Hawai'i, Community Clearing House……808-440-3800
IHS……808-447-2819, 808-447-2862
Rent to Work……808-768-5734
Salvation Army *(Community Asst. Ctr.)*…808-841-5565
U.S.VETS Wai`anae……808-348-7422

SHELTER: EMERGENCY

Family Assessment Center…… 808-202-9133
Family Promise of Hawai'i……808-300-0560
Hale Kipa *(youth <18)*……808-754-9844
Hale 'Imi Ola *(Catholic Charities)*……808-897-5479
HONU……808-768-4668
IHS *(men)*……808-447-2900
IHS *(women and children)*……808-447-2800
IHS Hale Mauliola Sand Island Navigation Center *(pet friendly)*……808-774-4492
Ka Malu Ko'olau Kauhale……808-724-4972
Keauhou Emergency Shelter (Waikīkī Health) *(individuals & couples)*……808-537-8330
Kealahou West O'ahu (Onelau'ena)……808-782-4342
Kulaokahu'a Shelter *(Seniors)*……808-599-5759
Pai'olu Kaiāulu, U.S.VETS Wai'anae *(service/comfort animal allowed)*……808-462-0280
RYSE *(youth ages 18-24)*……808-498-5180
Waimānalo Emergency Shelter……808-204-0982

SHELTER: TRANSITIONAL

Dynamic Healing Center……808-425-4245
Faith House Ministries……808-200-1177
Gregory House *(HIV)*……808-592-9022
Hale Kipa's Transitional Living Program *(TLP, ages 18-22)*…… 808-277-5159
HCAP Kumuhonua Transitional Living Center……808-682-5494
MHK Maukakea Village……808-524-7233
RYSE *(youth ages 14-24)*……808-498-5180
THE SHELTER *(women)*……808-468-1855

OUTREACH/DROP-IN CENTERS

HawaiianHope.org *(inexpensive & free computers & tech)*……808-352-8800
Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction Center……808-521-2437
Helping Hands Hawai'i SNAP Outreach……808-440-3832
IHS……808-447-2865
Kealahou West O'ahu……808-696-5667
Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i……808-536-4302
Lydia House *(youth ages 16-26)*……808-466-8022
Outreach in Waikīkī (referrals)……808-208-9150
RYSE & Mobile Crisis Outreach *(youth ages 14-24)*……808-498-5180, 808-861-6606
Salvation Army *(Community Asst. Ctr.)*.. 808-841-5565
Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center……808-697-3300
Waikīkī Business Improvement District Assoc. *(Waikīkī Outreach only)*……808-208-9150
U.S.VETS……808-630-0771, 808-347-4267
Youth Outreach *(YO!)*……808-942-5858

VETERANS' SERVICES

Catholic Charities Hawai'i Veterans Services *(housing, mental health, legal)*…808-521-4357
Cloudbreak Communities *(affordable & service enriched permanent housing)*……808-682-1949
Hawaii Vet2Vet……808-462-3286
HawaiianHope.org *(inexpensive & free computers & tech)*……808-352-8800
IHS Veteran Support Program……808-447-2916
Network Enterprises, Inc. *(employment)*……808-521-7774
Steven A. Cohen Military Family Clinic……808.204.4020
U.S.VETS *(outreach, housing, support)*…… 808-630-0771, 808-347-4267
VA Health Care for the Homeless *(outreach, medical, & mental health services)*……808-433-0357
VA Call Center *(SATP, MH, & medical appointments)*……1-800-214-1306
Veterans Suicide Hotline……1-800-273-8255

Notes: *Revised 06/2024*

APPENDIX 13

HAWAII HOUSING PLANNING STUDY
BROADBAND CONNECTIVITY

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Introduction

Hawai'i aims to Bridge the Digital Divide, provide service to residents in unserved or underserved areas, and ensure that more people and small businesses can get affordable, dependable high-speed internet service.

This study provides an overview of broadband infrastructure and connectivity options available to households across Hawai'i that can be used for more targeted planning efforts to improve accessibility. It includes various types of connections that households utilize, identification of the primary service providers in the region, and an assessment of whether residents in different geographical areas have to choose from a selection of internet service providers. In addition, this study distinguishes the features of households that lack an internet connection, considering factors such as geographic location and income levels to better comprehend the demographics of households without internet access.

The State of Hawai'i has recently secured over $149.5 million in federal funding to enhance broadband development. This funding, part of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, is aimed at expanding broadband access[1], particularly in underserved areas. The funds will be utilized to connect previously unconnected households and upgrade service quality, setting a target of 100 megabits per second for reliable and affordable home internet access. Furthermore, the State has received commitments for an additional $115.5 million from the US Department of the Treasury to enhance existing broadband infrastructure and reliability. Federal funds will enhance Hawai'i's internet connectivity, especially in rural areas with a pressing demand for better internet accessibility. Mahalo to members of the Broadband Hui for their review of the survey questions, the report, and their meaningful questions and feedback.

Methodology

Data used in this study was obtained from the *2023 Hawai'i Housing Planning Study* (2023 HHPS), which included nine survey questions focused on broadband connectivity. Specifically, respondents were queried about whether they had internet access. Those who reported having internet access were subsequently directed to questions related to their connectivity and their views on their internet service providers (ISPs). Respondents without internet access were directed to the next set of questions of the HHPS. A total of 5,432 households were eligible to participate in the broadband section of the survey, representing 461,889 households statewide. Of those, 55% of participants completed the survey online, 21% by mail, and 24% by phone.

<u>One challenge in this survey section is that the average person does not understand all the nuances of internet terminology. Respondents answered to the best of their ability, but inconsistencies in their responses are noted in certain sections. The following definitions were not included in the survey and are shared here to clarify what was intended.</u>

[1] The Hawaii Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/HAWAII_Infrastructure-Investment-and-Jobs-Act-State-Fact-Sheet.pdf

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Definition of Terms used in this report.

	Definition
Internet Access	Internet access is the process of connecting to the Internet using personal computers, laptops, or mobile devices by users or enterprises. It is subject to data signaling rates, and users could be connected at different internet speeds. Internet access enables individuals or organizations to avail themselves of internet services or web-based services. [2]
Internet Subscription	An Internet "subscription" refers to a type of service that someone pays for to access the Internet , such as a cellular data plan, broadband such as cable, fiber optic or DSL, or another type of service. This refers to a service that someone is billed for directly for Internet alone or sometimes as part of a bundle.[3]
Internet Connectivity	The term "Internet connectivity" refers to how people are connected to the Internet, which may include dial-up telephone lines, always-on broadband connections, and wireless devices.[4]
Internet Service Provider (ISP)	An Internet service provider (ISP) is any company that provides Internet access to consumers and businesses. The Internet is provided through a variety of channels, including cable, DSL, fiber optics, dial-up, and wireless, with most ISPs offering all options. Most large telecommunication companies, such as mobile and cable companies, are ISPs.[5]

2 www.techopedia.com/definition/7776/internet-access
3 www.statista.com/statistics/185602/broadband-and-dial-up-internet-connection
4 Connectivity, Internet | Encyclopedia.com
5 Internet Service Provider (ISP): What They Do and Examples (investopedia.com)

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Key Findings

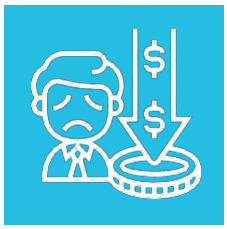
In the 2023 HHPS survey, over 95% of the Hawai'i Households have an internet connection, only 4%, of (16,493) households have no internet connection.





INTERNET ACCESS DISPARITIES IN HAWAI'I

Four percent of the Hawai'i households lack internet access, with Hawai'i County has the highest proportion of disconnected households that also lack computers or broadband connections.



INTERNET GAPS FOR LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Extremely low-income[6] households are more likely to be without home internet subscriptions.



CONNECTIVITY

Out of the 95% of Hawai'i households with internet access, around 20% primarily rely on mobile devices for internet access.



LIMITED CHOICE OF SERVICE PROVIDERS

Approximately 30% of the Hawai'i households reside in apartments and condos with only one internet service provider.



IMPACT OF MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING

Condominium and apartment residents typically have limited choices of internet service providers compared to those living in single-family houses.

[6] Extremely Low Income According to HUD – Defined as ≤ 30% of the Area Median Income (AMI) for a family.

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Overall Change in the Hawai‘i Broadband Landscape

Table 1. Hawaii Broadband Landscape 2019-2022

	2019[7]		2022[8]		% change
TYPES OF COMPUTERS	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Percent
Has one or more types of computing devices:	432,658	93.0%	475,859	96.2%	3.2%
Desktop or laptop	366,788	78.8%	405,159	81.9%	3.1%
Desktop or laptop with no other type of computing device	15,889	3.4%	13,502	2.7%	-0.7%
Smartphone	406,690	87.4%	454,254	91.8%	4.4%
Smartphone with no other type of computing device	39,087	8.4%	42,389	8.6%	0.2%
Tablet or other portable wireless computer	308,296	66.3%	334,465	67.6%	1.3%
Tablet or other portable wireless computer with no other type of computing device	3,126	0.7%	3,941	0.8%	0.1%
Other computer	10,111	2.2%	12,641	2.6%	0.4%
Other computer with no other type of computing device	0	0.0%	55	0.0%	0.0%
No computer	32,641	7.0%	18,968	3.8%	-3.2%
TYPE OF INTERNET SUBSCRIPTIONS					0.0%
With an Internet subscription:	410,299	88.2%	451,878	91.3%	3.1%
Dial-up with no other type of Internet subscription	722	0.2%	132	0.0%	-0.2%
Broadband of any type	409,577	88.0%	451,746	91.3%	3.3%
Cellular data plan	370,511	79.6%	423,956	85.7%	6.1%
Cellular data plan with no other type of Internet subscription	45,262	9.7%	51,363	10.4%	0.7%
Broadband such as cable, fiber optic or DSL	355,752	76.5%	388,767	78.6%	2.1%
Satellite Internet service	17,978	3.9%	23,187	4.7%	0.8%
Without an Internet subscription	55,000	11.8%	42,949	8.7%	-3.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, and American Community Survey, Hawai‘i’s broadband landscape showed improved connectivity between 2019 and 2022:

- **Overall Connection**: The adoption of computing devices and internet subscriptions in Hawai‘i increased over this period.
- **Improved Connectivity**: Smartphone usage, cellular data plans, and broadband internet usage rose, reflecting a growing reliance on digital connectivity.
- **Decreased Disconnection**: The percentage of individuals with no internet subscription decreased, indicating improved access to the internet in Hawai‘i.

‘

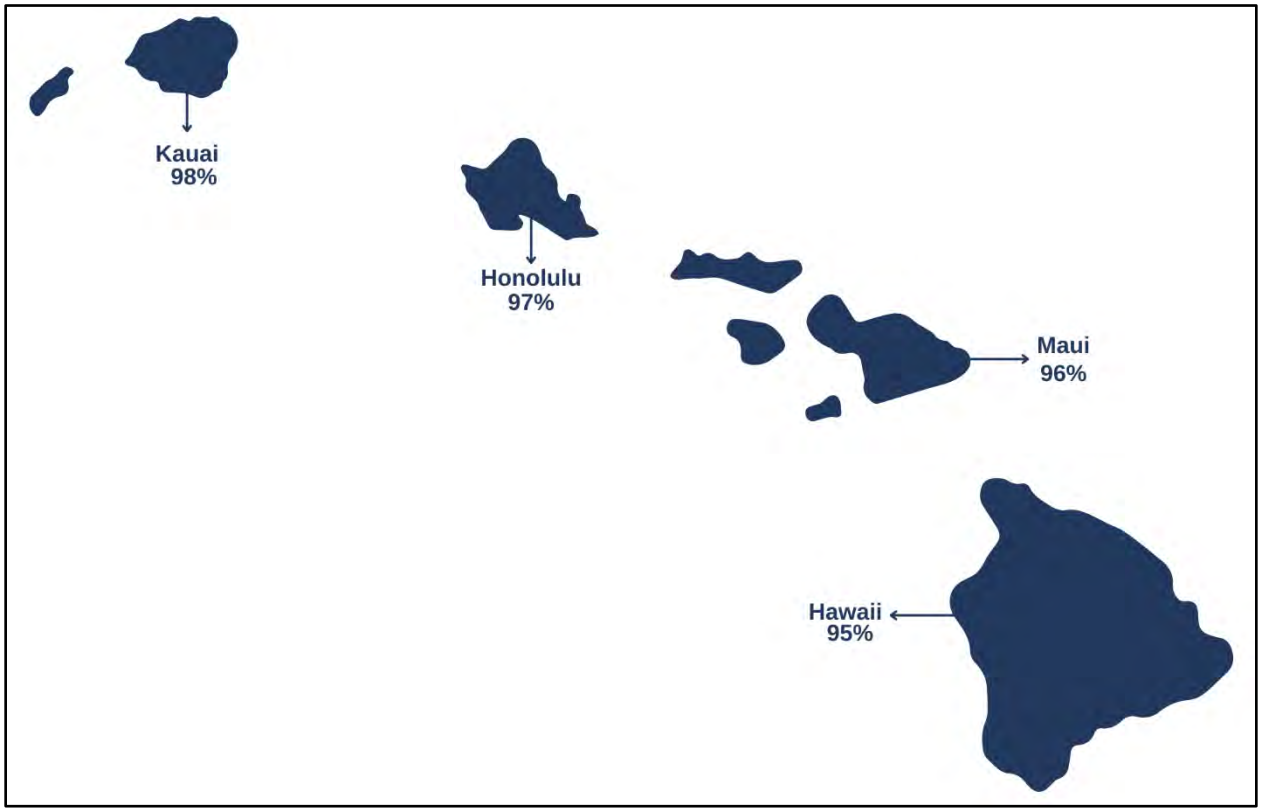
[7] U.S. Census Bureau. *Types of Computers and Internet Subscriptions*. American Community Survey, ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S2801, 2019.

[8] U.S. Census Bureau. *Types of Computers and Internet Subscriptions*. American Community Survey, ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S2801, 2022.

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Majority of Hawai‘i Households with No Internet Connection Have Financial Difficulties

Figure 1. Internet-Covered Population in Hawai‘i



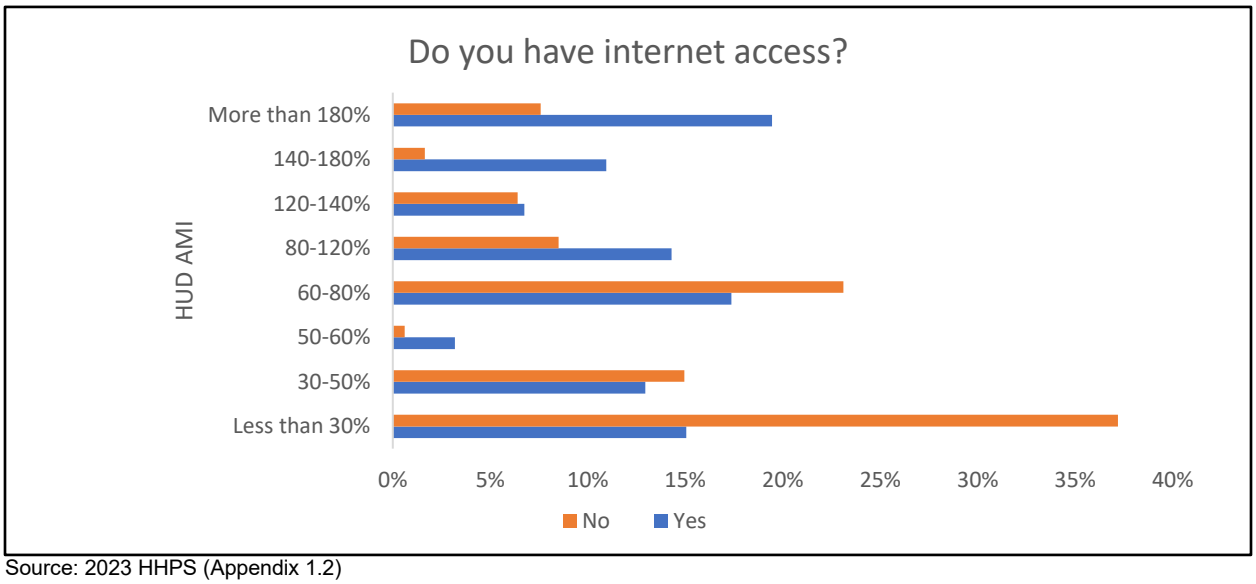
Source: 2023 HHPS, (n = 472,390)
(Appendix 1.1).

Across the State of Hawai‘i, over 95% of households statewide have access to the internet. Kaua‘i stands out, with an impressive 98% of households being connected. The percentage of households without internet access is relatively low, at approximately 4%, comprising 16,493 households statewide. It is worth noting that Hawai‘i County has the highest proportion of households without internet access among the counties (5%). According to the U.S. Census Bureau’s data on the Digital Equity Act, Population[9] Hawai‘i County has the highest proportion of households lacking a computer or broadband subscription (19%), which is 6 to 8% higher than the other counties.

[9] U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS) Estimates, National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

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Figure 2. Internet Accessibility by HUD AMI Level



Source: 2023 HHPS (Appendix 1.2)

Individuals lacking internet access are more likely to be age 60 or older (54%), live alone (50%), possess lower levels of education (often limited to high school graduation or a GED) (35%), pay monthly rent less than $1,099 (47%), and over half of this demographic are below 50% of the Area Median Income (AMI) (52%)[10]. As shown in Figure 2, households with internet connections are more likely to be classified within the higher range of HUD AMI.

In the City and County of Honolulu (City), individuals without internet access predominantly reside within Primary Urban Center (50%)[11], typically in single-family homes (43%). The majority of these respondents report monthly rents in the range of $500 to $1,699 (72%). A higher percentage of those without internet access (65%) receive some type of rental housing assistance compared to individuals with internet access (27%). Approximately twenty-three percent benefit from Public Housing assistance and eighteen percent receive Section 8 support.

In Maui County, thirty percent of those without internet connection live in Wailuku and Kahului. They tend to live in single-family homes (43%) and most of them pay monthly rent of less than $1,399 (70%). Over 80 percent of respondents with no internet connection receive some type of rental assistance, with the majority benefiting from Public Housing (34%) and Section 8 (33%).

In Hawai‘i County, a third of households without internet live in Puna (32%). People with no internet access living in Puna are more likely to live in a single-family house (88%), paying rent ranging from $800 to $1099 (100%). Approximately 28 percent of renters on Hawai‘i Island receive some type of rental housing assistance.

[10] Area median income (AMI), a key metric in affordable housing. AMI is defined as the midpoint of a specific area's income distribution and is calculated on an annual basis by HUD.

[11] Primary Urban Center locates in Oahu, Hawaii. Communities in Primary Urban Centers include Honolulu, Aiea, and Pearl City.

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In Kauaʻi County, around thirty percent of households without internet access live in Līhuʻe (26%). They tend to live in single-family houses (82%) and pay monthly rent ranging from $1,100 to $1,399 (100%). Approximately 25 percent of renters on Kauaʻi receive some type of rental assistance.

Across all counties, households without internet access predominantly face financial hardships. The variation appears not to be due to geographical factors but is attributed largely to financial difficulty. Given the higher percentage of respondents receiving Section 8 and Public Housing, especially in the City and Maui County, it is essential to consider providing financial assistance to enhance internet access for these individuals.

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Half of the Households with No Internet Subscription at Home are Extremely Low-Income

The table below shows the percentage of households with an internet subscription at home, meaning they have an ongoing contract with an ISP. Statewide, over ninety percent of Hawai'i households have an internet subscription at home (92%).

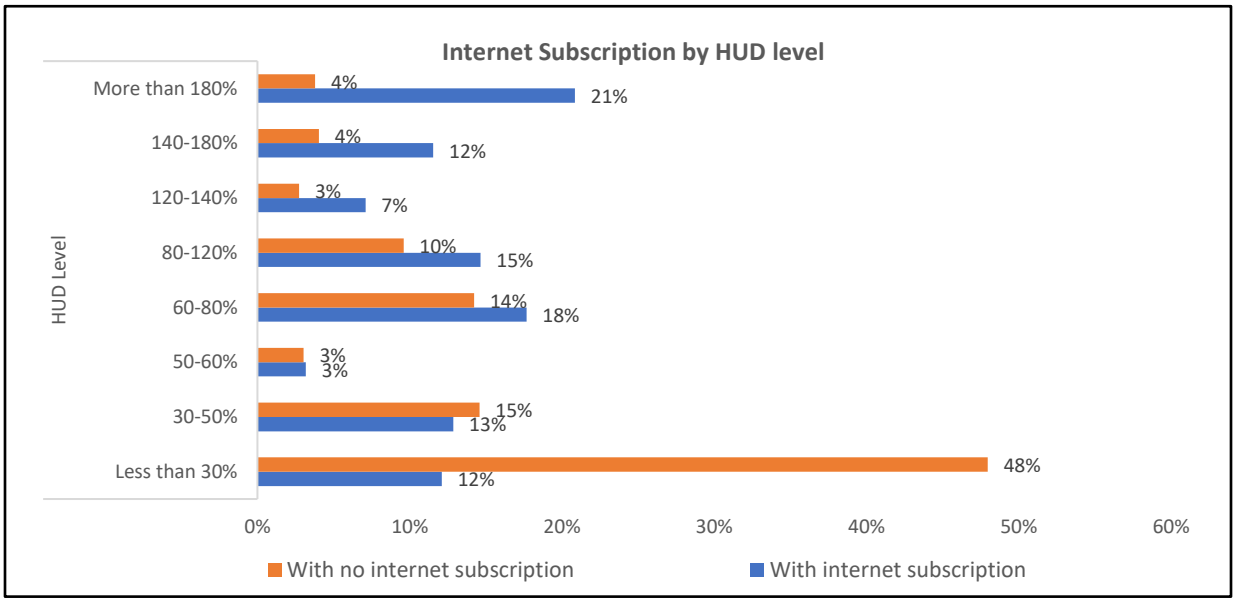
Table 2. Percentage of Internet Subscription by County

Do you currently have an internet subscription at home?					
	State	City and County of Honolulu	Maui County	Hawaii County	Kauai County
Yes	92%	92%	94%	90%	94%
No	8%	8%	6%	10%	6%

Source: 2023 HHPS (Appendix 2.1)

Figure 3 shows the percentage of households with and without internet subscriptions at home by the US Housing and Urban Development (HUD) AMI level[12]Households within HUD AMI 180% and above are the most likely to have an internet subscription (21%) at home. Almost half (48%) of the households with no internet subscription fall into HUD AMI level less than 30%, which is considered extremely low-income.

Figure 3. Internet Subscription by HUD AMI level



Source: 2023 HHPS (Appendix 2.2)

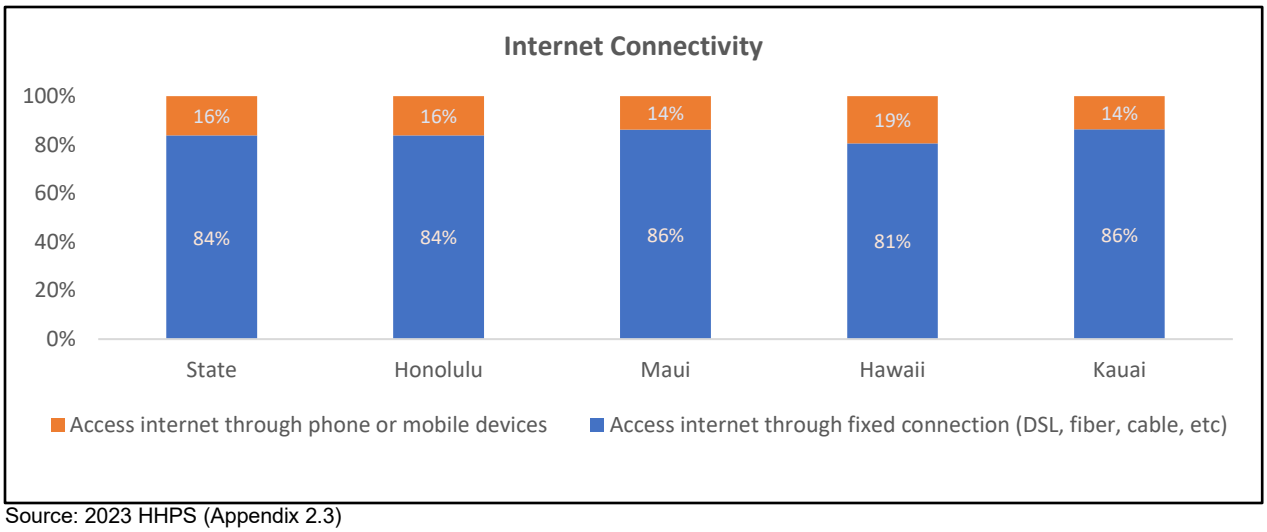
Eight percent (35,420 households) have an internet connection at home but no ongoing subscription. For example, their internet connection is included in their rent. These households tend to be one or two-person households (72%). Most of them do not have a bachelor's degree (70%) and pay a monthly rent of less than $1,699 (68%). To address the digital divide, affordable broadband plans should be extended to cater to these smaller households and landlords or through rental assistance housing programs.

[12] HUD AMI level is an income measurement based on the area's medium income and family size created by HUD. They are used to determine whether a household is considered low-income, very low-income, or extremely low-income for eligibility of housing programs.

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One-fifth of Hawai‘i Households access the Internet Primarily Through Mobile Devices

Figure 4. Internet Connectivity by County



Source: 2023 HHPS (Appendix 2.3)

Eighty-four percent of Hawai‘i households access the internet through a fixed connection (DSL, fiber, cable, etc.). However, sixteen percent of the Hawai‘i respondents access the internet primarily through a phone or mobile device. Of the households accessing the internet through mobile phone devices, Hawai‘i County has the highest portion of households (20%) within this group. In a later section of this report, the challenges of these households will be identified.

Table 3 shows the characteristics of respondents who have a fixed connection versus a mobile connection. Those who rely on mobile devices for internet access tend to be younger, live independently, possess lower levels of education, and fall within a lower income range compared to those who access the internet through fixed connections.

Most households using fixed connections can afford monthly housing costs ranging from $1,700 to $3,999 (46%). In contrast, households relying on mobile devices can only afford monthly housing costs below $1,699 (73%).

Table 3. Characteristics of Respondents Accessing the Internet in Different Ways.

Characteristic of respondents accessing internet in different ways		
	Accessing through fixed connection (n = 369,378)	**Accessing through phone or mobile device (n = 71,597)**
Age Range	60-79 (39%)	25-49 (50%)
Household size	Family or two-person (35%)	Single-person household (30%)
Education Level	College graduate (40%)	High school graduate or GED (30%)
Income Range	$50,000 to $175,000 (50%)	> $15,000 to $25,000 (30%)
Able to afford monthly housing	$1,700 to $3,999 (46%)	Less than $1,699 (73%)

Source: 2023 HHPS **Data was determined by the majority of the respondents with internet access

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Areas with Poor Connection

Table 4. Areas with Poor Connection

		How would you rate the speed of your current internet connection?		
		Slow	Acceptable	Good
Honolulu	County-wide	7%	27%	66%
	Primary Urban Center	8%	26%	65%
	Ewa	7%	30%	63%
	Central Oahu	8%	25%	67%
	East Honolulu	2%	22%	76%
	Koolau Poko	6%	29%	65%
	Koolau Loa	7%	27%	66%
	North Shore	6%	29%	65%
	Waianae	10%	32%	59%
Maui	County-wide	11%	32%	57%
	Hana	48%	27%	24%
	Makawao-Pukalani-Kula	10%	39%	51%
	Wailuku-Kahului	8%	30%	63%
	Paia-Haiku	6%	30%	65%
	Kihei-Makena	13%	30%	57%
	West Maui	12%	35%	53%
	Island of Molokai	12%	32%	56%
	Island of Lanai	14%	22%	65%
Hawaii	County-wide	11%	32%	57%
	South Kona to Ka‘u	13%	33%	54%
	Puna	13%	28%	58%
	North and South Hilo	10%	33%	57%
	N. Hawaii	10%	38%	52%
	N. Kona	11%	27%	62%
Kauai	County-wide	10%	31%	59%
	Waimea-Kekaha	11%	31%	58%
	Hanapepe-Eleele	12%	38%	50%
	Koloa-Poipu-Kalaheo	8%	26%	66%
	Lihue	9%	33%	58%
	East Kauai	10%	30%	60%
	North Shore	11%	35%	55%

Source: 2023 HHPS (Appendix 3)

The 2023 HHPS asked respondents to describe the speed of their internet connection. In the City & County of Honolulu, 10% of households in Wai‘anae described their internet connection as slow. In Maui County, almost half of the households in Hana reported having slow internet connection (48%). In Hawaii County, 13% of households in Puna reported having slow internet connection. Kauai County has 12% reporting slow internet connection, and they reside in Hanapēpē-‘Ele‘ele. The reason for poor internet connection may have to do with the distance between resident’s homes and internet transmission towers.

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Internet Service Providers in Hawai‘i and How They Perform

Hawai'i has six major Internet Service Providers (ISP): AT&T, Hawaiian Telcom, T-Mobile, Spectrum, Verizon, and Sandwich Isles. Eighty-four percent of households primarily access the internet through fixed connection; of these, Spectrum stands out as the most widely used provider (74%), followed by Hawaiian Telcom (19%). Some respondents may have confused the meaning of a fixed connection because they considered AT&T, T-Mobile, and Verizon as their fixed connection providers even though those ISPs do not offer fixed connections in Hawai‘i.

To evaluate ISPs in Hawai‘i, SMS created a Provider Performance Score consisting of three components, resulting in a cumulative score of 15, which includes:

- **Connection Reliability** (1 = Very poor connection, which means connectivity drops out frequently; 5 =Very reliable, the connection rarely drops;)
- **Connection Speed** (1 = Very slow; 5 = Very Fast)
- **Responsiveness to Problem** (1 = Long response time; 5 = Short response time)

Respondents were also asked if they would switch to a new service, and the response was either “Yes” or “No.”

Access through a fixed connection

As shown in Table 4, respondents felt that most of the providers are highly reliable, with a top rating of “5” on connection reliability. We note that T-Mobile, AT&T, and Verizon do not offer fixed connections in Hawai‘i; however, some respondents still consider them their fixed connection provider. On the other hand, respondents with subscriptions to Sandwich Isles gave a relatively lower score and reported considerable variations in speed and frequent connectivity issues.

Regarding connection speed, T-Mobile received an “Excellent” rating of 5, while AT&T, Hawaiian Telcom, Spectrum, and Sandwich Isles received a rating of 4, indicating that their connection speed is “Good.” However, Verizon received a lower score of 3 and was rated “Acceptable” compared to the other providers.

When surveyed on responsiveness to problems, residents reported that AT&T, T-Mobile, and Sandwich Isles have "Good response time and action" with a score of 4. At the same time, Hawaiian Telcom, Spectrum, and Verizon were rated as “Acceptable.”

Lastly, when users were asked if they would switch to a new service if given the chance, only Sandwich Isles users expressed a desire to switch, while others stated that they would not make a change.

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Table 5. Performance Score of Households Accessing via Fixed Connection

Access internet through a fixed connection (DSL, fiber, cable, etc.)						
	Total Score (out of 15)	% of Users	Connection Reliability	Connection Speed	Responsiveness to Problem	Change to New Service
Spectrum	12	74%	5	4	3	No
Hawaiian Telcom	12	19%	5	4	3	No
Sandwich Isles	11	0%	3	4	4	Yes
The following companies do not offer fixed connections in Hawai‘i.						
T-Mobile	14	2%	5	5	4	No
AT&T	13	3%	5	4	4	No
Verizon	11	2%	5	3	3	No

Respondents access the internet through a fixed connection (sample n = 369,378)

Access the internet primarily through a phone or mobile device.
As shown in Table 6, respondents accessing the internet through mobile devices gave Verizon the highest overall Performance Score among all the providers. AT&T users described their internet connection as highly dependable, also earning them a score of 5. Spectrum users reported occasional speed fluctuations, but no connection drops, giving them a reliability score of 4. Some respondents included ISPs that do not offer wireless service in this category.

Regarding connection speed, AT&T and Spectrum received a score of 4. Verizon has an outstanding rating in this category, while T-Mobile has been rated as acceptable, earning a score of 3. It is worth noting that these ratings differ from those provided by users who access the internet via fixed connections. Interestingly, all Sandwich Isles mobile service users have rated their internet connection as slow.

Only Sandwich Isles has received a higher score of 4 regarding responsiveness to problems, indicating a "Good response time and action." The other providers have received an "Acceptable" rating, accounting for a score of 3. Note that this is a very small sample of users.

When asked if they would switch to a new service given the chance, none of the mobile internet users expressed a desire to change. AT&T users were unsure, with most of them saying they didn't know, while most of the Sandwich Isles users refused to answer, a few said they would switch to a new service.

Table 6. Performance Score of Households Accessing via Mobile Devices

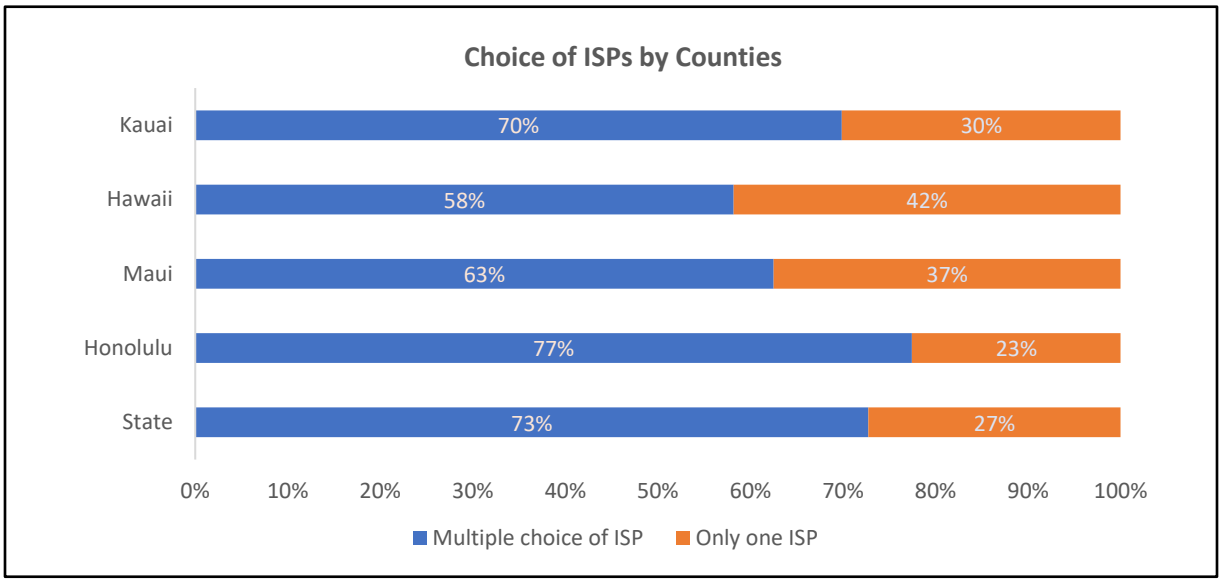
Access the internet primarily through phone or mobile device						
	Total Score (out of 15)	% of Users	Connection Reliability	Connection Speed	Responsiveness to Problem	Change to New Service
Verizon	13	17%	5	5	3	No
AT&T	12	11%	5	4	3	Don't Know
Spectrum	11	48%	4	4	3	No
T-Mobile	10	18%	4	3	3	No
The following companies do not offer wireless access in Hawaii.						
Hawaiian Telcom	11	7%	4	4	3	No
Sandwich Isles	9	0%	3	2	4	Refused

Respondents access the internet primarily through phone or mobile device (sample n = 71,597)

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A third of Hawai‘i households have only one choice of Internet Service Providers

Figure 5. Choice of ISP



Source: 2023 HHPS (Appendix 4.1)

Among households with internet access, 213,431 households in Honolulu (78%) have a multiple choice of providers. The Primary Urban Center stands out with the highest proportion of respondents (28%), indicating that they have the option of multiple internet service providers. Central Oahu (16%) and East Honolulu (15%) follow closely behind. Of the 62,415 households in Honolulu with only one ISP, the Primary Urban Center has the highest percentage of respondents claiming they have only one provider in their neighborhood (34%), with East Honolulu (12%) and Waianae (11%) coming next. Note that this may be due to apartment buildings offering one internet option.

Given the contrasting data within the Primary Urban Center, specific zip codes were examined to understand neighborhood variations. In Kaimuki, a majority of respondents reported having multiple internet service providers with Spectrum being the most popular choice (57%), followed by Hawaiian Telcom (21%) and Verizon (18%). On the other hand, most Salt Lake residents reported having a single internet service provider, with an overwhelming 95% relying on Spectrum.

In Maui County, out of the 26,408 households with access to multiple internet service providers, one-third of respondents in the Wailuku-Kahului area (33%) reported having access to multiple ISPs. The Makawao-Pukalani-Kula (20%) and Kīhei-Mākena (20%) areas follow closely. Interestingly, among the 15,840 households on Maui who reported having only one ISP in their neighborhood, Wailuku-Kahului also had a significant portion of respondents (24%) who claimed to have only one ISP in their neighborhood, with Kīhei-Mākena (23%) and Makawao-Pukalani-Kula (19%) coming in with the next highest percentages.

A closer analysis of Wailuku's zip code reveals that many respondents reported having multiple providers and only one provider. The majority of those with multiple options are using Spectrum (79%), while 15 percent opt for Hawaiian Telcom. On the other hand, residents of Wailuku residents who claimed to have only one provider overwhelmingly rely on Spectrum (95%).

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When examining the landscape of internet providers in Hawai‘i County, 32,501 households stated having options for ISP. North and South Hilo residents have the most extensive selection (31%). Following closely are North Kona (20%) and Puna (20%). Conversely, of the 23,357 households with one ISP in their neighborhood, North Hawai‘i experiences a more limited range of options at 24 percent, followed by North and South Hilo (21%) and North Kona (20%).

A more detailed look reveals that North and South Hilo, have the highest percentage of residents reporting multiple provider options (91%). Most use Spectrum (78%), while 15 percent opt for Hawaiian Telcom. In contrast, the neighborhood of Waikoloa in North Hawai‘i stands out for having the highest number of respondents claiming to have only one provider, and notably, 100% of them rely on Spectrum.

In Kaua‘i County, 13,230 households have multiple choice providers; East Kaua‘i has the highest percentage of respondents stating they have multiple internet providers (36%). Following closely are Kōloa-Po‘ipū-Kalāheo (19%) and Lihue (18%). Conversely, of the 5,700 households with only one choice of ISP provider, Līhu‘e residents report the fewest options, with 25 percent indicating access to just one provider, followed by East Kaua‘i (19%) and North Shore (19%).

Kapa‘a emerges as the area within East Kaua‘i, with the highest proportion of residents claiming multiple provider choices. Nearly 60 percent of them use Spectrum (58%), and one-third opt for Hawaiian Telcom (36%). In contrast, in Lihue, where the majority of residents claim to have only one provider choice, 94 percent rely on Spectrum.

In summary, Spectrum dominates the broadband market in Hawai‘i, particularly in regions where residents report having only one provider choice. Even in areas where multiple providers are available, Spectrum is still the most popular choice, with Hawaiian Telcom following as a distant second. This concentration of market usage highlights the need for fostering competition and diversifying options to ensure fair pricing, improved service quality, and enhanced accessibility for households.

Table 7. Broadband Competition by Geographic Areas

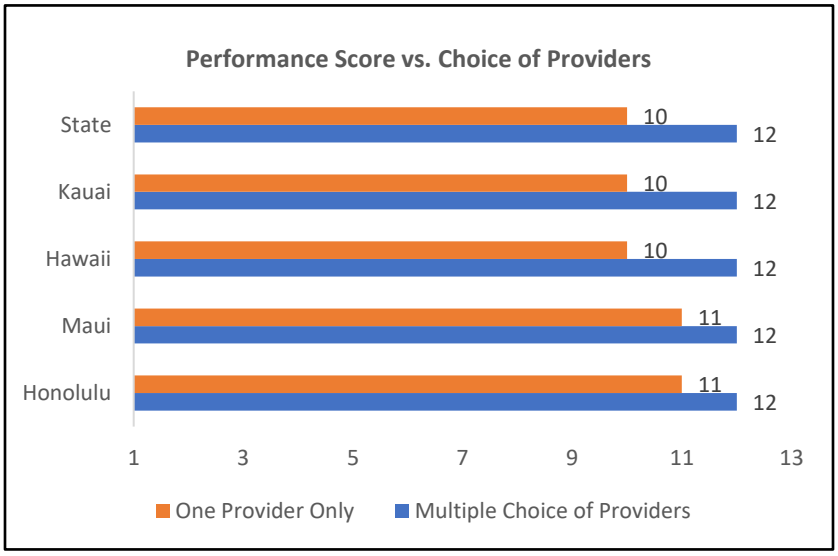
Broadband Competition					
		Honolulu	**Maui**	**Hawaii**	**Kauai**
Highly Competitive region (n= 305,257)	**Geographic Area**	Primary Urban Center (28%)	Wailuku/Kahului (33%)	North and South Hilo (31%)	East Kauai (36%)
	Choice of ISP	Spectrum (60%) Hawaiian Telcom (36%) T-Mobile (4%)	Spectrum (79%) Hawaiian Telcom (16%) Verizon (3%)	Spectrum (78%) Hawaiian Telcom (15%) T-Mobile (2%)	Spectrum (58%) Hawaiian Telcom (36%) AT&T (3%)
Least Competitive region (n=88,623)	**Geographic Area**	Primary Urban Center (34%)	Wailuku/Kahului (24%)	North Hawaii (24%)	Līhu‘e (25%)
	Choice of ISP	Spectrum (74%) Hawaiian Telcom (16%) Verizon (11%)	Spectrum (95%) Hawaiian Telcom (5%)	Spectrum (100%)	Spectrum (94%) Hawaiian Telcom (2%)

*Data was based on households with internet access, asked if they have choice of ISP (sample n= 393,880); Highly Competitive region data was based on 77.5% of respondents who could select among multiple providers in the state of Hawaii; Least Competitive region was based on 22.5% of respondents who has only one internet provider in their neighborhood

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Areas with Limited Choice of Provider Show Lower Performance Score

Figure 62. Performance Score between Choice of Provides by County



The figure to the left shows the Performance Score differences between areas with multiple provider options and those with only one provider across the counties. Households in regions with multiple provider options tend to give higher Performance Scores, while households in areas with only one provider option show relatively lower ratings.

Source: 2023 HHPS (Appendix 4.2)

The gap in the Performance Score indicates the need to increase broadband competition across the counties. Regions with multiple providers result in a higher degree of competition, and ISPs in those regions have a better performance rating. Areas with only one provider indicate less competition, and ISPs have lower performance scores in those regions than those with multiple providers. Elevating competition levels can empower consumers with broader internet service choices in regions with a more diverse provider landscape. This could potentially improve Performance Scores regarding internet speed, internet reliability, and customer service.

Residential Types Influence ISP Choices

This analysis explores the relationship between types of residences and the availability of multiple ISPs for residents. This was done to identify whether varying types of residences offer disparate levels of ISP choices.

Residents with multiple internet service provider choices are more likely to live in single-family homes. Conversely, residents with only one option for an ISP tend to live in apartments or condominiums, particularly in Honolulu and Maui counties. For detailed data, refer to Appendix 4.3.

To ensure equitable access to internet services, further investigation is needed to determine whether limited choices in ISPs availability within condo and apartment complexes, especially in Honolulu and Maui counties, are due to issues such as infrastructure deficiencies or other underlying factors.

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Survey Instrument

QBB1 The following questions are related to internet access. Do you have internet access?

- Yes ..... O
- No ..... O
- Don't know ..... O
- Refused ..... O

QBB2 Do you currently subscribe to an internet service at home?

- Yes ..... O
- No ..... O
- Don't know ..... O
- Refused ..... O

QBB3. Which best describes your internet connectivity at this property?

- I access the internet primarily through a fixed connection (DSL, fiber, cable, etc.) ..... O
- I access the internet primarily through my phone or mobile device ..... O
- Some other way (please specify) ..... O
- I don't know how to describe what I have ... O
- No, I do not have my own internet connection ..... O

QBB4 Who is your internet service provider or ISP?

- AT&T ..... O
- Hawaiian Telcom ..... O
- T-Mobile ..... O
- Spectrum ..... O
- Verizon ..... O
- Sandwich Isles ..... O
- Other (please specify) ..... O

QBB5. Did you have a choice of internet service providers?

- Yes, I could select among multiple providers ..... O
- No, there was only one ISP in my neighborhood ..... O
- Not sure/ don't know ..... O

QBB6. How reliable do you find your internet connection?

- Very reliable, the connection never drops ... O
- Speed varies from time to time, but the connection never drops ..... O
- Speed varies considerably and the connection regularly drops ..... O
- Very poor connection, which drops out all the time ..... O
- Not sure/ don't know ..... O
- Refused ..... O

QBB7. How would you rate the speed of your current internet connection?

- Very slow ..... O
- Slow ..... O
- Acceptable ..... O
- Good ..... O
- Excellent ..... O
- Not sure/don't know ..... O
- Refused ..... O

QBB8. How would you rate your ISP's responsiveness to problems?

- Takes a long time for them to respond ..... O
- They respond but don't fix the problem ..... O
- Acceptable ..... O
- Good response time and action ..... O
- Excellent response time ..... O
- Not sure/ don't know ..... O
- Refused ..... O

QBB9. .....Would you change to a new internet service provider if you had a choice?

- Yes ..... O
- No ..... O
- Don't know ..... O
- Refused ..... O

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Appendix 1

Appendix Table 1.1. Percentage of the Covered Population in the State of Hawaii

		County									
		Total		Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BB1. Do you have internet access?	Total	472391	100.0%	326135	100.0%	53668	100.0%	69599	100.0%	22988	100.0%
	Yes	455898	96.5%	315693	96.8%	51608	96.2%	66130	95.0%	22467	97.7%
	No	16493	3.5%	10442	3.2%	2060	3.8%	3469	5.0%	521	2.3%

Appendix Table 1.2. Internet Accessibility by HUD AMI level

		BB1. Do you have internet access?					
		Total		Yes		No	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
HUD Income Level	Less than 30%	74733	15.8%	68598	15.0%	6135	37.2%
	30-50%	61510	13.0%	59043	13.0%	2467	15.0%
	50-60%	14662	3.1%	14561	3.2%	101	.6%
	60-80%	82971	17.6%	79159	17.4%	3812	23.1%
	80-120%	66579	14.1%	65178	14.3%	1401	8.5%
	120-140%	31822	6.7%	30765	6.7%	1057	6.4%
	140-180%	50162	10.6%	49892	10.9%	270	1.6%
	More than 180%	89951	19.0%	88701	19.5%	1250	7.6%

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Appendix 2

Appendix Table 2.1. Internet Subscription by County

		County									
		Total		Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BB2. Do you currently subscribe to an internet service at home?	Total	454749	100.0%	314789	100.0%	51491	100.0%	66054	100.0%	22415	100.0%
	Yes	419329	92.2%	289893	92.1%	48619	94.4%	59755	90.5%	21062	94.0%
	No	35420	7.8%	24896	7.9%	2872	5.6%	6299	9.5%	1353	6.0%

Appendix Table 2.2. Internet Subscription by HUD AMI level

		BB2. Do you currently subscribe to an internet service at home?					
		Total		Yes		No	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
HUD Income Level	Less than 30%	67767	14.9%	50779	12.1%	16988	48.0%
	30-50%	59133	13.0%	53964	12.9%	5169	14.6%
	50-60%	14438	3.2%	13361	3.2%	1077	3.0%
	60-80%	79154	17.4%	74113	17.7%	5041	14.2%
	80-120%	64875	14.3%	61474	14.7%	3401	9.6%
	120-140%	30765	6.8%	29796	7.1%	969	2.7%
	140-180%	49867	11.0%	48434	11.6%	1433	4.0%
	More than 180%	88751	19.5%	87408	20.8%	1343	3.8%

Appendix Table 2.3. Internet Connectivity by County

		County									
		Total		Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BB3. Which best describes your internet connectivity at this property?	I access the internet through a fixed connection (DSL, fiber, cable, etc.)	369378	82.2%	257428	82.7%	42741	84.6%	50584	77.4%	18625	84.6%
	I access the internet primarily through my phone or mobile device	71596	15.9%	49567	15.9%	6864	13.6%	12209	18.7%	2956	13.4%
	Some other way (please specify):	8144	1.8%	4208	1.4%	919	1.8%	2575	3.9%	442	2.0%

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Appendix Table 2.4. Internet Connectivity by Households Size

		BB3. Which best describes your internet connectivity at this property?													
		I access the internet through a fixed connection (DSL, fiber, cable, etc.)		I access the internet primarily through my phone or mobile device		Some other way (please specify):		I don't know how to describe what I have		No - I do not have my own internet connection		Don't know		Refused	
Honolulu	Total	257428	100%	49568	100%	4208	100%	5678	100%	2219	100%	977	100%	182	100%
	HH of 1	52475	20%	17467	35%	2075	49%	942	17%	1304	59%	752	77%	0	0%
	HH of 2	85345	33%	10228	21%	1183	28%	1295	23%	552	25%	112	11%	182	100%
	HH of 3	44166	17%	8154	16%	479	11%	1013	18%	139	6%	0	0%	0	0%
	HH of 4+	75442	29%	13719	28%	471	11%	2428	43%	224	10%	113	12%	0	0%
Maui	Total	42741	100%	6864	100%	920	100%	1015	100%	153	99%	143	101%	25	100%
	HH of 1	8492	20%	1920	28%	450	49%	260	26%	26	17%	58	41%	25	100%
	HH of 2	15374	36%	1856	27%	418	45%	228	22%	34	22%	67	47%	0	0%
	HH of 3	7383	17%	1181	17%	0	0%	224	22%	36	23%	0	0%	0	0%
	HH of 4+	11492	27%	1907	28%	52	6%	303	30%	57	37%	18	13%	0	0%
Hawaii	Total	50584	100%	12210	100%	2575	99%	1687	100%	174	100%	0	0%	0	0%
	HH of 1	11753	23%	3453	28%	907	35%	656	39%	142	82%	0	0%	0	0%
	HH of 2	19026	38%	3737	31%	984	38%	577	34%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	HH of 3	7960	16%	1446	12%	293	11%	308	18%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	HH of 4+	11845	23%	3574	29%	391	15%	146	9%	32	18%	0	0%	0	0%
Kauai	Total	18625	100%	2955	100%	443	100%	274	99%	223	101%	0	0%	18	100%
	HH of 1	3232	17%	940	32%	210	48%	110	40%	102	46%	0	0%	0	0%
	HH of 2	7233	39%	810	27%	129	29%	61	22%	51	23%	0	0%	18	100%
	HH of 3	3120	17%	628	21%	86	19%	37	13%	17	8%	0	0%	0	0%
	HH of 4+	5040	27%	577	20%	18	4%	66	24%	53	24%	0	0%	0	0%

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Appendix 3

Appendix Table 3.1. Internet Connection Speed by Geographic Areas

		BB7. How would you rate the speed of your current internet connection?											
		Total		Very slow		Slow		Acceptable		Good		Excellent	
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Honolulu	Total	312813	100.0%	6409	2.0%	14975	4.8%	84201	26.9%	124146	39.7%	83082	26.6%
	Primary Urban Center	91323	100.0%	2786	3.1%	4968	5.4%	23915	26.2%	34390	37.7%	25265	27.7%
	Ewa	40571	100.0%	1784	4.4%	1223	3.0%	11980	29.5%	15908	39.2%	9677	23.9%
	Central Oahu	47780	100.0%	522	1.1%	3180	6.7%	11868	24.8%	22127	46.3%	10083	21.1%
	East Honolulu	40138	100.0%	110	.3%	501	1.2%	8961	22.3%	17362	43.3%	13205	32.9%
	Koolau Poko	38716	100.0%	339	.9%	1802	4.7%	11280	29.1%	13395	34.6%	11900	30.7%
	Koolau Loa	13241	100.0%	197	1.5%	751	5.7%	3590	27.1%	6078	45.9%	2625	19.8%
	North Shore	16943	100.0%	0	0.0%	938	5.5%	4969	29.3%	7129	42.1%	3906	23.1%
	Waianae	24100	100.0%	672	2.8%	1611	6.7%	7638	31.7%	7756	32.2%	6422	26.6%
Maui	Total	50824	100.0%	1011	2.0%	4341	8.5%	16313	32.1%	19473	38.3%	9686	19.1%
	Hana	397	100.0%	18	4.6%	174	43.8%	108	27.1%	50	12.6%	47	11.9%
	Makawao-Pukalani-Kula	10061	100.0%	194	1.9%	827	8.2%	3881	38.6%	3692	36.7%	1466	14.6%
	Wailuku-Kahului	14742	100.0%	87	.6%	1049	7.1%	4361	29.6%	6248	42.4%	2997	20.3%
	Paia-Haiku	4260	100.0%	123	2.9%	114	2.7%	1273	29.9%	1836	43.1%	914	21.5%
	Kihei-Makena	11044	100.0%	345	3.1%	1132	10.2%	3282	29.7%	3636	32.9%	2650	24.0%
	West Maui	7439	100.0%	173	2.3%	750	10.1%	2604	35.0%	2764	37.2%	1147	15.4%
	Island of Molokai	1722	100.0%	51	3.0%	157	9.1%	555	32.2%	605	35.1%	355	20.6%
	Island of Lanai	1158	100.0%	19	1.7%	137	11.9%	250	21.5%	642	55.4%	110	9.5%
Hawaii	Total	66291	100.0%	1907	2.9%	5519	8.3%	21091	31.8%	23891	36.0%	13883	20.9%
	South Kona to Ka'u	10306	100.0%	245	2.4%	1073	10.4%	3381	32.8%	3333	32.3%	2274	22.1%
	Puna	13257	100.0%	294	2.2%	1479	11.2%	3747	28.3%	4607	34.8%	3129	23.6%
	North and South Hilo	17563	100.0%	592	3.4%	1148	6.5%	5748	32.7%	6612	37.6%	3464	19.7%
	N. Hawaii	12551	100.0%	516	4.1%	731	5.8%	4788	38.2%	3848	30.7%	2668	21.3%
	N. Kona	12614	100.0%	259	2.1%	1089	8.6%	3427	27.2%	5491	43.5%	2348	18.6%
Kauai	Total	22291	100.0%	460	2.1%	1695	7.6%	6963	31.2%	8575	38.5%	4598	20.6%
	Waimea-Kekaha	2451	100.0%	54	2.2%	216	8.8%	771	31.5%	939	38.3%	470	19.2%
	Hanapepe-Eleele	1411	100.0%	46	3.3%	128	9.1%	533	37.8%	504	35.7%	200	14.2%
	Koloa-Poipu-Kalaheo	4097	100.0%	73	1.8%	248	6.1%	1052	25.7%	1440	35.1%	1284	31.3%
	Lihue	4492	100.0%	91	2.0%	300	6.7%	1489	33.2%	1790	39.9%	822	18.3%
	East Kauai	6612	100.0%	165	2.5%	493	7.5%	2003	30.3%	2748	41.6%	1203	18.2%
	North Shore	3228	100.0%	32	1.0%	309	9.6%	1114	34.5%	1154	35.7%	619	19.2%

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Appendix 4

Appendix Table 4.1. Choice of Internet Service Providers by County

		County									
		Total		Honolulu		Maui		Hawaii		Kauai	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BB5. Did you have a choice of internet service providers?	Total	393880	100.0%	276845	100.0%	42248	100.0%	55858	100.0%	18929	100.0%
	Yes – I could select among multiple providers	286568	72.8%	214431	77.5%	26408	62.5%	32501	58.2%	13230	69.9%
	No – There was only one ISP in my neighborhood	107312	27.2%	62415	22.5%	15840	37.5%	23357	41.8%	5700	30.1%

Appendix Table 4.2. Performance Score of Internet Service Providers by Geographic Area

		BB5. Did you have a choice of internet service providers?			
		Yes – I could select among multiple providers		No – There was only one ISP in my neighborhood	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Honolulu	Primary Urban Center	59452	27.7%	21264	34.1%
	Ewa	28190	13.1%	7061	11.3%
	Central Oahu	34808	16.2%	6991	11.2%
	East Honolulu	31496	14.7%	7237	11.6%
	Koolau Poko	28701	13.4%	5828	9.3%
	Koolau Loa	9298	4.3%	2440	3.9%
	North Shore	9004	4.2%	4466	7.2%
	Waianae	13481	6.3%	7129	11.4%
Maui	Hana	158	.6%	222	1.4%
	Makawao-Pukalani-Kula	5349	20.3%	3015	19.0%
	Wailuku-Kahului	8706	33.0%	3796	24.0%
	Paia-Haiku	2029	7.7%	1572	9.9%
	Kihei-Makena	5206	19.7%	3710	23.4%
	West Maui	3211	12.2%	2481	15.7%
	Island of Molokai	1039	3.9%	635	4.0%
	Island of Lanai	711	2.7%	408	2.6%
Hawaii	South Kona to Ka'u	4450	13.7%	3680	15.8%
	Puna	6321	19.4%	4615	19.8%
	North and South Hilo	10210	31.4%	4822	20.6%
	N. Hawaii	5169	15.9%	5532	23.7%
	N. Kona	6350	19.5%	4707	20.2%
Kauai	Waimea-Kekaha	1260	9.5%	803	14.1%
	Hanapepe-Eleele	841	6.4%	346	6.1%
	Koloa-Poipu-Kalaheo	2545	19.2%	1006	17.7%
	Lihue	2344	17.7%	1394	24.5%
	East Kauai	4692	35.5%	1091	19.1%
	North Shore	1548	11.7%	1060	18.6%

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Appendix Table 4.3. Choice of ISPs by Residential Type

		BB5. Did you have a choice of internet service providers?					
		Total		Yes – I could select among multiple providers		No – There was only one ISP in my neighborhood	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Honolulu	Total	273575	100.0%	212053	100.0%	61521	100.0%
	Single-family house	157427	57.5%	134596	63.5%	22831	37.1%
	Townhouse	27824	10.2%	22128	10.4%	5696	9.3%
	Condominium	29369	10.7%	17214	8.1%	12156	19.8%
	Duplex/multiplex	14697	5.4%	10124	4.8%	4574	7.4%
	Apartment	39315	14.4%	24406	11.5%	14909	24.2%
	Co-op	526	.2%	174	.1%	352	.6%
	Other (please specify):	4415	1.6%	3412	1.6%	1003	1.6%
Maui	Total	41790	100.0%	26138	100.0%	15652	100.0%
	Single-family house	30023	71.8%	20122	77.0%	9901	63.3%
	Townhouse	686	1.6%	446	1.7%	240	1.5%
	Condominium	4249	10.2%	1829	7.0%	2420	15.5%
	Duplex/multiplex	2245	5.4%	1334	5.1%	911	5.8%
	Apartment	2959	7.1%	1540	5.9%	1419	9.1%
	Co-op	36	.1%	36	.1%	0	0.0%
	Other (please specify):	1593	3.8%	831	3.2%	761	4.9%
Hawaii	Total	55223	100.0%	32239	100.0%	22983	100.0%
	Single-family house	45289	82.0%	25974	80.6%	19316	84.0%
	Townhouse	576	1.0%	324	1.0%	252	1.1%
	Condominium	2179	3.9%	980	3.0%	1199	5.2%
	Duplex/multiplex	1562	2.8%	1018	3.2%	544	2.4%
	Apartment	4081	7.4%	3052	9.5%	1029	4.5%
	Co-op	94	.2%	0	0.0%	94	.4%
	Other (please specify):	1441	2.6%	892	2.8%	549	2.4%
Kauai	Total	18812	100.0%	13163	100.0%	5649	100.0%
	Single-family house	14672	78.0%	10954	83.2%	3718	65.8%
	Townhouse	398	2.1%	167	1.3%	230	4.1%
	Condominium	1103	5.9%	469	3.6%	635	11.2%
	Duplex/multiplex	908	4.8%	495	3.8%	413	7.3%
	Apartment	1233	6.6%	881	6.7%	352	6.2%
	Co-op	52	.3%	18	.1%	34	.6%
	Other (please specify):	447	2.4%	179	1.4%	268	4.7%

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APPENDIX 14

HOME DOWN PAYMENT LOAN PROGRAM PROCEDURES

HOME DOWN PAYMENT LOAN (DPL) PROGRAM
Standard Operating Procedures
(Revised 2/5/21)

I. REQUEST FOR DPL APPLICATION

A. Applicants will apply for the City's DPL through the first mortgage lender.

B. Lenders or applicants will be notified that units built in 1978 or prior will require a Lead-Based Paint (LBP) Test per Federal requirements. If test results show unacceptable levels of lead, additional repair cost is required. Additional DPL processing time will be needed for testing and/or repair work required for compliance.

C. Prior to formal loan application submission, a Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspection will be conducted by a City Inspector after a private home inspection has been completed. The property must first pass the HQS inspection and the Lead Based Paint Test requirement.

D. When applying for a first mortgage to purchase a property, loan applicants will inform the first mortgage lender that they will be also applying for the City's DPL. The loan applicants' first mortgage lender will submit to the Rehabilitation Loan Branch, a **full loan file submission as outlined in Section II A**.

II. FORMAL APPLICATION RECEIVED FROM THE APPLICANT

A. The first mortgage lender will submit to the Rehabilitation Loan Branch, a copy of the loan applicant's first mortgage loan file according to the **First Mortgage Lender's DPL Loan File Submission Checklist** for underwriting approval which includes the following documents :

1. DPL Loan File Submission Checklist completed by First Mortgage Lender
2. DPL Application and Consent to Release Information Form;
3. Certificate of Completion of HUD certified Homebuyer Education;
4. (FNMA Form 1003) Loan Applications for the 1st Mortgage;
5. (FNMA Form 1003) Loan Applications for the DPL as the 2nd Mortgage;
6. (FNMA Form 1008) Uniform Underwriting and Transmittal Summary;
7. Automated Underwriting (UW) Findings, Fannie Mae' Desktop Underwriting (DU) or Freddie Mac's Loan Prospector (LP);
8. 1st Mortgage Lender's UW Conditional Approval if already completed;

9. Tri-Merged Credit Report;

10. Income Documents (Federal Income Tax Return, etc used for 1st mortgage loan approval);

11. Asset Documents;

12. Employment Verification;

13. Purchase Contract including All Addendums & Escrow Deposits;

14. Private Home Inspection Report;

15. HUD Housing Quality Standards Inspection Form, if already completed;

16. Deficient Items Follow-up & Corrections if applicable;

17. Lead Based Paint Test Assessment if applicable;

18. All Condominium Document especially the RR105c used for 1st Mortgage Lender's UW Approval if applicable;

19. Preliminary Title Documents;

20. Appraisal Report if completed at time of DPL submission;

21. Power of Attorney (POA) or Long Form Trust Documents if applicable

B. Loan Specialist will check off the **DPL Application Processing Checklist** to insure all applicable loan documents have been submitted. Loan Specialist will review the loan file submission against the DPL underwriting guidelines and insure the applicant meets DPL qualification. The Loan Specialist will contact applicant or first mortgage lender for clarification and/or for any additional requirements as needed. The borrower's household income may not exceed the current 80% of median income limits for Oahu. In addition, the borrower must complete the HUD certified homebuyer education at time of loan application.

C. The DPL loan reservation will be considered on a "first come and first served basis." Funds will be reserved only after the Loan Specialist confirms that all applicable loan file documents have been submitted according to the DPL Application Processing Checklist and the applicant meets all initial DPL eligibility and UW requirements. If applicant is eligible for DPL, the Loan Specialist will log on the **DPL Funds Reservation List**.

III. HUD HOUSING QUALITY INSPECTION (HQS) & CHECKLIST

A. City Inspector will conduct a HQS inspection upon receipt of the following documents:

1. Purchase Contract, Rev 5/1/12;

2. Private Home Inspection Report;

B. Upon receipt and review of the above documents, a City Inspector will schedule a HQS inspection with the DPL applicant lender or seller's realtor. The inspector will complete the **Inspection Checklist (HUD-52580 Form)** indicating whether the unit has passed or failed. If inspection fails, all deficient items will be noted on the report requiring correction. The report will be submitted to the Loan Branch Chief or Loan Specialist.

C. The Loan Specialist will notify the lender or applicant of the inspection results. If the unit fails inspection and deficient items must be repaired, Loan Specialist will confirm with lender or applicant whether applicant still wishes to proceed with a DPL.

IV. CITY'S HOMEBUYER PROGRAM LEAD COMPLIANCE

A. For homes built prior to 1978, the Loan Branch Chief or Loan Specialist will insure the DPL applicant's first mortgage lender is made aware of HUD's Lead-Based Paint Rules and a lead-based paint (LBP) test to be conducted by HUD/Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) certified lead inspector is required.

B. LBP test inspection can be conduct at the same time as the private homebuyer's home property inspection if the home inspector is certified to perform a LBP test. If the home inspector is not certified, the DPL applicant will be required to select and schedule a certified LBP inspector to perform the test immediately after the private home inspection.

C. Upon completion of the LBP test, a written copy of the test report will be sent to the Loan Branch Chief or Loan Specialist for reviewed with the City Inspector.

D. The City Inspector will verify the LBP test report if lead-based paint is at acceptable or unacceptable tolerance level.

E. The City Inspector will complete the **City's Homebuyer Program Lead Compliance Document Checklist.** The City Inspector insure all of the following lead compliance documents are completed and included in the DPL loan file:

1. **City's Lead Safe Housing Rule Screening Sheet**

2. **HUD Housing Quality Standard (HQS) Inspection Checklist (HUD Form 52580)**

3. **City's Seller Certification (Homebuyer Program)**

4. **Lead-Based Paint Test Report**

5. **Disclosure of Lead-Based Paint and/or Lead-Based Paint Hazards Form**

6. **City's Lead Hazard Reduction Notice**

V. HUD ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW RECORD (ERR)

A. The Loan Specialist will fill out **HUD Environmental Review (ER) Form (HUD Environmental Review Categorically Exclusions NOT Subject to 58.5 Activities)**. The ER will document all the environmental findings pertaining to the subject property. The ERR will be signed by the DCS Director at the time of DPL approval.

B. After DCS Director's DPL approval, the Loan Branch Chief or Loan Specialist will scan and submit ER to Budget & Fiscal Department (BFS) Federal Grants Unit.

VI. LOAN PROCESSING FOR LOAN APPROVAL SUBMISSION

A. Loan Specialist compiles the DPL file submission documents and gives file to the Sr. Clerk Typist to prepare a red loan submission file for DCS Director's Approval.

B. Loan Specialist assigns loan number and prepares the **Request for Issuance of Loan Check Form** for authorization by the Community Assistance Administrator (CAD), DCS Director, and Fiscal Officer.

C. **DPL file submission for DCS approval** will include the following:

1. **Request for Loan Approval Form;**

2. **UW Income Eligibility Determination Worksheet;**

3. Request for Issuance of Loan Check Form – Prepared Form(Left Hand Side);

4. HUD Level of Environmental Review – Prepared Form (Left);

5. City's Homebuyer Program Lead Compliance Document Checklist (Left)

6. City's Lead Safe Housing Rule Screening Sheet if applicable (Left)

7. HUD Housing Quality Standards Inspection (Left);

8. City's Seller Certification (Homebuyer Program) if applicable - Left

9. Lead Based Paint Test Assessment if applicable (Left);

10. Deficient Items Follow-up & Corrections if applicable (Left);

11. Disclosure of Lead-Based Paint and/or Lead-Based Paint Hazards Form if applicable (Left)

12. Lead Hazard Reduction Notice if applicable (Left)

13. Private Home Inspection Report (Left);

14. HOME Program Recapture Agreement, Prepared Forms copies requiring DCS Director's approval(Left);

15. 1st Mortgage Lender DPL Loan File Submission Checklist;

16. DPL Application and Consent to Release Information Form;

17. Certificate of Completion of HUD certified Homebuyer Education;

18. (FNMA Form 1003) Loan Applications for a 1st & 2nd Mortgage Transaction;

19. (FNMA Form 1008) Uniform Underwriting and Transmittal Summary;

20. Automated Underwriting (UW) Findings (DU or LP);

21. 1st Mortgage Lender's UW Conditional Approval if already completed;

22. Tri-Merged Credit Report;

23. Income Documents (Federal Income Tax Return, etc used for 1st mortgage loan approval);

24. Asset Documents;

25. Employment Verification;

26. Appraisal Report or Any Other Property Valuation Document;

27. Purchase Contract;

28. RR105c HI Association of Realtors Property Information Form if Condo;

29. Preliminary Title Documents;

30. Power of Attorney (POA) or Long Form Trust Documents if applicable (Left)

D. If the DPL is DCS **approved**:

1. Loan Specialist notifies the loan applicant by telephone and sends a DPL

conditional approval letter to the first mortgage lender subject to property appraisal report, conditional UW approval of 1st mortgage loan, and Federal Grants' approval of the ER;

2. Upon request of 1st mortgage lender's UW requirements, the Loan Specialist will work with the lender and provide additional loan documentation or loan information necessary to clear UW conditions for final UW approval of 1st mortgage.

3. The Loan Specialist or Loan Branch Chief will submit the HUD ER for review approval by Federal Grants.

E. If the DPL is **denied**, the Loan Specialist will make the appropriate notification by phone to both 1st mortgage lender and applicant and a loan denial letter will be sent to the applicant with explanation.

F. For **final DPL approval**, the Loan Specialist will confirm that initial DPL application submission information used for DCS DPL approval is still current with the1st mortgage lender's final UW approval to insure the DPL applicant still meets the down payment loan program eligibility. The Loan Specialist will obtain the following for the DPL loan file documentation:

1. DPL Loan Submission Checklist for Final Approval;

2. Appraisal Report or any other Property Valuation Documentation;

3. 1st Mortgage Lender's Final UW Approval;

4. Federal Grant's Approval of HUD ER;

5. Appropriate Insurance (Homeowners, Flood, etc.) Binders.

G. In addition to the above documentation, if there are loan application revisions of income, asset, credit, and etc. 1st mortgage lender **MUST** submit revised loan application documents for final DPL approval. The Loan Specialist will review and confirm if the DPL application revisions still meets the HOME DPL approval.

H. After Loan Specialist reviews DPL file for final approval, the Loan Branch Chief will also conduct a review of the revised loan submission file for final DPL approval.

VII. LOAN FUNDING

A. Upon confirmation of loan approval by DCS Director, the Loan Specialist makes a photo copy of the **Request for Issuance of Loan Check** for the Branch File and forwards the original Request for Issuance of Loan Check to the attention of DCS Fiscal Officer with:

- Instruction Memo
- **DPL Escrow Proceed Instructions** Letter
- Copy of Federal Grants' email approval of HUD ER

B. DCS Fiscal will process a check using CITY funds for the DPL in anticipation of the loan closing. BFS Treasury will mail out the funds check to the Escrow Company as instructed. For rush check delivery, Loan Branch Chief will email **DCS Memo Request to Pick Up Check for BFS approval of designated DCS personnel** to BFS Treasury Cash Management. BFS Treasury Cash Management will notify designated DCS personnel when check is ready for pick up and deliver check to the Loan Branch. Loan Specialist or Loan Branch Chief will hand carry DPL check to Escrow Company when all DPL funding conditions have been met.

C. Escrow will disburse the DPL funds and record on the date as directed by the First Mortgage Lender.

D. Escrow will email copies of the following documents to Loan Specialist when available:

- Stamped recorded copy of Mortgage
- Stamped recorded copy of HOME Recapture Agreement
- HUD-1 Closing Statements

E. Loan Specialist will forward a copy of the HUD-1 Closing Statement and the client's **HUD Homebuyer Setup and Completion Form** to BFS Federal Grants with cc notification to Community Assistance Division Administrator and Rehab Loan Branch Chief.

F. After successful mortgage closing and inputting of the HUD Homebuyer Setup and Completion Form, DCS Fiscal will draw down HOME funds to repay the City funds advanced for the DPL.

VIII. LOAN CLOSING

A. After DPL final approval, the Loan Specialist will coordinate a loan signing/closing date with the 1st mortgage lender and applicant.

B. The Loan Specialist will provide a **Home Loan Settlement Document Preparation Worksheet** to the Sr. Clerk Typist to provide instructions as to the preparation of the loan closing documents.

C. Senior Clerk Typist prepares the following loan closing documents:

1. DPL Cover Letter;
2. DPL First Payment Information & Contact Information Confirmation;
3. DPL Transmittal Letter;
4. Truth-In-Lending (TIL) Disclosure Statement – 2 Copies;
    - Borrower's copy
    - DPL file copy
5. Promissory Note – 2 Copies;
    - Borrower's unsigned copy
    - Original Signed for DPL file copy
6. Real Estate Mortgage -4 Copies;
    - 2 signed notarized copies for loan recording with Escrow
    - Borrower's copy
    - DPL file copy
7. Mortgage Rider, if condo, incorporated with mortgage – 4 Copies;
8. HOME Program Regulatory (Recapture) Agreement* - 4 Copies;
    - 2 signed notarized copies for loan recording with Escrow
    - DPL file copy
    - Borrower's copy
    - DPL file copy

    ***NOTE:** The Recapture Agreement will be signed by DCS Director when the DPL loan file for DCS approval is submitted.
9. Insurance Letter

D. The Loan Specialist will schedule a loan signing of the DPL documents with the applicant. The Loan Specialist will review the loan terms as well as explain the **HOME DPL owner-occupancy requirement and recapture terms**.

E. After DPL signing with the applicant, Loan Specialist will have the DPL file be registered by Loan Clerk for DPL log information and loan settlement report.

F. The Sr. Clerk Typist will prepare the following additional DPL file documents:

   1. Loan Ledger;

   2. Loan Index Card;

   3. Insurance Binder Expiration Follow-Up Card.

G. The Sr. Clerk Typist will register the DPL into the GMS Loan System and prepare the DPL payment coupons to be sent out to the client.

H. The Loan Specialist will coordinate with the 1st mortgage lender to have the mortgage and the Declaration of Land Use Restrictive Covenants or HOME Recapture Agreement to be recorded simultaneously with the 1st mortgage loan documents.

I. The Loan Specialist completes loan checklist after loan closing of 1st mortgage and the DPL.

J. The Loan Clerk will secure the DPL recorded documents in the Diebold secured file cabinet upon receipt from the escrow company.

K. The Loan Clerk will prepare the Monthly Rehab Loan Branch Settlement Report to include the DPL closings.

APPENDIX 15

HOME RECAPTURE AGREEMENTS

LAND COURT SYSTEM	REGULAR SYSTEM

Return by Mail ( ) Pickup ( ) To:
Department of Community Services
51 Merchant Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Telephone: 768-7076

TYPE OF DOCUMENT: Agreement

PARTIES TO DOCUMENT:

City & County of Honolulu
530 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	**DOCUMENT NO.**
Street, , Hawaii 96	**DOCUMENT NO.** **TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO:** **Land Court ( ) Regular ( )** **Double ( )**

TAX MAP KEY NO. (1)

This document contains _____ pages

HOME PROGRAM RECAPTURE AGREEMENT

THIS HOME PROGRAM RECAPTURE AGREEMENT (this "Agreement") is entered into as of this _____ day of _____, **20__**, by and between the **CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU,** a municipal corporation and instrumentality of the State of Hawaii (the "City"), and a qualifying household, on behalf of itself and _____ ("Owner").

PREFACE

WHEREAS, the City has received a formula HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) allocation from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to carry out eligible activities in accordance with program requirements; and

WHEREAS, Owner is interested in participating in the City's Down Payment Loan Program, and will comply with all program rules and requirements; and

WHEREAS, the City and Owner desire to enter into a transaction pursuant to which the City will make a down payment loan to Owner with HOME funds; and

WHEREAS, Owner will use the proceeds of such loan for the acquisition of the Property (as defined below), and other costs as provided in the Note; and

WHEREAS, as further consideration for such loan and to further the interests of the City, Owner has agreed to enter into and record this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of this Agreement is to regulate and restrict the occupancy and ownership of the project for the benefit of project occupants and the people of the City and County of Honolulu.

The covenants in this Agreement are intended to run with the land and be binding on Owner for the full term of this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE PARTIES MUTUALLY AGREE AS FOLLOWS;

Owner shall receive City HOME Investment Partnership funds for investment in real property owned by Owner, as evidenced by legal title or a valid contract of sale. Acting in this capacity, Owner will comply with all applicable terms, conditions, requirements and guidelines of (i) the Down Payment Loan Program, as set forth by the City, and (ii) the HOME program, as set forth by HUD, including the following:

A. DEFINITIONS

The following terms have the meanings and content set forth in this Section A where used in this Agreement or attached exhibits.

1. "Affordability Period" means the period commencing on _____ and ending ten (10) years after recordation.

2. "Area Median Income" means the median income for the Honolulu, Hawaii Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), with adjustments for household size, as adjusted from time to time by HUD.

3. “Bank Loan” means that certain mortgage loan in the principal amount of **$**_____ made by _____ to _____..

4. "City" has the meaning set forth in the first paragraph of this Agreement.

5. "Dwelling Unit" means a residential dwelling unit that is located on the Property.

6. "Eighty Percent of Area Median Income" means annual income, which does not exceed eighty percent (80%) of the Area Median Income.

7. "HUD" has the meaning set forth in the Preface.

8. "HOME Funds/HOME Investment" means funds received pursuant to the HOME Investment Partnership Program under the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), codified at 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 12701, et seq., 24 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 92, to provide funds for affordable housing.

9. "Loan" is any loan of funds provided by the City to any Owner in connection with the Down Payment Loan Program.

10. "Loan Documents" means collectively the Mortgage, Mortgage Rider, Note, this Agreement and any Loan agreement, mortgage, or promissory note entered into between the City and Owner with respect to any of the Property, as they may be amended, modified or restated from time to time, along with all exhibits and attachments to these documents.

11. "Mortgage" means any mortgage, assignment of rents, and security agreement placed on the Property or any part thereof as security for any Loan and other obligations with Owner as grantor and the City as grantee, as well as any amendments to, modification of, and restatements of said mortgage.

12. “Net Proceeds” means, in the event of a voluntary or involuntary sale of the Property, the sales price minus superior loan repayment (other than HOME funds) and any closing costs.

13. "Note" means that certain Promissory Note executed by Owner in favor of the City evidencing any part of a Loan, which is secured by a Mortgage, as well as any amendments to, modifications of, or restatements of said Note. The Note will be on file with the City.

14. "Owner" or "Owners" is the qualifying household that is the purchaser of a Dwelling Unit within the Project.

15. "Project" means the purchase of the Property, which will be affordable to households earning Eighty Percent (80%) of Area Median Income.

16. "Property" means the real property located at _____ and described in the attached Exhibit A, which is hereby incorporated into this Agreement by this reference, and any buildings or improvements now or hereafter situated on said real property.

17. "Qualifying Household" means a household whose income is Eighty Percent of Area Median Income, as determined periodically by HUD, with adjustments in accordance with 24 CFR § 92.254, and who is otherwise eligible to purchase a Dwelling Unit.

18. "Qualifying Sales Price" means a sales price that does not exceed ninety five percent (95%) of the area median purchase price for single-family housing, as determined by HUD.

19. “Recapture Amount” means an amount of HOME funds required to be paid by Owner under certain circumstances, calculated in accordance with Section E.1 below.

B. TERM OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall remain in full force and effect during the Affordability Period regardless of any expiration of the term of any Loan, any payment or prepayment of any Loan, any assignment of a Note, any reconveyance of a Mortgage, or any sale, assignment, transfer, or conveyance of the Property, unless terminated earlier by the City in writing or extended by the mutual consent of the parties. However, failure to record this Agreement by the City shall not relieve Owner of any of the obligations specified herein. The covenants in this Agreement will run with the land for the benefit of the City and its heirs, assigns and successors and be binding on Owner and Owner's heirs, assigns and successors for the full term of this Agreement.

C. USE OF FUNDS

HOME Funds will be used to acquire the Property. Funds will be utilized in an assistance program, which will effectively allow the Qualifying Household to acquire the Property.

D. AFFORDABILITY

1. The Dwelling Unit will qualify as "affordable housing" (within the meaning of HOME) and will have a Qualifying Sales Price of $_____.

2. The Dwelling Unit must be the principal residence of an Owner that is a Qualifying Household at the time of purchase.

3. The Loan amount for the HOME- assisted Dwelling Unit is $_____.

4. Pursuant to 24 CFR § 92.254, the use of HOME funds in a homeownership transaction carries a period of affordability for projects. This Section D will apply for the term of the Affordability Period. The date of this Agreement will commence from the date of the City accepted delivery from the Owner of the Loan Document evidencing and securing the City Down Payment Loan.

E. RECAPTURE OF HOME FUNDS

1. Pursuant to 24 CFR § 92.254(a)(5)(ii), the City requires that HOME funds be recaptured if the Dwelling Unit does not continue to be the principal residence of Owner for the duration of the Affordability Period. If all or any part of the Property or any interest in it is sold, rented, refinanced, conveyed or transferred (or if a beneficial interest in Owner is sold, rented, refinanced, conveyed, or transferred and Owner is not a natural person), Owner shall repay to the City the amount (set forth in Section D.3 above), less a credit of five percent (5%) of the Loan amount for each full year of occupancy :

Full Years of Occupancy	Owner Occupancy Credit
1	5%
2	10%
3	15%
4	20%
5	25%
6	30%
7	35%
8	40%

9	45%
10	50%

If, for example, the Property is sold, rented, refinanced, conveyed, or transferred after the third year of the term of the Note secured by the Mortgage, Owner shall repay to the City the Loan amount less fifteen percent (15%) of the Loan amount, or eighty five percent (85%) of the Loan amount.

2. In the event that the Net Proceeds are less than the Recapture Amount set forth above, Owner shall remit to the City one hundred percent (100%) of the Net Proceeds. Such remittance shall constitute payment in full of the Recapture Amount. At the end of the Affordability Period, Owner shall no longer be subject to a repayment obligation under this Agreement.

3. The City may permit refinancing without recapture in certain limited circumstances. The City will consider requests to refinance without recapture and to subordinate the City's interest on a case-by-case basis, including, but not limited to, scenarios where the new loan would (a) reduce Owner's monthly housing costs, (b) reduce overall personal debt (e.g., pay off a car loan), or (c) if such loan involves an equity takeout, provide for Property improvements, coverage of Owner's medical expenses or relief from financial hardship.

F. PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

1. Maintenance and Security. During the Affordability Period, Owner shall at his or her own expense maintain the Property in good condition, in good repair, and in decent, safe, sanitary and habitable living conditions for the benefit of that Owner's household and any prospective occupants. Owner shall maintain the Property in conformance with all applicable state, federal and local laws, ordinances, codes and regulations.

2. In the event that Owner fails to maintain the Property in accordance with these standards and after at least thirty (30) business days prior notice to Owner, the City or the City's contractor or agent may, but shall be under no obligation to, enter upon the Property, make such repairs or replacements as are deemed necessary in the City's discretion, and provide for payment thereof. Any amount advanced by the City to make such repairs, together with interest thereon from the date of such advance at the rate of seven (7) percent (unless payment of such an interest rate would be contrary to applicable law, in which event such sums shall bear interest at the highest rate then allowable by applicable law), shall become an additional obligation of Owner to the City and shall be secured by any Mortgage, if not previously reconveyed.

G. PREPAYMENT

Full prepayment of such HOME funds does not terminate the Affordability Period: Owner shall still be required to maintain the Dwelling Unit as its principal residence.

H. PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

Compliance with the following project requirements is required as follows:

1. Maximum per-unit subsidy amount. The amount of HOME funds that a participating jurisdiction may invest on a per-unit basis in affordable housing will not exceed the per-unit dollar limits established by HUD.

2. Property Standards. Housing that is assisted with HOME funds, at a minimum, must meet HUD standards.

3. Occupancy Requirements. The HOME Program requires that occupancy standards must be maintained for the Affordability Period for each of the assisted Dwelling Units as follows:

    a. The prospective purchaser must be low income; that is, the purchaser must have an annual (gross) income that does not exceed Eighty Percent (80%) of Area Median Income, which will be determined at either the time the household initially occupies the Property or at the time the HOME funds are invested; whichever is later.

    b. Each Owner must occupy the Property as a principal residence. Only Loan default and subsequent foreclosure negate the principal residence limitation.

    c. The Property will remain affordable, pursuant to this covenant for not less than the Affordability Period, as specified by the affordability schedule at 24 CFR § 92.254(a)(4).

4. Ownership Interest. The purchaser must have ownership in fee simple title or a 99 year leasehold interest in a one- to four-unit dwelling or in a condominium unit, or equivalent form of ownership approved by HUD.

I. REVERSION OF ASSETS.

Owner must transfer to the City any HOME funds remaining in the Property after the time of expiration of the Affordability Period when there is a change to title on the Property or any sale, rental, refinance, conveyance or transfer of Property.

J. DEFAULTS AND REMEDIES.

In the event of any breach or violation of any agreement or obligation under this Agreement, the City may proceed with any or all of the remedies as described in the Mortgage.

K. NON-LIABILITY OF OFFICIALS, EMPLOYEES AND AGENTS.

No officer, official, director, employee, agent or representative of the City shall be personally liable to Owner for any obligation created under the terms of this Agreement except in the case of actual fraud or willful misconduct by such person.

L. INDEMNITY.

Notwithstanding the insurance coverage required herein, Owner shall indemnify and hold the City and its officers, officials, directors, employees, agents and authorized representatives (each, an "Indemnified Party," and collectively, the "Indemnified Parties"), free and harmless against any losses, damages, liabilities, claims, demands, judgments, actions, court costs, and legal or other expenses (including attorney's fees) which any Indemnified Party may incur as a direct or indirect consequence of (1) Owner's failure to perform any obligations as and when required by this Agreement; (2) any failure of any of Owner's representations or warranties to be true and complete; or (3) any act or omission by Owner or any contractor, subcontractor, management agent, or supplier with respect to the Property, except where such losses are caused by the sole negligence or willful misconduct of Indemnified Parties. Owner shall pay immediately upon the City's demand any amounts owing under this indemnity. The duty of Owner to indemnify includes the duty to defend Indemnified Parties in any court action, administrative action, or other proceeding brought by any third party arising from the Property. Owner's duty to indemnify Indemnified Parties shall survive the term of this Agreement.

M. SUBORDINATION.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, the City and Owner acknowledge and agree that this Agreement is subject in all respects to the liens, terms, covenants and conditions of the mortgage(s) or deed(s) of trust securing the Bank Loan. In the event of a foreclosure of such mortgage(s) or deed(s) of trust securing the Bank Loan, any provisions herein restricting the use of the Property to affordable or to low income persons or households, or otherwise restricting Owner's ability to resell the Property, shall have no further force or effect. Any person receiving title to the Property through a foreclosure of the security instrument(s) securing the Bank Loan shall receive title to the Property free and clear from such restrictions.

This Agreement shall be further subordinated in priority only to those certain liens and encumbrances approved in writing by the City in its sole and absolute discretion.

N. MISCELLANEOUS TERMS.

1. Amendment. Except as provided in subsection 6 below, or as expressly otherwise provided elsewhere in this Agreement, this Agreement may be amended only by a written amendment executed by both parties.

2. Applicable Law. The provisions of this Agreement shall be interpreted in accordance with the law of the State of Hawaii as that law is construed and amended from time to time.

3. Assignment. Owner may not assign this Agreement or any interest in it for any purpose without the prior written consent of the City.

4. Authorization. Each party warrants to each other party that the individuals executing this Agreement on behalf of the respective parties are authorized to do so. Owner and the person signing for Owner below represent and warrant that there are no restrictions, agreement, limitations on Owner's right or ability to enter into and perform the terms of this Agreement.

5. Binding Effect. Upon its execution by each party, this Agreement shall become binding and enforceable according to its provisions. If more than one party is obligated by any provisions stated in this Agreement, those parties shall be jointly and severally liable for the performance of those obligations. The rights and obligations of each party named in this Agreement shall bind and inure to the benefit of that party, the respective heirs, personal representatives, successors, and assigns of that party.

6. City's Right to Amend. Notwithstanding any provision herein to the contrary, during the term of this Agreement, the City reserves the right, at any time, to amend this Agreement in order to assure compliance with all applicable HUD, City and County of Honolulu, State of Hawaii and other statutes, laws and regulations. All such amendments shall be within the general scope of this Agreement. The City shall provide all such amendments in writing to Owner. Owner agrees that it shall immediately take any and all reasonable steps to comply with such amendments and not to jeopardize the Loan.

7. Consent; Subsequent Agreement. If a subsequent consent or agreement required of any party by the provisions of this Agreement is requested by a party, it shall not be unreasonably withheld by the party to whom the request is made.

8. Construction. Each party named in this Agreement acknowledges and agrees that:

(a) Each party is of equal bargaining strength;

(b) Each party has actively participated in the negotiation and preparation of this instrument;

(c) Each party has consulted with their respective legal counsel and other professional advisors as each party has deemed appropriate;

(d) Each party and the party's legal counsel and advisors have reviewed this instrument; and

(e) Each party has agreed to be bound by the terms stated in this instrument following its review and obtaining advice.

9. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed by the parties in counterparts. The counterparts executed by the parties named in this Agreement and, properly acknowledged, if necessary, taken together, shall constitute a single Agreement.

10. Dates. If any date stated in this instrument falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, such date shall be the next following business day.

11. Defined Terms. Certain terms where they initially are used in this Agreement are set off by quotation marks inside parentheses and subsequently are capitalized. Those designated terms shall have the same meaning throughout this Agreement, unless clearly inappropriate in context.

12. Force Majeure. If any party is prevented from performing its obligations stated in this Agreement by any cause not within the reasonable control of that party, including, but not limited to, fire, an act of God, public enemy, or war, an act or failure to act of a government entity (except on the part of the City), unavailability of materials, or actions by or against labor unions, it shall not be in default of its obligations stated in this Agreement; provided, however, any party delayed by such an event shall request an extension of time to perform its obligations stated in this Agreement by notifying the party to which it is obligated within ten (10) days following the event. If the notified party agrees that the event was the cause of the delay, the time to perform the obligations stated in this Agreement shall be extended by the number of days of delay caused by the event. If no notice is given by the delayed party, no time extension shall be granted.

13. Gender; Number. In this Agreement, the use of any gender shall include all genders and the use of any number in reference to nouns and pronouns shall include the singular or plural, as context dictates.

14. Integration. This Agreement, together with the other Loan Documents, contains all of the agreements of the parties pertaining to its subject matter. Each party

acknowledges that no person or entity has made any oral or written representation on which it has relied in entering into this Agreement which set forth herein.

15. Legal Action and Fees. In the event of any controversy, claim or dispute between the parties hereto arising out of or relating to this Agreement, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover from the non-prevailing party its reasonable expenses, including attorneys' fees and costs.

16. Memorandum. If required by the provisions of this Agreement or requested by any party, a memorandum of this Agreement shall be executed by the parties, the signatures properly acknowledged by a Notary Public, and recorded in the Bureau of Conveyances, State of Hawaii.

17. No Drafter. No party shall be deemed to have drafted this Agreement. No provision stated in this Agreement shall be construed against any party as its drafter.

18. No Obligations to Third Parties. Unless there is a provision stated in this Agreement to the contrary, the execution and delivery of this Agreement shall not confer rights on any person or entity except the parties herein or obligate either party herein to any person or entity except another party herein.

19. No Offer. The provisions stated in this Agreement shall not bind any party until each party has executed it. The mere delivery of this Agreement is not an offer.

20. No Waiver. No consent or waiver, expressed or implied, by either party to or of any breach or default by the other party in the performance of its obligations hereunder, shall be valid unless in writing. No such consent or waiver shall be deemed or construed to be a consent or waiver to or of any other breach or default in the performance by such other party of any other obligations of such party hereunder. The failure of any party to declare the other party in default shall not constitute a waiver by such party of its rights hereunder, irrespective of how long such failure continues.

21. Non-Agency. The parties acknowledge that neither party hereto is a partner, agent and/or employee of the other.

22. Paragraph Titles. The titles of each provision stated in this Agreement are included only for the convenience of the parties. They shall not be considered in the construction and interpretation of the provisions stated in this Agreement.

23. Required Actions by the Parties. Each party named in this Agreement agrees to execute the instruments and to diligently undertake the acts necessary to consummate the transaction contemplated by this Agreement. Each party shall use its best efforts to consummate the transaction contemplated by this Agreement.

24. Severability. If any provision stated in this Agreement subsequently is determined to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable, that determination shall not affect the validity, legality, or enforceability of the remaining provisions stated in this Agreement unless that is made impossible by the absence of the omitted provision.

25. Successors and Assigns. This Agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of the respective successors and assigns of the parties hereto (as permitted pursuant to the provisions of this Agreement).

26. Survival. Any representation and warranty stated in this Agreement made by each party shall survive the termination of this Agreement.

27. Time is of the Essence. Time is of the essence with respect to Owner's obligations under this Agreement.

[remainder of page intentionally left blank]

IN WITNESS HEREOF, The City and Owner have executed this Agreement as of the date first set forth above.

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

_____

By _____
Its _____
Department of Community Services

OWNER

_____

_____

FORM APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL, CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
bda : 07/26/16 HOME PROGRAM 10-YEAR RECAPTURE AGREEMENT

STATE OF HAWAII)
: SS.
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU)

On this _____ day of _____, 20__, before me personally appeared _____, personally known to be the person(s) described in and who, on this _____ day of _____, 20__, executed this _____ page HOME Program Recapture Agreement and has acknowledged that _____ executed the same as _____ free act and deed.

_____
Notary Public, First Circuit State of Hawaii

_____

My Commission Expires

STATE OF HAWAII)
: SS.
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU)

On this _____ day of _____, 20__, before me appeared _____ to me personally known, who, being duly sworn, did say that ____ is the _____ of the City and County of Honolulu, Department of Community Services, and that this _____ page HOME Program Recapture Agreement is executed on this _____ day of _____, 20__ in the name and behalf of said City and County of Honolulu, by and through its Department of Community Services by the said _____ acknowledged said instrument to be the free and deed of said City and County of Honolulu, by and through its Department of Community Services. The City and County of Honolulu, Department of Community Services does not have a seal.

_____
Notary Public, First Circuit State of Hawaii

_____
Printed Name

My Commission Expires

EXHIBIT A

Legal Description

(must be attached prior to recordation)

LAND COURT SYSTEM	REGULAR SYSTEM

Return by Mail ( ) Pickup ( ) To:

TYPE OF DOCUMENT: Recapture Agreement

PARTIES TO DOCUMENT:

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	DOCUMENT NO.
Street, , Hawaii 96	DOCUMENT NO. TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO: Land Court ( ) Regular ( ) Double ( )

TAX MAP KEY NO. (1)
This document contains _____ pages

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HOME PROGRAM RECAPTURE AGREEMENT

THIS HOME PROGRAM RECAPTURE AGREEMENT (this "Agreement") is entered into as of this day of , 20__, by and between the [AGENCY NAME] (the "Developer"), a Hawaii nonprofit corporation, located at [AGENCY ADDRESS], [CITY], Hawaii [ZIP CODE], and a qualifying household, on behalf of itself and ("Owner").

PREFACE

WHEREAS, the City and County of Honolulu (City) has received a formula HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) allocation from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to carry out eligible activities in accordance with program requirements; and

WHEREAS, the City has provided HOME funds to the Developer, in the amount of (_____) for the demolition and re-construction of housing located at (_____); and

WHEREAS, as a result of the HOME funding, the property is subject to an Affordability Period (as defined below) throughout which the property must remain the principal place of residence of the undersigned; and

WHEREAS, the restrictions are to ensure that HOME funds are used for the purchase of affordable housing; and

WHEREAS, the Developer will recapture HOME funds when the property ceases to remain the principal place of residence of the Owner sometime within the Affordability Period; and

WHEREAS, the Developer will repay recaptured HOME funds to the City, in accordance with 24 CFR § 92.503, and deposited in the City's HOME Investment Trust Fund local account.

The covenants in this Agreement are intended to run with the land and be binding on Owner for the full term of this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE PARTIES MUTUALLY AGREE AS FOLLOWS;

The Developer received City HOME Investment Partnership funds for investment in real property sold to the by Owner, as evidenced by legal title or a valid contract of sale. Acting in this capacity, Owner will comply with all applicable terms, conditions, requirements and guidelines of the HOME program, as set forth by HUD, including the following:

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A. DEFINITIONS

The following terms have the meanings and content set forth in this Section A where used in this Agreement or attached exhibits.

1. "Affordability Period" means the period commencing on _____ and ending fifteen (15) years after recordation.

2. "Area Median Income" means the median income for the Honolulu, Hawaii Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), with adjustments for household size, as adjusted from time to time by HUD.

3. "City" has the meaning set forth in the preface of this Agreement.

4. "Dwelling Unit" means a residential dwelling unit that is located on the Property.

5. "Eighty Percent of Area Median Income" means annual income, which does not exceed eighty percent (80%) of the Area Median Income.

6. "HUD" has the meaning set forth in the Preface.

7. "HOME Funds/HOME Investment" means funds received pursuant to the HOME Investment Partnership Program under the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), codified at 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 12701, et seq., 24 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 92, to provide funds for affordable housing.

8. “Homeowner” means the Owner(s) in the first paragraph of this Agreement.

9. “Net Proceeds” means, in the event of a voluntary or involuntary sale of the Property, the sales price minus superior loan repayment (other than HOME funds) and any closing costs.

10. "Owner" or "Owners" is the qualifying household that is the purchaser of a Dwelling Unit within the Project.

11. “Principal Residence” means the Dwelling Unit maintained by the Owner as their principal residence, meaning Owner shall not move out and either leave the Dwelling Unit vacant or rent the Dwelling Unit.

12. "Project" means the purchase of the Property, which will be affordable to households earning Eighty Percent (80%) of Area Median Income.

13. "Property" means the real property located at _____ and described in the attached Exhibit A, which is hereby incorporated into this Agreement by

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this reference, and any buildings or improvements now or hereafter situated on said real property.

14. "Qualifying Household" means a household whose income is Eighty Percent of Area Median Income, as determined periodically by HUD, with adjustments in accordance with 24 CFR § 92.254, and who is otherwise eligible to purchase a Dwelling Unit.

15. "Qualifying Sales Price" means a sales price that does not exceed ninety five percent (95%) of the area median purchase price for single-family housing, as determined by HUD.

16. “Recapture Amount” means an amount of HOME funds required to be paid by Owner under certain circumstances, calculated in accordance with Section E.1 below.

B. TERM OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall remain in full force and effect during the Affordability Period regardless of any sale, assignment, transfer, or conveyance of the Property, unless terminated earlier by the Developer and/or City in writing or extended by the mutual consent of the parties. However, failure to record this Agreement by the Developer shall not relieve Owner of any of the obligations specified herein. The covenants in this Agreement will run with the land for the benefit of the Developer and its heirs, assigns and successors and be binding on Owner and Owner's heirs, assigns and successors for the full term of this Agreement.

C. USE OF FUNDS

HOME Funds will be used to demolish and re-construct the Property. Funds will be utilized in an assistance program, which will effectively allow the Qualifying Household to acquire the Property.

D. AFFORDABILITY

1. The Dwelling Unit will qualify as “affordable housing” (within the meaning of HOME) and will have a Qualifying Sales Price of $_____.

2. The Dwelling Unit must be the Principal Residence of an Owner that is a Qualifying Household at the time of purchase.

3. Pursuant to 24 CFR § 92.254, the use of HOME funds in a homeownership transaction carries a period of affordability for projects. This Section D will apply for the term of the Affordability Period.

E. RECAPTURE OF HOME FUNDS

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1. Pursuant to 24 CFR § 92.254(a)(5)(ii), the City requires that HOME funds be recaptured, by the Developer, if the Dwelling Unit does not continue to be the Principal Residence of Owner for the duration of the Affordability Period. If all or any part of the Property or any interest in it is sold, rented, refinanced, conveyed or transferred (or if a beneficial interest in Owner is sold, rented, refinanced, conveyed, or transferred and Owner is not a natural person), Owner shall repay to the Developer the allocated HOME investment amount of $_____, less a credit of three point three three percent (3.33%) of the HOME investment amount for each full year of occupancy :

Full Years of Occupancy	Owner Occupancy Credit
1	3.33%
2	6.66%
3	10.00%
4	13.33%
5	16.66%
6	20.00%
7	23.33%
8	26.66%
9	30.00%
10	33.33%
11	36.66%
12	40.00%
13	43.33%
14	46.66%
15	50.00%

If, for example, the Property is sold, rented, refinanced, conveyed, or transferred after the third year of the term of the Affordability Period, Owner shall repay to the Developer the HOME funding amount less fifteen percent (15%) of the HOME funding amount, or eighty five percent (85%) of the HOME funding amount.

2. In the event that the Net Proceeds are less than the Recapture Amount set forth above, Owner shall remit to the Developer one hundred percent (100%) of the Net Proceeds. Such remittance shall constitute payment in full of the Recapture Amount. At the end of the Affordability Period, Owner shall no longer be subject to a repayment obligation under this Agreement.

F. PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

1. Maintenance and Security. During the Affordability Period, Owner shall at his or her own expense maintain the Property in good condition, in good repair, and in decent, safe, sanitary and habitable living conditions for the benefit of that Owner's household and any prospective occupants. Owner shall maintain the Property in conformance with all applicable state, federal and local laws,

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ordinances, codes and regulations.

2. In the event that Owner fails to maintain the Property in accordance with these standards and after at least thirty (30) business days prior notice to Owner, the City or the City's contractor or agent may, but shall be under no obligation to, enter upon the Property, make such repairs or replacements as are deemed necessary in the City's discretion, and provide for payment thereof. Any amount advanced by the City to make such repairs, together with interest thereon from the date of such advance at the rate of seven (7) percent (unless payment of such an interest rate would be contrary to applicable law, in which event such sums shall bear interest at the highest rate then allowable by applicable law), shall become an additional obligation of Owner to the City and shall be secured by a mortgage, if not previously reconveyed.

G. REPAYMENT OF HOME FUNDS

Full repayment of the HOME investment in the Property does not terminate the Affordability Period: Owner shall still be required to maintain the Dwelling Unit as its Principal Residence.

H. PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

Compliance with the following project requirements is required as follows:

1. Maximum per-unit subsidy amount. The amount of HOME funds that a participating jurisdiction may invest on a per-unit basis in affordable housing will not exceed the per-unit dollar limits established by HUD.

2. Property Standards. Housing that is assisted with HOME funds, at a minimum, must meet HUD standards.

3. Occupancy Requirements. The HOME Program requires that occupancy standards must be maintained for the Affordability Period for each of the assisted Dwelling Units as follows:

    a. The prospective purchaser must be low income; that is, the purchaser must have an annual (gross) income that does not exceed Eighty Percent (80%) of Area Median Income, which will be determined at either the time the household initially occupies the Property or at the time the HOME funds are invested; whichever is later.

    b. Each Owner must occupy the Property as a principal residence. Only Loan default and subsequent foreclosure negate the principal residence limitation.

    c. The Property will remain affordable, pursuant to this covenant for not less than the Affordability Period, as specified by the affordability schedule at 24 CFR § 92.254(a)(4).

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4. Ownership Interest. The purchaser must have ownership in fee simple title or a 99 year leasehold interest in a one- to four-unit dwelling or in a condominium unit, or equivalent form of ownership approved by HUD.

I. REVERSION OF ASSETS.

Owner must transfer to the Developer any HOME funds remaining in the Property after the time of expiration of the Affordability Period when there is a change to title on the Property or any sale, rental, refinance, conveyance or transfer of Property.

J. DEFAULTS AND REMEDIES.

In the event of any breach or violation of any agreement or obligation under this Agreement, the Developer and/or City may proceed with any or all of the remedies as described in the Mortgage.

K. NON-LIABILITY OF OFFICIALS, EMPLOYEES AND AGENTS.

No officer, official, director, employee, agent or representative of the Developer and/or City shall be personally liable to Owner for any obligation created under the terms of this Agreement except in the case of actual fraud or willful misconduct by such person.

L. INDEMNITY.

Notwithstanding the insurance coverage required herein, Owner shall indemnify and hold the Developer and/or City and its officers, officials, directors, employees, agents and authorized representatives (each, an "Indemnified Party," and collectively, the "Indemnified Parties"), free and harmless against any losses, damages, liabilities, claims, demands, judgments, actions, court costs, and legal or other expenses (including attorney's fees) which any Indemnified Party may incur as a direct or indirect consequence of (1) Owner's failure to perform any obligations as and when required by this Agreement; (2) any failure of any of Owner's representations or warranties to be true and complete; or (3) any act or omission by Owner or any contractor, subcontractor, management agent, or supplier with respect to the Property, except where such losses are caused by the sole negligence or willful misconduct of Indemnified Parties. Owner shall pay immediately upon the Developer‘s and/or City's demand any amounts owing under this indemnity. The duty of Owner to indemnify includes the duty to defend Indemnified Parties in any court action, administrative action, or other proceeding brought by any third party arising from the Property. Owner's duty to indemnify Indemnified Parties shall survive the term of this Agreement.

M. SUBORDINATION.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, the Developer and/or City and Owner acknowledge and agree that this Agreement is subject in all respects to

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the liens, terms, covenants and conditions of the mortgage(s) or deed(s) of trust securing the Bank Loan. In the event of a foreclosure of such mortgage(s) or deed(s) of trust securing the Bank Loan, any provisions herein restricting the use of the Property to affordable or to low income persons or households, or otherwise restricting Owner's ability to resell the Property, shall have no further force or effect. Any person receiving title to the Property through a foreclosure of the security instrument(s) securing the Bank Loan shall receive title to the Property free and clear from such restrictions.

This Agreement shall be further subordinated in priority only to those certain liens and encumbrances approved in writing by the Developer and City in its sole and absolute discretion.

N. MISCELLANEOUS TERMS.

1. Amendment. Except as provided in subsection 6 below, or as expressly otherwise provided elsewhere in this Agreement, this Agreement may be amended only by a written amendment executed by both parties.

2. Applicable Law. The provisions of this Agreement shall be interpreted in accordance with the law of the State of Hawaii as that law is construed and amended from time to time.

3. Assignment. Owner may not assign this Agreement or any interest in it for any purpose without the prior written consent of the Developer and City.

4. Authorization. Each party warrants to each other party that the individuals executing this Agreement on behalf of the respective parties are authorized to do so. Owner and the person signing for Owner below represent and warrant that there are no restrictions, agreement, limitations on Owner's right or ability to enter into and perform the terms of this Agreement.

5. Binding Effect. Upon its execution by each party, this Agreement shall become binding and enforceable according to its provisions. If more than one party is obligated by any provisions stated in this Agreement, those parties shall be jointly and severally liable for the performance of those obligations. The rights and obligations of each party named in this Agreement shall bind and inure to the benefit of that party, the respective heirs, personal representatives, successors, and assigns of that party.

6. City's Right to Amend. Notwithstanding any provision herein to the contrary, during the term of this Agreement, the Developer and City reserves the right, at any time, to amend this Agreement in order to assure compliance with all applicable HUD, City and County of Honolulu, State of Hawaii and other statutes, laws and regulations. All such amendments shall be within the general scope of this Agreement. The Developer shall provide all such amendments in writing to Owner and City. Owner agrees that it shall immediately take any and

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all reasonable steps to comply with such amendments and not to jeopardize the HOME funding.

7. Consent; Subsequent Agreement. If a subsequent consent or agreement required of any party by the provisions of this Agreement is requested by a party, it shall not be unreasonably withheld by the party to whom the request is made.

8. Construction. Each party named in this Agreement acknowledges and agrees that:

   (a) Each party is of equal bargaining strength;

   (b) Each party has actively participated in the negotiation and preparation of this instrument;

   (c) Each party has consulted with their respective legal counsel and other professional advisors as each party has deemed appropriate;

   (d) Each party and the party's legal counsel and advisors have reviewed this instrument; and

   (e) Each party has agreed to be bound by the terms stated in this instrument following its review and obtaining advice.

9. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed by the parties in counterparts. The counterparts executed by the parties named in this Agreement and, properly acknowledged, if necessary, taken together, shall constitute a single Agreement.

10. Dates. If any date stated in this instrument falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, such date shall be the next following business day.

11. Defined Terms. Certain terms where they initially are used in this Agreement are set off by quotation marks inside parentheses and subsequently are capitalized. Those designated terms shall have the same meaning throughout this Agreement, unless clearly inappropriate in context.

12. Force Majeure. If any party is prevented from performing its obligations stated in this Agreement by any cause not within the reasonable control of that party, including, but not limited to, fire, an act of God, public enemy, or war, an act or failure to act of a government entity (except on the part of the City), unavailability of materials, or actions by or against labor unions, it shall not be in default of its obligations stated in this Agreement; provided, however, any party delayed by such an event shall request an extension of time to perform its obligations stated in this Agreement by notifying the party to which it is

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obligated within ten (10) days following the event. If the notified party agrees that the event was the cause of the delay, the time to perform the obligations stated in this Agreement shall be extended by the number of days of delay caused by the event. If no notice is given by the delayed party, no time extension shall be granted.

13. Gender; Number. In this Agreement, the use of any gender shall include all genders and the use of any number in reference to nouns and pronouns shall include the singular or plural, as context dictates.

14. Legal Action and Fees. In the event of any controversy, claim or dispute between the parties hereto arising out of or relating to this Agreement, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover from the non-prevailing party its reasonable expenses, including attorneys' fees and costs.

15. Memorandum. If required by the provisions of this Agreement or requested by any party, a memorandum of this Agreement shall be executed by the parties, the signatures properly acknowledged by a Notary Public, and recorded in the Bureau of Conveyances, State of Hawaii.

16. No Drafter. No party shall be deemed to have drafted this Agreement. No provision stated in this Agreement shall be construed against any party as its drafter.

17. No Obligations to Third Parties. Unless there is a provision stated in this Agreement to the contrary, the execution and delivery of this Agreement shall not confer rights on any person or entity except the parties herein or obligate either party herein to any person or entity except another party herein.

18. No Offer. The provisions stated in this Agreement shall not bind any party until each party has executed it. The mere delivery of this Agreement is not an offer.

19. No Waiver. No consent or waiver, expressed or implied, by either party to or of any breach or default by the other party in the performance of its obligations hereunder, shall be valid unless in writing. No such consent or waiver shall be deemed or construed to be a consent or waiver to or of any other breach or default in the performance by such other party of any other obligations of such party hereunder. The failure of any party to declare the other party in default shall not constitute a waiver by such party of its rights hereunder, irrespective of how long such failure continues.

20. Non-Agency. The parties acknowledge that neither party hereto is a partner, agent and/or employee of the other.

21. Paragraph Titles. The titles of each provision stated in this Agreement are included only for the convenience of the parties. They shall not be considered

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in the construction and interpretation of the provisions stated in this Agreement.

22. Required Actions by the Parties. Each party named in this Agreement agrees to execute the instruments and to diligently undertake the acts necessary to consummate the transaction contemplated by this Agreement. Each party shall use its best efforts to consummate the transaction contemplated by this Agreement.

23. Severability. If any provision stated in this Agreement subsequently is determined to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable, that determination shall not affect the validity, legality, or enforceability of the remaining provisions stated in this Agreement unless that is made impossible by the absence of the omitted provision.

24. Successors and Assigns. This Agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of the respective successors and assigns of the parties hereto (as permitted pursuant to the provisions of this Agreement).

25. Survival. Any representation and warranty stated in this Agreement made by each party shall survive the termination of this Agreement.

26. Time is of the Essence. Time is of the essence with respect to Owner's obligations under this Agreement.

[remainder of page intentionally left blank]

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IN WITNESS HEREOF, the Developer and Owner have executed this Agreement as of the date first set forth above.

[INSERT DEVELOPER NAME]

_____

By _____

Its _____

OWNER

_____

_____

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STATE OF HAWAII)
: SS.
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU)

On this _____ day of _____, 20__, before me personally appeared _____, personally known to be the person(s) described in and who, on this _____ day of _____, 20__, executed this _____ page HOME Program Recapture Agreement and has acknowledged that _____ executed the same as _____ free act and deed.

_____
Notary Public, First Circuit State of Hawaii

_____

My Commission Expires

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STATE OF HAWAII)
: SS.
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU)

On this _____ day of _____, 20__, before me appeared _____ to me personally known, who, being duly sworn, did say that ____ is the _____ of the City and County of Honolulu, Department of Community Services, and that this _____ page HOME Program Recapture Agreement is executed on this _____ day of _____, 20__ in the name and behalf of said City and County of Honolulu, by and through its Department of Community Services by the said _____ acknowledged said instrument to be the free and deed of said City and County of Honolulu, by and through its Department of Community Services. The City and County of Honolulu, Department of Community Services does not have a seal.

_____
Notary Public, First Circuit State of Hawaii

_____
Printed Name

My Commission Expires

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EXHIBIT A

Legal Description

(must be attached prior to recordation)

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APPENDIX 16

EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANTS PROGRAM STANDARDS

EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANTS GUIDEBOOK

City and County of Honolulu
December 2022

PROGRAM STANDARDS
RECORDKEEPING STANDARDS

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANTS PROGRAM STANDARDS

The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009, reauthorized the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance programs. Based on provisions in the HEARTH Act, an interim rule was published in the Federal Register on December 5, 2011 which established the regulations for the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program. The new regulations require the establishment of written standards for providing ESG assistance and the consistent application of these standards to all program participations (*24 CFR 576.400(e)*).

The City and County of Honolulu (City) goals in establishing and promulgating these standards are:

- greater consistency and coordination among ESG projects,
- increased system transparency regarding local priorities and performance standards, and
- increased community-wide expectations on the quality of ESG funded homeless assistance programs.

I PROGRAM-WIDE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

All ESG subrecipients must agree to administer their assistance in compliance with these standards and the ESG interim rule. Subrecipients may develop additional standards for administering assistance, but they cannot be in conflict with these standards or the ESG interim rule.

- **Coordination among Providers**

With limited ESG funding, it is important that subrecipients coordinate and integrate, to the maximum extent practicable, their activities with other homeless providers as well as providers of mainstream housing, health, social services, employment, education, and youth programs.

To facilitate coordination, the City and County of Honolulu and its subrecipients will undertake the following activities.

1. Participation in Partners In Care

Within the City and County of Honolulu, Partners in Care – Oahu Contiuum of Care (PIC), is the primary organizational body for the coordination of resources for homeless and at-risk of homelessness individuals and families. PIC is a coalition composed of representatives of organizations from nonprofit homeless providers, government stakeholders, private businesses, community advocates, public housing agencies, hospitals, universities, affordable housing developers, law enforcement, and homeless and formerly homeless persons. PIC is a planning, coordinating, and advocacy alliance that develops recommendations for programs and services to fill needs within Oahu's

Continuum of Care for homeless persons.

The City and ESG subrecipients will participate in PIC in the following ways:

1. City staff will regularly attend PIC general meetings.
2. At least one City staff member will participatein the PIC planning committee and consult with the committee on ESG funding allocations, performance standards, and outcome evaluation.
3. All ESG subrecipients will be voting members of PIC and regularly attend PIC general meetings.
4. All ESG subrecipients will be encouraged to become a member of at least one PIC subcommittee.
5. All ESG subrecipients will be encouraged to attend PIC's Homeless Awareness Conference which includes breakout sessions on mainstream (i.e. non-homeless specific) services.

NOTE: regular attendance is defined as attending at least 75% of the meetings.

The City will also assist PIC in gathering the necessary information for PIC to complete its annual gaps analysis of the homeless needs and services available within the City and County of Honolulu.

2. City Sponsored Discussions and Opportunities

On a periodic basis, the City will hold structured discussions with various social service providers to explore various ways homeless providers can help their clients tap into mainstream benefits. ESG subrecipients will be encouraged to attend these meetings to further their knowledge on potential benefits for their clients.

In addition, the City will send out emails informing the ESG subrecipients of City resources which may be of interest to their agency or to their clients. Examples include agency specific funding opportunities (e.g. Request for Proposals for the City's Grant-in-Aid or Housing First programs) or the opening of the Section 8 wait list.

3. Participation with Other Groups

In addition to PIC participation, subrecipients are expected to take part in other groups dedicated to the coordination and deployment of resources for homeless persons such as:

- The Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness
- The Mayor's Challenge to End Veteran Homelessness
- The Leeward Housing Coalition
- PIC Case Conferencing for the Coordinated Entry System

NOTE: even though domestic violence providers are exempt from participating in the Coordinated Entry System, they are still encouraged to attend case conferencing sessions to network with other homeless providers and familiarize themselves with services available to their clients.

- **Participation of Homeless Persons**

Subrecipients must, to the greatest extent practicable, involve homeless individuals and families in the construction, renovation, maintenance, and operations of ESG funded shelters and services. Involvement can be either paid or volunteer.

Subrecipients are encouraged, but not required, to have one homeless or formerly homeless individual on its board of directors or other policy-making entity, to the extent that the entity considers and makes policies and decisions regarding any ESG funded facility or service.

- **Participation in the State of Hawaii's Homeless Management and Information System (HMIS)**

All subrecipients must enter client data into the State of Hawaii's Homeless Management and Information System (HMIS). Subrecipients which are victim service providers or legal services providers are exempt from HMIS participation. However, such exempt agencies must still use a comparable database to collect client-level longitudinal data and generate unduplicated aggregate reports based on that data.

- **Housing Standards**

1. Emergency Shelters. Shelters which receive funding for shelter operations or renovation must meet the following safety, sanitation, and privacy standards (24 CFR 576.403(b)).

(1) *Structure and materials.* The shelter building must be structurally sound to protect residents from the elements and not pose any threat to health and safety of the residents. Any renovation (including major rehabilitation and conversion) carried out with ESG assistance must use Energy Star and WaterSense products and appliances.

(2) *Access.* The shelter must be accessible in accordance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (29 U.S.C. 794) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 8; the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601 *et seq.*) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 100; and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12131 *et seq.*) and 28 CFR part 35; where applicable.

(3) *Space and security.* Except where the shelter is intended for day use only, the shelter must provide each program participant in the shelter with an acceptable place to sleep and adequate space and security for themselves and their belongings.

(4) *Interior air quality.* Each room or space within the shelter must have a natural or mechanical means of ventilation. The interior air must be free of pollutants at a level that might threaten or harm the health of residents.

(5) *Water supply.* The shelter's water supply must be free of contamination.

(6) *Sanitary facilities.* Each program participant in the shelter must have access to sanitary facilities that are in proper operating condition, are private, and are adequate for personal cleanliness and the disposal of human waste.

(7) *Thermal environment.* The shelter must have any necessary heating/cooling facilities in proper operating condition.

(8) *Illumination and electricity.* The shelter must have adequate natural or artificial illumination to permit normal indoor activities and support health and safety. There must be sufficient electrical sources to permit the safe use of electrical appliances in the shelter.

(9) *Food preparation.* Food preparation areas, if any, must contain suitable space and equipment to store, prepare, and serve food in a safe and sanitary manner.

(10) *Sanitary conditions.* The shelter must be maintained in a sanitary condition.

(11) *Fire safety.* There must be at least one working smoke detector in each occupied unit of the shelter. Where possible, smoke detectors must be located near sleeping areas. The fire alarm system must be designed for hearing-impaired residents. All public areas of the shelter must have at least one working smoke detector. There must also be a second means of exiting the building in the event of fire or other emergency.

2. Permanent Housing. ESG funds may only be used to assist program participants remain or move into permanent housing that meets the following habitability standards.

(1) *Structure and materials.* The structures must be structurally sound to protect residents from the elements and not pose any threat to the health and safety of the residents.

(2) *Space and security.* Each resident must be provided adequate space and security for themselves and their belongings. Each resident must be provided an acceptable place to sleep.

(3) *Interior air quality.* Each room or space must have a natural or mechanical means of ventilation. The interior air must be free of pollutants at a level that might threaten or harm the health of residents.

(4) *Water supply.* The water supply must be free from contamination.

(5) *Sanitary facilities.* Residents must have access to sufficient sanitary facilities that are in proper operating condition, are private, and are adequate for personal cleanliness and the disposal of human waste.

(6) *Thermal environment.* The housing must have any necessary heating/cooling facilities in proper operating condition.

(7) *Illumination and electricity.* The structure must have adequate natural or artificial illumination to permit normal indoor activities and support health and safety. There must be sufficient electrical sources to permit the safe use of electrical appliances in the structure.

(8) *Food preparation.* All food preparation areas must contain suitable space and equipment to store, prepare, and serve food in a safe and sanitary manner.

(9) *Sanitary conditions.* The housing must be maintained in a sanitary condition.

(10) *Fire safety.* (i) There must be a second means of exiting the building in the event of fire or other emergency. (ii) Each unit must include at least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector, in proper working condition, on each occupied level of the unit. Smoke detectors must be located, to the extent practicable, in a hallway adjacent to a bedroom. If the unit is occupied by hearing impaired persons, smoke detectors must have an alarm system designed for hearing-impaired persons in each bedroom occupied by a hearing-impaired person. (iii) The public areas of all housing must be equipped with a sufficient number, but not less than one for each area, of battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detectors. Public areas include, but are not limited to, laundry rooms, community rooms, day care centers, hallways, stairwells, and other common areas.

- **Definition of Homeless and At-Risk of Homelessness**

The definitions and categories of homeless and at-risk of homelessness are attached as Exhibit A-1 and A-2 (24 CFR 576.2).

Subrecipients should refer to Exhibit A-1 and A-2 when determining client eligibility for ESG assistance.

I STREET OUTREACH – SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

While the City does not currently fund street outreach activities, the following policies and procedures will apply in the event that street outreach activities receive future funding.

a. Evaluation of Individuals' and Families' Eligibility for Assistance. Subrecipients must conduct an initial evaluation to determine the eligibility of each individual or family's eligibility for ESG assistance and the amount and types of assistance the individual or family needs to regain stability in permanent housing.

In order to be eligible for street outreach assistance, individuals and families must be defined as homeless under the following categories:

- Category 1 – literally homeless AND unable or unwilling to access services in an emergency shelter
- Category 4 – fleeing / attempting to flee a domestic violence situation.

Once a person is determined to be eligible for ESG funded street outreach services, subrecipients must enter that person into PIC's coordinated assessment system, if that person is not already in the system.

Subrecipients are encouraged to re-evaluate participant eligibility on an annual basis or whenever a participant's living situation changes.

b. Targeting of Clientele and Provision of Essential Services. Street outreach is limited to persons described in Section II.a. who are living on the island of Oahu. Services are limited to:

(1) *Engagement* - activities to locate, identify, and build relationships with unsheltered homeless people and engage them for the purpose of providing immediate support, intervention, and connections with homeless assistance programs and/or mainstream social services and housing programs.

(2) *Case management* - assessing housing and service needs, arranging, coordinating, and monitoring the delivery of individualized services to meet the needs of the program participant.

(3) *Emergency health services* - direct outpatient treatment of medical conditions provided by licensed medical professionals operating in community-based settings, including streets, parks, and other places where unsheltered homeless people are living.

(4) *Emergency mental health services* - direct outpatient treatment by licensed professionals of mental health conditions operating in community-based settings, including streets, parks, and other places where unsheltered people are living.

(5) *Transportation* - transporting unsheltered people to emergency shelters or other service facilities.

The City may determine that community need dictates funding of a particular service or the targeting of services to a particular geographic location or client population. In that instance, the City will solicit input from PIC before releasing a Request for Proposal (RFP) which outlines the target service or area. In addition, subrecipients will also be allowed to target services to a particular location or client population as long as the limitations are included in the project proposal which is submitted to the City in response to a RFP.

c. Performance Standards. Street outreach projects will be evaluated based on deliverables outlined in the project proposal. At a minimum, subrecipients will be evaluated on the following:

- number of persons served (actual v. proposed).

- percentage of program participants who move into sheltered housing which may include emergency or transitional housing (goal = 50%).

I EMERGENCY SHELTERS – SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

Funds are available for facilities whose primary purpose is to provide a temporary shelter for the homeless and which does not require occupants to sign leases or occupancy agreements. In addition, any transitional shelter funded under a Fiscal Year 2011 (FY11) Emergency Solutions grant may continue to receive ESG Emergency Shelter funding. The four transitional shelters which have received ESG funding continuously from FY11 through FY23 are:

- Catholic Charities Hawaii – Ma`ili Land Transitional Shelter
- Child and Family Service – Domestic Violence Shelters
- Housing Solutions, Inc. – Loliana Apartments
- Housing Solutions, Inc. – Vancouver House

a. Evaluation of Individuals' and Families' Eligibility for Assistance. Subrecipients must conduct an initial evaluation to determine the eligibility of each individual or family's eligibility for ESG assistance and the amount and types of assistance the individual or family needs to regain stability in permanent housing.

In order to be eligible for emergency shelter assistance, individuals and families must be defined as homeless under the following categories:

- Category 1 – literally homeless
- Category 2 – imminent risk of homelessness
- Category 3 – homeless under other federal statutes
- Category 4 – fleeing / attempting to flee a domestic violence situation.

Once a person is determined to be eligible for residence at an ESG funded emergency shelter, subrecipients must enter that person into PIC's coordinated assessment system, if that person is not already in the system. Victim service providers are encouraged, but not required, to participate in the coordinated assessment system and/or region wide case conferences.

b. Admission, Diversion and Referral Policies. All homeless persons seeking shelter should be provided shelter if there are available and/or appropriate beds. Agencies are allowed to have entry requirements which help to maintain the health and safety of the residents (e.g. current TB test), but are encouraged to keep such requirements to a minimum. In addition, families with children under age 18 may not be involuntarily separated because of the ages of the children if the shelter provides services to families with children under 18.

During the initial assessment, subrecipients must screen clients to determine whether a client can be diverted to more permanent housing or referred to mainstream

resources such as Section 8. Permanent housing options include ESG funded homelessness prevention or rapid re-housing services, HUD funded permanent supportive housing programs such as those under the Continuum of Care and HUD VASH as well as local initiatives such as the City's Housing First Program.

Vulnerable populations such as victims of domestic violence, the medically frail, victims of human trafficking, the mentally ill, youth, and the elderly oftentimes have special needs which serves as barriers to more stable housing and may be better served at smaller shelters which target those vulnerable populations and can more effectively deal with safety and service concerns. At a minimum, shelters must develop policies and procedures to identify and divert vulnerable residents to more appropriate locations.

Once PIC's coordinated assessment system is completely functional, diversions and referrals will be supported. Until then, subrecipients are encouraged to attend case conferencing sessions to become aware of available housing options.

c. Discharge Policy / Maximum Length of Stay

There is no City imposed maximum length of stay for emergency or transitional shelters. Subrecipients have the discretion to set their own limitations on stays, but such limitations must be clearly communicated to residents.

Emergency shelters are encouraged to move their residents into more stable housing, which may include transitional shelters, as quickly as possible. Emergency shelter stays beyond 6 months are discouraged.

Transitional shelters are encouraged to move their residents into permanent housing within 24 months; however, subrecipients have the discretion to allow residents to stay beyond the recommended maximum if they determine an extended stay would allow for increased housing stability.

Shelters are allowed to involuntarily discharge (evict) residents who violate program rules. Such shelters must establish and consistently apply policies and procedures regarding involuntary discharges.

d. Essential Services – Assessing, Prioritizing and Reassessing Needs.

If a shelter receives ESG funds to provide services to its residents, the shelter must determine the suitability of offering the service to each resident upon client intake. Shelters may limit services to particular clients, however the eligibility criteria must be outlined in the project proposal submitted in response to a RFP.

In instances where the shelter resources exceed need and the shelter is unable to provide ESG funded services to all eligible tenants, the shelter will have the discretion to determine its own prioritization policy, subject to approval by the City.

Subrecipients must re-evaluate participant eligibility and/or suitability for services every six months or whenever a participant's living situation changes.

e. Performance Standards. Shelters will be evaluated based on deliverables outlined in the project proposal. At a minimum, subrecipients will be evaluated on the following:

- number of persons served (actual v. proposed).
- percentage of program participants moving into more stable housing at exit (goal = 60%).
- percentage of program participants who remain in more stable housing 6 months after exit (goal = 75%).

V HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION – SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

a. Evaluation of Individuals' and Families' Eligibility for Assistance. Subrecipients must conduct an initial evaluation to determine the eligibility of each individual or family's eligibility for ESG assistance and the amount and types of assistance the individual or family needs to regain stability in permanent housing.

In order to be eligible for homelessness prevention assistance, individuals and families must be defined as at-risk of homeless under the following categories and have the ability to remain stably housed after the ESG assistance ends:

- Category 1 – individuals and families with an annual income below 30% of area median income, lacks sufficient resources or support networks and meets on the following conditions:
  - moved two or more times during the last 60 days (i.e. couch surfing);
  - living in home of another because of economic hardship (i.e. doubling up);
  - notified in writing that right to occupy current housing will be terminated (eviction) within 21 days after date of application of assistance;;
  - lives in a hotel or motel;
  - lives in a unit in which there resides more than one and a half persons per room (doubling up); or
  - exiting a publicly funded institution or system of care.

  NOTE: the City has determined that the above list sufficiently covers those persons who are at-risk of homelessness. The City will not be adding any additional characteristics relating to housing instability.

- Category 2 – youth not defined as homeless under the ESG homeless definition but defined as homeless under another federal statute.
- Category 3 – parents or guardians of youth defined in Category 2 above.

Individuals and families who are defined as homeless under the following categories, have income less than 30% of area median income and have the ability to remain stably housed after the ESG assistance ends are also eligible for homelessness prevention assistance:

- Category 2 – imminent risk of homelessness
- Category 3 – homeless under other federal statutes
- Category 4 – fleeing / attempting to flee a domestic violence situation

Subrecipients must evaluate client eligibility every three months or whenever a client's situation changes, whichever occurs earlier.

- The City and its Subrecipients must re-evaluate program participant's needs for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing assistance per 24 CFR 576-401 (b)(1) not less than once every 3 months for program participants receiving homelessness prevention assistance, and not less than once annually for program participants receiving rapid re-housing assistance. At a minimum, each re-evaluation of eligibility must establish that:
  - i. The program participant does not have an annual income that exceeds 30 percent of median family income for the area, as determined by HUD; and
  - ii. The program participant lacks sufficient resources to support networks necessary to retain housing without ESG assistance.

b. Priorities for Assistance. The City does not have any priorities for homelessness prevention assistance. Clients will receive assistance in the order that they submit a complete application. In the event that two or more completed applications are received at the same time, subrecipients will give preference to the following groups: 1) families with children, 2) persons with disabilities, and 3) persons over 65.

Subrecipients are allowed to create their own priorities as long as they are not discriminatory, are applied consistently, and are subject to the City's approval.

c. Participant's Contribution. Subrecipients have the discretion to determine the amount of a participant's contribution, if any, based on the following: 1) financial assistance requested, 2) client's monthly income, 3) client's assets, and 4) the client's housing situation. Subrecipients may require participants to contribute a percentage of income, a percentage of rent, or a flat dollar amount as a condition to receiving financial assistance.

d. Rental Assistance - Limitations. Program participants can only receive up to 24 months of rental assistance during any 3-year period. Rental arrears is limited to a one-time payment of up to 6 months of rental arrears. Subrecipients have the discretion to establish a maximum amount of assistance, a maximum number of months, or a maximum number of times assistance can be provided.

In addition, except for a one-time payment of rental arrears of the tenant portion of the rent, rental assistance cannot be provided to a program participant who is already receiving rental assistance through other public sources (e.g. Section 8), including those receiving relocation assistance.

Also, rental assistance cannot be provide if the rent exceeds the Fair Market Rent established by HUD under 24 CFR part 888, and complies with HUD's standard of rent reasonableness, as provided under 24 CFR 982.507.

Standards of Rent Reasonableness:

1. Prior to the initial rental assistance, the City and its Subrecipients must determine whether the rent to the owner is a reasonable rent in comparison to rent to other comparable unassisted units per 24 CFR 982.507. To make a determination the City and its Subrecipient must consider:
    i. The location, quality, size, unit type and age of the contracted unit; and
    ii. Any amenities, housing services, maintenance and utilities to be provided by the owner in accordance with the lease.
    iii. At least 3 comparable unassisted units must be used as a part of the rent reasonableness determination. The client's case file must include the unit rent and description, a printout of three comparable units' rent, and evidence that these comparison units shared the same features (location, quality, size, amenities, etc.).
        a. If there is a housing shortage, 2 comparable unassisted units could be used to make the rent reasonableness determination.
    iv. Rent Reasonableness comparisons should be obtained by reviewing real estate advertisements and contacts. Public sources of data, rental market studies, rental market surveys and rental databases can also be used to obtain, check, and/or verify comparables.
2. For units within FMR limit, if a rent reasonableness determination supports a lower rent than the advertised rent, then ESG funds may not be used to rent the unit (unless the landlord is willing to lower the rent).
3. If the rent reasonableness determination supports the advertised rent (and is within the FMR limit), rental assistance with ESG funds may be provided for the unit, as long as all other program requirements are met.
4. If the selected unit's rent falls within $50 of the average of the rents of three

comparable units then that would be deemed reasonable.

5. Providers must use Exhibit A-3 to document the rent reasonableness comparable units. Each form must be filled in completely and accurately and must be kept in the client file with the printout of the comparable units. The FMR and Utility/Appliance Allowance Schedules are updated yearly.
6. Providers should review the following HUD resources for more information regarding rent reasonableness:
    a. HUD Webinar: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=parMn-q4Xdl

e. Applicability of VAWA Protection: The core statutory protections of VAWA that prohibits denial or termination of assistance or eviction solely because a participant is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. The City and Subrecipient must ensure that each lease executed on or after December 16, 2016 must include a lease provision or incorporate a lease addendum that includes all requirements that apply to tenants, the owner or lease under 24 CFR part 5, subpart L (Protection for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking), and supplemented by 24 CRF 576.409.

- Here is sample language to include in the ESG Rental Assistance Agreements between the landlord and Subrecipient:

  1. The Landlord may not consider incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking as serious or repeated violations of the lease or other "good cause" for termination of assistance, tenancy or occupancy rights of the victim of abuse.

  2. The Landlord may not consider criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking engaged in by a member of a tenant's household or any guest or other person under the tenant's control, cause for termination of assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights if the tenant or an immediate member of the tenant's family is the victim or threatened victim of that abuse.

  3. The Landlord must permit the tenant to terminate the lease without penalty if the ESG CARES Subrecipient determines that the tenant has met the conditions for an emergency transfer under 24 CFR §5.2005(e).

- Exhibit A-4 is a sample addendum to include in lease agreements for Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing clients and their landlords.

f. Housing Stabilization and/or Relocation Services – Limitations. Program participants can only receive up to 24 months of housing stabilization and assistance during any 3-year period. Housing stability case management is limited to 30 days when seeking permanent housing and 24 months when the program participant is living in permanent housing. Subrecipients have the discretion to establish a maximum amount of assistance, a maximum number of months, or a maximum number of times

assistance can be provided.

Additional limitations on housing relocation and stabilization services are:

- security deposits – no more than 2 months' rent.
- utility payments – up to 24 months, including up to 6 months of utility arrears. Eligible utility services are gas, electric, water and sewer.

g. Performance Standards. Service providers will be evaluated based on deliverables outlined in the project proposal. At a minimum, subrecipients will be evaluated on the following:

- number of persons served (actual v. proposed).
- percentage of program participants who remain stably housed, 6 months after assistance (goal = 80%).
- percentage of program participants who remain stably housed, 1 year after assistance (goal = 60%).

V RAPID RE-HOUSING SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

a. Evaluation of Individuals' and Families' Eligibility for Assistance. Subrecipients must conduct an initial evaluation to determine the eligibility of each individual or family's eligibility for ESG assistance and the amount and types of assistance the individual or family needs to regain stability in permanent housing.

In order to be eligible for rapid re-housing assistance, individuals and families must be defined as homeless under the following categories and have the ability to remain stably housed after the ESG assistance ends:

- Category 1 – literally homeless
- Category 4 – fleeing / attempting to flee a domestic violence situation.

Subrecipients must evaluate client eligibility annually or whenever a client's situation changes, whichever occurs earlier. During the annual re-evaluation, a client's income must be below 30% of area median income in order to continue receiving rapid re-housing assistance.

Once a person is determined to be eligible for ESG funded rapid re-housing, Subrecipients should enter that person into PIC's coordinated assessment system, if that person is not already in the system.

(1) The City and its Subrecipients must re-evaluate program participant's needs for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing assistance per 24 CFR 576-401 (b)(1) not less than once every 3 months for program participants receiving homelessness prevention assistance, and not less than once annually for program participants receiving rapid re-housing

assistance.. At a minimum, each re-evaluation of eligibility must establish that:

i. The program participant does not have an annual income that exceeds 30 percent of median family income for the area, as determined by HUD; and

ii. The program participant lacks sufficient resources to support networks necessary to retain housing without ESG assistance.

b. Priorities for Assistance. The City does not have any priorities for rapid re-housing assistance. Subrecipients are allowed to create their own priorities as long as they are not discriminatory, are applied consistently, and are subject to the City's approval. Clients will receive assistance in the order that they submit a complete application. In the event that two or more completed applications are received at the same time, subrecipients will give preference to the client with the higher Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization and Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) score.

c. Participant's Contribution. Subrecipients have the discretion to determine the amount of a participant's contribution, if any, based on the following: 1) financial assistance requested, 2) client's monthly income, 3) client's assets, and 4) the client's housing situation. Subrecipients may require participants to contribute a percentage of income, a percentage of rent, or a flat dollar amount as a condition to receiving financial assistance.

d. Rental Assistance - Limitations. Program participants can only receive up to 24 months of rental assistance during any 3-year period. Rental arrears is limited to a one-time payment of up to 6 months of rental arrears. Subrecipients have the discretion to establish a maximum amount of assistance, a maximum number of months, or a maximum number of times assistance can be provided.

In addition, except for a one-time payment of rental arrears of the tenant portion of the rent, rental assistance cannot be provided to a program participant who is already receiving rental assistance through other public sources (e.g. Section 8), including those receiving relocation assistance.

Also, rental assistance cannot be provide if the rent exceeds the Fair Market Rent established by HUD under 24 CFR part 888, and complies with HUD's standard of rent reasonableness, as provided under 24 CFR 982.507.

e. Standards of Rent Reasonableness:

1. Prior to the initial rental assistance, the City and its Subrecipients must determine whether the rent to the owner is a reasonable rent in comparison to rent to other comparable unassisted units per 24 CFR 982.507. To make a determination the City and its Subrecipient must consider:

i. The location, quality, size, unit type and age of the contracted unit; and

ii. Any amenities, housing services, maintenance and utilities to be provided by the owner in accordance with the lease.

iii. At least 3 comparable unassisted units must be used as a part of the rent reasonableness determination. The client's case file must include the unit rent and description, a printout of three comparable units' rent, and evidence that these comparison units shared the same features (location, quality, size, amenities, etc.).

a. If there is a housing shortage, 2 comparable unassisted units could be used to make the rent reasonableness determination.

iv. Rent Reasonableness comparisons should be obtained by reviewing real estate advertisements and contacts. Public sources of data, rental market studies, rental market surveys and rental databases can also be used to obtain, check, and/or verify comparables.

2. For units within FMR limit, if a rent reasonableness determination supports a lower rent than the advertised rent, then ESG funds may not be used to rent the unit (unless the landlord is willing to lower the rent).
3. If the rent reasonableness determination supports the advertised rent (and is within the FMR limit), rental assistance with ESG funds may be provided for the unit, as long as all other program requirements are met.
4. If the selected unit's rent falls within $50 of the average of the rents of three comparable units then that would be deemed reasonable.
5. Providers must use Exhibit A-3 to document the rent reasonableness comparable units. Each form must be filled in completely and accurately and must be kept in the client file with the printout of the comparable units. The FMR and Utility/Appliance Allowance Schedules are updated yearly.
6. Providers should review the following HUD resources for more information regarding rent reasonableness:

a. HUD WEBINAR: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=parMn-q4Xdl

f. Applicability of VAWA Protection: The core statutory protections of VAWA that prohibits denial or termination of assistance or eviction solely because a participant is a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking. The City and Subrecipient must ensure that each lease executed on or after December 16, 2016 must include a lease provision or incorporate a lease addendum that includes all requirements that apply to tenants, the owner or lease under 24 CFR part 5, subpart L (Protection for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking), and supplemented by 24 CRF 576.409.

- Here is sample language to include in the ESG Rental Assistance Agreements between the landlord and Subrecipient:

1. The Landlord may not consider incidents of actual or threatened domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking as serious or repeated violations of the lease or other "good cause" for termination of assistance, tenancy or occupancy rights of the victim of abuse.

2. The Landlord may not consider criminal activity directly relating to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking engaged in by a member of a tenant's household or any guest or other person under the tenant's control, cause for termination of assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights if the tenant or an immediate member of the tenant's family is the victim or threatened victim of that abuse.

3. The Landlord must permit the tenant to terminate the lease without penalty if the ESG CARES Subrecipient determines that the tenant has met the conditions for an emergency transfer under 24 CFR §5.2005(e).

- Exhibit A-4 is a sample addendum to include in lease agreements for Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing clients.

g. Housing Stabilization and/or Relocation Services – Limitations. Program participants can only receive up to 24 months of housing stabilization and assistance during any 3-year period. Housing stability case management is limited to 30 days when seeking permanent housing and 24 months when the program participant is living in permanent housing. Subrecipients have the discretion to establish a maximum amount of assistance, a maximum number of months, or a maximum number of times assistance can be provided.

Additional limitations on housing relocation and stabilization services are:

- security deposits – no more than 2 months' rent.
- utility payments – up to 24 months, including up to 6 months of utility arrears. Eligible utility services are gas, electric, water and sewer.

a. Performance Standards. Service providers will be evaluated based on deliverables outlined in the project proposal. At a minimum, subrecipients will be evaluated on the following:

- number of persons served (actual v. proposed).
- percentage of program participants who remain stably housed, 6 months after assistance (goal = 80%).
- percentage of program participants who remain stably housed, 1 year after assistance (goal = 60%).

VI. Emergency Solutions Grants Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act Funds (ESG-CV)

The City has received additional Emergency Solutions Grants funds via the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), Public Law 116-136, ("ESG-CV"). ESG-CV funds are intended to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) among individuals and families experiencing homelessness or receiving homeless assistance, and to support additional homeless assistance and homelessness prevention activities to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19.

The City will utilize applicable waivers, flexibilities, and alternative requirements in order to expedite program implementation and provide the maximum benefits to program participants in order to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19 among individuals and families experiencing homelessness or receiving homeless assistance.

Unless an applicable waiver, flexibility, or alternative requirement applies, or unless the City has established alternative standards or procedures as discussed below, ESG-CV funded programs will follow the policies, procedures, and record keeping standards set forth in this guidebook.

The following is not an exhaustive list of available waivers, flexibilities, and/or alternative requirements.

The City reserves the right to utilize an available waiver, flexibility, and/or alternative requirement not listed if a need arises that justifies its use to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19 among individuals and families who are homeless or receiving homeless assistance, and to support additional homeless assistance and homeless prevention activities to mitigate impacts of COVID-19. See e.g. https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/OCHCO/documents/20-08cpdn.pdf.

a. General Waivers, Flexibilities, and Alternative Requirements

(1) As a deviation from the City's normal Action Plan process, as allowed by the CARES Act and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development CPD 20-08 notice and waivers, the City omits the citizen participation and consultation requirements for substantial amendments and new consolidated plan submissions. In addition, in accordance with the waiver, the City's plan for ESG funding allocated via the CARES Act will be posted on the City's website at http://www.honolulu.gov.dcs.

(2) Procurement: As provided by the CARES Act, the City may deviate from applicable procurement standards provided the City establishes alternative written procurement standards to safeguard against fraud, waste, and abuse. The City will be utilizing the City and County of Honolulu's established alternative written procurement standard for any organization contracted to carry out the responsibilities of this program.

(3) At-Risk of homelessness: The definition has been amended to limit participation to very low-income clients. The CARES act raised the income limit of the "at risk of homelessness" definition from 30 percent of area median income to the Very Low-Income limit of the area.

(4) Administrative Costs: As permitted by the CARES act, the City may use up to 10 percent of its total ESG-CV grant for administrative costs. The City will also be utilizing up to 10% of its ESG-CV grant for administrative costs. The City will be awarding a portion of its administrative allocation to its sub-recipients and/or contractors for administrative activities performed.

b. Re-Evaluation of Participant Eligibility

(1) The City and its Subrecipients must re-evaluate program participant's needs for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing assistance per 24 CFR 576-401 (b)(1) at least once every 6 months for program participants receiving homelessness prevention and at least once annually for program participants receiving rapid re-housing support. At a minimum, each re-evaluation of eligibility must establish that:

- The program participant does not have an annual income that exceeds the Very Low-Income limit for the area, as determined by HUD's Section 8 and Public Housing programs; and
- The program participant lacks sufficient resources to support networks necessary to retain housing without ESG-CV assistance.

c. Street Outreach:

(1) Expanded hygiene services: Alternative requirements are established to the extent necessary to authorize ESG-CV funds to be used for installing and maintaining hand washing stations and bathrooms (e.g., porta potties) in outdoor locations for people experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

(2) The cap established in 576.100(b) does not apply.

d. Emergency Shelter:

(1)The City may use ESG-CV to pay for temporary emergency shelters for households experiencing homelessness. Eligible costs include:

- Leasing, acquisition, and renovations of real property or temporary structures to be used as temporary shelters
- Operating and maintenance costs

- Services such as housing search and counseling
- Other shelter costs pre-approved by HUD in writing

(2) Habitability standards: Emergency shelters will not be subject to the habitability standards or the environmental review requirements that otherwise apply to the use of ESG funds if the shelters have been determined by State or local health officials to be necessary to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

(3)The cap established in 576.100(b) does not apply.

e. Homeless Prevention:

(1) Rental Assistance Limitations: The requirement that prohibits rental assistance where the rent for the unit exceeds the Fair Market Rent established by HUD, is waived so long as the rent complies with HUD's standards of rent reasonableness.

(2) Housing Stabilization and/or Relocation Services – Limitations: The limitations on eligible activities are waived and alternative requirements are established to add the eligible cost of paying for landlord incentives as reasonable and necessary to obtain housing for individuals and families experiencing homelessness and at risk of homelessness, as long as the landlord incentives set forth below does not exceed three times the rent charged for the unit. Eligible landlord incentive costs include:

- Signing bonuses equal to up to 2 months of rent;
- Security deposits equal to up to 3 months of rent;
- Paying the cost to repair damages incurred by the program participant not covered by the security deposit or that are incurred while the program participant is still residing in the unit; and
- Paying the costs of extra cleaning or maintenance of a program participant's unit or appliances.

(3) Housing stability case management: The requirement that program participants must receive case management services is waived. Program participants will not be required to receive supportive services such as case management as a condition to receive the benefits of this program. Case management and other supportive services will be offered and readily available to all participants.

(4) Provision of Supportive Services: Individuals and families must not be required to receive treatment or perform any other prerequisite activities as a condition of receiving assistance provided by ESG-CV funds. As such, program participants will not be required to receive

supportive services as a condition to receive the benefits of this program. Supportive services will be offered and readily available to all participants.

f. Rapid Re-Housing:

(1) Rapid Re-housing initiative: The influx of resources provides a one-time opportunity for Honolulu to drastically impact the levels of homelessness being experienced in the City. Scaling housing interventions will be required. In order to develop and execute a consistent program model, engage community-based housing partners and operate consistently and with professional capacity, the City will fund one lead agency (Subrecipient) to coordinate and manage this effort. The initiative is intended to provide Rapid Rehousing services medium term rental assistance.

- **Lead Agency** – The City will be selecting the lead agency as a Subrecipient that will manage the implementation of a citywide rapid re-housing (RRH) project for households experiencing homelessness. The lead agency will be responsible for contracting with homeless service providers (sub-Subrecipient) selected by the City.

- **Contractor**: The City will be contracting with an organization to:
  - Implement this large-scale landlord engagement strategy including unit acquisition
  - Make payments on participants behalf (e.g. rent, utilities, security deposits)

(2) Rental Assistance Limitations: The requirement that prohibits rental assistance where the rent for the unit exceeds the Fair Market Rent established by HUD, is waived so long as the rent complies with HUD's standards of reasonableness.

Program participants can only receive up to the maximum amount of rental assistance allowed by CPD-20-08—12 months, unless the maximum amount or length of rental assistance is modified by HUD in the future.

(3) Participant's Contribution. Eligible ESG-CV Rapid Re-Housing participants will not be required to contribute to rent for the period the participants receive rental assistance. *(note: the eligibility is laid out on page 12 of written standards)*. The City's contractor will pay 100 percent of the reasonable rent for eligible program participants for the period the participants receive rental assistance. The City's contractor will pay 100 percent of utility costs for program participants, up to and not exceeding the 2021 utility allowance schedule. Any utility costs

that exceeds the utility allowance schedule will be the responsibility of the participant. Utility payments will be universally and consistently applied to participants.

(4) Priorities for Assistance. The priorities for ESG-CV Rapid Rehousing assistance will be for households identified through the coordinated entry system (CES) with a Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) score of 4-10 for individuals and 4-8 for families.

(5) Housing Stabilization and/or Relocation Services – Limitations: The limitations on eligible activities are waived and alternative requirements are established to add the eligible cost of paying for landlord incentives as reasonable and necessary to obtain housing for individuals and families experiencing homelessness and at risk of homelessness, as long as the landlord incentives set forth below does not exceed three times the rent charged for the unit. Eligible landlord incentive costs include:

- Signing bonuses equal to up to 2 months of rent;
- Security deposits equal to up to 3 months of rent;
- Paying the cost to repair damages incurred by the program participant not covered by the security deposit or that are incurred while the program participant is still residing in the unit; and
- Paying the costs of extra cleaning or maintenance of a program participant's unit or appliances.

(6) Housing stability case management: The requirement that program participants must receive case management services is waived. Program participants will not be required to receive supportive services such as case management as a condition to receive the benefits of this program. Case management and other supportive services will be offered and readily available to all participants.

(7) Provision of Supportive Services: Individuals and families must not be required to receive treatment or perform any other prerequisite activities as a condition of receiving assistance provided by ESG-CV funds. As such, program participants will not be required to receive supportive services as a condition to receive the benefits of this program. Supportive services will be offered and readily available to all participants.

Homeless Definition

CRITERIA FOR DEFINING HOMELESSNESS	**Category 1**	Literally Homeless	(1) Individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning: (i) Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation; (ii) Is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state and local government programs); or (iii) Is exiting an institution where (s)he has resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution
	Category 2	Imminent Risk of Homelessness	(2) Individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that: (i) Residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance; (ii) No subsequent residence has been identified; and (iii) The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing
	Category 3	Homeless under other Federal statutes	(3) Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless under this definition, but who: (i) Are defined as homeless under the other listed federal statutes; (ii) Have not had a lease, ownership interest, or occupancy agreement in permanent housing during the 60 days prior to the homeless assistance application; (iii) Have experienced persistent instability as measured by two moves or more during in the preceding 60 days; and (iv) Can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time due 1:o special needs or barriers
	Category 4	Fleeing/ Attempting to Flee DV	(4) Any individual or family who: (i) Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence; (ii) Has no other residence; and (iii) Lacks the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing



At Risk of Homelessness

CRITERIA FOR DEFINING AT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS	**Category 1**	Individuals and Families	An individual or family who: (i)Has an annual income below 30% of median family income for the area; AND **(ii)** Does not have sufficient resources or support networks immediately available to prevent them from moving to an emergency shelter or another place defined in Category 1 of the "homeless" definition; **AND** (iii) Meets one of the following conditions: (A) Has moved because of economic reasons 2 or more times during the 60 days immediately preceding the application for assistance; OR (B)Is living in the home of another because of economic hardship; OR (C) Has been notified that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated within 21 days after the date of application for assistance; OR (D) Lives in a hotel or motel and the cost is not paid for by charitable organizations or by Federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals; OR (E) Lives in an SRO or efficiency apartment unit in which there reside more than 2 persons or lives in a larger housing unit in which there reside more than one and a half persons per room; OR (F) Is exiting a publicly funded institution or system of care; OR (G) Otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instabilfty and an increased risk of homelessness, as identified in the recipient's approved Con Plan
	Category 2	Unaccompanied Children and Youth	A child or youth who does not qualify as homeless under the homeless definition, but qualifies as homeless under another Federal statute
	Category 3	Families with Children and Youth	An unaccompanied youth who does not qualify as homeless under the homeless definition, but qualifies as homeless under section 725(2) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, and the parent(s) or guardian(s) or that child or youth if living with him or her.

Emergency Solutions Grant Program

Fair Market Rent and Reasonableness Calculation Sheet

NOTE: FY FMR changes in October and Utility rates change in January. Effective: Oct 2022 – Dec 2022

The ESG program Interim Rule allows short- and medium-term rental assistance to be provided to eligible program participants only when the gross rent (including utilities) for the housing unit:

1. **Does not exceed the Fair Market Rent (FMR) (Urban Honolulu, HI)** established by HUD for each geographic area, as provided under 24 CFR 888 and 24 CFR 982.503; **and**
2. **Complies with HUD's standard of rent reasonableness**, as established under 24 CFR 982.507.2 This requirement is in the ESG program Interim Rule at 24 CFR 576.106(d).

Final FY2023 Hawaii FMR Metropolitan Area Summary						
Metropolitan Area Name	Efficiency	One-Bedroom	Two-Bedroom	Three-Bedroom	Four-Bedroom	FMR Percentile
Kahului-Wailuku-Lahaina, HI MSA	$1,532	$1,606	$1,986	$2,731	$2,944	40
Urban Honolulu, HI MSA	$1,563	$1,716	$2,247	$3,193	$3,827	40

Verifying Rent Reasonableness:

1. Find the address of another **unassisted** (market, not federally subsidized) unit in the neighborhood that is similar to the unit you have chosen. It MUST be the same type of unit and have the same number of bedrooms.

   To make this determination, the comparable units must be unassisted, and comparable to the contract unit in location, quality, size, unit type, and age of the unit; and any amenities, housing services, maintenance and utilities to be provided by the owner in accordance with the lease.
2. The rent must be the same or more than the rent for the unit you have selected.
3. Some ideas for places to look for comparable units include the local paper, real estate ads, and the internet.

Documents to be included in the client file:

1. ☐ The completed Rent Reasonableness Calculation sheet.
2. ☐ Copies of the ads in the newspapers and/or online copies documenting reasonableness.
3. ☐ Signed documentation stating clients received
   a. ☐ "Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home" pamphlet
   b. ☐ "Disclosure of information on Lead-Based Paint Hazards"

RENT REASONABLENESS CALCULATION SHEET (Part A)

	SELECTED Unit	Unit #1	UNIT #2	UNIT #3
ADDRESS OF UNIT:				
TYPE OF UNIT/CONSTRUCTION (CIRCLE APPLICABLE TYPE)	LOW RISE (APT. 1-4 FLOORS) HIGH RISE (APT. 5+FLOORS) DUPLEX TOWNHOUSE SINGLE FAMILY	LOW RISE (APT. 1-4 FLOORS) HIGH RISE (APT. 5+FLOORS) DUPLEX TOWNHOUSE SINGLE FAMILY	LOW RISE (APT. 1-4 FLOORS) HIGH RISE (APT. 5+FLOORS) DUPLEX TOWNHOUSE SINGLE FAMILY	LOW RISE (APT. 1-4 FLOORS) HIGH RISE (APT. 5+FLOORS) DUPLEX TOWNHOUSE SINGLE FAMILY
NO. OF BEDROOMS:				
SQUARE FOOTAGE:				
GENERAL HOUSING CONDITION:	EXCELLENT VERY GOOD GOOD AVERAGE POOR	EXCELLENT VERY GOOD GOOD AVERAGE POOR	EXCELLENT VERY GOOD GOOD AVERAGE POOR	EXCELLENT VERY GOOD GOOD AVERAGE POOR
AMENITIES: CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	AIR CONDITIONER GARBAGE DISPOSAL DISHWASHER WASHER/DRYER PARKING NO. OF STALLS: _____	AIR CONDITIONER GARBAGE DISPOSAL DISHWASHER WASHER/DRYER PARKING NO. OF STALLS: _____	AIR CONDITIONER GARBAGE DISPOSAL DISHWASHER WASHER/DRYER PARKING NO. OF STALLS: _____	AIR CONDITIONER GARBAGE DISPOSAL DISHWASHER WASHER/DRYER PARKING NO. OF STALLS: _____
APPROX. YEAR BUILT:				
IF BUILT PRIOR TO 1978, WAS LEAD BASED PAINT NOTICE PROVIDED (Y/N)	YES / NO	YES / NO	YES / NO	YES / NO
UTILITIES INCLUDED IN RENT (CIRCLE YES OR NO. IF YES, CIRCLE APPLICABLE TYPE)	YES (CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE) ELECTRIC GAS WATER SEWER TRASH REMOVAL OTHER: _____ _____ OR _____ NONE	YES (CIRCLE APPLICABLE TYPE) ELECTRIC GAS WATER SEWER TRASH REMOVAL OTHER: _____ _____ OR _____ NONE	YES (CIRCLE APPLICABLE TYPE) ELECTRIC GAS WATER SEWER TRASH REMOVAL OTHER: _____ _____ OR _____ NONE	YES (CIRCLE APPLICABLE TYPE) ELECTRIC GAS WATER SEWER TRASH REMOVAL OTHER: _____ _____ OR _____ NONE

EXHIBIT A-3

RENT REASONABLENESS CALCULATION SHEET (Part B)

	SELECTED Unit	Unit #1	Unit #2	Unit #3
A. Unit Rent	$ _____ /MONTH	$ _____ /MONTH	$ _____ /MONTH	$ _____ /MONTH
B. Utility Allowance (Utilities Paid by Renter) *See "Utility /Appliance Allowance Schedule" to complete this section. (Pages 4 & 5)	COOKING ELECTRIC: _____ GAS: _____ OTHER ELECTRIC: _____ WATER HEATING ELECTRIC: _____ GAS: _____ WATER: _____ SEWER: _____ APPLIANCE – ALL UNIT RANGE/MICROWAVE: _____ REFRIGERATOR: _____	COOKING ELECTRIC: _____ GAS: _____ OTHER ELECTRIC: _____ WATER HEATING ELECTRIC: _____ GAS: _____ WATER: _____ SEWER: _____ APPLIANCE – ALL UNIT RANGE/MICROWAVE: _____ REFRIGERATOR: _____	COOKING ELECTRIC: _____ GAS: _____ OTHER ELECTRIC: _____ WATER HEATING ELECTRIC: _____ GAS: _____ WATER: _____ SEWER: _____ APPLIANCE – ALL UNIT RANGE/MICROWAVE: _____ REFRIGERATOR: _____	COOKING ELECTRIC: _____ GAS: _____ OTHER ELECTRIC: _____ WATER HEATING ELECTRIC: _____ GAS: _____ WATER: _____ SEWER: _____ APPLIANCE – ALL UNIT RANGE/MICROWAVE: _____ REFRIGERATOR: _____
C. Utility Allowance Total	$ _____ /MONTH	$ _____ /MONTH	$ _____ /MONTH	$ _____ /MONTH
D. Gross Rent[1]	$ _____ /MONTH	$ _____ /MONTH	$ _____ /MONTH	$ _____ /MONTH

CERTIFICATION:

1. COMPLIANCE WITH HUD FAIR MARKET RATE (FMR) LIMITS

FINAL FY 2023 FMR (Based on No. of Bedrooms)	$
SELECTED UNIT RENT (A)	$
UTILITY ALLOWANCE TOTAL (C)	$
TOTAL	$

IS THE SELECTED GROSS RENT WITHIN THE FAIR MARKET RENT LIMIT? ☐ Yes ☐ No

2. COMPLIANCE WITH HUD RENT REASONABLENESS STANDARD

Based upon a comparison with rents for comparable units, I have determined that the proposed rent for the unit is:

☐ *Reasonable* ☐ *Not Reasonable*

NAME:	AGENCY:	TITLE:
SIGNATURE:		DATE:

[1] Gross rent shall equal the sum of the total monthly rent for the unit, any fees required for occupancy under the lease (other than late fees and pet fees) and, if the tenant pays separately for utilities, the monthly allowance for utilities (excluding telephone) established by the public housing authority for the area in which the housing is located (24 CFR 576.106(d)(2)).

UTILITY/APPLIANCE ALLOWANCE SCHEDULE (PART B)

(Utilities Paid by Renter)

Note: Please use the following tables to complete Part B "Rent Reasonableness Calculation" sheet, section B, page 3.

SINGLE FAMILY		Efficiency	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom	5 Bedroom
Cooking	Natural Gas	12	14	21	27	33	40
	Bottle Gas						
	Oil/Electric	19	23	34	44	54	65
	Coal/Other						
Other Electric		107	126	176	226	277	327
Water Heating	Natural Gas	30	35	51	67	83	99
	Bottle Gas						
	Oil/Electric	52	62	79	96	113	130
	Coal/Other						
Water		35	56	67	78	95	106
Sewer		88	90	109	138	166	195
Range/Microwave		34	34	34	34	34	34
Refrigerator		30	30	30	30	30	30

DPX/TH		Efficiency	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom	5 Bedroom
Cooking	Natural Gas	12	14	21	27	33	40
	Bottle Gas						
	Oil/Electric	19	23	33	44	54	65
	Coal/Other						
Other Electric		92	108	151	194	237	281
Water Heating	Natural Gas	30	35	51	67	83	99
	Bottle Gas						
	Oil/Electric	51	61	79	96	113	130
	Coal/Other						
Water		21	25	41	52	70	82
Sewer		88	90	109	138	166	195
Range/Microwave		34	34	34	34	34	34
Refrigerator		30	30	30	30	30	30

LOW RISE		Efficiency	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom	5 Bedroom
Cooking	Natural Gas	12	14	21	27	33	40
	Bottle Gas						
	Oil/Electric	19	23	33	44	54	65
	Coal/Other						
Other Electric		89	105	146	187	229	271
Water Heating	Natural Gas	30	35	51	67	83	99
	Bottle Gas						
	Oil/Electric	51	61	79	96	113	130
	Coal/Other						
Water		21	25	41	52	70	82
Sewer		88	90	109	138	166	195
Range/Microwave		34	34	34	34	34	34
Refrigerator		30	30	30	30	30	30

HIGH RISE		Efficiency	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom	5 Bedroom
Cooking	Natural Gas	12	14	21	27	33	40
	Bottle Gas						
	Oil/Electric	19	23	33	44	54	65
	Coal/Other						
Other Electric		73	86	119	153	187	221
Water Heating	Natural Gas	24	28	41	54	66	79
	Bottle Gas						
	Oil/Electric	41	48	63	77	91	104
	Coal/Other						
Water		21	25	41	52	70	82
Sewer		88	90	109	138	166	195
Range/Microwave		34	34	34	34	34	34
Refrigerator		30	30	30	30	30	30

EXHIBIT A-3

LEASE ADDENDUM

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND JUSTICE DEPARTMENT REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2005

TENANT	LANDLORD	UNIT NO. & ADDRESS

This lease addendum adds the following paragraphs to the Lease between the above referenced Tenant and Landlord.

Purpose of the Addendum

The lease for the above referenced unit is being amended to include the provisions of the Violence Against Women and Justice Department Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA).

Conflicts with Other Provisions of the Lease

In case of any conflict between the provisions of this Addendum and other sections of the Lease, the provisions of this Addendum shall prevail.

Term of the Lease Addendum

The effective date of this Lease Addendum is _____. This Lease Addendum shall continue to be in effect until the Lease is terminated.

VAWA Protections

1. The Landlord may not consider incidents of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking as serious or repeated violations of the lease or other "good cause" for termination of assistance, tenancy or occupancy rights of the victim of abuse.
2. The Landlord may not consider criminal activity directly relating to abuse, engaged in by a member of a tenant's household or any guest or other person under the tenant's control, cause for termination of assistance, tenancy, or occupancy rights if the tenant or an immediate member of the tenant's family is the victim or threatened victim of that abuse.
3. The Landlord may request in writing that the victim, or a family member on the victim's behalf, certify that the individual is a victim of abuse and that the Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence or Stalking, Form HUD-91066, or other documentation as noted on the certification form, be completed and submitted within 14 business days, or an agreed upon extension date, to receive protection under the VAWA. Failure to provide the certification or other supporting documentation within the specified timeframe may result in eviction.

_____ _____

Tenant Date

_____ _____

Landlord Date

APPENDIX 17

HOUSING TRUST FUND ALLOCATION PLAN

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

HOUSING TRUST FUND

ALLOCATION PLAN

PROGRAM YEAR 2018-2019

I. INTRODUCTION

The National Housing Trust Fund Program (HTF) was created by Title I of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA), Section 1131 (Public Law 110-289), and is administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The regulations which govern the HTF are contained in 24 CFR Part 93, Housing Trust Fund. The purpose of the HTF is to provide grants to the State governments to increase and preserve the supply of decent, safe, and sanitary affordable housing for extremely low- and very low-income households (with incomes at or below 30% and 50% of the area median income, respectfully), including homeless families.

II. STATE ALLOCATION PLAN

The Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC) is designated as the HTF Grantee for the State of Hawaii (State). HHFDC's HTF Allocation Plan, which has been approved by HUD, states that the HHFDC will allocate its HTF funds to the City and County of Honolulu (City) and the designated neighbor island county that receives HHFDC's rotated HOME allocation (collectively, the "Subgrantees"), for the purpose of providing affordable rental housing to extremely low-income households (not exceeding 30% AMI), including homeless families.

III. DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Consistent with the State's Consolidated Plan, the City's Consolidated Plan identified a substantial need for affordable housing throughout the City. Consequently, the City will make its allocation of HTF funds available to the following geographic priority areas:

a. Housing First Model — Scattered sites, in particular the Waianae Coast, Downtown Honolulu, and East Honolulu. These regions are local priority areas based on the City's strategic development scheme and assessment.

b. Eligible/Approved Neighborhood Revitalization Areas (NRSA). The City currently has one (1) HUD approved NRSA, the Wahiawa NRSA. The City is committed to supporting eligible NRSA's and the creation of new NRSAs.

HHFDC has informed the Subgrantees that the annual distribution of HTF funds will be as described below:

a. HHFDC will retain 5% of the HTF allocation for allowable administrative and planning expenses.

b. The balance of the HTF annual allocation will be split (50/50) between the Subgrantees: for PY2019, the City and the County of Kauai were anticipated to receive the HTF allocation; the next neighbor island allocations would be received by the County of Maui in PY2020.

c. The HTF program requires HHFDC to commit funds within 24 months of HUD's execution of the HTF grant agreement. Should a Subgrantee be unable to identify an eligible HTF project(s) and/or complete the tasks to meet the commitment requirements within a specified timeframe, HHFDC, in its sole discretion, shall seek alternate activities from the remaining Subgrantees.

d. The HHFDC anticipates receiving $3,000,000 in HTF funds for the Program Year 2019-2020, to be distributed as follows:

Program Year 2019 - 2020				
Fund Type	City and County of Honolulu	County of Kauai	HHFDC	Total
Project Funds	$1,350,000	$1,350,000	$0	$2,700,000
Administration	$75,000	$75,000	$150,000	$300,000
Total	$1,425,000	$1,425,000	$150,000	$3,000,000

IV. ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES AND EXPENSES

In accordance with HHFDC's Allocation Plan, the City will focus its HTF funds on providing affordable rental housing to extremely low-income households. HTF funds may be used for the production, preservation, and rehabilitation of affordable rental housing through the acquisition, new construction, reconstruction, or rehabilitation of non-luxury housing with suitable amenities.

Eligible activities and expenses include: real property acquisition, site improvements and development hard costs, related soft costs, conversion, demolition, financing costs, relocation assistance, operating cost assistance and reasonable administrative and planning costs for HTF program administration.

The City does not intend to use HTF funds for refinancing of existing debt or homebuyer activities. Therefore, no applicable resale, recapture, or affordability provisions related to homebuyer activities.

V. ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS

The City will award HTF funds as grants to eligible and qualified non-profit agencies who will provide affordable rental housing to extremely low-income households. The Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for HTF funds gives specific eligibility requirements for recipients. A recipient must:

a. Make acceptable assurances to the City that it will comply with the requirements of the HTF program during the entire period that begins upon selection of the recipient to receive HTF funds, and ending upon the conclusion of all HTF-funded activities;

b. Demonstrate the ability and financial capacity to undertake, comply, and manage the eligible activity;

c. Demonstrate its familiarity with the requirements of other Federal, State, and/or local housing programs that may be used in conjunction with HTF funds to ensure compliance with all applicable requirements and regulations of such programs; and

d. Have demonstrated experience and capacity to conduct an eligible HTF activity as evidenced by its ability to own, construct, or rehabilitate, and manage and operate an affordable multifamily rental housing development.

VI. ELIGIBLE FORMS OF ASSISTANCE

Eligible activities may be supported with the following forms of assistance:

a. Equity investment;
b. Interest bearing loans or advances;
c. Non-interest bearing loans or advances;
d. Interest subsidies;
e. Deferred payment loans;
f. Grants; and
g. Other forms of assistance approved by HUD.

VII. AFFORDABILITY PERIOD

All HTF-assisted units will be required to have a minimum affordability period of thirty (30) years.

VIII. CONSOLIDATED PLAN PRIORITY

The City's Consolidated Plan for Fiscal Years 2016-2020 identified the development of new and preservation of existing affordable rental housing as a top priority. On August 9, 2017 the City amended the Consolidated Plan for Fiscal Years 2016-2020 to include the allocation of HTF funds from the HHFDC. The City will amend its Program Year 2019 Annual Action Plan to include this HTF Allocation Plan and to identify the selected project(s) that received consideration for award of HTF funds.

IX. APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS

Subject to availability of funds, the City will annually solicit proposals from qualified non-profits for HTF projects. Proposals are reviewed for eligibility and rated using the selection criteria set forth in HHFDC's HTF Allocation Plan. Each application must:

a. Describe the eligible activity to be conducted with HTF funds in accordance with 24 CFR 93.200;

b. Demonstrate the Applicant's ability to obligate HTF funds and undertake eligible activities in a timely manner;

c. Describe the knowledge and recent and relevant experience of the Applicant's project manager and staff (including consultants and contractors) in planning and managing the project being requested;

d. Specify the extent to which rents for units in the proposed project will be affordable to extremely low income families;

e. State the duration of the proposed affordability period for HTF-assisted units;

f. Explain how the proposed project meets priority housing needs of the City, including priorities identified in the City's Consolidated Plan;

g. Explain how the proposed project relates to the location of existing affordable housing;

h. Provide performance goals and benchmarks, including schedules for acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, occupancy and operational activities, as well as milestones and expenditure schedules;

i. Provide updated financial information to include project budget; sources and uses statements to include the amount, source, use and terms of all funding sources, for construction and permanent financing;

j. Provide written financial commitments or letters of project support from all other funding sources required for the project;

k. Include the assessments, reports, analyses, and pro forma that are required by minimum threshold requirements below, and establish that all other minimum threshold requirements are assured;

l. For projects involving new construction of rental housing, explain how the proposed project site (1) provides housing that furthers compliance with civil rights laws, and that promotes greater choice of housing opportunities, and (2) meet the site and neighborhood standards requirements in 24 CFR 983.57(e)(2); and

m. Include a certification that housing units assisted with HTF will comply with all HTF requirements.

X. MINIMUM THRESHOLDS

Applicants must meet all of the following Minimum Threshold requirements to receive consideration for an allocation of award of HTF funds.

Failure to meet any Minimum Threshold shall result in the immediate rejection of the application.

1. Market Assessment

   A market assessment of the housing needs of extremely low income individuals to be served by the project must be submitted as a part of the application. The assessment should review the neighborhood and other relevant data to determine that there is current demand for the type and number of housing units being developed.

2. Site Control

   Evidence of site control shall be submitted with the application for HTF funds. Site control shall be substantiated by providing evidence in the form of an executed lease or sales option agreement, fee simple deed, executed land lease, or any other documentation acceptable to the City. Evidence of site control must be provided for all proposed sites.

3. Capital Needs Assessment (For projects acquiring an existing property.)

   To ensure that the proposed rehabilitation of the project is adequate and that the property will have a useful life that exceeds the affordability period, a capital needs assessment of the property by a competent third party shall be submitted with the application. A capital needs assessment is a qualified professional's opinion of a property's current physical condition. It identifies deferred maintenance, physical needs and deficiencies, and material building code violations that affect the property's use, structural and mechanical integrity, and future physical and financial needs. The Capital Needs Assessment shall identify any work that must be completed immediately to address health and safety issues, violation of Federal or State law, violation of local code, or any work necessary to ensure that the building can continue to operate as affordable housing.

4. Debt Service Ratio

   a. Projects <u>with hard debt service</u> requirements:

      The Project is required to evidence a Debt Service Ratio of no less than 1.15x on all hard debt service requirements for the first 15 years.

   b. Project with <u>no</u> hard debt service requirements:

      The Project <u>is required</u> to evidence a positive Net Operating Income throughout the 30-year pro forma period.

   c. Hard Debt Service:

      i. Defined as scheduled regular and periodic principal and/or interest payments of project loan obligations made for its direct benefit, as evidenced by a note and loan agreement.

      ii. The Applicant is required to support all hard debt service loans and terms with executed lenders' commitment letters, letters of interest, or term sheets.

d. Underwriting Criteria and Requirements:

To ensure that HTF funding does not exceed the amount necessary, alone or in combination with other governmental assistance, to provide quality affordable housing that is financially viable for the required thirty (30) year affordability period, applications will be analyzed in accordance with the underwriting and subsidy layering requirements set forth in 24 CFR 93.300(b). The review and analysis includes, but is not limited to:

1. An examination of sources and uses of funds for the proposed project (including any operating or project-based rental assistance) and a determination that all costs are reasonable; and

2. An assessment, at minimum, of the current market demand in the neighborhood in which the project will be located, the experience of the recipient, the financial capacity of the recipient, and firm written financial commitments for the project.

3. Applicants are required to use the following parameters and assumptions in the preparation of the project pro forma:
   i. Annual Income Inflation Rate of 2.0% and Annual Expense Inflation Rate of 3.0% for the first 15 years or term of the first mortgage, whichever is greater.
   ii. Annual Income Inflation Rate of 2.0% and Annual Expense Inflation Rate of 2.0% for the remaining term of affordability.
   iii. Vacancy Rate of no less than 5.0%.
   iv. Annual Replacement Reserve Allocation of no less than $300 per unit per year.

4. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

   All proposed multifamily (more than four housing units) HTF projects require a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment.

   For acquisition/rehabilitation projects, the Phase 1 Environmental Assessment should address lead based paint and asbestos.

5. Developer Fee

   i. New Construction - maximum developer fee of 15% of the total development costs or $3,750,000 (whichever is less);

   ii. Acquisition/Rehabilitation — maximum developer fee of 10% of the acquisition costs and 15% of the rehabilitation costs, or $3,750,000 (whichever is less).

XI. SELECTION CRITERIA

a. Timeliness and Readiness to Proceed (Max. 30 points) - The proposed project is feasible and will meet the required timelines to commit and expend HTF funds. Applicants need to demonstrate project "readiness". Factors to be considered are site control, financial commitments, environmental factors, zoning, utilities and site and neighborhood standards.

b. Consolidated Plan Priorities (Max. 10 points) - The extent to which the project proposes accomplishments that will meet the rental housing objectives of the HHFDC and the priority housing needs of the City. The HTF is primarily a production program meant to add units to the supply of affordable housing for extremely low-income households. Merits of the application in meeting the priority housing needs of the City where the project is located such as accessible to transit or employment centers, housing that includes green buildings and sustainable development features or housing that service special needs populations. The priority housing needs include (1) development of housing to support the City's Housing First approach to ending homelessness, (2) acquisition or renovation of buildings to support Housing First, and (3) development of new and preservation of existing affordable and special-needs rental housing.

c. Developer Experience and Financial Capacity (Max. 25 points) - Applicant's ability to obligate HTF dollars and undertake funded activities in a timely manner. Need to review evidence of experience in developing and managing projects of similar type and scope, staff qualifications, and fiscal soundness. In addition, applicants who have received federal funds in the past will be evaluated on the basis of their past performance. Qualifications of the proposed project team, personnel and/or contractors to carry out the proposed project including proven record of experience with comparable projects.

d. Financially Feasible Project (Max. 25 points) - Project pro forma to cover a minimum 30-year HTF affordability period and include rents that are affordable to extremely low-income households. Priority to be given for projects with extended affordability periods and project based rental assistance; and

e. Use of Non-Federal Funding Sources (Max.10 points) - Given the 30% AMI income targeting requirements, viable projects will require other funding sources compatible with HTF. Priority consideration to the extent project will use non-federal funding sources.

A minimum score of 50 points (out of the 100 total points) must be scored in order to be recommended for the award of HTF funds.

Successful Applicant(s) will receive a Notice of Award, which will state that the City's intent to award HTF funds is subject to approval of the applicable HTF Allocation Plan and Program Year Action Plan by the Honolulu City Council, HHFDC, and HUD.

XII Maximum Per-Unit Development Subsidy Limits

Each year, the HHFDC must establish maximum limitations on the total amount of HTF funds that may be invested per-unit for development of non-luxury rental housing projects. The Public Housing Development Cost Limits (TDCs) for elevator structures, as annually established by HUD, have been adopted for the HTF program. HUD's data is based on construction cost indices for the area and is published annually by HUD's Office of Public and Indian Housing. The development costs of affordable rental housing across the state are generally higher in comparison but the TDCs provide reliable maximum subsidy limit which will produce a greater number of HTF assisted units throughout the state. The limits are applicable statewide but, in the future, should HUD's data indicate that costs vary significantly across the state, the limits may be adjusted accordingly.

The following table displays the maximum per unit subsidy limits by bedroom size for housing assisted with HTF within the State of Hawaii, for PY 2019:

Bedrooms	PY18 Maximum Per-Unit Subsidy Limit
0	$177,886
1	$249,041
2	$320,196
3	$426,927
4+	$533,659

XIII INCOME LIMITS

All HTF-assisted rental units must benefit households that earn less than 30% of median income or families with incomes at, or below, the poverty line (whichever is greater) upon initial income certification. The income limits for Program Year 2018 (Oct. 1, 2018 – Sept. 30, 2019) are:

Household Size	Annual Income
1	$24,500
2	$28,000
3	$31,500
4	$35,000
5	$37,800
6	$40,600
7	$43,780
8	$48,750

XIV RENT LIMITS

Projects are also restricted by the amount of rent that can be charged for HTF assisted units. The Program Year 2018 (Oct. 1, 2018 – Sept. 30, 2019) rent limits are as follows:

Bedrooms	Monthly Rent
0	$612
1	$656
2	$787
3	$910
4	$1,015
5	$1,156
6	$1,343

Note: Rents must include the utilities, or else the tenants must be given a utility allowance. The City's HTF program follows the utility allowances established by the City's Section 8 program.

XV. PERFORMANCE GOALS AND BENCHMARKS

The City anticipates receiving $1,425,000 annually from HHFDC. In accordance with HHFDC's Allocation Plan, the City will allocate approximately five percent (5%) or $75,000 of its grant to program planning and administrative cost, with the balance of the grant funds or $1,350,000 being made available to eligible and qualified non-profit agencies who will provide affordable rental housing to extremely low-income households. Given Hawaii's high construction cost to produce housing restricted to extremely low-income households, the City anticipates producing between four (4) and nine (9) restricted units annually.

Following HHFDC's method of distribution and 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan goal for the HTF to "assist in the development or preservation of twenty-eight (28) affordable housing units over the next four (4) years, for households with incomes at or below thirty percent (30%) of the area median income", and given the cost to produce housing restricted to households earning less than thirty percent (30%) of the area median income, the City estimates that HTF funds will assist in developing approximately four (4) affordable rental units for extremely low-income households annually for a total of sixteen (16) during the Consolidated Plan period.

XVI REHABILITATION STANDARDS

Rehabilitation of multi-family projects that utilize HTF funds must comply with all applicable federal, state and local codes, ordinances, requirements, HTF rehabilitation standards and the requirements of 24 CFR 93.301(b). At a minimum, the following property standards and requirements shall apply.

a. Health and Safety — If the housing is occupied at the time of the initial inspection, all Life-Threatening deficiencies must be identified and addressed immediately. See Appendix A which identifies all life-threatening deficiencies (highlighted in yellow color and boldface) for the property site, building systems, common areas and unit components.

b. Major Systems — All projects with 26 or more units are required to have the useful remaining life of the major systems determined with a capital needs assessment. Major systems include: structural support, roofing, cladding and weatherproofing (e.g. windows, doors, siding, gutters), plumbing, electrical, heating, ventilation and air conditioning. If the useful life of one or more major system is less than the affordability period, it must be replaced or rehabilitated or a replacement reserve must be established and monthly deposits made to the reserve account to adequately repair or replace the systems as needed.

c. Lead Safe Housing Rule — All HTF-funded rehabilitation must meet the requirements of the Lead Safe Housing Rule at 24 CFR Part 35.

d. Accessibility — Assisted housing must meet the accessibility requirements at 24 CFR part 8 (implementing Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973) and Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act implemented at 28 CFR parts 35 and 36. For "covered multifamily dwellings," as defined at 24 CFR 100.205, standards must require that the housing meets the design and construction requirements at 24 CFR 100.205. (Note that grantees may use HTF funds for other improvements that permit use by a person with disabilities, even if they are not required by statute or regulation.)

e. Disaster Mitigation — Housing must meet state and local requirements for disaster mitigation, or requirements established by HUD, where they are needed to mitigate the risk of potential natural disasters.

The City regulations pertinent to mitigating risk and damage from disasters are found in Chapter 16, Building Code.

Disaster	Code Section
Fire	913 Fire Protection, Sprinkler, Standpipe, Smoke Control Systems 1008 Main exit, gates 10126 Openings (escape windows) 1203 Exhausting of contaminants
Rain	1503 Roof slope, roof drains
Flood	1612 design and construction in flood areas
Wind	1603 Wind loads 1609 Protection of openings 3105 Design and construction of awnings, canopies R301/R324 Blocking, straps, anchors to tie roof to Foundation, uplift resistance
Seismic	1604 Seismic use and factor 1605 Load calculations 1613 Additions to existing buildings shall comply with seismic requirements for new structures

Inspections	B913 Fire protection B1704 Structural steel for seismic resistance B1704 Structural wood for lateral force B1704 metal connectors, anchors etc. for load path to resist uplift forces

f. Local, State or National Codes — All rehabilitation projects must meet all applicable federal, state and local codes, standards, ordinances, rules, regulations and requirements by project completion. In cases where standards differ, the most restrictive standard will apply. Should the adopted codes be modified or updated, the newly adopted code standards will apply.

The City housing codes, which are published in the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu 1990, as amended (ROH), are available on the City's website at https://www.honolulu.gov/ocs/roh

- Chapter 16: Building Code
- Chapter 17: Electrical Code
- Chapter 18: Fees and permits for Building, Electrical, Plumbing and Sidewalk Codes.

Note: Specific renovations, per Article 3, are not required to obtain a building permit. For example: reroofing work which will not affect the structural components, installation of siding which will not affect the structural components, retaining walls and fences not more than 30 inches in height, paving within private property, replacement of component parts of existing work which do not aggregate over $1,000 in valuation in any 12-month period, electrical work done by a licensed electrical contractor which does not aggregate over $500 in valuation in any 12-month period, plumbing work done by a licensed plumbing contractor which does not aggregate over $1,000 in valuation in any 12-month period and plumbing repairs when the work does not involve or require the replacement or rearrangement of valves, pipes or fixtures.

- Chapter 19: Plumbing Code
- Chapter 20: Fire Code of the City and County of Honolulu
- Chapter 21: Land Use Ordinance
- Chapter 27: Housing Code

The City's codes, and inspection practices, do not significantly differentiate between rehabilitation standards and new construction standards in regards to methods and materials. The City uses a three phase method towards rehabilitation standards:

- First, to determine whether the project to be rehabilitated is defined as a nonconforming structure, and regulated by Article 4, Section 21-4.110. For example, if a nonconforming structure contains multifamily dwelling

units, under specified ownerships, is destroyed by accidental means, it can be restored to its former condition, provided that such restoration is permitted by the building code and flood hazard regulations, and is started within two years. As another example, a nonconforming dwelling unit, under certain circumstances, can be altered, enlarged, repaired, extended, or moved. If the City perceives the project to be a nonconforming structure, the City would direct the recipient to consult with the City Department of Planning and Permitting to identify the range of rehabilitation options.

- Second, to direct the recipients to inspect the project using HUD's Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS), Attachment A, to identify, and correct, any life-threatening deficiencies. UPCS identifies items which may possess deficiencies but are not regulated by building permits, or City inspectors, such as fences not more than 30 inches in height, play equipment, walkways and parking stalls, and storage sheds not exceeding 120 square feet.

- Third, to direct the recipients to discuss the rehabilitation with the City Department of Planning and Permitting prior to submitting an application for a building permit. This is because the codes would require the new portions of the rehabilitation to be compliant with current regulations. Interactive discussion between the recipient and the permit reviewers would determine to what extent the existing components of the project would have to be upgraded to become compliant.

g. Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS) — Upon completion, the project and units must be decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair as described in 24 CFR 5.703. Appendix A: Uniform Physical Condition Standards for Multifamily Housing Rehabilitation ("Appendix A") identifies the type and degree of deficiencies that shall be addressed.

APPENDIX A

UNIFORM PHYSICAL CONDITION STANDARDS FOR MULTIFAMILY HOUSING REHABILITATION

Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS) for Multifamily Housing Rehabilitation

All projects funded with HTF will be required to meet HUD's UPCS to ensure housing will be decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair as described in 24 CFR 5.703. Standards include the UPCS inspectable items and observable deficiencies for the site, building exterior, building systems, common areas, and units.

Inspectable Item	Observable Deficiency	Type and Degree of Deficiency That Must Be Addressed
NOTE: Deficiencies highlighted in yellow are life-threatening and must be addressed immediately if the housing is occupied.		
Requirements for Site:		
Fencing and Gates	Damaged/Falling/Leaning	An exterior fence, security fence, or gate is damaged and does not function as it should or could threaten safety or security.
	Holes	Hole in fence or gate is larger than 6 inches by 6 inches
	Missing Sections	An exterior fence, security fence or gate is missing a section which could threaten safety or security
Grounds	Erosion/Rutting Areas	Runoff has extensively displaced soils which has caused visible damage or potential failure to adjoining structures or threatens the safety of pedestrians or makes the grounds unusable or there is a rut larger than 8 inches wide by 5 inches deep.
	Overgrown/Penetrating Vegetation	Plants have visibly damaged a component, area or system of the property or has made them unusable or unpassable
	Ponding/Site Drainage	There is an accumulation of more than 5 inches deep and/or a large section of the grounds-more than 20%-is unusable for its intended purpose due to poor drainage or ponding
Health & Safety	Air Quality - Sewer Odor Detected	Sewer odors that could pose a health risk if inhaled for prolonged periods
	Air Quality - Propane/Natural Gas/Methane Gas Detected	Strong propane, natural gas or methane odors that could pose a risk of explosion/ fire and/or pose a health risk if inhaled
	Electrical Hazards - Exposed Wires/Open Panels	Any exposed bare wires or openings in electrical panels (capped wires do not pose a risk)

	Electrical Hazards - Water Leaks on/near Electrical Equipment	Water leaking, puddling, or ponding on or immediately near any electrical apparatus that could pose a risk of fire, electrocution or explosion
	Flammable Materials - Improperly Stored	Flammable materials are improperly stored, causing the potential risk of fire or explosion
	Garbage and Debris - Outdoors	Too much garbage has gathered-more than the planned storage capacity or garbage has gathered in an area not sanctioned for staging or storing garbage or debris
	Hazards - Other	Any general defects or hazards that pose risk of bodily injury
	Hazards - Sharp Edges	Any physical defect that could cause cutting or breaking of human skin or other bodily harm
	Hazards - Tripping	Any physical defect in walkways or other travelled area that poses a tripping risk
	Infestation - Insects	Evidence of infestation of insects-including roaches and ants-throughout a unit or room, food preparation or storage area or other area of building substantial enough to present a health and safety risk
	Infestation - Rats/Mice/Vermin	Evidence of rats or mice–sightings, rat or mouse holes, or droppings substantial enough to present a health and safety risk
Mailboxes/Project Signs	Mailbox Missing/Damaged	Mailbox cannot be locked or is missing
	Signs Damaged	The project sign is not legible or readable because of deterioration or damage
Parking Lots/ Driveways/Roads	Cracks	Cracks that are large enough to affect traffic ability over more than 5% of the property's parking lots/driveways/roads or pose a safety hazard

	Ponding	3 inches or more of water has accumulated making 5% or more of a parking lot/driveway unusable or unsafe
	Potholes/Loose Material	Potholes or loose material that have made a parking lot/driveway unusable/unpassable for vehicles and/or pedestrians or could cause tripping or falling
	Settlement/Heaving	Settlement/heaving has made a parking lot/driveway unusable/unpassable or creates unsafe conditions for pedestrians and vehicles
Play Areas and Equipment	Damaged/Broken Equipment	Equipment poses a threat to safety and could cause injury

	Deteriorated Play Area Surface	More than 50% of the play surface area shows deterioration or the play surface area could cause tripping or falling and thus poses a safety risk
Refuse Disposal	Broken/Damaged Enclosure-Inadequate Outside Storage Space	A single wall or gate of the enclosure has collapsed or is leaning and in danger of falling or trash cannot be stored in the designated area because it is too small to store refuse until disposal
Retaining Walls	Damaged/Falling/Leaning	A retaining wall is damaged and does not function as it should or is a safety risk
Storm Drainage	Damaged/Obstructed	The system is partially or fully blocked by a large quantity of debris, causing backup into adjacent areas or runoffs into areas where runoff is not intended
Walkways/Steps	Broken/Missing Hand Railing	The hand rail for four or more stairs is missing, damaged, loose or otherwise unusable
	Cracks/Settlement/Heaving	Cracks greater than ¾", hinging/tilting, or missing section(s) that affect traffic ability over more than 5% of the property's walkways/steps
	Spalling/Exposed rebar	More than 5% of walkways have large areas of spalling-larger than 4 inches by 4 inches--that affects traffic ability
Requirements for Building Exterior:		
Doors	Damaged Frames/Threshold/Lintels/Trim	Any door that is not functioning or cannot be locked because of damage to the frame, threshold, lintel or trim
	Damaged Hardware/Locks	Any door that does not function as it should or cannot be locked because of damage to the door's hardware
	Damaged Surface (Holes/Paint/Rusting/Glass)	Any door that has a hole or holes greater than 1 inch in diameter, significant peeling/cracking/no paint or rust that affects the integrity of the door surface, or broken/missing glass
	Damaged/Missing Screen/Storm/Security Door	A security door that is not functioning or is "missing" (Security door should be there but isn't there)
	Deteriorated/Missing Caulking/Seals	The seals/caulking is missing on any entry door, or they are so damaged that they do not function as they should
	Missing Door	Any exterior door that is missing
Fire Escapes	**Blocked Egress/Ladders**	Stored items or other barriers restrict or block people from exiting

	Visibly Missing Components	Any of the functional components that affect the function of the fire escape–one section of a ladder or railing, for example–are missing
Foundations	Cracks/Gaps	Large cracks in foundation more than 3/8 inches wide by 3/8 inches deep by 6 inches long that present a possible sign of a serious structural problem, or opportunity for water penetration or sections of wall or floor that are broken apart
	Spalling/Exposed Rebar	Significant spalled areas affecting more than 10% of any foundation wall or any exposed reinforcing material—rebar or other

Health and Safety	**Electrical Hazards - Exposed Wires/Open Panels**	Any exposed bare wires or openings in electrical panels (capped wires do not pose a risk)
	Electrical Hazards - Water Leaks on/near Electrical Equipment	Water leaking, puddling or ponding on or immediately near any electrical apparatus that could pose a risk of fire, electrocution or explosion
	Emergency Fire Exits - Emergency/Fire Exits Blocked/Unusable	The exit cannot be used or exit is limited because a door or window is nailed shut, a lock is broken, panic hardware is chained, debris, storage, or other conditions block exit
	Emergency Fire Exits - Missing Exit Signs	Exit signs that clearly identify all emergency exits are missing or there is no illumination in the area of the sign
	Flammable/Combustible Materials - Improperly Stored	Flammable materials are improperly stored, causing the potential risk of fire or explosion
	Garbage and Debris - Outdoors	Too much garbage has gathered-more than the planned storage capacity or garbage has gathered in an area not sanctioned for staging or storing garbage or debris
	Hazards - Other	Any general defects or hazards that pose risk of bodily injury
	Hazards - Sharp Edges	Any physical defect that could cause cutting or breaking of human skin or other bodily harm
	Hazards - Tripping	Any physical defect in walkways or other travelled area that poses a tripping risk
	Infestation - Insects	Evidence of infestation of insects-including roaches and ants-throughout a unit or room, food preparation or storage area or other area of building substantial enough to present a health and safety risk
	Infestation - Rats/Mice/Vermin	Evidence of rats or mice–sightings, rat or mouse holes, or droppings substantial enough to present a health and safety risk

Lighting	Broken Fixtures/Bulbs	20% or more of the lighting fixtures and bulbs surveyed are broken or missing
Roofs	Damaged Soffits/Fascia	Soffits or fascia that should be there are missing or so damaged that water penetration is visibly possible
	Damaged Vents	Vents are missing or so visibly damaged that further roof damage is possible
	Damaged/Clogged Drains	The drain is so damaged or clogged with debris that the drain no longer functions—as shown by ponding
	Damaged/Torn Membrane/Missing Ballast	Ballast has shifted and no longer functions as it should or there is damage to the roof membrane that may result in water penetration
	Missing/Damaged Components from Downspout/Gutter	Drainage system components are missing or damaged causing visible damage to the roof, structure, exterior wall surface, or interior
	Missing/Damaged Shingles	Roofing shingles are missing or damaged enough to create a risk of water penetration
	Ponding	Evidence of standing water on roof, causing potential or visible damage to roof surface or underlying materials
Walls	Cracks/Gaps	Any large crack or gap that is more than 3/8 inches wide or deep and 6 inches long that presents a possible sign of serious structural problem or opportunity for water penetration
	Damaged Chimneys	Part or all of the chimney has visibly separated from the adjacent wall or there are cracked or missing pieces large enough to present a sign of chimney failure or there is a risk of falling pieces that could create a safety hazard
	Missing/Damaged Caulking/Mortar	Any exterior wall caulking or mortar deterioration that presents a risk of water penetration or risk of structural damage
	Missing Pieces/Holes/Spalling	Any exterior wall deterioration or holes of any size that present a risk of water penetration or risk of structural damage
	Stained/Peeling/Needs Paint	More than 50% of the exterior paint is cracking, flaking, or otherwise deteriorated. Water damage or related problems have stained the paint.
Windows	Broken/Missing/Cracked Panes	Any missing panes of glass or cracked panes of glass where the crack is either greater than 4" and/or substantial enough to impact the structural integrity of the window pane

	Damaged Sills/Frames/Lintels/Trim	Sills, frames, lintels, or trim are missing or damaged, exposing the inside of the surrounding walls and compromising its weather tightness
	Damaged/Missing Screens	Missing screens or screens with holes greater than 1 inch by 1 inch or tears greater than 2 inches in length
	Missing/Deteriorated Caulking/Seals/Glazing Compound	There are missing or deteriorated caulk or seals–with evidence of leaks or damage to the window or surrounding structure
	Peeling/Needs Paint	More than 20% of the exterior window paint is peeling or paint is missing and window frame surface is exposed thereby exposing window frame to water penetration and deterioration
	Security Bars Prevent Egress	The ability to exit through egress window is limited by security bars that do not function properly and, therefore, pose safety risks
Requirements for Building Systems		
Domestic Water	Leaking Central Water Supply	Leaking water from water supply line is observed
	Missing Pressure Relief Valve	There is no pressure relief valve or pressure relief valve does not drain down to the floor
	Rust/Corrosion on Heater Chimney	The water heater chimney shows evidence of flaking, discoloration, pitting, or crevices that may create holes that could allow toxic gases to leak from the chimney
	Water Supply Inoperable	There is no running water in any area of the building where there should be
Electrical System	Blocked Access/Improper Storage	One or more fixed items or items of sufficient size and weight impede access to the building system's electrical panel during an emergency
	Burnt Breakers	Carbon residue, melted breakers or arcing scars are evident
	Evidence of Leaks/Corrosion	Any corrosion that affects the condition of the components that carry current or any stains or rust on the interior of electrical enclosures, or any evidence of water leaks in the enclosure or hardware
	Frayed Wiring	Any nicks, abrasion, or fraying of the insulation that exposes any conducting wire
	Missing Breakers/Fuses	Any open and/or exposed breaker port
	Missing Outlet Covers	A cover is missing, which results in exposed visible electrical connections

Elevators	Not Operable	The elevator does not function at all or the elevator doors open when the cab is not there
Emergency Power	Auxiliary Lighting Inoperable (if applicable)	Auxiliary lighting does not function
Fire Protection	Missing Sprinkler Head	Any sprinkler head is missing, visibly disabled, painted over, blocked, or capped
	Missing/Damaged/Expired Extinguishers	There is missing, damaged or expired fire extinguisher an any area of the building where a fire extinguisher is required

Health & Safety	Air Quality - Mold and/or Mildew Observed	Evidence of mold or mildew is observed that is substantial enough to pose a health risk
	Air Quality - Propane/Natural Gas/Methane Gas Detected	Strong propane, natural gas or methane odors that could pose a risk of explosion/ fire and/or pose a health risk if inhaled
	Air Quality - Sewer Odor Detected	Sewer odors that could pose a health risk if inhaled for prolonged periods
	Electrical Hazards - Exposed Wires/Open Panels	Any exposed bare wires or openings in electrical panels (capped wires do not pose a risk)
	Electrical Hazards - Water Leaks on/near Electrical Equipment	Water leaking, puddling, or ponding on or immediately near any electrical apparatus that could pose a risk of fire, electrocution or explosion
	Elevator - Tripping	An elevator is misaligned with the floor by more than 3/4 of an inch. The elevator does not level as it should, which causes a tripping hazard
	Emergency Fire Exits - Emergency/Fire Exits Blocked/Unusable	The exit cannot be used or exit is limited because a door or window is nailed shut, a lock is broken, panic hardware is chained, debris, storage, or other conditions block exit
	Emergency Fire Exits - Missing Exit Signs	Exit signs that clearly identify all emergency exits are missing or there is no illumination in the area of the sign
	Flammable Materials - Improperly Stored	Flammable materials are improperly stored, causing the potential risk of fire or explosion
	Garbage and Debris - Indoors	Too much garbage has gathered-more than the planned storage capacity or garbage has gathered in an area not sanctioned for staging or storing garbage or debris
	Hazards - Other	Any general defects or hazards that pose risk of bodily injury

	Hazards - Sharp Edges	Any physical defect that could cause cutting or breaking of human skin or other bodily harm
	Hazards – Tripping Hazards	Any physical defect in walkways or other travelled area that poses a tripping risk
	Infestation - Insects	Evidence of infestation of insects-including roaches and ants-throughout a unit or room, food preparation or storage area or other area of building substantial enough to present a health and safety risk
	Infestation - Rats/Mice/Vermin	Evidence of rats or mice–sightings, rat or mouse holes, or droppings substantial enough to present a health and safety risk
HVAC	Boiler/Pump Leaks	Evidence of water or steam leaking in piping or pump packing to the point that the system or pumps should be shut down.
	Fuel Supply Leaks	Evidence of any amount of fuel leaking from the supply tank or piping
	General Rust/Corrosion	Significant formations of metal oxides, significant flaking, discoloration, or the development of a noticeable pit or crevice
	Misaligned Chimney/Ventilation System	A misalignment of an exhaust system on a combustion fuel-fired unit (oil, natural gas, propane, wood pellets etc.) that causes improper or dangerous venting of gases
Roof Exhaust System	Roof Exhaust Fan(s) Inoperable	The roof exhaust fan unit does not function
Sanitary System	Broken/Leaking/Clogged Pipes or Drains	Evidence of active leaks in or around the system components or evidence of standing water, puddles or ponding–a sign of leaks or clogged drains
	Missing Drain/Cleanout/Manhole Covers	A protective cover is missing
Requirements for Common Areas		
Basement/Garage/Carport	Baluster/Side Railings - Damaged	Any damaged or missing balusters or side rails that limit the safe use of an area

Closet/Utility/Mechanical	Cabinets - Missing/Damaged	More than 10% of cabinet, doors, or shelves are missing or the laminate is separating
Community Room	Call for Aid - Inoperable	The system does not function as it should
Halls/Corridors/Stairs	Ceiling - Holes/Missing Tiles/Panels/Cracks	Any holes in ceiling, missing tiles or large cracks wider than 1/4 of an inch and greater than 11 inches long

Kitchen	Ceiling - Peeling/Needs Paint	More than 10% of ceiling has peeling paint or is missing paint
Laundry Room	Ceiling - Water Stains/Water Damage/Mold/Mildew	Evidence of a leak, mold or mildew–such as a darkened area–over a ceiling area greater than 1 square foot
Lobby	Countertops - Missing/Damaged	10% or more of the countertop working surface is missing, deteriorated, or damaged below the laminate-not a sanitary surface to prepare food
Office	Dishwasher/Garbage Disposal - Inoperable	The dishwasher or garbage disposal does not operate as it should
Other Community Spaces	Doors - Damaged Frames/Threshold/Lintels/Trim	Any door that is not functioning or cannot be locked because of damage to the frame, threshold, lintel, or trim.
Patio/Porch/Balcony	Doors - Damaged Hardware/Locks	A restroom door, entry door, or fire door that does not function as it should or cannot be locked because of damage to the door's hardware
Restrooms	Doors - Damaged Surface (Holes/Paint/Rust/Glass)	Any door that has a hole or holes greater than 1 inch in diameter, significant peeling/cracking/no paint or rust that affects the integrity of the door surface, or broken/missing glass
Storage	Doors - Damaged/Missing Screen/Storm/Security Door	Any security door that is not functioning or is missing
	Doors - Deteriorated/Missing Seals (Entry Only)	The seals/caulking is missing on any entry door, or they are so damaged that they do not function as they should
	Doors - Missing Door	Any door that is missing that is required for the functional use of the space
	Dryer Vent - Missing/Damaged/Inoperable	The dryer vent is missing or it is not functioning because it is blocked. Dryer exhaust is not effectively vented to the outside
	Electrical - Blocked Access to Electrical Panel	One or more fixed items or items of sufficient size and weight impede access to the building system's electrical panel during an emergency
	Electrical - Burnt Breakers	Carbon residue, melted breakers or arcing scars are evident
	Electrical - Evidence of Leaks/Corrosion	Any corrosion that affects the condition of the components that carry current or any stains or rust on the interior of electrical enclosures or any evidence of water leaks in the enclosure or hardware
	Electrical - Frayed Wiring	Any nicks, abrasion, or fraying of the insulation that exposes any conducting wire

	Electrical - Missing Breakers	Any open and/or exposed breaker port
	Electrical - Missing Covers	A cover is missing, which results in exposed visible electrical connections
	Floors - Bulging/Buckling	Any flooring that is bulging, buckling or sagging or a problem with alignment between flooring types
	Floors - Floor Covering Damaged	More than 50% of floor covering has stains, surface burns, shallow cuts, small holes, tears, loose areas or exposed seams.
	Floors - Missing Floor/Tiles	More than 50% of the flooring or tile flooring is missing
	Floors - Peeling/Needs Paint	Any painted flooring that has peeling, cracking, flaking, or missing paint if the affected area is more than 4 square feet
	Floors - Rot/Deteriorated Subfloor	Large areas of rot--more than 4 square feet--and applying weight causes noticeable deflection.
	Floors - Water Stains/Water Damage/Mold/Mildew	Evidence of a leak, mold or mildew--such as a darkened area--covering a flooring area greater than 1 square foot

	GFI - Inoperable	The GFI does not function
	Graffiti	Graffiti in 6 or more places
	HVAC - Convection/Radiant Heat System Covers Missing/Damaged	Cover is missing or substantially damaged, allowing contact with heating/surface elements or associated fans
	HVAC - General Rust/Corrosion	Significant formations of metal oxides, flaking, or discoloration--or a pit or crevice
	HVAC - Inoperable	HVAC does not function. It does not provide the heating and cooling it should. The system does not respond when the controls are engaged
	HVAC - Misaligned Chimney/Ventilation System	Any misalignment that may cause improper or dangerous venting of gases
	HVAC - Noisy/Vibrating/Leaking	HVAC system shows signs of abnormal vibrations, other noise, or leaks when engaged
	Lavatory Sink - Damaged/Missing	The sink or associated hardware have failed or are missing. The sink cannot be used
	Lighting - Missing/Damaged/Inoperable Fixture	In more than two rooms, permanent lighting fixtures are missing or not functioning and no other switched light source is functioning in the room

	Mailbox - Missing/Damaged	The U.S Postal Service mailbox cannot be locked or is missing
	Outlets/Switches/Cover Plates - Missing/Broken	Outlet or switch is missing or a cover plate is missing or broken, resulting in exposed wiring
	Pedestrian/Wheelchair Ramp	A walkway or ramp is damaged and cannot be used by people on foot, in wheelchairs, or using walkers
	Plumbing - Clogged Drains	Drain is substantially or completely clogged or has suffered extensive deterioration
	Plumbing - Leaking Faucet/Pipes	A steady leak that is adversely affecting the surrounding area
	Range Hood /Exhaust Fans - Excessive Grease/Inoperable	The exhaust fan does not function
	Range/Stove - Missing/Damaged/Inoperable	Two or more burners are not functioning or oven is not functioning
	Refrigerator - Damaged/Inoperable	The refrigerator does not cool adequately for the safe storage of food
	Restroom Cabinet - Damaged/Missing	Damaged or missing shelves, vanity top, drawers, or doors that are not functioning as they should for storage or their intended purpose
	Shower/Tub - Damaged/Missing	The shower or tub cannot be used for any reason. The shower, tub, faucets, drains, or associated hardware is missing or has failed.
	Sink - Missing/Damaged	The sink or hardware is either missing or not functioning
	Smoke Detector - Missing/Inoperable	Smoke detector is missing or does not function as it should
	Stairs - Broken/Damaged/Missing Steps	A step is missing or broken
	Stairs - Broken/Missing Hand Railing	The hand rail for 4 or more stairs is missing, damaged, loose or otherwise unusable
	Ventilation/Exhaust System - Inoperable	Exhaust fan is not functioning or window designed for ventilation does not open
	Walls - Bulging/Buckling	Bulging, buckling or sagging walls or a lack of horizontal alignment
	Walls - Damaged	Any hole in the wall greater than 2 inches by 2 inches
	Walls - Damaged/Deteriorated Trim	More than 50% of the wall trim has significant areas of deterioration

	Walls - Peeling/Needs Paint	Peeling, cracking, flaking, or otherwise deteriorated paint over more than 4 square feet on any wall
	Walls - Water Stains/Water Damage/Mold/Mildew	Evidence of a leak, mold or mildew–such as a common area–covering a wall area greater than 1 square foot
	Water Closet/Toilet - Damaged/Clogged/Missing	The bowl is fractured or broken and cannot take in water, water closet/toilet cannot be flushed, because of obstruction or another defect or there is a hazardous condition
	Windows - Cracked/Broken/Missing Panes	Missing or cracked panes of glass
	Windows - Damaged Window Sill	The sill is damaged enough to expose the inside of the surrounding walls and compromise its weather tightness
	Windows - Inoperable/Not Lockable	Any window that is not functioning or cannot be secured because lock is broken
	Windows - Missing/Deteriorated Caulking/Seals/Glazing Compound	There are missing or deteriorated caulk or seals–with evidence of leaks or damage to the window or surrounding structure
	Windows - Peeling/Needs Paint	More than 10% of interior window paint is cracking, flaking or otherwise failing
	Windows - Security Bars Prevent Egress	The ability to exit through the window is limited by security bars that do not function properly and, therefore, pose safety risks
Health & Safety	Air Quality - Mold and/or Mildew Observed	Evidence of mold or mildew is observed that is substantial enough to pose a health risk
	Air Quality - Propane/Natural Gas/Methane Gas Detected	Strong propane, natural gas or methane odors that could pose a risk of explosion/ fire and/or pose a health risk if inhaled
	Air Quality - Sewer Odor Detected	Sewer odors that could pose a health risk if inhaled for prolonged periods
	Electrical Hazards - Exposed Wires/Open Panels	Any exposed bare wires or openings in electrical panels (capped wires do not pose a risk)
	Electrical Hazards - Water Leaks on/near Electrical Equipment	Water leaking, puddling or ponding on or immediately near any electrical apparatus that could pose a risk of fire, electrocution or explosion
	Emergency Fire Exits - Emergency/Fire Exits Blocked/Unusable	The exit cannot be used or exit is limited because a door or window is nailed shut, a lock is broken, panic hardware is chained, debris, storage, or other conditions block exit

	Emergency Fire Exits - Missing Exit Signs	Exit signs that clearly identify all emergency exits are missing or there is no illumination in the area of the sign
	Flammable/Combustible Materials - Improperly Stored	Flammable or combustible materials are improperly stored, causing the potential risk of fire or explosion
	Garbage and Debris - Indoors	Too much garbage has gathered-more than the planned storage capacity or garbage has gathered in an area not sanctioned for staging or storing garbage or debris
	Garbage and Debris - Outdoors	Too much garbage has gathered-more than the planned storage capacity or garbage has gathered in an area not sanctioned for staging or storing garbage or debris
	Hazards - Other	Any general defects or hazards that pose risk of bodily injury
	Hazards - Sharp Edges	Any physical defect that could cause cutting or breaking of human skin or other bodily harm
	Hazards - Tripping	Any physical defect in walkways or other travelled area that poses a tripping risk
	Infestation - Insects	Evidence of infestation of insects-including roaches and ants-throughout a unit or room, food preparation or storage area or other area of building substantial enough to present a health and safety risk
	Infestation - Rats/Mice/Vermin	Evidence of rats or mice--sightings, rat or mouse holes, or droppings substantial enough to present a health and safety risk

Pools and Related Structures	Fencing - Damaged/Not Intact	Any damage that could compromise the integrity of the fence
Trash Collection Areas	Chutes - Damaged/Missing Components	Garbage has backed up into chutes, because the collection structure is missing or broken or compactors or components--chute, chute door, and other components--have failed
Requirements for Units:		
Bathroom	Bathroom Cabinets - Damaged/Missing	Damaged or missing shelves, vanity tops, drawers, or doors that are not functioning as they should for storage or their intended purpose
	Lavatory Sink - Damaged/Missing	The sink cannot be used, because the sink or associated hardware is missing or has failed.
	Plumbing - Clogged Drains, Faucets	Drain or faucet is substantially or completely clogged or has suffered extensive deterioration

	Plumbing - Leaking Faucet/Pipes	A steady leak that is adversely affecting the surrounding area
	Shower/Tub - Damaged/Missing	The shower, tub, faucets, drains, or associated hardware is missing or has failed.
	Ventilation/Exhaust System – Absent/Inoperable	Exhaust fan is not functioning or window designed for ventilation does not open
	Water Closet/Toilet - Damaged/Clogged/Missing	The bowl is fractured or broken or the water closet/toilet is missing, hazardous or cannot be flushed
Call-for-Aid (if applicable)	Inoperable	The system does not function as it should
Ceiling	Bulging/Buckling/Leaking	Bulging, buckling or sagging ceiling or problem with alignment
	Holes/Missing Tiles/Panels/Cracks	Any holes in ceiling, missing tiles or large cracks wider than 1/4 of an inch and greater than 6 inches long
	Peeling/Needs Paint	More than 10% of ceiling has peeling paint or is missing paint
	Water Stains/Water Damage/Mold/Mildew	Evidence of a leak, mold or mildew--such as a darkened area--over a ceiling area greater than 1 square foot
Doors	Damaged Frames/Threshold/Lintels/Trim	Any door that is not functioning or cannot be locked because of damage to the frame, threshold, lintel or trim
	Damaged Hardware/Locks	Any door that does not function as it should or cannot be locked because of damage to the door's hardware
	Damaged/Missing Screen/Storm/Security Door	Any screen door or storm door that is damaged or is missing screens or glass--shown by an empty frame or frames or any security door that is not functioning or is missing
	Damaged Surface - Holes/Paint/Rusting/Glass/Rotting	Any door that has a hole or holes greater than 1 inch in diameter, significant peeling/cracking/no paint or rust that affects the integrity of the door surface, or broken/missing glass
	Deteriorated/Missing Seals (Entry Only)	The seals/caulking is missing on any entry door, or they are so damaged that they do not function as they should
	Missing Door	Any door that is required for security (entry) or privacy (Bathroom) that is missing or any other unit door that is missing and is required for proper unit functionality
Electrical System	Blocked Access to Electrical Panel	One or more fixed items or items of sufficient size and weight impede access to the building system's electrical panel during an emergency

	Burnt Breakers	Carbon residue, melted breakers or arcing scars are evident
	Evidence of Leaks/Corrosion	Any corrosion that affects the condition of the components

		that carry current or any stains or rust on the interior of electrical enclosures or any evidence of water leaks in the enclosure or hardware
	Frayed Wiring	Any nicks, abrasion, or fraying of the insulation that exposes any conducting wire
	GFI - Inoperable	The GFI does not function
	Missing Breakers/Fuses	Any open and/or exposed breaker port
	Missing Covers	A cover is missing, which results in exposed visible electrical connections
Floors	Bulging/Buckling	Any flooring that is bulging, buckling or sagging or a problem with alignment between flooring types
	Floor Covering Damage	More than 10% of floor covering has stains, surface burns, shallow cuts, small holes, tears, loose areas or exposed seams.
	Missing Flooring Tiles	Missing or broken flooring causes a single safety problem
	Peeling/Needs Paint	Any painted flooring that has peeling, cracking, flaking, or missing paint if the affected area is more than 4 square feet
	Rot/Deteriorated Subfloor	Any rotted or deteriorated subflooring greater than 6 inches by 6 inches
	Water Stains/Water Damage/Mold/Mildew	Evidence of a leak, mold or mildew--such as a darkened area--covering a flooring area greater than 1 square foot
Health & Safety	Air Quality - Mold and/or Mildew Observed	Evidence of mold or mildew is observed that is substantial enough to pose a health risk
	Air Quality - Sewer Odor Detected	Sewer odors that could pose a health risk if inhaled for prolonged periods
	Air Quality - Propane/Natural Gas/Methane Gas Detected	Strong propane, natural gas or methane odors that could pose a risk of explosion/ fire and/or pose a health risk if inhaled
	Electrical Hazards - Exposed Wires/Open Panels	Any exposed bare wires or openings in electrical panels (capped wires do not pose a risk)

	Electrical Hazards - Water Leaks on/near Electrical Equipment	Water leaking, puddling or ponding on or immediately near any electrical apparatus that could pose a risk of fire, electrocution or explosion
	Emergency Fire Exits - Emergency/Fire Exits Blocked/Unusable	The exit cannot be used or exit is limited because a door or window is nailed shut, a lock is broken, panic hardware is chained, debris, storage, or other conditions block exit
	Emergency Fire Exits - Missing Exit Signs	Exit signs that clearly identify all emergency exits are missing or there is no illumination in the area of the sign
	Flammable Materials - Improperly Stored	Flammable materials are improperly stored, causing the potential risk of fire or explosion
	Garbage and Debris - Indoors	Too much garbage has gathered-more than the planned storage capacity or garbage has gathered in an area not sanctioned for staging or storing garbage or debris
	Garbage and Debris - Outdoors	Too much garbage has gathered-more than the planned storage capacity or garbage has gathered in an area not sanctioned for staging or storing garbage or debris
	Hazards - Other	Any general defects or hazards that pose risk of bodily injury
	Hazards - Sharp Edges	Any physical defect that could cause cutting or breaking of human skin or other bodily harm
	Hazards - Tripping	Any physical defect in walkways or other travelled area that poses a tripping risk
	Infestation - Insects	Evidence of infestation of insects-including roaches and ants-throughout a unit or room, food preparation or storage area or other area of building substantial enough to present a health and safety risk
	Infestation - Rats/Mice/Vermin	Evidence of rats or mice--sightings, rat or mouse holes, or droppings substantial enough to present a health and safety risk

Hot Water Heater	**Misaligned Chimney/Ventilation System**	Any misalignment that may cause improper or dangerous venting of gases
	Inoperable Unit/Components	Hot water from hot water taps is no warmer than room temperature indicating hot water heater is not functioning properly
	Leaking Valves/Tanks/Pipes	There is evidence of active water leaks from hot water heater or related components
	Pressure Relief Valve Missing	There is no pressure relief valve or pressure relief valve does not drain down to the floor

	Rust/Corrosion	Significant formations of metal oxides, flaking, or discoloration--or a pit or crevice
HVAC System	Convection/Radiant Heat System Covers Missing/Damaged	Cover is missing or substantially damaged, allowing contact with heating/surface elements or associated fans
	Inoperable	HVAC does not function. It does not provide the heating and cooling it should. The system does not respond when the controls are engaged
	Misaligned Chimney/Ventilation System	Any misalignment that may cause improper or dangerous venting of gases
	Noisy/Vibrating/Leaking	The HVAC system shows signs of abnormal vibrations, other noise, or leaks when engaged
	Rust/Corrosion	Deterioration from rust or corrosion on the HVAC system in the dwelling unit
Kitchen	Cabinets - Missing/Damaged	10% or more of cabinet, doors, or shelves are missing or the laminate is separating
	Countertops - Missing/Damaged	10% or more of the countertop working surface is missing, deteriorated, or damaged below the laminate -- not a sanitary surface to prepare food
	Dishwasher/Garbage Disposal - Inoperable	The dishwasher or garbage disposal does not operate as it should
	Plumbing - Clogged Drains	Drain is substantially or completely clogged or has suffered extensive deterioration
	Plumbing - Leaking Faucet/Pipes	A steady leak that is adversely affecting the surrounding area
	Range Hood/Exhaust Fans - Excessive Grease/Inoperable	The exhaust fan does not function or you estimate that the flue may be completely blocked
	Range/Stove - Missing/Damaged/Inoperable	The unit is missing or 2 or more burners or the oven is not functioning
	Refrigerator- Missing/Damaged/Inoperable	The refrigerator is missing or it does not cool adequately for the safe storage of food
	Sink - Damaged/Missing	The sink or hardware is either missing or not functioning.
Laundry Area (Room)	Dryer Vent - Missing/Damaged/Inoperable	The dryer vent is missing or it is not functioning because it is blocked. Dryer exhaust is not effectively vented to the outside
Lighting	Missing/Inoperable Fixture	A permanent light fixture is missing or not functioning, and no other switched light source is functioning in the room

Outlets/Switches	Missing	An outlet or switch is missing
	Missing/Broken Cover Plates	A cover plate is missing, which causes wires to be exposed
Patio/Porch/Balcony	Baluster/Side Railings Damaged	Any damaged or missing balusters or side rails that limit the safe use of an area
Smoke Detector	**Missing/Inoperable**	Smoke detector is missing or does not function as it should
Stairs	Broken/Damaged/Missing Steps	A step is missing or broken
	Broken/Missing Hand Railing	The hand rail for four or more stairs is missing, damaged, loose or otherwise unusable
Walls	Bulging/Buckling	Bulging, buckling or sagging walls or a lack of vertical alignment
	Damaged	Any hole in wall greater than 2 inches by 2 inches
	Damaged/Deteriorated Trim	10% or more of the wall trim is damaged
	Peeling/Needs Paint	10% or more of interior wall paint is peeling or missing
	Water Stains/Water Damage/Mold/Mildew	Evidence of a leak, mold or mildew covering a wall area greater than 1 square foot
Windows	Cracked/Broken/Missing Panes	Missing or cracked panes of glass
	Damaged Window Sill	The sill is damaged enough to expose the inside of the surrounding walls and compromise its weather tightness
	Missing/Deteriorated Caulking/Seals/Glazing Compound	There are missing or deteriorated caulk or seals–with evidence of leaks or damage to the window or surrounding structure
	Inoperable/Not Lockable	Any window that is not functioning or cannot be secured because lock is broken
	Peeling/Needs Paint	More than 10% of interior window paint is peeling or missing
	Security Bars Prevent Egress	The ability to exit through the window is limited by security bars that do not function properly and, therefore, pose safety risks

APPENDIX 18

ACRONYMS

CONSOLIDATED PLAN FY2026-2030
APPENDIX 17 - ACRONYMS

Acronym	Full Name/Title
ACC	Annual Contributions Contract
ACOP	Admissions and Continued Occupancy Policy
ACS	American Community Survey
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADU	Accessory Dwelling Units
AHR	Affordable Housing Requirement
AI	Analysis of Impediments
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALICE	Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed
AMI	Area Median Income
AMP	Asset Management Project
AP	Action Plan
ARCH	Adult Residential Care Homes
ARRA	American Recovery & Reinvestment Act
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
BFS	Department of Budget and Fiscal Services
CAD	Community Assistance Division
CAPER	Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report
CARF	Commission for Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities
CATV	Cable Television
CBDD	Community Based Development Division
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEDS	Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
CEP	Community Eligibility Provision
CES	Centralized/Coordinated Entry System
CFD	Community Facility District
CHAS	Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy
CIP	Capital Improvement Project
CITY	City and County of Honolulu
CNI	Choice Neighborhood Initiative
CoC	Continuum of Care
ConPlan	Consolidated Plan
CPD	Community Planning and Development
CPP	Citizen Participation Plan
DBEDT	Department of Business, Economic, Development and Tourism
DCCA	Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs
DCS	Department of Community Services
DEM	Department of Emergency Management
DFM	Department of Facility Maintenance
DHHL	Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
DHS	Department of Human Services
DIT	Department of Information Technology
DLIR	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations

CONSOLIDATED PLAN FY2021-2025
APPENDIX 20 - ACRONYMS

Acronym	Full Name/Title
DLM	Department of Land Management
DLNR	Department of Land and Natural Resources
DOE	Department of Education
DOH	Department of Health
DPP	Department of Planning and Permitting
DTHHS	Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences
DV	Domestic Violence
EDA	Economic Development Administration
ELI	Extremely low-income
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESG	Emergency Solutions Grants
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FGU	Federal Grants Unit
FMR	Fair Market Rent
FQHC	Federally Qualified Health Care Clinics
FSS	Family Self-Sufficiency
FUP	Family Unification Program
GHP	Gregory House Programs
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GRASP	Geospatial Research, Analysis and Services Program
H2	Healthcare and Housing (H2) Systems Integration Initiative
H4	Hawaii Homeless Healthcare Hui
HAMFI	HUD Area Median Family Income
HAP	Housing Assistance Payment
HAR	Hawaii Administrative Rule
HART	Honolulu Area Rapid Transit
HAs	Housing Agencies
HCDA	Hawaii Community Development Authority
HCV	Housing Choice Voucher
HEARTH	Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing
HELP	Health, Efficiency, Long-term Partnerships
HERA	Housing and Economic Recovery Act
HHFDC	Hawaii Housing Finance Development Corporation
HHPS	Hawaii Housing Planning Study
HIC	Housing Inventory Count
HICH	Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMA	Housing Market Area
HMIS	Homeless Management Information System
HOME	HOME Investment Partnerships
HOPWA	Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS
HPD	Honolulu Police Department
HPHA	Hawaii Public Housing Authority
HSUR	Homeless Service Utilization Report

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APPENDIX 20 - ACRONYMS

Acronym	Full Name/Title
HTF	National Housing Trust Fund
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
ICF	Intermediate Care Facilities
IDIS	Integrated Disbursement and Information System
IHS	Institute for Human Services
KPHC	Kalihi-Palama Health Center
LBP	Lead-Based Paint
LEAD	Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
LIHTC	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit
MDO	Office of the Managing Director
MFI	Median Family Income
MHK	Mental Health Kokua
MI	Moderate-income
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NCO	Neighborhood Commission Office
NCQA	National Committee for Quality Assurance
NOFA	Notice of Funding Availability
NRSA	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
NTIA	National Telecommunications and Information Administration
PATH	Projects for Assistance to Transition from Homelessness
PCMH	Patient-Centered Medical Home
PHA	Public Housing Agency
PHAS	Public Housing Assessment System
PHOCUSED	Protecting Hawaii’s Ohana, Children, Under-Served, Elderly, and Disabled
PIC	Partners in Care - Oahu's Continuum of Care
PIC-NG	PIH (Public and Indian Housing) Information Center - Next Generation
PIH	Office of Public and Indian Housing
PIHIC	PIH Information Center
PIT	Point-in-Time
PLWH	People Living with HIV
R.A.	Reasonable Accommodation
RAD	Rental Assistance Demonstration
REAC	Real Estate Assessment Center
REO	Real Estate Owned
RHRF	Rental Housing Revolving Fund
RTW	Rent To Work Program
SEMAP	Section Eight Management Assessment Program
SAT	Special Action Team on Affordable Housing
SIA	Spectrum Internet Assist
SMI	Serious Mental Illness
SRO	Single Room Occupancy
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
STRMU	Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility
SVI	Social Vulnerability Index
TBRA	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

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APPENDIX 20 - ACRONYMS

Acronym	Full Name/Title
TIF	Tax Increment Financing
TLP	Therapeutic Living Program
TOD	Transit-Oriented Development
UFAS	Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards
UHERO	University of Hawaii Economic Research Organization
USICH	U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
VASH	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing
VAWA	Violence Against Women's Act
VI-SPDAT	Vulnerability Index and Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool
VLIL	Very Low-Income Limits
VRU	Vacation Rental Units
WDC	Workforce Development Council
WIC	Women, Infants and Children