



State of Hawaii

DRAFT CONSOLIDATED PLAN

FOR PROGRAM YEARS 2015 THROUGH 2019
(July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2020)

AND

DRAFT ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

FOR PROGRAM YEAR 2015
(July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2016)

April 2015

Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation

677 Queen Street, Suite 300

Honolulu, Hawaii 96813



Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 91.300(c), 91.320(b)

1. Introduction

The State Consolidated Plan provides a five-year strategy, housing needs discussion, and market analysis to address the housing needs of Hawaii's citizens through the State's administration of the HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs. The Consolidated Plan is also an application for funds from the HOME, ESG and HOPWA programs, and provides a basis for measuring progress and performance under those programs. The City and County of Honolulu is an entitlement jurisdiction and is required to prepare its own Consolidated Plan. This Plan focuses on the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. HHFDC is responsible for completion of the State's Consolidated Plan. Development of the Plan involved consultation with government housing agencies, each jurisdiction's continuum of care planning groups, working group meetings with public and private service providers, public hearings to solicit input on housing needs and priorities, and the publication of notices in a newspaper of general circulation and on HHFDC's website to solicit public comments on the draft Plan.

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

Overview

HHFDC and its neighbor island partners will use the annual HOME allocations to promote decent, affordable housing, strengthen communities, and increase homeownership opportunities. HOME funds will be used for the construction of new or rehabilitation of existing affordable rental and for-sale housing, for tenant-based rental assistance, for the development of transitional housing for the homeless, provide development funds for affordable homeownership projects using a self-help building method, provide downpayment/closing cost assistance and gap loans through various county homebuyer loan programs, and provide homebuyer education and counseling sessions. DHS-BESSD and its partners will strengthen communities through its use of annual ESG and HOPWA funds. ESG funds will be used for operations funding for emergency shelters, and for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities. HOPWA funds will be used to provide housing information and rent/deposit assistance service and support services, and to fund a portion of the market rental unit costs for homeless and homeless-at-risk persons with HIV/AIDS.

3. Evaluation of past performance

Information Forthcoming.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

HHFDC, DHS-BESSD, and the county housing agencies coordinated the development and implementation of the Consolidated Plan, utilizing the following studies to aid in the development of the Housing and Special Needs Housing and Homelessness sections of the Consolidated Plan: the 2014 Homeless Point-In-Time Count Report, which determines the number and living conditions of the homeless population to provide a current assessment of needs and services; the 2011 Hawaii Housing

Planning Study, which assesses major conditions and trends in the housing market to support housing planning and housing policy development; and the 2010 Fair Housing Analysis of Impediments (AI), which identifies existing barriers or impediments to fair housing to provide for the implementation of activities aimed at overcoming the impediments. HHFDC and the counties are working to update their respective AIs to assess progress made and identify continued barriers and impediments to fair housing. They are also partnering with DHS-BESSD, HPHA, and DHHL for an AI focusing on issues affecting persons with disabilities, expected to be completed in 2015.

In developing the Consolidated Plan, a series of public hearings were held in each of the counties to solicit input on housing needs and priorities for the Plan. Public hearing notices were published in regional newspapers and in the Honolulu Star-Advertiser (a newspaper of general circulation) in September and October, 2014. Public hearings were held in October and November, 2014 in Wailuku, County of Maui, Kailua-Kona and Hilo, County of Hawaii, Lihue, County of Kauai, and Honolulu, City and County of Honolulu. Each of the counties also held public hearings, first to gather input on the needs and priorities of the Plan, and subsequently to accept public comment on their respective draft Consolidated Plans.

In April 2015, HHFDC published public notices to solicit written comments on the draft Consolidated Plan and PY2015 Action Plan through May 4, 2015. The public notice and copies of the draft Plan and Annual Action Plan are available for review at regional libraries throughout the state, the county housing offices, the offices of DHS-BESSD and HHFDC, and on the HHFDC's website at www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc.

5. Summary of public comments

Public comments across all counties evidenced the need for more affordable housing, both rental and homeownership. Families with incomes $\leq 30\%$ to $\leq 80\%$ AMI have the greatest need for affordable housing. All counties reported an unmet need for affordable rentals for seniors and families.

A commenter noted that the 201H process administered by HHFDC works well for the development of affordable housing, but Hawaii is in a housing crisis, and more affordable housing is needed. The commenter added that workforce housing and affordable housing is needed statewide, but especially in Honolulu. The commenter noted that Hawaii's entitlement process and the length of time permitting takes is cost prohibitive, developers have difficulty making projects pencil due to state and county requirements on developers to produce affordable units, counties must support affordable housing development, and the public should be educated further on affordable housing, which would lead to more public support of affordable housing development.

In the county of Kauai, a commenter noted that more rental housing units are needed, along with landlords who accept HUD subsidies. The commenter noted that landlords do not want to deal with HUD, since changes to Fair Market Rents make it difficult for landlords to deal with their tenants; for this reason, households with HUD Section 8 have difficulty finding units or landlords who will rent to them.

Another commenter stated that there has been an increase in Compact of Free Association (COFA) migrants seeking housing and health care services. Many are homeless and in shelters; additional support is needed for shelter operations. The commenter stated that the movement toward Housing First has resulted in less funding for emergency shelters, leading to a cutback on staff and services. The commenter added that emergency shelters continue to serve a large population, and funds are needed to support shelter operations.

Comments were also received that more transitional housing for victims of domestic violence is needed.

Testimony was received in all counties that persons with intellectual and development disabilities are in need of affordable housing and subsidies that will allow them to live independently with support services. The state Department of Health is working on a survey to determine the number of individuals in this group that need housing.

Housing staff from the County of Maui noted that HHFDC's annual rotation of HOME funds between the three neighbor island counties is working well for them, as it provides time to plan for projects between funding rounds, and allows staff to work with developers to produce good projects, and gather sufficient funding for those projects.

Public comments were received from HOME recipients in the neighbor island counties, objecting to HHFDC's award of unused HOME CHDO funds to a project in the City and County of Honolulu, and recommending that future unused funds be directed to projects in neighbor island counties. Suggestions were to have HHFDC prioritize HOME re-allocations to neighbor island projects before considering projects in the City and County of Honolulu.

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

In response to comments received on re-distributing unused HOME funds exclusively to neighbor island projects, HHFDC informed commenters that HHFDC's Consolidated Plan is a statewide plan with focus on the neighbor islands, but includes Honolulu. Although the City & County of Honolulu receives its own allocation of HOME funds, HHFDC further informed commenters that HHFDC must anticipate and plan for years in which no HOME or CHDO activities in the neighbor island counties are available; in these years, investment of the HOME funds in an eligible HHFDC project located throughout the state may prevent the HOME funds from lapsing, and produce additional affordable housing units. HHFDC must keep open the option of re-distributing unused HOME funds to Honolulu projects.

One public commenter suggested that HHFDC issue a Request for Proposals (RFP) for unused, returned or recaptured HOME funds. HHFDC responded that the issuance of RFPs are currently allowed under HHFDC's priorities where time permits, but HHFDC must have flexibility in instances when unused HOME funds must be quickly re-allocated to meet HUD program deadlines. In these instances, an RFP process would not be practical or useful.

7. Summary

There is an unmet need across the State for affordable rental housing for families and seniors, and affordable for-sale housing. HHFDC will work to ensure that eligible projects in the neighbor island counties receive priority over projects in the City and County of Honolulu; HHFDC's State Recipients will continue to direct HOME funds toward the development of new affordable housing or the preservation of existing housing units.

Emergency shelters need more support for its operations. Although the Housing First model is being implemented, emergency shelters continue to support the homeless community, and need operations funding to continue providing for the homeless.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.300(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
Lead Agency	HAWAII	
HOPWA Administrator		Department of Human Services
HOME Administrator	HAWAII	
ESG Administrator		Department of Human Services

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC) (under the State's Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism) is the lead agency overseeing the development of the Consolidated Plan on behalf of the State of Hawaii. HHFDC is also responsible for the administration of the HOME Program for the state. HHFDC rotates its annual allocation of HOME funds between the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui. The Homeless Programs Office of the State's Department of Human Services - Benefits, Employment and Support Services Division (DHS-BESSD), administers the ESG and HOPWA programs for the state. The HHFDC, DHS-BESSD, and the county housing agencies take the lead in implementing the state Consolidated Plan.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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PR-10 Consultation - 91.110, 91.300(b); 91.315(l)

1. Introduction

Private industry, including for-profit developers and financial institutions, will play a major role in expanding affordable housing opportunities for Hawaii's low- and moderate-income households. Nonprofit organizations, such as nonprofit developers and service providers, have developed a niche in the provision of affordable rental housing, self-help housing, and housing for special need groups. Private foundations will be a source of grants and other resources. Faith-based groups will provide grants, manpower, support services and other resources, primarily for the most vulnerable populations such as the homeless and persons with special housing needs.

Governmental agencies involved with the "bricks and mortar" of housing and related infrastructure, including the HHFDC, Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, county housing agencies, HUD and USDA-Rural Development, will facilitate the development of affordable housing by providing financing tools and other resources. Governmental agencies involved with the provision of human services and health, including the Departments of Health and Human Services, will provide resources either directly to clients or through nonprofit health and service providers to support low- and moderate-income households.

The State of Hawaii's Homeless Programs Office (HPO) has continued to work in conjunction with the Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness (and staff) to implement the State's Plan to End Homelessness. This plan mirrors the Federal Opening Doors plan in its major objectives, among which is a re-tooling of the Crisis Response System. While the response to homelessness in Hawaii has been on-going for many years, a lack of coordination at a macro level has been addressed by the hiring of the Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness and by the creation of the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness by state statute. Convening of the HICH has helped to address the many service systems (such as mental health, housing, health, employment, and criminal justice sectors) working in their own silos and has sought to connect services through more meaningful, and effective partnerships.

Provide a concise summary of the state'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 HHFDC, DHS-BESSD and the county housing agencies formed a core working group to coordinate the development and implementation of the Consolidated Plan. The core group utilized the 2014 Homeless Point-In-Time Count Report, the 2011 Hawaii Housing Planning Study, and the 2010 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice to aid in the development of the Housing and Special Needs Housing and Homelessness sections of the Consolidated Plan.

The State's HHFDC oversees the affordable housing finance and development in Hawaii, for sale or rent to qualified residents. The State's DHS-BESSD administers federal and state programs which provide housing and services for the homeless and other persons with special housing needs. Together, the HHFDC and DHS-BESSD have established an extensive network of public and private organizations involved with the provision of housing or supportive services.

The Consolidated Plan development process solicited input from a broad range of stakeholders. Pursuant to 24 CFR §91-110, the HHFDC consulted with its network of organizations including HUD, DHS-BESSD, and county housing agencies; state health and human services departments; and nonprofit entities involved with financing, developing and managing housing, and providing supportive services. DHS-BESSD and the county housing agencies augmented the state's network by outreaching to stakeholders at the local level (e.g., nonprofit housing advocacy groups, shelter and service providers, local government agencies). The Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui conducted surveys of its residents to measure housing needs, as well as the elderly need for supportive services such as personal care, transportation, meals and chore services.

The Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness includes 25 members (Attachment 1).

The Council's plan to end homelessness is divided into four sections, and each of these sections has a corresponding working group that has been formed to accomplish the work within that section of the plan to: 1) Retool the Homeless Crisis Response System; 2) Increase access to stable and affordable housing; 3) increase economic stability and self-sufficiency; and 4) improve health and stability.

The Council's plan is modeled after the national plan "Opening Doors" created by the US Interagency Council on Homelessness. The HICH's plan contains a number of objectives and action steps currently being implemented.

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 State of Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS), Homeless Programs Office (HPO) contractually requires all homeless provider agencies funded by State and/or Federal resources to participate in their respective county's Continuum of Care (CoC) for collaboration and input into the community planning efforts. The contracted agencies include those providing outreach, emergency/transitional shelters, permanent supportive housing, rapid re-housing, homeless prevention, housing first, and/or support services programs. Participants of these programs include chronically homeless and at-risk individuals and families; veterans; severely mentally ill; chronic substance abusers; persons with HIV/AIDS; victims of domestic violence; and unaccompanied youth.

Bridging the Gap (BTG) is the union of all three rural county chapters which comprise the Hawaii balance-of-state continuum of care representing the counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. BTG is a geographically-based group of relevant stakeholder representatives that carries out the planning responsibilities of the CoC programs. Community Alliance Partners (Hawaii County), Kauai Community Alliance, and the Maui Homeless Alliance are the neighbor island chapters which strive to end homelessness in their geographic areas. Additionally, neighbor islanders are well-represented on the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness, and have adopted its strategic plan as its standard.

The State convenes the Statewide Continuum of Care every other month, which includes the chairperson of each local chapter and a respective county government representative. The statewide planning body collaborates on resources, priorities and strategic planning. They have also taken on an expanded role of advising the State on funding priorities and legislative initiatives.

The general membership of the three local chapters collectively convene at least twice annually for general membership meetings. Due to the non-contiguous nature of each island, the meetings are conducted via electronic means (webinar, video teleconference, teleconference, or other generally available technologies).

In accordance with the HEARTH Act, BTG works to use multiple resources to prevent homelessness or quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families while minimizing trauma and dislocation. BTG mandates collaboration among providers, promotes access to homeless assistance programs, encourages effective utilization of mainstream programs especially for special populations, and strives to optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness or are at risk of homelessness.

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

Bridging the Gap, in collaboration with DHS/HPO, the ESG program administrator, initially opted to divide the ESG award in near equal amounts between the shelter operations and homelessness prevention/rapid re-housing (HPRP) components. However, BTG elected to allocate the most recent ESG grant by apportioning forty percent (40%) to emergency shelter operations and sixty percent (60%) to homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities. This allocation formula reflects BTG's greater emphasis on rapid re-housing and helping people to quickly regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis and homelessness. Homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities include financial assistance for rents, security deposit and utilities, and housing relocation and stabilization services. BTG elected to allocate HPRP funds to one agency each in Maui, Kauai and Hawaii counties. ESG funds for each component are distributed based on population ratios: Hawaii (50%); Maui (34%); and Kauai (16%).

In recent years, neighbor island representatives have become much more engaged in planning, advocacy, and data committee activities in conjunction with Partners in Care (PIC), the Oahu Continuum of Care. Currently, BTG and PIC are collaborating to purchase and implement a new HMIS solution to comply with HUD's data standards. Additionally, the BTG has adopted a formal HMIS Security and Privacy Plan, and a Policies and Procedures Manual which include security policies that detail how data is secured in the HMIS; data sharing policies that detail with whom data is shared and for what purposes; and access to and use of the HMIS. A formal data quality plan has also been adopted to define what constitutes a record for each program type; and determines timeliness, completeness and accuracy standards.

Moreover, data-driven performance standards are being updated and refined. These enhancements will allow the CoCs to utilize outcome measures to determine funding levels for applicants. HPO is in the process of developing a means to transform State funding determinations to more closely reflect performance standards and performance based funding as HUD. While these systemic changes will take time to fully implement, the mechanisms to achieve and maintain progress have been executed.

To further promote collaboration among the CoC bodies, a portion of each Bridging the Gap meeting is set aside for the PIC chair and the City and County of Honolulu representative to share information. This

allows for discourse on legislative, advocacy, policy and data issues being addressed on Oahu, and vice versa. Additionally, many more neighbor island participants have requested placement on the PIC mailing list so that they can keep their agencies and their counties up-to-date, especially on state government issues during the legislative session. These efforts are building toward a greater sense of community across the state for homeless service providers, and thus, a more cohesive approach to our statewide infrastructure.

BTG has also benefitted greatly from recent HUD technical assistance with HMIS, performance measures, evaluation criteria, CoC operations, and guidance in creating policies and procedures.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

N/A

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care		

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination among the State and any units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.315(l))

Under HUD’s HOME Program, HHFDC is the PJ that receives annual HOME funding for the State of Hawaii. HHFDC rotates the HOME allocation annually to each of the three neighbor island counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. The City & County of Honolulu receives its own allocation of HOME funds. The County of Hawaii will receive the PY2015 HOME allocation; the County of Kauai will receive the PY2016 allocation; and the County of Maui will receive the PY2017 allocation. DHS-BESSD works with and through their CoC to obtain proposals from service providers for their ESG and HOPWA programs.

HHFDC and DHS-BESSD work collaboratively with the neighbor island counties and CoCs in administering the HOME, ESG and HOPWA programs, starting each program year with joint public meetings and public hearings to provide information to the public and gather public input on the federal CPD programs. Once funds are allocated, HHFDC’s HOME program staff works directly with staff from the neighbor island housing agencies to ensure program funds are used effectively and efficiently. DHS-BESSD staff works directly with its CoCs and services providers to ensure appropriate services are provided to its clients.

HICH’s accomplishments to date have been achieved through the efforts of numerous stakeholders, including the various units of government. Bridging the Gap recognizes that the Consolidated Plan goals are interconnected with those of the HICH's, and have adopted its strategic plan to end homelessness and focuses on retooling the homeless crisis response system. It has adopted the "housing first" philosophy, pioneered the use of a common assessment tool known as the Vulnerability Index & Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT), created a common assessment and housing placement process for veterans and chronically homeless who are medically vulnerable, collected, analyzed, and shared data to understand the housing and service needs of homeless individuals; created a mechanism and platform for services providers to share data and resources; developed relationships with senior officials at HUD, VA, USICH, and SAMHSA and leverage resources to bring national experts and best-practices to Hawaii; supported the Department of Health in its application for and award of a "housing first" grant from SAMHSA; established relationships with the DoH's Alcohol & Drug Abuse Division and Adult Mental Health Division to participate in a coordinated assessment and housing placement efforts; establish a Memorandum of Understanding between Hawaii Pacific Health and the

HICH for enhanced housing placement efforts with respect to chronically homeless and medically vulnerable individuals who frequent their emergency rooms and hospitals and who experience less than ideal health outcomes due to their unstable and unhealthy living situation; established partnerships between the City & County of Honolulu and the State of Hawaii to address homelessness; encouraged innovative approaches to build less expensive housing through collaborations with HHFDC and the University of Hawaii's School of Architecture, and the Honolulu Community College; and heightened awareness of the interconnectedness of the causes of homelessness and national best practices to address homelessness.

Narrative (optional):

The *Homeless Service Utilization Report: Hawai'i 2014 of the University Of Hawaii Center on Family* characterized the HICH's accomplishments over the last year as a "major paradigm shift, one that has the potential to radically restructure the homeless service system. . ." (see below):

"This was a milestone year for the state of Hawai'i's homeless services network. Collaborative efforts across governmental agencies and service providers have secured new resources for enhancing the state's capacity to end homelessness. There was a synergy around making system-level changes to improve the coordination of care and to adopt a "housing-first" philosophy in programming. The housing-first approach emphasizes providing support for stable housing as an important first (rather than last) step in a transition to independently sustained permanent housing. Several evidence-based strategies- such as the Vulnerability Index and Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT), the Rapid Rehousing Program, and the Pathways Housing First Model- are being piloted on a small scale while planning for system-wide implementation is underway.

Hale 'O Malama, the "House of Care" initiative, is the catalyst of these changes. In October 2013, Hawai'i embarked on this venture as part of the 25 Cities Initiative sponsored by the U.S. Departments of Veteran Affairs (VA) and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness. The federal initiative provides technical assistance to cities, aiming to end homelessness for veterans and chronically homeless individuals through a housing-first approach. Key local collaborators include the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness, the State's Homeless Programs Office, the City's Office of Housing, and O'ahu's Partners In Care-the organizations defined by HUD as Continuum of Care organizations for homelessness.

In recognition of the fact that efforts to implement system-level changes should employ a data-driven and evidence-based approach, Hale 'O Malama has identified the critical need to build a coordinated assessment and housing placement system for Hawai'i where all potential homeless service users will be assessed by a common tool and matched with appropriate services based on the results. . . .

In the past few months, additional funding has become available through State Legislature appropriation, and a federal grant was awarded to the State Department of Health to help accelerate the adoption of a housing-first approach to end chronic homelessness in Hawai'i. The Pathways Housing First model, an evidence-based housing-first program, is now being piloted to provide supportive services to chronically homeless individuals with substance abuse issues and/or mental health disorders. Additional resources have recently been committed by the City Council for the Housing First initiative. Private foundations and business communities have contributed substantial resources for capacity-building and direct services to help in ending homelessness for everyone in Hawai'i.

The collaboration and policy changes that are currently underway represent a major paradigm shift, one that has the potential to radically restructure the homeless service system in the state of Hawai'i. However, a systemic change of this magnitude will take time and should be guided by a detailed understanding of the problem. Homelessness is an extremely complicated issue, and high quality data are necessary and useful to evaluating the impact of these systemic changes. While these impacts have not yet taken full effect, the data presented in this report will represent a baseline to which future change can be compared..."

PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.115, 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

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)

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Statewide, approximately 64,000 housing units are needed to meet overall housing demand by the year 2020.* This estimate of housing need includes the existing backlog plus anticipated demand for housing, based on the formulation of new households in the state of Hawaii. Nearly 70% of these units are needed for those earning less than 120 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI). Approximately 27,200 affordable rental units are needed for families and households earning ≤ 80 percent AMI, and 16,500 affordable homeownership units are needed for families and households earning 80 percent to 140 percent AMI. Approximately 20,400 market units are needed for those earning more than 140 percent AMI.

*Source: Ricky Cassiday, Rental Housing Study, 2014.

Additional Information Forthcoming.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.305 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	1,211,537	1,346,554	11%
Households	403,572	445,513	10%
Median Income	\$49,820.00	\$67,116.00	35%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	59,400	51,995	83,300	54,850	195,970
Small Family Households *	16,530	17,890	34,125	23,635	102,605
Large Family Households *	4,695	5,605	10,680	8,165	27,755
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	10,970	10,090	16,625	11,280	45,730
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	10,725	10,195	12,675	7,235	21,730
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	10,415	9,935	15,935	10,835	20,960
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	2,720	1,160	1,315	595	5,790	765	415	830	275	2,285
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	1,840	1,720	1,905	1,240	6,705	365	280	970	620	2,235
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	2,385	2,325	3,460	1,830	10,000	545	940	2,455	2,435	6,375
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	20,280	12,460	5,650	930	39,320	9,040	7,310	9,660	4,750	30,760
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	4,105	7,980	15,170	5,925	33,180	2,455	2,820	8,965	8,540	22,780
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	3,820	0	0	0	3,820	1,820	0	0	0	1,820

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	27,220	17,670	12,330	4,595	61,815	10,720	8,945	13,920	8,075	41,660
Having none of four housing problems	10,310	13,450	28,750	17,400	69,910	5,510	11,935	28,300	24,775	70,520
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	3,820	0	0	0	3,820	1,820	0	0	0	1,820

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	10,015	10,545	11,230	31,790	3,250	3,540	8,825	15,615
Large Related	2,970	2,585	2,170	7,725	780	1,380	3,315	5,475
Elderly	7,225	3,990	2,510	13,725	5,695	4,450	4,770	14,915
Other	9,330	7,100	6,960	23,390	2,895	1,825	3,785	8,505
Total need by income	29,540	24,220	22,870	76,630	12,620	11,195	20,695	44,510

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	8,515	6,230	3,390	18,135	2,760	2,805	4,730	10,295
Large Related	2,275	1,475	355	4,105	665	1,005	1,550	3,220
Elderly	5,005	1,915	595	7,515	3,885	2,745	2,450	9,080
Other	8,310	4,095	1,605	14,010	2,510	1,435	1,790	5,735
Total need by income	24,105	13,715	5,945	43,765	9,820	7,990	10,520	28,330

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	3,585	3,530	4,175	2,325	13,615	705	890	2,195	1,590	5,380
Multiple, unrelated family households	570	510	1,020	675	2,775	260	385	1,375	1,465	3,485
Other, non-family households	650	190	365	135	1,340	0	35	40	19	94
Total need by income	4,805	4,230	5,560	3,135	17,730	965	1,310	3,610	3,074	8,959

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

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

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.

What are the most common housing problems?

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

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

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:

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

Discussion

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.305 (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

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	38,068	8,849	5,051
White	10,964	2,179	2,042
Black / African American	770	75	130
Asian	12,899	4,513	1,873
American Indian, Alaska Native	178	4	19
Pacific Islander	4,494	632	257
Hispanic	3,333	525	316

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	31,444	13,307	0

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
White	9,674	3,011	0
Black / African American	1,206	179	0
Asian	10,389	6,824	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	149	33	0
Pacific Islander	2,795	1,042	0
Hispanic	2,639	700	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	46,222	30,970	0
White	14,936	7,194	0
Black / African American	2,389	638	0
Asian	13,820	14,528	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	98	8	0
Pacific Islander	3,839	2,845	0
Hispanic	4,662	1,611	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	25,145	24,301	0
White	7,729	6,443	0
Black / African American	1,195	343	0
Asian	8,633	11,282	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	110	38	0
Pacific Islander	1,431	1,724	0
Hispanic	2,139	1,506	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.305(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

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	32,274	14,625	5,051
White	9,715	3,383	2,042
Black / African American	650	190	130
Asian	10,054	7,361	1,873
American Indian, Alaska Native	168	14	19
Pacific Islander	3,925	1,189	257
Hispanic	2,935	921	316

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	22,228	22,498	0
White	7,480	5,229	0

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
Black / African American	1,008	372	0
Asian	6,444	10,736	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	145	37	0
Pacific Islander	2,121	1,694	0
Hispanic	1,943	1,394	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	25,882	51,318	0
White	8,031	14,082	0
Black / African American	1,599	1,418	0
Asian	7,358	20,995	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	24	82	0
Pacific Islander	2,532	4,131	0
Hispanic	2,499	3,816	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	11,455	37,956	0
White	2,782	11,388	0
Black / African American	244	1,302	0
Asian	4,513	15,390	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	60	88	0
Pacific Islander	905	2,232	0
Hispanic	772	2,858	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

Information Forthcoming.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.305 (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

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	263,090	92,077	77,143	5,426
White	77,669	31,208	28,188	2,112
Black / African American	4,603	3,932	3,378	145
Asian	114,246	32,001	23,086	2,076
American Indian, Alaska Native	430	277	337	19
Pacific Islander	18,803	5,533	5,915	301
Hispanic	14,391	7,375	6,258	324

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion

Information Forthcoming.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.305 (b)(2)

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

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

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

Information Forthcomng.

NA-35 Public Housing – (Optional)

Introduction

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	0	4,416	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 22 - 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	
# Homeless at admission	0	0	1,240	0	0	0	0		0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	1,556	0	0	0	0		0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	904	0	0	0	0		0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	4,416	0	0	0	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 HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – 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	0	667	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	1,937	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	1,685	0	0	0	0	0	0
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 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	332	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	4,084	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – 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:

What are the number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and section 8 tenant-based rental assistance? Based on the information above, and any other information available to the jurisdiction, what are the most immediate needs of residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders?

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

Discussion:

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.305(c)

Introduction:

The mild year-long weather, the aloha spirit, cultural/ethnic diversity, and the beautiful vistas all serve to make Hawaii a very desirable place to live. Conversely, Hawaii is affected by prohibitive local taxes, a challenging business environment, restricted amount of land for development, and is located in the middle of the Pacific Ocean with limited natural resources for sustainability. Overall, these negative factors contribute to the high cost of living in Hawaii, which has often been dubbed “the price of paradise.”

According to data on urban areas collected by the Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER) for the third quarter of 2014, Hawaii was rated as the having the highest cost of living in the nation. The state was ranked number 51 out of 50 states and the District of Columbia. The organization's Cost of Living Index measures prices for housing, groceries, utilities, transportation, healthcare, and miscellaneous goods and services. In addition, Hawaii residential rents are well above the national median. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) for 2013, the median gross rent for Hawaii was \$1,414, while for the United States in general, it was \$905.

Indicate if the homeless population is: All Rural Homeless

Rural Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	331	481	2,040	775	1,245	264
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	20	10	5	240
Persons in Households with Only Adults	1,141	253	2,694	1,024	1,643	326

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Chronically Homeless Individuals	406	46	754	287	460	545
Chronically Homeless Families	20	6	55	24	39	264
Veterans	175	33	404	154	246	326
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	20	10	5	240
Persons with HIV	11	0	54	20	33	326

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source

Comments:

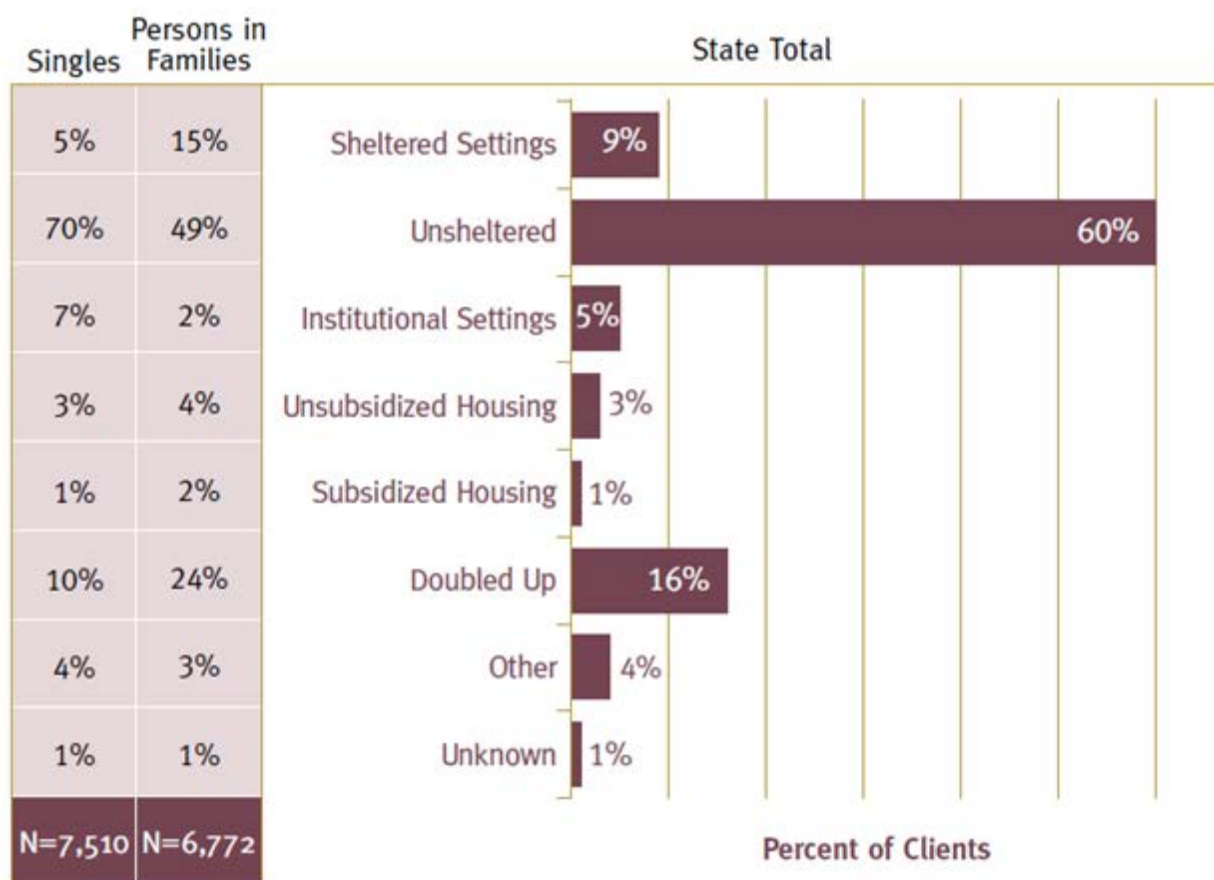
Cause of Homelessness	No. of Adults	% of Adults
Increase in rent	1,477	63%
Loss of income	516	22%
Substance Abuse Issues	342	15%
Mental Health Issues	244	10%
Evicted	233	10%

Table 27 - Table 1: Highest Reported Causes of Homelessness (N= 2,335)

Prior Living Situations Narrative

Figure 2: The majority of clients, 9,915 or 69%, were literally homeless prior to enrolling in their respective homeless programs. This included 9% (1,329) who came from shelters and 60% (8,586) who lived in places not meant for human habitation. The remaining 31% of clients were at imminent risk of homelessness or were considered homeless under other federal statutes. The most common prior living situation of this group was “doubled up” with family or friends, which represented 16% (2,349) of all clients, followed by other less common points of entry: institutional settings such as hospitals and prisons (5% or 679 clients), unsubsidized housing (3% or 474), subsidized housing (1% or 169), other living situations (4% or 505), and unknown (1% or 191). (This chart does not breakout counts by county.)

Figure 2. Living Situations Prior to Participation in Homeless Program, FY 2014

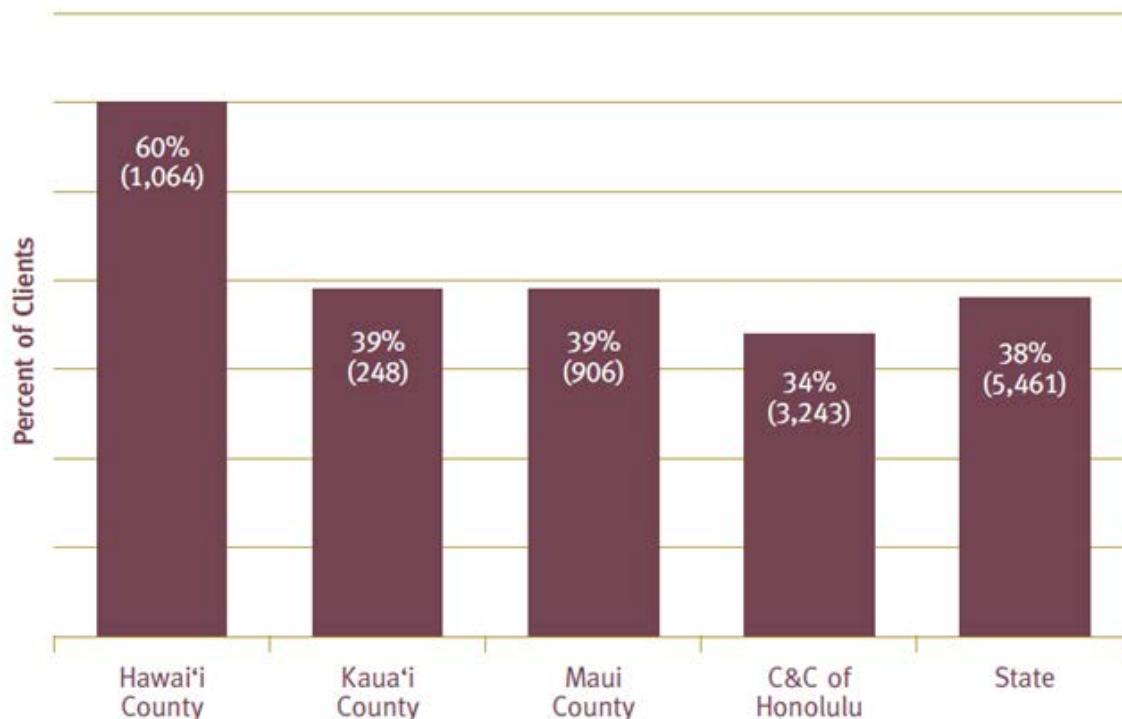


Prior Living Situations Table

New Homeless Narrative

Figure 5: Statewide and for most of the counties, new clients comprised a little under 40% of the total homeless client population in the 2014 fiscal year. In Hawai'i County, new clients represented the majority (60%) of the homeless clients served, a similar proportion as last year (FY 2013). However, this county also saw a 53% increase in the total number of new homeless clients since last year. In contrast, the new client population dropped by 5% statewide and 11–33% for each of the other counties as compared to the 2013 fiscal year.

Figure 5. New Homeless Service Clients, FY 2014



Note: New clients are defined as individuals 1) who completed the intake process with the Outreach, Shelter, or Rapid Rehousing Programs in FY 2014 and 2) for whom no previous intake records could be found in the HMIS since July of 2006.

New Homeless Table

Average Length of Stay Narrative

Table 4: The average lengths of stay for single persons in emergency shelters and both single persons and families in transitional shelters have shown modest decreases for the last three fiscal years (FY 2012–2014). Conversely, families in emergency shelters have stayed 20 days longer on average over the same time period. The average lengths of stay for both families and singles in all shelter types were about 1.6–4.3 times longer in the City and County of Honolulu compared to other counties.

Table 4. Average Length of Stay, FY 2012–2014

	Emergency, Singles	Emergency, Persons in Families	Transitional, Singles	Transitional, Persons in Families
FY 2012	113	113	238	347
FY 2013	117	116	221	345
FY 2014	100	133	216	331
C&C of Honolulu	136	193	239	365
Other Counties	52	45	152	219

Note: Data for FY 2012–2013 have been revised.

continued on page 10

Average Length of Stay Table

Rates of Exit Narrative

Statewide, 6,414 or 45% of clients exited the homeless service system during the 2014 fiscal year. Of the clients who exited, 41% left for permanent housing. These data must be seen as provisional numbers because exit reporting from the Outreach Program tends to have a long time lag due to the highly transient nature of the unsheltered population.

In FY 2014, the rates of exit from shelter programs to permanent housing dropped slightly from the previous year (Table 5). The highest rates of exit to permanent housing were seen in the Rapid Rehousing Program, followed by the Transitional Shelter Program. Lower rates were seen in the Emergency Shelter Program and the Outreach Program. Other exit destinations are presented in Table 6.

Table 5. Rates of Exit to Permanent Housing by Program and Household Types, FY 2012–2014

	Emergency, Singles	Emergency, Persons in Families	Transitional, Singles	Transitional, Persons in Families
FY 2012	17%	26%	48%	70%
FY 2013	19%	34%	49%	72%
FY 2014	18%	31%	47%	68%

Note: Data for FY 2012–2013 have been revised.

Rates of Exit Table 5

Table 6. Exit Destination by Program and Household Types, FY 2014

Exit Destination	Emergency, Singles	Emergency, Persons in Families	Transitional, Singles	Transitional, Persons in Families	Outreach, Singles	Outreach, Persons in Families	Rapid Rehousing, Singles	Rapid Rehousing, Persons in Families
Permanent Housing	18%	31%	47%	68%	16%	28%	67%	82%
Homeless	43%	42%	9%	3%	24%	34%	17%	11%
Other	13%	8%	17%	13%	8%	8%	9%	3%
Unknown	26%	19%	27%	16%	52%	30%	6%	4%
Total Number of Clients Who Exited	1,882	1,673	824	1,624	2,035	1,028	127	219
Percent of Clients Who Exited	79%	71%	57%	46%	37%	46%	44%	41%
Total Number of Clients Served	2,384	2,342	1,437	3,551	5,519	2,237	288	538

Note: Data represent an unduplicated count of clients within each program and household type category. Clients who participated in multiple types of programs and/or enrolled as a single person and as an accompanied person at different times were counted in multiple categories accordingly.

Exit Destination Table 6

Rural County Homeless Narrative

Exhibit 1 summarizes the rural county homeless composition. The total number of homeless for 2014 was estimated to be 2,206, which rose 24% from the prior year. Sheltered homeless represented 33% of the total, while unsheltered comprised 67%. In the table below, 34% of the sheltered were individuals, while the remaining 66% were persons in families. 78% of the unsheltered were individuals while 22% were persons in families, showing a larger proportion of homeless family individuals for the rural counties. The exhibit also shows a dramatic increase in the number of unsheltered individuals and persons in families. Whether the increase is attributable to better execution or higher actual numbers of homeless is unclear and cannot be determined without further analysis of HMIS data, which is beyond the scope of this report.

Exhibit 1 – 2013 & 2014 Rural Counties Homeless Composition				
	2013 Homeless	2013 % of Total	2014 Homeless	2014 % of Total
Total People				
Sheltered	654	36.8%	734	33.27%
Unsheltered	1,125	63.2%	1,472	66.73%
Total	1,779	100.0%	2,206	100.00%
Individuals				
Sheltered	241	20.8%	253	18.15%
Unsheltered	918	79.2%	1,141	81.85%
Total	1,159	100.0%	1,394	100.00%
People in Families				
Sheltered	413	66.6%	481	59.24%
Unsheltered	207	33.4%	331	40.76%
Total	620	100.0%	812	100.00%
Total Family Households				
Sheltered	118	70.2%	137	64.62%
Unsheltered	50	29.8%	75	35.38%
Total	168	100.0%	212	100.00%

Rural County Homeless Exhibit

Housing Status/Household Type Narrative

Exhibits 2-4 illustrate the change in homelessness over the last six years using the same methodology for each of the four counties on which the count was executed. The tables detail the total number of homeless by sheltered status and household type in each of the rural counties. The last column calculates the percentage change in each row over the last two years.

All three of the rural counties saw increases in the number of sheltered homeless relative to 2013. Unsheltered homeless also increased across each of the three islands presented in the exhibits above. Again, it is difficult to ascertain whether the increase was due to improved execution or new homeless, however, anecdotal evidence from personnel points to better canvassing efforts and improved training and execution within particular regions.

Exhibit 2– Maui Homeless by Housing Status and Household Type, 2009 - 2014							
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change '13 to '14
Sheltered Status							
Sheltered	422	392	394	420	421	445	5.70%
Unsheltered	581	399	658	454	455	514	12.97%
Household Type							
Individuals	580	473	640	524	555	607	9.37%
People in families	423	318	412	350	321	352	9.66%
Total	1,003	791	1,052	874	876	959	9.47%

Exhibit 3 – Kauai Homeless by Housing Status and Household Type, 2009 - 2014							
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change '13 to '14
Sheltered Status							
Sheltered	80	60	97	101	73	78	6.85%
Unsheltered	125	213	239	301	273	300	9.89%
Household Type							
Individuals	121	166	191	229	220	260	18.18%
People in families	84	107	145	173	126	118	-6.35%
Total	205	273	336	402	346	378	9.25%

Exhibit 4–Hawaii Homeless by Housing Status and Household Type, 2009 - 2014							
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change '13 to '14
Sheltered Status							
Sheltered	321	286	229	170	160	211	31.88%
Unsheltered	615	313	337	447	397	658	65.74%
Household Type							
Individuals	428	296	345	368	384	527	37.24%
People in families	508	303	221	249	173	342	97.69%
Total	936	599	566	617	557	869	56.01%

Housing Status/Household Type Exhibits

Sheltered Household Characteristics Narrative

Exhibit 5 summarizes the sheltered homeless over the last six years for Oahu and each of the rural counties. The statewide sheltered figure increased slightly when compared to 2013, with the increase largely attributable to the rural counties. Hawaii County had the largest percentage increase over the last year. The total number of households with children decreased by 23 families; however the number of persons in those families increased slightly. It is also important to point out improved shelter utilization among the rural counties when compared to the prior year.

Exhibit 5– Sheltered Household Characteristics by County						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Oahu						
Households with Children	447	527	514	534	568	526
Persons in Families	1,673	2,041	2,058	2,170	2,190	2,168
Individuals	772	756	854	865	901	911
TOTAL	2,445	2,797	2,912	3,035	3,091	3,079
Maui						
Households with Children	98	80	77	88	77	87
Persons in Families	306	283	267	289	271	301
Individuals	116	109	127	131	150	144
TOTAL	422	392	394	420	421	445
Kauai						
Households with Children	20	13	22	24	14	15
Persons in Families	67	44	78	84	48	58
Individuals	13	16	19	17	25	20
TOTAL	80	60	97	101	73	78
Hawaii						
Households with Children	56	55	37	35	27	35
Persons in Families	213	223	152	108	94	122
Individuals	108	63	77	62	66	89
TOTAL	321	286	229	170	160	211
Statewide						
Households with Children	621	675	650	681	686	663
Persons in Families	2,259	2,591	2,555	2,651	2,603	2,649
Individuals	1,009	944	1,077	1,075	1,142	1,164
TOTAL	3,268	3,535	3,632	3,726	3,745	3,813

Sheltered Household Characteristics Exhibit

Unsheltered Homeless Narrative

The total number of unsheltered homeless was based on persons encountered during the seven-day count stating that they were unsheltered on the night of January 22, 2014. People included in the count were surveyed and usually provided unique identifying information that could be used to unduplicate survey records and perform other detailed analysis with unsheltered HMIS data. Persons congregating in places known to have homeless persons but who indicated that they were sheltered on the night of the count were not included in the count.

Unsheltered persons known to outreach workers but who were not present at the sites during the count were not included in the total unsheltered number. Outreach workers were also aware of persons residing in specific locations in mountains, caves, and bushes but determined, based on experience, that

it was unsafe to reach persons in these areas. Since these persons could not be surveyed, they were not included in the count.

The PIT estimates for each of the rural counties are shown in Exhibits 6 a-c. The estimated total of unsheltered homeless in the counties of Maui, Kauai and Hawaii was 1,472. Throughout these counties there were increases in the total number of unsheltered homeless, with a dramatic 65% increase on the island of Hawaii.

Exhibit 6a - Maui Unsheltered Homeless Changes					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change '13-'14
Households with Children	43	18	15	13	-13.3%
Adults in Families	88	30	25	23	-8.0%
Children in Families	57	31	25	28	12.0%
People in Families	145	61	50	51	2.0%
Individuals	513	393	405	463	14.3%
TOTAL	658	454	455	514	13.0%
Exhibit 6 b - Kauai Unsheltered Homeless Changes					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change '13-'14
Households with Children	19	24	19	17	-10.5%
Adults in Families	29	40	30	27	-10.0%
Children in Families	38	49	48	33	-31.3%
People in Families	67	89	78	60	-23.1%
Individuals	172	212	195	240	23.1%
TOTAL	239	301	273	300	9.9%
Exhibit 6c - Hawaii Unsheltered Homeless Changes					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	% Change '13-'14
Households with Children	19	28	16	45	181.3%
Adults in Families	29	52	30	83	176.7%
Children in Families	40	89	49	137	179.6%
People in Families	69	141	79	220	178.5%
Individuals	268	306	318	438	37.7%
TOTAL	337	447	397	658	65.7%

Unsheltered Homeless Exhibit

Exhibit 7a: Total Veteran Families as of CY end over a five year period by county				
	Hawaii	Kauai	Maui	Grand Total
2010	15	0	13	28
2011	18	3	11	32
2012	7	1	10	18
2013	6	1	3	10
2014	12	3	3	18
Grand Total	58	8	40	106

Homeless Veteran Exhibit 7a

Exhibit 7b: Total veteran families as of CY end by year, program type, and county				
	Hawaii	Kauai	Maui	Grand Total
2010	15	0	13	28
ES	0	0	1	1
Outreach	14	0	12	26
TH	1	0	0	1
2011	18	3	11	32
ES	0	0	0	0
Outreach	18	2	10	30
TH	0	1	1	2
2012	7	1	10	18
ES	1	0	1	2
Outreach	6	1	8	15
TH	0	0	1	1
2013	6	1	3	10
ES	0	1	0	1
Outreach	5	0	2	7
TH	1	0	1	2
2014	12	3	3	18
ES	1	0	1	2
Outreach	10	3	1	14
TH	1	0	1	2
Grand Total	58	8	40	106

Homeless Veteran Exhibit 7b

Exhibit 7c: The total number of persons in veteran families as of CY end, program type, and county				
	Hawaii	Kauai	Maui	Grand Total
2010	42	0	32	74
ES	0	0	4	4
Outreach	36	0	28	64
TH	6	0	0	6
2011	56	11	26	93
ES	0	0	0	0
Outreach	56	9	24	89
TH	0	2	2	4
2012	23	2	23	48
ES	4	0	2	6
Outreach	19	2	15	36
TH	0	0	6	6
2013	19	2	7	28
ES	0	2	0	2
Outreach	16	0	4	20
TH	3	0	3	6
2014	28	7	9	44
ES	2	0	3	5
Outreach	23	7	3	33
TH	3	0	3	6
Grand Total	168	22	97	287

Homeless Veteran Exhibit 7c

Exhibit 8 – Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Adult Individuals, Rural Counties, 2014				
	ES		TH	
	118		119	
Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	103	87.3%	104	87.4%
Hispanic/Latino	15	12.7%	15	12.6%
Unknown/Refused	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	118	100.0%	119	100.0%
Racial Groupings per 2010 HUD Data Standards				
American Indian/Alaska Native	4	3.4%	6	5.0%
Asian	6	5.1%	10	8.4%
African American	4	3.4%	9	7.6%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	34	28.8%	27	22.7%
White	70	59.3%	67	56.3%
Refused	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	118	100.0%	119	100.0%

Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Adult Individual Exhibit 8

Exhibits 9 – Demographic Characteristics of Unsheltered Homeless, Rural 2014				
	Individuals (n=1,141)		Adults in Families (n=133)	
Primary Race Identified				
American Indian	24	2.1%	5	3.8%
Asian	28	2.5%	2	1.5%
African American	32	2.8%	2	1.5%
Multiple Races	198	17.4%	27	20.3%
Native Hawaiian	198	17.4%	64	48.1%
Other Pacific Islander	30	2.6%	9	6.8%
White	618	54.2%	21	15.8%
Unknown	13	1.1%	3	2.3%
Total	1141	100.0%	133	100.0%
Ethnicity				
Yes	113	9.9%	17	12.8%
No	962	84.3%	105	78.9%
Unknown	63	5.5%	11	8.3%
Refused	3	0.3%	0	0.0%
Total	1141	100.0%	133	100.0%

Demographic Characteristics of Unsheltered Homeless Exhibit 9

For persons in rural areas who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness with the jurisdiction:

Although homelessness is a diverse and complex issue, it is not surprising that many who fall into this situation have overwhelmingly done so due to financial constraints. Rural counties sheltered programs data collected from the Homeless Management Information System and presented in the table below for the period of Jan 1, 2010 through December 31, 2012, outline the five highest reported causes of homelessness at intake for unduplicated adults (N=2,335). It should be noted that the dataset is unduplicated, however, clients can choose more than one cause of homelessness. Data appears to show a strong connection between an increase in rent and homelessness. It would be interesting to determine if subsidization of the increase in rent among households based on corresponding area median income percentage would curtail the prevalence of homelessness (Table 1).

For more information, see Prior Living Situations, New Homeless, Average Length of Stay, Rates of Exit and Exit Destination narratives and tables.

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):

On January 22, 2014, the Continuum of Care for Oahu and the rural counties, conducted the Point-In-Time Count (PIT) of homeless persons on Oahu, Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii. The sheltered count on January 22, 2014, preceded a seven-day unsheltered count of homeless persons that took place from January 23, 2014, to January 29, 2014. The seven day count was condensed to estimate the total number of unsheltered homeless based on survey responses for the night of January 22, 2014. This data was combined and unduplicated with sheltered data amassed via the HMIS and manual survey data to produce an estimate of the total number of homeless throughout Hawaii as of January 22, 2014.

For more information, see Rural County Homeless, Housing Status/Household Type, Shelter Household Characteristics, and Unsheltered Homeless narratives and exhibits.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	137	401
Black or African American	13	67
Asian	16	113
American Indian or Alaska Native	10	18
Pacific Islander	61	520
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	30	0
Not Hispanic	207	0

Data Source

Comments:

Data Sources: Point In Time (PIT) Count (2014);Homelessness Data Exchange (HDX)

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

Exhibits 7a – 7c (Homeless Veteran) present the total number of veteran families and persons by rural county that were active in either Homeless Outreach, Emergency, or Transitional programs as of the last day of the calendar year. The exhibits illustrate a decrease in the total amount of homeless veteran families from 2010 to 2014. However, between 2013 and 2014 there was an increase in the total number, largely attributable to the upturn in Hawaii County. Overall, there were very few veteran families in emergency and transitional shelters, and a relatively small amount who were unsheltered and rendered services by the State's Homeless Outreach programs.

While the State recognizes the need for more services targeting veterans and their families, there are programs which currently provide essential assistance in the rural counties in addition to those provided by the State:

The Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) Program is available in Maui, Hawaii and Kauai counties. The goal is to assist families to identify appropriate housing, move into the unit, and maintain housing stability (i.e. pay rent on time, be a good neighbor, understand their rights and responsibilities as a renter, budget and maintain or increase income), or settle past due rent debt and maintain housing stability.

This is a cost reimbursement program administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) which targets veteran families, defined as a single veteran or a family in which a veteran is the spouse or the head of household, who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Eligibility criteria:

Veteran must show a need for housing services (i.e. homeless or at risk for homelessness) Household income does not exceed 50% of area median income; and Veteran must have an honorable or other than dishonorable discharge from military service.

SSVF can provide case management, temporary financial assistance, employment support, and information and referral to the VA or other community services that will help to ensure housing stability.

According to HMIS data, rural counties served the following (based on CY14 counts – unduplicated):

SSVF Rural Homelessness Prevention:

1 Family, 4 Individuals in families

SSVF Rural Rapid Re-housing:

7 Families, 22 Individuals in families

Additionally, the rural counties utilized 92 Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers in CY14.

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

The following charts display ethnicity and racial statistics for adult individuals enumerated during 2014. Exhibit 8 (Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Adult Individuals) presents demographic data for HMIS participating adult individuals in emergency and transitional programs on the rural counties. Non-HMIS survey data are excluded from the table below as the manual survey does not break out the data into the format below. Total adult individuals in the HMIS accounted for 237 of the total sheltered homeless in the rural counties. The vast ethnic majority in all types is non-Hispanic/Latino, and in emergency and transitional types, the majority self-identify as Caucasian/White, with the next highest race being Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

Exhibit 9 (Demographic Characteristics of Unsheltered Homeless) displays rural counties' ethnic and racial characteristics of the adult unsheltered population from the 2014 count. The table is divided to reflect the difference between adult individuals and adults in families. Native Hawaiian data has been specifically broken out to give an idea of how many individuals primarily identify as Hawaiian among the unsheltered homeless.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

See Prior Living Situations, New Homeless, Average Length of Stay, Rates of Exit and Exit Destination narratives and tables.

Discussion:

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment – 91.305 (b,d)

Introduction

The rural county non-homeless residents with special needs (HIV/AIDS) are served through Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA) program administered by the State of Hawaii Department of Human Services. Maui AIDS Foundation (MAF) serves as the lead agency and project sponsor on behalf of the Neighbor Island HIV/AIDS Coalition (NIHAC).

NIHAC is a cooperative effort of the three community-based AIDS Service Organizations (ASOs) serving the islands of Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Maui and Hawaii. Established in 1998, the cooperating agencies of NIHAC are MAF, Malama Pono Health Services (MP), and the Hawaii Island HIV/AIDS Foundation (HIHAF). Out of this coalition arose the Neighbor Island Housing Program (NIHP) which provides tenant based rental assistance (TBRA); short-term rent, mortgage, utilities (STRMU); housing placement assistance services, as well as supportive services/case management at the respective island ASOs. It serves three counties in the State of Hawaii which is comprised of the five separate islands

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	909
Area incidence of AIDS	909
Rate per population	4
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	67
Rate per population (3 years of data)	5
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	307
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	307
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	19

Table 28 – HOPWA Data

Data Source Comments: Hawaii State Department of Health, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report (Cases Through 2013)

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	790
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	16
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	103

Table 29 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

HIV Infection reported through December 31, 2013	Total HIV (not AIDS)	Total AIDS
Hawaii County	150	416
Maui County (includes the islands of Maui, Lanai, Molokai and Kahoolawe)	96	346
Kauai County (includes the islands of Kauai and Niihau)	61	147

The gender affected by HIV infection reported through 2013 was predominantly male, as shown in the table below:

		Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
GENDE				
R	Male	494 (87%)	403 (91%)	174 (84%)
	Female	72 (13%)	39 (9%)	34 (16%)

HIV Infection reported in 2013	Total HIV (not AIDS)	Total AIDS
Hawaii County	16	10
Maui County (includes the islands of Maui, Lanai, Molokai and Kahoolawe)	18	9
Kauai County (includes the islands of Kauai and Niihau)	1	0

HIV/AIDS Rural County Statistic

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

HIV/AIDS:

Maui AIDS Foundation reports that across the rural counties under its sponsorship, most clients have very low incomes through Supplemental Social Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) which restrict their housing choices. Clients very often have substance abuse and mental health issues in addition to being diagnosed with HIV/AIDS, which severely impedes their ability to attain and maintain stable housing. Additionally, advancements in pharmaceuticals and medical technology have resulted in prolonged life and improved quality for persons with HIV/AIDS, so the demand for support services and housing assistance continue to increase.

Victims of Domestic Violence:

While domestic violence service agencies are not required to enter data into the HMIS, providers in the rural counties reported serving nearly 800 individuals and families during fiscal year 2013.

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

HOPWA eligible housing clients have limited incomes, either because they are solely on disability or have employment constraints due to health. The housing subsidies provided by HOPWA facilitate stable housing while allowing the participants to become more financially able to meet their daily living and healthcare needs. However, Maui, Kauai and Hawaii counties all need more decent, affordable housing, either public housing or private rentals, which are within the fair market rent (FMR) rates established by HUD. Hawaii is one of the most expensive states in which to live, especially considering the expense of housing, either to purchase or to rent. These costs are out of reach for most middle income wage earners, more so for low income persons living with HIV/AIDS. In Program Year 2014, a total of 42 program participants in Maui, Kauai and Hawaii received housing assistance through tenant based rental assistance (TBRA); short term rent/mortgage/utilities (STRMU) assistance and security deposits. Currently, 20 eligible individuals/households have unmet housing needs and are not currently served by HOPWA due to difficulties finding qualifying housing and limited availability of funds. All 20 of these clients are interested in participating in the TBRA program to assist them with rents.

Support services needs are many, including assistance with transportation, finance, food, obtaining and retaining adequate housing, and medical services. In Program Year 2014, a total of 513 (458 adults/55children) received such supportive services.

Housing and support services needs are determined by assessment, intake, on-going case management and referrals.

On the medical front, the State Department of Health HIV/AIDS annual report states that the National HIV/AIDS Strategy is being implemented in Hawaii through the "Continuum of HIV Care." This approach involves early diagnosis of all persons living with HIV, linkage with HIV medical care within 3 months, retention in care, treatment and viral suppression, resulting in better clinical outcomes for patients and reduced HIV transmission to others. Hawaii's HIV surveillance data provides increasing capacity to monitor how Hawaii is doing in the HIV care

continuum.

Domestic violence agencies related that it is a continuous struggle to identify affordable permanent housing for participants with little or no income besides welfare benefits. Combined with the high cost of housing, lack of employment providing living wages, and poor emotional/ physical health, participants find themselves unable to obtain and sustain safe and stable living environments. Some clients have actually returned to their abusers rather than become homeless. There has also been an increase in the number of victims seeking shelter from abuse, and staff have been stretched thin to get service plans and assessments done in a timely manner. All agencies which received ESG funding overwhelmingly report the lack of subsidized and/or affordable housing in Hawaii to be the major factor hindering further placements in permanent housing.

Support services, including childcare, education, physical and mental health, employment, and legal aid are very much in demand throughout all DV-focused agencies. The programs offer access to a hotline which conducts an initial phone screening to determine eligibility for services. Eligible individuals goes through an intake process which identifies the referral agency or initial contact (DV hotline or phone); reason for seeking shelter including the description of abuse/injuries; history of perpetrator and violence; substance abuse history of perpetrator and victim; medical information; child abuse history and batterer information.

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

According to the DOH HIV/AIDS surveillance report (cases through 2013), there were 4,454 cumulative HIV infection cases diagnosed and reported in the state of Hawaii, including 1,062 HIV (not AIDS) and 3,392 AIDS cases. (Known deaths: 2,007.) Of these cumulative diagnosed cases, the distribution for gender, risk factors, race/ethnicity, and age at diagnosis and county of diagnosis were as follows:

Cumulative HIV Infection Cases as of December 31, 2013 (4,454 cases)

Gender: 89% were men and 11% women. Risk Factor: 71% were exposed through male-to-male sexual contact (MSM), 8% through injection drug use (IDU), 7% through both MSM/IDU, 7% through heterosexual contact, 6% of cases were of undetermined risk, 1% through transfusion, <1% through perinatal, and <1% through hemophilia. Race/Ethnicity: 57% were Caucasians, 15% Asians, 11% Hawaiians, 7% Hispanics, 5% African-Americans, 4% multiple races, and 2% other races. Age at Diagnosis: 66% were ages 25-44, 28% ages 45 and over, 5.5% ages 13-24, and 0.5% pediatric. County: 73% were diagnosed in Honolulu County, 13% in Hawai'i County, 10% in Maui County, and 5% in Kaua'i County.

Discussion:

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.315 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Not applicable. The State's HHFDC does not receive CDBG funds.

How were these needs determined?

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

How were these needs determined?

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

How were these needs determined?

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

Housing is expensive in Hawaii, either rental or homeownership. The long-term trend for permits over the last 30 years has been downward. Land use laws, enacted to promote planned growth, has restricted or limited the supply of land available for development and implemented entitlement processes which have become increasingly time-consuming, costly, and more risky; the result is higher housing prices.

The high cost of land has caused development, when conditions are right, to be focused on the most profitable segments of the housing market, the high-end of buyer demand. In addition, there is a lack of resources devoted to the development of housing for lower and mid-level income households.

Additional information forthcoming.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.310(a)

Introduction

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	278,596	54%
1-unit, attached structure	36,021	7%
2-4 units	39,122	8%
5-19 units	59,892	12%
20 or more units	101,776	20%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	987	0%
Total	516,394	100%

Table 30 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	3,117	1%	15,011	8%
1 bedroom	15,626	6%	40,073	22%
2 bedrooms	49,659	19%	63,212	34%
3 or more bedrooms	193,085	74%	65,730	36%
Total	261,487	100%	184,026	100%

Table 31 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

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

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

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Discussion

MA-15 Cost of Housing – 91.310(a)

Introduction

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	249,300	529,500	112%
Median Contract Rent	721	1,185	64%

Table 32 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	30,266	16.5%
\$500-999	48,753	26.5%
\$1,000-1,499	47,181	25.6%
\$1,500-1,999	28,852	15.7%
\$2,000 or more	28,974	15.7%
Total	184,026	100.0%

Table 33 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	13,800	No Data
50% HAMFI	32,945	3,220
80% HAMFI	92,885	10,830
100% HAMFI	No Data	26,325
Total	139,630	40,375

Table 34 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent					
High HOME Rent					
Low HOME Rent					

Table 35 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

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

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

Discussion

Discussion Forthcoming.

MA-20 Condition of Housing – 91.310(a)

Introduction:

Definitions

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	98,102	38%	92,800	50%
With two selected Conditions	7,141	3%	11,545	6%
With three selected Conditions	429	0%	1,019	1%
With four selected Conditions	44	0%	37	0%
No selected Conditions	155,771	60%	78,625	43%
Total	261,487	101%	184,026	100%

Table 36 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	30,060	12%	20,251	11%
1980-1999	84,527	32%	50,459	27%
1950-1979	127,760	49%	95,692	52%
Before 1950	19,140	7%	17,624	10%
Total	261,487	100%	184,026	100%

Table 37 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	146,900	56%	113,316	62%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	19,875	8%	18,185	10%

Table 38 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

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

Table 39 - Vacant Units

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

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

Discussion:

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – (Optional)

Introduction:

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			5,351						
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 40 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

Describe the Restoration and Revitalization Needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

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

Discussion:

MA-30 Homeless Facilities – 91.310(b)

Introduction

The core mission of the State Homeless Programs Office (HPO) is to comprehensively address the needs of the homeless in Hawaii and to provide the opportunity for homeless persons to help themselves achieve improved living situations. State and federal funding sources enable HPO to develop, implement and provide a variety of services for homeless individuals and families.

Notes regarding the following chart: The first two rows separate the beds allocated to households with children versus those without. Although emergency and transitional housing programs are equipped to handle chronically homeless clientele, that information is not broken out on the Housing Inventory Count (HIC). The chronic population within emergency shelters is estimated to be roughly 35% of the single population. The chronic homeless beds in row three for Permanent Supportive Housing programs are a subset of the total beds, however, the vast majority are skewed towards households with only adults. Beds strictly allocated to veterans are a subset of the total beds, although again, are skewed much more heavily towards single homeless.

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	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)	168	3	371	101	0
Households with Only Adults	163	0	121	260	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	162	0
Veterans	0	0	0	93	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 41 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

Data Source Comments: 2014 Housing Inventory Count (HIC) for HI-500 CoC

State Homeless Programs Exhibit 10a

State Outreach Program

- Utilize the CoC and statewide adopted coordinated entry system to provide needed services to eligible unsheltered homeless persons to assist in the progression toward a healthier, more stable living condition with the goal of permanent housing and self-sufficiency.
- Address participants' essential survival needs, including basic medical care, food, clothing, identification, and shelter (if accepted).
- Provide counseling and referral, including assisting participants in addressing identified needs and barriers; and facilitating referrals to local, state and federal programs and private sector agencies for further services (i.e., emergency/transitional shelters, employment training, mental health, and educational services).

State Homeless Shelter Program

- Provide emergency and/or transitional shelter to stabilize and assess the homeless and offer them a safe place.
- Provide empowerment and case management to enable families to obtain and retain permanent housing, economic independence, and self-sufficiency for the long-term.
- Provide services to homeless individuals and families including adequate meals or cooking facilities; security; clothing; sanitation needs; client assessment and social services referrals; childcare; educational and life skills classes; and monitoring and follow-up after transitioning to permanent housing.

Grant Program

- Provide eligible homeless families and individuals with monetary assistance to prevent, avoid, or remedy homelessness and its associated dangers.
- Assist homeless persons with housing, food, medical and other types of expenses arising from emergency needs, including shelter/housing rental deposit and rent; utility costs/deposit, and transient shelter needs such as blankets.
- Provide shelter/housing costs to avert imminent eviction.
- Provide food, including food preparation equipment and supplies, or eating utensils and supplies. Food costs also include needed special diet supplements and food on an emergency basis while working with the family to find long-term solutions.
- Facilitate medical care or medicine, including emergency medical related expenses or purchase of supplies for special medical needs.
- Provide transportation and job-hunting expenses or expenses involved with getting qualification documentation for public assistance programs. Transportation costs may include bus passes or car repair expenses in emergency situations.
- Provide for child and dependent care costs.
- Assuage other emergency needs.

- Conduct follow-up with participants, including providing follow-up services and referrals to participants receiving grants within three to six months to ensure that a participant does not become homeless.

Housing Placement Services

-

- Cultivate relationships with landlords to rent to homeless persons or Section-8 voucher holders.
- Provide for client assessment, linkage to appropriate landlords, and landlord/client intervention to assist with the transition into a rental unit.
- Provide first month's rent or rental deposit and additional damage guarantees as needed.
- Provide counseling on becoming a responsible tenant, understanding the lease document, budgeting and other life skills.

State Homeless Programs Exhibit 10b

State Housing First Program

Provide the following minimal services with **no pre-condition of treatment** prior to placement in housing:

- Intensive outreach to target population.
- Coordinated assessment of vulnerability and eligibility for this program, and placement based on an acuity score.
- Assist clients in applying for all mainstream entitlement benefits including, without limitation: general assistance (welfare), SNAP (food stamps), Social Security, Medical insurance, and veteran's benefits.
- Assess clients' needs in multiple domains including, without limitation, medical, mental health, substance abuse, psychiatric, and, based on principles of client choice, engage with the client to meet his/her needs. Assist clients in locating and occupying suitable rental housing units.

- Provide interim housing as deemed necessary based on an assessment of client needs.
- Schedule housing interviews for clients.
- Conduct face-to-face housing presentations.
- Assist clients in obtaining security deposit and/or first month's rent, if necessary. Conduct unit inspections and detailed unit inventories prior to client move-in, in compliance with Housing and Urban Development (HUD) unit inspection criteria.
- Assist clients in completing all necessary paperwork, including, without limitation, leases.
- Mediate landlord/tenant issues, and be on call "24/7" to address landlord concerns.
- Provide intensive, ongoing case management, as needed, to ensure that clients can retain their housing.
- Provide counseling, guidance, and referral to appropriate services as needed and agreed to by client, including, without limitation, mental health treatment, health services, housing support services, basic life skills training, employment support services, transportation services.
- Assist consumers in meeting tenancy requirements, such as making rent payments and other lease requirements. Secure "representative payee" services, if necessary.
- Assist consumers with housing related issues, including without limitation, household set-up, and complying with house rules and safety issues.
- Cultivate new landlords to participate in the program.
- Maintain a database of affordable rental units in areas available to clients.
- Conduct a minimum bi-monthly review of client progress to ensure compliance with housing requirements.
- Create and maintain individualized Residential Plans for each eligible family/individual, which sets forth the goals, interventions, and performance measures.
- Maintain the safety, security, and confidentiality of the families/individuals served.

- Implement a plan to address damage to units, in the event that a client is found responsible for the damages, including, without limitation, contingency fund and rental insurance.

-

Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Program

- Provide housing placement with security deposit and ongoing rent subsidy for homeless persons with disabilities.
- Provide access to permanent supportive housing.
- Provide ongoing case management/mentoring to maintain stability in housing.
- Provide supportive services such as childcare, educational and healthcare expenses.

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

The resources available under the designated heading of "ending homelessness" provided by the federal, state, and county governments are insufficient alone to house and provide the required services to end homelessness for each and every homeless person in Hawaii. Therefore, the HICH has engaged in an aggressive program to recruit and access mainstream government resources from other government sponsored programs to augment existing government funded and government designated "homeless ending" efforts.

Access to Low Income Housing:

There is a severe shortage of affordable housing for rent or purchase in Hawaii and the cost of both is reportedly amongst the highest in the nation. This shortage affects the ability of homeless service providers to find suitable and affordable placements for those individuals who are presently homeless and who are at or below 30% of the area median income. The HICH has advocated for a homeless preference at the Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA) which manages federal and state sponsored low income public housing and vouchers in Hawaii. The HICH has also requested HPHA's involvement in supporting the HUD, the VA, and the USICH's efforts to implement "housing first" approaches in Hawaii by making these units available.

Access to Medicaid:

The follow up case management and services required once a homeless individual becomes housed varies depending upon the acuity and need of the homeless individual. For those individuals at the highest level of need and acuity who require "permanent supportive housing" (housing plus intensive and potentially long-term services) Medicaid is a viable mainstream option to assist in funding the cost of these services. The HICH is presently involved in discussions with the Department of Human Services, which manages the State of Hawaii Medicaid and Med Quest program, to create this pathway. The HICH is leveraging a grant received from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to implement "Housing First, Pathways" on Oahu to assist in creating a pilot project to test whether such an approach is feasible. Efforts to leverage Medicaid funds could be used to assist those formerly homeless individuals who are presently incarcerated in State prisons and jails, who are residing in State mental health institutions, and who will require permanent supportive housing once discharged.

Access to Mainstream Benefits:

A key strategy to end an individual's homelessness is to maximize the mainstream government and other resources available to enable their survival once housed. Case managers and service providers routinely assist homeless individuals in accruing these resources, and the HPO routinely monitors and reports upon their effectiveness in doing so. Such non-homeless-designated- cash-benefits may include unemployment benefits, supplemental social security income, social security disability insurance, VA disability payments, workmen's compensation, general assistance, temporary assistance to needy

families, social security, VA pension benefits, retirement pension, and child support payments. Such-non-homeless-designated-non-cash-benefits may include SNAP, Medicaid, Medicare, WIC, VA medical services, and housing benefits through HUD and public housing.

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.

The State Homeless Programs Office works in collaboration with its community partners to ensure services and shelter facilities are meeting the needs of mainstream and veteran homeless families and individuals, and unaccompanied youths. The State's system of care is being transformed to a Housing First modality (i.e., low barrier, lease driven, access to support services, reduced time in shelters and no pre-condition of treatment). Additionally, three transitional shelters specifically address the needs of unaccompanied homeless youth.

Besides the Emergency Solutions Grant and HOPWA programs, many other homeless services are administered by the HPO. These are summarized in Exhibits 10 a and 10b, State Homeless Programs.

See also, Attachment 3: List of Services and Facilities.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.310(c)

Introduction

The most significant barriers facing the rural counties are ongoing affordable housing shortages and health care accessibility. The rural county service providers have been, and will continue to be, extremely resourceful in coping with declines in revenue from various funding sources, while maintaining their focus on client needs. Community collaborations through the HICH and the CoC have enabled the agencies to continue to provide more assistance with fewer resources at their disposal.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	19
PH in facilities	0
STRMU	6
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	2

Table 42 – HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but who require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

The State, largely through the efforts of the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness and its partners, has made progress on addressing discharge planning to address persons leaving mental and physical health institutions. These efforts include newly executed agreements with some of the State's largest hospital systems to aggressively pursue data sharing to address those persons who use emergency services at a disproportionate rate. Cost savings and improved health outcomes can be achieved through better partnerships and a sharing of resources. The HICH has also begun working closely with the State Hospital on possible strategies to provide supportive housing to forensic patients who no longer need a hospital-level of care. Such projects can and will be pursued as "pilot projects" to further develop cost-benefit data. The HICH has been successful in demonstrating that supportive housing is a critical need that stretches across various populations, including the homeless, the mentally ill, reintegrated prisoners. Creating the means to pay for the supportive services that are often required for these specialized populations (whether homeless or not) is being pursued actively with the State's Medicaid program.

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

Hospitals across the State are being actively engaged with the HICH's efforts to end homelessness. As part of the state's strategies, chronic homeless that have the highest acuity have been prioritized for

placement and services in permanent supportive housing. This does not mean, however, that other vulnerable populations have been forgotten. The Affordable Care Act (ACA) has prompted hospitals to become more engaged with the homeless system of care. These partnerships have launched additional discussions about how homeless resources may be utilized to prevent exiting patients from becoming homeless again. On Maui, for example, the Maui Memorial Medical Center routinely contacts homeless shelters as a possibly discharge resource for their patients. While homeless providers do their best to meet community needs, it is clear that other community based resources must be developed. On Oahu, the Queen's Medical Center has an agreement in place with a local provider to rent a home to temporarily house post-surgical patients who do not require hospitalization, but have no safe, sanitary home to return to. Patients can remain at the home for a few weeks and receive meals and medical follow up care in that setting. A similar program is being considered for Kauai as a pilot project. The Vulnerability Index and Service Prioritization and Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) is being used as a common entry tool by partners and providers across the state of Hawaii. Approximately 2,200+ have been administered since June, 2014. Vi-SPDAT data suggests that approximately 30-34% of individuals require permanent supportive housing level of care. As more and more partners, including hospitals and jails administer the VI-SPDAT and add to the aggregate data, the better our system will know our needs and the gaps that exist in the resources for permanent supportive housing.

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 State will continue to work in coordination with the Interagency Council on Homelessness to further develop working partnerships and collaborations with hospitals and hospital systems, and with the State's Department of Public Safety to address discharge planning for special needs populations. The HICH's work will also coordinate the current Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) grant to the Department of Health for the Hawaii Pathways Project (HPP) to create sustainability of Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) as a needed resource to support persons placed into supportive housing who require this level of care. HICH is currently convening discussions between the DOH, service providers, and the State Medicaid office to develop billing capabilities to ensure that where appropriate and eligible, Medicaid is billed for support services connected to permanent housing. In addition to high level advocacy and the work on collaborations regarding Medicaid, the HICH is also focused on the development of much needed affordable housing in our communities statewide.

Advocacy for the development of micro units as a way to create increased housing inventory is on-going, and other strategies to increase housing stock are also being supported.

The HICH and the State's Homeless Programs Office (HPO) will also be working with private partner entities such as HMSA, Ohana Health, and AlohaCare to explore potential avenues to engage contracted service providers in far reaching training. Although these discussions have just been initiated in 2015, the expectation is that training in evidence based best practices for case management, critical time intervention, and harm reduction can be accessed across the state. These evidence based practices are all applicable to the target populations being serviced, and will hopefully assure a more consistent level of training among those who are expected to provide the "support services" in the permanent supportive housing model.

The Hawai'i Department of Human Services (DHS) launched Imua Kakou in 2014 and will continue its young adult voluntary foster care program designed to help young adults transition to adulthood, independence and self-sufficiency.

This new program allows young adults who turn 18 years old in foster care, or those youth who were adopted or placed in a guardianship after age 16, to participate in the voluntary foster care program until age 21. Imua Kakou provides extended foster board payments, case management support, housing opportunities, training in independent living, assistance in securing jobs or job training, and support to continue education. To participate, the young adult must be:

completing high school or a program equivalent; enrolled in post-secondary or vocational education; participating in a program to promote employment; employed for at least 80 hours per month; or incapable of doing any of the above activities due to a medical condition.

Hawai'i was also the first state in the nation to extend Medicaid coverage to former foster youth until age 26.

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))

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.310(d)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Many factors contribute to the shortage of housing and, consequently, the lack of affordability in the State. Included are demographic changes, market forces, changes in federal housing policy, changes in federal tax policy, and development constraints (including lack of “reasonably priced,” developable land; lack of infrastructure; high development costs; government regulations; community opposition; and growing environmental requirements).

Tax Policy – Taxes add to the cost of housing production. The 4% general excise tax (and additional 0.5% county surcharge tax in the City and County of Honolulu) is levied on rental receipts, construction materials, and personal services, such as architectural and engineering fees. A conveyance tax of 10 cents per \$100 for residential properties valued at \$600,000 to less than \$1 million, and escalates for properties valued at more than \$1,000,000. County and real property taxes are levied based upon the assessed valuation of the property.

Mini Davis-Bacon requirements – Act 294, SLH 1990, requires HHFDC and the counties to comply with the prevailing wage requirements of the State Labor Department for any project receiving tax credits or other assistance under the provisions of Chapter 201H, HRS. This requirement may add substantially to the cost of a housing project, sometimes by as much as 20%.

Regulatory Barriers – In the context of building homes, government regulations often work against developing an affordable product. Government policies and regulations are intended to promote public health and safety, control or direct growth, target resources, and prioritize areas of importance.

However, these policies and regulations unintentionally add to the cost of housing. A 1998 survey of builders conducted by the National Association of Home Builders estimated that the cost of a median priced home could be 10% less if some government delays, fees, and regulations were eliminated. In Hawaii, this is equivalent to a savings of up to \$60,000 per median priced home, depending on the county.

A December 2008 “Report of the Governor’s Affordable Housing Regulatory Barriers Task Force” identified building codes, environmental regulations, zoning and land use systems, impact fees and exactions, fiscal policy, and administrative processes as the most common types of regulation that impact affordable housing.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets -91.315(f)

Introduction

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction					
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations					
Construction					
Education and Health Care Services					
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate					
Information					
Manufacturing					
Other Services					
Professional, Scientific, Management Services					
Public Administration					
Retail Trade					
Transportation & Warehousing					
Wholesale Trade					
Grand Total					

Table 43- Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over
Unemployment Rate
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65

Table 44 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	
Service	
Sales and office	
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	
Production, transportation and material moving	

Table 45 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes		
30-59 Minutes		
60 or More Minutes		
Total		

Table 46 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate			
High school graduate (includes equivalency)			
Some college or Associate's degree			
Bachelor's degree or higher			

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade					
9th to 12th grade, no diploma					
High school graduate, GED, or alternative					
Some college, no degree					
Associate's degree					
Bachelor's degree					
Graduate or professional degree					

Table 48 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	
Some college or Associate's degree	
Bachelor's degree	
Graduate or professional degree	

Table 49 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of business in the state.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned 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.

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

Describe current workforce training initiatives supported by the state. Describe how these efforts will support the state's Consolidated Plan.

Describe any other state efforts to support economic growth.

Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

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

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

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

Information Forthcoming.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.315(a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 50 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

The State’s HOME, ESG, and HOPWA Program funds will be used in the State of Hawaii, particularly in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. Although most projects and activities will benefit areas of minority concentration, funds will not be specifically targeted for that sole purpose.

The State distributes its annual HOME fund allocation among the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui, as “State Recipients.” The State Recipients do not allocate their HOME funds based on geographic areas. In general, the HOME funds are allocated through a Request for Proposal process which ranks and rates projects for program eligibility, need and meeting the Consolidated Plan priorities, objectives and performance measures.

The State’s DHS-BESSD’s Homeless Programs Office will allocate the State’s ESG and HOPWA funds through a competitive process to provider agencies in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. HOPWA funds were distributed equitably throughout Maui, Kauai and Hawaii and monitored by the respective Executive Directors of NIHAC. The distribution was based on geographic need, unmet needs and acuity levels of eligible individuals and households.

SP-25 Priority Needs – 91.315(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 51 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Unsheltered Homeless
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	HP-1 Emergency Shelter Operations HP-6 Coordinated Entry System
	Description	Unsheltered homeless need safe place to sleep (Emergency Shelters).

	Basis for Relative Priority	The reality of homelessness is evidenced by data collected from the Point In Time Count and the Homeless Management Information System demonstrating the high rate of those seeking assistance in emergency shelters. Bridging the Gap, the rural county CoC, in recognition of this need has ranked this as a "high" priority level.
2	Priority Need Name	Victims of Domestic Violence
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	HP-2 Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter HP-6 Coordinated Entry System
	Description	Persons fleeing from domestic violence need a safe place to sleep (DV Shelters).
	Basis for Relative Priority	The reality of homelessness for persons fleeing from domestic violence, as evidenced in the high rate of those seeking assistance in DV shelters, make the ranking of "low" priority difficult. Bridging the Gap, the rural county CoC, has determined that this need should be ranked at a "high" priority level.
3	Priority Need Name	Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	HP-3 HOPWA Support Services HP-6 Coordinated Entry System

	Description	Persons with HIV/AIDS need services to achieve housing stability. Such services include the provision of housing information, rent/deposit assistance, case management and other supportive services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The rural counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui have seen increased demand for supportive services and housing assistance, as evidenced by HMIS data input by Maui AIDS Foundation, the sponsor agency for the HOPWA formula grant. Bridging the Gap, the rural county CoC, in recognition of this need has ranked this as a "high" priority level.
4	Priority Need Name	Transition to Permanent Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	HP-4 Transition to Permanent Housing HP-6 Coordinated Entry System
	Description	Agencies funded by ESG for emergency shelter operations, will include transitioning homeless persons to permanent housing an integral activity.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Bridging the Gap, the rural county CoC, has placed an extremely high priority on permanent housing to address the growing number of chronically homeless in Hawaii.
	Priority Need Name	Rapid Re-housing

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	HP-4a Rapid Re-housing Financial Assistance HP-4b Rapid Re-housing Support Services HP-6 Coordinated Entry System
	Description	Provide financial assistance and associated support services to individuals and families who lack a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence ("literally homeless"), and those fleeing from/attempting to flee from domestic violence to attain permanent housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Data collected from the Point In Time Count and the Homeless Management Information System demonstrate the high rate of those seeking assistance in emergency shelters, thus make the ranking of "low" priority impossible. Bridging the Gap, the rural county CoC, in recognition of this need to quickly re-house the homeless has ranked this as a "high" priority level.
6	Priority Need Name	Homelessness Prevention
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	HP-4c Homelessness Prevention Financial Assistance HP-4d Homelessness Prevention Support Services
	Description	Persons and families at risk of homelessness need financial assistance and associated support services to retain permanent housing and housing stability.
	Basis for Relative Priority	HMIS data has shown that many who fall into homelessness have overwhelmingly done so due to financial constraints. Bridging the Gap, the rural county CoC, in recognition of the need to prevent at-risk persons and families from becoming homeless has ranked this as a "high" priority level.
7	Priority Need Name	HIV/AIDS Housing Assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	HP-5 HOPWA Housing Financial Assistance HP-6 Coordinated Entry System
	Description	Persons with HIV/AIDS lack sufficient resources to pay for market rentals. Provide funds to pay a portion of the market rental unit costs for homeless and at-risk homeless with HIV/AIDS through tenant-based rental assistance.

	Basis for Relative Priority	The reality of being at-risk of homelessness and actually being homeless for persons with HIV/AIDS is evidenced by the unmet need for tenant-based rental assistance as reported in the HOPWA CAPER. Bridging the Gap, the rural county CoC, in recognition of this need to prevent homelessness or to quickly re-house the homeless with HIV/AIDS has ranked this as a "high" priority level.
8	Priority Need Name	Coordinated Entry System
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	

	Associated Goals	HP-1 Emergency Shelter Operations HP-2 Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter HP-3 HOPWA Support Services HP-4 Transition to Permanent Housing HP-4a Rapid Re-housing Financial Assistance HP-4b Rapid Re-housing Support Services HP-5 HOPWA Housing Financial Assistance HP-6 Coordinated Entry System
	Description	Adoption of a State-wide a coordinated entry system (Hale O Malama), common assessment tool (VI-SPDAT), and the resulting alignment with a Housing First methodology in the continuum of services.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Through the work of the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness, it became apparent that the existing homeless-response-system lacked coordination, understandability, and predictability; that homeless individuals were not being assessed using a system wide assessment tool and triaged into the most appropriate levels of housing and services in a systematic and rapid way; and that scarce resources were not flowing to the most needy and the most vulnerable. Bridging the Gap, the rural county CoC, in recognition of the need to implement a coordinated entry system and to be compliant with HUD's requirement, has determined that this is a "high" priority need.

Narrative (Optional)

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.315(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)	
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	
New Unit Production	
Rehabilitation	
Acquisition, including preservation	

Table 52 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.315(a)(4), 91.320(c)(1,2)

Introduction

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	\$3,000,000	0	0	0	0	

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	170,000	0	0	170,000	680,000	HOPWA funds will be utilized for tenant-based rental assistance, supportive services, short term rent mortgage and utility assistance, permanent housing assistance, and administrative costs.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	400,000	0	0	400,000	1,600,000	The prevention and rapid re-housing funding may be used for activities including short and medium term rental assistance, security deposits, utility payments, housing re-location and stabilization services. ESG Shelter funding will be utilized for shelter operational costs. In addition, ESG funds will be utilized for administrative and Homeless Management Information System costs.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Continuum of Care	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Rental Assistance Services Supportive services TBRA	1,600,000	0	0	1,600,000	6,400,000	The State anticipates receiving the Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Program grants through its renewal projects and new program applications. The funds will be utilized for permanent supportive housing, rental assistance, case management, and supportive services.
Other	public - state	Financial Assistance Permanent housing placement Rental Assistance Services	2,500,000	0	0	2,500,000	10,000,000	State will provide funding to contracted agencies for housing search and placement assistance, case management and supportive services. Financial assistance will include first month's rent, security deposits and utility payments.
Other	public - state	Financial Assistance Supportive services	500,000	0	0	500,000	2,000,000	The State will provide funding to contracted agencies to assist at-risk and homeless households with financial support to retain or obtain permanent housing.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - state	Overnight shelter Services Short term or transitional housing facilities	13,500,000	0	0	13,500,000	54,000,000	The State will provide funds to contracted agencies for emergency and transitional shelters and associated services.
Other	public - state	Permanent housing placement Rental Assistance Services Supportive services	1,500,000	0	0	1,500,000	6,000,000	The State will provide funding to contracted agencies to provide services and housing, with the goal of executing the Pathways Housing First model with fidelity.
Other	public - state	Services Supportive services Other	2,194,000	0	0	2,194,000	8,776,000	The State will provide funding to contracted agencies for outreach services, including crisis management, food, hygiene, transportation, health referrals, housing placement assistance, benefits application, employment assistance and identification documentation.

Table 53 - 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

To satisfy the anticipated matching funds requirement, the State of Hawaii will provide funds to agencies in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui by contracting for services under the State Homeless Shelter Program, Outreach, Emergency Grants Programs, and TANF-funded Housing Placement Program. Additional funds are also expected under the federal Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance programs (formerly known as Shelter Plus Care and Supportive Housing Program).

Additional information forthcoming.

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

Discussion

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.315(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served

Table 54 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

An overview of the Homeless Program's current institutional delivery system identifies the following strengths and gaps:

Strengths

-Balance of State CoC (Bridging the Gap) gained momentum and strength through adoption of formal governance structure, improved communication and higher level collaboration with the Honolulu CoC (e.g. formation of Statewide Data Committee and Statewide Advocacy committee). -Increased technical assistance for non-profits and other CoC members. Some of this technical assistance has been provided primarily to the Honolulu CoC (as a recipient of the 25 Cities Initiative), but BTG members have been invited to participate and learn. -Expanded and improved partnerships with private, non-profit and government stakeholders. For instance, all three rural county mayors are members of the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness, neighbor island providers have been selected by the Hawaii Community Foundation (HCF) for their Housing ASAP capacity-building initiative. -Procurement of a new, HUD-compliant HMIS solution in 2015. -Technical assistance from nationally recognized providers such as Pathways (New York) and adoption of evidence based practices such as Housing First, Critical Time Intervention, and Harm Reduction.

Gaps

-Challenges of implementing a coordinated entry system in three different counties separated by the ocean (Kauai, Hawaii, and Maui Counties). -Performance, monitoring and written standards for assistance not yet completed by the CoC. -Capacity of government and non-profit service providers in the rural counties is not as robust as on Oahu. -Partnerships to increase affordable housing stock, including engagement of the Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA).

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X	X	X

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

Table 55 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe the extent to which services targeted to homeless person and persons with HIV and mainstream services, such as health, mental health and employment services are made available to and used by homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families and unaccompanied youth) and persons with HIV within the jurisdiction

The services provided by the State of Hawaii include all of the traditional programs to address homelessness, including homelessness prevention, homeless outreach, emergency and transitional shelters, housing placement, and housing first. Over the past two and one half years, as the work of the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness has become more embedded, the State's Homeless Programs Office has also been supporting administrative changes to reflect a Housing First system of care. These changes include requiring the use of the VI-SPDAT and working with the Balance of State CoC, Bridging the Gap, to create the foundational work for a Statewide implementation of Hale O Malama.

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 State faces a unique challenge to the implementation of a coordinated entry system in three different counties which are separated by the ocean (Kauai, Hawaii and Maui). To confront this

impediment, the State's counties have begun to foster a stronger consortium under the balance of State CoC, Bridging the Gap (BTG). The move for a stronger institutional structure has been triggered in part by the swelling of homeless and special needs numbers during Hawaii's soaring economic condition that has priced the most vulnerable of our population out of the housing and rental market. The trends that have affected even Hawaii's most rural counties have stirred the each of County Mayors to action, and they look to the CoCs to advise and collaborate on solutions. Neighbor islanders are well-represented on the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness (HICH). Although Oahu remains the population center of the State, the rural counties have far less infrastructure (and resources) but still must address homelessness as it occurs in their communities.

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

Over the past 20 years, Hawaii has, in many ways, shown a willingness to allocate resources to solve the problem of homelessness. In the early 2000's, our state's legacy, customized HMIS won accolades from HUD for its integration of shelter and outreach data. Hawaii has consistently "come to the table" with federal partners to address homelessness. Despite the good intentions, however, Honolulu, our largest urban area has been identified as having the nation's second highest rate of chronic homelessness per capita.

Recent initiatives from HUD and the VA have allowed our homeless service system access to additional technical assistance resources. HEARTH Act requirements have spurred a strengthening of our state's Continuum of Care, and the statutory creation of the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness in 2012 have resulted in the formulation of up-dated, data-driven changes in how our system of care functions. Adoption of a State-wide common assessment tool (VI-SPDAT), a coordinated entry system (Hale O Malama), and the resulting alignment with a Housing First methodology in the continuum of services offered in our state has been transformative.

Although there is much that needs to be done to fully operationalize the systemic changes, a higher level of awareness, cooperation, and collaboration among all service systems (not only homeless services, but also mainstream services) is being achieved. Long-standing service silos are being broken down as common service goals are addressed. For example, homeless outreach undertaken by the State's Homeless Programs Office is being better coordinated with similar services contracted by other state entities such as the Department of Health's Adult Mental Health Division (AMHD) and with health insurance providers; the common ground is improved outcomes for homeless clients and system-wide cost savings. Continuing to find "common ground" issues between the homeless system and other specialized populations will result in increased and more effective coordination and service provision.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.315(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	HR-1 New Construction/Rehab - Rental Hsg	2018	2019	Affordable Housing				Rental units constructed: 11 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 1 Household Housing Unit
2	HR-2 Tenant Based Rental Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing				Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 100 Households Assisted
3	HR-3 New Constr./Rehab - Rental Hsg Special Needs	2016	2019	Affordable Housing				Rental units constructed: 25 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 3 Household Housing Unit
4	H-1 Transitional Housing Units	2019	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless				Rental units rehabilitated: 33 Household Housing Unit
5	HO-1 New construction/rehab - For Sale Housing	2019	2019	Affordable Housing				Homeowner Housing Added: 1 Household Housing Unit
6	HO-2 Self Help Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing				Homeowner Housing Added: 62 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	HO-3 Homebuyer Financing	2015	2018	Affordable Housing				Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 1 Households Assisted
9	HA-1 Program Administration	2015	2019	Administration				
10	HA-2 Housing Study	2016	2017	Housing Study				Other: 1 Other
11	HP-1 Emergency Shelter Operations	2015	2020	Homeless		Unsheltered Homeless Coordinated Entry System		Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 8800 Persons Assisted
12	HP-2 Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter	2015	2020	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Victims of Domestic Violence Coordinated Entry System		Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 3100 Persons Assisted
13	HP-3 HOPWA Support Services	2015	2020	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS Coordinated Entry System		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2400 Persons Assisted
14	HP-4 Transition to Permanent Housing	2015	2020	Homeless		Transition to Permanent Housing Coordinated Entry System		Other: 1830 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
15	HP-4a Rapid Re-housing Financial Assistance	2015	2020	Homeless		Rapid Re-housing Coordinated Entry System		Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 275 Households Assisted
16	HP-4b Rapid Re-housing Support Services	2015	2020	Homeless		Rapid Re-housing Coordinated Entry System		Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 400 Households Assisted
17	HP-4c Homelessness Prevention Financial Assistance	2015	2020	At Risk of Homelessness		Homelessness Prevention		Homelessness Prevention: 150 Persons Assisted
18	HP-4d Homelessness Prevention Support Services	2015	2020	At Risk of Homelessness		Homelessness Prevention		Homelessness Prevention: 150 Persons Assisted
19	HP-5 HOPWA Housing Financial Assistance	2015	2020	Non-Homeless Special Needs		HIV/AIDS Housing Assistance Coordinated Entry System		Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 75 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
20	HP-6 Coordinated Entry System	2015	2020	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs		Unsheltered Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS Transition to Permanent Housing Rapid Re-housing HIV/AIDS Housing Assistance Coordinated Entry System		Other: 5800 Other

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	HR-1 New Construction/Rehab - Rental Hsg
	Goal Description	Funds will be used for new construction or rehabilitation of existing rental housing in order to address the shortage of affordable rental units for low-income families.
2	Goal Name	HR-2 Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	The Tenant Based Rental Assistance program will assist very low and low income families by subsidizing their rent payments

3	Goal Name	HR-3 New Constr./Rehab - Rental Hsg Special Needs
	Goal Description	Funds will be used for new construction or rehabilitation of existing rental housing in order to address the shortage of affordable rental units for special needs populations.
4	Goal Name	H-1 Transitional Housing Units
	Goal Description	Develop (new construction or rehab of existing buildings) new transitional housing units to strengthen communities and address the shortage of rental units available to support homeless with transitional housing needs.
5	Goal Name	HO-1 New construction/rehab - For Sale Housing
	Goal Description	New construction or acquisition or rehab of existing affordable for-sale housing to address the shortage of affordable for-sale inventory.
6	Goal Name	HO-2 Self Help Housing
	Goal Description	In order to increase homeownership opportunities, funds will be provided to carry out projects that produce affordable housing using a self-help building method.
8	Goal Name	HO-3 Homebuyer Financing
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to provide downpayment/closing cost assistance or primary/gap loans through the county home-buyer loan program.
9	Goal Name	HA-1 Program Administration
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to carry out high standards of ethics, management and accountability. Effective program administration will be provided by the State and the Counties as State Recipients.
10	Goal Name	HA-2 Housing Study
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to conduct a housing study to measure progress and needs of the housing market.
11	Goal Name	HP-1 Emergency Shelter Operations
	Goal Description	Unsheltered homeless need a safe place to sleep. Provide operations funding to providers of emergency shelters for the unsheltered homeless in the rural counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui.

12	Goal Name	HP-2 Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter
	Goal Description	Persons fleeing from domestic violence need a safe place to sleep. Provide operations fundig to emergency shelters for victims of domestic violence in the rural counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui.
13	Goal Name	HP-3 HOPWA Support Services
	Goal Description	Persons with HIV/AIDS need services to achieve housing stability. Provide housing information and rent/deposit assistance and other supportive services to persons with HIV/AIDS in the counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui.
14	Goal Name	HP-4 Transition to Permanent Housing
	Goal Description	The homeless are not able to find affordable housing. Agencies funded by ESG will include transitioning homeless persons to permanent housing as an integral activity in the counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui.
15	Goal Name	HP-4a Rapid Re-housing Financial Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide financial assistance to individuals and families who lack a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence to achieve housing stability in permanent housing.
16	Goal Name	HP-4b Rapid Re-housing Support Services
	Goal Description	Provide housing relocation and stabilization services (case management, housing search and placement, legal services, landlord mediation, etc.) to achieve housing stability in permanent housing.
17	Goal Name	HP-4c Homelessness Prevention Financial Assistance
	Goal Description	Prevent homelessness by providing financial assistance to persons and families at risk of homelessness.
18	Goal Name	HP-4d Homelessness Prevention Support Services
	Goal Description	Prevent homelessness by providing housing relocation and stabilization services (case management, legal servcies, mediations, etc.).
19	Goal Name	HP-5 HOPWA Housing Financial Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide funds to pay a portion of the market rental unit costs for homeless and persons at risk of homelessness with HIV/AIDS through tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA).

20	Goal Name	HP-6 Coordinated Entry System
	Goal Description	Agencies funded by ESG and HOPWA will utilize VI-SPDAT, a common assessment tool to ensure those those with greatest needs are prioritized for assistance.

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)

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.315(c)

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

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

Information Forthcoming.

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

No.

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

n/a.

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.315(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.315(d)

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

Hale 'O Malama, the coordinated assessment and housing placement system, will be brought to scale and implemented on the windward side of Oahu and on the neighbor islands;

Hale 'O Malama's coordinated assessment and housing placement system will be applied across the spectrum of our homeless population to meet the needs of those requiring permanent supportive housing, rapid rehousing, or mainstream housing and supportive case management as determined by their level of need and acuity based upon administration of the VI-SPDAT;

A systemic review of the housing resources and supportive case management and other services available to meet the needs of those homeless individuals assessed through the Hale 'O Malama system and who may require permanent supportive housing, rapid rehousing, or market housing and services must be accomplished to determine the gaps in housing and existing services available;

Hale 'O Malama's coordinated assessment and housing placement system must be expanded to institutions and systems frequented by those individuals who are homeless such as the 911 systems, the hospital and emergency room systems, the public safety and jail systems, the public school systems, the mental and behavioral health systems, the managed health care and Medicaid systems, and the disability systems so that a coordinated, organized, measureable and measured and reported response occurs to implement a housing first approach to stabilize their lives as soon as possible;

The supply and stock of affordable housing for those individuals and families with incomes at or below 60% of Area Median Income (AMI) must be increased and the creative design and planning efforts of entities and organizations such as the Hawaii Housing Finance Development Corporation (HHFDC), the Hawaii Community Development Authority (HCDA), the University of Hawaii School of Architecture, and the Honolulu Community College to name a few should be supported, expanded, and implemented as deemed appropriate;

Consistent with the theme of the HICH as well as last year's report to the 2014 legislature, educate, inform, recruit, and involve more "hands on deck" to assist in ending homelessness in Hawaii.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The State has continued to engage with federal and local (County) partners, and with the full range of non-profits working in the system to address homelessness. Some key systemic changes have been made and will continue to be refined in order to address the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons. These include:

-Adoption of a common assessment tool (VI-SPDAT) and development of Hale O Malama as the State's Coordinated Entry System. Aggregate VI-SPDAT data has been used to advocate for resources at the state and federal levels; currently, for example, about 34% of the VI-SPDATS administered reflect the need for permanent supportive housing resources. Community specific gap analysis can be conducted as more VI-SPDATS are administered. -State's leadership in developing a cohesive, coordinated outreach

effort. A case conferencing system has been developed/implemented to ensure that the individuals and families assessed via VI-SPDAT with the highest acuity are prioritized for a permanent supportive housing level of care. The system is being further developed as a tool to help emergency and transitional shelter providers better assess level of care needed by clients, determining which individuals/families could best benefit from shelter services. -Coordinated intake efforts have also included services which historically have been operating parallel to the homeless system. The State's Department of Health's Adult Mental Health Division (AMHD) funds homeless outreach efforts for those with severe and persistent mental illness at a rate of more than \$2 million. AMHD's work has been done historically without intersection with the Department of Human Services' homeless outreach efforts. Through the work of the Interagency Council on Homelessness, these silos have been broken down, and DHS and DOH providers have been better coordinated, their work obviously less duplicative of the other, and more effective. Now that the two funding sources of the state are working together, improved outcomes for individual clients and for the larger system are more certain to be achieved. -State has been slowly revising contractual requirements for emergency and transitional shelters to reflect a Housing First modality. For example, tracking the length of stay for clients, promoting (and eventually incentivizing) shorter lengths of stay, focusing services on permanent housing and housing stability as the goal. -State has undertaken a planned, incremental conversion of transitional housing (shelter) inventory to permanent housing. Service providers on Oahu and on the neighbor islands have been able to convert some transitional shelter units to permanent housing with the use of County HOME funds, and via State funds. For example, a 48 unit transitional shelter on Oahu will be fully converted to affordable housing inventory by August, 2015. The state supported and drove the conversion of this property to create additional housing stock for the community, and to simultaneously ensure that support services for the client population was provided at necessary levels. These planned conversions of units will continue to be pursued at a statewide level.

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.

Rapid Re-Housing

The State is strategically using state funds (less restrictive than federal funds) to create a system of care for needy individuals and families at a broad range of Area Median Income. Federal Emergency Solutions Grant funds (HPRP) are restricted to those at 30% of AMI, yet there are many people who earn between 30-60% of AMI who need and would benefit from assistance. The State's programs, including the Housing Placement Program and State Homeless Emergency Grant program are geared to address those who are in this income level.

Some of the planned refinements in our homeless service system include helping homeless shelter providers to develop the capacity to provide services to individuals and families in permanent housing vs. in the traditional shelter setting. Shelter service providers will be incentivized to implement diversion strategies so that families do not enter their shelters and instead pursue permanent housing.

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 State will continue the work of the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness to create “common ground” solutions between large public systems such as hospitals, prisons and mental institutions regarding resource allocation and discharge planning both for the homeless and non-homeless populations.

The State will continue to combine Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funding and complementary state funding to address homelessness prevention.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.315(i)

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

The HPHA will continue efforts to abate lead-based paint hazards in its statewide inventory of public housing projects. The HPHA's policy is to abate lead-based paint as necessary, whenever working on one of the subject properties. The County of Hawaii's Residential Emergency Repair Program (RERP) which provides loans and grants to low- and moderate-income homeowners for home rehabilitation, required Risk Assessments on home built before 1978. Through the RERP, the County of Hawaii may test homes for lead-based paint.

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

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.315(j)

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

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

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.330

Describe the standards and procedures that the state 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

DHS/HPO monitoring activities are conducted in accordance with HUD regulations and include the following:

- utilization of a sub-recipient risk assessment tool. This instrument assesses a variety of sub-recipient factors (experience with federal contracts, staffing, other capacity issues) and assists the State in monitoring sub-recipients according to these risk factors.
- explanation of grant contract requirements and deadlines to all sub-recipients through an annual orientation meeting;
- desk reviews and/or field visits as appropriate to monitor current and completed projects;
- remote monitoring of compliance to cost eligibility parameters through review of payment requests and associated supporting documents
- offer of telephone, field visit, or office conference assistance to sub-recipients as needed;
- summary review and assistance to improve grant administration procedures if a sub-recipient is not meeting contract requirements, timely reporting, spend-down, and/or service objectives;
- contact and consultation with HUD CPD local field representatives concerning program information, regulations, reporting requirements, approval for modification of program components, other HUD related activities; and

On-Site Visits:

Site visits to the applicable agencies will be determined and prioritized by risk assessment elements, including:

- agency is new to administering federal grants
- agency is new to administering the specific program
- key staff turnover
- previous compliance or performance concerns registered/multiple complaints by clients, other agencies, and/or media -problems with accuracy or timeliness of invoicing
- problems with accuracy or timeliness of reporting

-administering grants from multiple grantees with limited capacity

On-site visits will include an in-depth review of multiple randomly selected client files at each site to ensure compliance with Federal and State program rules, and health and safety regulations. Procedures are as follows:

Agency is notified two weeks before the pending site visit. The site visit will include random participant file review; shelter tour as applicable; and review of required documents. After a site visit is conducted, the State's Homeless Program staff will complete a Program Compliance Review (PCR), which shows any deficiencies and compliance issues found during the site visit. The PCR will be sent to the affected provider agency with a letter requesting the agency's Corrective Action Plan (CAP) to address any findings and concerns. The letter will also state the findings of an internal review of the agency's contract file. The State's Homeless Program staff will review the CAP and, if acceptable, will notify the provider agency of the approval of the CAP. Agencies will be advised that the implementation of the corrective actions should be immediate when possible, and in a timely manner for more comprehensive plans.

HPO will continue to monitor compliance to the corrective actions plans once implemented. Failure to submit and/or comply with the CAP will include, without limitation, the following consequences:

Delayed or non-payment of invoices until CAP is fulfilled; re-allocation of remaining funds; and documentation of non-compliance for subsequent evaluation of grant applications.

HPO staff will track spend-down rates through payment requests and report accomplishments in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). Bridging the Gap will be kept apprised of expenditure rates, monitoring results, achievements and concerns of each sub-recipient agency.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.320(c)(1,2)

Introduction

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	\$3,000,000	0	0	0	0	

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	170,000	0	0	170,000	680,000	HOPWA funds will be utilized for tenant-based rental assistance, supportive services, short term rent mortgage and utility assistance, permanent housing assistance, and administrative costs.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	400,000	0	0	400,000	1,600,000	The prevention and rapid re-housing funding may be used for activities including short and medium term rental assistance, security deposits, utility payments, housing re-location and stabilization services. ESG Shelter funding will be utilized for shelter operational costs. In addition, ESG funds will be utilized for administrative and Homeless Management Information System costs.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Continuum of Care	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Rental Assistance Services Supportive services TBRA	1,600,000	0	0	1,600,000	6,400,000	The State anticipates receiving the Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Program grants through its renewal projects and new program applications. The funds will be utilized for permanent supportive housing, rental assistance, case management, and supportive services.
Other	public - state	Financial Assistance Permanent housing placement Rental Assistance Services	2,500,000	0	0	2,500,000	10,000,000	State will provide funding to contracted agencies for housing search and placement assistance, case management and supportive services. Financial assistance will include first month's rent, security deposits and utility payments.
Other	public - state	Financial Assistance Supportive services	500,000	0	0	500,000	2,000,000	The State will provide funding to contracted agencies to assist at-risk and homeless households with financial support to retain or obtain permanent housing.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - state	Overnight shelter Services Short term or transitional housing facilities	13,500,000	0	0	13,500,000	54,000,000	The State will provide funds to contracted agencies for emergency and transitional shelters and associated services.
Other	public - state	Permanent housing placement Rental Assistance Services Supportive services	1,500,000	0	0	1,500,000	6,000,000	The State will provide funding to contracted agencies to provide services and housing, with the goal of executing the Pathways Housing First model with fidelity.
Other	public - state	Services Supportive services Other	2,194,000	0	0	2,194,000	8,776,000	The State will provide funding to contracted agencies for outreach services, including crisis management, food, hygiene, transportation, health referrals, housing placement assistance, benefits application, employment assistance and identification documentation.

Table 57 - 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

To satisfy the anticipated matching funds requirement, the State of Hawaii will provide funds to agencies in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui by contracting for services under the State Homeless Shelter Program, Outreach, Emergency Grants Programs, and TANF-funded Housing Placement Program. Additional funds are also expected under the federal Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance programs (formerly known as Shelter Plus Care and Supportive Housing Program).

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

Discussion

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives – 91.320(c)(3)&(e)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	HP-1 Emergency Shelter Operations	2015	2020	Homeless		Unsheltered Homeless Coordinated Entry System	ESG: \$117,190	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 1760 Persons Assisted
2	HP-2 Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter	2015	2020	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Victims of Domestic Violence Coordinated Entry System	ESG: \$33,190	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 620 Persons Assisted
3	HP-3 HOPWA Support Services	2015	2020	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS HIV/AIDS Housing Assistance Coordinated Entry System	HOPWA: \$50,100	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 480 Persons Assisted Other: 6 Other
4	HP-4 Transition to Permanent Housing	2015	2020	Homeless		Transition to Permanent Housing	ESG: \$150,380	Other: 360 Other
5	HP-4a Rapid Re-housing Financial Assistance	2015	2020	Homeless		Rapid Re-housing Coordinated Entry System		Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 53 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	HP-4b Rapid Re-housing Support Services	2015	2020	Homeless		Rapid Re-housing Coordinated Entry System		Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 78 Households Assisted
7	HP-4c Homelessness Prevention Financial Assistance	2015	2020	At Risk of Homelessness		Homelessness Prevention		Homelessness Prevention: 30 Persons Assisted
8	HP-4d Homelessness Prevention Support Services	2015	2020	At Risk of Homelessness		Homelessness Prevention		Homelessness Prevention: 30 Persons Assisted
9	HP-5 HOPWA Housing Financial Assistance	2015	2020	Non-Homeless Special Needs		HIV/AIDS Housing Assistance Coordinated Entry System	HOPWA: \$108,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 15 Households Assisted
10	HP-6 Coordinated Entry System	2015	2020	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs		Unsheltered Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS Transition to Permanent Housing Rapid Re-housing HIV/AIDS Housing Assistance Coordinated Entry System		Other: 600 Other

Table 58 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	HP-1 Emergency Shelter Operations
	Goal Description	Unsheltered homeless need a safe place to sleep. Provide operations funding to providers of emergency shelters for the unsheltered in the counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui.
2	Goal Name	HP-2 Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter
	Goal Description	Persons fleeing from domestic violence need a safe place to sleep. Provide operations funding to emergency shelters for victims of domestic violence in the counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui.
3	Goal Name	HP-3 HOPWA Support Services
	Goal Description	Persons with HIV/AIDS need services to achieve housing stability. Provide housing information and rent/deposit assistance and other supportive services to persons with HIV/AIDS in the counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui.
4	Goal Name	HP-4 Transition to Permanent Housing
	Goal Description	The homeless are not able to find affordable housing. Agencies funded by ESG Shelter Operations will include transitioning homeless persons to permanent housing as an integral activity in the counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui.
5	Goal Name	HP-4a Rapid Re-housing Financial Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide financial assistance to individuals and families who lack a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence to achieve housing stability in permanent housing.
6	Goal Name	HP-4b Rapid Re-housing Support Services
	Goal Description	Provide housing relocation and stabilization services (case management, housing search and placement, legal services, landlord mediation, etc.) to achieve housing stability in permanent housing.

7	Goal Name	HP-4c Homelessness Prevention Financial Assistance
	Goal Description	Prevent homelessness by providing financial assistance to persons and families at risk of homelessness.
8	Goal Name	HP-4d Homelessness Prevention Support Services
	Goal Description	Prevent homelessness by providing housing relocation and stabilization services (case management, legal services, mediations, etc.).
9	Goal Name	HP-5 HOPWA Housing Financial Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide funds to pay a portion of the market rental unit costs for homeless and persons at risk of homelessness with HIV/AIDS through tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA).
10	Goal Name	HP-6 Coordinated Entry System
	Goal Description	Agencies funded by ESG and HOPWA will utilize VI-SPDAT, a common assessment tool to ensure those those with greatest needs are prioritized for assistance.

AP-25 Allocation Priorities – 91.320(d)

Introduction:

The Emergency Solutions Grant is administered by the State of Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS). The State receives an annual formula allocation of ESG funds on behalf of the three rural counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui. In PY2015, the State anticipates receiving approximately \$400,000 in ESG funds to meet the 2015-2020 Consolidated Plan objectives of promoting decent affordable housing and strengthening communities.

In PY2015, the State anticipates receiving approximately \$170,000 in HOPWA funds, which will be used in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui to promote decent, affordable housing and suitable living environments for persons with HIV/AIDS. DHS issued an RFI and awarded its entire PY2015 HOPWA funds to the Maui AIDS Foundation, which will serve as the lead agency and sponsor, to provide assistance across all three counties. Its focus will be on providing housing information, rent or deposit assistance, and other supportive services to persons with HIV/AIDS who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

Funding Allocation Priorities

	HP-1 Emergency Shelter Operations (%)	HP-2 Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter (%)	HP-3 HOPWA Support Services (%)	HP-4 Transition to Permanent Housing (%)	HP-4a Rapid Re- housing Financial Assistance (%)	HP-4b Rapid Re- housing Support Services (%)	HP-4c Homelessness Prevention Financial Assistance (%)	HP-4d Homelessness Prevention Support Services (%)	HP-5 HOPWA Housing Financial Assistance (%)	HP-6 Coordinated Entry System (%)	Total (%)
HOME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOPWA	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	75	5	100
ESG	25	5	0	10	25	10	15	10	0	0	100
Continuum of Care	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	10	100
Other Housing First Program	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	20	100

Other Housing Placement Program	0	0	0	25	45	20	10	0	0	0	100
Other State Homeless Emergency Grants Program	0	0	0	0	50	10	35	5	0	0	100
Other State Homeless Shelter Program	55	5	0	20	0	15	0	0	0	5	100
Other State Outreach Program	0	3	0	35	20	20	2	2	0	18	100

Table 59 – Funding Allocation Priorities

Reason for Allocation Priorities

The Continuum of Care (CoC) for the rural counties, Bridging the Gap (BTG), and the Department of Human Services (DHS)/Homeless Programs Office (HPO), have determined that Emergency Solutions Grant funds for PY2015 will be allocated at approximately one percent for Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) costs and allowable five percent for administrative fees for DHS /HPO. BTG elected to allocate the remaining ESG grant funds by apportioning forty percent (40%) to emergency shelter operations and sixty percent (60%) to homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities. Within the HPRP component, approximately forty percent (40%) will be apportioned to homeless prevention and sixty percent (60%) to rapid re-housing. This allocation formula reflects BTG's greater emphasis on rapid re-housing and helping people to quickly regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis and homelessness. Preference will be given to rapid re-housing activities targeted to individuals and families living on the street or in shelters. Homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities include financial assistance for rents, security deposit and utilities, and housing relocation and stabilization services. Agencies that are awarded funding will be allowed a maximum of 2.5% in administrative fees.

One hundred percent (100%) of the ESG funds for emergency shelters will be allocated to operational costs. These funds are instrumental in supplementing the State's Shelter Program grants. The State has been slowly revising contractual requirements for agencies providing emergency shelters in an effort to reflect a Housing First modality. For example, tracking the length of stay for clients, promoting (and eventually incentivizing) shorter lengths of stay, focusing services on permanent housing and housing stability as the goal.

One provider will serve as a centralized administrative agency to provide HOPWA-funded activities, such as tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA), short-term rental, mortgage and utility (STRMU) payments, permanent housing placement, and supportive services, for persons living with HIV/AIDS in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. Maui AIDS Foundations will serve as the lead agency and sponsor in collaboration with Malama Pono and Hawaii Island HIV/AIDS Foundation. The State will retain three percent (3%) of the grant for administration. Of the remainder, approximately seventy-five percent (75%) of the funds will be allocated to financial assistance for housing through TBRA, STRMU, and permanent housing placement support. Roughly eighteen percent (18%) of the funds will be allocated to supportive services, and seven (7%) for the agency's administrative costs. This apportionment reflects the priority of permanent housing through prevention and rapid re-housing assistance.

How will the proposed distribution of funds will address the priority needs and specific objectives described in the Consolidated Plan?

In PY2015, the State anticipates receiving approximately \$400,000 in ESG funds, which will be used in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui to meet the Consolidated Plan objectives of strengthening communities and promoting decent affordable housing. Collaboration between the Department of Human Services (DHS) Homeless Programs Office (HPO) and Bridging the Gap resulted in a decision to allocate 60 percent of PY2015 ESG funds for rapid re-housing and homelessness prevention activities, and 40 percent for operations to qualified and eligible providers of emergency shelters. Six percent of the PY2014 ESG funds will be used for the maintenance and operations of HMIS, and DHS-HPO's administrative costs.

One of the State's objectives in expending ESG funds is to strengthen communities through homelessness prevention for those at risk of homelessness, and rapid re-housing activities targeted to individuals and families living on the streets or in homeless shelters. Under a Request for Interest (RFI) process, the DHS-HPO awarded approximately \$225,570 to agencies to provide homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities in the neighbor island counties of Kauai, Hawaii and Maui.

The remaining PY2015 ESG funds of approximately \$150,380 will be used for operations of emergency shelters for the unsheltered homeless and victims of domestic violence. To achieve DHS/HPO's second objective of promoting decent, affordable housing, providers will include transitioning homeless persons to permanent housing as an integral activity.

The State anticipates receiving approximately \$168,042 in HOPWA funds for PY2014. HOPWA funds will both strengthen communities and

promote decent affordable housing by providing housing information, rent or deposit assistance, and other supportive services to persons with HIV/AIDS who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

In collaboration with the Counties' CoC, DHS-BESSD issued an RFI for one provider to serve as a centralized administrative agency to provide HOPWA-funded activities, such as tenant-based rental assistance, short-term rental, mortgage and utility payments, permanent housing placement, and supportive services, for persons living with HIV/AIDS in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui.

DHS-HPO awarded its anticipated PY2015 HOPWA funds of \$170,000 to the Maui AIDS Foundation, which will act as lead agency/sponsor and work collaboratively with agencies in all three of the neighbor island counties to attain the Consolidated Plan objectives of strengthening communities and promoting decent affordable housing. HOPWA funds will be utilized for tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA); short-term rent mortgage utility (STRMU); and permanent housing support and services.

AP-30 Methods of Distribution – 91.320(d)&(k)

Introduction:

Distribution Methods

Table 60 - Distribution Methods by State Program

Discussion:

AP-35 Projects – (Optional)

Introduction:

The Emergency Solutions Grant was authorized by Section 1503 of the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act, signed into law on May 20, 2009 (Pub.L. 111-22).

Formerly known as the Emergency Shelter Grant program, the program was re-named to signify a shift to funding homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities, in addition to emergency shelters.

HOPWA funds will both strengthen communities and promote decent affordable housing by providing housing information, rent or deposit assistance, and other supportive services to persons with HIV/AIDS who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

#	Project Name
1	HOME 2015-Hale Ulu Hoi I & II Apartments
2	HOME 2015-Habitat for Humanity-Affordable Workforce Hsg
3	HOME 2015-Mohouli Heights Senior Neighborhood Phase II
4	HOME 2015-Tenant Based Rental Assistance
5	HOME 2015-West Hawaii Micro-Unit Housing
6	HOME 2015-Kumakua Mutual Self-Help Housing Phase II
7	HOME 2015-Administration-County of Hawaii
8	HOME 2015-Administration-HHFDC
9	HOME 2015-Rice Camp Phase 2
10	HOPWA15 Maui AIDS Foundation
11	HOPWA15 Hawaii DHS
12	ESG15 Hawaii

Table 61 – Project Information

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

Bridging the Gap elected to allocate the ESG grant by apportioning forty percent (40%) to emergency shelter operations and sixty percent (60%) to homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities. This allocation formula reflects BTG's greater emphasis on rapid re-housing and helping people to quickly regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis and homelessness. Homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities include financial assistance for rents, security deposit and utilities, and housing relocation and stabilization services. BTG elected to allocate HPRP funds to one agency each in Maui, Kauai and Hawaii counties. ESG funds for each component are distributed based on population ratios: Hawaii (50%); Maui (34%); and Kauai (16%).

The Maui AIDS Foundation (MAF) is the project sponsor/lead agency and will provide administrative management and accountability for the agencies which comprise the Neighbor Island HIV/AIDS Coalition (NIHAC): Maui AIDS Foundation, Malama Pono (MP), Health Services (Kauai), and Hawaii Island HIV/AIDS

Foundation (HIHAF). HOPWA funds were distributed equitably throughout the counties based on geographic need, unmet needs and acuity levels of individuals/households.

Hawaii is consistently rated as having one of the highest cost of living in the nation, with prices for housing, groceries, utilities, transportation, healthcare, and miscellaneous goods and services well above the national average. In addition, Hawaii residential rents are higher than the national median. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) for 2013, the median gross rent for Hawaii was \$1,414, while for the United States in general, it was \$905. These economic factors, combined with the low income of homeless and at-risk persons, present the largest obstacles to addressing underserved needs.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	HOME 2015-Hale Ulu Hoi I & II Apartments
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	The non-profit, The ARC of Hilo will utilize HOME funds for rehabilitation and renovation of the Hale Ulu Hoi I (built in 1982) and Hale Ulu II (built in 1991) A total of 36 one bedroom/one bath apartments for the elderly and disabled will be renovated and will provide 3 HOME assisted units.
	Target Date	10/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	1303-1305 Ululani Street, Hilo, HI 96720 Census Tract 2015 TMKs: 3-2-4-56-24 & 3-2-4-56-2
	Planned Activities	Kitchen and bathroom remodel and upgrades, laundry facility remodel and upgrades, utility upgrades, adding of air conditioning, development of an indoor community meeting space, parking area resurfacing, landscaping improvements, solar energy installation.
2	Project Name	HOME 2015-Habitat for Humanity-Affordable Workforce Hsg
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	The non-profit, Habitat for Humanity West Hawaii, will utilize HOME funds to pay for a portion of the construction of 6 homes to provide decent, affordable housing for low income working families in Waikoloa, Hawaii.
	Target Date	4/30/2017

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	6 low income working families
	Location Description	Kamakoa Nui Community, South Kohala Census Tract 217.01 TMKs: 6-8-30-189, 6-8-30-191, 6-8-30-192, 6-8-30-193, 6-8-30-246, 6-8-60-248
	Planned Activities	Habitat for Humanity West Hawaii intends to acquire 2 lots and construct 4 new homes on previously acquired lots in the Kamakoa Nui Community. Lot sizes range from 4,500 square feet to 8,500 square feet and will be interspersed with the County's lots throughout the Kamakoa Nui Community.
3	Project Name	HOME 2015-Mohouli Heights Senior Neighborhood Phase II
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	Hawaii Island Community Development Corporation (CHDO) will utilize HOME funds to pay a portion of the construction costs for 30, 1 bedroom, low income senior units.
	Target Date	1/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	30 Total One bedroom units for the elderly, 5 of which will be HOME assisted units.
	Location Description	Hilo, Hawaii 96720 Census Tract 208.02 TMK: 2-4-1-184
	Planned Activities	Hawaii Island Community Development Corporation intends to construct 30 1 bedroom low income rental units for senior households. The units will be designed and built with senior use and accessibility in mind. There will be ample lighting and household controls within easy reach. Bathrooms will be outfitted with grab bars around tubs/showers and toilets. The units will be housed in multiple structures that will include accessible living units, laundry, mailboxes, an activity room and an office.

4	Project Name	HOME 2015-Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	The County of Hawaii will administer the Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program to assist very low and low income households in subsidizing their rent payments similar to the Housing Choice Voucher program (Section 8).
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	20 very low and low households
	Location Description	Island wide
	Planned Activities	Tenant Based Rental Assistance vouchers will be used to assist very low and low income households in subsidizing their rent payments similar to the Housing Choice Voucher program (Section 8).
5	Project Name	HOME 2015-West Hawaii Micro-Unit Housing
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	The County of Hawaii will use HOME funds to pay a portion of the costs to do site work and acquire 7 4-plex micro units and 1 ADA 4-plex micro unit, totaling 32 units as long-term housing for the chronic homeless. The micro units are 10'x8' with room enough for a bed, lavatory, and sink. The units will consist of a covered lanai with ramps for wheel chair accessibility. Site work will include excavation for water, sewer and electrical lines.
	Target Date	5/31/2017
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	32 chronically homeless households

	Location Description	74-5593 Pawai Place, Kailua-Kona, HI 96740 Census Tract 216.01 TMK 7-4-010-020
	Planned Activities	Prepare parcel and acquire 32 micro housing units to provide permanent, long-term housing for the chronically homeless.
6	Project Name	HOME 2015-Kumakua Mutual Self-Help Housing Phase II
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	The non profit, Hawaii Island Community Development Corporation (CHDO) will utilize HOME funds to pay a portion of the costs to acquire land and construct 8 affordable, self-help homes for very low and low income households in Kapaau, Hawaii. These units will be 3 bedroom, 2 bath, 2 carport homes.
	Target Date	6/30/2018
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	8 very low and low income families
	Location Description	Various addresses on Hooko St., Kapaau, Hawaii 96755 Census Tract 218 5-5-19-31, 5-5-19-32, 5-5-19-33, 5-5-19-34, 5-5-19-35, 5-5-19-36, 5-5-19-37, 5-5-19-41
7	Planned Activities	Hawaii Island Community Development Corporation intends to acquire land and build 8 affordable self help homes. The homes will be 3 bedroom, 2 bath, 2 carport units with driveway and septic system.
	Project Name	HOME 2015-Administration-County of Hawaii
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:

	Description	The County of Hawaii will utilize HOME funds to administer and coordinate the County's HOME program to ensure effective and timely project implementation in accordance with all applicable HUD rules and regulations.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Office of Housing and Community Development, 50 Wailuku Drive, Hilo, HI 96720
	Planned Activities	Planning and Administration
8	Project Name	HOME 2015-Administration-HHFDC
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	The Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC) will utilize HOME funds to administer and coordinate the State's HOME program to ensure effective and timely project implementation in accordance with all applicable HUD rules and regulations.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation 677 Queen St., Suite 300 Honolulu, HI 96813
9	Planned Activities	Planning and Administration
	Project Name	HOME 2015-Rice Camp Phase 2
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	

	Funding	:
	Description	The County of Kauai intends to utilize prior years allocations of HOME funds for the Rice Camp Phase 2 project. The funds will be used for new construction of 30 senior rental units in Lihue, Kauai, 5 of which will be HOME assisted.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	5 HOME assisted elderly units will be provided
	Location Description	Lihue, Kauai
	Planned Activities	Funds will be used for new construction of 30 senior rental units with an estimated completion date of Fall, 2017.
10	Project Name	HOPWA15 Maui AIDS Foundation
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	HP-3 HOPWA Support Services HP-6 Coordinated Entry System
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	Providing tenant based rental assistance (TBRA); short term rental, mortgage and utility (STRMU); permanent housing assistance; and supportive services to those living with Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	HOPWA Support Services: 408 person with HIV/AIDS will receive supportive services such as health care accessibility, transportation, housing information, with or without housing activities. HOPWA Housing Financial Assistance: 15 households with HIV/AIDS will receive tenant based rental assistance to secure and maintain permanent housing.
	Location Description	HOPWA assistance will be provided in the counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui.

	Planned Activities	The Neighbor Island Housing Program, administered by the lead agency and sponsor, Maui AIDS Foundation, will provide tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA), short-term rent, mortgage and utility (STRMU) assistance, permanent housing placement, and supportive services with and without housing assistance.
11	Project Name	HOPWA15 Hawaii DHS
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	HP-3 HOPWA Support Services HP-5 HOPWA Housing Financial Assistance
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	The Hawaii State Department of Human Services (DHS), the HOPWA program administrator, will support the provision of effective program administration.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	N/A
	Location Description	Department of Human Services, Homeless Programs Office, 820 Mililani Street, Suite 606, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
	Planned Activities	General program management, oversight, monitoring, and coordination of CoC meetings and trainings.
12	Project Name	ESG15 Hawaii
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	HP-1 Emergency Shelter Operations HP-2 Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter HP-4 Transition to Permanent Housing HP-4a Rapid Re-housing Financial Assistance HP-4b Rapid Re-housing Support Services HP-4c Homelessness Prevention Financial Assistance HP-4d Homelessness Prevention Support Services HP-6 Coordinated Entry System
	Needs Addressed	

Funding	:
Description	Program year 2015 Emergency Solution Grant funds will be utilized for emergency shelter operation costs, Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing assistance on Maui, Kauai and Hawaii counties. Funds will also be used for data collection (HMIS) and administration of the program.
Target Date	6/30/2016
Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	<p>Emergency Shelter Operations: 1,760 homeless persons will be provided a safe place to sleep.</p> <p>Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter: 620 victims of domestic violence will be provided a safe place to sleep.</p> <p>Transition to Permanent Housing: 360 persons will achieve housing stability by transitioning from shelter living to placement in permanent housing.</p> <p>Rapid Re-housing Financial Assistance: 53 homeless persons will achieve housing stability by receiving financial assistance to obtain and maintain permanent housing.</p> <p>Rapid Re-housing Support Services: 78 homeless persons will achieve housing stability by receiving housing relocation and stabilization services.</p> <p>Homelessness Prevention Financial Assistance: 30 at-risk persons will achieve housing stability by receiving financial assistance to prevent homelessness.</p> <p>Homelessness Prevention Support Services: 30 at-risk persons will achieve housing stability by receiving housing relocation and stabilization services.</p> <p>Coordinated Entry System: 600 persons will be prioritized by greatest need for assistance through HOPWA and ESG funded agencies utilizing VI-SPDAT, a common assessment tool.</p>
Location Description	ESG Shelter services and Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing assistance will be provided in the counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui.

	<p>Planned Activities</p> <p>ESG Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing assistance will include: Financial assistance for short and medium term rental assistance, security deposits, utility deposits and payments, moving cost assistance and rent arrears. Housing relocation and stabilization services will include case management, outreach, housing search and placement, legal services, mediation and credit repair.</p> <p>ESG Shelter funds will provide for operational costs such as maintenance, security, food, supplies, insurance and utilities.</p> <p>ESG funds will also be utilized for administrative and Homeless Management Information System costs.</p>
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AP-40 Section 108 Loan Guarantee – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)

Will the state help non-entitlement units of general local government to apply for Section 108 loan funds?

Available Grant Amounts

Acceptance process of applications

AP-45 Community Revitalization Strategies – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)

Will the state allow units of general local government to carry out community revitalization strategies?

State's Process and Criteria for approving local government revitalization strategies

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.320(f)

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

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 62 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Discussion

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 24 CFR 91.320(g)

Introduction:

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

Table 63 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

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

Table 64 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion:

AP-60 Public Housing - 24 CFR 91.320(j)

Introduction:

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

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

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

Discussion:

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.320(h)

Introduction

Through the collaborative efforts of the Hawaii Interagency Council and many other interested stakeholders, a unified, robust strategic plan for the State of Hawaii has been developed. From this strong foundation emerged a clear direction for Bridging the Gap and DHS/HPO to frame the State's Action Plan.

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

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

A cohesive, coordinated outreach effort is being implemented in the rural counties to ensure that the individuals and families assessed via VI-SPDAT with the highest acuity are prioritized for a permanent supportive housing level of care. The State Homeless Outreach Program will continue to provide comprehensive geographic coverage of the State's four counties: Oahu, Maui, Kauai and Hawaii. The rural counties will ramp up the use of the coordinated entry system in FY15. The outreach agencies contracted by the State seek out the unsheltered homeless on beaches, in parks, on the streets, and other places where the homeless congregate. The unsheltered homeless and at-risk population who might not otherwise receive assistance are provided with basic intake and assessment to identify their individual needs and barriers. The Outreach Program facilitates a more stable living condition through the access to permanent housing. The agencies are required to:

- i. Provide coordinated entry with the unsheltered.
- ii. Address and provide access to basic survival needs, including without limitation: food and/or shelter; medical attention; clothing; supportive services; access to financial and medical benefits; and legal assistance.
- iii. Provide representative payee program services to help the seriously mentally ill to manage their finances.
- iv. Encourage and form open relationships and trust with participants.
- v. Help participants to implement solutions to address barriers and initiating the transition to permanent housing and self-sufficiency by linking homeless persons with appropriate community services.
- vi. Complete a Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) on each homeless individual and/or family encountered. Oahu providers must submit the VI-SPDAT to Hale O Malama, the coordinated entry system established by the Continuum of Care (CoC). The neighbor island providers, through Bridging the Gap, have been kept informed and have observed the coordinated assessment process with the knowledge that such a system for their CoC must also be operationalized in the very near future.

BTG members were offered training on the administration of the VI-SPDAT in the fall of 2014 by PHOCUSED, the Oahu-based agency that is operationalizing the coordinated entry system. Members require on-going training in the VI-SPDAT, and have been encouraged to utilize online training opportunities.

The State's goal for PY15 is to provide outreach services to 3,200 persons in the rural counties.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The ESG Shelter Operations and the State Homeless Shelter Program will continue to fund emergency and transitional shelters with the intent to achieve broad geographic accessibility throughout the state. Hawaii's shelters provide a secure environment where individuals and families can stabilize their lives, address their needs and strengthen their economic situation. These facilities provide a broad spectrum of services to address the multiple needs of homeless clients, including substance abuse, mental health and educational services; job and life skills training; and family support.

As the first step, all shelters provide access to basic needs, such as a safe and decent place to sleep, prepared meals and/or food/kitchen facilities, hygiene essentials, and clothing. Each shelter will be contractually required to utilize a common assessment tool (VI-SPDAT) and submit the survey to Hale O Malama, the State's Coordinated Entry System. The system is being further developed as a tool to help emergency and transitional shelter providers better assess level of care needed by clients, determining which individuals/families could best benefit from shelter services.

For those entering shelters, an intake and assessment will be performed to identify the individual's areas of need (i.e., health, education, substance abuse problems, employment skills, etc.). These are then incorporated into a social service plan that focuses on the participant's individual goals, achievement activities, and a timeline for completion. The shelters also provide referrals and on-site classes or services to further assist clients in realizing their goals, permanent housing being the priority.

In FY15, the State anticipates serving 1,760 unsheltered homeless and 620 victims of domestic violence in the three rural counties.

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 State will strategically use state funds (less restrictive than federal funds) to create a system of care for needy individuals and families at a broad range of Area Median Income. Federal Emergency Solutions Grant funds (HPRP) are restricted to those at 30% of AMI, yet there are many people who earn between 30-60% of AMI who need and would benefit from assistance. The State's programs, including the Housing Placement Program and State Homeless Emergency Grant program are geared to address those who are in this income level.

Some of the planned refinements in our homeless service system include helping homeless shelter providers to develop the capacity to deliver services to individuals and families in permanent housing vs. in the traditional shelter setting. Shelter service providers will be incentivized to implement diversion strategies so that families do not enter their shelters and instead pursue permanent housing.

The State will continue to revise contractual requirements for emergency and transitional shelters to reflect a Housing First modality. For example, tracking the length of stay for clients, promoting (and eventually incentivizing) shorter lengths of stay, focusing services on permanent housing and housing stability as the goal.

Additionally, the State will continue a planned, incremental conversion of transitional housing (shelter) inventory to permanent housing. Service providers on Oahu and on the neighbor islands have been able to convert some transitional shelter units to permanent housing with the use of County HOME funds, and via State funds. For example, a 48 unit transitional shelter on Oahu will be fully converted to affordable housing inventory by August, 2015. The state supported and drove the conversion of this property to create additional housing stock for the community, and to simultaneously ensure that support services for the client population was provided at necessary levels. These planned conversions of units will continue to be pursued at a statewide level.

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 State will continue to combine Emergency Solutions Grant funding and complementary state funding, including the State Homeless Emergency Grant Program, to address homelessness prevention. Additionally, the State will continue to encourage the strategic use of local (county) resources to address the needs of at-risk individuals and families.

The State will also continue the work of the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness to create “common ground” solutions between large public systems such as hospitals, prisons and mental institutions regarding resource allocation and discharge planning both for the homeless and non-homeless populations.

Hospitals across the State are being actively engaged with the HICH’s efforts to end homelessness. As part of the state’s strategies, chronic homeless that have the highest acuity have been prioritized for placement and services in permanent supportive housing. This does not mean, however, that other vulnerable populations have been forgotten. The Affordable Care Act (ACA) has prompted hospitals to become more engaged with the homeless system of care. These partnerships have launched additional discussions about how homeless resources may be utilized to prevent exiting patients from becoming homeless again.

The HICH and the State’s Homeless Programs Office will also be working with private partner entities such as HMSA, Ohana Health, and AlohaCare to explore potential avenues to engage contracted service

providers in far reaching training. Although these discussions have just been initiated in 2015, the expectation is that training in evidence based best practices for case management, critical time intervention, and harm reduction can be accessed across the state. These evidence based practices are all applicable to the target populations being serviced, and will hopefully assure a more consistent level of training among those who are expected to provide the “support services” in the permanent supportive housing model.

Discussion

AP-70 HOPWA Goals – 91.320(k)(4)

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	6
Tenant-based rental assistance	15
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Total	21

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.320(i)

Introduction:

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

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.320(j)

Introduction:

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

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

Discussion:

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.320(k)(1,2,3)

Introduction:

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(2)

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

When HOME funds are used for homebuyer assistance or the development of homeownership housing, the HHFDC requires State Recipients (the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui) to establish and impose resale or recapture provisions in accordance with 24 CFR §92.254(a)(5) to ensure affordability in the event of a subsequent sale of a property during the period of affordability.

The County of Hawaii will recapture the total amount of HOME funds expended for a project when the recipient fails to comply with the terms of its agreement with the County, or refuses to accept conditions imposed by the County, HHFDC, or HUD. When the recipient sells or otherwise transfers any real or personal property purchased or constructed with the HOME funds within the applicable period of affordability and when the recipient ceases to use the property constructed, rehabilitated and/or renovated with HOME funds for the applicable period of affordability, following the issuance of final payment for the project by the County.

The County of Kaua'i will use either the resale or recapture provision depending on land tenure. With fee-simple sales, the County will utilize a recapture provision. If a borrower elects to transfer or sell the HOME-assisted property prior to the end of the affordability period, the total amount of HOME funds provided shall be due to the County from available net proceeds. With leasehold sales, the County will utilize a resale provision. If a borrower elects to transfer or sell the HOME-assisted property prior to the end of the affordability period to another HOME-eligible purchaser, the repayment of HOME funds shall be dependent on the County's mortgage financing terms.

The County of Maui provides for a recapture provision if the home is sold, conveyed or transferred during the affordability period. The County requires a recapture of the HOME direct subsidy for the unit, less the subsidy amount prorated for the length of time the homeowner owned and occupied the unit. The homeowner is allowed to recover the homeowner's entire investment (down payment

and capital improvements made since purchase) before any of the Direct Subsidy is recaptured.

The recapture amount is limited to net proceeds. Net proceeds are the sales price less the superior loan repayment (other than the Direct Subsidy) and any closing costs. The County of Maui also allows for the assumption of recapture obligations by a subsequent homebuyer, provided the subsequent homebuyer is HOME eligible and no additional HOME assistance is provided to the subsequent homebuyer. If the subsequent homebuyer does not assume the HOME recapture obligations, the homeowner must repay the prorated HOME investment from any net proceeds.

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:

HHFDC's State Recipient Agreement with each County requires all housing assisted with HOME Program funds to meet the affordability requirements of 24 CFR §92.252 (affordable rental housing) or 24 CFR §92.254 (affordable homeownership housing) of the HOME Program regulations, and requires the repayment of HOME Program funds to the HHFDC if the housing does not meet the affordability requirements for the specified time period. Each County shall require the maintenance of all affordability requirements by executing deed restrictions and lien recordations or through the filing of restrictive covenants running with the land.

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:

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Reference 91.320(k)(3)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)
Standardized written eligibility requirements are being developed by Bridging the Gap in collaboration with HPO. Currently, sub-recipient agencies providing ESG assistance are contractually required by the State, detailed in the Scope of Service, to follow standards in accordance with United States, 24 Code of Federal Regulations Part 576 (24CFR Part 576) Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (HEARTH Act), Emergency Solutions Grant Interim Rule. Eligibility standards are written in DHS/HPO's ESG Policies and Procedures Manual (Attachment 4: Eligible Participants for Emergency Solutions Grant).
2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.
A coordinated access system known as Hale 'O Malama ("House of Care") has been created and implemented. The Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness (HICH) also strategically aligned itself with national initiatives and funding opportunities sponsored by the federal government, most notably a grant from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) for services for those individuals with substance abuse or substance abuse and mental health issues who were chronically homeless, as well as the national 25 Cities Initiative sponsored by HUD and the VA.

Through these collaborations, HICH has accomplished the following:

- Developed and adopted a strategic plan to end homelessness and focused on retooling the homeless crisis response system through the creation of Hale 'O Malama as an essential first step.
- Adopted "housing first" as a philosophical premise of HICH's efforts to end homelessness.
- Selected and pioneered the use of a common assessment tool, the Vulnerability Index & Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT), and completed a substantial number of assessments using this pre-screening tool in two regions of Oahu.
- Created a common assessment and housing placement process (CAHP), as part of Hale 'O Malama, to prioritize the assessment and housing placement of veterans and those chronically homeless individuals and families who are medically vulnerable and who qualify for Federal, State and City and County of Honolulu sponsored housing programs.
- Collected and analyzed data to understand the housing and service needs of the homeless individuals and communicated the results to all.

VI-SPDAT combines two existing survey tools for homeless services: the Vulnerability Index (VI) and the Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (SPDAT). The VI is a street outreach tool developed by Community Solutions to determine chronicity and medical vulnerability of homeless individuals. The SPDAT is an intake and case management tool developed by OrgCode Consulting to assist service providers in targeting homeless resources based on an individual's need (<http://www.orgcode.com/product/vi-spdatt/>).

The VI-SPDAT is typically completed during a program's intake process, and surveys are forwarded to an organization contracted for the data analysis. VI-SPDAT data is cross-checked against data in the HMIS for data quality and accuracy. Based on responses from the survey, an individual will be assigned a score ranging from 0 - 20. Homeless individuals are then matched with the most appropriate level of care based on the scores: 10-20 Permanent Supportive Housing; 5-9 Rapid Re-housing; and 0-4 Mainstream/Usual Care.

The coordinated entry system has been adopted by Bridging the Gap and while it has recently commenced on the neighbor islands, it has not yet reached its full potential. Bridging the Gap and HPO are working through the challenges of fully implementing the coordinated entry system in three different counties which are separated by the ocean (Kauai, Hawaii, and Maui Counties).

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).

Application / Award Process

The Department of Human Services posts a Request for Information (RFI) in the first quarter of the calendar year on the State Procurement Office (SPO) website. Publication on a public website allows the State to reach a wide variety of interested stakeholders including non-profit, private community and faith-based organizations. The RFI requires work plan forms to identify clear goals, objectives and outcomes for two distinct programs: ESG Shelter Operations and ESG Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing. The Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) RFI is simultaneously posted. Eligible applicants (provider agencies) submit their project information in strict accordance to the RFI requirements within the specified deadline. HPO reviews the applications and may request additional information from the applicants, if necessary. Applications are competitive and evaluated by a team consisting of individuals with no conflict of interest, representing each of the three CoC county chapters and the State. In general, applications are scored according to completeness of the application; agency's qualifications; financial feasibility; and agency's participation in CoC activities. The evaluation committee selects the awardees (usually agencies scoring 80% or higher). HPO verifies that the awardee agencies and its principals are not

suspended or disbarred or otherwise excluded from participating in the transaction per 2 CFR section 180.995. This verification is accomplished by running a report for each agency through the System for Award Management (SAM) website. Awardees are notified through written notices. HPO submits a combined proposal on behalf of the ESG/HOPWA awardees through the related sections of the Annual Action Plan to the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC). HHFDC consolidates the HOME, ESG and HOPWA information and publishes a draft Annual Action Plan for a 30-day comment period. After the 30-day comment period, HHFDC seeks consideration and approval from the HHFDC Board. When approved, HHFDC submits the plan to HUD by the established deadline. After review by HUD, HHFDC is notified of the award and a grant agreement is executed. The grant agreement names the Department of Human Services as the department designated to administer the grant. (DHS and HHFDC maintain a memorandum of agreement for the administration of the ESG and HOPWA programs.) DHS executes contracts with the selected provider agencies. Award list is posted on the SPO website as contracts are executed.

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.

The Bridging the Gap (BTG) governance charter stipulates that a minimum of nine individuals shall comprise the BTG Board. Each of the three county chapters (Maui, Kauai and Hawaii) shall name three individuals from their membership to participate on the BTG board. One out of the three selected people shall be a representative of the respective county government. The second representative shall be the chair of the local chapter or their designated representative. The remaining member of the counties' delegation shall be chosen from the chapters' general voting membership. If one of the nine does not meet the homeless or formerly homeless criteria, then an individual meeting those criteria will be selected from the general membership. BTG is currently in the process defining the selection process for person(s) meeting the homeless or formerly homeless criteria if none such person(s) is represented. Presently, a formerly homeless individual sits on the BTG Board.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

Written performance standards are in the process of being developed by BTG in collaboration with DHS/HPO. BTG has benefitted from HUD technical assistance in 2015, and will utilize the knowledge gained from their expertise in finalizing the standardized performance measures.

Discussion:

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources